



# ***National Status on SFR Development in Japan***

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# 1. The Basic Energy Plan in Japan

- **Dec. 16, 2012 : The LDP came back to power.** *Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)-led government*

Statement by Prime Minister Abe :

- **Zero-based review should be made to the strategy for energy and the environment under the former government** to construct a responsible energy policy.

*(at the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the Headquarters for Japan's Economic Revitalization on Jan. 25, 2013)*

- **Off-line NPPs will be restarted after NRA licensing.**

*(at the Lower House plenary session on Feb. 28, 2013)*

- **July 8, 2013 : NRA implemented new regulatory standards.**

- Reinforced : design basis to prevent occurrence of severe accident (SA)
- Newly-required : measures to mitigate consequences of SA and terrorism



# 1. The Basic Energy Plan in Japan (cont.)

- **Feb. 25, 2014 : METI showed the first draft of *the Basic Energy Plan after the Fukushima NPS accidents.***
  - *NPP remains as an important base load source of electricity in Japan.*
  - *Nuclear fuel cycle developments continue to minimize the waste impact.*
  - *“Monju” prepares for the new regulatory standards and continues to achieve R&D plan with the reform of the organization.*



# 1. The Basic Energy Plan in Japan (cont.)

## ■ The Basic Energy Plan in Japan has been decided..

- *The Basic Energy Plan was finalized as a cabinet decision of the Japanese government on Apr. 11, 2014.*
- *The major conclusions relating to FRs are as follows:*

### (1) Role of nuclear power

- *Nuclear power is an important base load power source for stable power supply.*
- *The government will esteem the judgment by the Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA) and resume operations of the permitted nuclear power stations.*

### (2) Final disposal of High Level Radioactive Waste (HLRW)

- *Technology development will be promoted on reduction of HLRW. Nuclear transmutation by FRs and ADSs will be pursued using international network.*



# 1. The Basic Energy Plan in Japan (cont.)

## (3) Nuclear fuel cycle

- *The government will maintain the existing nuclear fuel cycle policy and will promote **reprocessing** and **LWR-MOX (Pul-thermal)**.*
- *FR development will be addressed with international collaboration.*
- *Monju is positioned as an international research center for radwaste reduction, non-proliferation technology, etc..*
- *The accomplishment of the **Monju Research Plan** will be pursued. The implementation structure will be reformed and the renewed safety standards will be complied with under the government's responsibility.*



## 2. Reorganization of JAEA

- **JAEA was reorganized on April 1, 2014**, responding to the troubles in Monju (inappropriate maintenance-interval extension) and J-PARC (inadvertent excess accelerator-irradiation).
  
- **The former 8 Directorates and 13 Research Centers have been reorganized into the following 6 Sectors.**
  - Sector of Fukushima Research and Development
  - Sector of Nuclear Safety Research and Emergency Preparedness
  - Sector of Nuclear Science Research
  - Sector of Fast Reactor Research and Development
  - Sector of Decommissioning and Radioactive Wastes Management
  - Sector of Fusion Research and Development



## 2. Reorganization of JAEA (cont.)

- *Regarding the Sector of FR R&D, Advanced SFR Directorate, Monju, Joyo and Nuclear Fuel Cycle Centers are included in this sector.*
- **However, Monju and the related organizations have not been reformed yet:** *The Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA) is inspecting and confirming the adequacy of the reform plan to reinforce the management system and to enhance the safety culture.*



***Thank you for your attention!***

