

**福島事故から10年  
国際情勢から見た日本の原子力政策**  
10 Years from the Fukushima Accident  
Japan's Nuclear Energy Policy from Global Perspective  
REvision 2021: Session 2 Pathway to Phasing Out Nuclear

**March 10, 2021**

**鈴木達治郎**

**長崎大学核兵器廃絶研究センター**

**副センター長・教授**

**Dr. Tatsujiro Suzuki**

**Vice Director, Professor**

**Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition, Nagasaki University  
(RECNA)**

# 福島事故の教訓と日本の原子力政策

## Lessons from Fukushima Accident

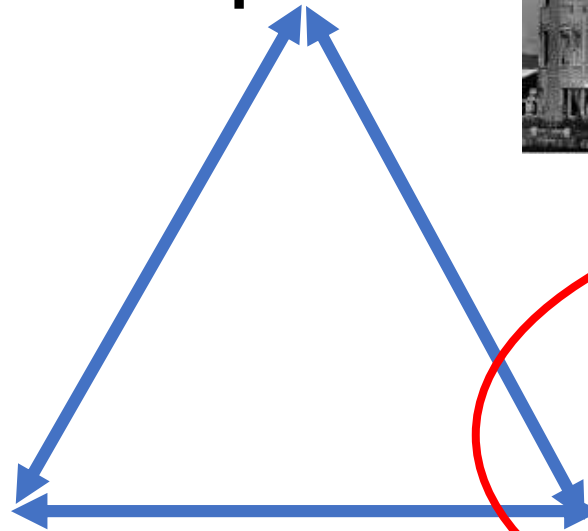
- 最大の教訓：一想定外に備える
- 原子力技術の持つリスクに対する考え方を根本的に考え直す必要
  - 工学的リスク評価（確率論に基づく）では不十分。
  - リスクに関わる社会意思決定は工学専門家だけでは決められない。法、社会、倫理等の専門家、市民社会の参加が不可欠。
  - 原発の経済性にも精査が必要
- 国民との信頼醸成が不可欠。
- **Largest lesson: “Think Unthinkable”**
- **Fundamental shift in thinking about risk of nuclear energy.**
  - Social/political/economic risks are tremendously larger than I thought. It has become an issue of human security.
  - Protection of human lives is not good enough. Release of radioactive materials which would cause long term impacts on society and environment should not be allowed.
  - About 13,000 people are still not living in their own homes and are concerned about their health, future life and future of their homeland. It is heartbreaking to listen to their story, with anger, frustration and anxiety.
- **Restoring public trust is essential.**

# 深刻化する日本の核のトリレンマ: Deepening Japan's Nuclear Trilemma

核兵器廃絶:  
Abolition of Nuclear Weapons



核抑止力依存  
Dependence  
on Nuclear  
Deterrence



核燃料サイクル  
(潜在核抑止力)  
Nuclear Fuel Cycle  
(Latent Nuclear Deterrence)



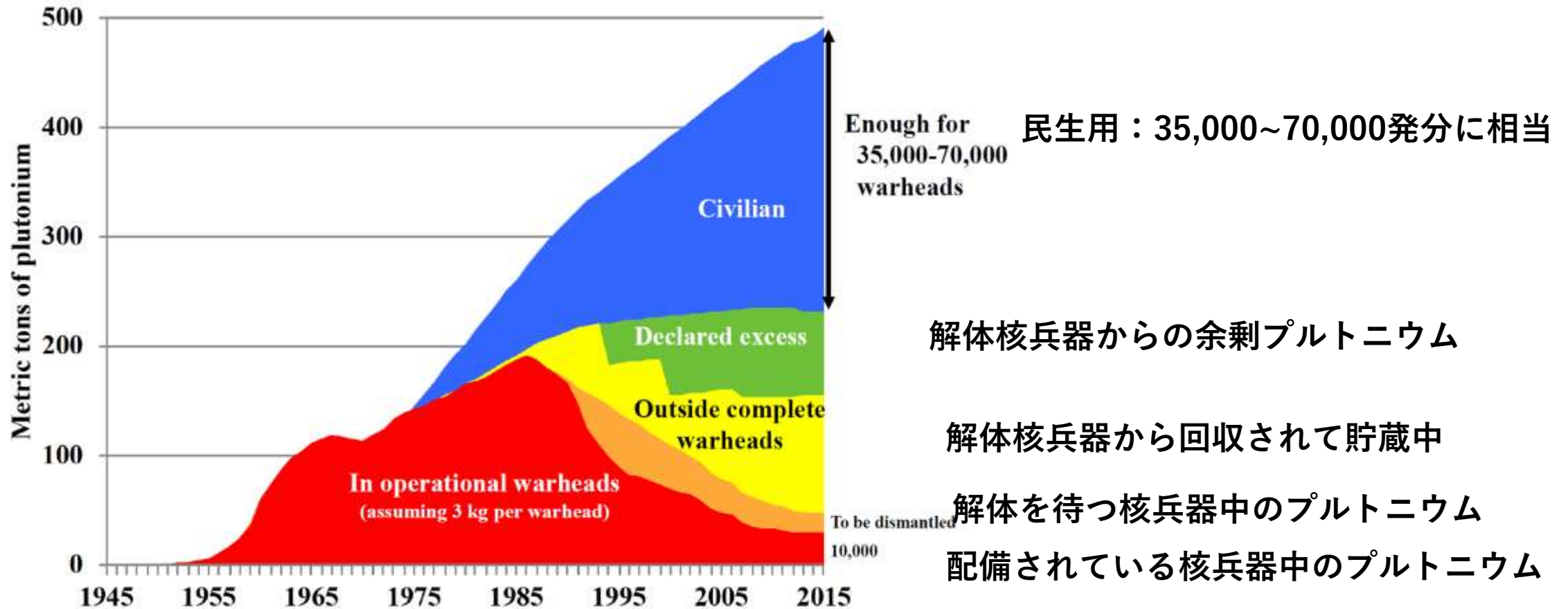
# 世界の核物質在庫量2020 : Global Fissile Material Inventory 2020



- **Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU): 1,335 ton = 20,860 Hiroshima bombs eq.**
- **Separated Plutonium: 530 ton = 88,200 Nagasaki Bombs eq.**
- **Total of 109,060 bombs eq. (increase of 960 bombs eq. from 2017)**
- 91% of HEU is military use, and its total inventory is declining
- **72% of Pu is non-military use and its total inventory is increasing.**
- Japan has the largest Pu stockpile (46 tons) among non-nuclear-weapon states.
- **高濃縮ウラン (HEU) : 1,335トン**
  - 広島原爆~ 20,860 発分 (64kg/発)
- **プルトニウム (Pu) : 530トン**
  - 長崎原爆~88,200発分 (6kg/発)
- **合計 109,060発分 (+960発分増)**
- 高濃縮ウランはほとんどが軍事利用で、減少中。
- **プルトニウムは民生用が7割近くで、今も増加中。**
  - 日本は核燃料サイクルによるプルトニウム保有量 (45.5トン) が非核保有国で最大。

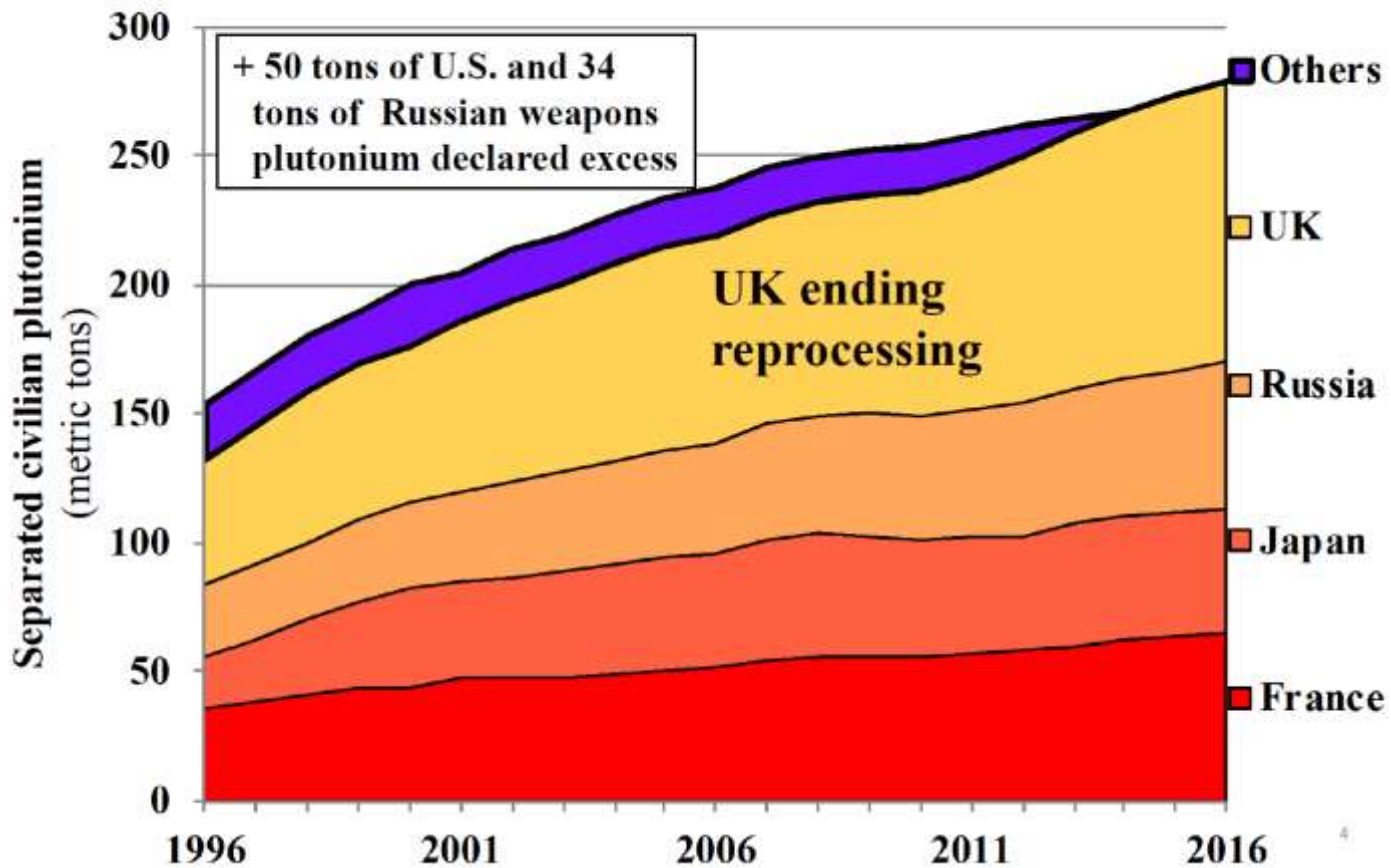
<https://www.recna.nagasaki-u.ac.jp/recna/bd/files/FissileMat2020ENG.pdf>

# 民生用再処理がプルトニウム在庫量増加の主要因 Growth of Pu Stockpile mainly due to Civilian Pu Stockpile



民生用プルトニウム在庫量推移：現在は主に4か国。今後は仏・日・ロシア、次に中国が参加？

Civilian Pu Stockpile Growth: Mainly 4 countries (UK, Russia, France and Japan). Possibly China may join in the future.



その他（米、ドイツなど、80年代までに撤退）

英国（まもなく撤退）

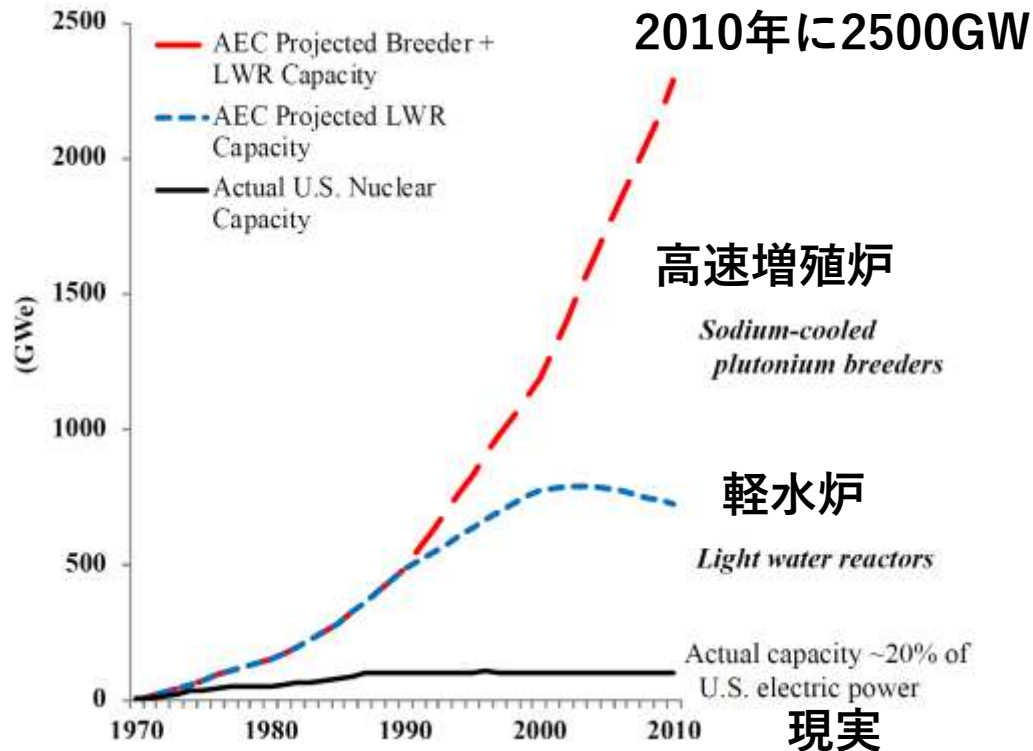
ロシア（高速増殖炉用）

日本

フランス

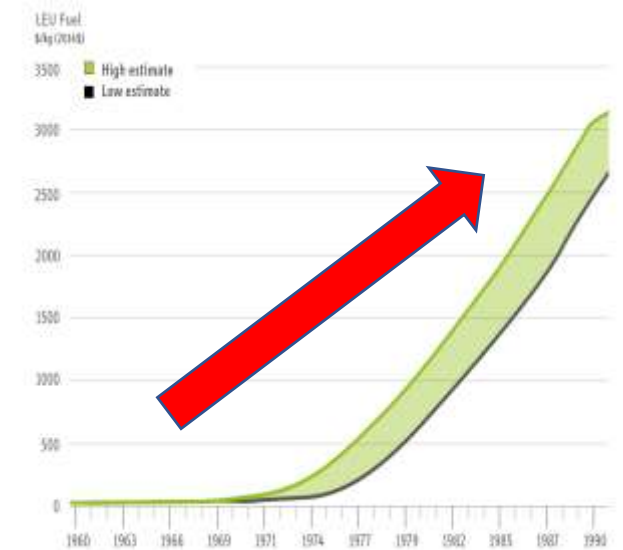
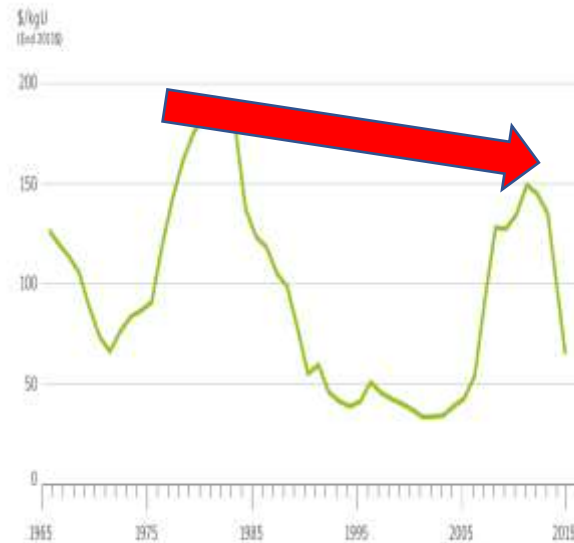
# 破綻した高速増殖炉・核燃料サイクルの夢 Broken Dream of Fast Breeder Reactor and Nuclear Fuel cycle

米国原子力委員会による原子力発電予測（1974）：  
Optimistic AEC Projection (1974)



天然ウラン価格は停滞、再処理価格は上昇:

Uranium Price stabilized, Reprocessing cost escalated



出所； International Panel on Fissile Materials (IPFM),  
“Plutonium Separation in Nuclear Power Programs:  
Status, Problems, and Prospects of Civilian Reprocessing  
Around the World”, 2015. <http://fissilematerials.org/library/rr14.pdf>

出所： Frank von Hippel,  
“Separated plutonium: From Nagasaki, to fuel of the future, to disposal  
headache”, May 15, 2018

# 核燃料サイクルへの執着は国際懸念を呼ぶ

## International Concern over Japan's attachment to nuclear fuel cycle

- ***“If Japan keeps recycling plutonium, what is to stop other countries from thinking the exact same thing?”***
  - もしプルトニウムリサイクル政策を維持するのであれば、**同様の考えを持つ国をどうやって止めることができるのか？**
    - Jon Wolfsthal, Senior Director for Arms Control and Non-proliferation, National Security Council, The White House (June 2016)
- ***“The continued commitment of Japan to a closed fuel cycle, and the Republic of Korea's interest in establishing a closed cycle, raise serious concerns about increased risk of proliferation of nuclear weapons.”***
  - 日本が核燃料サイクルに引き続きコミットを続け、韓国が同様に燃料サイクルを確立しようとの関心を持てば、**核兵器拡散リスクについて深刻な関心を呼ぶことになる。**
    - Thomas Countryman, “The Proliferation Risk of Plutonium Production”, in Sharon Squassoni edited, “Civil Plutonium Transparency in Asia”, Institute for International Science and Technology Policy Fissile Zero Project, November 2018, [https://cpb-us-e1.wpmucdn.com/blogs.gwu.edu/dist/c/1963/files/2018/10/54368\\_GWU\\_low-2gp77wb.pdf](https://cpb-us-e1.wpmucdn.com/blogs.gwu.edu/dist/c/1963/files/2018/10/54368_GWU_low-2gp77wb.pdf)



# 根本的な見直しが必要: Fundamental Assessment is Needed

- 福島事故の教訓を踏まえて、原子力政策の根本的な見直しが必要
  - Reflecting lessons learned from the Fukushima accident, Japan's nuclear energy policy needs fundamental assessment.
- 特に、国際安全保障の観点から、核燃料サイクルの見直しは必至
  - Especially, from international security standpoints, reassessment of nuclear fuel cycle policy is essential.
- 独立した第三者評価機関、市民参加型意思決定プロセスの構築が必要
  - Independent assessment organization and a decision making process with public participation are needed.