

The Direction for “Nuclear Power / Energy Policy” after 3.11
-6 strategies to prevent tragedy again-

The huge earthquake and consequent massive tsunami hit the Tohoku and the Kanto region on March 11, 2011 and caused immense damage. Especially the crisis of Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant of Tokyo Electric Power Co. (TEPCO) remains unresolved and fell in worst-ever situation after all power supplies are lost and its reactor cooling systems were knocked out, triggering core meltdown and has emitted radioactive materials into the air.

While we fixedly stare at the process to settling the crisis, we submit this paper in order to arouse public opinion by pointing out direction for the new “Nuclear Power / Energy Policy” and by presenting the points that should be discussed in further investigations.

【 summary 】

1. Exit strategy of nuclear power plant crisis.

Safety is the top priority, since it may take years to cool and confine, and take centuries to final settlement.

- (1) Integration of management by appointing "Chief Nuclear Crisis Officer [**] (tentative name)"
- (2) Quick shift to “Stone coffin enclosure method”
- (3) Extend the coverage of radioactivity monitoring points (air, water, soil, and food)
- (4) Complete review of evacuation district and measures based on based on observed data and forecast
- (5) System of long-term pursuit caring for the exposure victim.
- (6) Establishment of permanent accident management organization.
- (7) Review industry damage and take necessary actions.
- (8) Compensation by all liabilities of TEPCO and Use of nuclear power plant deposition (about three trillion yen) .

2. Strategy of learning from nuclear power plant crisis

In order to prevent further crisis in Japan and in international society, we should investigate the causes and structure of the accident, by establishing "Accident investigation committee" covering from technologies and policy decision process.

- (1) Establishment of independent "Accident investigation committee" that excludes person concerned and stake holders.

- (2) Thorough investigation with no exception even in the area of government policy.
- (3) The complete disclosure of information and findings.

3. Strategy to reestablish nuclear power safety administration

Drastic change is required to the existing nuclear power safety administration since it didn't work to prevent crisis, in spite of prior warning from many experts and accusation of hiding nuclear accidents. New administration should be independent and must have new mind set.

- (1) Urgent stop instructions to the plant with potential risk to earthquake. (Hamaoka nuclear power plant etc.)
- (2) Establishment of independent safety restriction organizations by dissolving existing organizations (Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency and Nuclear Safety Commission)
- (3) Change "Law on Compensation for Nuclear Damage" to bear unrestricted responsibility covering total risk.

4 Conversion Strategy of Nuclear Power / Energy Policy

Review nuclear power / energy policy fundamentally, because existing policy line premised on the large scale of new construction of nuclear power plant and it is completely unrealistic.

- (1) Immediate freeze of new and additional construction (including plant under construction) and nuclear fuel cycle business.
- (2) Abolishment of existing closed energy policy organization (Japan Atomic Energy Commission, Agency for Natural Resource and Energy and Advisory Committee on Natural Resources and Energy) and establishment of energy policy organization which is open for environmental point of view.
- (3) Establishment of nationally united electric transmission company and fundamental reinvention of electricity market.
- (4) Determination of new energy policy emphasizing renewable energy and energy efficiency (total amount reduction) for new energy policy.
- (5) Synergistic integration of climate change policy / construction of low-carbon society and energy policy.
- (6) National debate and review of nuclear policy by national votes on nuclear power plant.

5 Emergent Energy Investment Strategy

As for short-term response, invest at an accelerated rate in electric power supply and demand, temporary nationalization of TEPCO and renewable energy.

- (1) Leverage strategic demand-side management as a substitution for unplanned blackout.

- (2) Leverage emergent concentrated investment to renewable energy and transmission plant and regional fund with debt guarantee system.
- (3) As a first step, publicly owned Tokyo-Tohoku power grip.

6 Climate Change / Low-carbon Society Strategy Align With Gradual Reduction of Nuclear Power Plant

Reflect climate change policy / construction of low-carbon society to conversion of energy policy. And establish climate change policy align with gradual reduction of nuclear power plant.

- (1) Introduction of renewable energy diffusion target as 30% by 2020 and 100% by 2050 and effective support policy.
- (2) Reduction of energy for 50% against current condition by demand-pull approach of energy conservation / total amount reduction policy.
- (3) Planning and declaration of gradual reduction of nuclear power plant, effective climate change policy and construction of low-carbon society strategy.

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