1. Key Items in Japan’s new nuclear energy policy
2. Japan’s commitment to the global civil nuclear use
3. Future vision of Japan-U.S. cooperation
June 2011  The “Energy and Environment Council” consisting of related Ministers was established.

July 2011  The Council begun discussion on possible scenarios to decrease nuclear power dependence.

June 14, 2012  3 options were presented for nationwide discussion;
   1) Nuclear power generation ratio 0% by 2030
   2) 15% by 2030
   3) 20 - 25% as of 2030

Sep. 14, 2012  The “Innovative Strategy for Energy and the Environment” was decided by the Council (i.e. related Ministers).

Sep. 19, 2012  The “Future Policies for Energy and the Environment” was decided by the Japanese Cabinet.
In the opinion research organized by the government, more than half of the public choose a society not dependent on nuclear power.

On the other hand, there is a wide split on how quickly to achieve this goal.

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</table>

Legend:
- 0% Scenario
- 15% Scenario
- 20-25% Scenario
- Other
“The Government of Japan will implement future policies on energy and the environment, taking into account “the Innovative Strategy on Energy and the Environment” (the decision of the Energy and the Environment Council on September 14th, 2012), while having discussions in a responsible manner with related local governments, the international community and others, and obtaining understanding of the Japanese public, by constantly reviewing and reexamining policies with flexibility.”
Three Pillars of the Strategy

- Realization of a Society not Dependent on Nuclear Power
- Realization of a Green Energy Revolution
- Stable Supply of Energy

Three Guiding Principles

1. To strictly apply the stipulated rules regarding forty-year limitation of operation
2. To restart the operation of nuclear power plants once the Nuclear Regulation Authority gives assurances of safety
3. Not to plan the new and additional construction of a nuclear power plant

The Government of Japan will mobilize all possible policy resources to such a level as to even enable zero operation of nuclear power plants in the 2030’s.
• In the meantime, the operation of nuclear power plants whose safety is assured will be restarted as an important power source.

• Present nuclear fuel cycle policy will be continued.

• Securing nuclear safety is a matter of the highest priority.

  strengthen human resources and technology on nuclear power

• Contributing to strengthening nuclear safety worldwide

  offer safe nuclear technologies to those foreign countries which wish to utilize Japan’s nuclear technologies

• Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station

  undertake measures on the decommissioning, decontamination and healthcare
What should seriously be taken to heart, regarding the nuclear fuel cycle, is the valuable co-operation rendered by Aomori Prefecture in shouldering roles to offer facilities for uranium enrichment, a reprocessing plant and a low-level radioactive wastes storage.

Commitments made to Aomori Prefecture should be honored.

- Nuclear fuel cycle policy must be promoted consistently and steadfastly in the medium and long term.
- Aomori Prefecture must not become a site of final disposal of radioactive wastes, equivalent to geological disposal.
- If reprocessing projects should be found extremely difficult to surely implement, necessary and appropriate steps be swiftly taken, which include relocation of spent fuels by Japan Nuclear Fuel Limited (JNFL) to outside its facilities.

Engage in reprocessing projects with assuming responsibility for the international community.

Have discussions responsibly in communicating with related local governments and with the international community.
Japanese electric power companies have aimed to utilize MOX fuel in 16 to 18 nuclear reactors (LWR). (MOX fuel has already been loaded in 4 reactors)

- Chugoku Electronic Power Co. Shimane-2 (Shimane pref.)
  - Operation started in Jan., 2011
- Kansai Electric Power Co. Oi (1～2 reactors) (Fukui pref.)
  - Operation started in Feb.2010
- Kansai Electric Power Co. Takahama-3 (Fukui pref.)
  - Operation started in Jan, 2011
- Kyusyu Electric Power Co. Genkai-3 (Saga pref.)
  - Operation started in Dec, 2009
- Hokaido Electric Power Co. Tomari-3 (Hokkaido pref.)
- Hokiriku Electronic Power Company Shika-1 (Fukui pref.)
- Chugoku Electronic Power Co. Shimane-2 (Shimane pref.)
- Chubu Electric Power Co. Hamaoka-4 (Shizuoka pref.)
- Tohoku Electric Power Co. Onagawa-3 (Miyagi pref.)
- J-POWER Ohma (Aomori pref.)
  - (under construction)
- JAPC Tokai-Daini (Tokai village, Ibaraki pref.)
- TEPCO started to use MOX fuel in Fukushima-Daiichi-3 in Oct.2010, but stopped with the Tohoku Earthquake in 2011.
  - In Mar., 2011, TEPCO announced their decision to decommission Fukushima-Daiichi 1-4.

※ Using MOX fuel treated in France and UK.
※ Operation started in Dec, 2009
※ Operation started in Feb.2010
※ Operation started in Jan, 2011
※ Operation started in Dec, 2009
**Independence:** Separate nuclear regulation function from nuclear promotion function and establish the “Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA)”, as an independent commission. Chairman and Commissioners are appointed by the Prime Minister after the approval of the National Diet. Introduce the so-called “no-return rule,” forbidding NRA managing staff from being transferred to any government organization under the jurisdiction of promotion agencies (with a 5-year transitional period following the establishment).

**Integration:** Integrate nuclear regulation functions, namely, nuclear safety, security, safeguards, radiation monitoring and radioisotope regulation, into the NRA.

---

### Previous Organisations

- Cabinet Office
- Atomic Energy Commission (AEC)
- Nuclear Safety Commission (NSC)
- Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)
- Agency for Natural Resources and Energy (ANRE)
- Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency (NISA)
- Nuclear Power Plants Regulation, etc.
- Research Reactors Regulation
- Safeguards
- Radiation Monitoring
- Radioisotopes Regulation, etc.

### New Organisation

- Ministry of the Environment (MOE)
- Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA)
  - Commission: Chairman and 4 Commissioners
  - Secretariat

---

**Independent Administrative Agencies**

- JNES: Japan Nuclear Energy Safety Organisation
- JAEA: Japan Atomic Energy Agency
- NIRS: National Institute of Radiological Sciences

* Transferred by 1st April 2013
## Main activities of the Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012 Sep.</td>
<td><strong>Nuclear Safety Regulation</strong>&lt;br&gt;Revision of Nuclear Reactor Regulation Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commercial power reactor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fuel cycle facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Jul. 18 (deadline for enforcement)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dec. 18 (deadline for enforcement)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● March 18 (deadline for related local governments’ completing regional NEP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Disaster Prevention</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Oct. 17 Investigation of Ohi NPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Nov. 14 Investigation of Tsuruga NPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Nov. 20 Investigation of Tohoku-Higashidori NPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Investigation of Fracture Zone (active fault or not)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Sep. 17-21 IAEA Plenary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>International Nuclear Regulators Association in Japan ● 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Dec. 15-17 The Fukushima Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Safety</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>International matters</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Sep. 19 Established the Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● April 1 NRA integrate Radio Isotope regulation, Safe Guard for nonproliferation,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>environmental monitoring from MEXT.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Organization</strong></td>
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</table>

*Note: Dates and events are illustrative and should be confirmed with official documents.*
Schedule of the Introduction of the New Nuclear Safety Regulation

Discussion with academics at the Commission of NRA

Review by experts
* Listening to other academics and electric utilities

Compile an outline of New Nuclear Safety Regulation

Public Comment

Hearings from Experts, Electric utilities
(severe accident countermeasures only)

Draft texts of Nuclear Safety Regulation (2013 Spring)

Public Comment

Publication • Enforcement (July, 2013)

“Nuclear power plants whose safety is assured will be utilized as an important power source.”
There are 50 units of nuclear power plants in Japan.

48 units (in red) are in stoppage, and 2 units of them (in blue) are now in operation.
In light of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident of March 2011, in order to raise nuclear power plant safety including bolstering countermeasures for severe accidents, the Japan Nuclear Safety Institute (JANSI) has been newly established.

JANSI will create mechanisms and systems for independence in technical evaluation that will not be influenced by the operators as well as providing operators with objective evaluations, recommendations, and advice.
Negative impact of “Immediate Zero scenario of NPPs”

- Immediate Zero operation of NPPs;
  → tighten electricity supply-demand due to 30% loss of electricity source.
  → Increase of the Fuel cost by approx. 3.2 trillion yen per year (equal to 20% of electricity price) due to the substitute use of thermal power.

- Should oil prices increase as a result of tension in the Straits of Hormuz, electricity prices would increase further.

Electricity source ratios after the disaster

Fuel cost increase due to NPP suspension (prediction)
→ Add around 3.2 trillion yen/year (followed by electricity price raise, eventually burden on Japanese public)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Fuel costs</th>
<th>Influence(trillion)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear</td>
<td>¥1/kWh</td>
<td>−0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>¥4/kWh</td>
<td>+0.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>LNG</td>
<td>¥10/kWh</td>
<td>+1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>¥16/kWh</td>
<td>+2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>+3.2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

※Even if decrease of maintenance cost for NPPs (¥0.4 - 1.1 trillion) is set off, the additional cost would result in ¥2.0-2.7 trillion.
### The situation of the Increased Electricity tariff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Regulated retail market (under 50kW)</th>
<th>Liberalized retail market (more than 50kW)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo Electric Power Co.</td>
<td>8.46%</td>
<td>14.90%</td>
<td>• Regulated: Effective on September 1, 2012</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Liberalized: Effective from the contracts renewed after April 1, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansai Electric Power Co.</td>
<td>(11.88%)</td>
<td>(19.23%)</td>
<td>• Regulated: Applied for increase electricity rate on November, 2012</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Liberalized: Intended to increase tariff from the contracts renewed after April 1, 2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kyushu Electric Power Co.</td>
<td>(8.51%)</td>
<td>(14.22%)</td>
<td>• Regulated: Applied for increase electricity rate on November, 2012</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Liberalized: Intended to increase tariff from the contracts renewed after April 1, 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Essential elements of energy policy

✓ Stable supply of energy to Japan
✓ Realistic step to expand green energy
✓ Implications for global warming
✓ Competitiveness of Japanese industry
Image of expansion of renewable energy

2010

Output: 110 billion kWh
Accumulated investment amount: ¥8 trillion

-2015 Expansion of introduction based on the current technology and costs
(1) Launch the development of power grids to promote introduction of wind power generation
(2) Expand introduction by the feed-in tariff system (mainly for photovoltaic power generation, etc.)
(3) Promote investment in wind and geothermal power generation through reform of land use regulations, etc.

Average investment amount: ¥1.6 trillion/year

2015

Output: 140 billion kWh
Accumulated investment amount: ¥16 trillion

-2020 Promotion of technology development and development of environment
(1) Feed-in tariff system
(2) Expand introduction through development of power grids, etc. (wind power generation, etc.)
(3) Promote investment in wind and geothermal power generation through reform of location regulations, etc.
(4) Put offshore wind power generation, etc. into practical use and expand its introduction
(5) Reduce costs for storage batteries which contribute to stabilizing the system (Goal: ¥23,000/kWh (on a par with pumped storage power generation ¥40,000 to 200,000/kWh at present))
(6) Expand the effective utilization of unused heat and heat from renewable energy sources

Average investment amount: ¥2.3 trillion/year

2020

Output: 180 billion kWh
Accumulated investment amount: ¥38 trillion

-2030 Expansion of introduction through cost reduction by enhancement of the system and mass production effect, etc.
(1) Expand introduction through development of power grids, etc. (wind power generation, etc.)
(2) Expand introduction through price reduction owing to mass production effect
(3) Expand introduction through utilization of the outcome of research and development and demonstration

Output: 300 billion kWh
Accumulated investment amount: ¥38 trillion

Prospect for introduction in 2012
Photovoltaic power: 2 million kW/year
Wind power: 0.38 million kW/year

The following is required annually on average after 2013 until 2030
Photovoltaic power: Approx. 3 million kW/year
Wind power: Approx. 2 million kW/year

Output:
- 2012: 110 billion kWh
- 2015: 140 billion kWh
- 2020: 180 billion kWh
- 2030: 300 billion kWh

Accumulated investment amount:
- 2012: ¥8 trillion
- 2015: ¥16 trillion
- 2020: ¥38 trillion

Prospect for introduction in 2012
Photovoltaic power: 2 million kW/year
Wind power: 0.38 million kW/year

The following is required annually on average after 2013 until 2030
Photovoltaic power: Approx. 3 million kW/year
Wind power: Approx. 2 million kW/year

Output:
- 2012: 110 billion kWh
- 2015: 140 billion kWh
- 2020: 180 billion kWh
- 2030: 300 billion kWh

Accumulated investment amount:
- 2012: ¥8 trillion
- 2015: ¥16 trillion
- 2020: ¥38 trillion

---

Average investment amount: ¥1.6 trillion/year

Average investment amount: ¥2.3 trillion/year
### 2010
- Amount of energy saved: 16 million kl (-4%)
- Amount of electricity saved: 25 billion kWh (-2%)
- Accumulated investment amount: ¥17 trillion

### 2015
- Amount of energy saved: 31 million kl (-8%)
- Amount of electricity saved: 50 billion kWh (-5%)
- Accumulated investment amount: ¥34 trillion

### 2020
- Amount of energy saved: 72 million kl (-19%)
- Amount of electricity saved: 110 billion kWh (-10%)
- Accumulated investment amount: ¥84 trillion

### 2030
- Amount of energy saved: 72 million kl (-19%)
- Amount of electricity saved: 110 billion kWh (-10%)
- Accumulated investment amount: ¥84 trillion

---

**-2015 Electricity saving takes precedence**
(1) Introduce smart meters for 80% of total demand in the next five years
(2) Demonstrate and develop smart communities
(3) Construction of necessary facilities for market introduction of fuel-cell vehicles from 2015

**-2020 Promotion of energy saving mainly in the household and commercial sectors**
(1) Accomplish the energy saving standards for 100% of newly built residences (40% at present)
(2) Introduce high-efficiency lighting at 100% of public facilities and institutions (20% at present)
(3) Expand the effective utilization of unused heat and heat from renewable energy sources
(4) Introduce 2 million ordinary chargers and 5,000 quick chargers for electric vehicles (600 quick chargers at present)

**-2030 Further expansion of introduction**
(1) Disseminate LED and other high-efficiency lighting as installed 100% of the stock of the lighting (20% at present)
(2) Introduce HEMS to 100% of households (less than 1% at present)
(3) Introduce high-efficiency hot water apparatus, including 5.3 million residential fuel cell cogeneration systems (10,000 at present), to approx. 90% of all households (10% at present)
(4) Increase the share of next-generation automobiles in the sale of all new automobiles sold to 70% at maximum (10% at present)

---

Average investment amount: ¥3.4 trillion/year

Average investment amount: ¥5.0 trillion/year

Note: The amount of energy saved/electricity saved is compared to 2010.
Japan will proceed with the international nuclear energy cooperation.

**Maintaining and strengthening human resources and technology**

- The development of human resources and technology is essential for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, technical support for the safe management and decommission of nuclear power plants in emerging nations.
- We will develop plans for maintaining and strengthening human resources and technology, recognizing it as its responsibility.

**Cooperation with the international community**

- Re-examination of its policy to realize a society not dependent on nuclear power will be made through close consultation and collaboration with international organizations and other countries.
- In that process, we understand it is the responsibility of Japan to contribute to strengthening nuclear safety worldwide by sharing with the world its experience and lessons derived from the nuclear accident.
- We also think as the responsibility it should be offered its nuclear technologies of the highest standard in safety in the world to those foreign countries which wish to utilize nuclear technologies of our country, taking into account the situation and will of those countries.
Nuclear Power Plant Projects to be realized by the Japan- U.S. Alliance

- **Finland** (2020): 1 Reactor (GEH, Toshiba, MHI, Areva, Korea etc) (1) TVO: 1 Reactor (GEH, Toshiba, MHI, Areva, Korea etc) (2) Fennovoima: 1 reactor (Toshiba, Areva).

- **Poland**: 2 Reactors (2020) (WH, GEH, MHI, ATMEA, Areva, Canada, Russia).

- **Hungary**: 2 Reactors (WEC, Areva, Russia, Korea).

- **South Africa**: Undecided (HGE, WEC, MHI).

- **Czech**: 2 Reactors (2020,2025) (WEC, Areva, Russia).


- **Lithuania**: 1 Reactor (2020) (Hitachi for the preferred bidder).

- **China**: WEC builds 4 Reactors.

- **India**: Chhaya Mithi Virdi: 6 Reactors maximum (WEC).

- **India**: Kovvada: 6 Reactors maximum (GE).

- **U.S.**: Comanche Peak: 2 Reactors (MHI).

- **U.S.**: North Ana: 2 Reactors (MHI).

- **U.S.**: Summer: 2 Reactors (WEC).

- **U.S.**: Vogtle: 2 Reactors (WEC).

- **U.S.**: South Texas: 2 Reactors (Toshiba).

- **U.S.**: South Texas: 2 Reactors (Toshiba).

- **Brazil**: 4 Reactors Minimum (after 2020) (WEC, HGE, MHI).

**Index:**

Red: Confirmed, Yellow: under Competition

MHI: Mitsubishi Heavy Industry

WEC: Westinghouse Electric Cop.

GE: General Electric

(GEH: GE/ Hitachi, HGE: Hitachi/GE)
The Decommissioning of Fukushima Daiichi NPP

- Mid-and-Long term Roadmap towards the Decommissioning of Fukushima Daiichi NPP

<Primary Target>
- Present all possible schedules pertaining to the main on-site works and R&D.

<Target Timeline and Holding Points>
- Established all possible target timelines in the upcoming 3 years, which are updated and released on a yearly basis.
- Regarding the schedules after 3 years, established holding points, which are significant to judge whether to go ahead in accordance with the schedule, to implement additional R&D, or to re-schedule the process.

Present (Completion of Step 2)  Within 2 Years  Within 10 Years  After 30-40 Years

Step 1, 2

Phase 1
Period to the start of fuel removal from the spent fuel pool (Within 2 years)

Phase 2
Period to the start of fuel debris removal (Within 10 years)

Phase 3
Period to the end of decommissioning (After 30-40 years)

Actions towards systematic staff training and allocation, motivation improvement, and securing of workers' safety will be continuously implemented.
Japan intends to;

- Maintain dialogue and share strategies with U.S. as the primary partner.

- Cooperate with U.S. to improve nuclear safety standard based on lessons learned from the accident at TEPCO’s Fukushima Daiichi, to accelerate the decommissioning of the plant, and to make progress in joint R&D activities for future civil nuclear use.

- Continue the existing nuclear fuel cycle policy having discussions with the international society, in particular, with the U.S.

- Remain committed to peaceful uses of nuclear energy in the world, through industrial collaboration with the U.S., including construction of NPPs with higher safety in emerging countries.