

Medium-Term Implementation Plan for Spent Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing

The Nuclear Reprocessing Organization of Japan (“NuRO”) executes its operations in accordance with the Medium-Term Implementation Plan for Spent Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing formulated pursuant to the “The Spent Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing Implementation Act” (“the Act”) and “Ordinance for Enforcement of the Spent Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing Implementation Act”. Ensuring the safety is the overriding priority in executing its operations, and NuRO promotes them steadily and efficiently.

1) Timing, Location, and the Quantity of Spent Nuclear Fuel for Reprocessing

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 42 of the Act, after authorization is received from the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, NuRO entrusts the reprocessing services to Japan Nuclear Fuel Limited (“JNFL”), which is the licensee of reprocessing activity as specified in the Law for the Regulations of Nuclear Source Materials, Nuclear Fuel Materials and Reactors (“Law for the Regulations of Nuclear Reactors”), and implements it at JNFL’s Rokkasho Reprocessing Plant.

The Rokkasho Reprocessing Plant is currently under construction and JNFL is proceeding to construct the plant with the aim of completing construction in the first half of FY2018. Therefore, during the period until such time, NuRO appropriately manages the process control so that the plant is able to be completed as planned.

With regard to the quantity of spent nuclear fuel to be reprocessed, at the stage when the operation plan and other arrangements are specifically defined after completion, NuRO will formulate a plan prior to implementing the reprocessing under Japan’s principle not to possess plutonium without specific purposes.

2) Timing, Location, and the Quantity of Plutonium for MOX Fuel Fabrication

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 42 of the Act, after authorization is received from the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, it is anticipated that NuRO will entrust MOX fuel fabrication (mixed-oxide fuel fabrication of uranium and plutonium (“MOX Fuel Fabrication”)) services to JNFL, which is the licensee for fabrication activity as specified in the Law for the Regulations of Nuclear Reactors, and will implement at JNFL’s Rokkasho MOX Fuel Fabrication Plant.

The Rokkasho MOX Fuel Fabrication Plant is currently under construction, and JNFL is proceeding to construct the plant with the aim of completing construction in the first half of FY2019. Therefore, during the period until such time, NuRO will appropriately manage the process control so that the plant is able to be completed as planned.

With regard to the quantity of MOX fuel to be fabricated, at the stage when the operation plan and other arrangements are specifically defined after completion, NuRO will formulate a plan prior to implementing MOX Fuel Fabrication under Japan's principle not to possess plutonium without specific purposes.

3) Regarding the Implementation of Other Activities related to Reprocessing

NuRO will appropriately store and manage radioactive waste separated as a result of previous reprocessing and radioactive waste generated as a result of previous commissioning test, including waste generated in the future, at JNFL's Rokkasho Reprocessing Plant until they are delivered for final disposal.

NuRO will appropriately continue to store and manage radioactive waste from overseas at JNFL's Waste Storage Management Facility until it is delivered for final disposal for a period of 30 to 50 years, which is the period of time necessary for cooling the waste. Also, NuRO will appropriately store and manage waste to be returned from overseas in the future at Waste Storage Management Facility until it is delivered for final disposal.

With regard to decommissioning the plants described in numerals 1, 2 and 3, NuRO will commence after operation of such plants are terminated.

End