EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR INTERNAL POLICIES

POLICY DEPARTMENT D
BUDGETARY AFFAIRS

Budgets

Budgetary Control

THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC
BACKGROUND NOTE

CONT DELEGATION TO THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC 15-16 JULY 2013

NOTE

EN

2013

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR INTERNAL POLICIES

POLICY DEPARTMENT D

BACKGROUND NOTE

Delegation to the Slovak Republic

CONT Delegation

15 - 16 July 2013

Abstract

This document aims to provide background information to the Committee on Budgetary Control Delegation to Slovakia, due to take place on date. The factual information below deals with various subjects related to Slovakia as regards basic data, political structure overview, economy overview, industry sectors, EU funds, Nuclear power Plants and State Agencies.

24 May 2013

EN

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CONTENTS

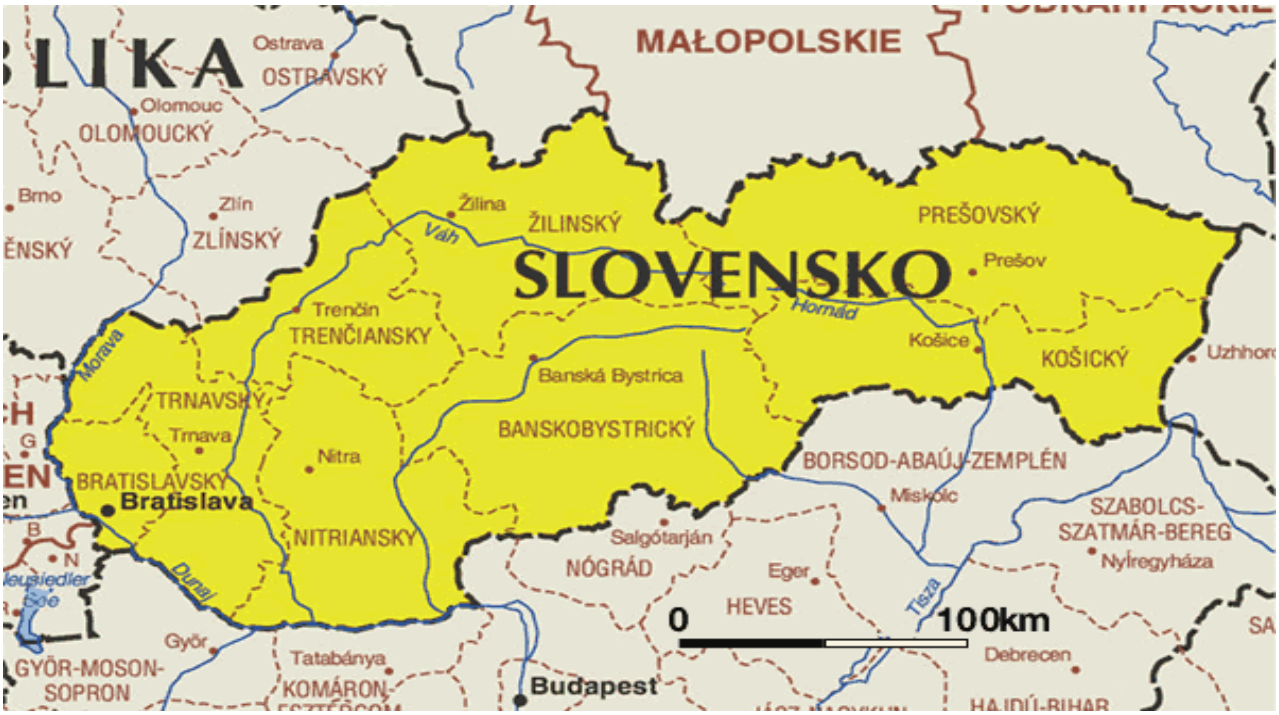
CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON SLOVAKIA

1.1. BASIC DATA ON SLOVAKIA

Map 1- General Map



Source: Europa - European Commission

Total land area:	48, 845 sq Km
Population:	5.4 million (January 1st 2012)
Capital:	Bratislava
Main cities:	Bratislava Košice Prešov Žilina Banská Bystrica Nitra Trnava
Ethnics groups:	85.7% Slovaks 10.7% Hungarians 1.5% Roma 1% Czechs
Religion:	60.3% Roman Catholics, 9,7 % atheist 8.4% Protestants, 4.1% Orthodox,
Languages:	Slovak is a member of the Slavic group of languages and is spoken by a large majority of population. Hungarian is used in the southern regions and Rusyn in some parts of the Northeast.
Currency:	Slovakia became the 16th member of Euro zone on 1 January 2009
Time:	one hour ahead of GMT

1.2. POLITICAL STRUCTURE OVERVIEW

Official name	The Slovak Republic
Form of state	Parliamentary democracy
Legal system	Base on the Constitution adopted on 1 September 1992 amended in September 1998 and in February 2001
National legislature	Unicameral Parliament or National Council of the Slovak Republic. It has 150 members that are elected for a four year term according to a proportional representation system
Electoral system	Universal suffrage over the age of 18 years
National elections:	A parliamentary election was held in Slovakia on 10 March 2012. A presidential election was held in two stages on 21 March 2009 and 4 April 2009. Next presidential election due in course of spring 2014.
Head of state:	Ivan Gašparovič has been the President of the Slovak Republic since 15 June 2004. He is serving his second term as President. He was re-elected on 4 April 2009 with the support of Direction – Social Democracy and Slovak National Party, and extra-parliamentary Movement for Democracy. As the constitution limits the presidential term to a maximum of two consecutive, the current President is not allowed to seek a new term
National government:	The current government is a social-democrat one. It is essentially composed of members of Direction – Social Democracy and also few independents
Main political parties:	Direction – Social Democracy (SMER-SD) - Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats (S&D) in the European Parliament (5 Members) Christian Democratic Movement (KDH) -Group of the European People's Party (EPP) in the European Parliament (2 Members) Ordinary People and Independent Personalities (OĽaNO) Most–Híd (Most) Slovak Democratic and Christian Union – Democratic Party (SDKÚ–DS)- Group of European People's Party (EPP) in the European Parliament (2 Members) Freedom and Solidarity (SaS) Slovak National Party (SNS)- Group of Europe of Freedom and Democracy (EFD) in the European Parliament (1 Member) Party of the Hungarian Coalition (SMK–MKP) Group of European People's Party (EPP) in the European Parliament (2 Members) People's Party – Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (ĽS–HZDS) Group of Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE) in the European Parliament (1 Member)
National Council of the Slovak Republic Composition:	Direction – Social Democracy (SMER-SD) - 83 Members Christian Democratic Movement (KDH) - 16 Members Ordinary People and Independent Personalities (OĽaNO) - 16 Members Most–Híd (Most)- 13 Members Slovak Democratic and Christian Union – Democratic Party (SDKÚ–DS)- 11 Members Freedom and Solidarity (SaS) - 11 Members Slovak National Party (SNS)- 0 Party of the Hungarian Coalition (SMK–MKP) - 0 People's Party – Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (ĽS–HZDS) - 0
Prime Minister:	Robert Fico (Direction – Social Democracy)
National Council of the Slovak Republic Speaker:	Pavol Paška

Key ministers	Interior Robert Kaliňák (Smer-SD) Finance Peter Kažimír (Smer-SD) Foreign Minister Miroslav Lajčák (Independent) Economy Tomáš Malatinský (Independent) Transport, Construction and Regional Development Ján Počiatek (Smer-SD) Agriculture and Rural Development Ľubomír Jahnátek (Smer-SD) Defence Martin Glváč (Smer-SD) Justice Tomáš Borec (Independent) Labour, Social Affairs and Family Ján Richter (Smer-SD) Environment Peter Žiga (Smer-SD) Education, Science, Research and Sport Dušan Čaplovič (Smer-SD) Culture Marek Maďarič (Smer-SD) Health Zuzana Zvolenská (Smer-SD)
Administrative Division	8 region ("krajov"), subdivided into 79 districts ("okresy")

1.3. ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Slovakia remains one of the most dynamic economies in the EU. This country is in 'catch-up' process; growth is driven by foreign demand and investment. Its economy recovered very strongly after the crisis; however, the unemployment rate remains high and domestic demand is weak.

DATE	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Real GDP Growth (%)	10,5	5,8	-4,9	4,4	3,2	2,0	1,0
Unemployment (av,%)	11	9,6	12	14,4	13,5	14	14,1
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-5,3	-6	-2,6	-3,7	-2	2,3	2,3
Fiscal balance (% of GDP)	-1,6	-2,1	-8	-7,7	-4,9	-5,4	-3,2
Public debt (% of GDP)			41,1	43,3	52,1		
Real export of goods and services (% change)	14,3	3,1	-16,3	16	12,7	8,6	2,9
Real Imports of Goods and Services (% change)	9,2	3,1	-18,9	14,9	10,1	2,8	2,5

Source: IHS Global Insight, Country intelligence Report Slovakia

Agriculture

Agriculture contributes around 3% to the GDP and accounts for 3, 5% of the labour force (as opposed to 10, 4 % in 1994).

Cereals, potatoes, sugar beet and grapes are the most commonly grown agricultural products. The main producing region is the southern part of Slovakia (bordering Hungary) which is known as the richest farmland in the country.

Slovak agriculture is also based on livestock activities: pigs, cattle, sheep etc.

Industry

This sector contributes a third of GDP. It has been an important driving factor for economic growth for some years now. It is essentially based on export-oriented manufacturing.

Automotive and mechanical and electrical engineering are among the largest and fastest growing sectors. Slovakia has benefited from increasing foreign directed investment (FDI) in these sectors, notably from other European countries. For instance, there were large investments from Volkswagen (Bratislava), Peugeot (Trnava), and Kia Motors (Žilina Plant, Žilina).

Chemical engineering and Information Technology is also becoming increasingly important in the Slovak economy.

However, heavy industry (coal mining and steel) is still recovering from its decline in the early 1990s.

Service

This sector accounts for 60% of GDP. The two main activities remain trade and real estate. Tourism has been rising; however, it remains underdeveloped in comparison with neighbouring countries.

2. EU FUNDS

2.1. COHESION POLICY

For the 2007-2013 period, Slovakia has been allocated EUR 11.7 billion. These funds are provided via the European Social Fund (ESF), the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Cohesion Fund (CF).

Table 1 - Financial allocation per Objective and fund

OBJECTIVE	FUND	ALLOCATION (EUR BILLION)
Convergence	CF	4
	ERDF	6
	ESF	**1**
Total Convergence		11
Regional Competitiveness and Employment	ERDF	0.5
	ESF	0.03
Total Regional Competitiveness and Employment		0.5
Total European Territorial Cooperation	ERDF	0.2
Total		11.7

Source: European Commission - DG Regio - European Cohesion Policy in Slovakia

According to Point 17 of the Interinstitutional Agreement (IIA) of 17 May 2006, the Commission adjusted the initial amounts dedicated to Slovakia in the framework of Cohesion policy[1]. The adjustment consisted of an increase of EUR 138 million.
The cohesion policy in Slovakia focused its effort on the areas of infrastructure, human resources, industry and services, and agriculture and rural development which were identified as the main causes of regional disparities. This policy has been implemented through 11 operational programmes.

The main priorities of the Cohesion policy in Slovakia for 2007-2013 period are:

- **to improve transport infrastructure**. EUR 3.5 billions will be invested in this area; thus, the cohesion policy has allowed the redevelopment of 100 km of railways and the construction of 30 km of new highways and 24 km of expressways since 2004 ;

- **to protect the environment** (EUR 3,8 billion) **and mitigate climate change** (EUR 1,7 billion) and **to promote energy efficiency and renewable energies** (EUR 169 million); under the "Environment" programme, EUR 1 billion are allocated to the water sector. The financial support has already funded the construction of nearly 1 600 km of new sewerage infrastructure;

[1] see Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the technical adjustment of the financial framework for 2011 in line with movements in GNI, including the adjustment of amounts allocated from funds supporting cohesion to the Member States concerned by divergence between estimated and actual GDP for the period 2007-2009, COM(2010)160 final, 16.04.2010

- **R&D and innovation** (EUR 2,6 billion)
- **information and communication technologies (ICT)** (EUR 2,6 billion)
- **the development of entrepreneurship**, notably among small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) (EUR 432 million);
- **human resources** (EUR 173 million to enhance the adaptability of workers and enterprises and EUR 547 million in training measures);
- **integrated urban development** (EUR 270 million)
- **technical assistance and innovative financing mechanism**

2.2. EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK (EIB)

The European Investment Bank has allocated funds of about EUR 4 billion since 1992. This financing has been dedicated to enhance transport infrastructure (for example Kosicka Bridge over the Danube river in Bratislava), to promote investment in all economic sectors (manufacturing, services etc.) - including specific actions towards small and medium-sized companies - and to develop a knowledge-based economy.

3. NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

3.1. DECOMMISSIONING NUCLEAR FACILITIES

All power plants have a life span of about **30 years**, newer plants are designed for a 40 to 60 year operating life.

At the end of the life span of any power plant, it needs to be **decommissioned**, **decontaminated and demolished** so that the site is made available for other uses. For **nuclear plants**, the term "decommissioning" includes all the **progressive dismantling of the plant and all clean-up of radioactive contamination.**

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has defined 3 options for decommissioning, the definitions of which have been internationally adopted:

Immediate Dismantling	Allows for the facility to be removed from **regulatory control** relatively soon after shutdown or termination of regulated activities. The final dismantling or decontamination activities begin within a few months or years, depending on the facility. Following removal from regulatory control, the site is then **available for re-use**
Safe Enclosure	Postpones the **final removal of controls** for a longer period, usually in the order of 40 to 60 years. The facility is placed into a **safe storage configuration** until the eventual dismantling and decontamination activities occur.
Entombment	Entails placing the facility into a condition that will allow the **remaining on-site radioactive material** to remain on-site without the requirement of ever removing it totally. This option usually involves **reducing the size of the area where the radioactive material is located** and then encasing the facility in a long-lived structure such as concrete, that will last for a period of time to ensure the remaining radioactivity is no longer of concern

3.2. BOHUNICE V1 NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

The Bohunice V1 Nuclear Power Plant (referred to as "V1 NPP" in the rest of the document) is located in the west of Slovakia. It is part of a larger nuclear site and is situated on the Jaslovské Bohunice site which includes another nuclear power plant: Bohunice A1. Moreover, two other reactors - Bohunice 3 and 4 - are situated in close proximity (the nuclear site of Travna).

In addition, Slovakia has two other reactors in operation and two others under construction on the site of Mochovce.
Among all of nuclear units in Slovakia, only the V1 NPP is subject to EU financial assistance for its decommissioning. The Bonuhice A1 is also being decommissioned but this process was undertaken earlier (in 1978) and is not covered by EU financial assistance.

The V1-NPP is equipped with two pressurised water reactors of VV440 / 203[2] design (Soviet design plant). These reactors came on line in 1978 and 1983, with a 30 year design.

[2] Vodo-Vodyanoi Energetichesky Reactor (Water-Water Power Reactor)

As a condition of entry into the European Union, and according to its own energy policy, Slovakia agreed in 1999 to shutdown of both V1-NPP units. The Unit 1 was permanently shutdown on 31 December 2006 and Unit 2 on 31 December 2008.

After shutdown, Slovakia launched a project for decommissioning the V1-NPP units and managing the historical waste. The project has been undertaken with EU financial assistance.

3.3. BOHUNICE V1 NUCLEAR POWER PLANT DECOMMISSIONING

On the basis of the preparatory document - the V1 Conceptual decommissioning plan - the Ministry of Environment chose the Immediate Dismantling strategy among the possible options presented by IAEA (described in point 3.1).

The strategy is divided into three phases:

- pre-decommissioning (until end of 2011);
- stage1 decommissioning: non-active systems dismantling (2011-2015);
- stage 2 decommissioning: active systems dismantling (2015-2025).

A **Decommissioning Strategy** was drawn up in 2010 in order to plan precisely the decommissioning activities needed and the schedule until 2025[3]. Thus, the report which presents this strategy details:

- the strategy for facility dismantling in the framework of stages one and two
- licensing which is compulsory to start stages one and two of decommissioning strategy;
- a quantification of waste produced by the decommissioning;
- the historical waste management;
- an estimate of the decommissioning costs.

It should be noted that the report only covers the V1-NPP structures which are not shared with the other unit on the Jaslovské Bohunice site.

An Environmental Impact Assessment Report of V1 NPP Decommissioning was also submitted to the Ministry of Environment.

The European Parliament noted with concern that a detailed decommissioning plan has not yet been finalised. The European Parliament asked the European Commission to provide a detailed long-term financial planning of the decommissioning projects and to describe the scope of the EU financing required to accomplish this plan[4].

In this 2011 report on EU Financial Assistance for the Decommissioning of Nuclear Plants[5], the European Court of Auditors (ECA) stated that the waste management plans were only defined partly. The ECA also noted that, although a waste inventory had been prepared, it has not yet integrated in a Decommissioning Strategy. Finally, it added that the estimation of costs and monitoring remain unsatisfactory.

[3] European Commission - Commission Staff Working Paper "Nuclear Decommissioning Assistance Programme data" (COM (2011) 432 final)

[4] European Parliament resolution of 5 April 2011 on the efficiency and effectiveness of EU funding in the area of decommissioning nuclear power plants in the new Member States (2010/2104(INI) - P7-TA(2011)0123

[5] European Court of Auditors, special report No 16/20011, "EU Financial assistance for the Decommissioning Nuclear Plants in Bulgaria, Lithuania and Slovakia: Achievements and Future Challenge".

3.4. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE DECOMMISSIONING OF THE V1 NPP PLANT

In the context of the negotiations for accession to the European Union, Slovakia committed itself to close the V1-NPP. Recognising the exceptional social, economic and financial burden of this commitment, the European Union decided to provide a financial contribution to Slovakia.

For the 1999-2013 period, total EU funding for the decommissioning of V1-NPP amounts to €613 million. As at 31 December 2010, EUR 423,7 million was already committed. The amount granted to Slovakia represents 21,5% of the EU assistance dedicated to decommissioning in the Members states[6].

The European financial assistance is intended to support Slovakia's efforts in the decommissioning of the V1-NPP, as well as to back up the measures in the energy sector to alleviate the economical impact of the shutdown. With this goal in mind, the EU has provided assistance in several areas, such as[7]:

- the nuclear safety in the nuclear facilities;
- the establishment and upgrade of the waste management infrastructure required to start decommissioning activities;
- measures to support the nuclear safety authorities in the safe assessment and licensing of decommissioning projects;
- the environmental upgrading of energy infrastructure and modernisation of conventional energy production capacity as a replacement for the lost nuclear energy production capacity in line with the legislation of the European Union;
- the enhancement of security of supply and energy efficiency;
- measures to support plant personnel in maintaining a high level of operational safety in the periods prior to the closure and during the decommissioning of the reactor units.

To assist Slovakia, the European Community set up the Bohunice International Decommissioning Support Fund (BIDSF) managed by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Therefore, the EBRD is in charge of managing the public funds and monitoring the financial management of these programmes. The EBRD carries out the budget tasks entrusted to it by the European Commission in line with the requirements of the Financial Regulation[8]. It is a joint management method. On 16 November 2001, the EBRD entered into a Framework Agreement with the Republic of Slovakia, which provided the legal basis for the BIDSF operations at Bohunice;

In addition, it should be noted that the creation of such international funds allows for receiving money from other donors.

[6] Bulgaria and Lithuania are the two other Member States which receive financial support for decommissioning activities.
[7] European Commission - Commission Staff Working Paper - Impact Assessment - Accompanying document to the Proposal for a Council Regulation on Union support for the nuclear decommissioning assistance programmes in Bulgaria, Lithuania and Slovakia
[8] European Commission - Commission Staff Working Paper "Nuclear Decommissioning Assistance Programme data" (COM (2011) 432 final)

Table 2 - EU funds for decommissioning of the V1-NPP - 1999-2013 period

DATE	ASSISTANCE PROVIDED UNDER	EU AMOUNT	MANAGED BY
From 1999 to 2003 **Pre-accession period**	PHARE Programme	EUR 90 million	EBRD
From 2004 to 2006 **Accession period**	Protocol 9 of the act to the Accession Treaty	EUR 100 million	EBRD
From 2007 to 20013 **Post Accession period**	Council Regulation (Euratom) No 549/2007	EUR 423 million	EBRD
Total		**EUR 613 million**	

Source: European Court of Auditors - Special report No 16/2011 - EU Financial Assistance for the Decommissioning of Nuclear Plants in Bulgaria, Lithuania and Slovakia: Achievements and Future Challenges (p.12)

By 2013, the available funding (all sources) for the decommissioning of the V1-NPP will be approximately EUR 636 million.

Table 3 - EU funds for decommissioning of the V1-NPP - 1999-2013 period

DATE	BIDSF	NOT YET ALLOCATED
Bilateral Donors	EUR 11,5 million	
EU Contribution	EUR 423,7 million	EUR million 189,3
Interest Generated	EUR 11,8 million	
Total	**636 millions**	

Source: European Court of Auditors - Special report No 16/2011 - EU Financial Assistance for the Decommissioning of Nuclear Plants in Bulgaria, Lithuania and Slovakia: Achievements and Future Challenges (p.12)

The purpose of the BIDSF is to finance projects supporting the closure and decommissioning of INPP and measures in the energy sector.
As regards the EUR 447 million which are the available resources for BIDSF: EUR 5,5 million have been allocated to EBRD operational costs, EUR 210,1 million were allocated to decommissioning projects, EUR 196,4 € million were allocated to energy projects and EUR 35 million have yet to be allocated[9].

[9] European Court of Auditors - Special report No 16/2011- EU Financial Assistance for the Decommissioning of Nuclear Plants in Bulgaria, Lithuania and Slovakia: Achievements and Future Challenges (p.30)

The European Parliament asked the European Commission to study ways of altering the EU's methods of financing decommissioning operations and simplifying the rules on management of the funds in such a way that they do not affect the safety and security of the decommissioning operations[10].

3.5. DECOMMISSIONING FUNDING SHORTFALL

As a result of delays in the implementation of the projects and with the rise in prices, the project is subject to a funding shortfall.

The current cost forecast exceeds the initial estimation. The project faces cost over-runs. The estimates in the decommissioning plans planned a total cost of EUR 950 million. The last cost estimate reaches EUR 1 146 million.

Table 4 - Decommissioning Funding shortfall[11]

LATEST COST ESTIMATE (MILLION EURO)	AVAILABLE FUNDING ALL SOURCES			FUNDING SHORTFALL
	EU SUPPORT (BY END 2013)	OTHER FINANCIAL SUPPORT (NATIONAL RESOURCES AND OTHER DONORS)	TOTAL	
1 146	429	291	**720**	**426**

Source: European Commission

To face this funding shortfall, the Commission proposes providing financial assistance beyond 2013 for an amount of EUR 105 million. If the additional support is agreed, national funding will have to find EUR 321 million to fill the financial gap.

In the conclusions of the European Council of 7-8 February 2013, it is proposed to grant financial assistance of EUR 200 million to the decommissioning of the V1-NPP.

The European Parliament noted that the costs for decommissioning the V1-NPP have exceeded the planned EU assistance, and are also likely to exceed the initial estimates. In parallel, it noted that a high share of the funds was used for energy projects and not for the intended aim of the financial assistance, namely NPP decommissioning.

As regards future activities to be financed from EU allocated amounts within the 2007-2013 period, Members of the European Parliament feel further issues need clarifying, including whether there is still a need for further amounts to be allocated for energy projects or whether it is necessary to focus on the decommissioning projects[12].

[10] European Parliament resolution of 5 April 2011 on the efficiency and effectiveness of EU funding in the area of decommissioning nuclear power plants in the new Member States (2010/2104(INI) - P7-TA(2011)0123

[11] European Commission - Commission Staff Working Paper - Impact Assessment - Accompanying document to the Proposal for a Council Regulation on Union support for the nuclear decommissioning assistance programmes in Bulgaria, Lithuania and Slovakia

[12] European Parliament resolution of 5 April 2011 on the efficiency and effectiveness of EU funding in the area of decommissioning nuclear power plants in the new Member States (2010/2104(INI) - P7-TA(2011)0123

4. STATE AGENCIES

4.1. SUPREME AUDIT OFFICE OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

The Supreme Audit Office of the Slovak Republic is the Supreme Public Audit Institution. It is an independent state authority created in 1992. The Headquarters of the Office are in Bratislava and the Office has eight Regional Offices.

Its main function is to audit how the public funds are managed and receipts are collected. The Office has tasks including the improvement of the quality and efficiency of independent auditing activities, as well as internal control systems.

The Office performs its audits in terms of compliance, economy, efficiency and expediency. Its auditing activities are conducted on the basis of the Plan of Audit Activities which is usually designed for one year.

The Supreme Audit Office has a wide range of actions. It carries out audits of:

- the management of budgetary funds of central and local authorities
- the management of the public property
- the methods of levying and recovering receipts
- central and local public bodies.

In addition, the Office is responsible for:

- giving an opinion on the proposal of the state budget and on the state accounts
- issuing declarations on the winding-up of assistance granted under Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund

4.2. THE NUCLEAR AUTHORITY OF SLOVAK REPUBLIC

The Nuclear Authority of the Slovak Republic (UJD - SR) function is to perform state regulation and supervision of nuclear safety in order to protect the public and the environment.

To fulfil its objective, the Nuclear Authority of the Slovak Republic has the tasks of:

- preparing the legislation regarding the nuclear installations;
- licensing;
- controlling the fulfilment of obligations and imposing sanctions.

ANNEX 1: NUCLEAR POWER SITUATION IN SLOVAKIA

Nuclear power reactors in Slovakia

Station	Type	Status	Net capacity (MW)	First grid connection
Bohunice A1	HWGCR	Shutdown	143	1972
Bohunice -1	PWR	Shutdown	440	1978
Bohunice-2	PWR	Shutdown	440	1980
Bohunice 3	PWR	Operational	505	1984
Bohunice 4	PWR	Operational	505	1985
Mochovce 1	PWR	Operational	470	1998
Mochovce 2	PWR	Operational	470	1999
Mochovce 3	PWR	Under construction	471	2014
Mochovce 4	PWR	Under construction	471	2015
Krskop	PWR	Operational	727	1981

Source: IAEA

Share of nuclear in total energy production

	TOTAL ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION	NUCLEAR ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION
Total (GMw)	26 548	14 342
Share in total energy production	100%	54 %

Source : IAEA

ANNEX 2: COMPARISON OF DECOMMISSIONING PLANS BETWEEN SLOVAKIA LITHUANIA AND BULGARIA

The size of projects

	SLOVAKIA	LITHUANIA	BULGARIA
Number of units at decommissioning	2	2	4
Net capacity of these units	880	2600	1320
Numbers of decommissioning projects	33	38	30
Numbers of mitigation projects	7	13	28
Forecasted End of decommissioning	2025	2029	2035

Source: European Court of Auditors, Special report N° 16/2011

EU assistance

	SLOVAKIA	LITHUANIA	BULGARIA
EU contribution	613	1 367	870
Already committed	426	996	647
Already paid	33	38	30

Source: European Court of Auditors, Special report N° 16/2011

Assessment of decommissioning planning by the European Court of Auditors

	SLOVAKIA	LITHUANIA	BULGARIA
Has a complete waste inventory been prepared?	Yes	No	No
Have waste management plans been defined?	Partly	Partly	Partly
Have decommissioning costs been adequately estimated?	Partly	Partly	Partly

Source: European Court of Auditors, Special report N° 16/2011

Costs overruns and funding shortfall

	SLOVAKIA	LITHUANIA	BULGARIA
Initial cost estimate (million)	950	2 019	1 118
Latest cost estimate	1 146	2 930	1 243
Funding shortfall	426	1 480	579

Source: European Court of Auditors, Special report N° 16/2011

ANNEX 3: BASIC DATA

Type of reactor (and number)	VVER 440/230 (2)
Capacity shut down early	880 MWe nominal average load factor before closure 86,8% Effective lost capacity = 764 MWe
Lost years due to early closure compared to 30 years of operation	4
Specific conditions / circumstances to be taken into account	Electricity price already high at top of EU range • 10% of energy poduction shutdown early • V1 NPP overed approx. 20% of electricity consumption • Slovakia became net importer of electricity after closure (exporter before)
Total cost of decommissioning (waste man. incl.); Updates estimation by Member States	1 146 MEUR
Completion date for Decommissioning	2025
International funding until 2014/15	636 MEUR
Of which already received EU funding up to 2014	613 MEUR
Of which already received funding from other donors up to 2014/16	23 MEUR
Existing National Funding	230 MEUR
National budget provisions earmarked	Yes
Funding GAP Updated estimation by Member States	426 MEUR
Requested EU funding	426 MEUR
Proposed EU funding	105 MEUR
Required national funding	318.5 MEUR
Key milestones with specific EU added value or interest	
Closure	Reached
Core defueling	Reached
Reactor building defueling	Reached
Decommissioning licence	Reached for phase 1
Primary circuit decontamination	December 2012
Dismantling turbine hall	2015
Commission of a national repository for low and intermediate radioactive waste	2015
Primary circuit (incl. RPV) dismantling	August 2020

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