



Directorate-General for Internal Policies of the Union
Directorate for Budgetary Affairs
Secretariat of the Committee on Budgetary Control

Brussels, 6 November 2012

Final Report on the fact-finding mission of the Budgetary Control Committee to Lithuania 10 - 12 July 2012

(As endorsed by CONT on 6 November, the report was not voted)

Executive Summary

- The delegation shared the view that nuclear safety is of prime importance.
- The removal and safe interim storage of nuclear rods from Unit 2 must be a priority.
- In July 2012 only EUR 457 million of the available EUR 1 367 million (for decommissioning and mitigating measures in Lithuania) were spent.
- Projects B1, Interim spent fuel storage facility (EUR 193,49 million) and B 2/3/4, New solid waste management and storage facility (EUR 124,03 million) have encountered - four years up to know (which amounts to additional costs of EUR 30 million) -and continue to encounter delays. These delays are economically damaging and politically unacceptable.
- The technical and commercial disputes between the INPP and the main contractor for the two projects, NUKEM Technologies and the Gesellschaft für Nuklear Service (GNS), still ongoing in early October 2012, should be settled by international mediation. The Commission should make proposals as to the mediator.
- Until a settlement of the ongoing disputes has been reached EU financial assistance should be suspended.
- An independent Project Management Team for projects B1 and B 2/3/4 should be designated.
- A Joint ERBD-Lithuania Committee should be set-up to facilitate information exchange as foreseen in the Framework Agreement. The information and conclusions of these meetings should then also be forwarded to the European Parliament.
- The Lithuanian authorities could consider an independent management of projects implemented by INPP as proposed by their National Audit Office.
- The delegation supports the COM proposal, on the basis of which additional EUR 230 million could be made available from 2014 to 2017. At that stage EU financial assistance should end. Any funding under the new MFF should be put in reserve until such times when the conditionality, as outlined in the proposed regulation, was met, and the effective use of the money can be guaranteed

Background

Lithuania joined the European Union in 2004, agreeing that it would shut down the Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant in Lithuania (INPP), as it used Chernobyl-like reactors. In return the European Union, in accession protocol n° 4, declared its

"(...) willingness to continue to provide adequate additional Community assistance to Lithuania's decommissioning effort after Lithuania's accession to the European Union for the period until 2006 and beyond and noting that Lithuania, bearing in mind this expression of Union solidarity, has committed to close Unit 1 of the Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant before 2005 and Unit 2 by 2009. (...)"

The European Court of Auditors (ECA) criticised the European Union's (EU) financial assistance to Bulgaria, Lithuania and Slovakia giving the following reasons¹:

- as a result of a relatively loose policy framework, the programmes did not benefit from a comprehensive needs assessment, prioritisation, the setting of specific objectives and results to be achieved,
- there is no comprehensive assessment concerning the progress of the decommissioning and mitigation process,
- the programmes have not yet triggered the required organisational changes to allow the operators to turn into effective decommissioning organisations,
- the currently available financial resources (including an EU contribution until 2013 worth EUR 2,85 billion) will be insufficient and the funding shortfall is significant (around EUR 2,5 billion).

The INPP represents the most significant problem having accumulated serious delays and an estimated financing shortfall of EUR 1,480 million. The INPP estimates that it needs additional financial assistance worth EUR 871 million between 2014 and 2020.

These analyses must be placed in highly charged internal political context in Lithuania, in which the Lithuanian Parliament made the adherence to the Fiscal Stability Treaty dependent, among other conditions, on the necessary supplementary funding for the decommissioning of INPP. This protocol resolution was adopted on 28 June 2012 by an overwhelming majority of all major parties.

The Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant

The INPP is situated in the North East of Lithuania, close to Latvia and Belarus, about 160 km away from Vilnius. It was the former Soviet Union which chose the site and decided the construction plans. The power plant was supposed to service the North-Western region of the Soviet Union.

The site of the INPP occupies approximately 750 000 square meters (more than 100 football pitches) of which 220 000 are taken up by buildings. During the time of construction in the 1980s, up to 11 000 persons worked on the construction site. Visaginas, a neighbouring city, was practically built overnight to service the needs of the INPP work force. More than 30 000

¹ European Court of Auditors, Special Report 16/2011, EU financial assistance for the decommissioning of nuclear power plants in Bulgaria, Lithuania and Slovakia: Achievements and future challenges. (see annex 1)

inhabitants lived there. Today more than 2 000 persons work on the decommissioning of the INPP. Visaginas still has 26 000 inhabitants.

The nuclear reactors (RBMK - Reaktor Bolschoi Moschnosti Kanalnij = High Power Channel Type Reaktor), similar to, though not identical with, the Chernobyl-type reactor, were nominally able to produce 1 500 megawatt per unit. Two of the planned three units became operational in 1983 and 1987 respectively. The idea to complete the third unit was abandoned. At the time the INPP was one of the biggest in the world supplying 70 - 80% of Lithuania's electricity demand.

Units 1 and 2 were closed down in 2004 and 2009 respectively. Complete decommissioning may last until 2029.

Roles and responsibilities

- The European Commission (COM) implements the financial EU assistance, in accordance with the Financial Regulation, on the one hand by joint management with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and, on the other hand via the Central Project Management Agency (CPMA), a Lithuanian authorised paying agency. The authorising officer for the decommissioning budget line in the Commission is the Director of DG ENER, Directorate D.
- Other roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the Ignalina programme are clearly defined in the Commission Decision on Procedures (C(2010) 6885 final¹), the EBRD-Lithuania Framework Agreement and the International Ignalina Decommissioning Support Fund (IDSF) rules.
- Furthermore the Grant Agreement defines further grant specific obligations of the "recipients" (in case of project B1 and B2/3/4 the "recipient" is the Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant – INPP).
- The roles and responsibilities of VATESI (State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate in Lithuania), the state regulator, are defined by national legislation.
- Contracts between the employer and the contractor (in the case of project B1 those are respectively INPP and the consortium of NUKEM-Technologies (NUKEM) with the Gesellschaft für Nuklear-Service (GNS)) are to be implemented according the agreed contractual arrangements. The Commission is not involved in the contract negotiations and does not receive the tender and contract documents. The contracts contain provisions for settlements in case of disputes, i.e. adjudication/arbitration.

EU financial assistance to INPP

During the period from 1999 to 2013 the EU set aside EUR 1 367 million for the decommissioning of the INPP and for mitigating measures aiming at balancing the negative economic and social effects of the closure. In general, about 73% of the money went into decommissioning and 27% into mitigating measures.

The assistance is channelled through the IDSF, financed to 96% by the EU and managed by the European Bank for Reconstruction, and the Lithuanian-run CPMA.

According to the COM (September 2012)

- the commitments to the IDSF (EUR 663.9 million managed by the EBRD) are fully allocated to projects that are either completed or in the implementation phase;
- EUR 252,9 million of the commitments for the CPMA (EUR 449.52 million, including EUR 47 million under the Programmed Instrument 2004 – 2006) have been allocated to projects and have been paid to the CPMA.

Below the INPP lists the committed amounts in July 2012:

| Funding by sources 2000 - 2013 in EUR million ² | CPMA | IDSF | TOTAL |
|--|------|------|-------|
| contracted 2000:2011 - completed 2000:2011 | 157 | 300 | 457 |
| contracted 2000:2011 - completed 2012:2013 | 79 | 156 | 235 |
| planned contracts 2012:2013 - completed in 2013 | 156 | | 156 |
| planned contracts 2012:2013 - completed after 2013 | 282 | | 282 |
| Total financing committed | 674 | 456 | 1130 |

The table highlights that EUR 692 (61%) million, or at best EUR 848 (75%) will have been contracted and maybe completed by the end of 2013, the current financing period.

Completed investment projects

On 11 July the delegation met with the INPP director. He outlined that the following investment projects were completed:

- B 5, Reliable Heat and Steam source (EUR 42 million),
- B 6, Modernising of the existing technical documentation archive (EUR 1,91 million),
- B 8, Fuel transport from unit 1 to unit 2 for re-use,
- B 10, Free release measurement facility (EUR 5 million),
- B 11, Tools and equipment for radiological characterisation (EUR 0,83 million),
- B 13, Provision of dismantling and decontamination tools for pressurised tanks (EUR 0,53 million),
- B 16, Controlled shunt reactor (EUR 10,23 million)
- B 17, Decommissioning management system data base (EUR 3,48 million)
- B 19/1 Buffer storage facility for short-lived very low radiation level waste (Eur 6,01 million)
- INPP site infrastructure (i.e. power supply, roads, railroads) for decommissioning (EUR 11,55 million)
- Cement solidification facility (EUR 16 million).

These investments represent a volume of EUR 97,5 million.

Ongoing investment projects

When it came to the ongoing investment projects the delegation not only spoke with the authorities responsible for the INPP, but also with the contractors concerned. The COM was heard on this issue during a meeting of the Budgetary Control Committee (CONT) in Brussels.

The two infrastructure projects which are of crucial importance for further progress are:

² Figures provided by the Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant

- B 1, Interim spent fuel storage facility (EUR 193,49 million) and
- B 2/3/4, New solid waste management and storage facility (EUR 124,03 million).

It is these two projects which were delayed in 2011 by 32 and 44 months according to the ECA special report 16/2011.

The INPP claimed that, with regard to B1 project, the foreseen cranes and shock absorbers did not offer sufficient assurance for the safe handling of the casks which were to hold the defueled nuclear fuel rods. Furthermore, the INPP raised question with regard to the technical design of the casks.

Concerning the B2/3/4 project, the INPP was of the opinion that the technical documentation was of insufficient quality and the sub-contractors qualifications were unsatisfactory.

The contractor, NUKEM-Technologies, finds itself - according to his information - in a situation in which NUKEM is unwilling to advance further payments (i.e. for the facilities or the casks). NUKEM stated that, as concerns the B1 project, the approval procedures are too time consuming and the allegedly faulty technical documentation really represent formal inaccuracies, that project specifications changed or safety concerns were raised after the approval of the preliminary safety analysis design, that nuclear safety legislation (VATESI) changed, preventing to work in parallel on reactor unit 1 and 2, that limited linguistic skills of the counterparts lead to misunderstandings and that no Project Management Team was in place. In addition, with regard to the B 2/3/4 project, NUKEM argued that the INPP demanded more elaborated technical design documents than commonly accepted in Western Europe.

The COM is of the opinion that two waste management infrastructure projects (B1 - Interim Spent Fuel Storage Facility, B2/3/4 - Solid Waste Retrieval Management and Storage Facility) suffer from major delays and cost increases. According to the COM the following elements contributed to the situation:

- technical issues (i.e. extension of the scope of work, delays in administrative approval procedures),
- staff turnover at INPP leading to delays stemming from a lack of experience in handling such big investment projects,
- "politicising" of the project by involving the Ministry of Energy in the decision-making process
- contractor's shortcomings at technical level,
- the fear on either side to be held liable for commercial consequences resulting in a lack of pro-active drive towards finding a solution to outstanding problems.

In addition, at the last international donors' conference in London (1 June), the Assembly of Contributors expressed their dissatisfaction with the progress achieved by INPP and the contractor and imposed a clear deadline (15 July) for making satisfactory progress in developing required technical solutions on the outstanding issues. INPP and NUKEM-GNS have subsequently provided a roadmap for further progress. A joint progress report was scheduled for 5 October 2012, but the INPP and the contractors submitted separate reports. The international donors' conference also decided that financial support for the B1 project could be suspended, if the parties concerned fail to implement the road map.

National Audit Office of Lithuania (NAOL)

Following the visit to the INPP the delegation met with the National Audit Office of Lithuania in Vilnius. The office conducted a performance audit of the INPP in 2009, the recommendations of which were endorsed by the Lithuanian Parliament:

- The framework agreement between the EBRD and the Lithuanian authorities foresaw that a Joint Committee be established to facilitate information exchange. That committee was never set up. The NAOL suggested that this situation be remedied.
- The NAOL also recommended that an independent entity be endowed with the responsibility to monitor and manage projects implemented by INPP, ensure the control of the decommissioning process while being directly accountable to Lithuanian institutions (sic!) and the European Commission.

Meeting with the Lithuanian authorities

The Lithuanian authorities pointed to the extraordinary task the decommissioning of a nuclear power plant of such a size represented. They underlined the shared responsibility of the EU and Lithuania for this project. The Minister of Energy was optimistic that the nuclear fuel rods would be removed by the end of 2013. The Chancellor admitted that Lithuania was thinking about an independent management of the decommissioning process. He emphasised at the same time that more EU money - under the future multiannual financial framework (MFF) - would be needed to complete the decommissioning process. In this context he rejected the COM proposal for further Union support for the nuclear decommissioning assistance programmes in Bulgaria, Lithuania and Slovakia³ as insufficient. Whereas the COM proposes additional EUR 230 million from 2014 to 2017 under the new MFF, the INPP estimates that it needs additional EUR 771 million under the new MFF (in addition to EUR 100 million coming from Lithuanian sources).

Conclusions

- The delegation shared the view that nuclear safety is of prime importance.
- The removal and safe interim storage of nuclear rods from Unit 2 must be a priority.
- In July 2012 only EUR 457 million of the available EUR 1 367 million (for decommissioning and mitigating measures in Lithuania) were spent.
- Projects B1, Interim spent fuel storage facility (EUR 193,49 million) and B 2/3/4, New solid waste management and storage facility (EUR 124,03 million) have encountered - four years up to know (which amounts to additional costs of EUR 30 million) -and continue to encounter delays. These delays are economically damaging and politically unacceptable.
- The technical and commercial disputes between the INPP and the main contractor for the two projects, NUKEM Technologies and the Gesellschaft for Nuclear Service (GNS), still ongoing in early October 2012, should be settled by international mediation. The Commission should make proposals as to the mediator.

³ COM(2011)783, 24 November 2011, see also annex 2

- Until a settlement of the ongoing disputes has been reached EU financial assistance should be suspended.
- An independent Project Management Team for projects B1 and B 2/3/4 should be designated.
- A Joint ERBD-Lithuania Committee should be set-up to facilitate information exchange as foreseen in the Framework Agreement. The information and conclusions of these meetings should then also be forwarded to the European Parliament.
- The Lithuanian authorities could consider an independent management of projects implemented by INPP as proposed by their National Audit Office.
- The delegation supports the COM proposal, on the basis of which additional EUR 230 million could be made available from 2014 to 2017. At that stage EU financial assistance should end. Any funding under the new MFF should be put in reserve until such times when the conditionality, as outlined in the proposed regulation, was met, and the effective use of the money can be guaranteed.

Annex 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY⁴

I.

In the frame of their EU accession negotiations and in view of increasing nuclear safety, Bulgaria, Lithuania and Slovakia committed themselves to the early closure and subsequent decommissioning of eight non-upgradeable nuclear reactors. Recognising the exceptional social, economic and financial burden of their commitments, the European Union decided to provide a financial contribution to these three countries.

II.

The main objective of the Court's audit was to assess the effectiveness of the EU funded programmes (1999–2010) in contributing towards the decommissioning of the nuclear reactors and addressing the consequences of their early closure.

III.

The Court concluded that:

- (a) As a result of a relatively loose policy framework, the programmes do not benefit from a comprehensive needs assessment, prioritisation, the setting of specific objectives and results to be achieved. Responsibilities are diffused, in particular with regard to monitoring and the achievement of programme objectives as a whole. The Commission's supervision focuses on the budgetary execution and project implementation.
- (b) There is no comprehensive assessment concerning the progress of the decommissioning and mitigation process. Delays and cost overruns were noted for key infrastructure projects.
- (c) Although the reactors were shut-down between 2002 and 2009, the programmes have not yet triggered the required organisational changes to allow the operators to turn into effective decommissioning organisations.
- (d) Currently available financial resources (including an EU contribution until 2013 worth 2,85 billion euro) will be insufficient and the funding shortfall is significant (around 2,5 billion euro).

IV.

The Court recommends that:

- (a) The Commission should put in place the conditions for an effective, efficient and economical use of EU funds. It should establish a detailed needs assessment showing the progress of the programmes so far, the activities still to be performed and an overall financing plan identifying the funding sources. Before further spending takes place, the Commission should analyse the resources available and the expected benefits. This should lead in turn to objectives being aligned with the budget made available and to the establishment of meaningful performance indicators which can subsequently be monitored and reported on as necessary.
- (b) Should the EU decide, as proposed by the Commission, to provide further financial assistance in the next multi-annual financial framework, this support should be made conditional upon an *ex ante* evaluation of the EU added value of such intervention, identifying the specific activities to be financed through the EU budget and taking account of other funding facilities such as Structural Funds.

⁴ European Court of Auditors, Special Report 16/2011, EU financial assistance for the decommissioning of nuclear power plants in Bulgaria, Lithuania and Slovakia: Achievements and future challenges, p 7

Annex 2

COM(2011) 783, Proposal for a Council Regulation on the Union support for the nuclear decommissioning assistance programmes in Bulgaria, Lithuania and Slovakia

"(...)

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation establishes the multi-annual Nuclear Decommissioning Assistance Programme 2014 - 2020 ('the Programme') laying down rules for the implementation of the Union's financial support for measures connected with the decommissioning of the Kozloduy (units 1 to 4; the Kozloduy Programme), Ignalina (units 1 and 2; the Ignalina Programme) and Bohunice V1 (units 1 and 2; the Bohunice Programme) nuclear power plants.

Article 2

Objectives

1. The general objective of the Programme is to assist the Member States concerned to reach an irreversible state within the decommissioning process of Kozloduy units 1 to 4, Ignalina units 1 and 2 and Bohunice V1 units 1 and 2 nuclear power plants, in accordance with their respective decommissioning plans, while keeping the highest level of safety.
2. Within the funding periods the specific objectives for the Kozloduy, Ignalina and Bohunice Programmes are:
 - (a) Kozloduy Programme:

(...)
 - (b) Ignalina Programme:
 - (i) defueling of the reactor core of unit 2 and the unit 1 and 2 reactor fuel ponds into the dry spent fuel storage facility, to be measured by the number of unloaded fuel assemblies;
 - (ii) safely maintaining the reactor units until defueling is completed, to be measured by the number of registered incidents;
 - (iii) performing dismantling in the turbine hall and other auxiliary buildings and safely managing the decommissioning waste in accordance with a detailed waste management plan to be measured by the type and number of auxiliary systems dismantled and the quantity and type of conditioned waste;
 - (c) Bohunice Programme:

(...)

3. Milestones and target end dates shall be defined in the act as referred to under Article 6(2).

Article 3

Budget

1. The financial envelope for the implementation of the Programme for the period 2014 to 2020 shall be EUR 552 947 000 in current prices.

That amount shall be distributed among the Kozloduy, Ignalina and Bohunice Programmes as follows:

- (a) EUR 208 503 000 for the Kozloduy Programme for the period 2014 to 2020;
 - (b) EUR 229 629 000 for the Ignalina Programme for the period 2014 to 2017;
 - (c) EUR 114 815 000 for the Bohunice Programme for the period 2014 to 2017.
2. The Commission will review the performance of the Programme and assess the progress of the Kozloduy, Ignalina and Bohunice Programmes against the milestones and target dates referred to in Art 2.3 by the end of 2015 within the framework of the interim evaluation referred to in Art. 8. Based on the results of this assessment, the Commission may review the amount of the appropriations allocated to the Programme, as well as the programming period and distribution amongst the Kozloduy, Ignalina and Bohunice Programmes.
 3. The financial allocation for the Kozloduy, Ignalina and Bohunice Programmes may also cover expenses pertaining to preparatory, monitoring, control, audit and evaluation activities which are required for the management of the programme and the achievement of its objectives; in particular, studies, meetings of experts, information and communication actions, including corporate communication of the political priorities of the European Union as far as they are related to the general objectives of this Regulation, expenses linked to IT networks focusing on information processing and exchange, together with all other technical and administrative assistance expenses incurred by the Commission for the management of the programme.

The financial allocation may also cover the technical and administrative assistance expenses necessary to ensure the transition between the Programme and the measures adopted under Council Regulation (EC) 1990/2006, Regulation (Euratom) No 549/2007 and Council Regulation (Euratom) 647/2010.

Article 4

Ex ante conditionalities

1. By 1 January 2014 Bulgaria, Lithuania and Slovakia shall fulfil the following *ex ante* conditionalities:
 - (a) Comply with Union's *acquis*; in particular in the area of nuclear safety the transposition into national law of the Council Directive 2009/71/Euratom on nuclear safety and the Council Directive 2011/70/Euratom on the management of spent fuel and radioactive waste.

(b) Establish a national legal framework to provide adequate provisions for the timely accumulation of national financial resources for the safe completion of decommissioning in accordance with applicable State aid rules.

(c) Submit to the Commission a revised detailed decommissioning plan

2. The Commission shall assess the information provided on the fulfilment of the *ex ante* conditionalities when preparing the 2014 annual work programme as referred to in Article 6(1). It may decide, when adopting the annual work programme, to suspend all or part of the Union financial assistance pending the satisfactory completion of the *ex ante* conditionalities.

(...)"

Annex 3

Brussels, 9 July 2012

Fact-finding mission of the Budgetary Control Committee to Lithuania, 10-12 July 2012

PROGRAMME⁵

Members of the delegation:

- 1 Michael THEURER - (Head of Delegation, ALDE, DE)
2. Laima Liucija ANDRIKIENĖ - (EPP, LT, out of quota)
3. Zigmantas BALČYTIS - (S-D, LT, out of quota)
4. Jens GEIER (S&D, DE)
5. Ingeborg GRÄBLE - (EPP, DE)
6. Edit HERCZOG - (S-D, HU)
7. Petri SARVAMAA - (EPP, FI)

CONT Secretariat

- 1 Christian EHLERS, (*EP mobile: +32-498-981393*)
- 2 Martina STOLARIKOVA

Advisors of Political Groups

- * Dominykas MORDAS (ALDE)
- * Balázs SZÉCHY (EPP)

⁵ The prime purpose of the CONT visit is to evaluate the progress made with the decommissioning process of the Ignalina nuclear power plant. As we are dealing with a potentially still operation power plants, the CONT secretariat has contacted the contractor, who is working in the site, and also the EP medical service with the view to rule out and health risks for the participants. **The EP medical service recommends the following safety measures should Members decide to visit the reactor building: 1) Every member should do a brief medical interview here in the Medical Service before leaving on the mission, in which we mainly will assess personal contraindications for exposure and provide some information about radioprotection and the dosimeters. For those who did not do their annual exam yet we need to carry out a blood test 2) Every member of the delegation should wear a passive dosimeter to assess the amount of exposure afterwards. 3) The delegation will be equipped with two active type dosimeters, which can warn the delegation that they are in a zone where there is too much radiation or that the group is about to reach the limit of the total allowed amount of radiation. These rules should be applied if delegation members want to see the reactor building itself.**

Court of Auditors

József VERESS, Head of the Private Office of Szabolcs FAZAKAS, Member of the European Court of Auditors

In attendance

Valentina CEPLEVICIUTE, assistant to Laima Liucija ANDRIKIENĖ

Vilma GABALYTE, assistant to Zigmantas BALČYTIS

Ieva KUODĖ, Deputy Energy Attaché, Permanent Representation of Lithuania to the European Union

Interpreters

Gražina KARPUVIENĖ

Rūta KAUNAITĖ

Monika MATULEVIČIŪTĖ

Nicol POPOFF (technician)

Languages covered

EN, LT

Coordination in Vilnius - European Parliament Information Office

Daiva JAKAITĖ, Head of Office

Edita RAMAŠAUSKAITĖ, assistant

European Parliament Information Office

Naugarduko g. 10, LT-01141 Vilnius

Tel.: +370-5-2120766, fax: +370-5-2619828

epvilnius@europarl.europa.eu

European Commission Representation

Naugarduko g. 10, LT-01141 Vilnius

Tel.: +370-5-2313191, fax: +370-5-2313192

comm-rep-lithuania@ec.europa.eu

Accommodation

Visaginas: INPP training centre, Ramybe village

Vilnius: Novotel Vilnius, Gedimino av. 16, LT-01103 Vilnius Tel: +370-5-2666200,

Fax: +370-5-2666201, e-mail: H5209@accor.com

A bus will be at the disposal of the delegation.

Tuesday, 10 July 2012

- 14.10 h Arrival of the delegation in Vilnius airport
- 14.30 h bus transfer to Visaginas
- During the bus transfer representatives of the European Parliament's information office could brief the delegation on the political and economic situation in Lithuania and answer specific questions (tbc)
- 17.00 h Accommodation: Ignalina training centre
- 17.30 h Visit to the Ignalina nuclear power plant
(passport or identity card required, no cameras, no video cameras and no computers can be brought into INPP)
- (Console, 3 and 4 Turbines, Free Release Measurement Facility, Buffer Storage Facility).
Žilvinas JURKŠUS, Director General
- 19.30 h Dinner in the Gabriella Hotel
(Participants must pay individually, credit cards and cash accepted)

Wednesday, 11 July 2012

- 7.30 h Departure from the training centre and check-out
(Payment by credit card is possible)
- 8.00 h Presentation on the decommissioning process of the Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant
Žilvinas JURKŠUS, Director General
- 9.00 h The decommissioning of the Ignalina nuclear power plants - the contractor's view
Ulf KUTSCHER, Chairman of the Management Board
Jean MAURER, CFO, Member of the Management Board
NUKEM, Alzenau, Germany
Bernhard KÜHNE, Project Director
Lars KÖBLER, Director Controlling, Finance and Accounting, Taxes
Michael KÖBL, Head of Communications and Marketing
Company for Nuclear Service, Essen Germany
visit of the construction site: B1 (Interim Spent Fuel Storage Facility) and B234 (Solid Waste Handling Facilities)

- 12.00 h Departure for Vilnius (lunch boxes will be provided in the bus)
- 15.00 h National Audit Office of Lithuania
(*Pamėnkalnio str. 27, LT-01113 Vilnius*
Tel. +370 5 266 67 58, 266 67 08)
- Giedrė ŠVEDIENĖ, Auditor General,
National Audit Office of Lithuania
- 16.00 h Office of the Prime Minister
(*Gedimino pr. 11, LT-01103 Vilnius, tel. +370 706 63711, fax. +370 706 63895*)
- 18.30 h Deividas MATULIONIS, Chancellor of the Prime Minister)
Chair of an interinstitutional group responsible for negotiations on decommissioning funding in the next MFF
- Neilas TANKEVIČIUS, Adviser to the Prime Minister
Chief negotiator on Ignalina in the context of the next future MFF
- Alozas VITKAUSKAS, Deputy Minister of Finance
- Rolandas KRIKŠČIŪNAS, Deputy Minister of Finance
- Dainius JAUNĖNAS. Director, Radioactive Waste Management Agency (RATA)
- Vidas PAULIKAS, Head of the Department for Radiation Protection, Nuclear Safety Inspectorate (VATESI)
- Peter HARISSON, Ignalina Programme Division, Central Project Management Agency
- 20.00 h Dinner offered by the Deputy Speaker of the Seimas
Česlovas Vytautas STANKEVIČIUS, Chairman of the Committee on European Affairs
(*Belmontas Restaurant, Belmonto Street 17, Vilnius*)
- attendance: Vytenis Povilas ANDRIUKAITIS, Deputy Chairman of the Committee on European Affairs, Petras AUŠTREVČIUS, Deputy Chairman of the Committee on European Affairs, Neilas TANKEVIČIUS, Chief negotiator on Ignalina in the context of the next future MFF

Thursday 12 July 2012

- 7.45 h Departure from the hotel after check out
- 8.00 h Seimas (Parliament) of the Republic of Lithuania
(Gedimino ave. 53, LT-01109 Vilnius)
(Passport or identity card required)
- 8.45 h Arvydas SEKMOKAS, Minister of Energy
Arvydas DARULIS, Deputy Minister
- Antanas BUDRAITIS, Head of the Division of the Ignalina Nuclear
Power Plant Decommissioning
- 9.00 h Committee on Audit
Committee on European Affairs
Committee on Foreign Affairs)
Nuclear Energy Commission
- The following national MPs will be in attendance: Č.V.
STANKEVIČIUS, V. P. ANDRIUKAITIS, P. AUŠTREVICHIUS, D.
A. BARAKAUSKAS, V. GEDVILAS, G. KIRKILAS, P.
LUOMANAS, E. VAREIKIS, R. ŽILINKAS, K. DAUKŠYS, K.
MASIULIS, A. ŠEDŽIUS, L. GRAUŽINIENĖ, S. STOMA, K.
UOKA
- 10.30 h European Parliament information Office
(Naugarduko g. 10, LT-01141 Vilnius
Tel.: +370-5-2120766, fax: +370-5-2619828)
- Press conference
- 11.30 h Bus leaves for the airport

ⁱ Available at <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st11/st11882.en11.pdf>