ReVision 2021「原子力フェーズアウトの道」

東電福島原発事故下の10年

The consequences of the Fukushima nuclear accident: under control?

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初めてわかった過酷事故被害

Severe Accident Damage Revealed for the First Time

- 事故以前 Before the accident
 - 過酷事故による放射能汚染、健康被害への懸念

Concerns about radioactive contamination and health hazards caused by severe accidents

- チェルノブイリ原発事故に基づく、一部の識者による警告。

Warnings by some experts based on the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

事故発生後の深刻な課題 Serious issues after the accident

- · 福島原発事故後 After the accident
 - 地域住民の被害、不完全な賠償 Damage to local residents, insufficient compensation
 - 「ふるさと喪失(または剥奪)」損害→被害完全救済、回復が課題
 "Loss of (or deprivation of) homeland" damage → full compensation and recovery of damage is a challenge
 - 長期にわたる集団訴訟。全国約30の訴訟、原告1万数千人規模。 Long term class action lawsuits. About 30 lawsuits nationwide, with more than 10,000 plaintiffs.
 - サイト内の課題 Issues within the site
 - 長期にわたる事故処理 Long term accident management and decommissioning
 - 3つの原子炉、膨大な放射性廃棄物 Three reactors, huge amount of radioactive waste
 - サイト外の汚染対処 Dealing with off-site contamination
 - 除染 → 汚染廃棄物、除去土壌の処分

Decontamination → disposal of contaminated waste and removed soil

福島原発事故によって発生した膨大な費用と負担 Huge costs and burdens caused by the Fukushima nuclear accident

		方針 Government Policy	費用 Cost	課題・費用負担方法 Issues and cost burden
被害救済、回復 full compensation for damage, recovery	賠償 compensation	原賠審中間指針をふ まえた東電による賠 償 Compensation by TEPCO based on the interim guidelines	7.9 trillion yen	電気料金を通じて大半は国民負担 Most of the cost will be borne by the public through electricity rates 大規模集団訴訟の発生(1万数千人規模)。 完全救済が必要。Large-scale class action lawsuits (more than 10,000 people). Complete compensation is necessary.
	回復	避難指示解除、特定復 興再生拠点区域整備 Lifting of evacuation order areas, development of specific recovery and revitalization zones	不明 Unknown	コミュニティーの再生、回復 Restoration of communities 賠償打ち切り Termination of compensation 福島復興加速化交付金等(国費負担) Grant for accelerated reconstruction of Fukushima, etc. (government funds)

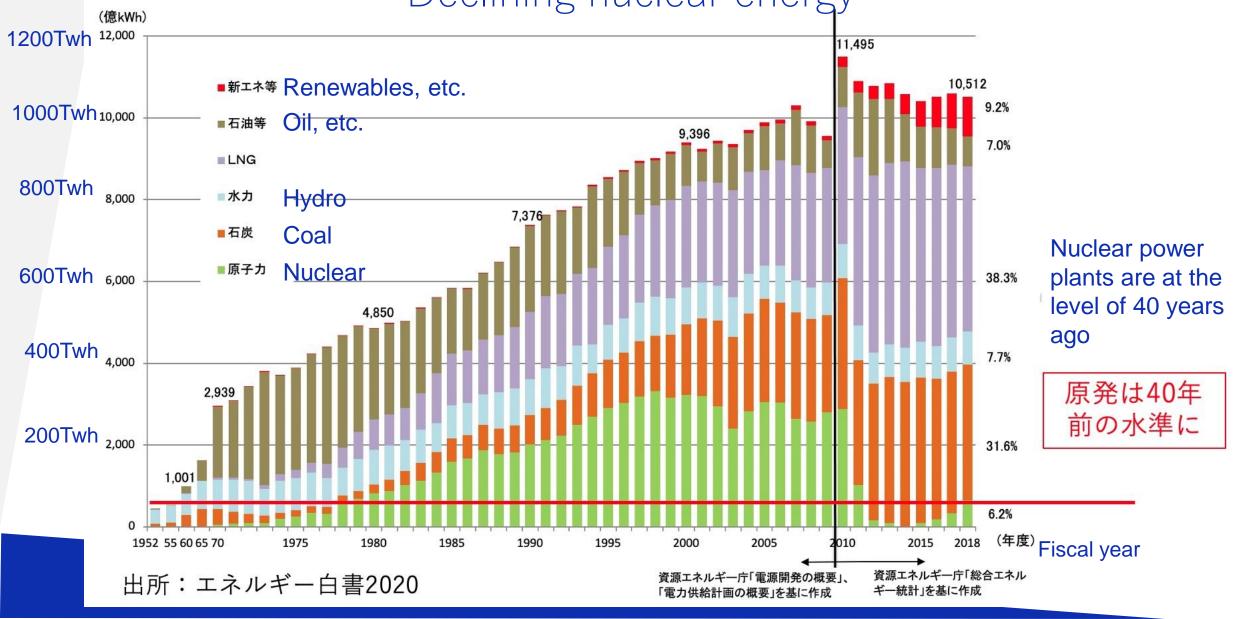
※民間の研究機関、日本経済研究センターは35~81兆円と試算

*The Japan Center for Economic Research (JCER) estimates the value at 35-81 trillion yen.

(https://www.jcer.or.jp/policy-proposals/2019037.html)

	主な課題	方針	費用	課題・費用負担方法
処理 On-site accident management	原子炉本体の事故処理 Accident treatment of the reactor itself ALPS処理水の処分 Treatment of ALPS treated water	事故後30~40年間 (2041~2051年)で廃 炉(「中長期ロード マップ」) Decommissioning in 30-40 years (2041- 2051) after the accident ("medium- to long-term roadmap")	8兆円(根拠に乏しい) 8 trillion yen (lack of evidence)	東電PGの合理化により捻出 (→利用者負担)To be raised by streamlining of TEPCO's Power Grid (→ user's burden)
	瓦礫、水処理二次廃棄物等の処理・処分 Treatment and disposal of rubble, secondary water treatment waste, etc. 燃料デブリの取り出し? Removal of fuel debris?		不明(8兆円超?) Unknown (over 8 trillion yen?)	未確定 Undetermined
敷地外の事故 処理 Off-site accident treatment	除染 Decontamination	(面的除染終了) (surface decontamination completed)	4.2兆円 4.2 trillion yen	東電株売却益(→事実上困難 →??) Gains on sale of TEPCO shares (→ virtually difficult →???)
	汚染廃棄物、除去土壌の処分 Disposal of contaminated waste and removed soil	中間貯蔵開始後30年以 内に福島県外で最終処分 を完了 Completion of final disposal outside Fukushima within 30 years of start of interim storage	1.6兆円(中間貯蔵施設)、 最終処分については未検討 1.6 trillion yen (interim storage facilities), final disposal not yet considered	国費投入(<mark>国民負担)</mark> 最終処分費用は未検討、未確定 National expense (to be borne by the public) Final disposal cost not yet considered, not yet determined

衰退する原子力発電 Declining nuclear energy



原子力発電の今後

Future of nuclear power in Japan

- 福島第一原子力発電所事故 Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident
 - チェルノブイリ原発事故に次ぐ世界最大規模の事故 Largest nuclear accident in the world after the Chernobyl accident
 - → 膨大な被害、費用の発生、国民負担 Huge damage, cost incurred, public burden
 - → 原子力の社会的受容性の喪失 Loss of social acceptability of nuclear power
 - → 進まない原発再稼働と高コスト化(政府の失敗、経営判断の失敗) Restarting nuclear power plants and higher costs [government failure and failure of business management)
- 負の遺産処理の時代へ Era of negative legacy disposal
 - 福島原発事故処理Treatment of the Fukushima nuclear accident → 被害賠償、回復。膨大な放射性廃棄物の処分。 Compensation for damages, recovery. Disposal of huge amount of radioactive waste.
 - 原子力発電所の老朽化→廃炉 Aging of nuclear power plants → Decommissioning
 - 通常炉からの放射性廃棄物処分(高レベル放射性廃棄物処分含む) Disposal of radioactive waste from normal reactors (including disposal of high-level radioactive waste)
 - 原子力発電所立地地域の再生 Regeneration of areas where nuclear power plants are located