

EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS ON ENERGY SECURITY AND NUCLEAR POWER

the case of japan

Aileen Mioko Smith

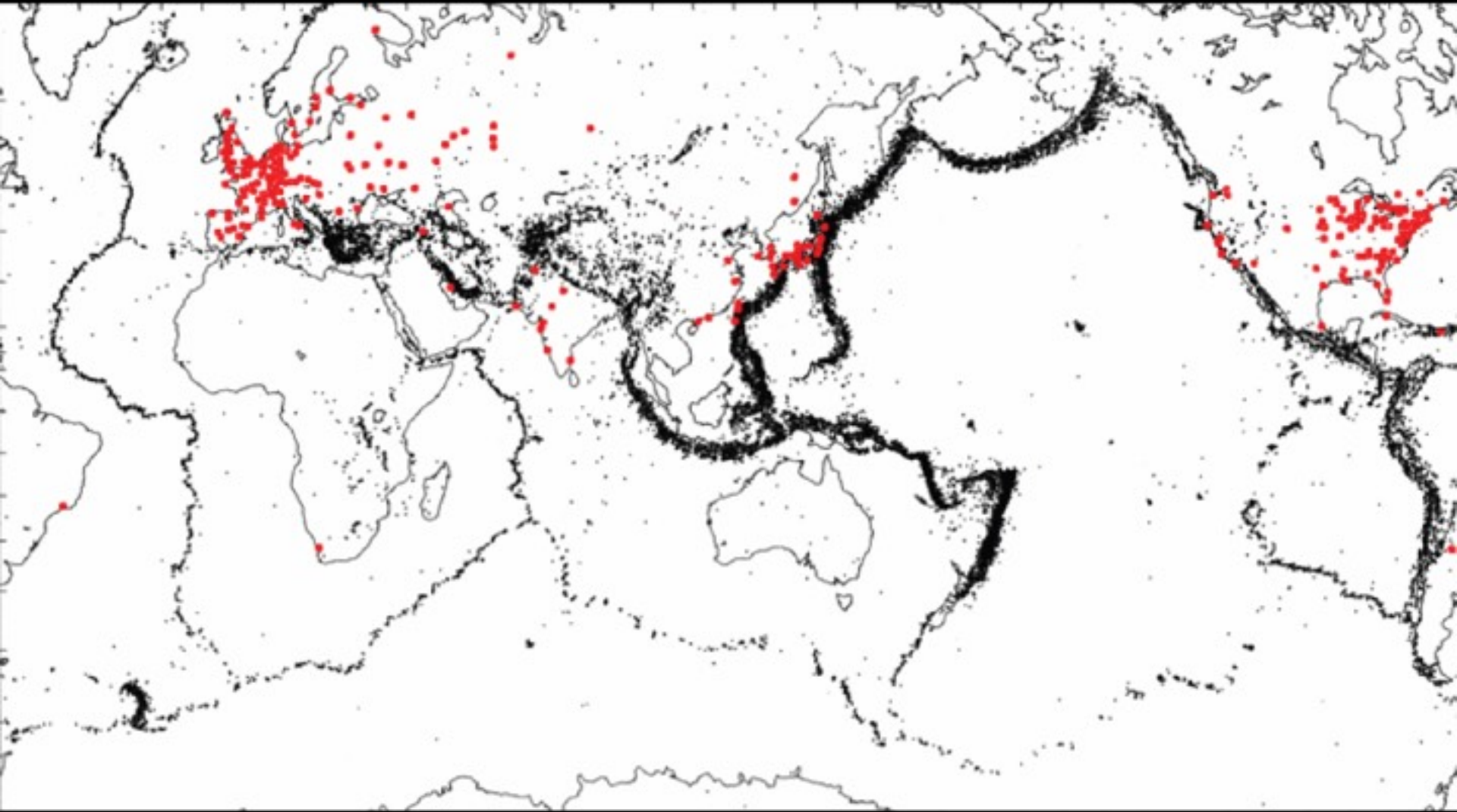
Advisor, Strategy Committee

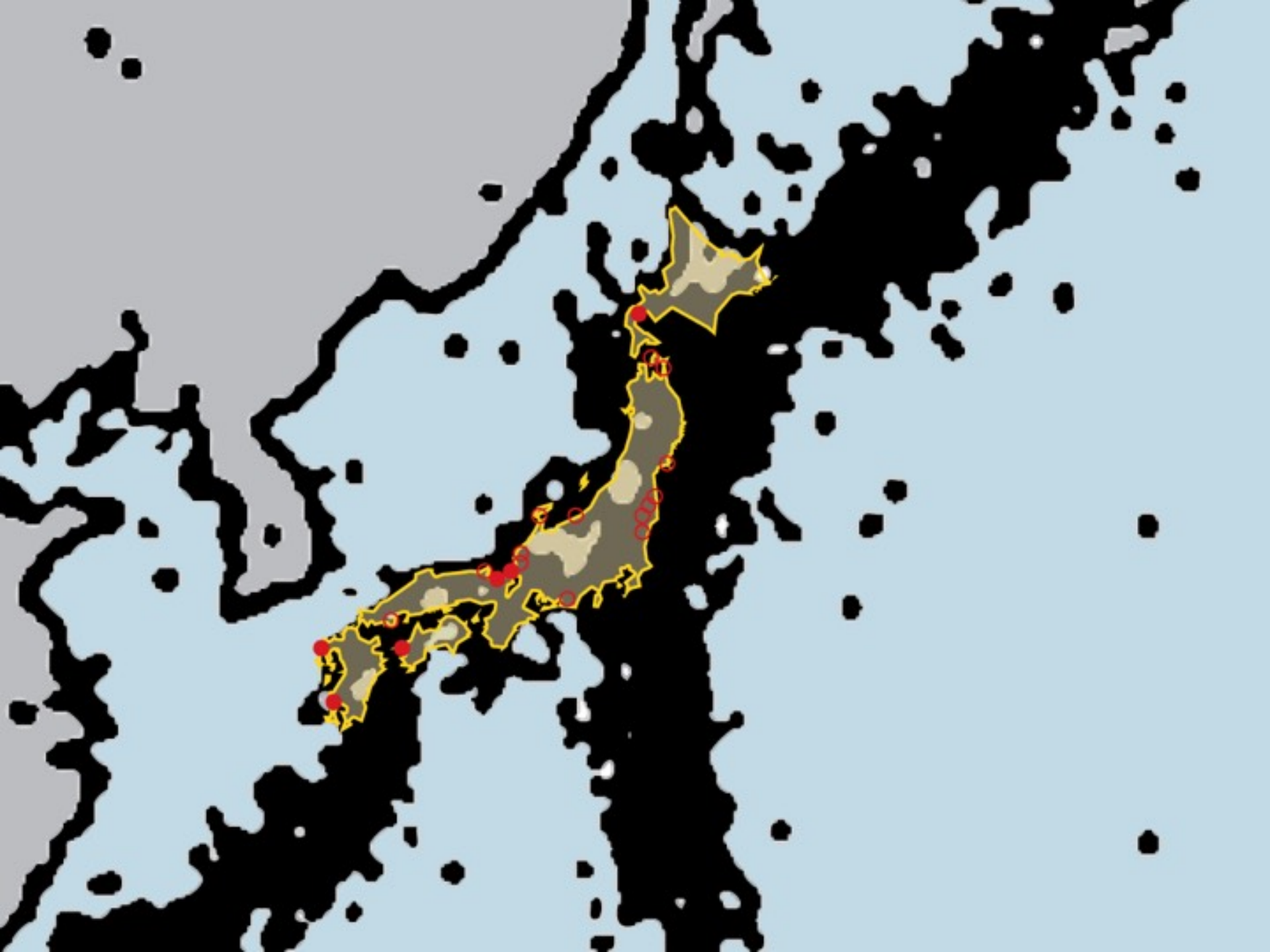
Mayors for a Nuclear Power Free Japan

Building Unities Around Energy Security

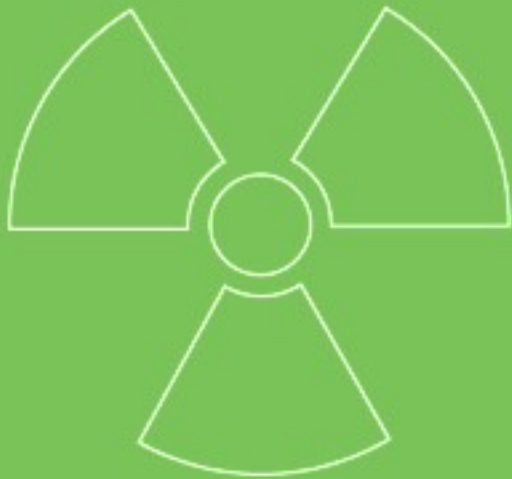
How Will the People Respond to the Growing Nuclear Lobby?

June 4-6, 2015 – Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia









0
REACTORS
ACTIVE



23
REACTORS
FOR RESTART

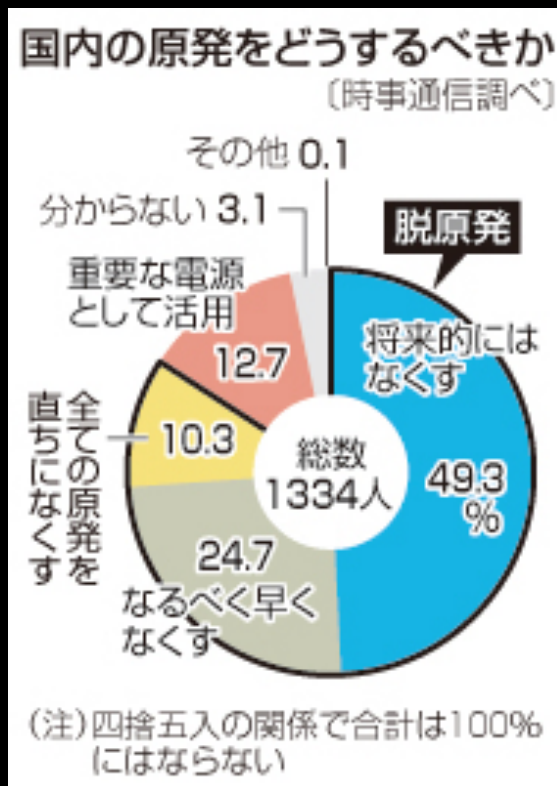


43

**REACTORS
TOTAL**

2014 Poll

The Majority of Japanese Citizens Want to End Nuclear Power



**84.3% total =
phase out
end as soon as possible or
end immediately**

23 May 2014, Jiji Press
Akahata newspaper

Latest Opinion Poll:

70.8% are opposed to restart and
27.9% are for restart

73.8% believe another accident like Fukushima could occur if reactors were restarted now.

At the same time: **52.6%** would accept restart followed by phase out of nuclear power.

Anzen-Anshin Kenkyu Center

Director: Hirotada HIROSE (Emeritus professor, Tokyo Women's Christian University)

Nippon Research Center (Member of Gallup International Association)

Issued: 7 April 2015 (Research: 4 March – 16 March 2015)



Ikata Unit 3

Many safety issues remain.
Neighboring prefecture legislatures
are opposed.

Takahama Unit 3 and 4

The court has ruled the reactors
cannot operate. Kansai Electric
has appealed the case.

Sendai Unit 1 and 2

Expected to restart the end of July 2015. Recent
volcano activity in Japan, lack of evacuation plans,
public opposition, etc. may delay restart.

Issues facing Japan today

- **Safety:** Earthquakes, volcanoes, serious accidents, off-site emergency planning, etc.
- **Electricity supply**
- **Economics**
 - Cost of electricity and its effects on the Japanese economy — managing the current situation
 - The challenge: how to financially manage shutdown of all electric utility nuclear power plants
 - Regional economy — subsidies, jobs, etc.
- **Carbon Emissions**
- **Civil Society and Democratic Process**
- **Values/Ethics — Economy vs. Other Social Values**

fukushima

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT
THE CURRENT SITUATION

The National Diet of Japan

Fukushima Nuclear Accident Independent Investigation Commission (NAIIC) official report:

A “manmade” disaster

*The TEPCO Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant accident was **the result of collusion between the government, the regulators and TEPCO**, and the lack of governance by said parties. They effectively betrayed the nation’s right to be safe from nuclear accidents. **Therefore, we conclude that the accident was clearly “manmade.”** We believe that the root causes were the organizational and regulatory systems that supported faulty rationales for decisions and actions, rather than issues relating to the competency of any specific individual. (see Recommendation 1)*



**Lack of democratic process
caused the Fukushima accident.**

**Protest demanding no restart
In front of the Prime Minister's
official residence, June 2012**







150,000 evacuees

**Empty towns /
broken communities**

**Repatriation
pressure**

**Withdrawal of
government support**

Lawsuits

Economic costs

Health problems

Contaminated soil

**Ocean
contamination**



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“Nuclear Power: Energy with a Bright Future”



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Economic costs

Health problems

Contaminated soil

Ocean
contamination

Thyroid cancers in Fukushima prefecture

Thyroid cancer and/or suspected cases have been found outside the 30km zone.

Fukushima prefecture states these numbers are not in excess of normal levels.



Source:

Fukushima Health Management Survey, 2015

Costs of the Fukushima accident

**¥5.8
trillion**

Government estimate

December 2011

**¥50
trillion**

NGO estimate

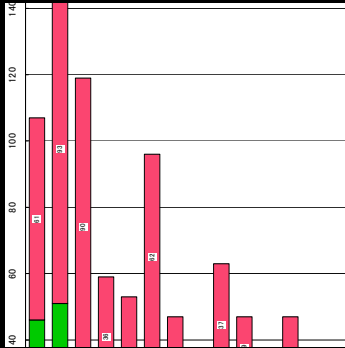
March 2012

nuclear power

IN JAPAN: 1970 – PRESENT



Post-Fukushima questionnaire of townspeople at a nuclear power plant site



Top 4 concerns:

Anxiety about becoming another Fukushima

Anxiety about employment future

Anxiety about being able to evacuate

Anxiety about children's future

Date: 21–22 April 2012

144 individuals of Ohi Town, Fukui Prefecture

By: Green Action and 3 other citizen organizations

Abe government's energy policy for 2030

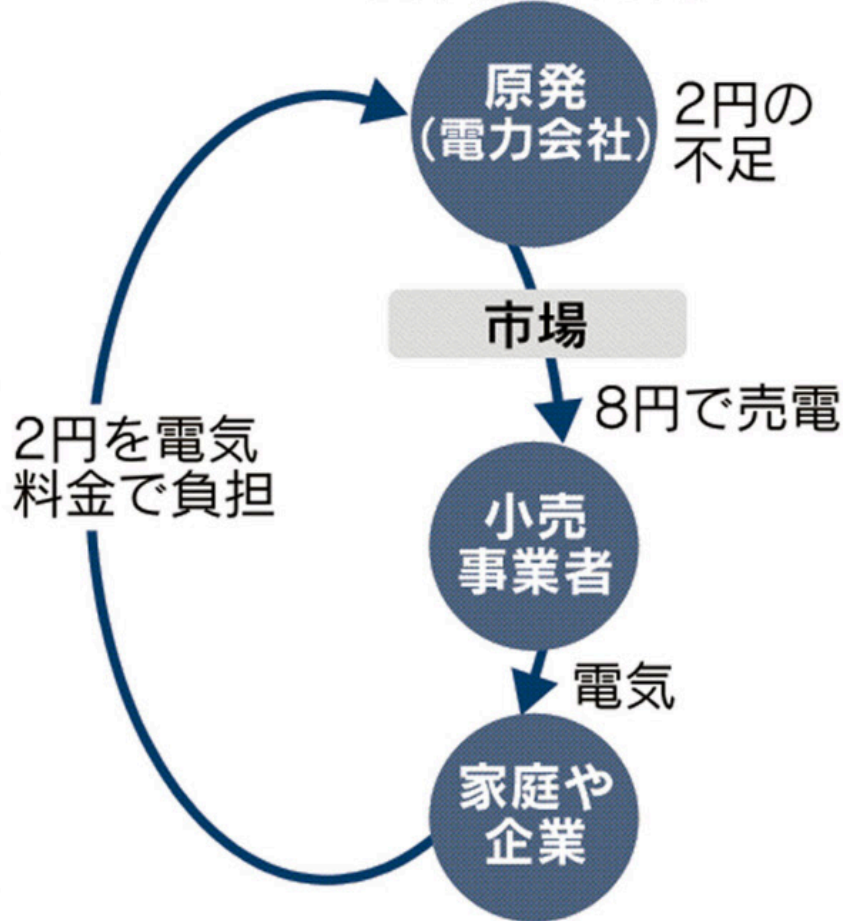
Government proposal: 1 June 2015

Japan will raise nuclear power ratio to 20%* by 2030.

*nuclear power to provide 20% of Japan's electricity

電力会社の収入保証のしくみ

基準価格10円



(注) 基準価格が1キロワット時あたり10円、
売買価格8円の場合

METI's plan for subsidizing nuclear power

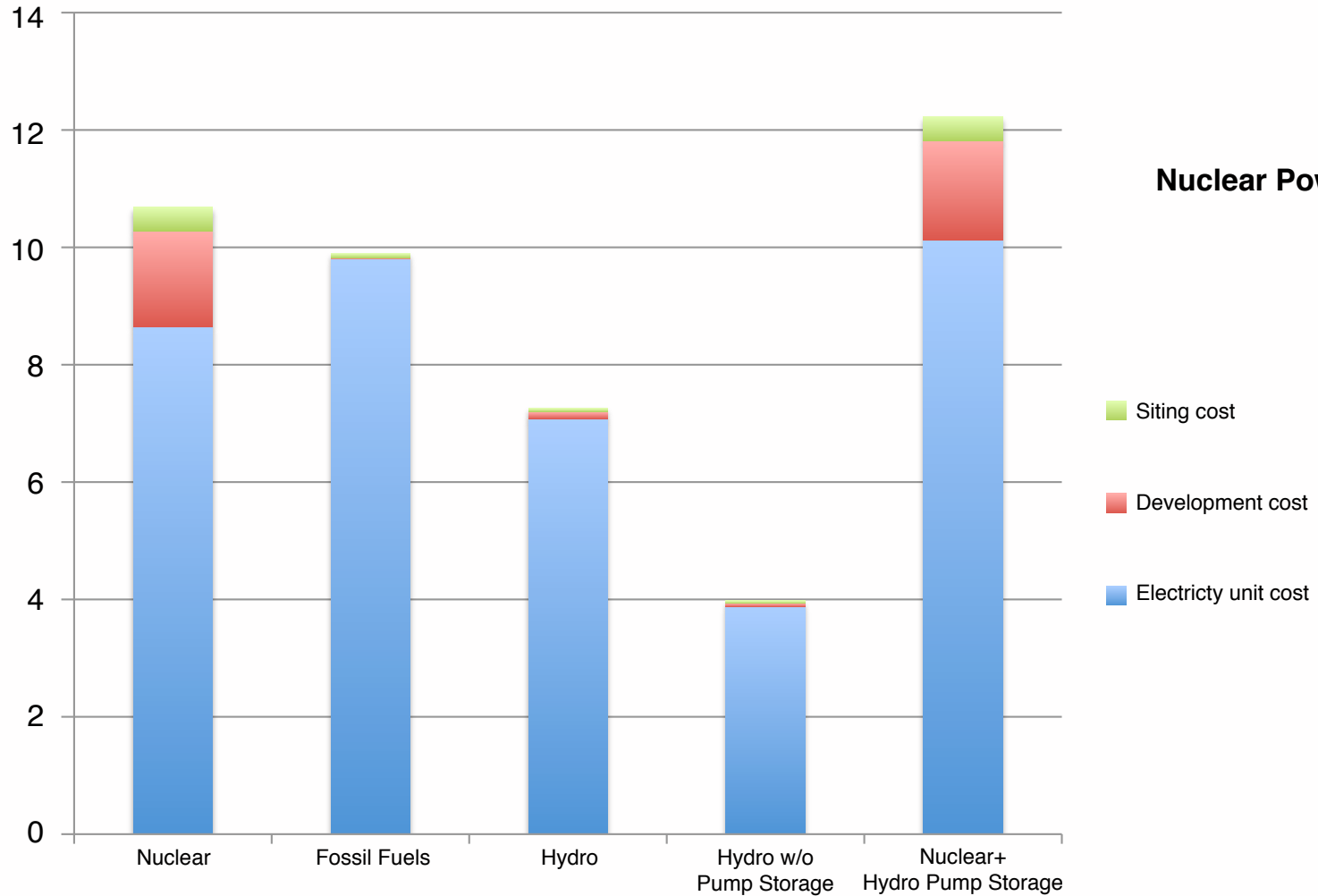
(Proposed August 2014)

This example is based on a 10 yen/kwh guaranteed price for utilities.

The utility sells at 8 yen/kwh and electricity consumers subsidize 2 yen.

Graph by Sankei newspaper

Electricity Costs in Japan (Actual) 1970~2007



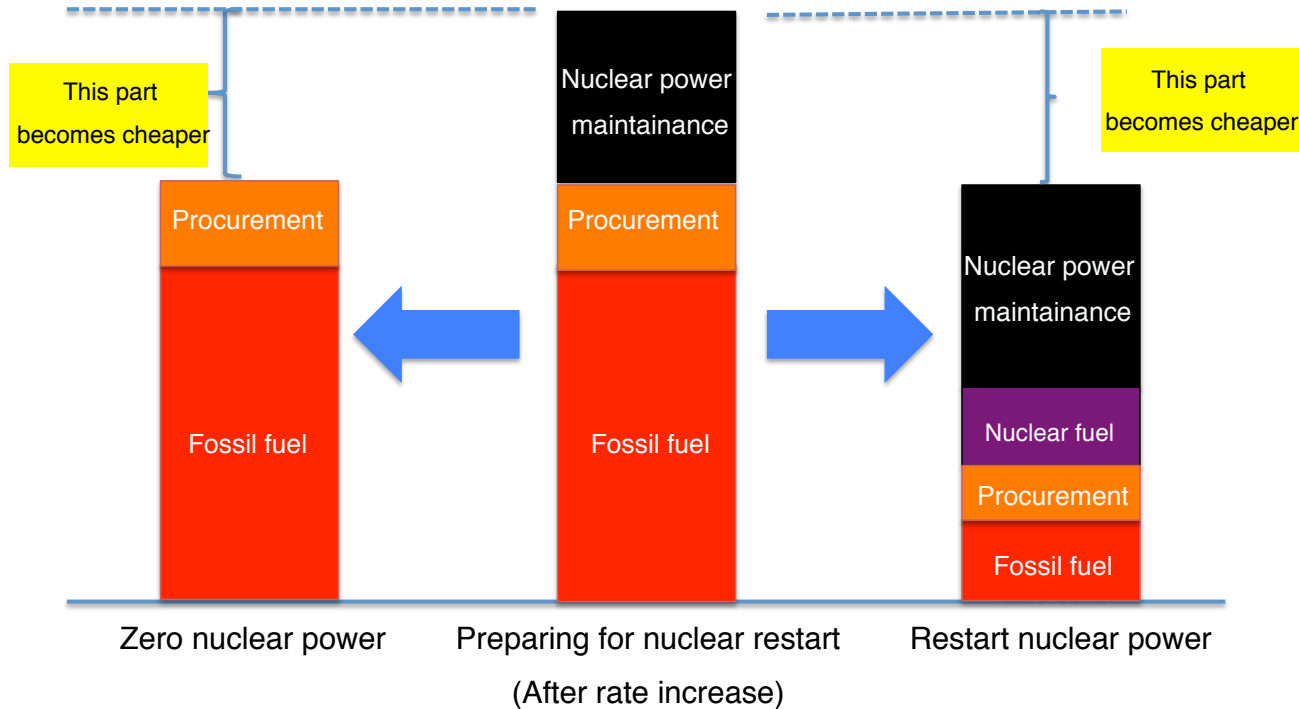
Nuclear Power was never cheap

English translation

Source:
Electric utilities' annual securities report/ Japanese government data.

Compiled by:
Kenichi Oshima (Economist, Professor, College of International Relations, Ritsumeikan University)
June 2010

Two Choices



Zero nuclear or restart, which is cheaper varies with electric utility

English translation

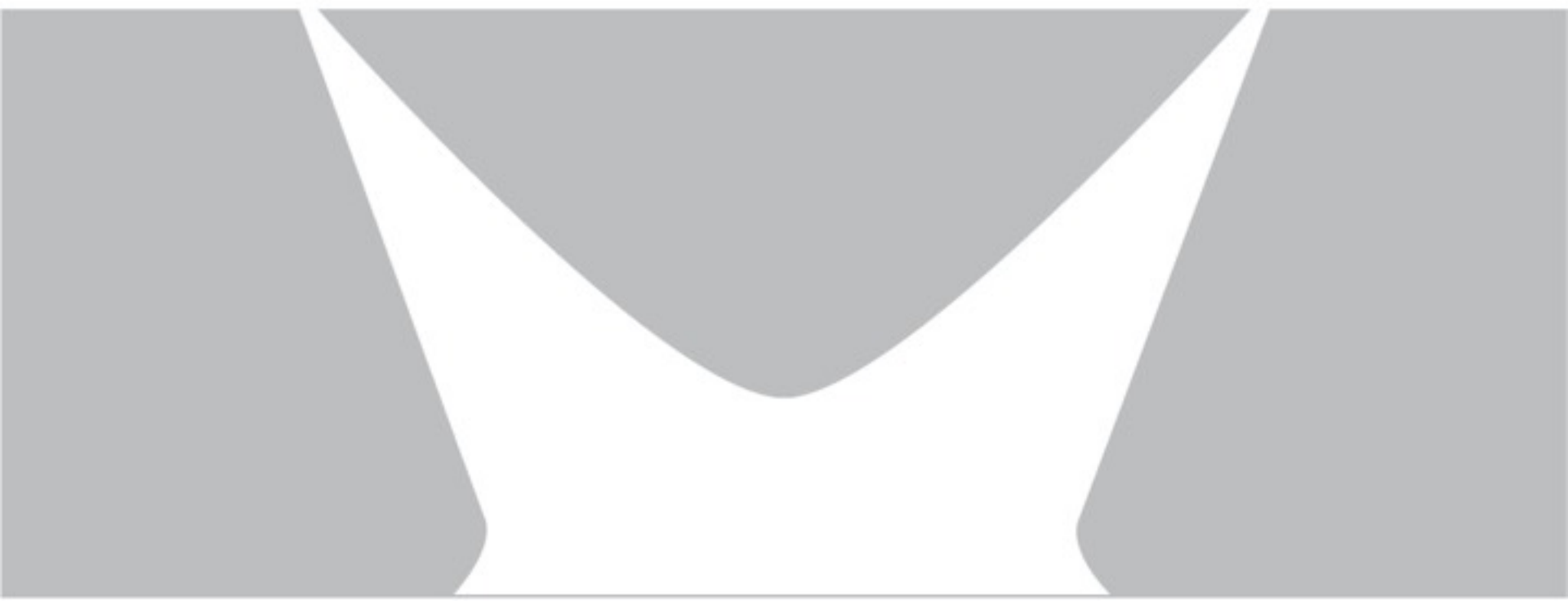
1 March 2015

"Nuclear Power and Electricity Prices"

Kenichi Oshima (Economist, Professor, College of International Relations, Ritsumeikan University)

Study Seminar: Electricity Rate Increase and Nuclear Power

Organized by: Green Action and Consumers Kyoto





Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA) 5 Commissioners



Governors and Mayors Deciding Restart Issue



Yuichiro ITO
Governor, Kagoshima
Prefecture



Kazumi NISHIKAWA
Governor, Fukui
Prefecture



Tokihiro NAKAMURA
Governor, Ehime
Prefecture



Hideo IWAKIRI
Mayor, Satsuma-Sendai
City, Kagoshima
Prefecture

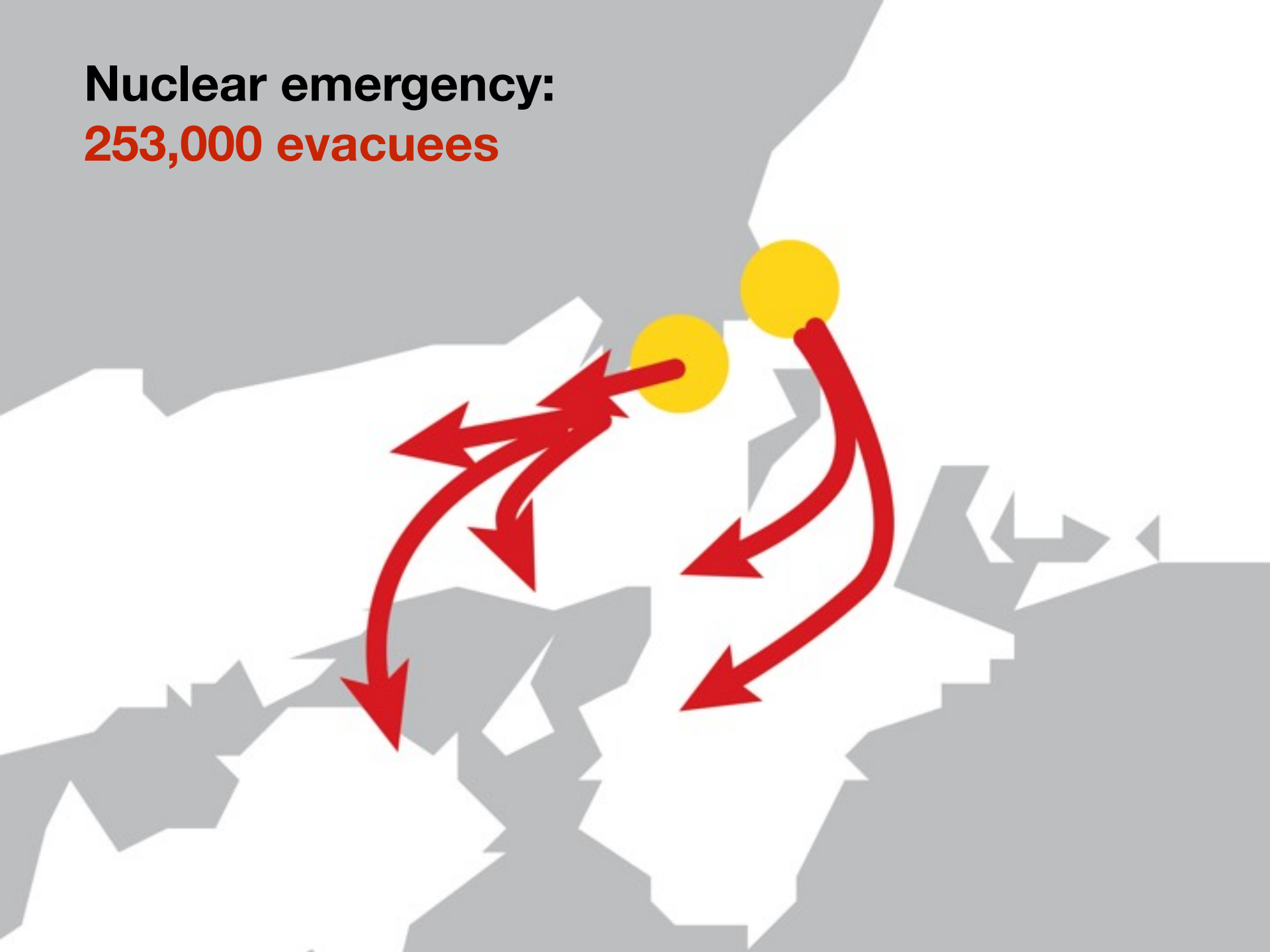


Yutaka NOSE
Mayor, Takahama Town,
Fukui Prefecture



Kazuhiko YAMASHITA
Mayor, Ikata Town,
Ehime Prefecture

Nuclear emergency:
253,000 evacuees



Court legally bars operation of Takahama nuclear power plant



14 April 2015

**Petition Concerning
Nuclear Power
Emergency Measures**
23 April 2015

**Union of Kansai Governments
(7 governors and 4 mayors)
to Japanese Government**

English translation



We seek that the national government address the following matters immediately.

We cannot accept restart of the Takahama nuclear power plant unless the following is realized.

Excerpt:

The government exert its leadership to have the owner/operator immediately sign a safety agreement with local and regional authorities including the PAZ and UPZ zones, a same agreement equal in level as that signed with the authorities of the reactor site.

Clarify the responsibility of the national government.

>>

By:

Providing a clear explanation concerning the criterion and the procedure for arriving at a judgement about restart (of the nuclear reactors).

What entity will take responsibility for the risks.

How will this responsibility be shouldered.

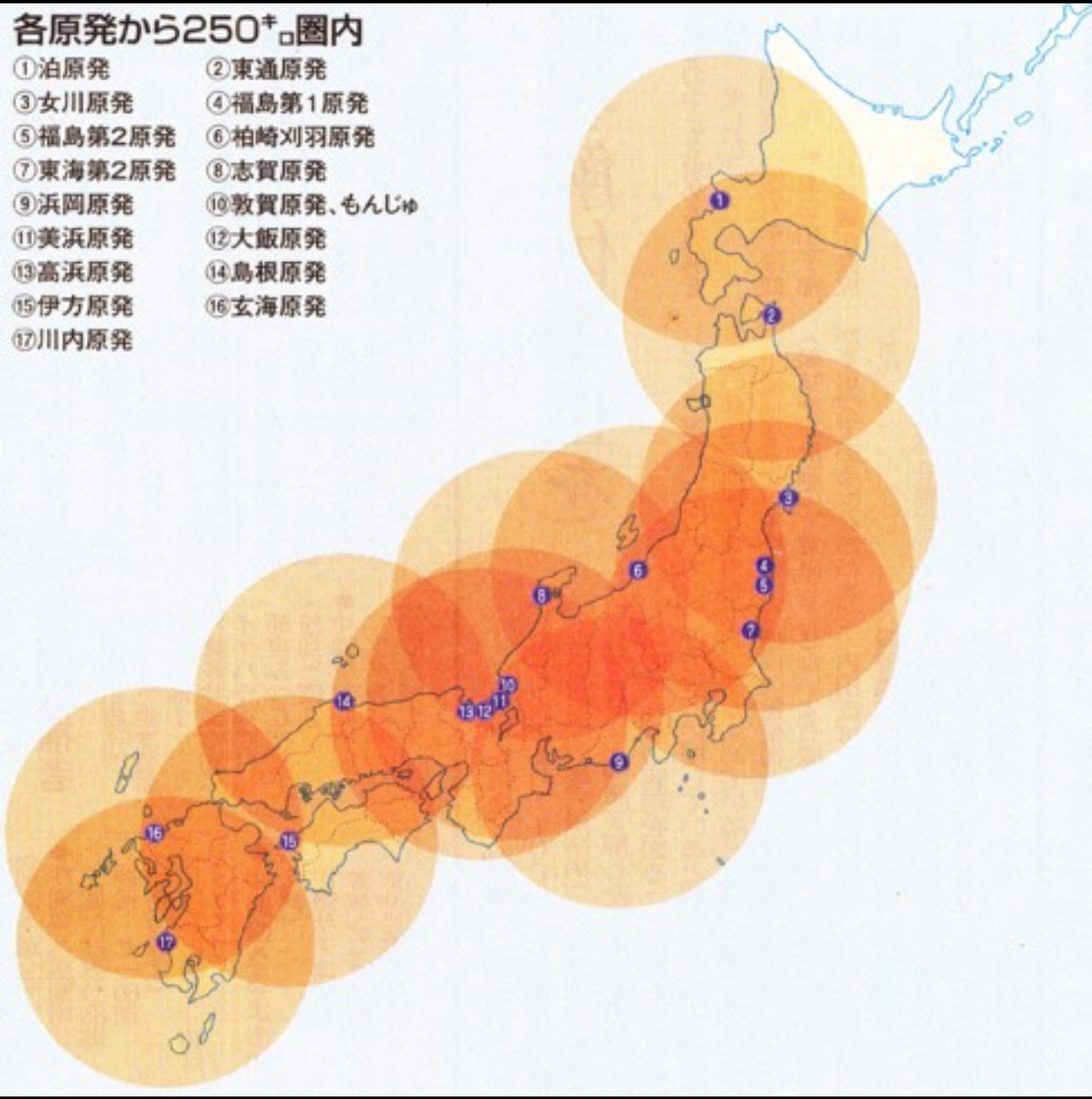
Establish the necessary legal framework in order to implement the above.

Clarify which local authorities the government will seek consent from.

Explain, with clear and concrete substantiation, how executable evacuation measures will be secured.

各原発から250km圏内

- ① 泊原発
- ② 東通原発
- ③ 女川原発
- ④ 福島第1原発
- ⑤ 福島第2原発
- ⑥ 柏崎刈羽原発
- ⑦ 東海第2原発
- ⑧ 志賀原発
- ⑨ 浜岡原発
- ⑩ 敦賀原発、もんじゅ
- ⑪ 美浜原発
- ⑫ 大飯原発
- ⑬ 高浜原発
- ⑭ 島根原発
- ⑮ 伊方原発
- ⑯ 玄海原発
- ⑰ 川内原発



Japan: Areas within 250 kilometers of nuclear power plants

23 May 2014
Akahata newspaper

Fukui: "No" to restarting nuclear power



Fukui: “No” to restarting nuclear power



Kyoto: Protesting Restart of Nuclear Power



Demonstrations in central Kyoto, 60km from Ohi and Takahama nuclear power plants (Fukui Prefecture)

Kyoto: Protesting Restart of Nuclear Power



Demonstrations in central Kyoto, 60km from Ohi and Takahama nuclear power plants (Fukui Prefecture)

July 2007: Last Warning

Warning against *Genpatsu Shinsai* — a disastrous nuclear power plant accident caused by a large earthquake



**The Chuetsu Oki
Earthquake, 16 July 2007**
Smoke coming out of
TEPCO's Kashiwazaki-
Kariwa, the highest-
capacity nuclear power
plant in the world.

Katsuhiko ISHIBASHI

Seismologist, Emeritus professor, Kobe University



“There are many serious defects with the New Regulatory Requirements.”

“It is outrageous that even these inadequate standards are being violated.”

“If such lax review processes continue... this could very well lead to a second *Genpatsu Shinsai* (earthquake-nuclear combined disaster).”



**STANDARD & POOR'S
RATINGS SERVICES**

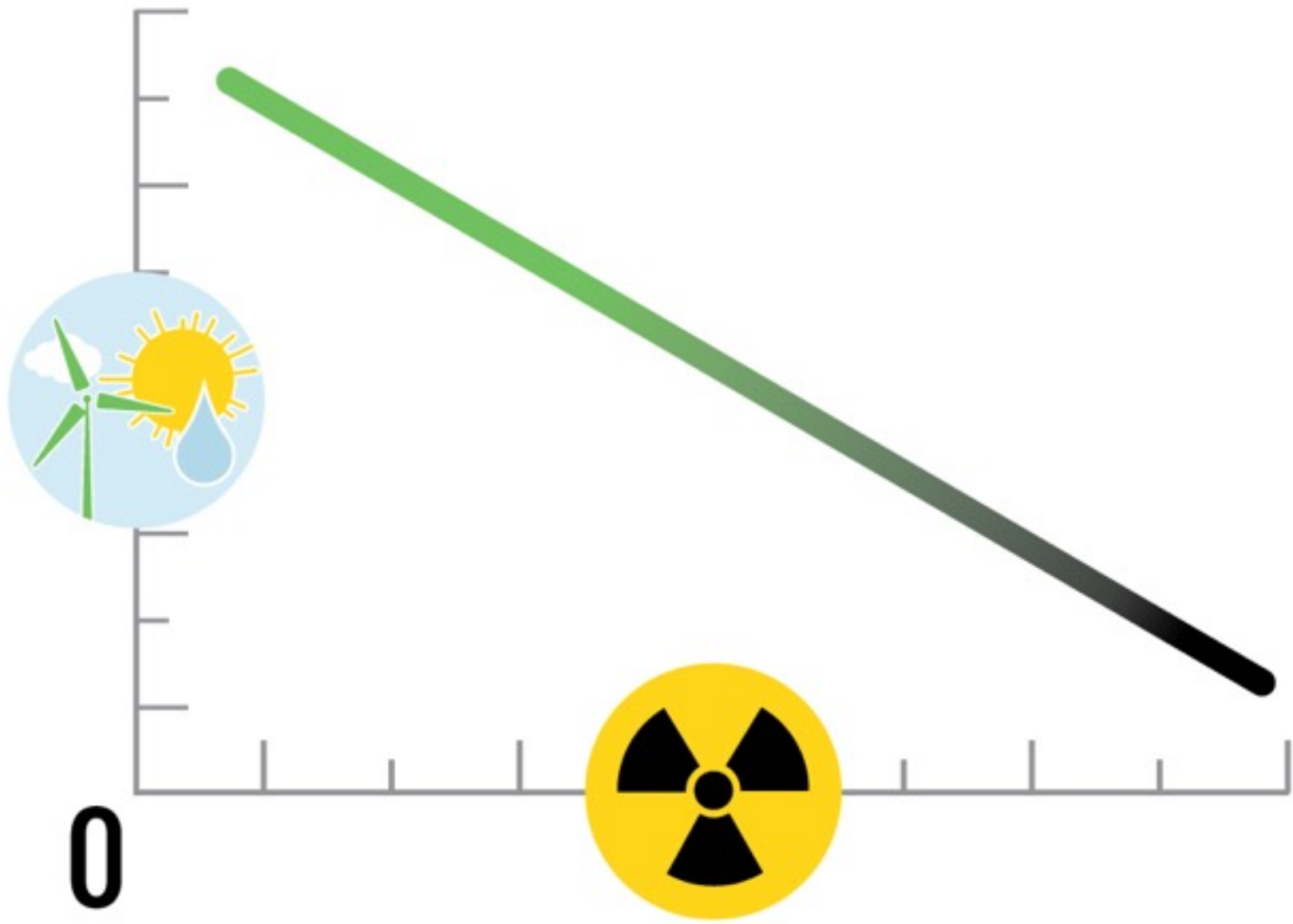
McGRAW HILL FINANCIAL

MOODY'S



=







脱原発をめざす首長会議

since 2012 April

[HOME](#) | [活動履歴](#) | [呼びかけ文・規約](#) | [マスコミ掲載](#) | [活動](#) | [会員など](#) | [お知らせ](#) | [賛同カンパ](#) | [リンク](#) | [English](#)

NEWS

[活動履歴](#) をさらに表示する

2013.11.19 ... 鹿児島県曾於市の五位塚剛市長が加入しました

2013.11.18 ... 福島県浪江町の馬場有町長が加入しました

2013.11.11 ... 11月30日 講演会「脱原発 原子力発電の地からの提言」のお知らせ

2013.10.31 ... 中山泰 京丹後市長がエッセイ「原子力から元氣力のまちづくり・くにづくりへ」を寄稿しました。

2013.10.29 ... 高知県四万十市の田中全 前市長が加入しました

2013.10.15 ... 期間に「生活の党」玉城デニー議員の就任が決まりました。



桜井勝延 南相馬市長
世話人



三上元 湖西市市長
世話人



村上達也 元東海村市長
世話人



上原公子 元国立市長
事務局長

MENU

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[活動](#)

[会員など](#)

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Genpatsu Zero-no-Kai (Zero nuclear power Diet members group)

Members:

64 National Diet members from 8 political parties and independents

Established 27 March 2012

Breakdown of parties:

- 4** Liberal Democratic Party of Japan
- 16** Democratic Party of Japan
- 8** Japan Innovation Party
- 6** Your Party
- 18** Japanese Communist Party
- 3** People's Life Party
- 4** Social Democratic Party
- 1** New Renaissance Party
- 4** Independent

『eシフト：脱原発・新しいエネルギー政策を実現する会』とは

「eシフト」は2011年3月11日の福島第一原発事故を契機に、脱原発と自然エネルギーを中心とした、持続可能なエネルギー政策を実現させることを決意した、団体・個人の集まりです。

以上の3つの分野で活動を展開しています。さまざまな団体の立場の違いを乗り越え、お互いの長所を活かしながら、本当に豊かで安心できる持続可能な社会を作るための大きなうねりとなっていくことを目指しています。そのため、固定的な組織体ではなく、緩やかなネットワークによる活動母体として機能していきたいと思っています。

1.

「事故被害の最小化
と
責任所在の明確化」

2.

「脱原発と持続可能な
エネルギー政策に向けた
政策提言づくり
と
その実現」

3.

市民への
「有益な情報発信」
と
「社会的ムーブメント
の巻き起こし」

e-shift is a network of organizations and individuals established in the wake of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster in March 2011. An overarching objective of e-shift is to facilitate a nuclear power phase-out and promote renewable energy policies to make Japanese society more ecological and sustainable. <http://e-shift.org/>

新着情報



中間報告
意見交換会
開催中！

原発ゼロ社会への道

新しい立地形成のための
中間報告



2018.10.18
原子力市民委員会

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email: mayors@npfree.jp

Aileen Mioko Smith is executive director of Green Action, a Japanese environmental NGO based in Kyoto working for a Japan free of nuclear power.