

#### The ITER mission

To demonstrate the scientific and technological feasibility of fusion power for peaceful purposes

To produce a burning plasma (150 million degrees)

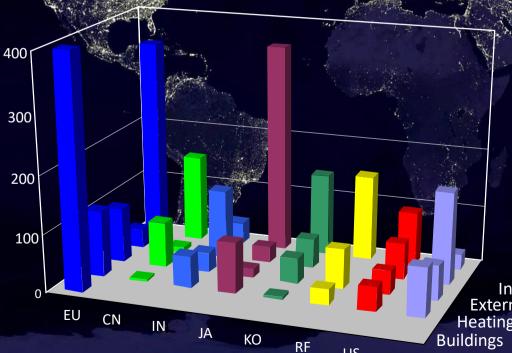
To achieve Q ≥ 10 (thermal output of 500 MW for 50 MW of heating input)

## A global challenge - a global response



### A unique formula

ITER is being built through the in-kind contributions of the seven Members of the ITER Organization.



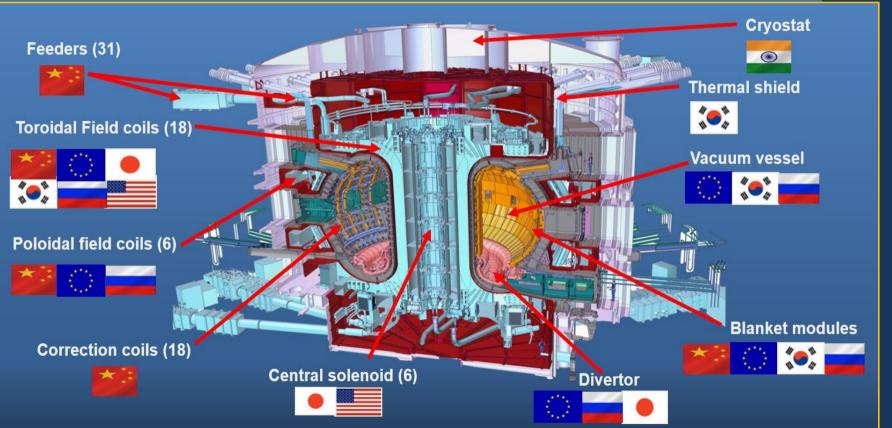
China, India, Japan, Korea, Russia and the United States each have responsibility for ~ 9% of procurement packages.

Europe's share, as Host Member, is ~ 45% (construction and manufacturing).

Machine Core Internal Auxiliary External Auxiliary Heating, Diagnostics, Control aildings

#### Who manufactures what?

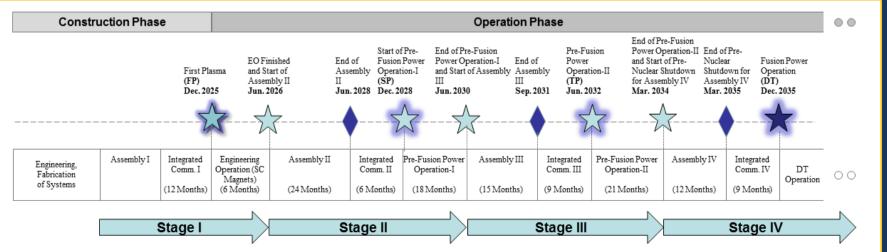
The ITER Members share all intellectual property



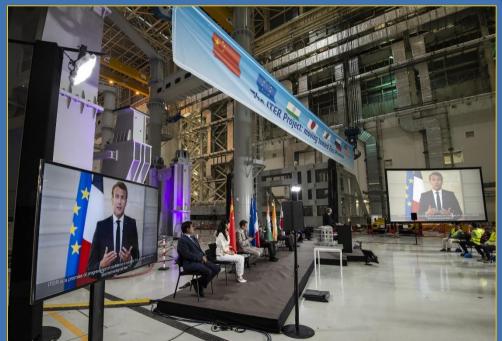


### A staged approach to DT plasma

- □ Schedule and resource estimates through First Plasma (2025) consistent with Members' budget constraints
- □ Proposed use of 4-stage approach through Deuterium-Tritium (2035) consistent with Members' financial and technical constraints
- ☐ Final COVID-19 impact yet to be determined.

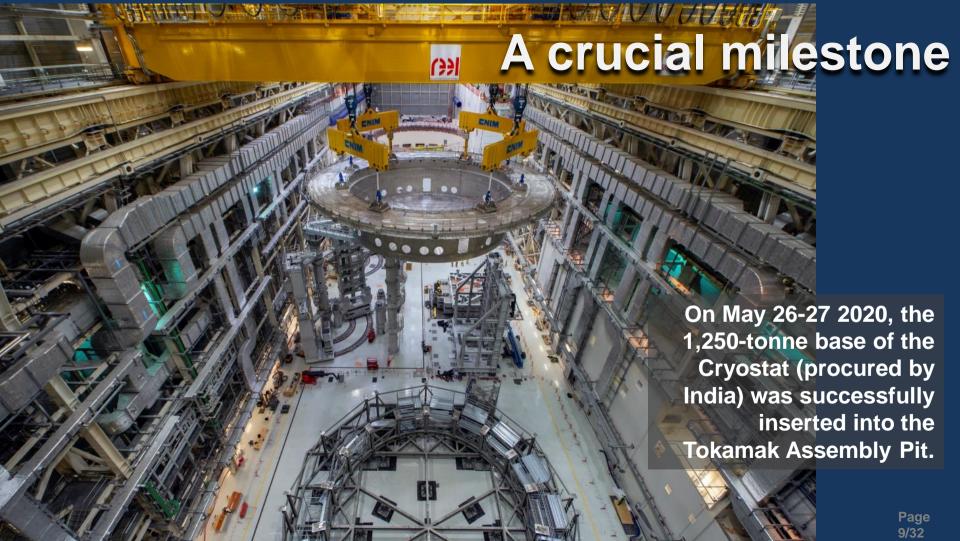


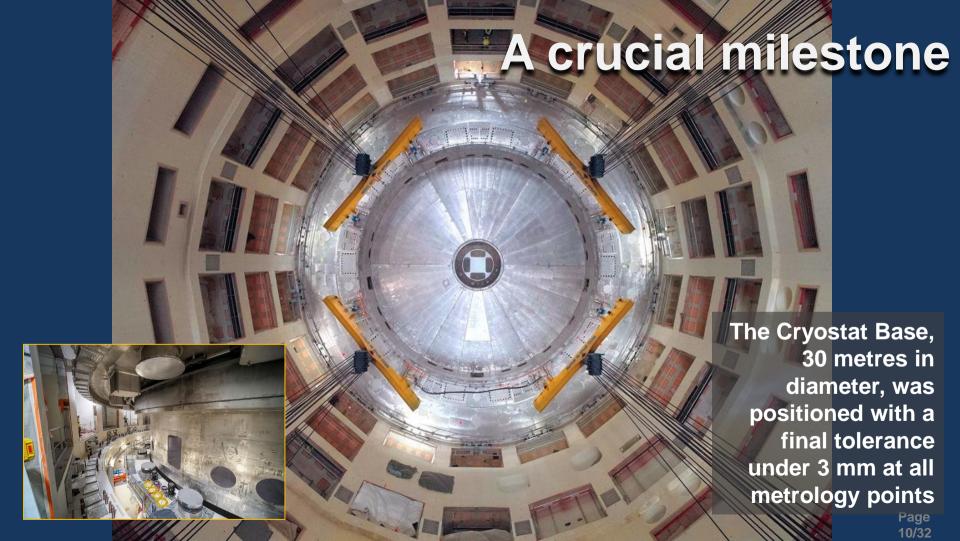
### Celebrating Start of Machine Assembly



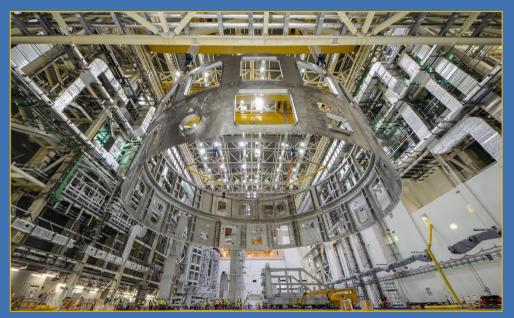


On 28 July, ITER celebrated the Start of Machine Assembly with a virtual ceremony, hosted by French President Emmanuel Macron, with contributions from 7 ITER Heads of State and multiple ministers





#### Recent progress: Tokamak Complex



Cryostat Lower Cylinder lift, 31 August 2020



Inserting the Cryostat Lower Cylinder into the Tokamak Pit, 31 August 2020

# Ready for first pre-assembly





Following delivery of thermal shield sections from Korea, two toroidal field coils from Japan, and Vacuum Vessel Sector 6 from Korea, the first pre-assembly can begin.

# Onward toward First Plasma! Thank you for your attention

