

22nd REFORM Group Meeting, Salzburg – August 26 – 31, 2018
Energy Democracy and Climate Change Policy

Energy Democracy under Energy Transition

Energy Transition and Democracy in **Japan**

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ISEP

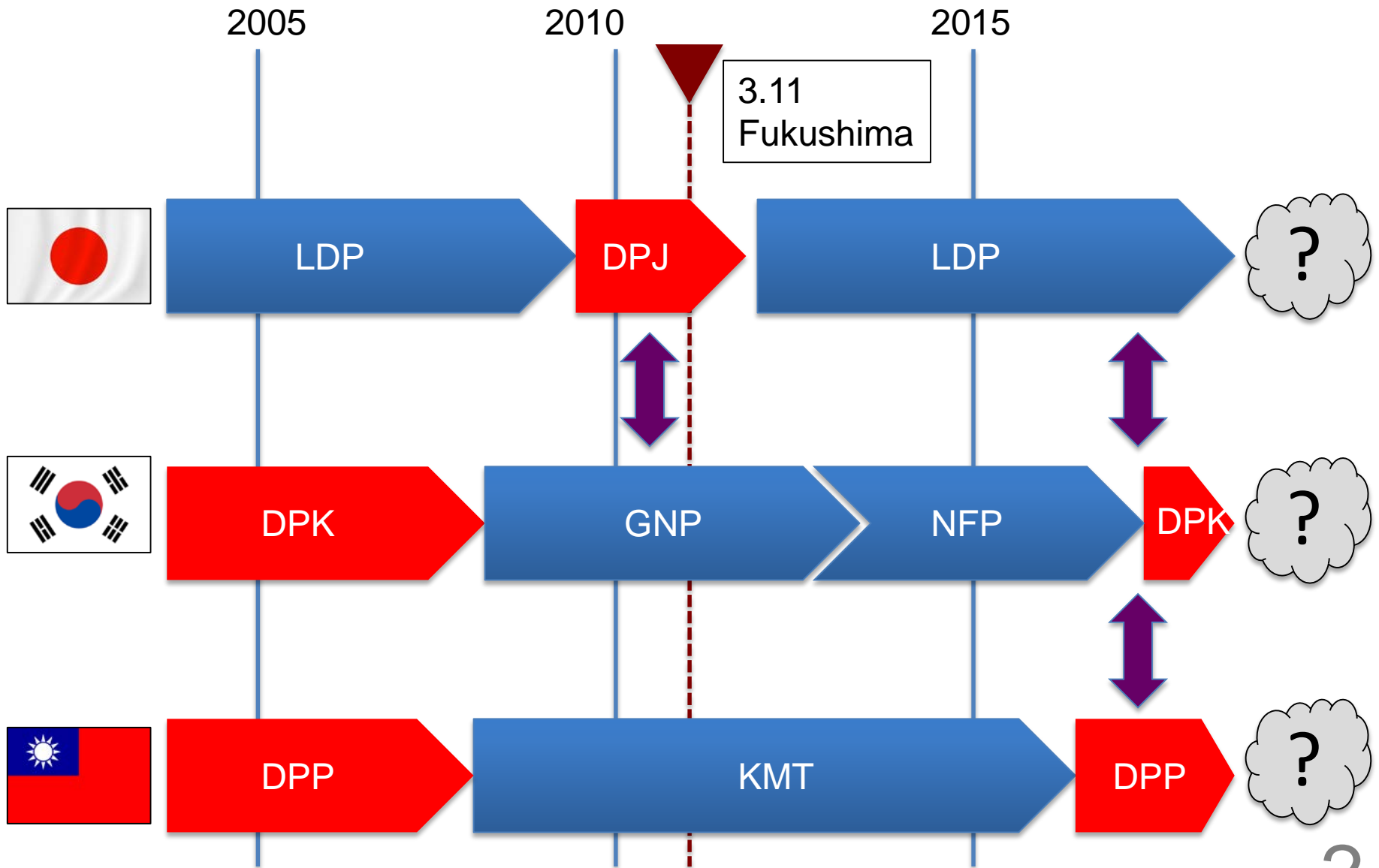
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Comparative / Interactive / Practical Research on
Energy Transition and Democracy
in East Asian Countries

Energy Transition and Democracy in Japan

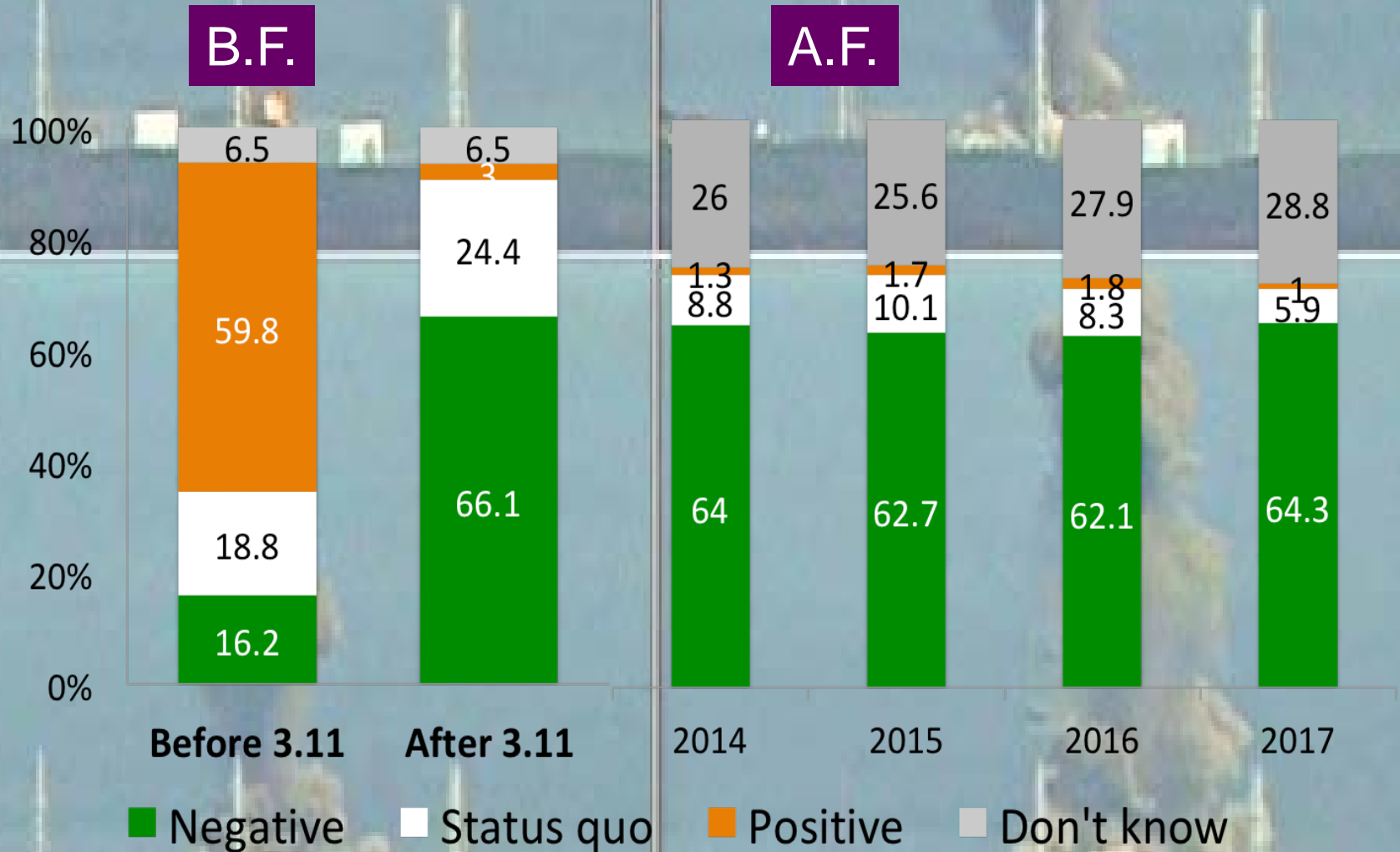
Aim and scope of the research



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	Japan DPJ	Japan LDP	Korea DPK	Taiwan DPP
Period	2009-2012	2012.12 -	2017.5 -	2016.5 -
Target	0 NPP by 2030s	20-22% NPP by 2030	Toward 0 NPP	0 NPP by 2025
Policy	Progressive	Conservative	Progressive	Progressive
Process	Open, participatory	Close, Top-down	Open, participatory	Open, participatory
Public opinion	Supportive Big shift after 3.11	Mixed, conflicting	Supportive	Supportive
Implementation	poor	strong	(challenging)	(challenging)
Utility	10 monopolies		Nationwide monopoly	Nationwide monopoly
Nuke industry	Toshiba, Mitsubishi, Hitachi		Doosan	US(GE, WH)
EL Reform	On-going		On-going	On-going
RE	RPS 2002-2012 FIT 2012 -		FIT 2002-12 RPS 2012-	FIT 2010-
	Take-off stage		Explosive growth stage	

B.F and A.F



[source] "before 3.11" from Cabinet Office, "After 3.11 from NHK", 2014-17 from JAERO

Niceko Obihiro

Kyotango Toyama

Takarazuki Takayama

Bizen

Hiroshima

Yamaguchi

Obama

Kumamoto Shizuoka Odawara

250 community powers

Shimokawa

Iitate

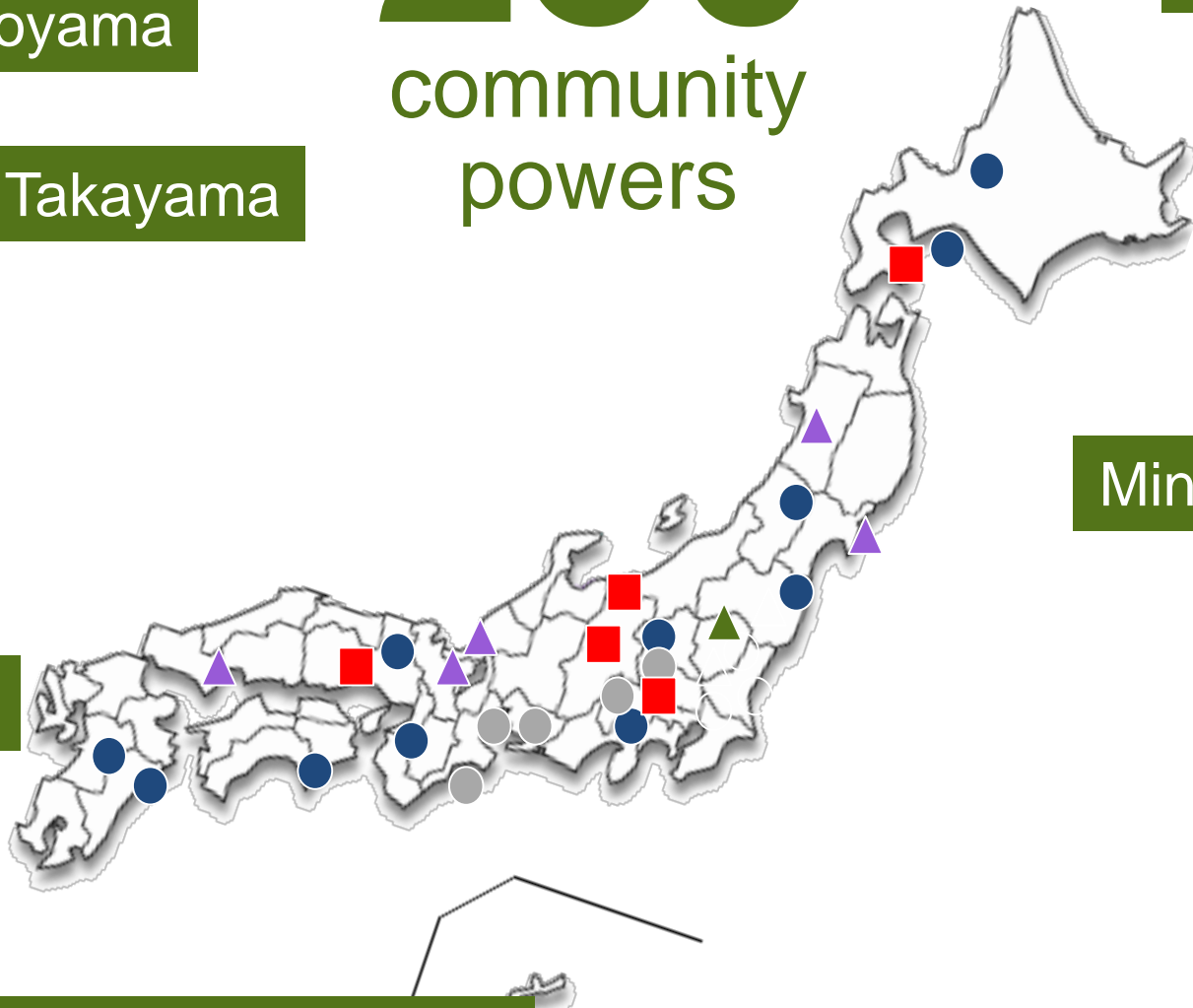
Yamagata

Minam Niigata

Saitama

IIDA city

Ō Nagano



Aim and scope of the research

1. Focusing on historical and on-going experience in energy transition and its politics in each countries of East Asia, where there might be a lot to be leaned each other.
2. Japan was “forerunner” in challenging energy transition under democratic & progressive energy politics from 2009 to 2012, but failed. It was taken over by extreme conservative energy politics, as a backlash to the former administration, and/or “shock-doctrine” of 3.11 Fukushima nuclear disaster.
3. New and current administration of Taiwan since May 2016, and of Korea since May 2017 are both challenging energy transition under each democratic & progressive politics.
4. There are similarities with direct/indirect political/industrial relations in political culture with Confucian background, monopolistic electricity industry structure, that must be worth to learn each other, while there are of course many differences.
5. This “research” aims to influence energy policy of each country constructively through learning lessons each other by those who are involved in each energy politics, which can be reflecting to build democratic & progressive energy society.
6.and China ?

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Energy Transition and Democracy in Japan

7 years have passed since “**March 11th**”

What has changed ?



“Under Control” (2013.9.) P.M.Abe



- Exploration work inside the nuclear plant's failed reactors has barely begun.
- Contaminated water is continuing to flow into the Pacific Ocean (from the crippled No. 1 plant at a rate of around 2 billion becquerels a day).
- The number of Evacuee about 60,000 (Reconstruction Agency 2018.7.31.)

Another TEPCO Nuclear Power Station as a Largest Political Issue in Japan

Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station in Niigata Prefecture



7 reactors and 8,200,000 kw

No.1. = 33 years old No.7.= 21 years old

TEPCO and METI want to restart immediately.

The Governor Election of Niigata in 2016--“Niigata Shock”

新知事に米山氏

柏崎再稼働に

森氏と6万票差

任期満了に伴う第20回県知事選は16日投票され、無所属新人で医師の米山隆一が、初当選した。米山氏は東京電力柏崎刈羽原発の再稼働に否定的な考えを前面で示された形。国が進める再稼働が困難になる可能性がある。

新知事の誕生は12年ぶり。米山氏は再稼働問題を最大の争点と位置付けた。福島事故の検証なくして再稼働の議論はできない」と、泉田知事の路線継承を強調。選挙戦中盤からは「現状では再稼働は認められない」と主張を強めた。



知事選で初当選し万歳する米山隆一氏(中央右) = 16日午後9時20分ごろ、新潟市中央区錦1の選挙事務所

【米山氏略歴】医師、弁護士(民進党衆院議員)魚沼市、灘高、東大医学部卒、東大大学院5区総支部長、ハーバード大付属総合病院研究員、放射線医学総合研究所職員、日本維新の会から計4回出馬。

The victory of the opposition alliance brought ;

1. TEPCO had to give up an idea of immediate restart
2. Contrary to expectations he won the election by a plurality of 60, 000 votes. → The central government realized strong public feeling against the nuclear power station.
3. As his public commitment, The Committee for Inspection of the Nuclear Power Station(“Genpatsu Kensho-linkai”) was established.



Sudden Resign 4/27— An Unsavory Scandal



- Period being in office just one and half year.
- It seems the information of weekly magazine originally came from the cabinet research office ...

The Governor Election of Niigata in 2018

— Again, the Abe Administration vs. Opposition Alliance



The Governor Election of Niigata in 2018

-- The Government's Victory



Ikeda
509,568

Narrow Margin 37,102

Hanazumi
546,670

The victory of the government brought ;

1 . Abe administration could avoid the consecutive defeats.

(Defeats are House of Councilors election 2016, Governor election 2016 and House of Representatives election 2017)

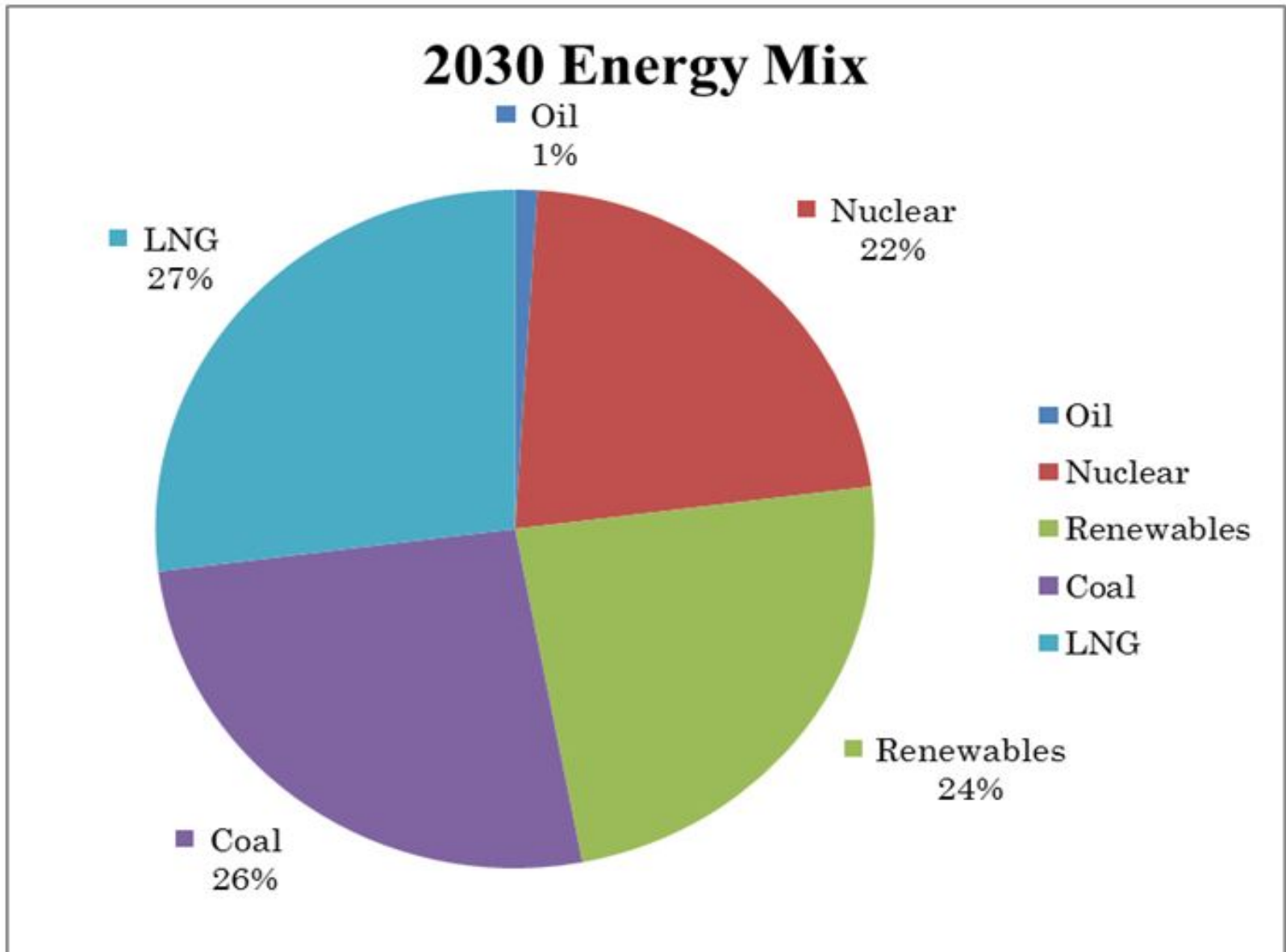
2 . The government have some good prospect for restart the most important nuclear power plant.

(But Hanazumi's public promises were almost the same as the opposition side because no one can win the elections without saying "abandoning nuclear power generation" in Niigata. So the Committee for Inspection of the Nuclear Power Station will maintain for a while.)

3. Abe administration will continue to exist at least one more his term and existing Japanese Energy Plan will

also last (in addition, Junichi Fukuda who got involved in "Mori-Tomo Scandal" would assume administrative vice-minister of Ministry of Finance as default route).

The 5th Basic (Outdated) Energy Plan 2018



The 5th Basic (Outdated) Energy Plan 2018

- Under the plan, nuclear will remain a key energy source (“**baseload power source**”), accounting for 20-22% of the country's electricity generation up to 2030.
- That means we will have to restart all of the existing nuclear power plants even over 40 years old, if you will not be able to construct new plants.
- The estimation of **renewable energy** is extremely conservative.



Diablo Canyon Power Plant decommissioning in 2025⁷

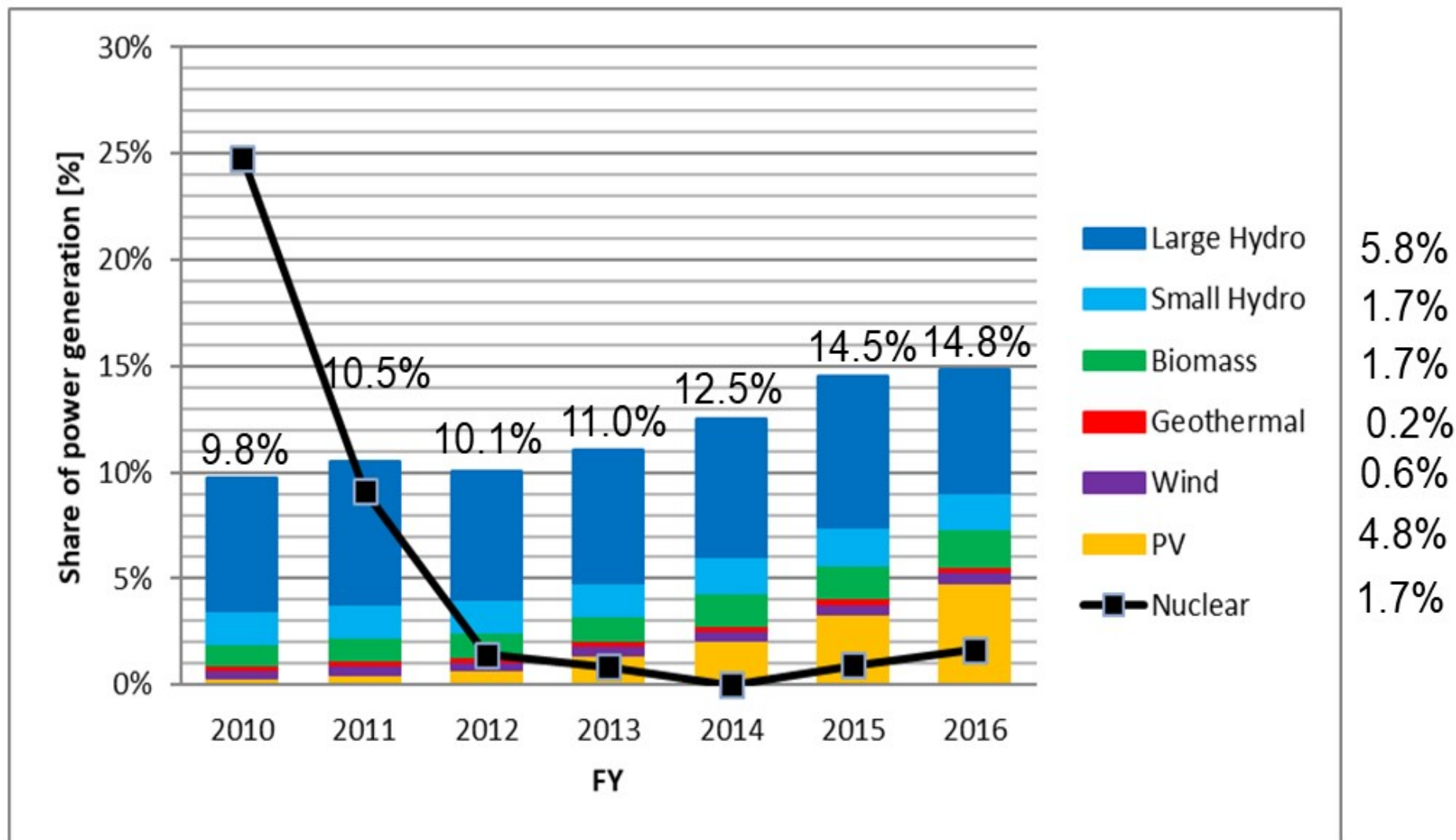
This Summer ... (according to the ISEP research)



- Shikoku Electric Power Co. 100% (5/20 10:00-12:00)
- Kyushyu Electric Power Co. 96% (5/3 12:00)
(solar power 81%)
Renewable Energy supplied.

Trends of Renewable Power Generation in Japan

Share of renewable energy power generation increased to 14.8% in FY2016.



Source: METI, ISEP (Renewables Japan Status Report)

Towards a Energy Democracy in Japan



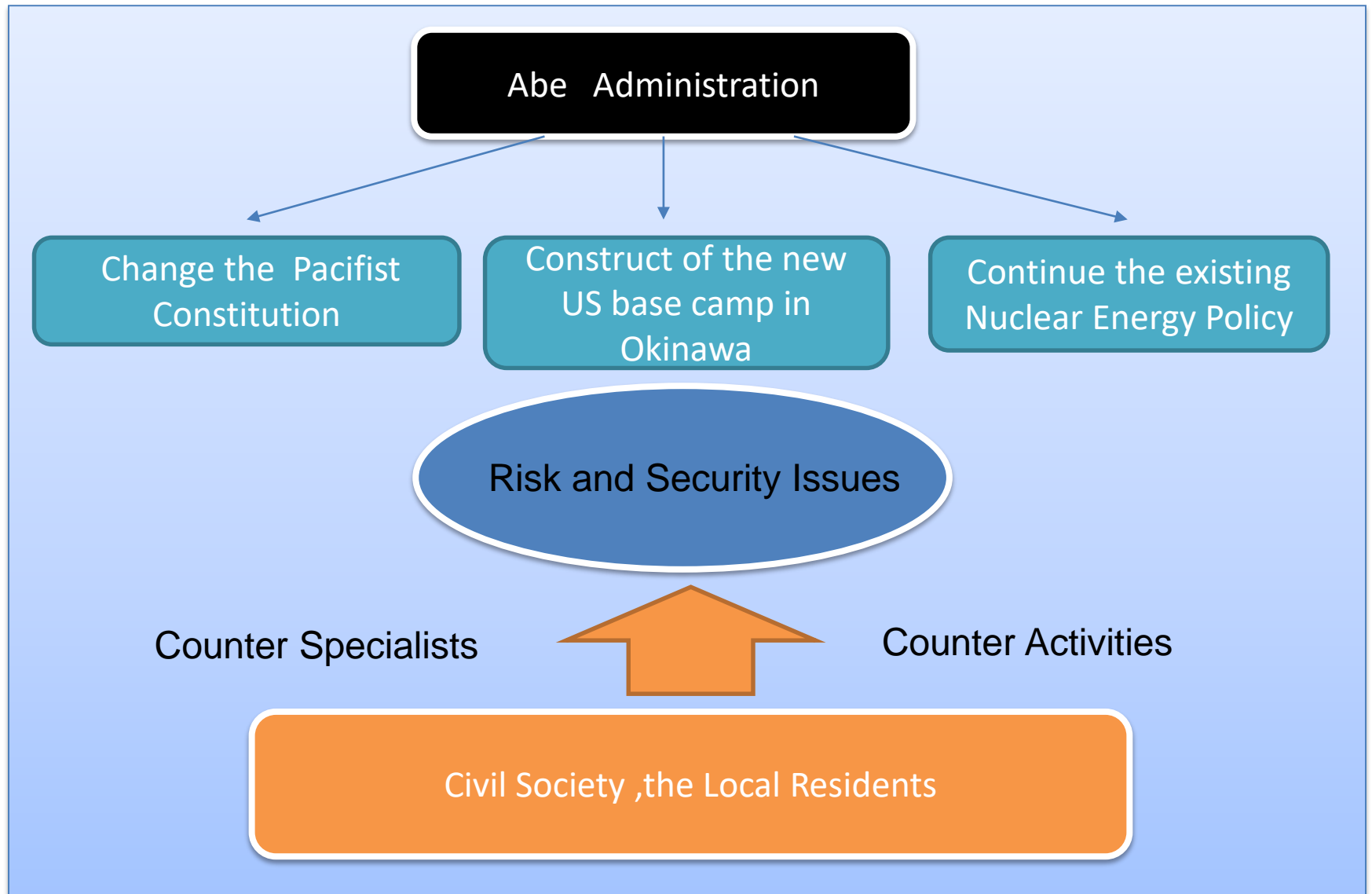
“Security Politics” and Democracy in Japan



9/17, 2015.



“Security Politics” and Democracy in Japan



The Problem of the Nuclear Power Station as a Security Issue



11 years ago, Chuetsu-Oki Earthquake

★ “Genpatsu Kensho-linkai” will strictly investigate this problem especially in terms of the evacuation plan.



“Nuclear Power Never Bring the Wealth to the Local”



● “Economical Effects” is just a “legend” for the Niigata.

● This “legend” has been formed in the historical process in which Niigata and Fukushima prefectures have been forced to be just energy supplying region since the Miji-period.

Niceko Obihiro

Kyotango Toyama

Takarazuki Takayama

Bizen

Hiroshima

Yamaguchi

Obama

Kumamoto Shizuoka Odawara

250

community
powers

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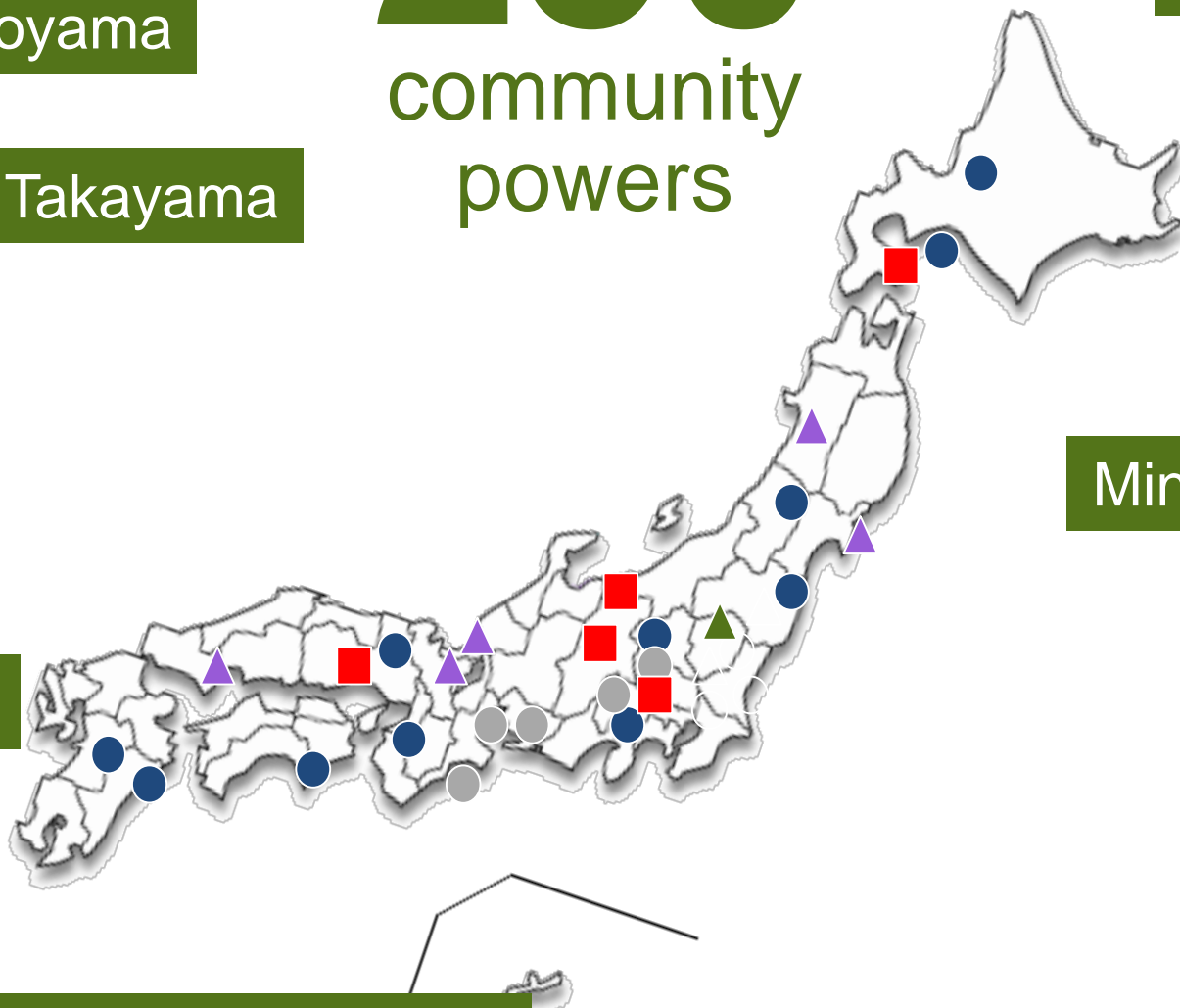
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Zero Nuclear Basic Law 2018,3/9

1. All of the Nuclear Power Station in Japan must be shut down and abolished immediately.
2. Decision of decommissioning all reactors have to make in 5 years.
3. Renewable Energy should accounts for more than 40% until 2030.

● Constitutional Democratic Party

● Japanese Communist Party

● Liberal Party

● Social Democratic Party

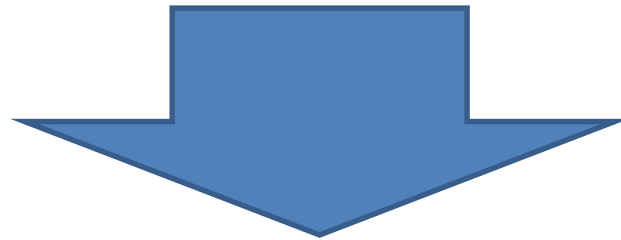
● Independent MP (Kikuta, Kuroiwa)

+

● Genji-ren (Including former P.M.Koizumi)

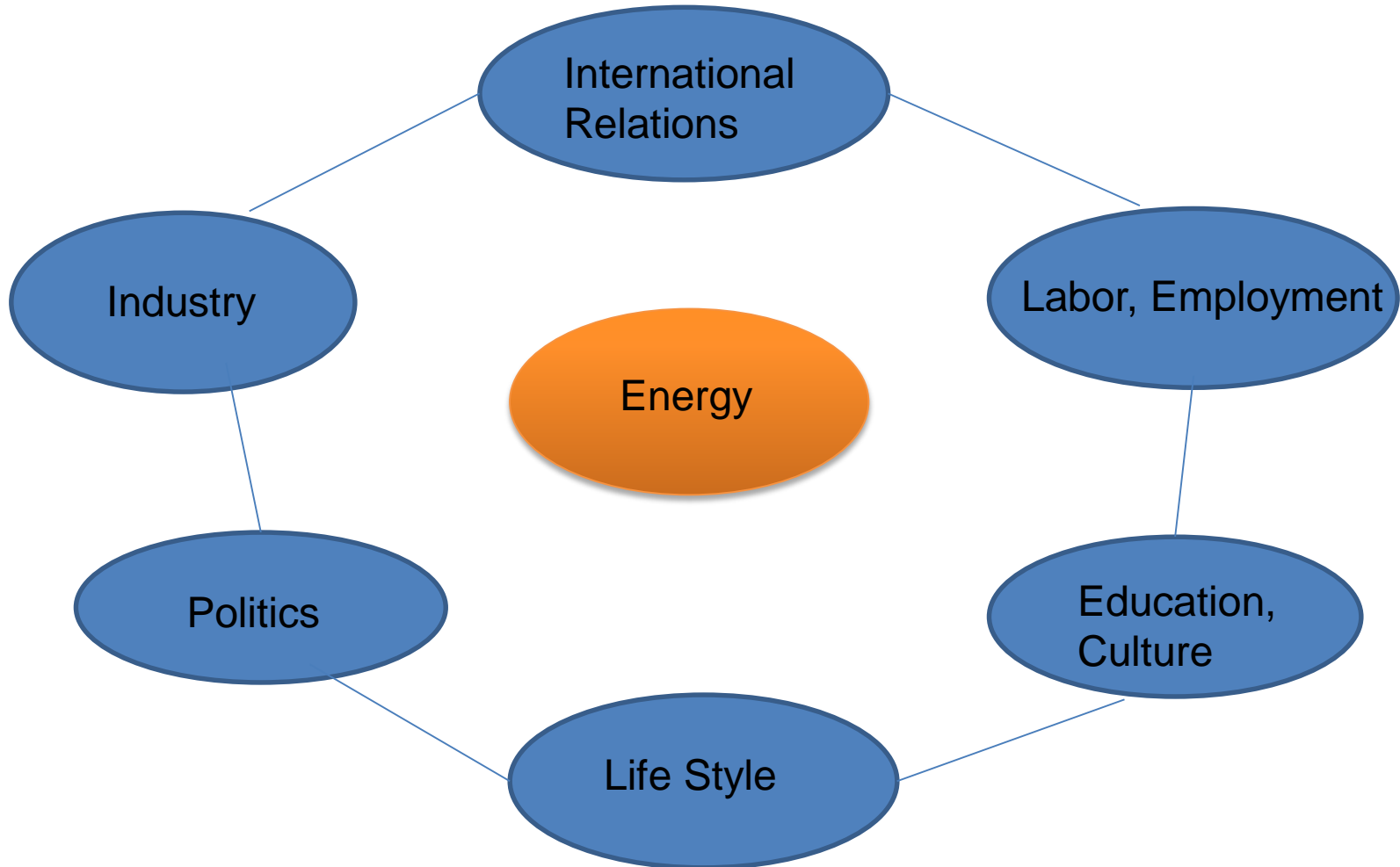
Towards a “Post Nuclear Power Station- typed” Society

「Centralized & Divided Local
community (= colonial) Society」



「Decentralized & Network Society」
(Self Governance)

Comprehensive Image of the Social Transformation



Thank you.

