(Unofficial Translation)

Guidelines for applying to the “Decommissioning, Contaminated Water and Treated Water Management (Development of Analytical Technology for Contamination Monitoring (Development of Technologies for Improvement of Analysis Acceleration and Efficiency for Nuclear Fuel Materials and Elements etc. with Difficulty to Analyze))”

Date: February 27, 2026

Public Interest Incorporated Foundation Nuclear Safety Technology Center

Public Interest Incorporated Foundation Nuclear Safety Technology Center, which is a corporation that establishes and manages a fund for decommissioning, contaminated water and treated water (hereinafter referred to as the “Fund Establishment Organization”) solicits entities to implement subsidies for the "Subsidized Project of Decommissioning, Contaminated Water and Treated Water Management (Development of Analytical Technology for Contamination Monitoring (Development of Technologies for Improvement of Analysis Acceleration and Efficiency for Nuclear Fuel Materials and Elements etc. with Difficulty to Analyze)). Details of the project are stipulated in these Guidelines; furthermore, the procedures for implementation of the project are stipulated in the “Grant Policy for Subsidy for the Project of Decommissioning, Contaminated Water and Treated Water Management”.

1. Purpose of Project

This project aims to support development of technologies contributing to decommissioning, contaminated water and treated water management of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (hereinafter referred to as “Fukushima Daiichi NPS”) of the Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings, Incorporated (hereinafter referred to as “TEPCO”) based upon the “Mid-and-Long-Term Roadmap” towards the Decommissioning of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station of Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings, Incorporated” (hereinafter referred to as “Mid-and-Long-Term Roadmap”) and “The Decommissioning Research and Development Plan for FY 2026” (The 147th meeting of Secretariat of the Team for Decommissioning, Contaminated Water and Treated Water Countermeasures / PMO), so that the decommissioning, contaminated water and treated water management of the Fukushima Daiichi NPS can be implemented smoothly, and that may lead to the improvement of Japan’s science and technology standards.

Please note that this project is implemented under the engineering and project administration activities performed by TEPCO in the Fukushima Daiichi NPS, and the results obtained from this project will be utilized for the engineering activities conducted by TEPCO.

2. Contents of Project

During the fuel debris retrieval at the Fukushima Daiichi NPS, for radioactive dust dispersion suppression, removal of heat generated by processing, cooling of fuel debris etc., it is necessary to conduct spraying or blasting cooling water onto fuel debris. Due to the contact of fuel debris, nuclear fuel materials and radioisotopes are dissolved into the circulating cooling water in the liquid processing system. Additionally, gaseous radioisotopes are also precipitated as fine particles due to decay or chemical changes. Nuclear fuel materials and radioisotopes in fluid such as water and gas adhered to walls and floors, or mixed with existing water due to migration. Because of that, the contamination may be distributed over a wide area in the building. To prevent the spread of contamination and to enable early detection in the event that contamination occurs, it is necessary to increase the frequency of monitoring within the scope of fuel debris retrieval operations. Although the concentrations of these nuclear fuel materials and radioisotopes are lower than those in the fuel debris to be retrieved, a larger number of samples must be collected for contamination monitoring purposes. Such samples include smear filter papers, small fragments scraped from wall and floor surfaces, and portions of circulating cooling water.

Nuclear fuel materials and radioisotopes emit radiation with characteristic energy spectra; therefore, in the analysis of samples containing these materials, measuring the emitted radiation to identify and quantify radioisotopes is a rapid and accurate approach. However, nuclear fuel materials and radioisotopes comprise an extremely wide variety of types and emit various types of radiation, including α-rays, β-rays and γ-rays. α-rays and β-rays have relatively low penetrating power and are therefore difficult to measure from outside sealed metallic containers. Even for elements that emit γ-rays, detection becomes difficult at low gamma-ray energies. In addition, when radioisotopes emitting high-energy radiation coexist with other radioisotopes, the background radiation level increases, making it difficult to detect radioisotopes that emit low-energy radiation. Furthermore, since the samples to be analyzed are collected for contamination monitoring and contain only trace amounts of radioisotopes, radiation detection is expected to become even more difficult.

When radiation-based analysis is not suitable, mass spectrometry is applied. Mass spectrometry is an analytical method to identify and quantify the elements by ionizing atoms and molecules in the samples, separating and sorting the resulting ions according to differences in mass number with a mass spectrometer, and then measuring the number of ions reaching the detector as signal intensity. In particular, an example of the widely used analytical method is inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (hereinafter referred to as “ICP-MS”), in which a sample is dissolved to make a homogeneous solution and then ionized by plasma for measurement. Although ICP-MS is a highly sensitive analytical method, its accurate measurement becomes difficult if atoms and molecules that have same mass number but different atomic number (hereinafter referred to as “isobars”) are contained in the sample. In this case, as a pretreatment for quantitative analysis, it is necessary to conduct separations such as removing non-target elements by oxidation, reduction, precipitation and

filtration, or being adsorbed of only the target elements on a solid-phase adsorbent etc. Since there are many types of elements in the samples collected for contamination monitoring and they take various valences depending on their oxidation condition, the separation process must be repeated in multiple stages. As the number of analytical samples increases, these pretreatment processes occupy a large proportions in the entire analytical processes because they require considerable manpower and time. Also, during separation processes, workers are exposed to radiation emitted from radioisotopes contained in the samples, resulting in an increase in their overall radiation dose.

On the other hand, mass spectrometry is the method which is used widely and generally, and there are many analytical records of it so far. The pretreatment process has existing research that separates only the target element. Through making the separation process for the targeting radioactive element into a routine work by combining these records, knowledge and existing research and narrowing down the target samples for analysis, it has a possibility to shorten or streamline the pretreatment process, derive the analytical results promptly and reduce the radiation dose of workers.

Therefore, in the analysis targeting the samples which include nuclear fuel materials and radioisotopes, etc. for contamination monitoring in the reactor building, technology development for acceleration, efficiency, automation and laborsaving of the pretreatment etc. shall be conducted. The developed analytical technologies should be able to be conducted easily by on-site analysts at the Fukushima Daiichi NPS. In addition, within the Fukushima Daiichi NPS, the ratios of elements having the same atomic number but different mass numbers (hereinafter referred to as "isotopes") differ from those outside the site due to radioisotopes released during the accident. In order to accurately assess the impact of radioactive contamination, it is necessary to ensure precision control of isotope ratios and to guarantee the quality of analytical results. For this reason, advancement of technologies for determining isotope ratios is also required. Proposals shall implement all (1) to (3) or either of the items (1), (2) and (3).

At the start of technology development, TEPCO’s needs shall be considered, and the technology development shall be proceeded after consultation with organization concerned (the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (hereinafter referred to as “METI”), TEPCO, and the Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation).

(1) Technology development of accelerated and efficient analysis for α radioisotopes

The fuel debris contains nuclear fuel materials such as U and Pu and radioisotopes such as Am and Cm. During the fuel debris retrieval and processing, a part of nuclear fuel materials and radioisotopes are dissolved as an ion or flown as a micronized material into the circulating cooling water from the fuel debris. For elements such as uranium (U), the amount dissolved in water varies depending on the pH of the water, and the dissolved quantity is small under neutral pH conditions. In addition, many nuclear fuel materials emit α-rays; however, α-rays have low penetrating power through matter, making it difficult to measure α-rays from outside a sealed container. Furthermore, α radioisotopes often have multiple isotopes, and many of them emit

multiple α-rays with different energies. As the content decreases, discrimination and identification of α-ray spectra become increasingly difficult.

Therefore, mass spectrometry using ICP-MS etc. shall be conducted. In order to avoid the previously described hindrance of accurate analysis due to the existence of the isobars, the analysis shall be started after the pretreatment to separate only the target α radioactive element. The fresh fuel initially loaded into the reactor consisted of UO_2 (including a portion of PuO_2). However, during reactor operation, fission products are generated. In addition, neutrons produced by nuclear fission are captured by atomic nuclei, resulting in the formation of transuranium elements with atomic numbers greater than that of uranium, and the variety of their isotopes increases. Consequently, the number of α radioisotopes increases in fuel debris formed by fuel melting. As a result, significant manpower and time are required for pretreatment processes to remove α radioisotopes other than those of interest, and the time required for detection and quantification of α radioisotopes becomes prolonged. Based on these considerations, the following items shall be implemented in order to accelerate the analysis of α radioisotopes.

- The samples to be analyzed shall include circulating cooling water generated during fuel debris retrieval processing (from which solids have been collected using filters or similar means), smear filter papers collected for monitoring purposes, and small fragments scraped from walls, floors, and similar surfaces. The goal is to identify and quantify α radioisotopes contained in the target analytical samples by each element. As specific elements such as U, Pu, Am, Cm, Np and Th should be simultaneously and automatically quantified. In this project, simulated samples which contain these elements shall be prepared by the entity and the capability of quantification shall be confirmed.
- In the separation process or analytical process after sample collection, technology development for acceleration, efficiency, automation and laborsaving of analysis of α radioisotopes shall be conducted.
- Samples used for analysis shall be aqueous solutions or solutions obtained by dissolving paper or small concrete fragments. Depending on the pH, ionic species, density, viscosity, and other properties of the solution, differences in the volume and flow rate of automatic supply to analytical instruments are anticipated. In order to achieve stable analytical performance, improvement of the stability of sample solution supply should be examined.
- The fuel pellets had a chemical form of UO2. However, Zr in the cladding tube components was molten into each other due to melting at the accident. Because of that, micro particles of (U, Zr) O2 have been detected in deposits and adhesive materials. Although Zr is not an α radioactive element, the feasibility of simultaneously quantifying Zr shall be investigated. This is because determining the ratio of U to Zr may contribute to estimation of in-reactor conditions at the time of the accident and evaluation of chemical stability during fuel debris storage.

- If individual separation of the aforementioned α radioisotopes becomes possible, studies toward demonstration tests using simulated samples will be required. On the other hand, in laboratory-scale demonstration tests, there are legal restrictions on permitted usage amounts for each type of nuclear fuel material and radioactive element. Therefore, caution is required when adding multiple types of nuclear fuel materials and radioisotopes simultaneously. In addition, if analytical issues arise when using simulated samples containing multiple added species, it will be difficult to determine which nuclear fuel material or radioactive element is the cause of the issue. For this reason, methods for preparing simulated samples should be examined while taking into account legal restrictions.
- The project shall examine the challenges involved in applying technologies for efficiency, acceleration, automation, and laborsaving in the analysis of α radioisotopes at the Fukushima Daiichi NPS, namely, component replacement, cleaning/decontamination, maintenance and other operations, and the measures to address them.
- The standard solution contained specific α radioisotopes shall be used in measurement and calibration. The usage of the standard solution shall be as minimized as possible.
- Analytical method shall be investigated if TEPCO requires an additional analysis of the radioisotopes in addition to the above.

(2) Technology Development of accelerated and efficient analysis for β radioisotopes

In the circulating cooling water contacted fuel debris, a part of radioisotopes such as fission products are dissolved as ions or are flown as a micronized material into the circulating cooling water from the fuel debris. Some of them are elements that emit only β-rays. Same as α-rays, β-rays are difficult to measure accurately from outside a sealed container because their penetrating power to the material is weak. Especially, as Cl-36, Tc-99 etc. emit only β-rays, they become difficult to be detected if the contained amount decreases.

Therefore, mass spectrometry using ICP-MS etc. shall be conducted. In order to avoid the hindrance of accurate analysis due to the existence of the isobars, the analysis shall be started after the pretreatment to separate only the target β radioactive element. Detection and quantification of β radioisotopes take long time because the pretreatment process requires human resources and time. Based on them, following items shall be conducted to accelerate the analysis of β radioisotopes.

- The samples to be analyzed shall include circulating cooling water generated during fuel debris retrieval processing (from which solids have been collected using filters or similar means), smear filter papers collected for monitoring purposes, and small fragments scraped from walls, floors, and similar surfaces. The goal is to identify and quantify β radioisotopes contained in the target analytical samples by each isotope. As specific elements such as Sr-90, I-129, Tc-99 and Cl-36 should be simultaneously and automatically quantified. In this project, simulated

samples which contain these elements shall be prepared by the entity and the capability of quantification shall be confirmed.

- In the separation process or analytical process after sample collection, technology development for efficiency, acceleration, automation and laborsaving of analysis of β radioisotopes shall be conducted.
- Samples used for analysis shall be aqueous solutions or solutions obtained by dissolving paper or small concrete fragments. Depending on the pH, ionic species, density, viscosity, and other properties of the solution, differences in the volume and flow rate of automatic supply to analytical instruments are anticipated. In order to achieve stable analytical performance, improvement of the stability of sample solution supply should be examined.
- Many of β radioisotopes are fission products and their original existing amounts are small compared to nuclear fuel materials in the fuel debris. Therefore, a technology development shall be conducted to analyze them with high sensitivity. In particular, methods to achieve high-sensitivity analysis of I-129, which is important for future consideration of waste treatment and disposal strategies, should be examined.
- B_4C is used as a neutron absorber in control rods of reactor, and is considered to have melted and become incorporated into fuel debris during the accident. During the processing associated with fuel debris retrieval, there is concern that the distribution area of the fuel debris may expand into the surrounding environment. Boron exhibits complex changes in its chemical form depending on the surrounding environment and coexisting materials, including dissolution into water as boric acid, solid solution within metals, and the formation of boride ceramics. Although the chemical form of boron in fuel debris is currently unknown, it is assumed that it may dissolve into circulating cooling water; therefore, the feasibility of simultaneously quantifying B should be examined. Although B is not a β radioactive element, it possesses chemical toxicity, exists in an unsealed form, and is a light element. As a result, its characteristic X-ray wavelength is long, making it difficult to detect through elemental mapping in solid-state analysis.
- If individual separation of the aforementioned β radioisotopes becomes possible, studies toward demonstration tests using simulated samples will be required. However, as laboratory-scale demonstration tests are subject to legal restrictions on permitted usage amounts for each nuclear fuel material and radioactive element, caution is required when simultaneously adding multiple types of nuclear fuel materials and radioisotopes. In addition, if analytical issues occur when using simulated samples containing multiple added species, identification of the nuclear fuel material or radioactive element responsible for the issue becomes difficult. Therefore, methods for preparing simulated samples should be examined while taking into account legal restrictions.
- The project shall examine the challenges involved in applying technologies for efficiency, acceleration, automation, and laborsaving in the analysis of β radioisotopes at the Fukushima

Daiichi NPS, namely, component replacement, cleaning/decontamination, maintenance and other operations, and the measures to address them.

- Analytical method shall be investigated if TEPCO requires the additional analysis of the radioisotopes in addition to the above.

(3) Technology Development for accelerated pretreatment of low-energy radioisotopes

Though γ-rays have stronger penetrating power compared to α-rays and β-rays, an analysis used radiation becomes difficult if the energy of γ-rays is low. For example, Fe-55 and Nb-93m are difficult to be detected because Fe-55 and Nb-93m emit low-energy radiation with 0.0059 MeV and 0.031 MeV respectively.

In the circulating cooling water, there exist a large amount of Fe ions dissolved from the fuel debris and surrounding steels and fine particles of iron oxide adhered to the smear samples for monitoring. If a pretreatment of oxidation and precipitation is conducted to these samples, the amount of stable isotope Fe becomes large and the amount of Fe-55 is extremely small. In order to increase the amount of Fe-55, the amount of sample is increased and the pretreatment is repeated several times so that the time of pretreatment processes becomes long. Based on them, the following items shall be conducted to accelerate the pretreatment of analysis of radioisotopes with low energy:

- The goal is to extract or absorb the elements that have low energy radiation and are unsuitable for radiation analysis with high selectivity. An analysis shall be conducted by an existing analytical device after the extraction or absorption. As a sample will be extracted or adsorbed, it is assumed that the sample is liquid when the pretreatment is conducted. In the case of analyzing the circulating cooling water sample, pretreatment shall be conducted as is or after dilution. In the case of analyzing the fine particulate sample, pretreatment shall be conducted after dissolution in acid.
- Efforts should be made to improve the generation efficiency of solid-phase adsorbents or the adsorption efficiency for target radioisotopes. When multiple candidate raw materials or processes exist for producing solid-phase adsorbents, optimal generation methods should be examined by incorporating perspectives such as production cost and reduction of required resources.
- If individual adsorption and separation of the aforementioned radioisotopes becomes possible, studies toward demonstration tests using simulated samples will be required. However, as laboratory-scale demonstration tests are subject to legal restrictions on permitted usage amounts for each nuclear fuel material and radioactive element, caution is required when simultaneously adding multiple types of nuclear fuel materials and radioisotopes. In addition, if analytical issues occur when using simulated samples containing multiple added species, identification of the nuclear fuel material or radioactive element responsible for the issue

becomes difficult. Therefore, methods for preparing simulated samples should be examined while taking into account legal restrictions.

- The project shall examine the challenges involved in applying technologies for efficiency, acceleration, automation, and laborsaving in the analysis of low-energy radioisotopes at the Fukushima Daiichi NPS, namely, component replacement, cleaning/decontamination, maintenance and other operations, and the measures to address them.
- If TEPCO requires the additional trace amounts of elements in addition to the above, a method of extraction or absorption with high selectivity shall be investigated.

Additionally, for all or any of items (1) through (3), in the course of implementing this project, opinions and views shall be exchanged, as necessary, regarding the analytical activities currently being conducted by TEPCO. In such exchanges, if any points for improvement are identified in the analytical processes implemented by TEPCO, proposals for improvement shall be presented.

*When preparing a proposal for this project, please refer to the project results listed below. See below for the link to the results. In addition, after the grant decision is made, the project should be steadily implemented while continuously reviewing relevant information as it becomes available, including the published outcomes of the “Development of Safety System (Development of Technologies for Improvement of Analysis Acceleration and Efficiency for Nuclear Fuel Materials and Elements etc. with Difficulty to Analyze)” (FY2024/2025), “Development of Analysis and Estimation Technology for Characterization of Fuel Debris” (FY2023/2024), and “Research and Development of Processing and Disposal of Solid Waste” (FY2024/2025). Also, in this project, the information needs to be regularly organized, updated, and shared in close coordination with the other subsidized projects.

- “Development of Safety System (Development of Technologies for Improvement of Analysis Acceleration and Efficiency for Nuclear Fuel Materials and Elements etc. with Difficulty to Analyze)” (FY2024/2025)
- “Development of Analysis and Estimation Technology for Characterization of Fuel Debris” (FY2023/2024)
- “Research and Development of Processing and Disposal of Solid Waste” (FY2024/2025)

  *The results of the above projects are currently being prepared for publication. Please refer to the subsidized project’s results HP for updates as they become available.
- “Research and Development of Processing and Disposal of Solid Waste” (FY2022/2023)

  Link to the Project Results HP: https://en.dccc-program.jp/6372
- “Research and Development of Processing and Disposal of Solid Waste (Investigation on Standard Analytical Methods using Simplified and Accelerated Analytical Technology)” (FY2022/2023)

Link to the Project Results HP: https://en.dccc-program.jp/6266

・“Development of Analysis and Estimation Technology for Characterization of Fuel Debris (Development of Technologies for Enhanced Analysis Accuracy and Thermal Behavior Estimation of Fuel Debris)” (FY2020)

Link to the Project Results HP: https://en.dccc-program.jp/3495

<Link to the Subsidized Projects Results HP>

https://en.dccc-program.jp/category/result

3. Operation of research and development

(1) Gathering Domestic and Overseas Wisdom

Projects must be conducted by utilizing Japan and abroad wisdom. In particular, they must consider introducing necessary technologies and knowledge both from Japan and abroad broadly. In case of development of machines and equipment, establishment of common basis of the machines and equipment (utilization of widely used goods and goods which have already been developed, etc.) must be taken into account as much as possible in order to promote reasonable development. Furthermore, it is important that evaluation methods be objectively verified and reviewed by third parties such as academic societies, etc. Hence, such validation must explicitly be placed in the development plan or a milestone.

In implementing the project by introducing Japan and abroad technologies and knowledge, if necessary, the external organizations shall be chosen through a solicitation such as a open competitive bidding in a timely manner; and in order to ensure transparency and fulfill accountability, the solicitation information must be published on the website and the link to the information must appear on the website of the Management Office for the Project of Decommissioning, Contaminated Water and Treated Water Management (hereinafter referred to as “PMO”), which is organized by Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation (hereinafter referred to as “NDF”) and Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc., with the intention to disseminate it widely.

(2) Establishing Decommissioning Industrial Cluster in Fukushima and Innovation Coast Framework Realization

It shall be considered to work with companies, which run business in Hamadori area and other regions in Fukushima prefecture*, with the aim of promoting local companies engaged in decommissioning related industry and establish decommissioning industrial cluster to Fukushima.

Utilizing decommissioning related facilities (e.g. Naraha Center for Remote Control Technology Development of Japan Atomic Energy Agency (mock-up testing facility)), which play a role in Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework, shall also be considered.

*Area

Iwaki city, Soma city, Tamura city, Minami Soma city, Kawamata town, Hirono town, Naraha town, Tomioka town, Kawauchi village, Okuma town, Futaba town, Namie town, Katsurao village, Shinchi town, Iitate village

(3) Human resource development for medium and long-term

Efforts need to be made to strengthen the relationship with universities, research organizations, etc. through implementing joint research, etc. from the viewpoint of human resource development in the middle and long-term. Cooperation also needs to be made positively to strengthen the activities which focus on human resource development by the government and related organizations.

(4) Clarification of tests conditions and specifications for development

Consideration of requirement level necessary for implementing decommissioning activities must be done before commencement of elemental tests and equipment design; furthermore, evaluation of to what extent existing technologies can be utilized must be done as quantitatively as possible (Present the current Technology Readiness Level (TRL)). Based upon these, information on the target of the degree of the tests and equipment development compared to the requirement level must be shared in advance between METI, the Fund Establishment Organization (hereinafter, METI and the Fund Establishment Organization are collectively referred to as the "Organizations Concerned".) and PMO, and the test conditions and design specifications must be established.

(5) Definition of criterion for judgment of degree of objective achievement

Comprehensible criteria which can be a measure for the judgment of objective achievement of the project must be defined using numerical values, etc. (Present the current TRL); and they must be validated whether or not the objective will have been achieved at the completion of the project.

Table 1 Definition of Technology Readiness Level (TRL)

Level	Definition corresponding to this project	Phase
7	At the stage of completion of practical utilization	Practical use
6	At the stage of being demonstrated in the field	Field demonstration
5	At the stage of production of prototype with the scale of practical use, and demonstration in a simulated environment such as in a factory, etc.	Demonstration of simulation
4	At the stage of implementation of function tests at the level of trial production as a process of development and engineering	Research for practical use
3	At the stage of proceeding with development or engineering using application or combination of existing experiences. Or at the stage of proceeding with development or engineering based upon elementary data in the area with lack of existing	Application research

	experiences.	
2	At the stage of proceeding with development or engineering in the area nearly without applicable existing experiences, and with setting up the specifications.	Application research
1	At the stage of clarifying elementary contents regarding development or engineering.	Elementary research

(6) Cooperation with decommissioning activities and associated research and development projects

Clarify how the results obtained could contribute to the decommissioning activities and associated research and development projects, and positive cooperation and collaboration with the associated research & development projects shall be conducted. For this purpose, it is necessary to share harmonized input /output information among the associated research and development projects. In order to realize this information sharing, coordination among the entities involved must be done using Form 4 at the commencement of the project and other suitable timings; and it must also be regularly shared and confirmed between the Organizations Concerned and PMO. Furthermore, the information on implementation of the project (such as progress situation, acquired data, challenges, etc.) must be shared with and offered to the organization concerned and PMO in a timely and appropriate manner. Also, Non-Disclosure Agreement must be concluded among the Subsidized Project Operating Entities, the associated research & development project entities and PMO, if necessary. PMO will conduct the necessary coordination.

(7) Research management

The project must be proceeded with bearing in mind that the achievement goals of the project (such as the contents of outputs, target schedule, etc.) were established so as to achieve high-rank goals of this project.

Furthermore, it is necessary to create a flexible implementation organization that can reflect the following matters to the project, because understanding about the situation of the inside of Primary Containment Vessel (hereinafter referred to as “PCV”) and necessary R&D to retrieve fuel debris is still limited, and a great deal of uncertainties remain in respect of the preconditions for research development.

[1] Discussions about the Mid-and-Long-Term Roadmap, discussions at meetings of the Secretariat of the Team for Decommissioning, Contaminated Water and Treated Water Countermeasures, and instructions and advice given by the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, and so forth.

[2] Discussions concerning the “Technical Strategic Plan for Decommissioning of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station of Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings, Inc.”, discussions at meetings held by and instructions and advice given by NDF, and so forth.

[3] Progress management, instructions and advice given by the Fund Establishing Corporation

and PMO.

In particular, in order to achieve the project outcome targets, it is important to promptly understand and reflect the current status of Fukushima Daiichi NPS, the progress of TEPCO's engineering, internal investigation, R&D, on-site working environment improvement such as dose reduction, lowering water level, space availability, etc. It is also important to check whether the prerequisites of the project are satisfied not only at the early stage of the project but also at any time to during the project from the viewpoint of on-site applicability, and to take measures promptly if any issues are found.

Therefore, under the project management of TEPCO, it is required to establish organization to conduct R&D. When grant application, the application shall be made jointly with TEPCO. However, TEPCO does not claim for any expenses for this project. When working at Fukushima Daiichi NPS, etc. for on-site investigation and demonstration test and so on, sufficient coordination shall be made beforehand with TEPCO, management system shall be constructed with understanding the compliance issues and precautions, etc., and appropriate security measures shall be taken.

(8) Progress report

The entity is required to report on the implementation plan, progress situation, project results, etc. upon request of the Fund Establishment Organization and PMO. Specifically, the following are included.

[1] Interim report meetings and final report meeting: For the purpose of confirming created results, advancing the result on the future and improving on-site applicability, the entity is required to report contents of research and development to committee members and the Organizations Concerned about once in six months.

[2] Meeting of the Organization Concerned: For the purpose of discussion for issues of proceeding projects among the Organizations Concerned and PMO, the entity is required to report implementation plan and progress situation after the commencement of subsidized project including at key times of project progress.

[3] Project review meeting: For the purpose of confirming whether the plan is for the target established at the start of project, and for confirming and advising on applicability of actual engineering and worksite, the entity is required to report the contents of research and development to the Organizations Concerned and experts designated by the Fund Establishment Organization and PMO about once or twice a year.

[4] Progress report: the entity is required to report project progress by using the example of implementation schedule (Reference Document 2) etc. every end of month.

[5] Report of project outcome: The entity is required to submit final report of project outcome for the specifical outcome of subsidized project. (The report at final report meeting is possible to utilize for this report of project outcome)

[6] Project result report: After the completion of the project, the entity is required to submit project

result report.

The information reported to the PMO may be shared among the Organizations Concerned based on the 5. Implementing Scheme considering the non-disclosure information mentioned in “Act on Access to Information Held by Administrative Organs (Act No. 42 of 1999)”.

(9) Enhancement of dissemination of information

Comprehensible explanation to the public regarding the project contents and results is indispensable. The entity is also required to actively cooperate with the government and the Organizations Concerned for dissemination of information. In addition, any results of the project, which could be made public, should be summarized as a report of project outcome for publication and disclosed as soon as possible after its completion.

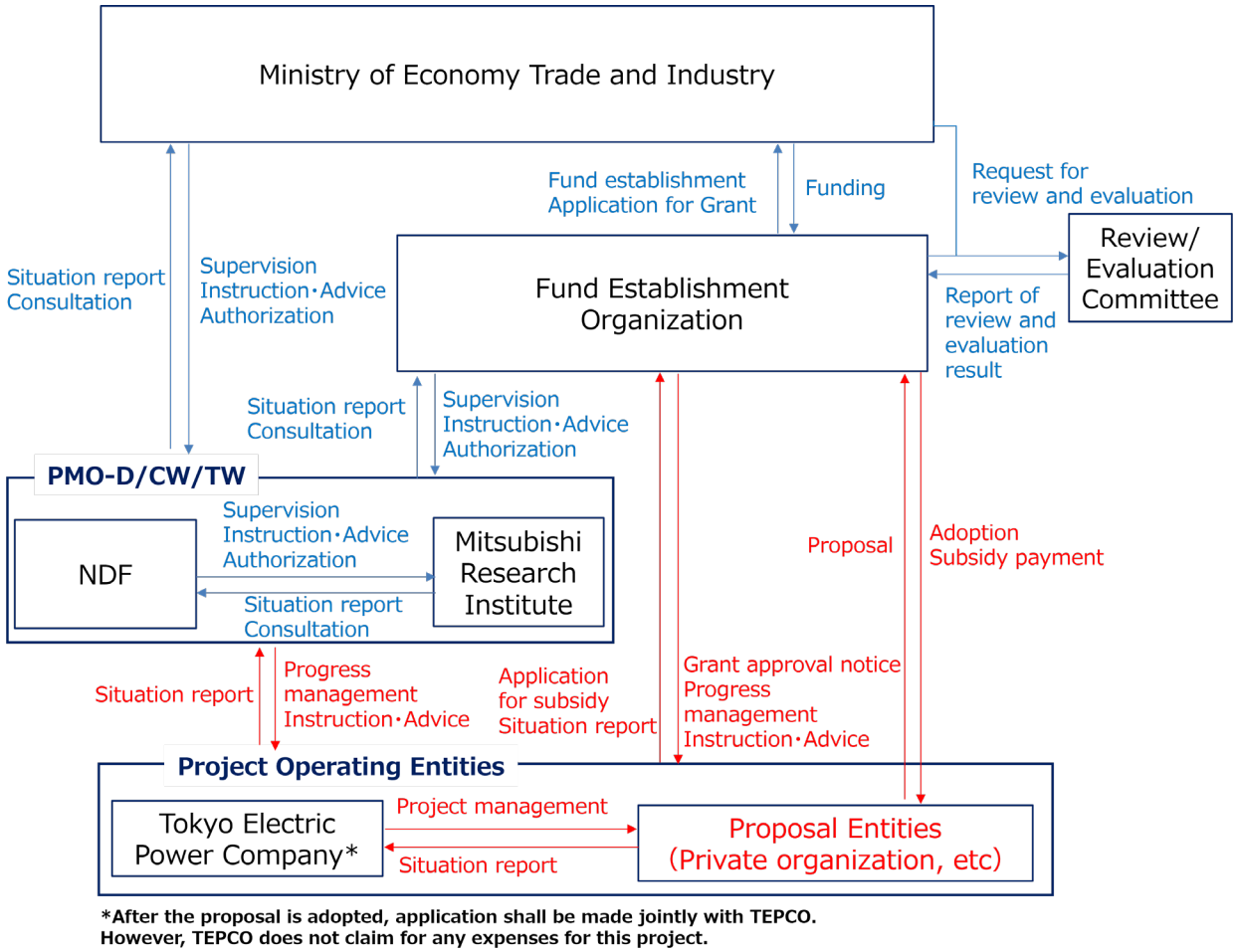
(10) Preparation of other options

Alternative options should be prepared if necessary in advance for the case that the project cannot be proceeded with as planned during the project term. If the alternative options are prepared or revised, the information must be notified to the Fund Establishment Organization via PMO.

4. Project Term

- From the effective day (of the grant) to March 31, 2028

5. Implementing Scheme



***After the proposal is adopted, application shall be made jointly with TEPCO. However, TEPCO does not claim for any expenses for this project.**

6. Application Requirements

The private companies, etc. satisfying all of requirements (1) to (9) shown below are qualified to apply for the subsidies. An application from a consortium is also acceptable. In that case, a managing legal entity must be appointed out of each consortium and submit the project proposal. (Please note that no managing legal entity may commission the entire work to another legal entity.)

(1) Possessing the organization for properly conducting the relevant subsidized project. If the case to subcontract to or jointly implement with a third party a part of the subsidized project, for the creation of project outcome, the appropriate cooperation organization should be established to manage the project.

(2) Having the capacity, knowledge and experience required for conducting the relevant subsidized project.

(3) Having the management foundation required for smoothly conducting the relevant subsidized project and sufficient ability to control the funds and other resources.

(4) Being able to follow the appropriate accounting procedures in accordance with the “Grant Policy for Subsidy for the Project of Decommissioning, Contaminated Water and Treated Water Management” and the “Subsidized Project Administration Manual (*)”. With regard to overseas entities, as a general rule, being able to prepare the evidenced documents in Japanese or English and present them in Japanese territory upon request of the Fund Establishment Organization and PMO.
(*) https://en.dccc-program.jp/files/20230224man.pdf

(5) Not foreseen to be subject to Articles 70 and 71 of the Cabinet Order concerning the Budget, Auditing and Accounting.

(6) Not fulfilling any of the conditions stipulated in the “Guidelines for the suspension of subsidies controlled by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the suspension of designation relating to the contracts”. (January 29, 2003, No 1) First column, the second items in Attachment

(7) The applicant must have a compliance system under a self-regulated structure which meets the "Standards for Exporters, etc. to Meet" provided for in Article 55-10 (1) of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act. We will confirm this system using (Form 3) "Response to Security Export Controls" when selecting applicants, so please use this form to fill in the required items and submit the required documents.

[Reference] Standards for Exporters, etc. to Meet
Regulations to be observed by parties engaged in export or provision of technology in the course of trade (exporters).
Exporters that do not handle security-sensitive "specified important goods, etc." have a duty to 1) nominate a person responsible for checking goods, etc., and 2) provide guidance to managers and export workers on compliance. Exporters that do handle security-sensitive "specified important goods, etc." have a duty to 1) identify a representative as the responsible person, 2) set out an export control system, 3) set out a procedure for checking regulated/non-regulated goods, 4) set out a procedure for confirming the usage and consumer, and confirm these in accordance with that procedure, and 5) confirm that the goods to be shipped coincide with the confirmed non-regulated goods at the time of shipping.

(8) Admitting that the results obtained through this project can be utilized by TEPCO, etc. to leverage them for Decommissioning, Contaminated Water and Treated Water Countermeasures if they request to do so under the condition that each party is in agreement. Not preventing the utilization by behaviors such as not allowing to use the technology intentionally, asking for unreasonable compensation, etc. in spite of receiving the request.

(9) In order to make sure of the above-mentioned item, preventing a situation where the results from this project are not be able to be utilized for Decommissioning, Contaminated Water and Treated Water Management Countermeasures at the Fukushima Daiichi NPS by ceding the above-mentioned condition in (8) to the successor if the applicant transfers the result to a third party and loses their own right to utilize it accordingly. In the case of a conflict which makes the

applicant unable to make sure of the items in (8), the parties concerned must solve it by their own responsibility.

7. Requirement Conditions for Grant Decision

(1) Number of proposals to be adopted : One proposal or more (including proposals for implementation items (1), (2), or (3) only)

(2) Subsidy rate and maximum amount of subsidy

The subsidy is fixed in JPY.

Maximum amount: 1,080,000,000 JPY

In the case of partial proposals, the maximum amounts of subsidy are as follows:

(1) 300,000,000 JPY

(2) 400,000,000 JPY

(3) 380,000,000 JPY

Subsidies are paid in JPY. The contents of the project, amount of the subsidy, etc. will ultimately be settled only after coordination with the Fund Establishment Organization via PMO.

(3) Time of Payment

In principle, the subsidies are paid after the project is completed.

*Please note that cases where the payment (i.e. the payment based on estimation) before the completion of the project is permitted are limited.

(4) Confirmation of the amount of payment

The amount to be paid is decided based on the Project Result Report which is submitted by the operating entities after the project is complete as well as the results of the survey at the verification site and/or the office.

The amount to be paid will be the total of the costs subject to subsidy, which do not exceed the granted subsidy amount and have spent actually. For this reason, the books and evidential documents such as receipts are necessary for supporting all the income and expenditure. All the income and expenditure will be strictly inspected and evaluated. Thus, the expenses not meeting the conditions mentioned above may be rejected.

(5) Grasp the implementation organization at the time of submitting the Project Result Report

Since it is necessary to confirm the implementation organization of the project, when submitting the Project Result Report after the project is completed, as expenses are covered by the subsidy in the case of outsourcing or commissioning contract, the Subsidized Entity must attach the implementation organization document (*) describing the name of the contractors (only for transactions of 1 million yen or more including tax), their relationship with the Subsidized Entity, their address, the contract amount and the contract content.

(*) This document is to be confirmed at the inspection.

"travel expenses", "meeting expenses", "gratuities", "equipment expenses (including rent and hire fees)", "assistant personnel costs (including temporary staffing)" are not eligible.

In the case of re-outsourcing or re-commissioning (hereinafter referred to as “subcontracting etc.”) from the contractors (in the case of subcontracting etc., limited to transactions of 1 million yen or more including tax), please describe their information in the implementation organization document same as above (There is no need to describe the contract amount for sub-subcontracting or re-recommissioning).

[Implementation Organization Document Description Template]

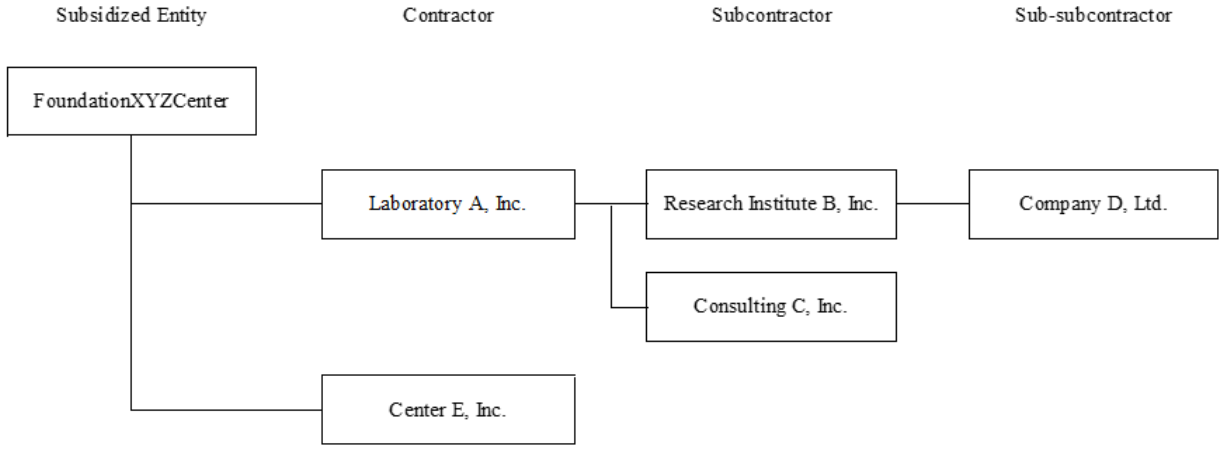
In principle, the implementation organization should be presented in the Organization Table as shown below and include the implementation organization chart. There is no prescribed form if the implementation organization, the name of the *contractors, their relationship with the subsidized project operating entity, their address, the contract amount, and the contract content are clearly stated on the document.

Implementation Organization Table
(limited to contract of work/service agreement of 1 million yen or more including tax)

Name of Outsourcing/Commissioning Company	Relationship with Subsidized Entity	Adress	Contract amount	Contract content
Laboratory A, Inc.	*Contractor	XXX-ku, Tokyo XXX	**Using Arabic numerals, show amounts in yen Value	**Fill in as detail as possible
Research Institute B, Inc.	Subcontractor (Subcontractor of Laboratory A, Inc.)	Refer to the sample above	Refer to the sample above	Refer to the sample above
Consulting C, Inc.	Subcontractor (Subcontractor of Laboratory A, Inc.)	Refer to the sample above	Refer to the sample above	Refer to the sample above
Company D, Ltd.	Sub-subcontractor (Subcontractor of Laboratory B, Inc.)	Refer to the sample above	Refer to the sample above	Refer to the sample above
Center E, Inc.	Contractor	XXX-ku, Tokyo XXX	Refer to the sample above	**Fill in as detail as possible

(*) The term "Contractor" includes both outsourced and commissioned companies.
(**) Company D, Ltd is a sub-subcontractor from the standpoint of the Subsidized Company so there is no need to write a contract amount.

Implementation Organization Chart (limited to contract of work/service agreement of 1 million yen or more including tax)



8. Application Procedure

(1) Application Period

Commencement: Friday, February 27, 2026

Deadline: By 10:00 AM local time on Wednesday, March 18, 2026

We will not accept any proposals after this deadline.

(2) Information Session

Date and Time: 14:00 – 14:30 on Monday, March 9, 2026

Venue: Web Conference

If you would like to attend the session, please inform the contact point written in “13. Contact” by 12:00 PM local time on Friday, March 6, 2026 via email. After that, we are going to inform you of how to access web conference. The session will be held in Japanese. If you need a interpreter, please make arrangements on your own (You are responsible for the expense). If you need an information session in English, please consult with PMO by the above deadline via email. Please note that there is possibility to limit the number of participants.

When making contact, please title your e-mail “Register for attendance to the information session for ‘Project of Decommissioning, Contaminated Water and Treated Water Management’” and include the “corporate or organization name,” “name of the attendee,” “department,” “phone number,” “e-mail address,” and “subsidized project name to apply” in the main text.

To applicants from the EEA member states:

Private information will be used only in the working related to explanation meetings and will not be distributed to any other organizations. When you have provided us with such information, we assume that we have received it with your clear understanding that you submit it in agreement to the above-said condition.

(3) Application form and other documents to be submitted

[1] Please submit the following documents in person, by mail, or by e-mail. Please title your file "Application for the subsidy program 'Project of Decommissioning, Contaminated Water and Treated Water Management (Development of Analytical Technology for Contamination Monitoring (Development of Technologies for Improvement of Analysis Acceleration and Efficiency for Nuclear Fuel Materials and Elements etc. with Difficulty to Analyze))'".

・Application form (Form 1)
・Outline of Subsidized Project (Form 2)
・Certificate of Conformance (Form 3）
・Input/ Output information (Form 4)
・Response to Security Export Controls（Form 5）
・Personal Data Processing Consent Form（Form 6）
・Other documents
- Outline of Corporation or Organization (such as a brochure, etc.)
- The financial results, and statement of income and expenditure (of the last year)
- The articles of association or the act of endowment
- Other supporting documents

* You can describe the application documents in Japanese or English. If you bring them with you or submit them by mail, one CD-ROM must be submitted along with 1 copy using A4 paper. In case that you bring them in person, please inform us of the date beforehand. In case that you submit them by e-mail, please attach 1 copy via email to the email address for application. As a general rule, the file format must be, MS-Word, MS-PowerPoint, MS-Excel or PDF. If you have unavoidable reasons not to be able to use these formats, please contact us.
* If your proposal is adopted, there is a possibility that Input/ Output information will be released to other entities.

[2] All the application documents submitted will not be used for any purposes other than the evaluation in the course of the selection process. Please note that the application documents submitted will not be returned. We take the utmost care to preserve confidentiality. However, if your proposal is adopted, the information except the non-disclosure information (i.e. the personal information, the information detrimental to the legitimate interests of legal entities) may be disclosed under the "Act on Access to Information held by Administrative Organs" (Act No. 42 enacted on May 14, 1999).

To applicants from the EEA member states:

Private information included in application documents will be used only in the evaluation. Therefore, PMO will not distribute such private information to any other organizations besides

METI, Fund Establishment Organization, NDF, and Review/Evaluation committee. When you apply for the subsidy program, you must clearly understand the above-said condition and submit Form 6.

[3] The costs spent for issuing the application documents and other documents will not be included in the expenses. Also, the costs spent for issuing those documents will not be compensated for regardless of whether the proposal is adopted or not.

[4] The matters described in your proposal are considered to be the fundamental policies which should be observed during the project. Consequently, please be sure to describe only the matters which are feasible within the budget. Also, please note that even if your proposal is adopted, it may be rejected later on if you make a significant change to it at your discretion.

[5] Appropriateness of the cost breakdown must be shown using supplemental explanation documents.

(4) Place of submission

The application documents must be delivered to the following address via hand-carry, mail or email, etc. In case that you bring them in person, please inform us of the date beforehand.

Toranomon Building 7th Floor,
1-12 Toranomon 1-chome, Minato-ku,
Tokyo 105-0001, JAPAN
Contact: Fumiya Sato, Kazuhito Yoshida
Email address for submission: hr-apply@mri.co.jp

* Please DO NOT send the application documents via fax. Incomplete documents will be rejected and not subject to evaluation. Therefore, please carefully read and follow the procedures for application to correctly fill out the documents.
* Any application documents submitted after the closing date will not be accepted. If you send the documents by postal mail, they may not be delivered by the designated time on the closing date. Consequently, you are advised to mail them sufficiently ahead of the closing date.

9. Evaluation and Adoption

(1) Method of Evaluation

Applications will firstly be evaluated through paper screening, so that the applicants for the presentation to the review committee can be selected. The review committee is planned to be held in late-March 2026. Depending on the capacity of the venue, the number of participants to the presentation may be restricted. Furthermore, hearings and on-site investigation may be conducted as required; and submission of additional documents may be requested.

(2) Evaluation Criteria

Applications are to be comprehensively evaluated based upon the following criteria. The details of the criteria are described in the “Criteria for reviewing proposals and allocation of points for items to be reviewed”.

[1] Objective, contents, implementation method, and applicability to countermeasures for decommissioning (Including on-site applicability)

・It shall be evaluated whether or not the Project objective corresponds to the project purpose described in the “Guidelines for the Subsidy Program ”.

・It shall be evaluated whether or not the contents of the project are consistent with the Project content indicated by the “Guidelines for the Subsidy Program”, and described in detail in consideration of applicability to countermeasures for decommissioning (including on-site applicability).

・It shall be evaluated whether or not the project implementation method is consistent with the objective and contents of the project.

[2] Project Implementation Schedule

・It shall be evaluated whether or not an appropriate project implementation schedule is indicated for the objective and contents of the project.

[3] Project Implementation Organization

・It shall be evaluated whether or not the applicant has an accumulation of indispensable expert knowledge to implement the project as the project implementation organization, and also, whether or not the employees to be engaged in the project have an accumulation of indispensable expert knowledge to implement the project, and then whether or not the applicant has ever implemented other similar projects as an organization. Additionally, it shall be also evaluated whether or not it is described that the applicant makes contributions to the revitalizing local economy through the implementation of the project such as working with companies which run business in the Hamadori area and other regions (*) in Fukushima prefecture, or using decommissioning related facilities which play a role in Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework. Moreover, it shall be evaluated whether or not the project implementation organization including the project leader is clearly described, and then it has the implementation ability and the coordination structure to consider/judge the applicability to countermeasures for decommissioning (including on-site applicability).

*Area:

Iwaki city, Soma city, Tamura city, Minami Soma city, Kawamata town, Hirono town, Naraha

town, Tomioka town, Kawauchi village, Okuma town, Futaba town, Namie town, Katsurao village, Shinchi town, Iitate village

[4] Project Cost

・It shall be evaluated whether or not the project costs are appropriately allocated to the project objective and contents.

[5] Financial Basis and Management Structure for Implementation of Project

・It shall be evaluated whether or not the applicant has a financial basis and management structure for implementation of the project.

(3) Decision and Announcement of Results

PMO will release the adopted entities on our website, etc. The adopted entities will be notified of the result.

10. Grant Decision

The project shall be initiated after the adopted entity submits a grant application for the subsidy to the Fund Establishment Organization via PMO and the PMO send a notice of grant decision prepared by the Fund Establishment Organization to the applicant in return.

It should be noted that there may be changes in the details, composition and scale of the project as well as to its budget, between the decision of adoption and the grant, following the Fund Establishment Organization's review of the proposal and consultations among the Organizations Concerned and the NDF. Also, please be aware that the grant decision may not be notified if the adopting requirements are not met.

Although subsidized project operating entities may be provided with information required to implement the project after the decision of grant, they may be requested to observe the confidentiality depending on the nature of the information.

Information on the decision of grant of the subsidy (adopted date, the entity adopted (granted), effective date of the grant, corporation number in Japan, value of grant, etc.) will be shown on "gBizINFO"* in principle.

* "gBizINFO" by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry is a system, with the start of the 'My Number' system considered, to link a corporation number in Japan to corporation information such as those regarding subsidy and prize-giving. Anybody can execute batch retrieval/browsing in the system. With this system, expansion of new businesses, reduced costs in information acquisition, and more efficient businesses are expected in business enterprises and public offices.
Web address: https://info.gbiz.go.jp (Japanese text only)

11. Allocation of Expenses

(1) Classification of Expenses Covered by Subsidy

The expenses covered by the subsidy shall be those directly required for the implementation of the project and those required for compiling the project results. The specific items are listed below. Please refer to “Reference document 3” for an explanation of each cost items.

Items of Expense	Description
(1) Labor Costs	Expenses for personnel required to implement the subsidized project.
(2) Operating Costs	Expenses for raw materials, consumables, design/fabrication/processing, facility/equipment, goods purchase, research, outsourcing, travel, remunerations, rent/depreciation and other necessities.

(2) Expenses not to be Included in Expenses Covered by Subsidy

- Office supply equipment (furniture such as desks, chairs and bookshelves, office machinery and so forth) with which the applicants should already be provided when considering the nature of the project.
- Expenses for handling accidents and disasters that occurred during the project. (However, cancellation fees incurred by reasons not attributable to subsidized project operating entities may be directly included as an expense. Please consult the person in charge on this matter.)
- Expenses unrelated to the project

(3) Exclusion of Consumption Tax from Expenses Covered by Subsidy

If the national and local consumption taxes (hereinafter referred to as “consumption tax”) are included in the subsidy amount, the applicants shall be requested to submit a report after the settlement of consumption tax amount, according to the Grant Policy for Subsidy.

This is so specified as to demand, at the time of filing an income tax return, that subsidized project operating entities should report and return the amount to which the subsidy has been applied, out of the amount of deduction for taxable purchase, so that the amount for which the subsidy has been allocated out of the amount of deduction for taxable purchase shall not be detained.

However, because the report mentioned above is based on an income tax return that will be filed after the settlement of the subsidy, occasional delinquency in reporting due to lapse of memory has been found. Also, in order to avoid the complicated office procedures that need to be followed by subsidized project operating entities, the consumption tax shall be handled as follows.

When determining the amount of subsidy applied for in the grant application, the consumption tax must be excluded from the expenses covered by the subsidy before calculating the subsidy amount and submitting the application.

However, to avoid hindrance to the implementation of the subsidized project, such subsidized project operating entities as those listed below shall be permitted to include the consumption tax in the expenses covered by the subsidy when calculating the amount of subsidy.

[1] Subsidized project operating entities who are not classified as taxpayers under the Consumption Tax Act

[2] Subsidized project operating entities who are tax-exempt business entities

[3] Subsidized project operating entities who are business providers subject to simplified tax

[4] National or local governments (limited to cases when project is conducted with a special account), or subsidized project operating entities who are corporations listed in the attached Table 3.

[5] Subsidized project operating entities who are using the general account of a national or local government

[6] Subsidized project operating entities who are taxable business providers that choose a refund of consumption tax, following confirmation of consumption tax and purchase tax deductions, for instance due to a low amount of taxable sales

12. Miscellaneous

(1) Any expenses incurred (including expenses for order placement) before the effective date of the grant shall not be covered by the subsidy program.

(2) In the event that the subsidized project operating entity desires to make a purchase or other contract related to material procurement or involving an occurrence of cost, it shall invite open competitive bidding, as a general rule, from the viewpoint of cost effectiveness. If the subsidized project operating entity desires to transfer part of the subsidized project to a third party or conduct the project in partnership with a third party, it shall in advance make a contract on the implementation and report this to the Fund Establishing Organization via PMO.

(3) Once informed that the decision on grant of the subsidy is made, the subsidized project operating entity shall not change the subsidy budget distribution or the details of the subsidized project nor interrupt or terminate the project without prior approval from the Fund Establishing Organization via PMO.

(4) The subsidized project operating entity shall promptly report the progress of the subsidized project and so on whenever required to do so by the Fund Establishment Organization and PMO.

(5) After the subsidized project is completed (or the project termination is approved), the subsidized project operating entity shall submit a project result report to the Fund Establishing Organization via PMO.

(6) The subsidized project operating entity shall keep accounts on any income and expenditure for the subsidized project with dedicated account books accompanied by all written evidence in a way that is clearly differentiated from the other accounting to ensure that all incomes and

expenditures are meticulously accounted for. The entity shall maintain the account books at least five years after the fiscal year in which the date of completion (or the date of approval for termination) is included so that they can be accessible whenever requested by METI, the Fund Establishment Organization and PMO.

(7) With respect to the assets acquired or the utility of which has increased through the subsidized project (hereinafter referred to as "the Acquired Assets, etc."), the subsidized project operating entity shall manage them with due care of a prudent manager even after the completion of the subsidized project, and strive to effectively make use of them in accordance with the purpose of the grant of the subsidy. All applicable Acquired Assets, etc. shall be properly controlled using an Acquired Asset Ledger during the asset disposal restriction period, which will be separately set forth.

(8) If the subsidized project operating entity needs to dispose of (i.e., use, transfer, loan or offer as collateral assets contrary to the purpose of the grant of the subsidy) any Acquired Asset having a unit price equal to or higher than 500 thousand yen (tax excluded) during the asset disposal restriction period separately set forth, they must obtain prior approval. In this case, the entity shall pay part of or the entire subsidy amount as a general rule. (The maximum payment does not exceed the subsidy amount for the appropriate asset to be disposed of).

(9) After the completion of the subsidized project, the Board of Audit may visit the premises of the subsidized project operating entity for inspection.

13. Contact

Toranomon Building 7th Floor,
1-12 Toranomon 1-chome, Minato-ku,
Tokyo 105-0001, JAPAN
Contact: Fumiya Sato, Kazuhito Yoshida
E-mail: hairo-info@ml.mri.co.jp

* Contact us through e-mail. We regret that no inquiries will be accepted via telephone.

(Form 1)

No. *Leave blank.	

To Public Interest Incorporated Foundation Nuclear Safety Technology Center

Application for the subsidies for the “Project of Development of Analytical Technology for Contamination Monitoring (Development of Technologies for Improvement of Analysis Acceleration and Efficiency for Nuclear Fuel Materials and Elements etc. with Difficulty to Analyze)”

Applicant	Corporation number (*)	
	Company/Organization Name	
	Representative (Full Name and Title)	
	Address	
Contact	Contact Person (Full Name)	
	Section/Department	
	Title	
	Telephone (Extension, if any)	
	E-mail	

* If a corporation number in Japan has been given, fill in the 13-digit number.
If you are an individual and foreign company, etc., not having it, leave the field as it is.

(Exhibit)

1. Name of the Subsidized Project

2. Objective and contents of the Subsidized Project

＊Describe your own understanding of the background of the project, the purpose of the project and its contents briefly.

3. Scheduled commencement and completion dates of the Subsidized Project

(Scheduled commencement date):

(Scheduled completion date):

4. Entire costs needed for the project JPY

5. Costs subject to subsidy JPY

6. Subsidy amount to be applied for JPY

7. Allocation amount of the costs for the Subsidized Project, costs eligible for the subsidy and subsidy amount to be applied for

The contents are the same as (2) Expenditures, I. Summary table of “2. Plan of the income and expenditure of the Subsidized Project” of the Form 2, “Brief explanation of subsidized project”.

8. Bases for Calculation for the above amount

The contents are the same as (2) Expenditures, II. Distribution of Costs of “2. Plan of the income and expenditure of the Subsidized Project” of the Form 2, “Brief explanation of subsidized project”.

9. If a group is formed to conduct the Project, the names of the group and the member companies

Note 1: The “costs required for the Subsidized Project” refers to the cost required for performance of the relevant project. As a general rule, the amount must be provided after deducting the amount of the national and local consumption taxes.

Note 2: As for the amount of the “Subsidized Costs”, as a general rule, the amount of the “costs required for the Subsidized Project” eligible for the Subsidy must be provided after deducting the amount of the national and local consumption taxes.

Note 3: The “amount of the Subsidy applied for” refers to the amount of the “Subsidized Costs” for which grant of the Subsidy is requested, and the amount limit is the amount of the “Subsidized Costs” multiplied by the Subsidized Ratio (any amount less than 1 JPY shall be rounded down).

Remark: The size of the paper used shall be the Japan Industrial Standards A4 Format.

(Form 2)

Address

Name (Name of Corporation and Title/Name of Representative Person)

Outline of Subsidized Project

1. The implementation plan for the Subsidized Project (based on the period in above "4. Project Term")

(1) Contents and implementation method of the project

＊(In the case of making a partial proposal in a solicitation where partial proposals are permitted) Provide the implementation items to be proposed.

＊Provide the following information by project content item.

＊Specific implementation contents and method, based on clarification of issues for each objective of research and development

＊Specific implementation content and method for each item of the project content

＊Specific proposal to improve outcome of the project

＊Project location (Address and name of the location)

(2) The implementation schedule

＊Describe the implementation schedule of the project by month for each implementation contents.

＊Describe the implementation procedure in detail. If the stages of the research and development are different (such as design, development, tests, etc.) in each item, describe the difference clearly.

＊If the persons in charge of the research and development (manufactures and contractors) are different in each item, describe the organization they belong to clearly so that we can distinctly understand who will actually implement the item.

＊Set the actual targets for achievement of the project purpose as milestones and describe them for each item.

＊In setting the milestones, they must be related to the points where delay of the project is foreseen.

＊In order to prevent delay, alternative options must be described for items with high risk.

＊ Describe major output and input information so that correlation with other projects, comprehensive proposals, partial proposals, etc. can be grasped.

＊As a plan of the interim report, describe the outputs which will have been able to be achieved at the time of the report and further plan.

＊In reporting your progress, show your plan and actual progress in a comprehensible manner. Furthermore, describe the up-to-date situation and further work plan, etc. as a reference.

(3) The project implementation organization

＊Provide the implementation organization chart and the number and role of people who are engaged in the project for each item of the project contents (Annex 1, Annex 2)

＊After clarifying the responsible person for entire project implementation, the project leader (exclusively employed for the project) and sub-leaders responsible for each project item, provide their profile, area of expertise and experience of engagement in similar projects.

＊Describe outsourcing or commissioning, if planned.

＊Describe the name, outline, year, ordering party, etc. of similar projects. If the project was done as your own company's project, state it accordingly.

＊Clearly state the experiences of each participating party if you form a consortium.

＊In case of a large proportion of commissioning and outsourcing, the roles expected and track records of the commissioned and outsourced contractors shall be described as necessary. This can also be submitted as an attachment.

2. Plan of the income and expenditure of the Subsidized Project (based on the period in above “4. Project Term”)

(1) Income (Unit: JPY)

Item	Amount
Own fund	
*Bond issuance or borrowing	
Other	
Subsidy	
Total	

*Attach the documents to show the funding plan relating to the relevant bond issuance or borrowing.

(2) Expenditures

I. Summary table (Unit: JPY)

Classification of costs	Costs required for the Subsidized Project	Subsidized Costs	Classification of the cost burden	
			The amount of cost borne by the Subsidized Project Operating Entity	The amount of the Subsidy applied for
Labor Cost				
Operating Cost				
Total				

II. Distribution of Costs (provide the details by project item)

＊Describe in this sheet or other separate sheets the name of the goods, unit price, man-hour, etc. as basis for the calculation.

＊If you form a consortium, clearly describe the breakdown of each company or organization.

＊In case of a large proportion of commissioning and outsourcing, a breakdown of expenses by implementation items per commissioned and outsourced contractors estimated shall be provided as necessary. This can also be submitted as an attachment.

(Unit: JPY)

Type (Example)	The cost required for the Subsidized Project	Subsidized costs	Amount of the Subsidy applied for	Remarks
【Labor Cost】				
・・・				
Sub total				
【Operating Cost】				
Raw material				
Goods purchase				
Outsourcing				
・・・				
Sub total				
Total				

(Note 1) The "cost required for the Subsidized Project" refers to the cost required to perform the relevant project. As a general rule, provide the amount after deducting the amount of the national and local consumption taxes.

(Note 2) As a general rule, provide the "Subsidized Costs", which is eligible for the Subsidy after deducting the amount of national and local consumption taxes in the "cost required for the Subsidized Project".

(Note 3) The "amount of the Subsidy applied for" refers to the amount of the "Subsidized Costs" for which grant of the Subsidy is requested, and the amount limit is the amount of the "Subsidized Costs" multiplied by the Subsidized Ratio (any amount less than 1 JPY shall be rounded down).

Remark: The size of the paper used shall be the Japan Industrial Standards A4 Format.

3. Financial basis and management structure

＊Describe the outline of your organization; and then describe the grounds on which your organization has the necessary management basis for smooth implementation of the project as Annex 2.

＊Describe the grounds on which your organization is capable of managing funds, etc. (such as the organization and storage of evidence documents for expenditures). Furthermore, describe the scheme of the management of the funds (responsible persons and their roles).

＊If you form a consortium, all of the above-mentioned items must be described regarding every organization.

(Annex 1) The Implementation Organization Chart

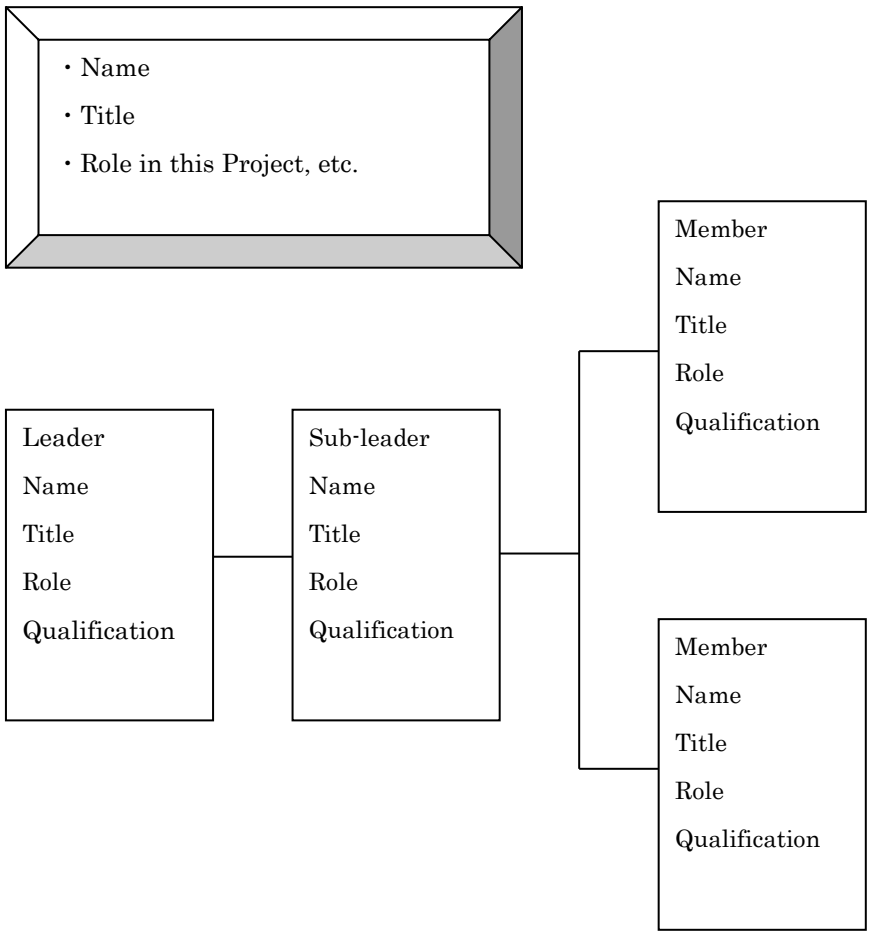
Implementation Organization Chart

Content of the descriptions	• Develop an organization chart to show the framework for implementation of the Project • The names, titles and division of roles of the personnel in charge must be contained in the implementation organization chart • Clarify persons exclusively employed for this project described in this Chart; and describe the career background, expertise, area of specialty at work, qualification associated with the project, and other relevant information must be provided about the key personnel.

Operational Implementation Organization

*A concrete description should be provided by showing an implementation organization chart containing the following information for each project item.

*Specify the name of the contact person in case of a joint application



(Annex 2) Outline of your organization

Note: If you form a team and apply, you must fill in this sheet for every participant.

*Fill in the data of the latest accounting year in non-consolidated base.

<table>
<tr><td>Company name</td><td colspan="5"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Title/name of the representative person</td><td colspan="5"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Contact information</td><td colspan="5">Tel: Fax:
E-mail:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Head office’s address</td><td colspan="5"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Date of establishment</td><td>Date:</td><td>Account closing month</td><td></td><td rowspan="2">Small- or medium-sized company (indicate by a circle if the company is a small- or medium-sized company)</td><td rowspan="2">○ or ×</td></tr>
<tr><td>Capital</td><td>JPY in thousands</td><td>Number of Employees</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Description of business</td><td colspan="5"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Major shareholders (equity ownership)</td><td colspan="2">○○○ (company limited) (60%)
▽□○ (company limited) (30%)
□○○ (company limited) (1%)</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
</table>

(The title and name of the person responsible for above information: Head of the XX Department, XX XX(Name))

Please provide the information about all officers in the list below:

Full name	Date of Birth			Gender	Company Name	Title
	Year	Month	Day			
(Example) Taro Keizai	19XX	01	01	M	Keizai Sangyo Co., Ltd.	President & Representative Director

(Note 1) Add the columns as appropriate if the provided columns are not sufficient to provide full information.

(Note 2) Use M for male and F for female in one-byte characters to indicate the gender.

(Note 3) For a joint application or a consortium, provide the information about all officers of each and every member (company or otherwise) of the group.

(Remarks) The size of the paper used shall be the Japan Industrial Standards A4 Format.

(Other documents)

(1) Outline of the company or organization such as a brochure, etc.
(2) The financial results, and statement of income and expenditure (for the past one year)
(3) The articles of association or the act of endowment
(4) Other supporting documents (as needed)

(Form 3)

Certificate of Conformance to Qualification Requirements for the Project of Development of Analytical Technology for Contamination Monitoring (Development of Technologies for Improvement of Analysis Acceleration and Efficiency for Nuclear Fuel Materials and Elements etc. with Difficulty to Analyze)

I confirm that the applicant satisfies the qualification requirements for this subsidized project.

No.	Requirements	Verification, etc.
(1)	Possessing the organization for properly conducting the relevant subsidized project. If the case to subcontract to or jointly implement with a third party a part of the subsidized project, for the creation of project outcome, the appropriate cooperation structure should be established to manage the project.	<State that the applicant satisfies the requirements with reasons in detail ><See Form 2 “1. (3) Project Implementation Organization” when necessary.”>
(2)	Having the capacity, knowledge and experience required for conducting the relevant subsidized project.	<State that the applicant satisfies the requirements with reasons in detail ><See Form 2 “1. (3) Project Implementation Organization” when necessary.”>
(3)	Having the management foundation required for smoothly conducting the relevant subsidized project and sufficient ability to control the funds and other resources.	<State that the applicant satisfies the requirements with reasons in detail ><See Form 2 “3. Financial basis and management structure when necessary.”>
(4)	Being able to implement the project in accordance with all the applicable laws and regulations enacted in Japan, and to follow the appropriate accounting procedures in accordance with ”Grant Policy for Subsidy for the Project of Decommissioning, Contaminated Water and Treated Water Management” and “Subsidized Project Administration Manual”. In addition, for overseas entities, in principle, evidential documents shall be prepared in Japanese or English, and shall be available for presentation in Japan upon request by the Fund Establishing Corporation and PMO. https://www.meti.go.jp/information_2/downloadfiles/2022_hojo_manual02.pdf	<State that you understand the statement on the left>
(5)	Not foreseen to be subject to Articles 70 and 71 of the Cabinet Order concerning the Budget, Auditing and Accounting.	<State that it does not apply to the applicant>
(6)	Not fulfilling any of the conditions stipulated in the “Guidelines for the suspension of subsidies controlled by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the suspension of designation relating to the contracts”.（January 29, 2003, No 1）First column, the second items in Attachment	<State that it does not apply to the applicant>
(7)	Research and development companies which may require approval under the Foreign Exchange Act for any exports and imports should have an establishment of internal compliance program(ICP) under a self-control system about the "standards for exporters, etc. to meet" provided for in Article 55-10 (1) of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act.	<Describe meeting this condition in the Form 5>
(8)	Admitting that the results obtained through this project can be utilized by TEPCO Holdings, Incorporated, etc. to leverage them for Decommissioning, Contaminated Water and Treated	<State that it is possible>

	Water Countermeasures if they request to do so under the condition that each party is in agreement. Not preventing the utilization by behaviors such as not admitting use of the technology intentionally, asking for unreasonable compensation, etc. in spite of receiving the request.	
(9)	In order to make sure of the above-mentioned item, preventing the situation that the results from this project are not able to be utilized for measures for decommissioning, contaminated water and treated water management at the Fukushima Daiichi NPS by ceding the above-mentioned condition in (8) to the successor if the applicant hands over the result to a third party and loses their own right to utilize it accordingly. In the case of a conflict which makes the applicant unable to make sure of the items in (8), the concerned parties must solve it by their own responsibility.	<State that you understand the statement on the left>

<Note for Filling out this Form>

In the verification columns, please write the reasons why you verified that the applicant meets the requirements. When filling it out, write “Attachment” if there are any verification documents attached to this form and if not, write “No attachment.”

（Form 4）

Input/Output information on Project of Development of Analytical Technology for Contamination Monitoring (Development of Technologies for Improvement of Analysis Acceleration and Efficiency for Nuclear Fuel Materials and Elements etc. with Difficulty to Analyze)

＊Please refer to the reference document 1 as an example.

ID	Requested projects	Offered projects	Contents (outline)	Time when the information is necessary	How to use the information	Remarks
				**Influences of delay (if any)*		*Such as measures for the case when you cannot ensure the accuracy, cannot keep the timeline, etc.*

(Form 5)

Response to Security Export Controls on Project of Development of Analytical Technology for Contamination Monitoring (Development of Technologies for Improvement of Analysis Acceleration and Efficiency for Nuclear Fuel Materials and Elements etc. with Difficulty to Analyze)

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Response to Security Export Controls</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Circle one of the following three options: handled, not handled or not required.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Handled</td><td>Submit relevant documents (export control regulations for security trade)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Not handled</td><td>State the date of submission: Year Month:</td></tr>
<tr><td>State future plans</td></tr>
<tr><td>Not required</td><td>State reasons</td></tr>
</table>

(Form6)

Personal Data Processing Consent Form

Purposes

In compliance with the Act on the Protection of Personal Information, Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc.(“MRI”) requests your consent to use your personal data to evaluate of proposal.

Data Sharing

MRI may share your personal data with cooperating organizations.

Data Retaining

There are cases in which it is necessary to retain your personal data for the necessary period according to the requirements of Japanese law.

Data Management

MRI will protect your personal data securely, including taking necessary measures to prevent leakage, loss, falsification, etc.

I have understood the above and give my consent to MRI to use my personal data for the above Purposes, and to carry out the above Data Sharing and Data Retaining.	
Your Full name	
Your Signature	
Date	

If you wish to modify your personal data or withdraw this consent after submission, please notify us by email to privacy@mri.co.jp.

Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc.
10-3, Nagata cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan
privacy@mri.co.jp

PMS000350

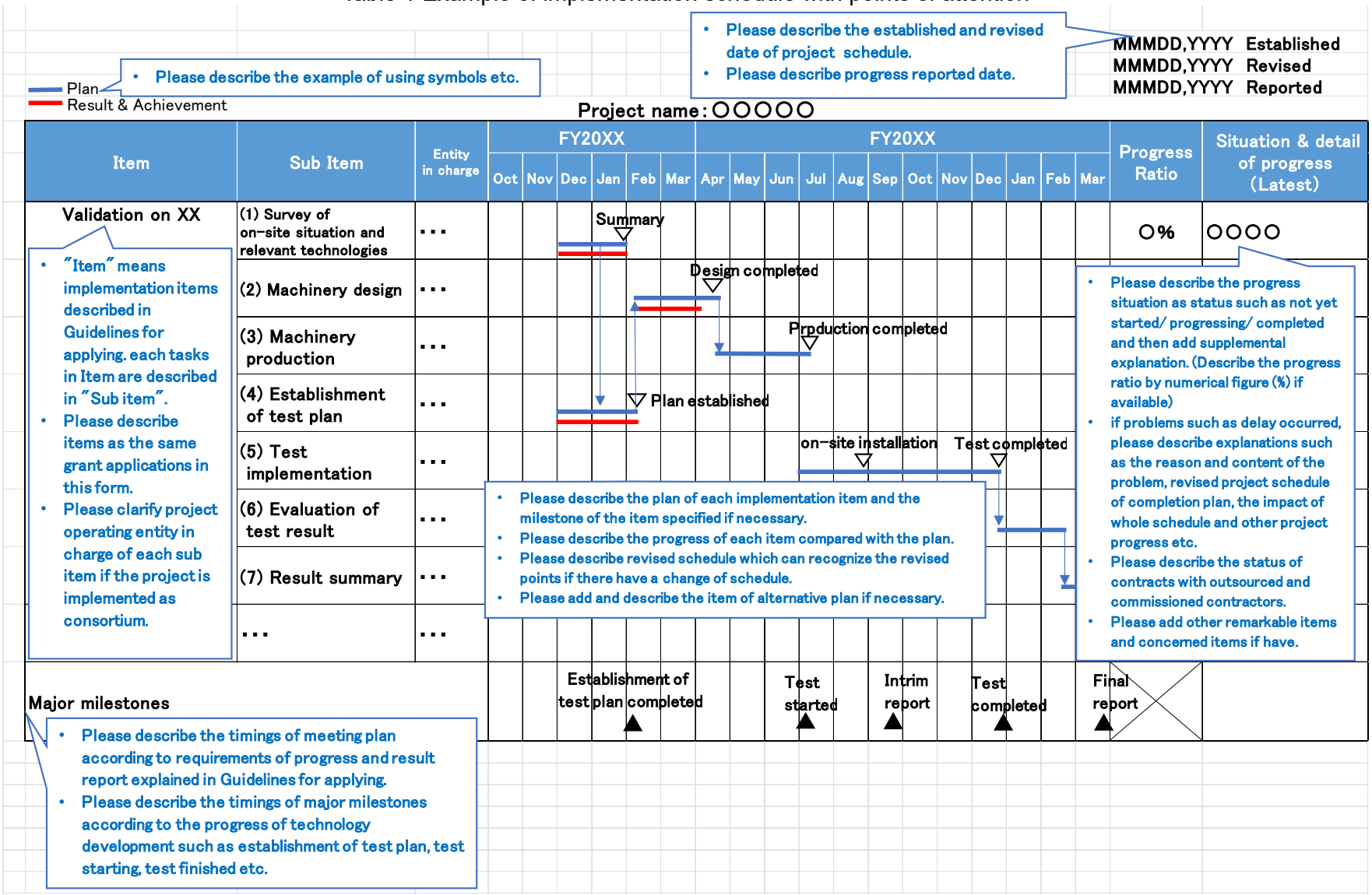
(Reference Document 1)

Table 1 Example of Organization of Input/Output information

ID	Requested projects	Offered projects	Contents (outline)	Time when the project is necessary	How to use the information	Remarks
1_1	Advancement of Fundamental Technologies for Retrieval of Fuel Debris and Internal Structures	Development of Technologies for Containing, Transportation and Storage of Fuel Debris / Development of fuel debris criticality control technology	Size and specification of container and criticality detection device	April 2017	Examination of possibility of fuel debris sampling technology	
1_2						
1_3						
1_4	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

(Reference Document 2)

Table 1 Example of implementation schedule with points of attention



(Reference document 3)

Regarding Subsidized Cost Items

Regarding the cost items defined in “The Decommissioning, Contaminated Water and Treated Water Management Project Implementation Guidelines”, please refer to the following table.

Cost item	Description	Correspondence with “Subsidized Project Administration Manual”
I. Labor cost	Labor cost for working hours of those engaged in the project.	3. Accounting process on labor cost
II. Operating cost		
Raw material cost	Expenses necessary for purchasing raw material or material necessary for implementing the project ※Here, “raw material” denotes what loses its nature and is used for production or manufacturing of entirely new ones; “material” denotes what does not lose its nature and is a constituent element of produced items or manufactured items only through being put to new application.	7. Accounting procedures regarding supplies expenses
Supplies expense	Cost for the purchase of goods necessary for performing the project but not belonging to raw material cost (however, only those verifiable for the use in the project)	7. Accounting procedures regarding supplies expenses
Design, production and processing costs	The thing which the subsidized entity cannot design, produce or process, or the cost necessary for outsourcing what is appropriate and does not belong to Facility and equipment cost to other entity. (outsourcing contract)	11. Accounting procedures regarding expenses for commission fee/outsourcing cost
Facility and equipment cost	Cost necessary for purchasing, production or installation of facility or equipment necessary for undergoing the project ※The actual contents of the “facility and equipment” shall be “buildings and accompanying facilities”, ”structures” and “machinery and equipment” stipulated in “Ministerial Order regarding depreciable life of depreciable assets, etc.” (Fifteenth Order of Ministry of Finance, 1965).	6. Accounting procedures regarding equipment expenses and rental and hire fees 11. Accounting procedures regarding expenses for commission fee/outsourcing cost
Procurement cost	Cost for the thing which is necessary for undertaking the project and does not belong to facility and equipment cost (at the same time, can be usable more than one year)	6. Accounting procedures regarding equipment expenses and rental and hire fees
Survey cost	The cost for outsourcing to another entity what the subsidized entity cannot survey or analyze by itself or is not suitable to be conducted by the subsidized entity itself (outsourcing contract)	11. Accounting procedures regarding expenses for commission fee/outsourcing cost

Outsourcing cost	Cost for outsourcing to other business operator what subsidized company cannot implement on its own or not appropriate to do so and does not belong to design, production and processing costs, facility and equipment cost or survey cost (outsourcing contract)	11. Accounting procedures regarding expenses for commission fee/outsourcing cost
Travel expenses	Cost for domestic business travels and overseas business travels necessary for performing the project.	4. Accounting process for travel expenses
Gratuities	Gratuities necessary for performing the project (gratuities for external experts who attended meetings, seminars, symposiums, etc., gratuities for giving seminars, writing of drafts, cooperation with research, etc.)	5. Accounting process for meeting expense and rewards ·
Rent and hire	Cost for lease and rental of machinery, equipment and the like necessary for performing the project	6. Accounting procedures regarding equipment expenses and rental and hire fees
Other expenses necessary for undertaking the project	Cost for other expenses necessary for undertaking the project which does not belong to any other items Examples Commission fee: the cost for outsourcing to other entities of the cost for assistant personnel or of the cost for temporary staffing, which cannot be done or what is not appropriate to be done by the subsidized entity	9. Accounting procedures regarding assistant labor costs 10. Accounting procedures regarding other miscellaneous expenses 11. Accounting procedures regarding expenses for commission fee/outsourcing cost, etc.