

# **Nuclear Energy Policy Issues in Japan after the 3/11 Fukushima Nuclear Accident**

German Physics Society  
Humboldt University  
Berlin, March 20, 2014  
Tatsujiro Suzuki

Vice Chairman, Japan Atomic Energy Commission

*Note: The views expressed here are of my own and do not necessarily reflect those of the JAEC  
nor the government.*



# Summary

- After 3/11, priority of nuclear energy policy has changed significantly. **Top priority should be on measures dealing with the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant decommissioning and securing welfare of people affected by the accident.**
- Given the uncertainty in future directions of nuclear energy, **priority should be on the necessary measures regardless of future of nuclear energy policy.**
- Based on the assessments, on economics, safety, and proliferation risks etc., made by the subcommittee, JAEC issued a policy statement that **nuclear fuel cycle policy needs to be more flexible** in order to cope with future uncertainty.
- Specifically, priority should be on the following measures.
  - **Expansion of spent fuel storage (especially dry cask storage)**
  - **Measures to enable “direct disposal” of spent fuel**
  - **Plutonium stockpile management**



# Fukushima Daiichi Decommissioning and Restoring life in Fukushima area



Struggling with contaminated water...during the recent typhoon (Sept. 15, 2013)



[http://www.tepco.co.jp/nu/fukushima-np/handouts/2013/images/handouts\\_130917\\_01-j.pdf](http://www.tepco.co.jp/nu/fukushima-np/handouts/2013/images/handouts_130917_01-j.pdf)

*"I think the current situation is that it is not under control,"* by a TEPCO official.

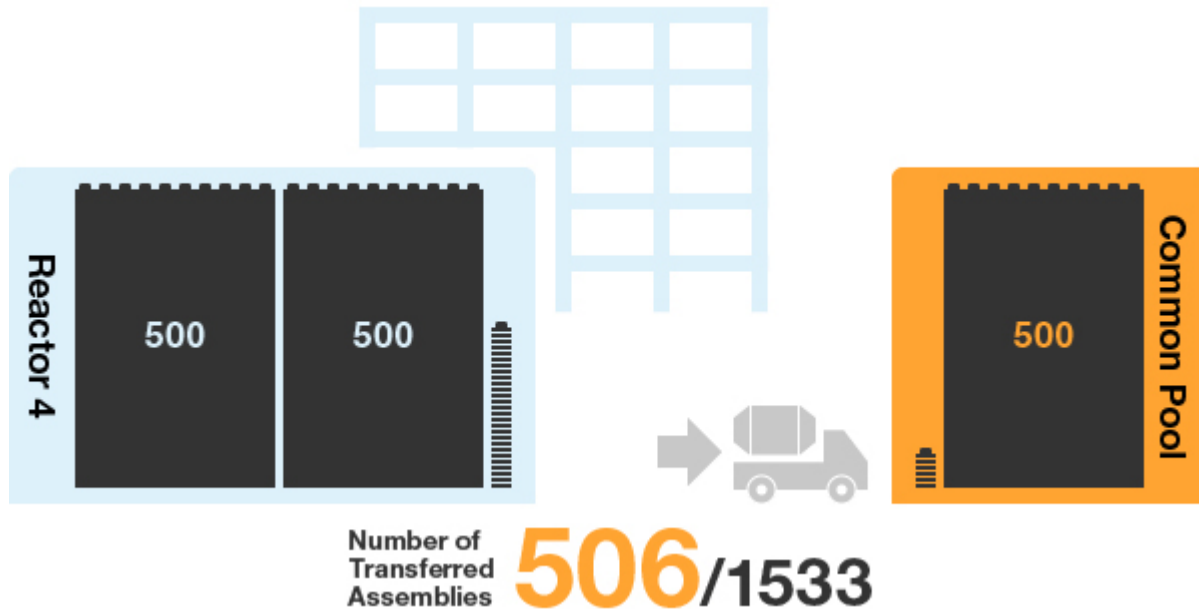
**-Fukushima 'not under control' – TEPCO official refutes PM's assurances, Reuter, Sept. 13, 2013**

<http://rt.com/news/fukushima-under-control-tepco-819/>



[http://www.meti.go.jp/english/earthquake/nuclear/decommissioning/pdf/20130903\\_01a.pdf](http://www.meti.go.jp/english/earthquake/nuclear/decommissioning/pdf/20130903_01a.pdf)

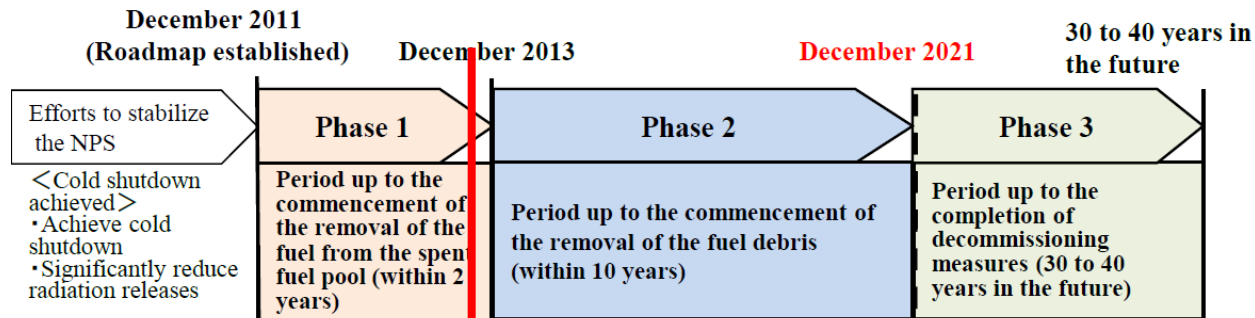
# Spent Fuel Removal from Unit 4 (as of March 17, 2014)



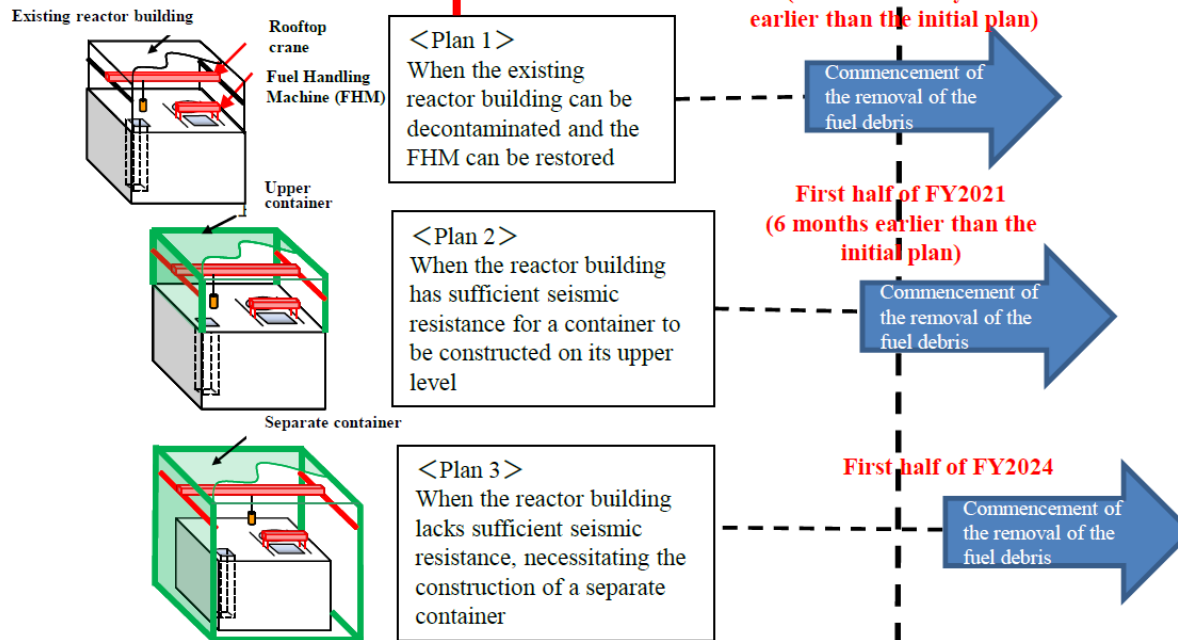


# Mid-Long Term Roadmap for Fukushima Dai-ichi

## Targets under the Initial Roadmap



## Plan under the Revised Roadmap (example: Unit 2)



Source: Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, Announcement of the Revised Version of the Mid-and-Long-Term Roadmap towards the Decommissioning of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Units 1-4, June 2013

[http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2013/0627\\_01.html](http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2013/0627_01.html)

# Progress Status of Decommissioning at Fukushima Daiichi NPP (As of Jan. 2014)

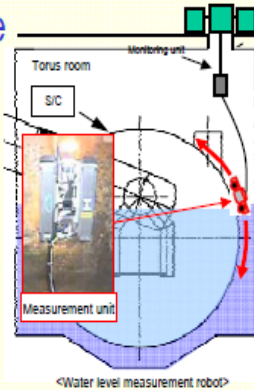
## Measurement of water levels inside S/C\* of Unit 2

As part of work to investigate and repair leak points of the Suppression Chamber (S/C) Unit 2 using ultrasonic technology, water levels inside the S/C were measured from outside the chamber from January 14 to 16, whereby it was confirmed that the water levels inside the S/C and the torus room were nearly equivalent.

The results of water level measurements will be used to examine water shut-off methods for PCV in future.

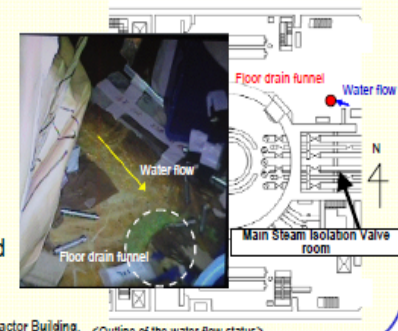
\* Suppression Chamber (S/C)

A large doughnut-shaped room containing water used as the source of the Emergency Core Cooling System (ECCS), which is stored in the torus room installed to surround the S/C at the bottom of the PCV.

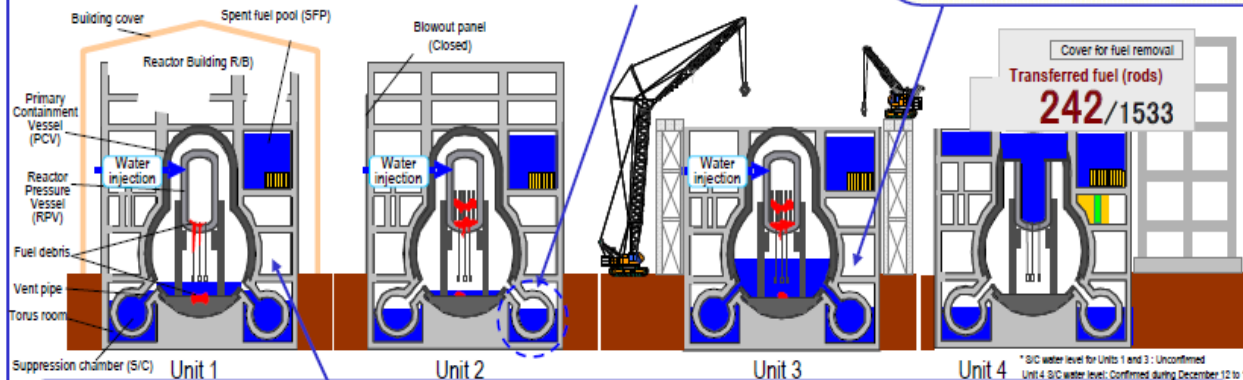


## Water flow detected near the Unit 3 Main Steam Isolation Valve\* room

On January 18, water flowing from around the door of the Steam Isolation Valve room in the Reactor Building Unit 3 1st floor northeast area to the nearby floor drain funnel (drain outlet) was detected. As the drain outlet connects with the underground floor of Reactor Building, there was no possibility of outflow from the building. Based on analytical results of temperature, the water flow of radioactive materials, and examination of drawings, there is a significant likelihood of accumulated water, for which an indoor investigation will be conducted.



\* Main Steam Isolation Valve: A valve to shut off the steam generated from the Reactor Building. <Outline of the water flow status>



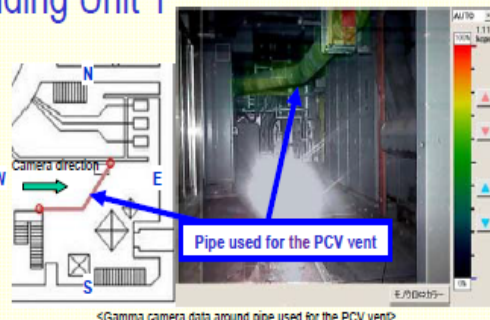
## Contamination status survey on Reactor Building Unit 1 1st floor

Toward work to implement the radiation dose reduction plan and decontaminate the Reactor Building, a radiation-source survey using a gamma camera\* has been underway on the south side of the Reactor Building Unit 1 1st floor since last December.

The data recorded by the gamma camera showed a high radiation dose on the surface of the pipes where steam traversed the PCV vent at the time of the accident (pipes through which the steam passed).

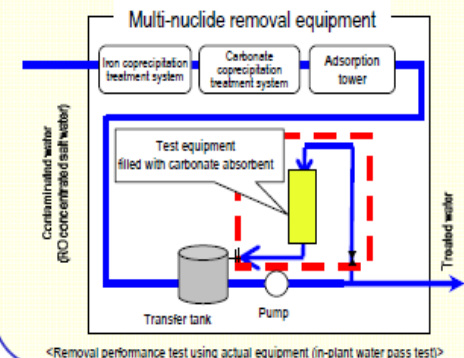
\* Gamma camera:

A device that measures radiation (gamma rays) from a specified direction and the distance to the subject surface, and through analysis, visualizes the surface radioactivity levels.



## Performance improvement measures for multi-nuclide removal equipment

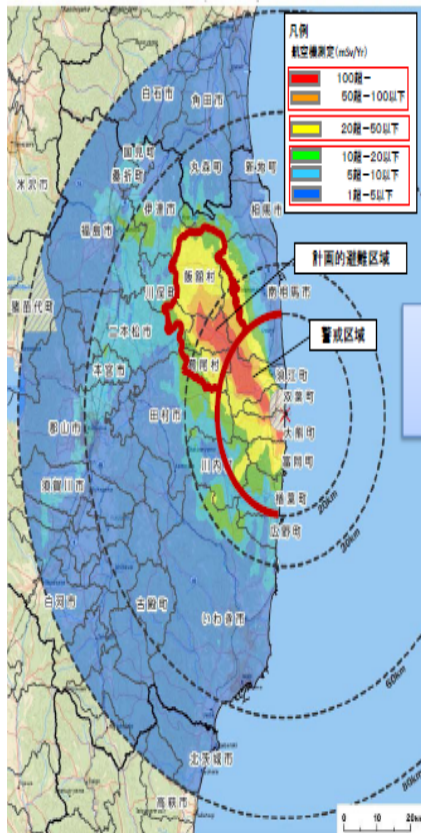
Regarding the multi-nuclide removal equipment, four radioactive multi-nuclides such as iodine (excluding tritium) were detected from the treated water. Laboratory tests confirmed that these four multi-nuclides could be removed to below the detection limit using activated carbon adsorbent. At present, a test device containing activated carbon adsorbent is connected to the actual multi-nuclide removal equipment to verify its removal performance.



# Evacuation Area Amended (13/08/08)

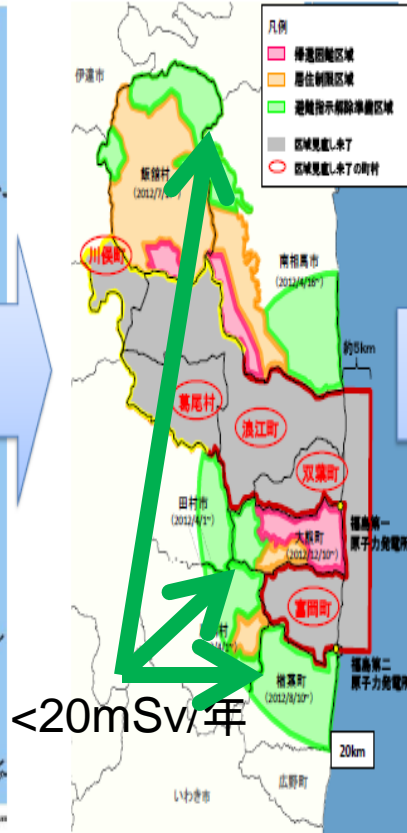
(2012/04/29)

〔平成23年4月29日時点の  
線量分布〕



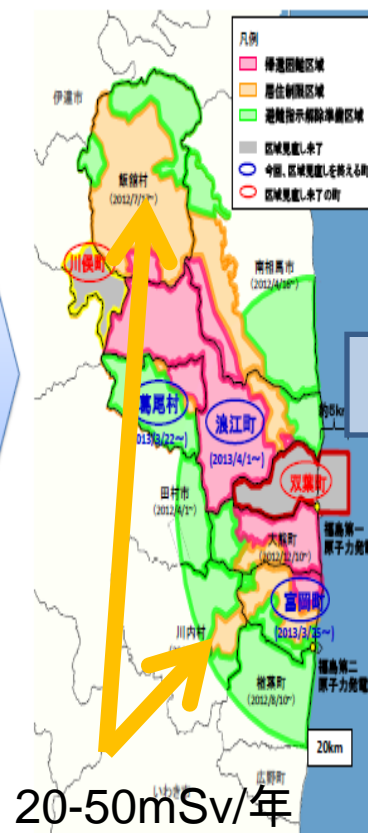
(12/12/10)

〔平成24年12月10日時点  
(今回の区域見直し前)〕



(13/04/01)

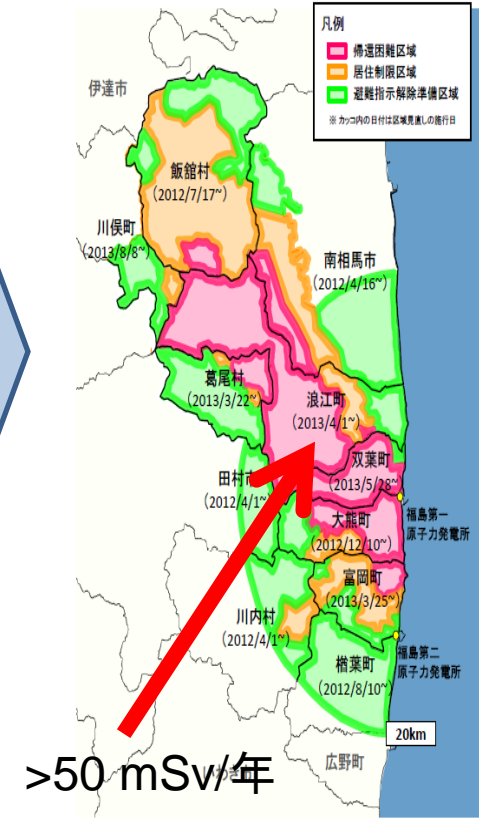
〔平成25年4月1日以降  
(今回の区域見直し後)〕



(13/08/08)

避難指示区域の概念図

平成25年8月8日時点



<http://www.kantei.go.jp/saigai/pdf/20130307gainenzu.pdf>,

<http://www.kantei.go.jp/saigai/pdf/20130808gainenzu.pdf>

Tomioka



# Cherry blossom in Tomioka Town (10 km from Fukushima Daiichi, 2012/04)



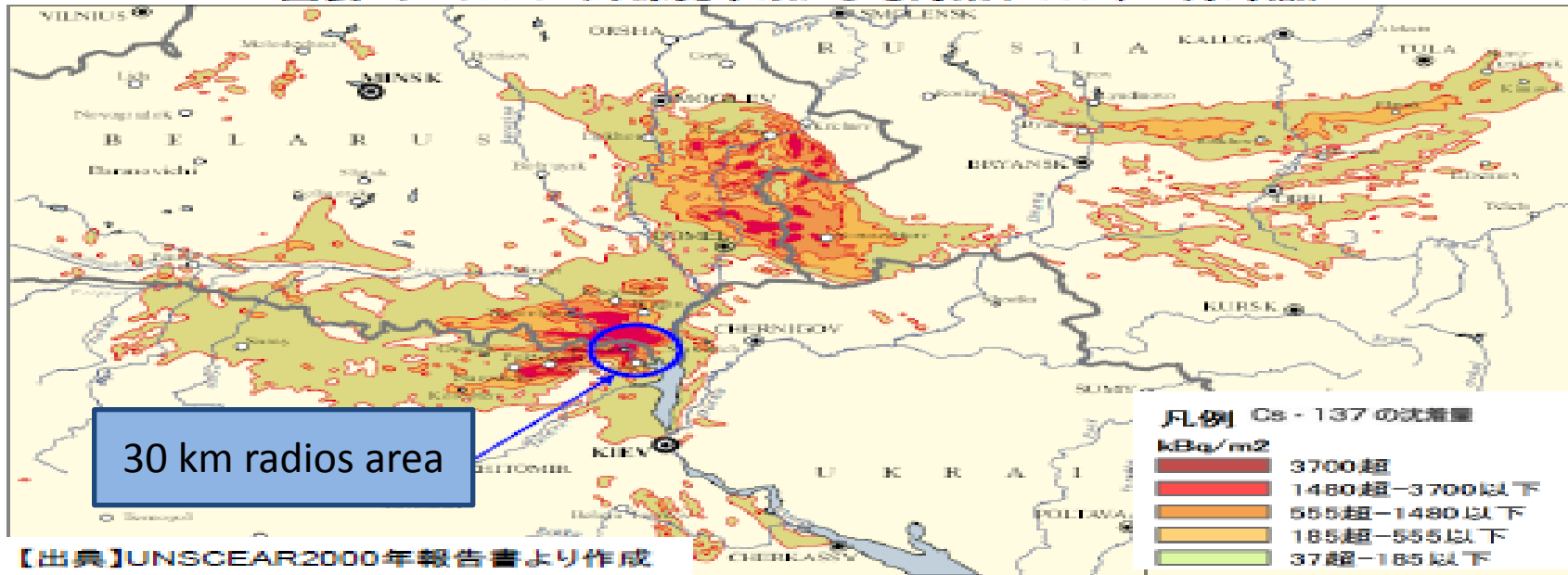
<http://www.asahi.com/special/10005/images/TKY201204190192.jpg>



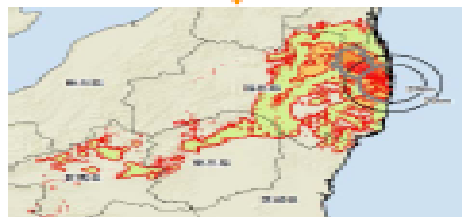
<http://img.47news.jp/PN/201204/PN2012041901001125-.-.CI0003.jpg>

# Compared with the Chernobyl accident

図表 チェルノブイリ原発事故による汚染(1989年12月時点)



両図を同縮尺  
で記載



図表 東電福島第一  
原発事故による汚染  
(2011年11月時点)

【出典】文部科学省発表資料(2011年11月)より作成

図表 汚染地域の面積

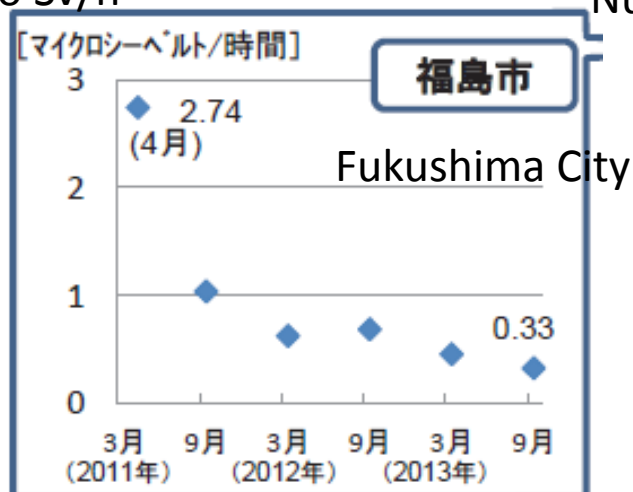
汚染濃度 (kBq/m <sup>2</sup> )	汚染地域の面積(km <sup>2</sup> )		
	Chernobyl	Fukushima	F/C
> 1,480	3,100	200	6 %
555 - 1,480	7,200	400	6 %
185 - 555	18,900	1,400	7 %
37 - 185	116,900	6,900	6 %
合計面積	146,100	8,900	6 %

3

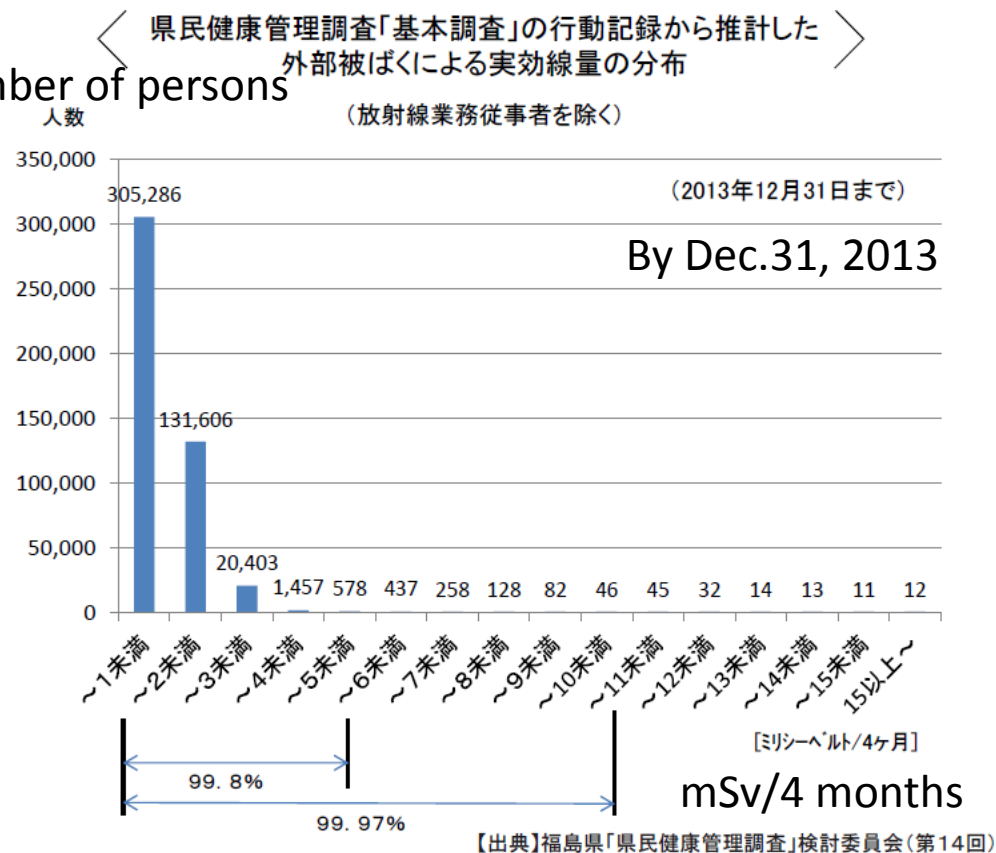


# Estimated Public Radiation Exposure

micro Sv/h



Number of persons



# Estimated Internal Exposure in Fukushima Prefecture

## <福島県におけるWBCの測定結果>

### ①測定を実施した自治体

福島県内全59市町村

59 cities and villages in Fukushima prefecture

### ②測定実施機関

福島県、(独)放射線医学総合研究所、(独)日本原子力研究開発機構、南相馬市立総合病院、新潟県、弘前大学医学部付属病院、広島大学病院、長崎大学病院

### ③ホールボディカウンタ車の巡回による県外での検査について

福島県では、県外に避難された方が受検できるようホールボディカウンタ車を巡回して検査を行っており、現在までに栃木県、山形県、秋田県、宮城県、岩手県、京都府、兵庫県で検査が実施された。  
(平成25年12月31日現在)

### ④測定結果(預託実効線量) (2013年12月分まで:2014年2月発表)

		2011年6月27日～ 2012年1月31日 2011/6/27～2012/1/31	2012年2月1日～ 2013年12月31日 2012/2/1～2013/12/31	合計 Total
< 1 mSV  1 mSV 2 mSV  3 mSV	1 ミリシーベルト未満	15,384人	159,868人	175,252人 (99.99%)
	1 ミリシーベルト	13人	1人	14人 (0.01%)
	2 ミリシーベルト	10人	0人	10人 (0.01%)
	3 ミリシーベルト	2人	0人	2人 (0.00%)
	合 計	15,409人	159,869人	175,278人 (100%)

※預託実効線量:2012年1月までは2011年3月12日の1回摂取と仮定、2012年2月以降は2011年3月12日から検査日前日まで毎日均等な量を継続して日常的に経口摂取したと仮定して、体内から受けると思われる内部被ばく線量について、成人で50年間、子どもで70歳までの線量を合計したもの。

【出典データ】福島県「ホールボディカウンターによる内部被ばく検査の実施状況」





# Impact on Global Nuclear Energy Development



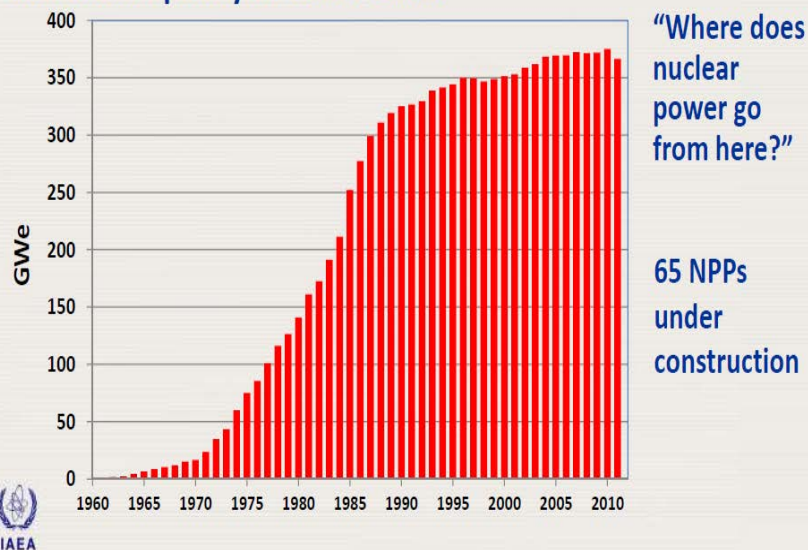
# Global Nuclear Power Development

## Current Status (IAEA)

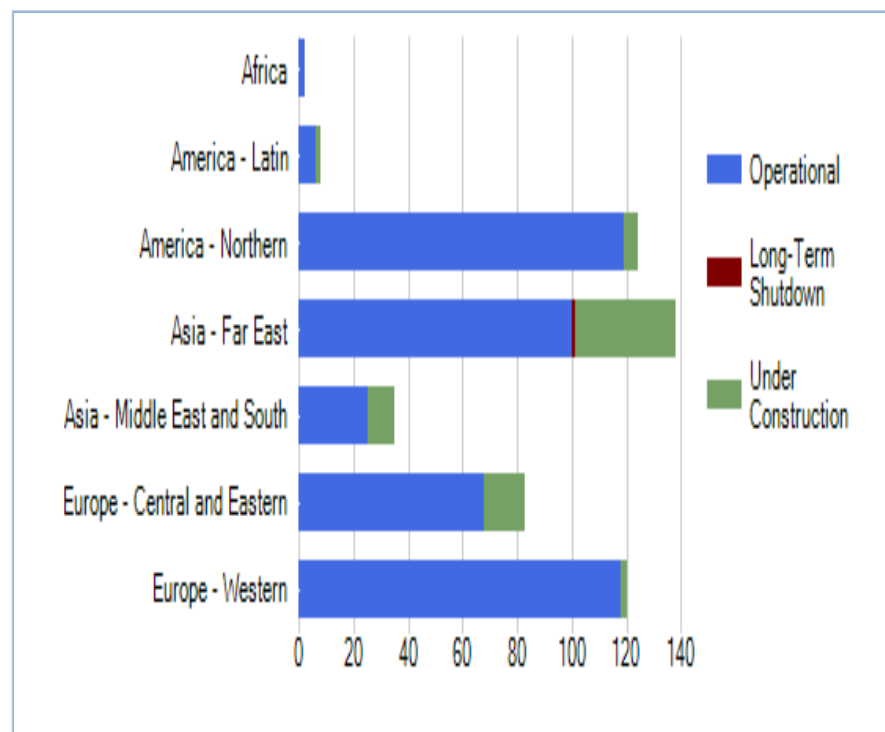
As of Jan.31, 2014, 438 nuclear power plants (374.3GWe) are operating and 71 units are under construction, one unit in long term shutdown. <http://www.iaea.org/pris/>

### Nuclear power today

On 21 November 2011, 443 nuclear power plants (NPPs) operated in 30 countries worldwide, with a total installed capacity of 366.6 GWe.



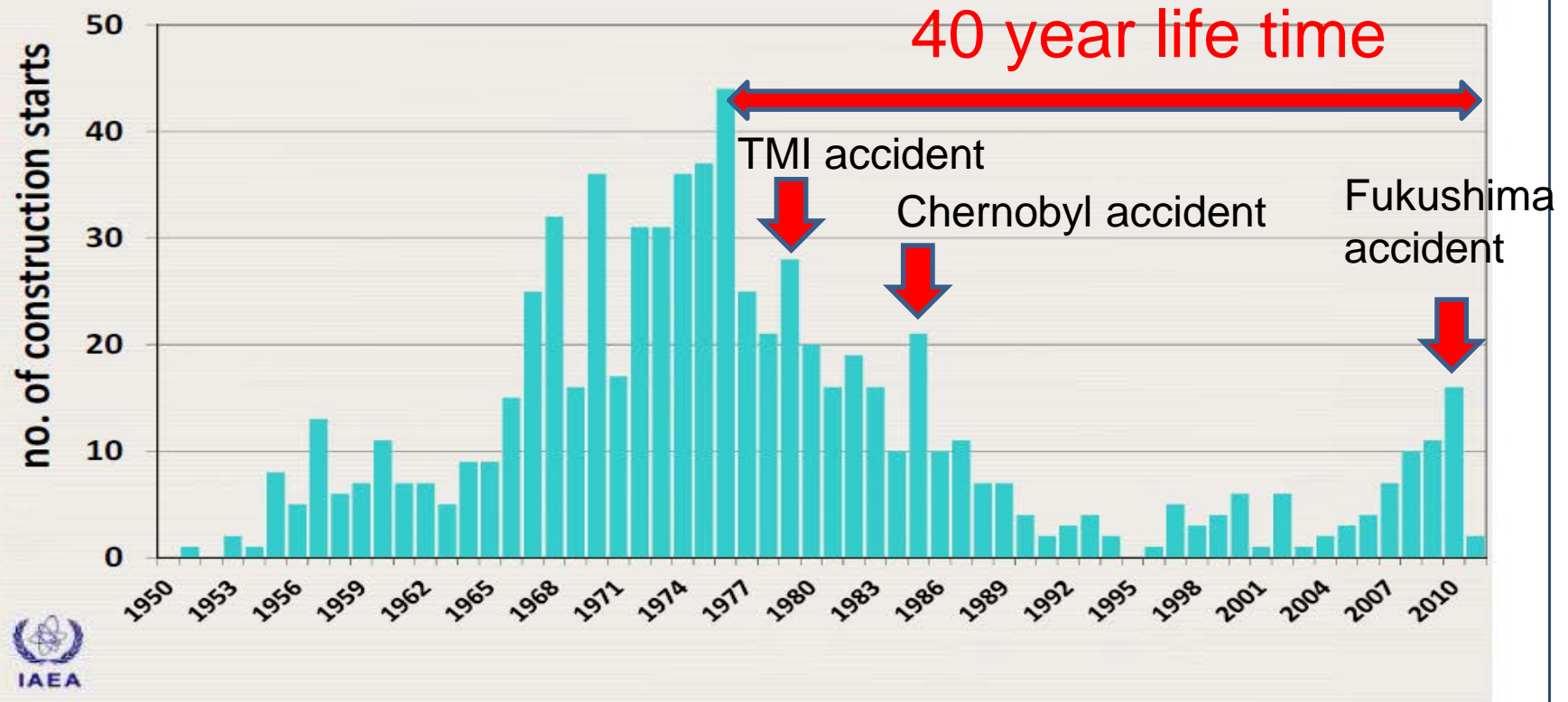
### Total Number of Reactors



Source: H-HolgerRogner, Head, Planning & Economic Studies Section (PESS)Department of Nuclear Energy, International Atomic Energy Agency, “Energy, Electricity and Nuclear Power Estimates for the Period up to 2030,” November 2011.

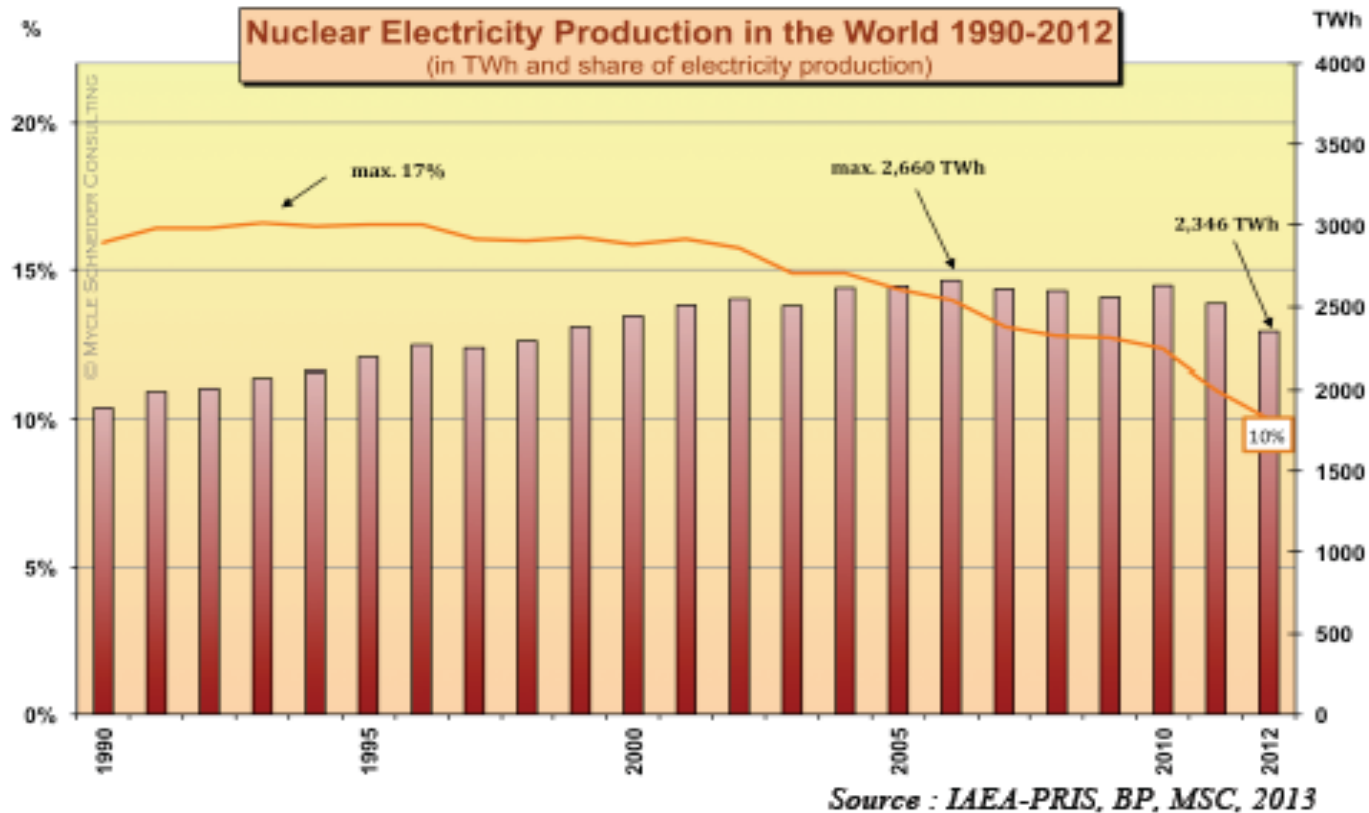
# Global Nuclear Power Plant Construction (IAEA) : Replacement of old reactors are coming....

## Construction starts



# Global Nuclear power production is in decline

**Figure 1: Nuclear Electricity Generation in the World**





# Estimates of Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity :

## Comparison of estimates in 2013 and 2011

	Actual in 2011	Estimates for 2030		Estimates for 2050	
		Estimated in 2011	Estimated in 2013	Estimated in 2011	Estimated in 2013
<b><u>World Total</u></b>					
Nucl. Capacity (GWe)			-13%		-21%
Low Estimate	368.8	501	435	560	440
High Estimate		746	722	1228	1113
Share (%)			-3%		-9%
Low Estimate	7.1	5.2	4.5	2.7	2.2
High Estimate		6.2	6.2	6.0	5.6
<b><u>Far East</u></b>					
Nucl. Capacity (GWe)			-18%		-14%
Low Estimate	79.8	180	147	220	189
High Estimate		255	268	450	412
Share (%)			+5%		-8%
Low Estimate	5.0	6.4	5.3	4.2	3.7
High Estimate		7.5	8.1	8.6	8.0

Source: International Atomic Energy Agency, "Energy, Electricity and Nuclear Power Estimates for the Period up to 2050,"

2011 Edition [http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/Publications/PDF/RDS1\\_31.pdf](http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/Publications/PDF/RDS1_31.pdf)

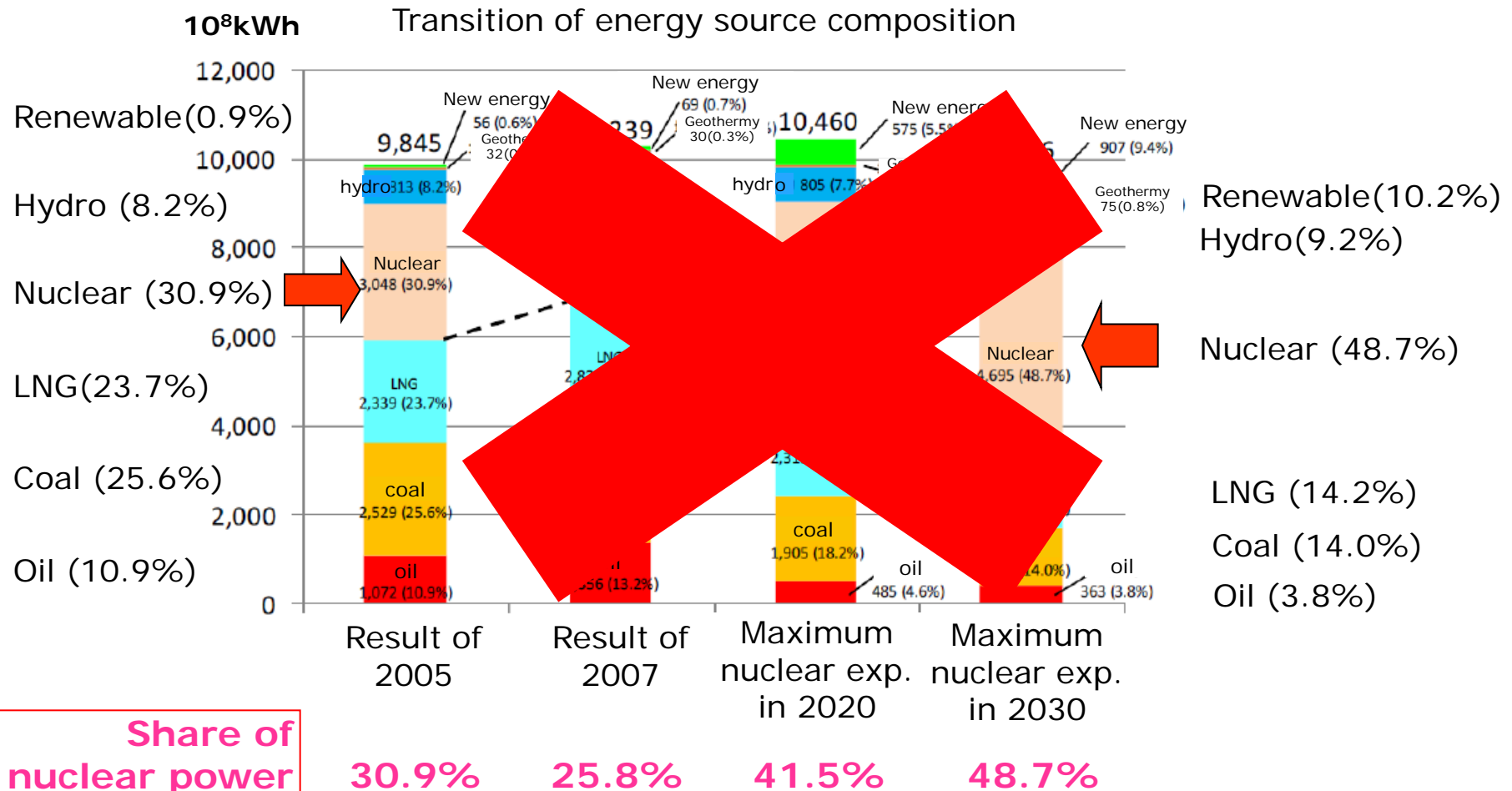
2013 Edition [http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/RDS-1-33\\_web.pdf](http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/RDS-1-33_web.pdf)

# Restoring Public Trust in Nuclear Safety and Energy Policy



# Goal of Power Production Mix in 2030

## Before 2011/3/11



Source: Institute of Energy Economics, March 2010

~80-85%

原子力発電は直ちにやめるべき  
Immediately shutdown

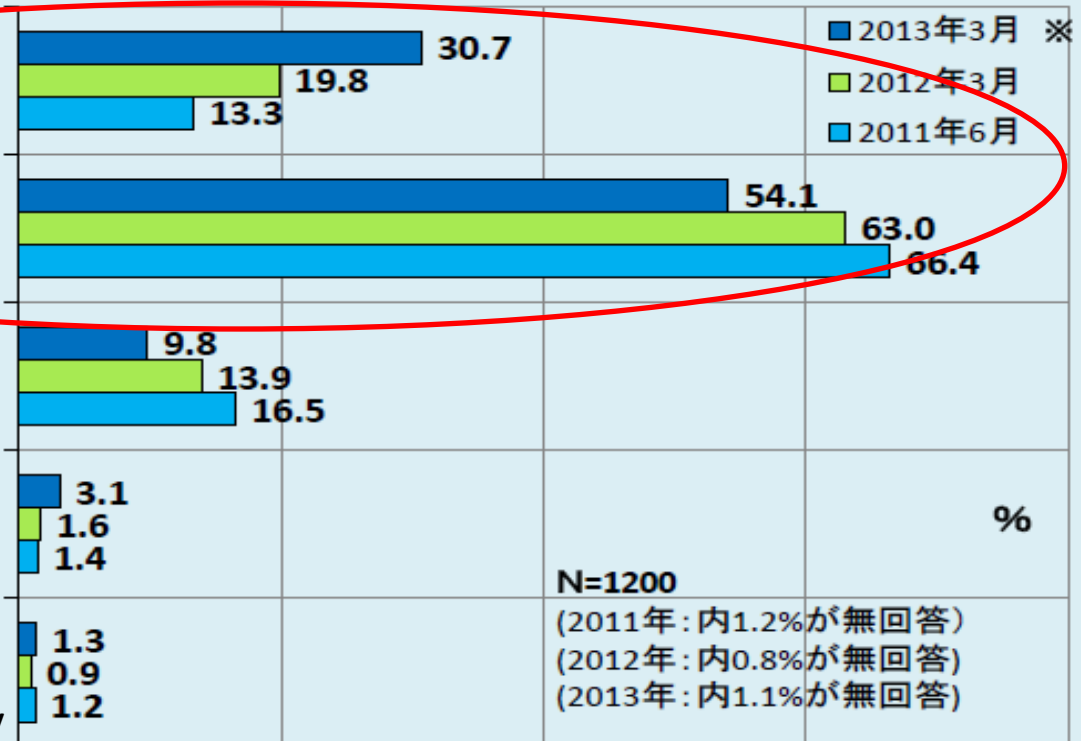
段階的に縮小すべき  
Gradually phase-out

現状を維持すべき  
Status quo

段階的に増やすべき  
Gradually increase

全面的に原子力発電に依存すべき

Total Dependence on Nuclear Energy



## What is your opinion about nuclear power in Japan? 日本の原子力発電はどうあるべきか

※2013年の調査では、回答項目は「再稼働を認めず、直ちにやめるべき」「再稼働を認めて段階的に縮小すべき」「再稼働を認めて現状を維持すべき」「再稼働を認めて段階的に増やすべき」であった。

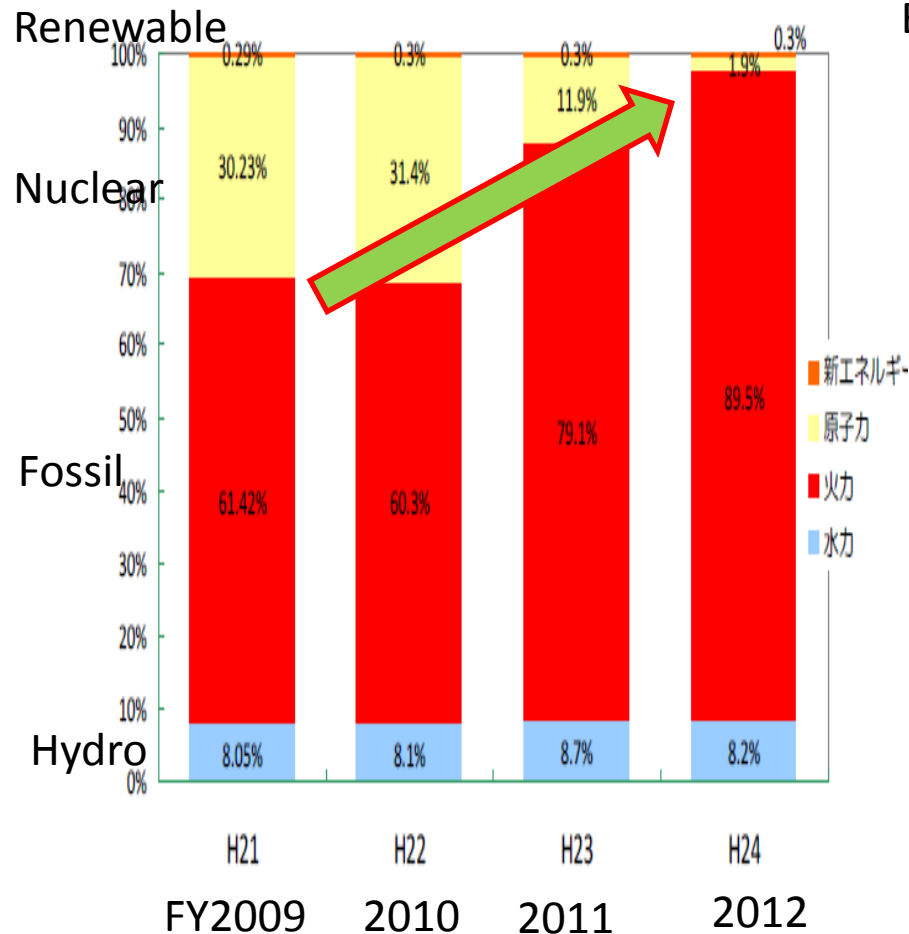
Source: Prof. Hirotada Hirose, "Changes of Public Opinion about Nuclear Power,"  
Presented at Japan Atomic Energy Commission, July 17, 2013

<http://www.aec.go.jp/jicst/NC/iinkai/teirei/siryo2013/siryo27/siryo2.pdf>



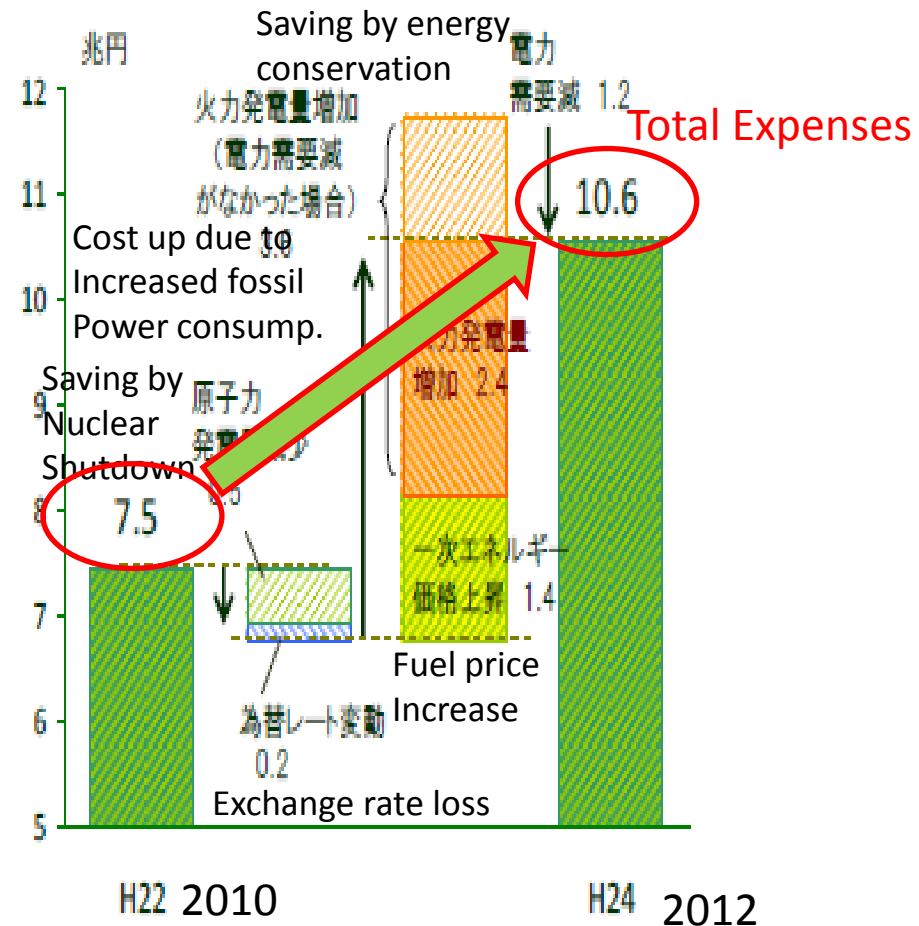


# Impact of Shutdown of Nuclear Power from FY 2010 to FY 2012



Share of nuclear power down from 31% to 2%

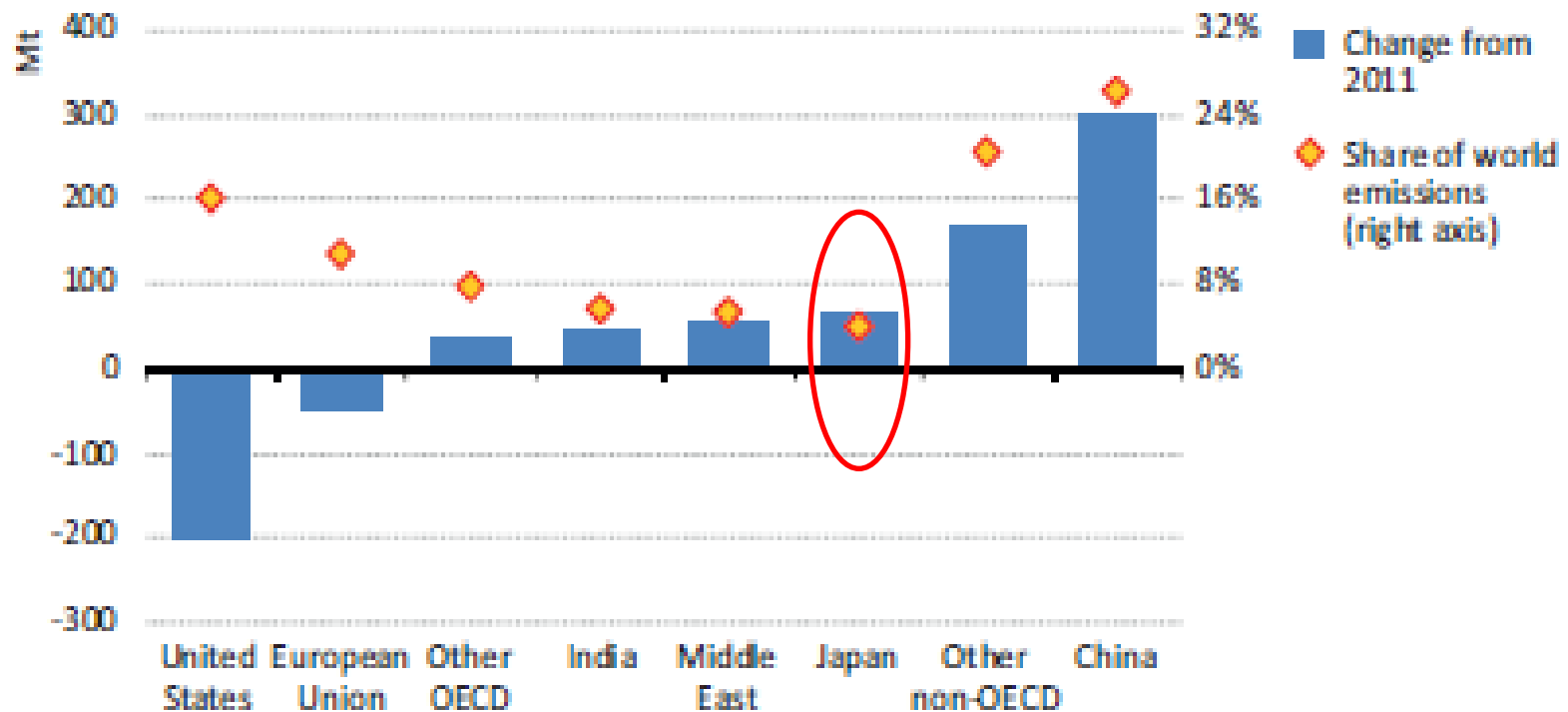
Expenses by Power Companies (Trillion Yen)



3.1 trillion yen extra expenses due to loss of nuclear power

# Japan's CO<sub>2</sub> emission increased by 70 MT or 5.8% from 2011

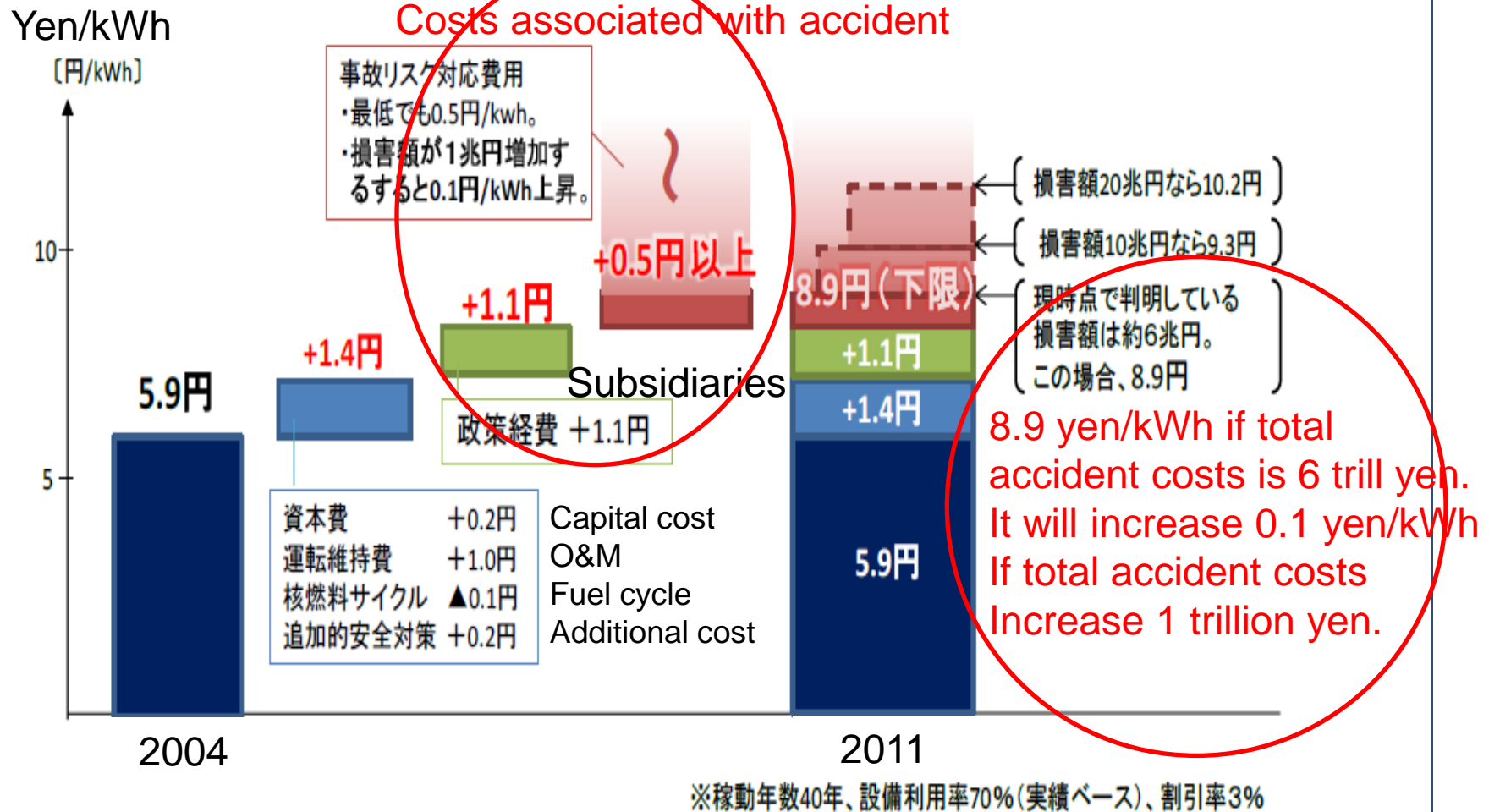
**Figure 1.8** CO<sub>2</sub> emissions trends in 2012



Source: International Energy Agency (IEA), "Redrawing Energy Climate Map," 10 June 2013,  
<http://www.worldenergyoutlook.org/media/weowebiste/2013/energyclimatemap/RedrawingEnergyClimateMap.pdf>



# Nuclear Power Generation Costs (2004, 2011)



(図 20) 原子力の発電コスト (2004 年試算と今回試算)

出所: コスト等検証委員会報告書、2011年12月19日

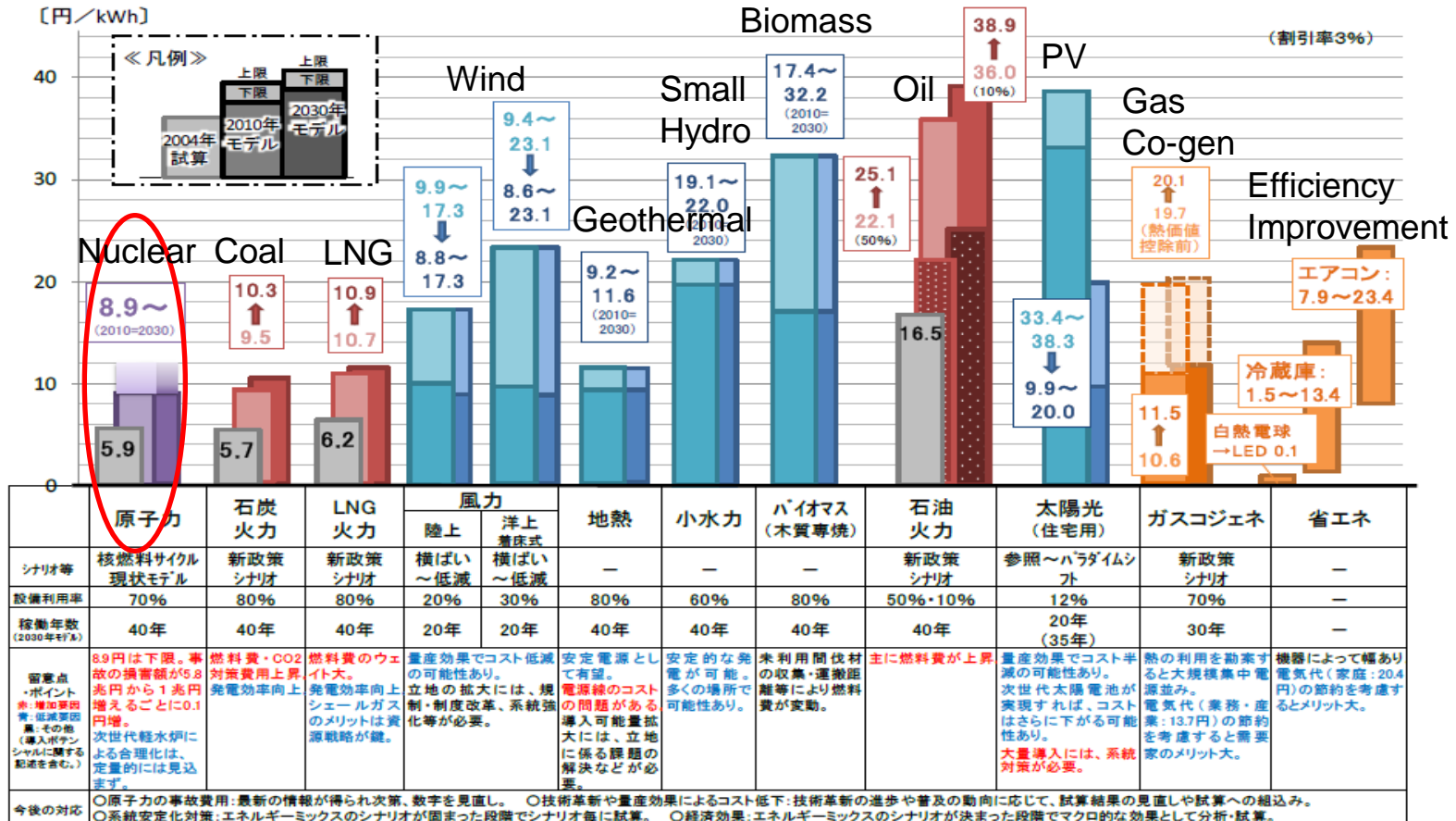
<http://www.npu.go.jp/policy/policy09/pdf/20111221/siryo3.pdf>



# Nuclear power can be competitive, but social costs can be high...

## 【コスト試算のポイント】

- モデルプラント形式(最近7年間の稼働開始プラント、最近3年間の補助実績等を基に設定)
- CO2対策費用、原子力の事故リスク対応費用、政策経費等の社会的費用も加算。
- 2020年、2030年モデルは燃料費・CO2対策費の上昇、技術革新等による価格低減を見込んで試算。



(図 36) 主な電源の発電コスト (2004年試算/2010年・2030年モデルプラント)



出所:コスト等検証委員会報告書、2011年12月19日

<http://www.npi.go.jp/policy/policy09/pdf/20111221/siryo3.pdf>

# Energy Basic Plan (Draft)

2014/02/25

- We **reduce dependence on nuclear energy as much as possible** by expanding renewable energy, energy efficiency and more efficient fossil power plants.
- We continue to use nuclear energy **as an important base-load energy source** to support stable energy supply
- Under this basic policy, considering the constraints of energy resource situations, we **maintain the necessary level of nuclear power** from the viewpoints of energy supply stability, cost reduction, climate change, human resources to maintain the safety.

[http://www.enecho.meti.go.jp/topics/kihonkeikaku/140225\\_1.pdf](http://www.enecho.meti.go.jp/topics/kihonkeikaku/140225_1.pdf)

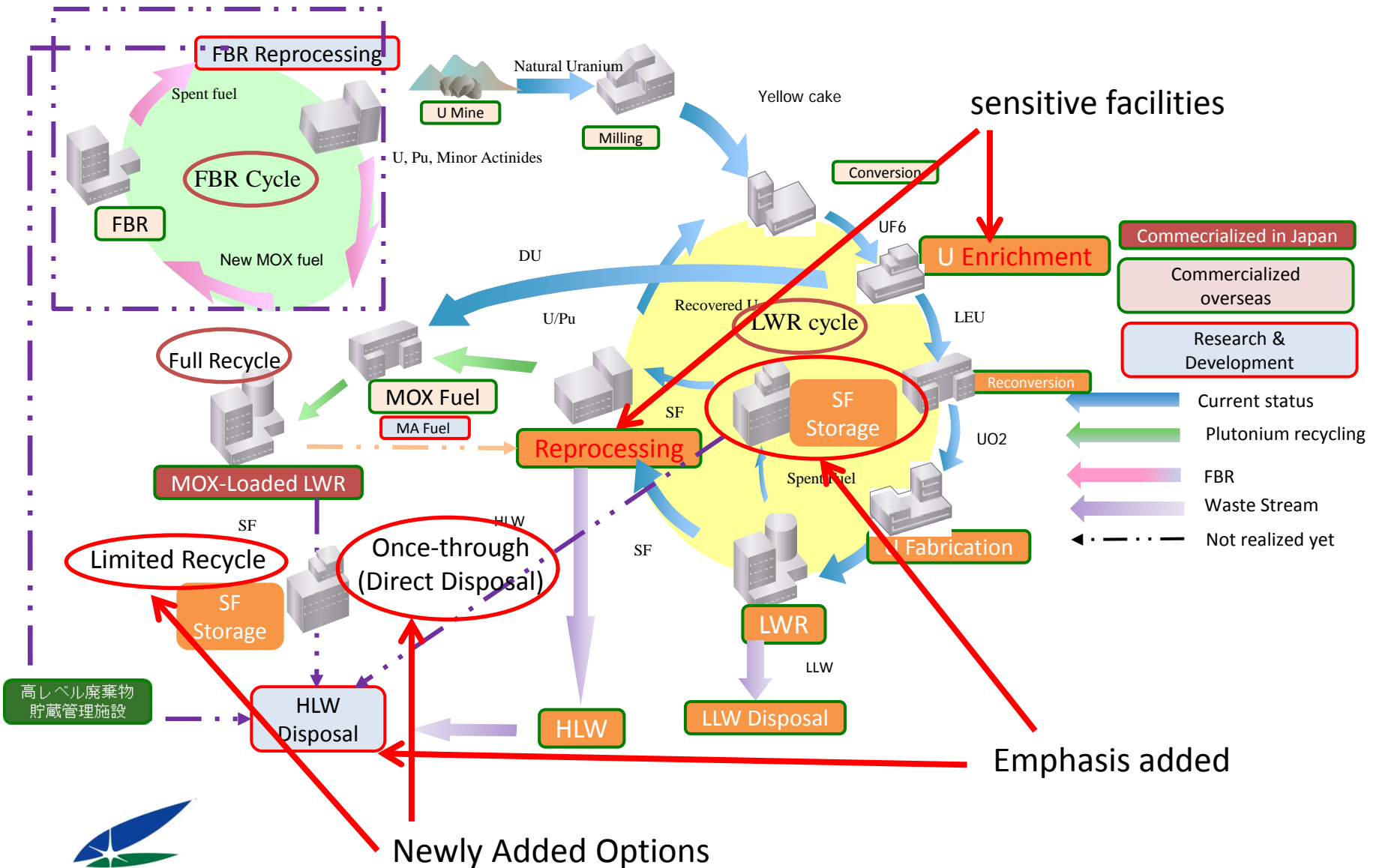




# Nuclear Fuel Cycle Options



# Nuclear Fuel Cycle Technology Options



# Major Findings of JAEC subcommittee on nuclear power and fuel cycle (12/06/05)

- For the next 20~30 years, “MOX recycling” and “Once-through” fuel cycle are the only commercially available options.
  - “Once-through” is more desirable from economic and nuclear proliferation/security standpoints, but “MOX recycling” is more desirable from resource efficiency standpoint.
  - No significant difference in terms of safety and waste management.

Source: Chairman's report on Subcommittee on nuclear power and fuel cycle technologies, June 5, 2012.  
(in Japanese) <http://www.aec.go.jp/jicst/NC/iinkai/teirei/siryo2012/siryo22/siryo1-1.pdf>



## All Reprocessing

## Current Model\*

## Direct Disposal

### 再処理モデル

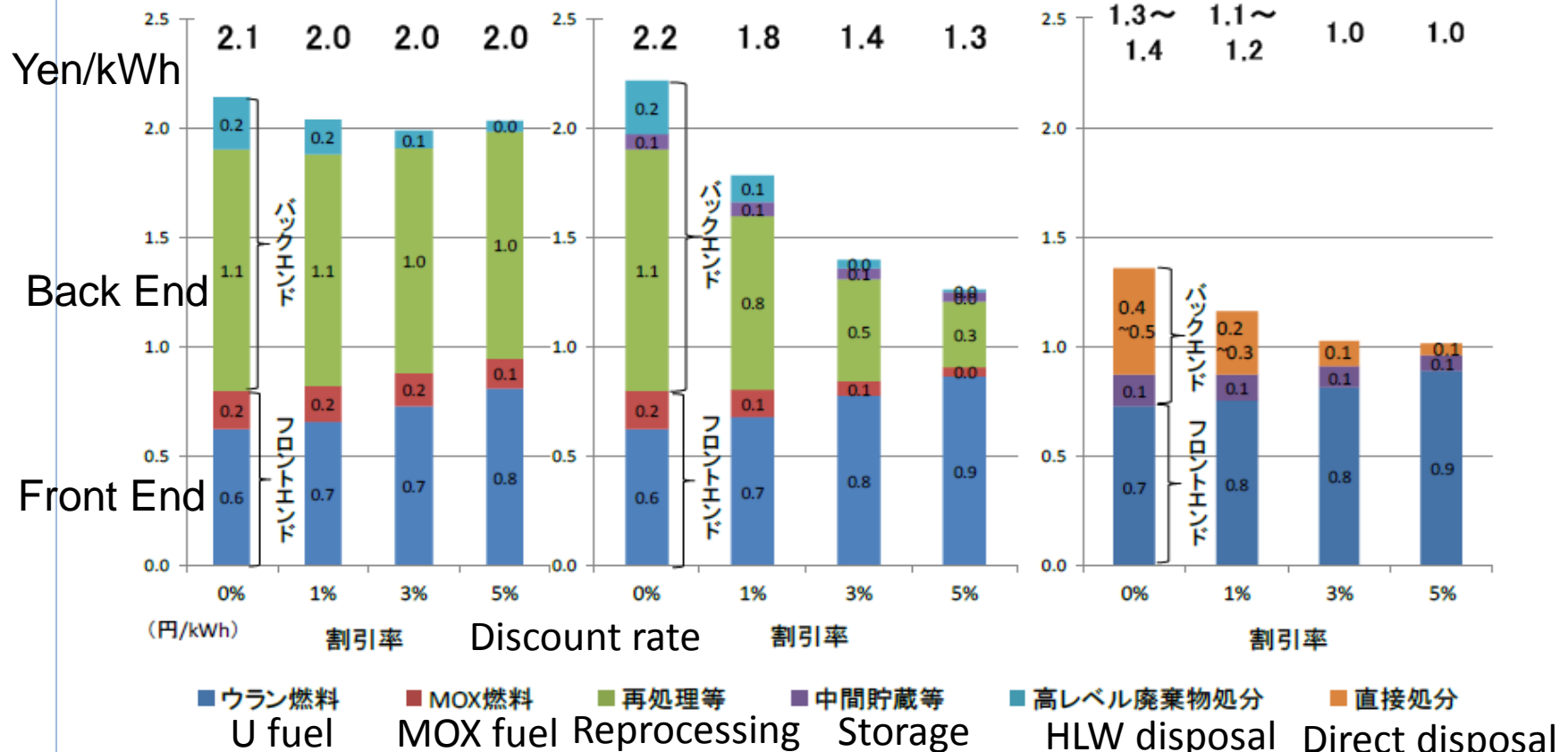
使用済燃料全量を再処理してリサイクルするモデル

### 現状モデル

使用済燃料全量を適切な期間貯蔵しつつ再処理していく現状を考慮

### 直接処分モデル

使用済燃料全量を中間貯蔵後に直接処分するモデル



(図 17) 核燃料サイクル費用の比較

(再処理モデルと現状モデルと直接処分モデル)

\*50% immediate reprocessing and 50% reprocessing after long term storage

Source: National Policy Unit, Energy and Environmental Council, Cost etc.  
Verification Committee.



<http://www.npu.go.jp/policy/policy09/pdf/20111221/siryo3.pdf>

# Fuel Cycle Economics in Variation of Options (Summary)

## ～3 Fuel Cycle Options～

1. Total reprocessing
2. Mixed option
3. Total disposal

## ～4 Nuclear Share Options～

1. Nuclear share: 35 % (Installed capacity: 50 GW)
2. Nuclear share: 20 % (Installed capacity: 30 GW)
3. Nuclear share: 15 % (Installed capacity: 20 GW)
4. Nuclear share: 0 %

○For all nuclear share option, **total expense of F.C. option 3 is less than the other F.C. options.**

○As for F.C. option 3, SF stored in Aomori pref. may have to be sent back and under the worst case, **nuclear power operation could be suspended if new SF storage capacity is not available.**

Total Expense of Fuel Cycle (Unit: trillion yen)

<Discount rate: 0 %>

	F.C. Option 1 Total reprocessing	F.C. Option 2 Coexistence of reprocessing/disposal	F.C. Option 3 Total disposal
Nuclear Share Option I: 35 %	18.4	17.3～18.4	13.9～14.8
Nuclear Share Option II: 20 %	15.4	15.3～15.4	12.0～12.8
Nuclear Share Option III: 15 %	14.4	14.4	10.9～11.6
Nuclear Share Option IV: 0 %	—	—	8.1～8.7

Ref. : <http://www.aec.go.jp/jicst/NC/tyoki/hatukaku/siryo/siryo15/index.htm>

16 May 2012 Technical Subcommittee on Nuclear Power, Nuclear Fuel Cycle, etc., Material No. 1-1, No. 1-2, No. 1-3, No. 1-4 (Japanese)



# 安全性：Life cycle analysis of exposure risk ライフサイクルでの被ばくリスク(2/3)

## 核燃料サイクルの主要工程毎の被ばく量概算値について

核燃料サイクル 工程	操業後500年間にわたるヨーロッパの 一般公衆の集団被ばく線量 解析値 (manSv/GWe-year)		作業従事者の集団被ばく線量 (manSv/GWe-year)	
	Once-through	Recycle	Once-through	Recycle
採掘、精錬	1	0.79 (1)	0.7	0.55 (1)
転換、濃縮	0 (2)	0 (2)	0.02	0.016
燃料成形加工	0.0009 (4)	0.0007 (3)	0.00657 (5)	0.0941 (3)
発電	0.65 (6)	0.65 (6)	2.7 (7)	2.7 (7)
再処理、ガラス固 化、中間貯蔵	0	1.534 (8)	0	0.012 (9)
合計	1.65	2.97	3.43	3.37

### 注釈

(1) 天然ウラン必要量に基づいて算出、作業従事者の線量はUNSCEAR88による

(2) 燃料成形加工による影響に合算した

(3)  $\text{UO}_2$ とMOX燃料の重量(21.1t、5.5t)で重み付けして算出

(4) 一般公衆：解析結果：Romans  $3.21 \times 10^{-4}$ 、Melox  $2.51 \times 10^{-3}$

(5) 作業従事者：Romans  $6.57 \times 10^{-3}$ 、Melox  $4.3 \times 10^{-1}$  出典：

(6) 一般公衆：海岸 0.54、内陸 0.65

(7) 作業従事者：フランス 900MW(e)プラントの平均

(8) 一般公衆：サイトを特定しない一般的な評価

(9) 作業従事者：La Hagueにおけるデータ

• OECD/NEA, "Trends in the Nuclear Fuel Cycle: Economic, Environmental and Social Aspects" (2001).

参考文献：

• UNSCEAR88, United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation(UNSCEAR): "Sources, Effects and Risks of Ionizing Radiation, 1988, Report to the General Assembly, with annexes", United Nations, New York, 1988.

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<http://www.aec.go.jp/jicst/NC/iinkai/teirei/siryo2012/siryo22/siryo1-2.pdf>

# Assessment of Nuclear Fuel Cycle Policy Options by Subcommittee (June, 2012)

- **“All reprocessing” option**: Most desirable when nuclear power will expand or stay as it is
- **“Co-existing of reprocessing/direct disposal” option**: Most desirable when future of nuclear energy is uncertain
- **“All direct disposal” option**: Most desirable when nuclear energy will be phased out



# JAEC's Decision on Nuclear Fuel Cycle Policy Options (2012/06/21)

- As recommended by the technical subcommittee, regardless of the policy choice, it is vital to build a system ready to cope with future policy changes

[http://www.aec.go.jp/jicst/NC/about/kettei/kettei120621\\_2.pdf](http://www.aec.go.jp/jicst/NC/about/kettei/kettei120621_2.pdf)



# Basic Policy for FY 2014 Nuclear Energy Budget

(2013/07/17)

- On nuclear fuel cycle policy, **there are measures which are necessary regardless of future of nuclear energy policy**. Parties should promote such measures with **increased flexibility** as JAEC decision on June 21, 2013.
- Especially, government should take more active leadership in **expanding storage capacity of spent fuel, measures to enable direct disposal and final disposal of high-level radioactive waste**.
- Especially, on plutonium management, principle of **“no plutonium surplus policy”** should be strictly followed, **with enhanced transparency and more persuasive programs** than the current measures.



# Energy Basic Plan (Draft) : Nuclear Fuel Cycle Policy

## 2014/02/25

- We make steady progress without delay in the following area:
  - ① Comprehensive and enhanced measures to deal with spent nuclear fuel
    - Strengthen measures for final disposal of HLW
    - Expansion of spent fuel storage capacity
    - R&D on alternative options including direct disposal and reduction of toxicity/volume of radioactive waste
  - ② Making progress in nuclear fuel cycle
    - Promote nuclear fuel cycle while gaining understanding of local communities and international communities. **Mid-long term flexibility should be maintained.**
    - **Under the principle of peaceful use of nuclear energy, we will manage plutonium appropriately while assuring the principle of “no plutonium surplus policy” with careful consideration of plutonium supply and demand.**



[http://www.enecho.meti.go.jp/topics/kihonkeikaku/140225\\_1.pdf](http://www.enecho.meti.go.jp/topics/kihonkeikaku/140225_1.pdf)



# Three types of spent fuel storage capacity

(As of September 2013, total of 17,335 tons are in storage)

## At-reactor storage

Storage capacity: 20,640 tU/17 sites (as of Sept. 2013, 14,340tons ~70% full)

**On-site dry cask storage is not allowed by local governments (Fukushima-1 & Tokai-2 was allowed).**



If Rokkasho was cancelled...

## Rokkasho reprocessing plant

Storage capacity: **3,000tU**

(storage **2,945 tU** as of Sept. 2013)

Construction cost: ¥2.14Trillion

Commission date: not known

## Mutsu Interim storage site

Dry Cask storage type

Capacity : totally 5,000 tU

1<sup>st</sup> 3,000 tU, add 2,000tU in future

Operation March 2015 (postponed)

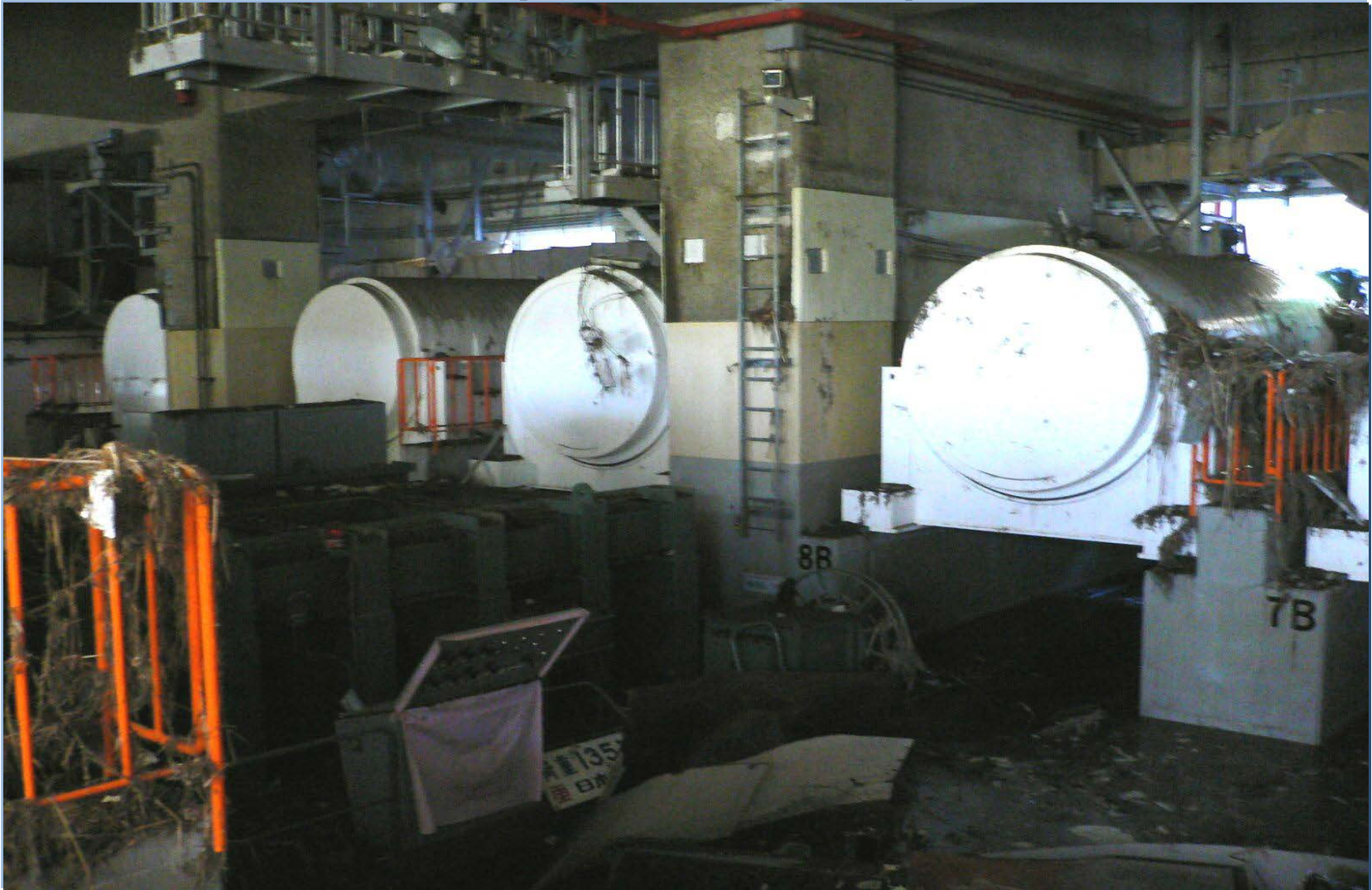
(Status : under construction)

Construction cost: ¥0.1Trillion

(including dry casks)



# Dry Cask Storage at Fukushima Daiichi (after 3/11)



## JAEC's "No Pu surplus policy"

- In addition to IAEA full-scope safeguards over all nuclear materials, Japan sticks to a principle of “**no plutonium surplus policy**” since 1991, i.e. **Japan does not have any plutonium which does not have specific purposes to use**. In order to increase transparency, Japan has been publishing its plutonium stockpile every year since 1994.
- In August 2003, JAEC announced its new guideline for plutonium management preparing for commissioning of the first commercial reprocessing plant.
  - Utilities are expected to submit **its plutonium usage plan annually before separation of plutonium**.

But, Japan now has 44 tons (35 tons in Europe, 9 tons in Japan) of stockpile.

***“Plutonium stockpile should be reduced regardless of fuel cycle options chosen in the future”***

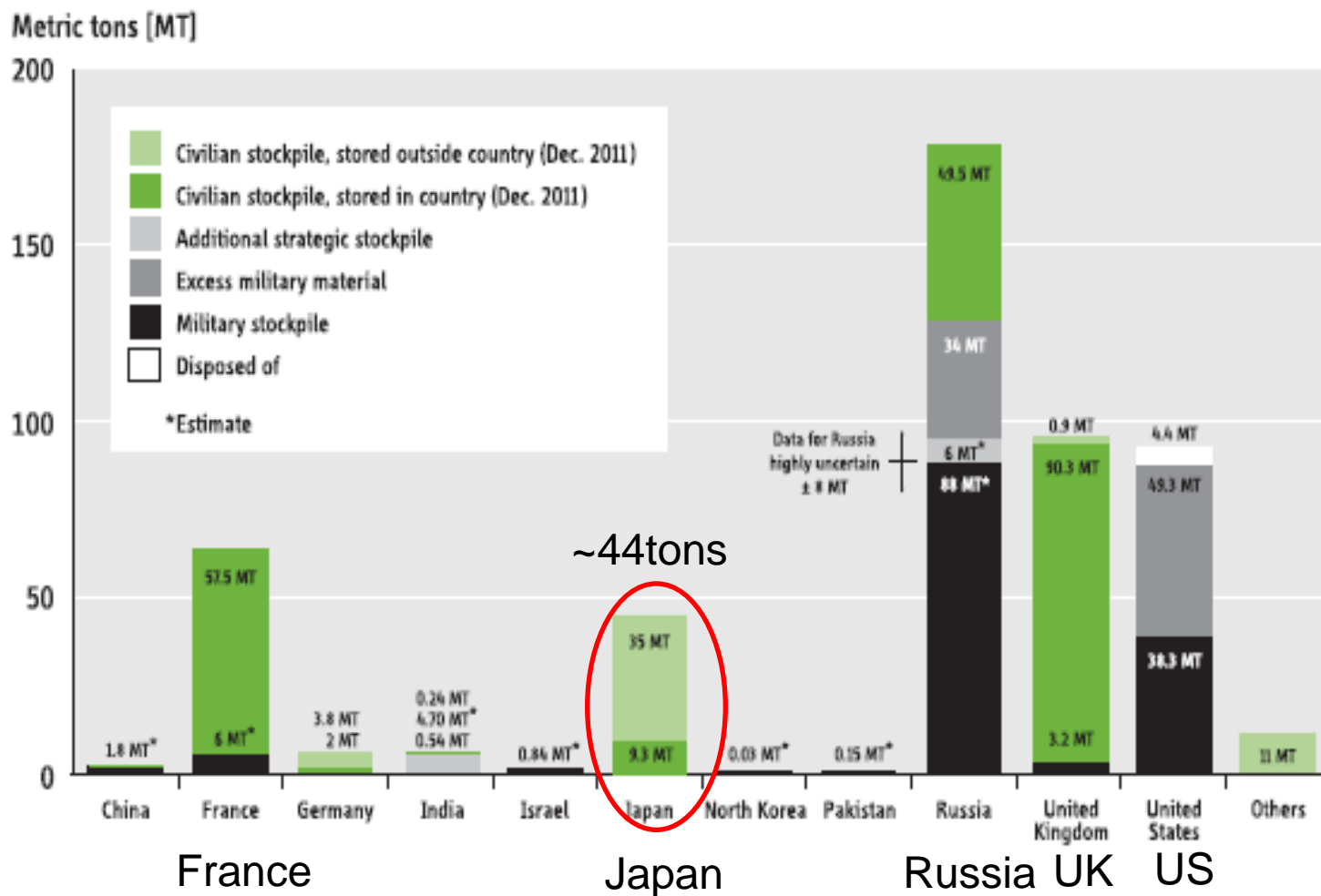
(Statement in JAEC Subcommittee on Nuclear Power/Nuclear Fuel cycle technologies)  
<http://www.aec.go.jp/jicst/NC/iinkai/teirei/siryo2012/siryo22/siryo1-1.pdf> (in Japanese)





# Global Civilian Plutonium Stockpile (2011)

- Reprocessing has international security implications -



Source: International Panel on Fissile Material (IPFM), Global Fissile Material Report 2013,  
<http://fissilematerials.org/library/gfmr13.pdf>

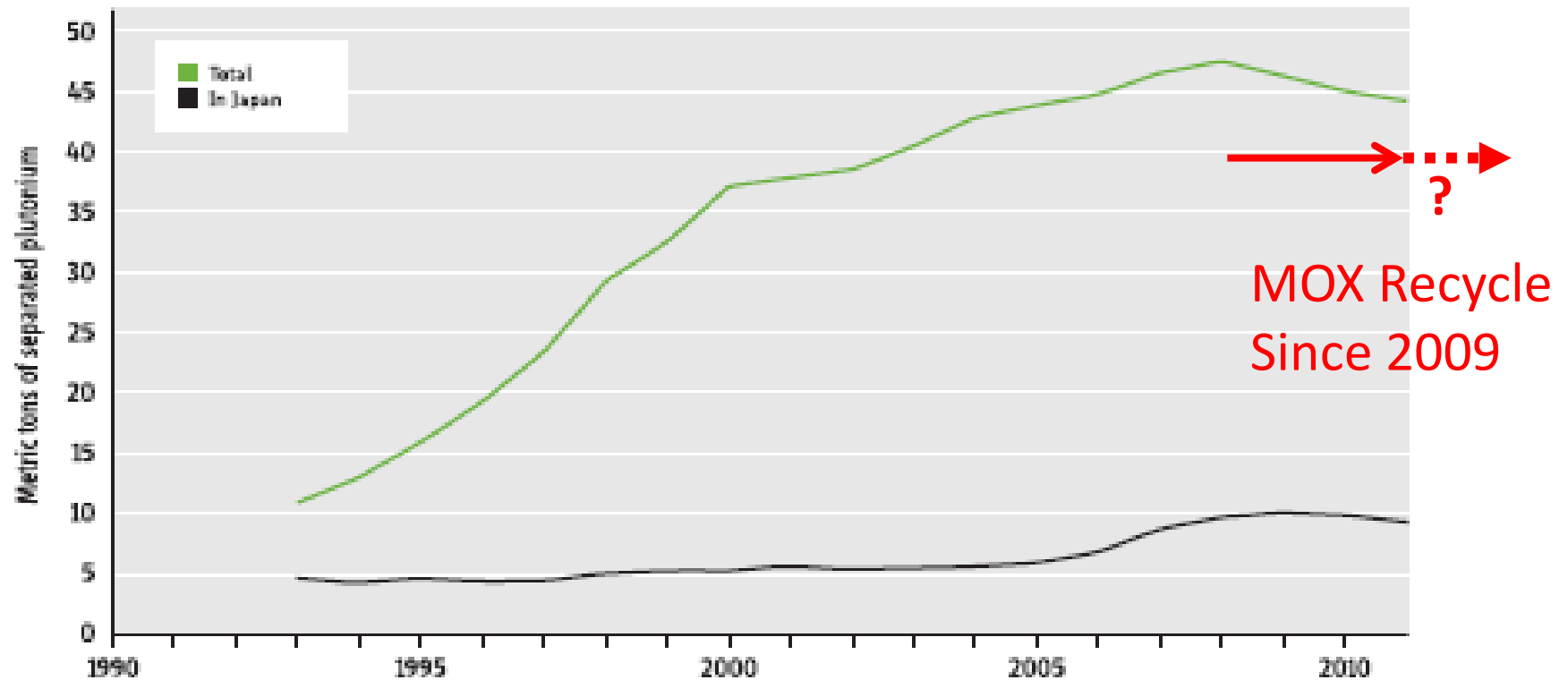


# Plutonium Stockpile in Japan (as of the end of 2012)

	2012 (kg)	2011 (kg)
Stock in Japan (Pu total)		
Reprocessing Plants	4,363	4,364
MOX Fuel Plant	3,364	3,363
Stored at Reactors	1,568	1,568
Sub-total (Pu fissile)	9,295(6,315)	9,295 (6,316)
Stocks in Europe (Pu total)		
UK	17,052	17,028
France	17,895	17,931
Sub-total :Pu total(Pu fissile)	34,946 (23,277)	34,959(23,308)
Total (Pu fissile)	44,241(29,592)	44,254(29,624)



# Japan's Plutonium Stockpile



Source: International Panel on Fissile Material (IPFM), Global Fissile Material Report 2013,  
<http://fissilematerials.org/library/gfmr13.pdf>



# Pu Use Plan for Rokkasho (FY2010)

	Pu stock (End of FY 2009)	Pu recovered (FY2010)	Pu stock (End of FY2010)	Reactors for Pu use	Pu use per year	Planned period
Hokkaido	72kgfis	0	72kgfis	Tomari#3	0.2tonfis/y	FY2015~
Tohoku	78	0	78	Onagawa#3	0.2	FY2015~
TEPCO	748	0	748	3~4 unit include Fukushima-1#3 (planned)	0.9~1.6	FY2015~
Chubu	182	0	182	Hamaoka#4	0.4	FY2015~
Hokuriku	9	0	9	Shika #1	0.1	FY2015~
Kansai	556	0	556	Takahama#3,4 1~2 unit in Ohi	1.1~1.4	FY2015~
Chugoku	84	0	84	Shimane#2	0.2	FY2015~
Shikoku	133	0	133	Ikata #3	0.4	FY2015~
Kyushu	315	0	315	Genkai #3	0.4	FY2015~
JAPCO	140	0	140	Tsuruga#2. Tokai#2	0.5	FY2015~
J-Power	(purchase from others)			Ohma	1.1	NA
Total	2,317	0	2,317	--	5.5~6.5	--



# Current Status of Rokkasho and Monju

- Rokkasho reprocessing plant (800 tons/y) is now under licensing process. JNFL plans to start operation from October 2014.
  - It plans to reprocess 880 tons in three years once it starts operation, which could produce about 8 tons of Pu (total) in three years.
  - Safety licensing process may take one to two years.
- Monju is also under safety examination under the new regulatory standards. JAEA plans to use Monju for transmutation R&D in addition to demonstrating FBR prototype reactor.



# Current status of LWRs and Plutonium recycling in Japan

- Currently no nuclear power plants (out of 48) are operating.
- Utilities applied 17 nuclear power plants (12 PWRs, 5 BWRs). BWRs are required to install new systems such as filtered venting systems.
- Among 17 units, 7 units are for plutonium recycling and 2.3 tons of Pu(fissile) per year will be used. In addition, if Oma goes on line, additional 1.1 tons per year will be used.



## Second Meeting of the Japan-United States Bilateral Commission on Civil Nuclear Cooperation (2013/11/4)

- “On nuclear security, Japan and the United States committed to continue to strengthen the nuclear security posture of both countries and to fundamentally reduce the threat that terrorists could acquire nuclear material. Key steps towards these goals include the following:
  - Reducing the quantities and attractiveness of weapons-usable nuclear material;”

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000018671.pdf>

<http://www.aec.go.jp/jicst/NC/iinkai/teirei/siryo2013/siryo41/siryo2-2.pdf>



# Recent news about Pu return to US

- The news about returning 331 kg of plutonium used in Fast Critical Assembly (FCA), which was originally supplied by the US and the UK, is a part of **the bilateral programs named the Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI)**.
- Japan and the US is likely to reach an agreement before the Nuclear Security Summit in 2014.
- **On the “Reduced Enrichment for Research and Test Reactors” program started in 1978, Japan had converted HEU fuel to LEU fuel that was used in 4 research reactors in university and national laboratory. Further, Japan has been collaborating with the US under the GTRI program to reduce (convert to LEU/return) HEU stockpile since 2004.**





# A Proposal for Plutonium Management Policy – A personal opinion (2013/03/26)

1. **Demand comes first:** Reprocessing should take place only when plutonium demand(use) is specified. In order to achieve this goal, spent fuel storage capacity must be expanded.
2. **Stockpile reduction:** Matching demand/supply is not good enough. Existing stockpile should be reduced before further reprocessing.
3. **Flexible plan:** Current Pu use plan (MOX recycling in 16~18 units) is no longer certain. Other options (Pu ownership transfer, disposition as waste etc.) need to be pursued. With minimizing cost, transportation and time required to dispose.



# REFERENCE



# Fuel Cycle Economics in Variation of Options (Summary)

## ～3 Fuel Cycle Options～

1. Total reprocessing
2. Mixed option
3. Total disposal

## ～4 Nuclear Share Options～

1. Nuclear share: 35 % (Installed capacity: 50 GW)
2. Nuclear share: 20 % (Installed capacity: 30 GW)
3. Nuclear share: 15 % (Installed capacity: 20 GW)
4. Nuclear share: 0 %

○For all nuclear share option, **total expense of F.C. option 3 is less than the other F.C. options.**

○As for F.C. option 3, SF stored in Aomori pref. may have to be sent back and under the worst case, **nuclear power operation could be suspended if new SF storage capacity is not available.**

Total Expense of Fuel Cycle (Unit: trillion yen)

<Discount rate: 0 %>

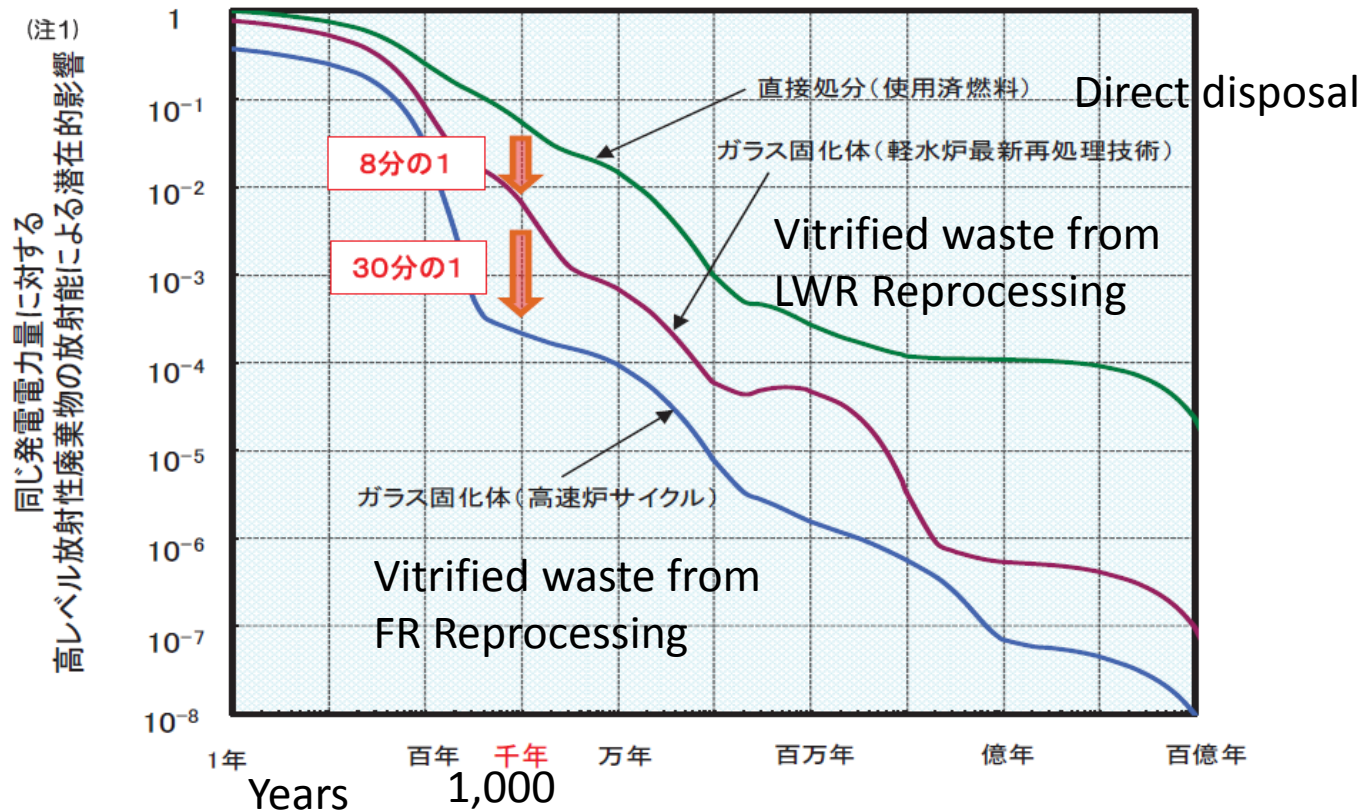
	F.C. Option 1 Total reprocessing	F.C. Option 2 Coexistence of reprocessing/disposal	F.C. Option 3 Total disposal
Nuclear Share Option I: 35 %	18.4	17.3～18.4	13.9～14.8
Nuclear Share Option II: 20 %	15.4	15.3～15.4	12.0～12.8
Nuclear Share Option III: 15 %	14.4	14.4	10.9～11.6
Nuclear Share Option IV: 0 %	—	—	8.1～8.7

Ref. : <http://www.aec.go.jp/jicst/NC/tyoki/hatukaku/siryo/siryo15/index.htm>

16 May 2012 Technical Subcommittee on Nuclear Power, Nuclear Fuel Cycle, etc., Material No. 1-1, No. 1-2, No. 1-3, No. 1-4 (Japanese)

# 廃棄物：Potential Hazard of HLW by form

## 高レベル放射性廃棄物の潜在的有害度(毒性) (2/2)



(注1) 高レベル放射性廃棄物と人間との間の障壁は考慮されておらず、高レベル放射性廃棄物の実際の危険性ではなく、潜在的な有害度(経口摂取による年摂取限度で規格化)を示している。使用済燃料取り出し直後の潜在的影響を1とした相対値。

出典：原子力委員会 原子力政策大綱(平成17年)を基に編集

2012/3/1

原子力発電・核燃料サイクル技術等検討小委員会(第9回)

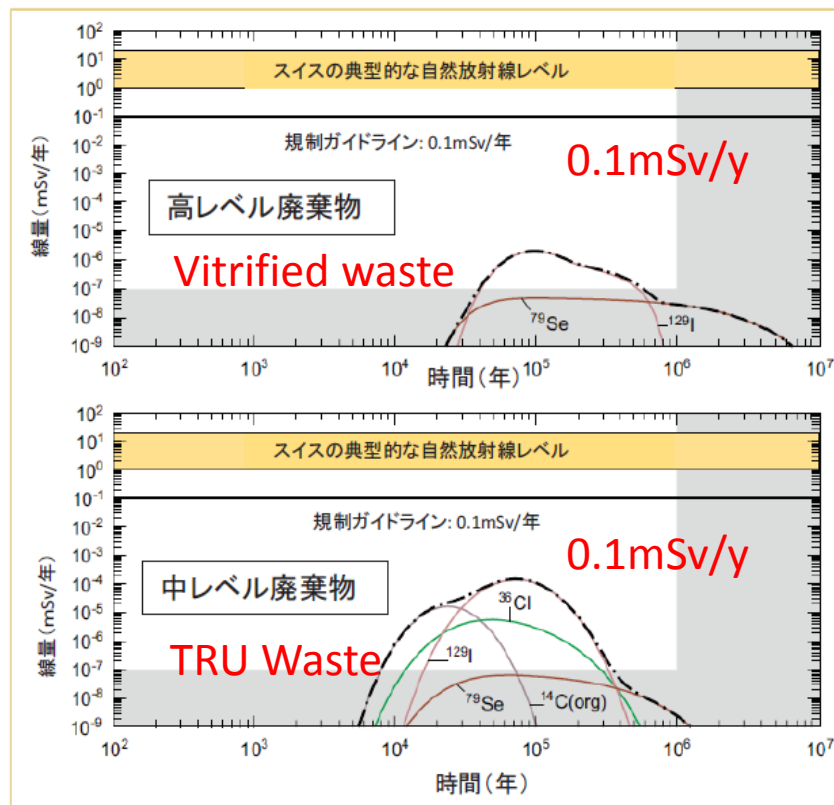
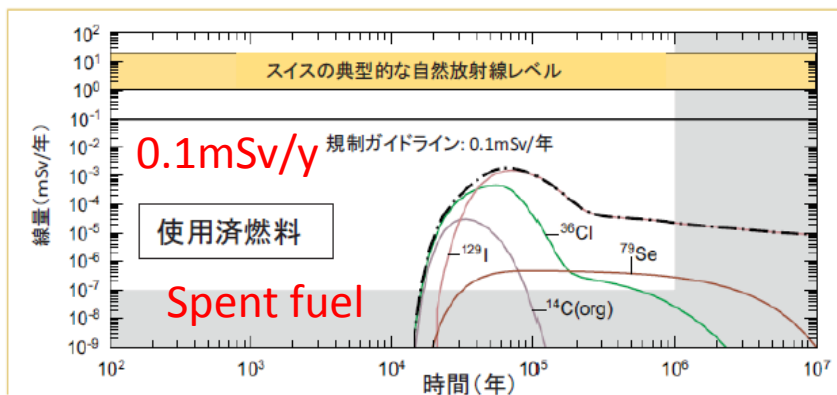
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# Potential Exposure Risk from HLW

## 廃棄物：高レベル放射性廃棄物の被ばくリスク(2/2)

“What if” case studies in Switzerland assuming 100 times speed of  
 スイスの解析例 underground flow  
 “what if”ケースとして、地下水の流量をリファレンスケースの100倍と仮定した場合の放射線量



直接処分の場合(左上図)及び再処理を行った場合(右上+右下図)のいずれも、廃棄物からの被ばく線量は、諸外国で提案されている安全基準(0.1~0.3mSv/年)に比べて十分低い

出典: Nagra Technical Report NTB 02-05(2002)より事務局作成

2012/3/1

原子力発電・核燃料サイクル技術等検討小委員会(第9回)

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## ＜甲状腺検査の結果＞

(2013年11月15日検査分まで)

判定結果		判定内容	人数(人)	割合(%)	
A判定	A1	結節やのう胞を認めなかったもの	134,805	53.0	99.3
	A2	5.0mm以下の結節や20.0mm以下ののう胞を認めたもの	117,679	46.3	
B判定		5.1mm以上の結節や20.1mm以上ののう胞を認めたもの	1,795	0.7	
C判定		甲状腺の状態等から判断して、直ちに二次検査を要するもの	1	0.0004	
		結果確定数	254,280	100	
[判定結果の説明]					
・A1、A2判定は次回(2014年以降)の検査まで経過観察					
・B、C判定は二次検査(二次検査対象者に対しては、二次検査日時、場所を改めて通知して実施)					
※ A2の判定内容であっても、甲状腺の状態等から二次検査を要すると判断した方については、B判定としています。					

【出典データ】福島県「県民健康管理調査」検討委員会(第14回)

## 【参考】福島県外3県における甲状腺有所見率調査結果

(2012年11月～2013年3月に実施)

		青森県(弘前市)				山梨県(甲府市)				長崎県(長崎市)			
判定結果		人数(人)		割合(%)		人数(人)		割合(%)		人数(人)		割合(%)	
A	A1	670	1,609	41.1	98.7	404	1,351	29.6	98.9	779	1,361	56.9	99.4
	A2	939		57.6		947		69.3		582		42.5	
B		21		1.3		15		1.1		8		0.6	
C		0		0.0		0		0.0		0		0.0	
(計)		1,630		100		1,366		100		1,369		100	

【出典】環境省・放射線健康管理参事官室





## ＜福島県におけるWBCの測定結果＞

### ①測定を実施した自治体

福島県内全59市町村

### ②測定実施機関

福島県、(独)放射線医学総合研究所、(独)日本原子力研究開発機構、南相馬市立総合病院、新潟県、弘前大学医学部付属病院、広島大学病院、長崎大学病院

### ③ホールボディカウンタ車の巡回による県外での検査について

福島県では、県外に避難された方が受検できるようホールボディカウンタ車を巡回して検査を行っており、現在までに栃木県、山形県、秋田県、宮城県、岩手県、京都府、兵庫県で検査が実施された。  
(平成25年12月31日現在)

### ④測定結果（預託実効線量）（2013年12月分まで：2014年2月発表）

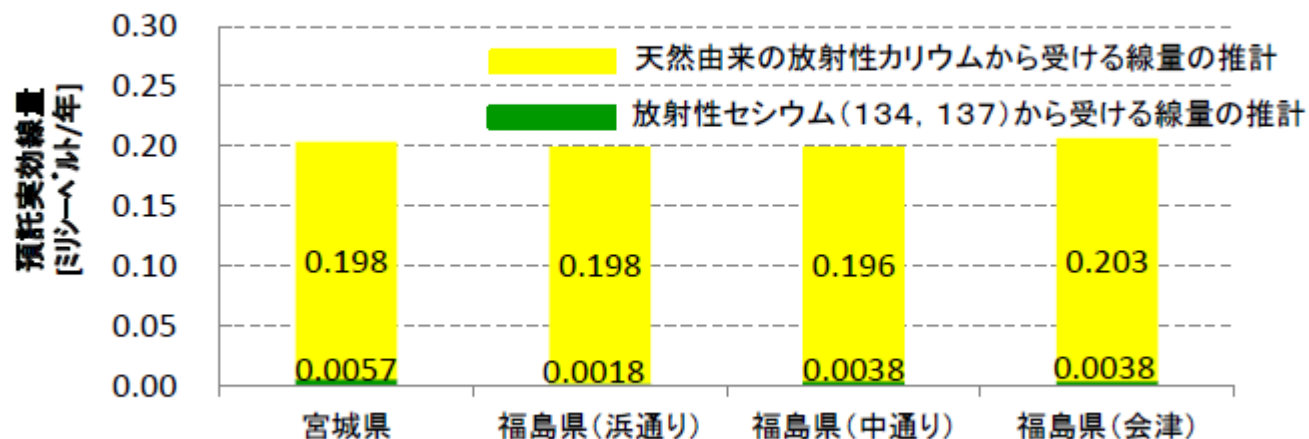
	2011年6月27日～ 2012年1月31日	2012年2月1日～ 2013年12月31日	合計
1ミリシーベルト未満	15,384人	159,868人	175,252人 (99.99%)
1ミリシーベルト	13人	1人	14人 (0.01%)
2ミリシーベルト	10人	0人	10人 (0.01%)
3ミリシーベルト	2人	0人	2人 (0.00%)
合 計	15,409人	159,869人	175,278人 (100%)

※預託実効線量：2012年1月までは2011年3月12日の1回摂取と仮定、2012年2月以降は2011年3月12日から検査日前日まで毎日均等な量を継続して日常的に経口摂取したと仮定して、体内から受けると思われる内部被ばく線量について、成人で50年間、子どもで70歳までの線量を合計したもの。

【出典データ】福島県「ホールボディカウンターによる内部被ばく検査の実施状況」

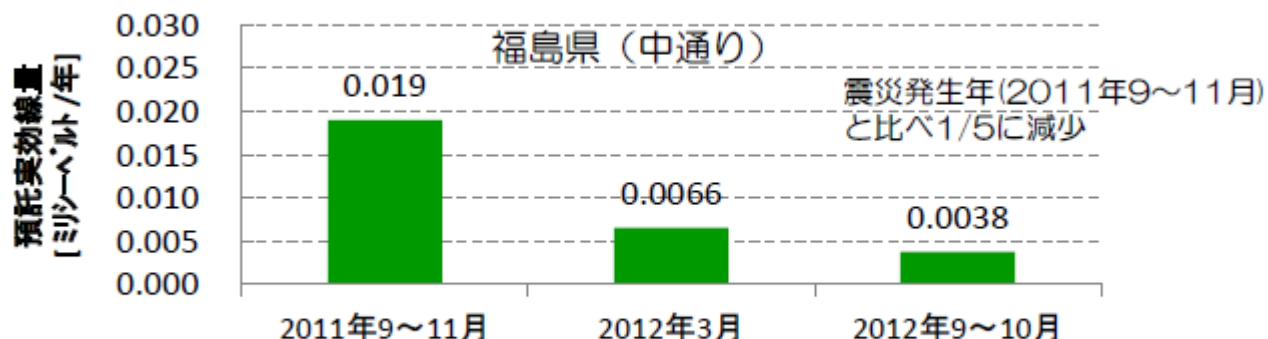
## ＜食品中の放射性物質から受ける預託実効線量の推定結果＞

(15地域の内、宮城、福島(浜通り)福島(中通り)福島(会津)の4地域)



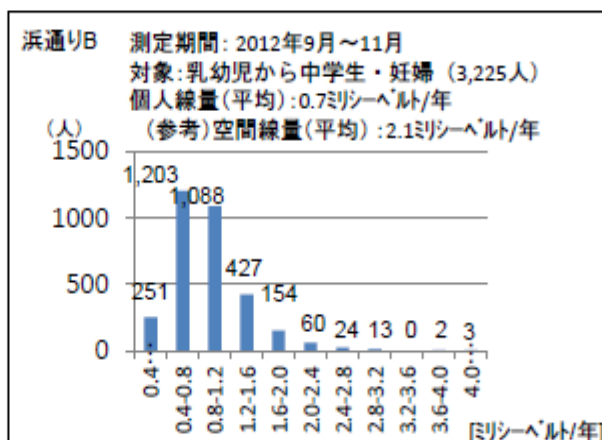
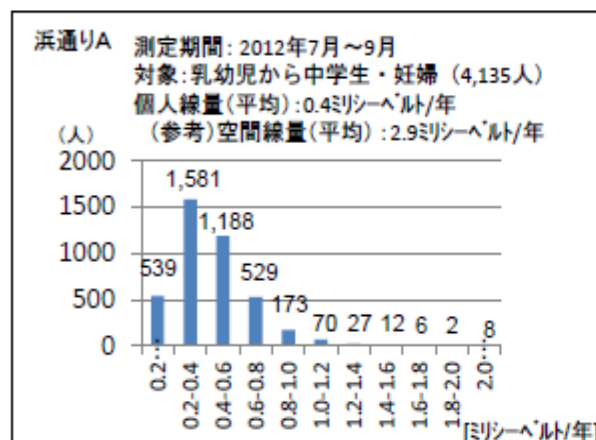
【出典データ】厚生労働省委託調査「食品からの放射性物質の摂取量調査」

## ＜食品中の放射性セシウムから受ける預託実効線量の推定の推移＞

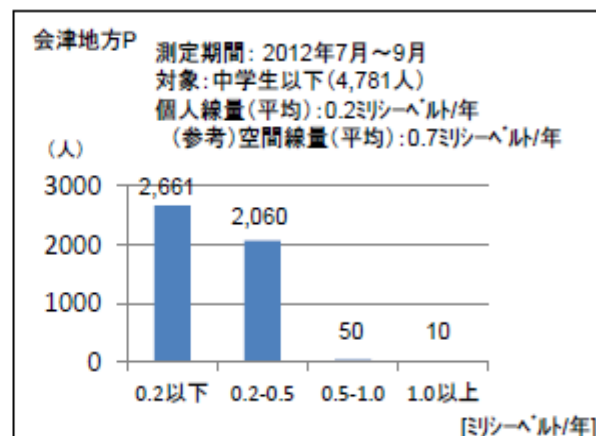
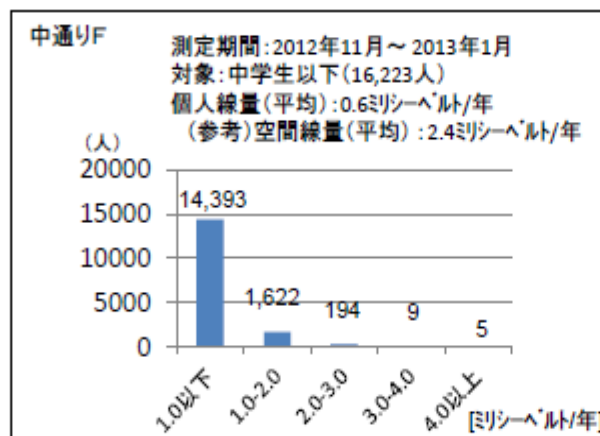


【出典データ】厚生労働省委託調査「食品からの放射性物質の摂取量調査」





※A、B、F、Pは、「3. 個人線量計による外部被ばく状況」の表にある市町村に対応。



※「個人線量(平均)」については測定値を単純に年換算。バックグラウンドは除く。

※「空間線量(平均)」については、測定期間と同じ期間における航空機モニタリングによる空間線量率の市町村毎(森林等の非居住圏も含む)の平均値を用いて、8時間屋外、16時間木造家屋に滞在することと仮定して、年間の被ばく線量を推定した値。

【出典データ】原子力規制委員会「帰還に向けた安全・安心対策に関する検討チーム」(第2回会合)  
原子力災害対策本部関係省庁説明資料「福島県の現状(被ばく線量測定結果)について」



## ＜食品中の放射性セシウム濃度の基準値＞

[単位:ベクレル/kg]

	日本 (2012.4～)	コーデックス 委員会 <sup>(※3)</sup>	EU(域内の 流通品)	アメリカ
飲料水	10	1000	1000	1200
牛乳	50	1000	1000	1200
一般食品	100	1000	1250	1200
乳児用食品	50	1000	400	1200

注)基準値の算定における仮定が以下の通り異なること等から、それぞれの基準値は異なる。

(日本)食品の摂取により受ける追加の預託実効線量の上限を年間1ミリシーベルトと設定し、一般食品では、50%が基準値相当汚染されていると仮定。なお、牛乳、乳児用食品については、流通品のほとんどが国産であるという実態から、一般食品の基準値の半分としている。

(コーデックス委員会)介入免除レベル(特段の措置をとる必要がないと考えられているレベル)年間1ミリシーベルトを採用し、全食品のうち10%までが汚染エリア由来と仮定。

(EU)追加の被ばく線量が年間1ミリシーベルトを超えないよう設定され、人が生涯に食べる食品の10%が規制値相当汚染されていると仮定。

(米国)預託実効線量5ミリシーベルトを採用し、食事摂取量の30%が汚染されていると仮定。

【出典】Codex General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CODEX STAN 193-1995)  
Council Regulation (EURATOM) 2007/0103 (CNS)  
CPG Sec. 560.750 Radionuclides in Imported Foods - Levels of Concern  
をもとに復興庁作成



## ＜放射性物質の大気中への放出量の比較＞

[単位:京ベクレル(=10<sup>16</sup>Bq)]

放出した放射性物質 【 】内は物理学的半減期	東京電力福島第一 原発事故	チェルノブイリ 原発事故	チェルノブイリ原発事故 ／東京電力福島第一原発事故
総放出量(ヨウ素換算)注1	77 注2	520	6.8
ヨウ素131【8日】	16	180	11.3
セシウム134【2年】	1.8	4.4	2.4
セシウム137【30年】	1.5	8.5	5.7
ストロンチウム90【29年】	0.014	0.8	57
プルトニウム239【2.4万年】	0.0000003	0.003	10,000

注1:ヨウ素131とセシウム137のみを対象にしている。(例:180京ベクレル+8.5京ベクレル×40(換算係数)=520京ベクレル)

注2:2012年2月に原子力安全保安院(当時)から48京ベクレルという数字も報告されているが、現実には生じた事象かどうかは確定できていない仮定に基づく試算であるため、本資料では上記の数字を掲載。

【出典データ】IAEA報告書(2001)及び「原子力安全に関するIAEA閣僚会議に対する日本国政府の報告書」(2011年6月)等

