

(参考資料；ベルゴニュークリア社のウェブサイトより一部翻訳)

## ようこそベルゴニュークリアのウェブサイトへ

20年以上の間、ベルゴニュークリアは原子力発電所のための MOX (混合酸化物) 燃料を製造していました。

最後の製造活動は 2006 年 8 月 15 日に完了しました。

当社は広汎な原子力工学の研究成果を提供しました。

ベルゴニュークリアの MOX 工場の閉鎖の「理由や時期」については、当社の 2005 年の年報の中の説明を読んでください。

(ベルゴニュークリア社の 2005 年の年報より)

### ベルゴニュークリアの MOX 工場の閉鎖について

1998 年のベルギーでの最後の再処理契約の終了などの政治判断に、2005 年現在のドイツの再処理の禁止や日本の MOX 燃料利用計画の遅れによって、MOX 燃料の需要は減少しました。この減少のベルゴニュークリアへの影響は、コジェマや BNFL がフランスや英本国のそれぞれの設備での、MOX 生産を優先する決定によって、さらに悪化しました。

すなわちコジェマと BNFL が核産業を集中した結果、彼らはもはやデッセル工場での MOX 製造を注文しないと決定したことで、ベルゴニュークリアの顧客であった 2 社はなくなりました。このような事情により、MOX 燃料の最後の製作は 2006 年 7 月までに終了します。

2005 年 11 月 18 日の会合で、役員会はデッセル工場の閉鎖を想定し、会社が工場を閉鎖せざるをえない場合の、ルノー法適用の諮問の最初の手続きを開始することを決定しました。

2005 年 11 月 22 日、役員会はデッセル工場協議会によって作成された、諮問の最初の手続きは尊重されてまとまったとの報告書に注目しました。そして役員会は工場の閉鎖を決定しました。閉鎖は現在 2006 年 7 月に予定されている、最後の製造活動の後になされるでしょう(以下未翻訳)。

## WELCOME TO THE BELGONUCLEAIRE WEBSITE

(<http://www.belgonucleaire.be/uk/>)

During more than 20 years, BELGONUCLEAIRE has produced MOX (Mixed OXides) fuel for nuclear power plants.

The last fabrication campaign has been completed on 15 August 2006.

The company provides extensive nuclear engineering studies.

Decommissioning of the Belgonucleaire MOX Plant: why en when: read explanation in the BN Annual Report 2005

## DECOMMISSIONING OF THE BELGONUCLEAIRE MOX PLANT

( <http://www.belgonucleaire.be/files/JAARVERSLAG2005EN.pdf> )

Political decisions, such as the termination of the last reprocessing contract by Belgium in 1998, the reprocessing ban in Germany as of 2005 and the delay in the Japanese program for the use of MOX fuel, led to a reduction in demand for MOX fuel. The impact of this reduction on BELGONUCLEAIRE was exacerbated by the Cogema and BNFL decision to concentrate MOX production in their own facilities in France and Great Britain, respectively.

BELGONUCLEAIRE's customers – reduced to two, namely Cogema and BNFL as a result of the concentration in the nuclear industry – therefore decided that they would no longer place any orders for the manufacture of MOX in the Dessel plant. In these conditions, the last fabrication of MOX fuel will end in July 2006.

During the meeting of 18 November 2005, considering that the shutdown of the Dessel plant had to be envisaged, the Board of Directors decided to launch the first phase of consultation set out in the Renault law for cases when a company is obliged to close a plant.

On 22 December 2005, the Board took note of the report drawn up by the works council of the Dessel plant which stated that the first phase of consultation had been respected and completed; the Board then decided to close the plant. The closure will take place after the last fabrication campaign, which is currently planned for July 2006. ( ここまでの内容を翻訳 )

On 24 January 2006, a social plan was signed with the trade union organizations. The plan, which was approved by the plant's personnel, sets out the departure conditions for employees, to be implemented in two stages the first one in July 2006 and the second in October 2006. Thirty staff members will however continue to be employed to provide security and safety services at the plant during the period preceding decommissioning and during the actual decommissioning of the installations. Two collective agreements, signed on 23 February 2006, put the social plan into practice: they contain the departure conditions for the employees by means of laying off and early retirement.

The decommissioning work will begin once the Royal Decree corresponding to the decommissioning license has been obtained. The procedure for obtaining this license has been initiated. The license request was first sent to Ondraf/Niras for an opinion. The complete file, including the opinion, will then be sent to the Federal Agency for Nuclear Control (FANC/AFCN). Following an initial examination by the Agency's Scientific Council, the municipality of Dessel and the neighboring municipalities will be consulted. The Scientific Council will then formulate its opinion which may include comments by BELGONUCLEAIRE. The decommissioning license will then be granted by Royal Decree provided the Agency's Scientific Council issues a favorable opinion. The period required for obtaining the permit is unspecified.

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