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# newsletter

EUROPEAN FUSION DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

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## News

### ITER agreement initialled in Brussels



On May 24th the seven ITER parties came to an agreement on the world's largest international scientific partnership: Ministers from the EU, China, India, Japan, South Korea, the Russian Federation and the USA met in Brussels to initial the agreement implementing the fusion energy research project (see page 4).

### Dr. Jérôme Paméla appointed EFDA Leader

On the 3rd of April, Dr. Jérôme Paméla has been appointed EFDA Leader, succeeding Prof. Minh Quang Tran, who has returned to work full time as Director of the Association Euratom-Confédération Suisse at CRPP in Lausanne.

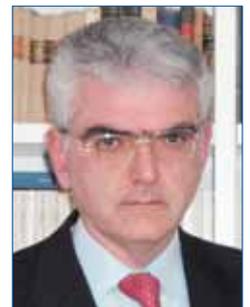


Dr. Paméla was appointed Head of the fusion department at CEA Cadarache and Head of the Euratom-CEA Association. In September 1999 he moved to Culham, UK, where, as EFDA Associate Leader for JET, he has set up the new organization of JET under EFDA and led the JET programme for nearly seven years.

Dr. Paméla graduated from Ecole Polytechnique, Paris, in 1977. After a PhD in High Energy Physics, he has worked on fusion since 1984. In 1996

### Dr. Francesco Romanelli appointed EFDA Associate Leader for JET

Dr. Francesco Romanelli, Head of the Magnetic Confinement Fusion Physics Section at ENEA in Frascati, Italy, has been appointed EFDA Associate Leader for JET. The appointment was made at the EFDA Steering Committee meeting held on the 4th of May 2006. Dr. Romanelli graduated in physics in 1980 and started his career as a research scientist at ENEA, Italy. In 1996 he became leader of the Magnetic Confinement Fusion Physics Section at ENEA, with responsibilities for the FTU experiment, theoretical activities, participation in JET and activities of R&D for ITER physics. In 2003 he became Co-Chairman of the Science and Technology Advisory Committee (STAC) of EFDA. Francesco Romanelli will take over operational responsibility from July 1st 2006.



<http://www.efda.org>

## News

**ITER Preparatory Committee meets in Goa, India**

The 8th meeting of the ITER Preparatory Committee took place 26/27th April in Goa, with India hosting and chairing for the first time. The meeting addressed how to prepare for the practical implementation of the ITER Joint Implementation Agreement, to be initialled by the Parties' Government representatives on May 24th in Brussels.



*The participants to the meeting under a palm tree.*

It discussed how to smoothly integrate existing staff working at multiple joint work sites into a new project team to be built in Cadarache. It also agreed to ask the IAEA to act as trustee of a joint fund for shared expenses prior to the establishment of the new ITER Organisation next year.

Finally, it considered the status of the current project, the work plan up to March 2007, urgent staff needs, and how to handle future work on test blanket modules, one of the key reactor-relevant elements to be tested on ITER.

**EFDA Industrial Database launched**

About half of the ITER device will be constructed using the skills and expertise of the European industry. To survey the interest and availability of companies in the EU in various areas of industrial competence relevant for the construction of ITER, EFDA has launched the "Industrial Database for ITER".



The database allows companies to register themselves, adding a number of "activity codes" that detail areas of special competence of the company and allow focused information. It can be found on the EFDA website at [www.efda.org/eidi](http://www.efda.org/eidi). In order to log into the database, a username and password are required. These can be obtained by sending a request to [industry-dbase@bcn.efda.org](mailto:industry-dbase@bcn.efda.org). Comments on and questions about the database can be sent to the same email address.

**ITER in focus of Public Debate in France**

A Public Debate "ITER en Provence" organised by the "Commission Nationale de Débat Public" (CNDP) in France, opened on 16 January 2006. The ITER Preparatory Committee had delegated the CEA, in close cooperation with the ITER International Team, to act on behalf of the ITER Parties in representing the project.

All in all eighteen meetings were held in different cities around southern France and in Paris. After a series of three general meetings, the others focused on specific topics, varying from the scientific objectives of ITER to environmental and socio-cultural features. The Débat Public ended on 4th May.

More information on the Débat Public can be found on [www.debatpublic-iter.org](http://www.debatpublic-iter.org) (in French).



*More than 18 public meetings were held all around southern France.*

**Global Energy Prize for ITER studies**

The International prize "Global Energy" 2006 will be awarded to three scientists from Russia, France and Japan for their seminal work on the ITER project. The laureates Dr. Robert Aymar (France), the Russian academic Evgenii Velikhov and Dr. Masaji Yoshikawa (Japan), are honoured "for the development of the scientific and engineering foundation for building ITER".

The three laureates will receive their prize during a ceremony that will take place on the 13th of June in Saint Petersburg, Russia, in the presence of President Putin. The laureates will share the award money, worth 1.1 million US\$. The prize was first instituted in 2003 with the support of the three leading Russian energy corporations Gazprom, United Energy Systems of Russia and the Yukos Oil Company. In 2005 Surgutneftegas joined the group of institutors while the Yukos Oil Company left.

The directors of these companies are on the Board of Trustees, to which belongs another prominent person, the former Russian president and Nobel Peace Prize laureate Michail Gorbachev. The Prize Award Committee contains three Nobel laureates.

### Dr. Norbert Holtkamp appointed ITER Project Construction Leader

At a meeting in Tokyo on 1st April, the chief ITER negotiators from the seven international parties (European Union, India, Japan, Korea, China, the Russian Federation and the USA), accepted the European Union's proposal to designate Dr. Norbert R. Holtkamp as nominee Principal Deputy Director-General (PDDG) and Project Construction Leader of the prospective ITER Organization. With the previous appointment of Kaname Ikeda as nominee Director-General in November 2005, the top management team of ITER is now complete.

#### "Everybody likes to be part of a success-story"

Dr. Norbert Holtkamp was born in Fuerstenaun/Germany in 1961. He studied physics at the University of Berlin, where he also began to develop a special interest in accelerator physics. Since then Dr. Holtkamp has worked at several accelerator laboratories around the world: he got his PhD at the University of Darmstadt, moved on the Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY) in Hamburg, and in 1998 he moved on to the United States to work at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Chicago. In 2000 Dr. Holtkamp was offered to lead the construction of the Spallation Neutron Source (SNS) Accelerator, where he started work in January of 2001.

*EFDA: Dr. Holtkamp, what project are you currently involved in?*

Holtkamp: "Apart from getting used to the idea that I will be working on a fusion device very soon, I still work at SNS, the Spallation Neutron Source at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. This is a 1 GeV high intensity H-ion accelerator that smashes protons onto a mercury target to produce a pulsed very high flux neutron source. The project was built by a collaboration of six Department of Energy (DOE) Laboratories from which five were involved in the construction of the accelerator. Similar to ITER, these laboratories designed and constructed subsystems and the team in Oak Ridge integrated, installed and operated the system. It was an interesting experience since this is the first time that it was done this way within the DOE. The total cost of the SNS is 1.4 Billion USD, about half of that sum flew into the accelerator systems. The construction will be finished in June on time and within

### Interview

the foreseen budget. Both were set in 2000 and we are still holding to these numbers."

*When will you start in Cadarache?*

"The SNS construction project finishes officially by the end of June. Between now and then I will work part time on ITER issues with Ambassador Kaname Ikeda. On July 1st I will officially step down as division director at SNS. Until September I will then work 50%-50% on ITER and SNS to allow for a smooth transition. I also have to chair a conference at the end of August, which was planned long ago. So, in the beginning of September I plan to move to Cadarache and start there full time."

*What will be your first action there?*

"There are three things that need to happen quickly: Kaname Ikeda and myself need to build up a first class team and we have the responsibility to create an environment in which a first class team wants to live. The boundary conditions are perfect: technically speaking, ITER is the most interesting thing going on and the Provence is a beautiful place. We need to capitalize on this to get the team together and all the other things that the people will need. Everything from computer support in the offices to schools for the families. Second, there are a number of technical decisions to be made. A path needs to be defined on how to make these decisions, so that everybody buys into them. Then a design review will be held. Also the distribution roles and responsibilities that go along with the tasks need to be defined once they are specified. Finally, I need to learn French as soon as possible and find a place to live for me and my family as well as a school for my son."

*As Deputy Director General you will take the roll of the Project Construction Leader. Can you explain what that means in practice?*

"That means that Ikeda and myself will align our work as much as possible consistently with the expertise that we both bring to the table. My background is construction and project management of large scientific instruments and Kaname Ikeda's is very much science adminis-



*One of his first steps as ITER Construction Leader led Dr. Holtkamp to the JET facilities in Culham.*



**Interview**

tration, science management and of course international relationships and negotiations."

*Have you worked on fusion before?*

"Fusion is a new territory for me, though many of the technologies are very similar. So, hopefully, that will make it a little easier for me to get started. I will rely very much on the excellent people that have been working on the topic for a long time. Speaking for myself - I typically moved on to a new job whenever it was time to learn something new. Now, ITER is the opportunity for me and I intend to grab it. Nevertheless I have to admit: this is more a quantum step than a move."



*"This is more a quantum step than a move."*

*Talking about ITER, what do you think is the largest challenge?*

"In big projects like this the challenge is always twofold: first, there is the need to deliver the technical scope on time and on budget, which is how the continuous support from all partner countries is maintained. Everybody likes to be part of a success-story.

That's what we need to achieve. Second, in a big project with many partners there is always the need for what one of my teachers called "equal distribution of pain": the need to compromise, so that everyone can buy into it, even if he has to give up something. It is clear that he will only do so, if everybody else does too. The trick is, to get to that point without compromising the quality of the technical scope."

*ITER has seven partners. Coordinating their contributions, will that be a potential problem you'll have to face?*

"People have a tendency to focus on the "problem" part of this collaboration. My experience is, that if exceptional expertise is brought to the table, as it is the case with ITER, the focus will be on the production capacity/capability. That will make it easier to successfully deliver."

*The average age of the scientists working on fusion is relatively high. Considering the long timescale of the project - will there be enough physicists who have the required expertise?*

"Concerning the first part of your question - if you would make that comment in the US you would be sued for age discrimination. But more

importantly: it is not about how old people are, it is about how young they feel. I see a lot of enthusiasm and that's what one needs in a big project like this: lots of engagement, many long hours and the will to succeed. When I started at SNS, there was a concern on whether we would be able to hire that many people. At peak times, we had to hire more than a person a week. But we succeeded. They all came and we became an excellent team. If you ask them why, the answer is: "It's an interesting project and it gives me an opportunity to advance my career". I believe that within a few years time we will be amazed to see how many excellent people out of the fusion community and from the outside will have appeared." ■

**ITER agreement initialled in Brussels**

On 24th May the representatives of the seven ITER parties came to an agreement on the world's largest international scientific partnership. Ministers from the EU, China, India, Japan, South Korea, the Russian Federation and the USA met in the Commission's Berlaymont building in Brussels to initial the agreement that they have negotiated on jointly, implementing the ITER fusion energy research project, which will be located in Cadarache, France.

Being an international organisation, ITER needs to be established through an international agreement between the parties. The initialling of this agreement opens the way to the authorisation of its conclusion and signature by the governments concerned. This is expected to



*From left to right: François Goulard, French Minister Delegate for Higher Education and Research, Igor Borovkov, Russian Deputy Minister for Atomic Energy, Raymond L. Orbach, Director of the Office of Science at the US Department of Energy, Liu Yanhua, Chinese Deputy Minister for Sciences and Technology, Anil Kakodkar, Chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission, Janez Potočnik,*

## JET



Visit to the JET Torus Hall on April 21st. L to R : Dr. Frank Briscoe (JET Operations Director), Mr. Robert Pearce (Head of Vacuum Systems & Machine Operations Group), Dr. Jerome Paméla (EFDA Leader), Kaname Ikeda (ITER Director General), Dr. Shunsuke Ide (Assistant to the ITER DG).

take place before the end of 2006.

"It is with a real sense of pride that I stand here today with my colleagues from the other ITER parties to announce the completion of the negotiation process that will bring into life the most significant scientific partnership the world has yet seen", said the the European Science and Research Commissioner Janez Potočnik who hosted the initialing ceremony. "We represent more than half the world's population, and recognise that by working together today, we stand a much better chance of tackling the challenges of tomorrow. Energy is an issue of concern to all of us, and we all hope that what at one time seemed a far off goal - fusion as a viable energy source - is now a step nearer reality."



Park Young-il, South-Korean Deputy Minister for Sciences, Werner Burkart, IAEA Deputy Director General and Head of Department of Nuclear Sciences, José Manuel Silva Rodriguez, Director General of the DG Research of the EC, Saburo Komoto, Japanese Senior Vice Minister, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport, Science and Technology and Kaname Ikeda, ITER Director-General.

### ITER Director-General Kaname Ikeda visits the JET Facilities

On Friday the 21st of April, the ITER Director-General Kaname IKEDA with his assistant Dr. Shunsuke Ide visited JET. The staff working on fusion at the Culham facilities highly appreciated DG Ikeda's informal talk about his extensive professional experience and his new mission at ITER. The talk was followed by round table discussions with senior staff from EFDA-JET and UKAEA Culham Division and an evening tour of the JET facilities.

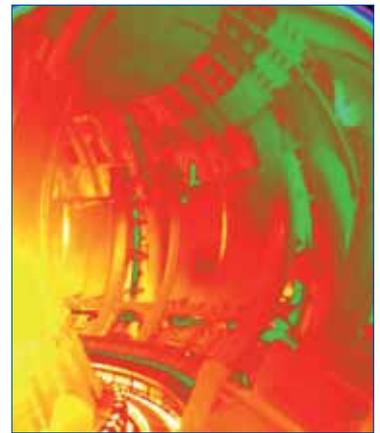
### JET starts experimental campaign C15 with a modified divertor

On April 24th the experimental campaign C15 started on JET, after one of the busiest shutdown periods, during which several new systems were installed and others modified. In particular, the divertor has been upgraded to run plasmas with ITER-like configurations at high current and magnetic field and with up to 40 MW heating power handling capability.

The divertor is the region to which the magnetic field deflects the exhaust particles that have escaped from the core of the hot plasma. In both JET and ITER this divertor region is positioned at the bottom of the vacuum vessel. The divertor structure has to be designed with great care as it is exposed to high power fluxes and has to provide an efficient pumping of particles.

In ITER, the plasma cross-section shape will be slightly more triangular than the shape originally conceived for the JET design. The flexibility of JET's coil system allows the magnetic field to be set up to test the ITER plasma configuration. However, the divertor structure, used in previous experimental campaigns up to 2004, was not ideally arranged to accommodate this magnetic field setup. Therefore the plasma auxiliary heating power and current in the ITER-like configuration had to be limited.

During the recent shutdown period, new plasma facing components (carbon tiles) were installed in the divertor so that JET can operate at high-power with ITER-like plasma configurations. The upgraded divertor "MKII-HD" will be exploited to document the new plasma shape by operating with plasma currents of up to 3.5 MA and with increased input power, up to about 30MW in a first stage.



See the heat – the photograph taken inside JET's plasma-chamber with the new infrared camera installed last year. Though it does not show the plasma itself, it shows where the vessel gets hot due to the interaction with plasma.

Fusion World

**Fusion Expo Vilnius**

*Author: Barry Green*



*The Expo was opened by the wife of the President of Lithuania, Alma Adamkiene.*

The Fusion Expo, the travelling exhibition on fusion energy and fusion research, has been on the road for many years now, and is currently being managed by Consorzio RFX in Padova, Italy. Over the years, it has proven to be a very successful tool in communicating fusion research across Europe.

In December 2005, the Fusion Expo visited Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania, where at the same time the conference "Fusion investigations in Lithuania and neighbouring countries" was being held with participants from Lithuania, the United Kingdom, Latvia, the Ukraine and Estonia.

The Lithuanian Fusion Expo was set up as an educational event with a special attendance schedule for high schools that had been prepared by the Ministry of Education. As a result, more than 14,000 high school students and teachers from Vilnius and the nearby region attended the exhibition. This resulted in a large demand for fusion booklets in Lithuanian and fusion cd-roms, which were both provided by the European Commission.



*More than 14.000 students and teachers from Vilnius and nearby attended the exhibition.*

Furthermore, a special "Teachers' Day" was organised with the aim to get Lithuania's physics and natural sciences teachers interested in fusion research and encourage them to include fusion in their lessons - and thereby stimulate students to get involved in the fusion research program. After becoming a new member state of the European Union in May 2004, Lithuania has started its involvement in the European fusion research programme. The Fusion Expo and the Conference, which was organised by the Lithuanian Academy of Science (LAS), the Lithuanian Energy Institute (LEI) and the V.G. Baryakhtar Fund of International Science Support (VGBFISS), provided a good opportunity to enhance cooperation.

**Fusion goes EAST - Chinese experimental Tokamak on discharge test in July**

China's new generation fusion device, the Experimental Advanced Superconducting Tokamak (EAST), is due to begin operating this summer. After successfully passing its commissioning tests this spring, when EAST was subject to complex pumping, cooling and energizing experiments, the first plasma discharge tests are due to take place in July/August this year. "This

will be a major move for China to tap the clean energy from nuclear fusion", Jiangang Li, Head of the Institute of Plasma Physics and leader of the EAST-Project, said. "Once successful in the discharge tests, EAST will be the first fully superconducting experimental Tokamak fusion device ever put into operation in the world."

More than 70 % of China's electricity is currently supplied by coal. But as the country's energy demand rises, it is eagerly looking towards nuclear as a less polluting energy-source. In addition to the 32 new fission plants that China plans to build within the next 15 years, the country has a keen interest in fusion as an energy source in the longer term. China joined the ITER project in 2003.



*Topview of EAST before installing of the cryostat.*

EAST is to confine the plasma in a tokamak using superconducting magnets which makes the project an important testbed for ITER. Superconducting-coil technology has only been used in a deuterium-deuterium plasma experiment, including the TRIAM-1M tokamak and the Large Helical Device (LHD), both built in Japan, and the largest operating superconducting device in the world so far, the Tore Supra tokamak at Cadarache in France with a radius of 2.4 m, but equipped with superconducting toroidal field coils only.

According to Li, EAST can create plasma with a temperature between 50 and 100 million degrees Celsius with a duration of 1000 seconds, producing an expected plasma current of 1 MA. During the commissioning, a total of 260 shots were made with the magnetic coils energized. The longest toroidal field (TF) current duration was 5000 seconds and the highest toroidal field current measured, corresponding to a central magnetic field of two Tesla, was 8200A. So far the world's leading fusion devices produce pulses of roughly ten seconds, but of higher power levels. Only a few devices have achieved longer pulses, as for example the Tore Supra tokamak at Cadarache and Triam in Kasuga, Japan. Tore Supra produced pulses with a duration of 400 seconds and a current of 500 kA, whereas TRIAM has produced plasma pulses of 316 minutes with 16 kA.



*A bird-view of EAST.*

## Events

### Plasma Summer School in Poland

The Association EURATOM/Institute of Plasma Physics and Laser Microfusion (IPPLM, Warsaw, Poland), International Centre for Dense Magnetised Plasmas (ICDMP) together with its Czech Branch (in Prague) are organising the Sixth International Workshop and Summer School "Towards Fusion Energy - Plasma Physics, Diagnostics and Spin-offs". The Workshop will be held in Kudowa Zdroj (a small resort city at the Polish-Czech border), Poland, on September 18-22, 2006.

The deadline for the final registration for this school is June 15 2006. Information about financial support will be given before June 30, 2006. For more information see the EFDA website or write to:

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### Conference on Emerging Nuclear Energy Systems (ICENES) in Istanbul

The 13th International Conference on Emerging Nuclear Energy Systems (ICENES2007) will take place from 3rd until 8th June 2007 in Istanbul, Turkey. The conference will consist of a scientific program, featuring oral and poster presentations and a commercial exhibition. The forum will also be open to debate leading to practical applications around innovative nonnuclear technologies, such as hydrogen energy, solar energy, deep space exploration and others.

For more information visit  
<http://www.icenes2007.org>

### Science meets Industry - Turning up the Heat

A high profile Technology & Innovation Exhibition, the "ITER Business Opportunities for UK Industry", will take place on the 28th and 29th June 2006 at the UKAEA Culham Science Centre, Abingdon, Oxfordshire. The event presents a chance for industry to meet UKAEA scientists and engineers as well as representatives from ITER and the European Fusion Development Agreement (EFDA) and to be briefed first hand on the status of ITER, the EU procurement opportunities and the project timetable. For the programme and further information see [www.fusion.org.uk/industry](http://www.fusion.org.uk/industry).

## Books & Brochures

### Fusion promotion material

Fusion promotion material is now available in a whole variety of languages. Please contact Aline Dürmaier for details ([aline.duermaier@efda.org](mailto:aline.duermaier@efda.org), [www.efda.org](http://www.efda.org))

### Brochures

#### Energy, Powering Your World

English/Dutch: available now  
German/Spanish/French/Italian: coming out soon

#### Cleaner Energy for the Future

English, German, Spanish, French, Finnish, Italian, Dutch: available  
Slovenian, Latvian, Hungarian, Czech, Estonian: coming out soon

#### Fusion Energy - Moving Forward

English, Spanish, German, French : available

#### Opportunities and Challenges for Industry in the Construction of ITER

English: available

#### ITER, a Brighter Outlook for Future Energy

English: available

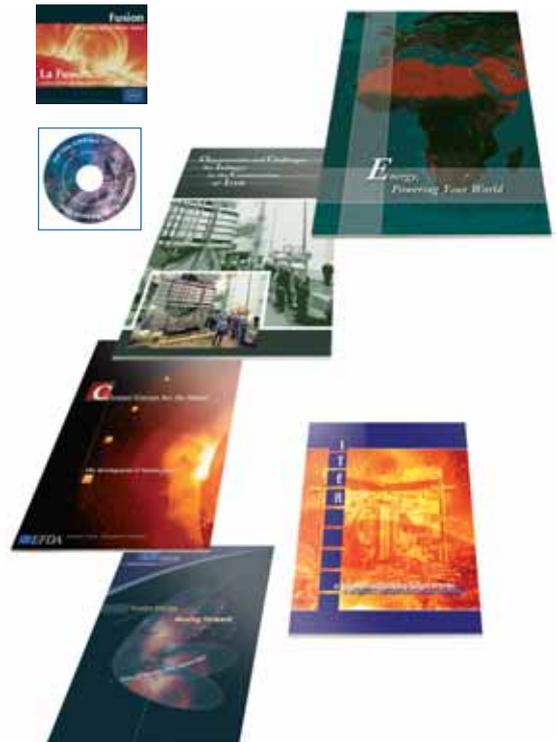
### CDs

#### Fusion, an Energy Option for the Future

English/French: available  
Spanish/German: to come

### DVD

#### European Fusion Research multilingual



## Portrait

The ITER director general, Kaname Ikeda, about the challenges of building one of the most innovating and complex projects in the world today

## "Stakes are high"

The stakes are high for Kaname Ikeda, the new director of the world's biggest ever fusion experiment. Kaname Ikeda is not a fusion scientist, but has dealt extensively with fusion researchers while moving up the ranks of Japan's science administration. His manifold experience in both national and international project management might have been the reason, Ikeda admits in an interview with EFDA, why he was chosen as director general for the ITER project.

Kaname Ikeda was born in January 1946. "I grew up in a fairly poor surrounding in downtown Tokyo, in a country that was shattered by the war." In 1968 Ikeda graduated in nuclear engineering and later joined government services. Since these days he has been mostly engaged in science and technology administration. He served as director general for nuclear safety, as director general for research and development and as deputy minister for science and technology. Later he joined the Japanese Space Development Agency as executive director until in 2003 he was appointed Japan's ambassador to Croatia.

Last summer ambassador Ikeda was nominated director general for the ITER project. In March this year Kaname Ikeda moved from Zagreb to Pierrevet, a small town set a few kilometres to the north of Cadarache, to face the challenges of his new job. And there are quite a few challenges lying ahead. Besides the scientific and technological problems that have to be solved on the way to a fusion power plant, ambassador Ikeda will use his diplomatic skills to assemble the international community contributing to this highly complex project under one roof – physically and mentally. "ITER is one of the most complex, innovating and challenging projects in the world today. Building up the international team while maintaining momentum is a matter of first priority", Ikeda stresses.

"Since the baseline design was set in 2001 with a lot of research and development being carried out in the meantime the results need to be well incorporated", Ikeda continues. "An early project review will therefore be necessary." Besides browsing through the information collected over the last five years, the main challenge for Ikeda lies in the complex agenda of the project itself. "As director general I will have to make sure that all the technical components for the reactor that will be built at different sites all over the world do fit together in the end and perform as one." Also, continuous project management to him will be "a must to prevent any of the seven

parties to step out of the project for any reason." Nevertheless the 60 year old diplomat, whose first term as director general will last five years, is optimistic about the future: "ITER is truly an example of an international cooperative project for the benefit of the people all over the world. We are fortunate to be part of such a meaningful project and I believe that the cultural differences of the contributing partners are an important source of energy."

Ikeda hopes that by the end of next year he and his recently nominated principle deputy director general Dr. Norbert Holtkamp will have appointed the staff for the project's various divisions. The total workforce in Cadarache will ultimately be about 500, although it remains to be seen how this breaks down between scientists, engineers and administrative personnel. Talking about the future, Ikeda is optimistic that ITER draws the attention of young and skilled scientists and engineers. "They are keen in this project. Nevertheless we will have to make sure that during the long period of construction the project is well linked to the science communities so that ITER serves their interests."

Once the staff is in place, Ikeda's next big job will be to oversee the awarding of the contracts for the facility's superconducting magnets that will account for over a quarter of ITER's construction costs. But before any of this can happen, however, the project partners have to agree on the legal framework and have it ratified by their respective legislatures. On May 24th, the first step towards the end was taken in Brussels where representatives of the seven parties initialled the ITER agreement.

Depending on ITER's success proving fusion's power-generating potential, Kaname Ikeda believes that the first fusion power plant could be built within the next 30 years. "It will then be up to the overall energy situation whether fusion plants are competitive or needed as optional energy supply." To Ikeda publicity therefore plays a vital role. "Throughout its construction and its operation the significance of ITER needs to be well understood by the public."

Although Ikeda is confident with the work done so far, it will be his job to make sure that ITER is being built on time and on budget. "Whether we'll succeed depends on our will and ability in building up a good team as ITER organisation. To do so, I will need good support from the parties", the Director General says. "I feel tremendously responsible. I will certainly give it my best effort."



## Feedback

EFDA would like to know if this newsletter is useful to you. Please send any comments or ideas you might have to:

mark.westra@efda.org

## For more information see our EFDA website:

<http://www.efda.org>

## and additionally

<http://www.jet.efda.org>

<http://www.iter.org>

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