

- **The skepticism and even hostility of society, resulting in less “glamour”, especially compared to other sciences such molecular biology, biotechnology, information technology etc.**
- **The academic “establishment” has often not been sufficiently successful to present research challenges that will attract young bright students.**
- **Research is expensive and involves long-time commitments by the universities to ensure the safety of operations and that resources are available for protection of the premises used and for their dismantlement.**

- **In some countries a very large part of the financing of academic actinide chemistry / physics is through grants from the nuclear industry and regulators. This may result in an imbalance between the long time and short time perspective, an emphasis of “how” at the expense of “why”.**
- **Many academic research groups are sub-critical and have difficulties to maintain a sufficiently large staff of technical personnel.**

- **Cooperation between universities and organizations such as Transuranium Institute (ITU), Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe (FZK) and Rossendorf (FZR), the Paul Scherrer Institute (PSI) and CEA have provided university scientists with the possibility to work with actinide chemistry and physics using state of the art equipment, assisted by leading scientists and a skilled technical staff.**

- **The summer schools and the Theoretical Userlab organized by ACTINET have provided the young university scientists with an opportunity to broaden both their technical and theoretical repertoires. Discussions between the participants and with more senior scientists have hopefully nurtured creativity.**

- **ACTINET has invested in state of the art equipment at some institutions, in some cases equipment from leading university institutions have been transferred to non-university laboratories because the university institutions could not afford to maintain them.**