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| WiN-Japan | |
| Chapter president | Reiko NUNOME |
| Chapter board members | 6 members : Regulatory authority, Waste management, Electric power company, Research laboratory, Manufacturer, Professor |
| Number of members | 212 (as of June 2015) |
| Chapter accepted by WiN Global | April 2000 |
| Nuclear power infrastructure | 43 operable NPPs (a fleet of NPPs are offline)  All research reactors (including reactors of University and Research institute) are offline  All nuclear fuel cycle related facilities (reprocessing plant, LLW-disposal, HLW-storage etc.) are offline |
| Nuclear medical applications | National Institute of Radiological Science (NIRS)’s fundamental and clinical radiation core centre promote influence research and development of diagnostics and therapy , and investigation of the adverse effects and the protection of radiation exposure for the human health and the natural environment |
| Waste management philosophy | LLW disposal centre at the Japan Nuclear Fuel Ltd (JNFL) site in Rokkasho-Mura, Aomori Prefecture, started operation in 1992.  Vitrified HLW storage facility of JNFL (Rokkasho-Mura) had 1574 canisters in April 2015.  The Japanese Diet passed the Law on Final Disposal of Specified Radioactive Waste which mandates deep geological disposal of HLW (only vitrified waste) in 2000. And Nuclear Waste Management Organisation (NUMO) was established.  NUMO started an open solicitation for candidate disposal sites in 2001.  In 2015, the Government Basic Policy for disposal of HLW was amended. The Government identify geo-scientific requirements for areas where geological disposal facility can be located. |
| Research | The Japan Atomic Energy Institute (JAEA) has ten facilities as a major integrated nuclear R&D organization.  JAEA’s major research reactors are JRR-3 support for neutron beam experiments, JRR-4 used for medical irradiation, activation analysis and training, JMTR produce some radioisotopes and enable basic research on LWR fuel and materials.  JAEA also has High Temperature Engineering Test Reactor (HTTR) which is small prototype gas cooled reactor. |
| Post-Fukushima | The Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA) was established on September 19, 2012 as an external agency under the Ministry of the Environment.  The new standard requires severe accident measures, more rigorous criteria to reduce earthquake and tsunami rRisk.  Japan’s operable nuclear reactors are enhanced safety measures such as tsunami and flooding protection.  Electric companies applied to the NRA for safety examinations of 19 reactors.  The NRA has granted permission to 5 reactors (kansai’s Takahama 3&4, Kyusyu’s Sendai 1&2, Shikoku’s Ikata 3)  5 older units were announced for retirement.  METI proposed the nuclear share of electricity generation in 2030 would be lowered to 20 – 22%. |