

Governance Design Laboratory

**Resilience and Security of Spent Fuel in North-East Asia  
The Japanese Energy Sector, Energy Policies,  
and the Japan LEAP Modeling Effort**

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# The Japanese Energy Sector

## 3.11 Earthquake and nuclear accident

2011.3.11 Earthquake, Tsunami



Level 7 nuclear accident  
(Fukushima Daiichi, #1,2,3,4)

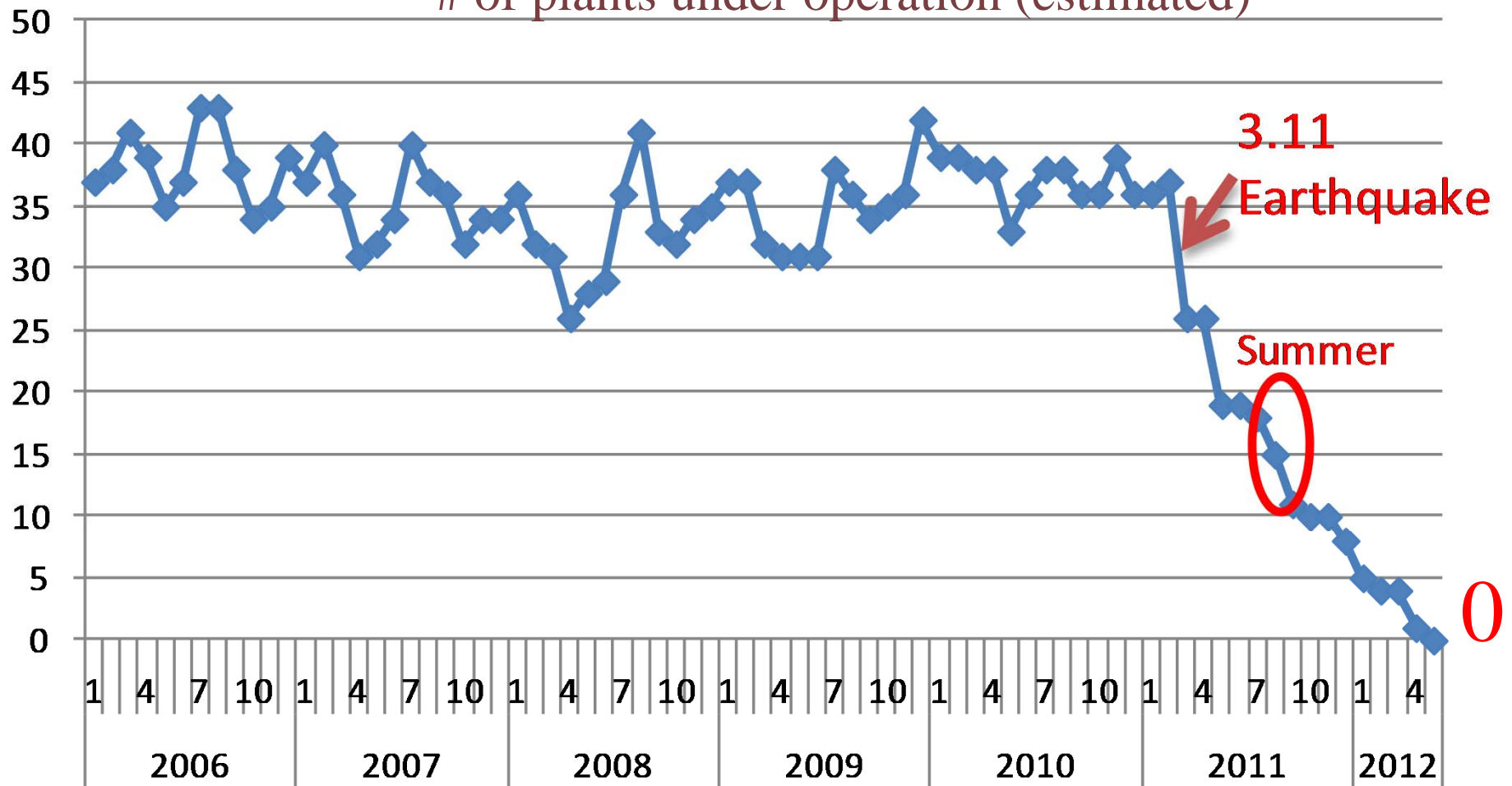




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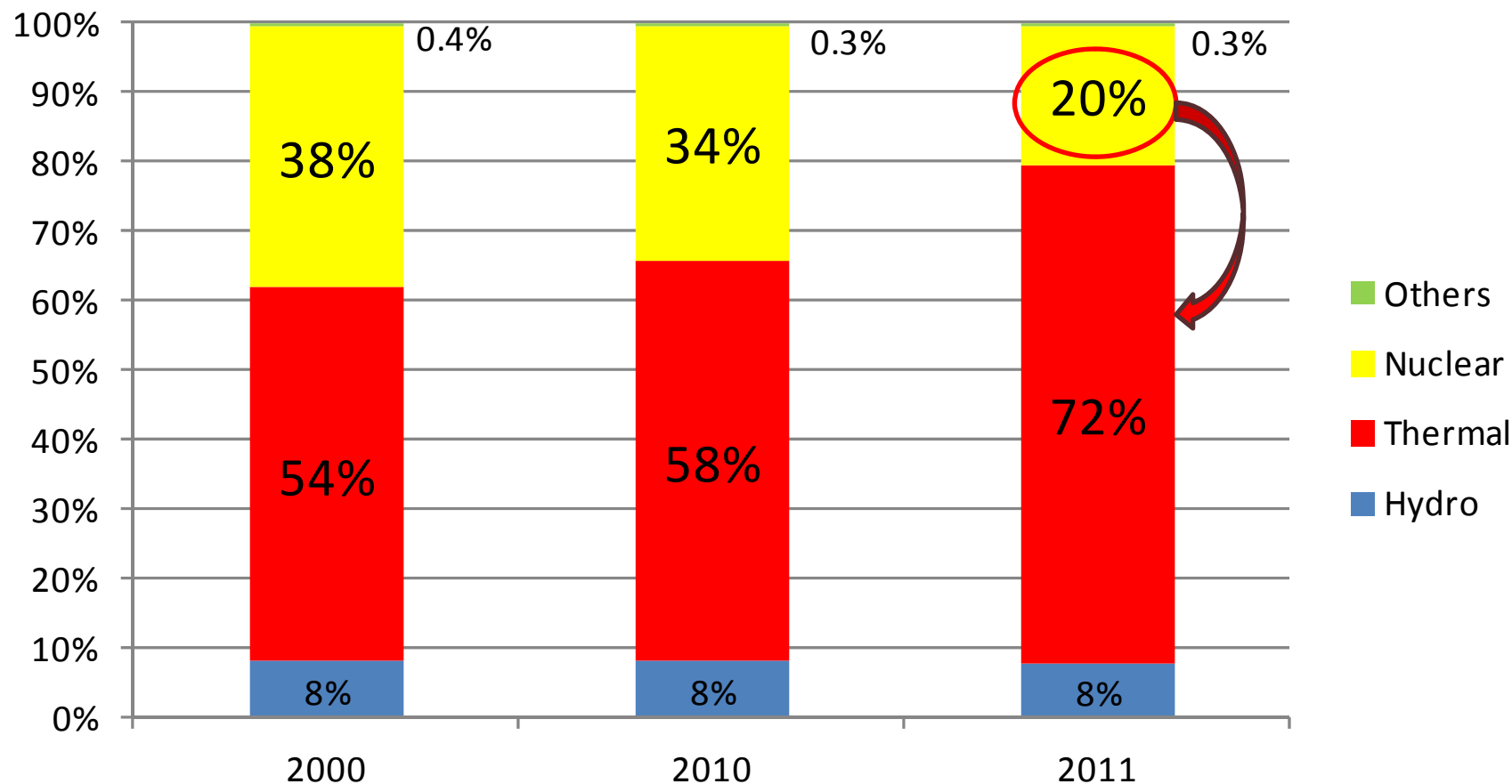
# Nuclear power will be 0 in May 5<sup>th</sup>, 2011

# of plants under operation (estimated)



# Source of Electricity

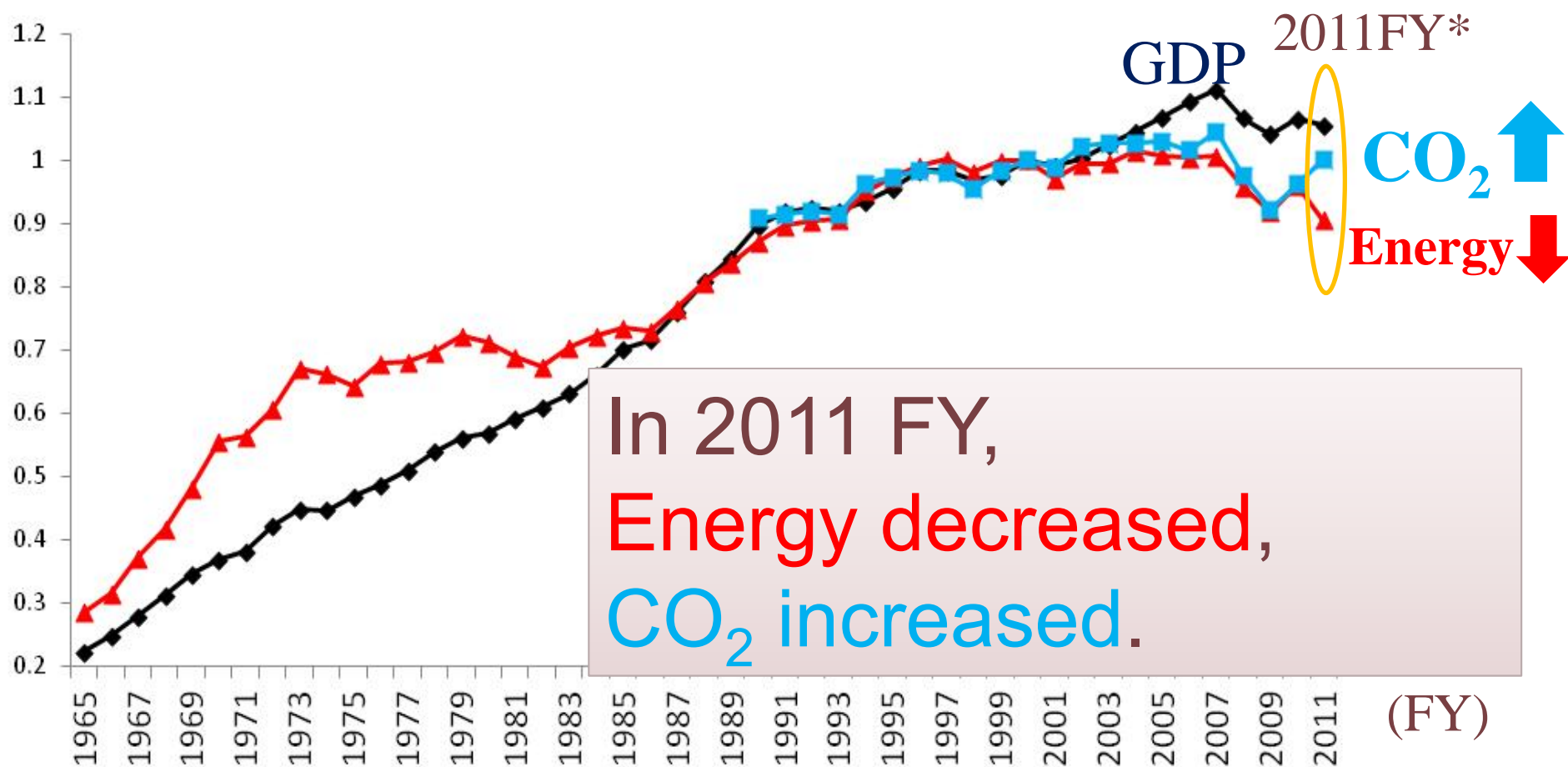
Electricity Generation by sources (utilities) (kWh→%)



In 2011, nuclear power decrease, substituted by **thermal**.

# GDP, CO<sub>2</sub>, and Energy

Index(2000=1)



Source: 1965-2010, EDMC/IEEJ, EDMC Handbook of Energy & Economic Statistics in Japan 2012

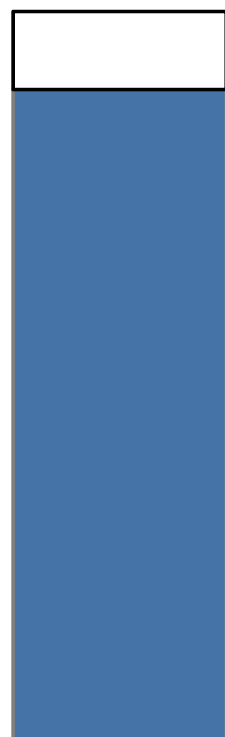
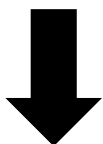
\*Data for 2011 is estimated by GDL with various sources.

# Revision of the Strategic Energy Plan of Japan

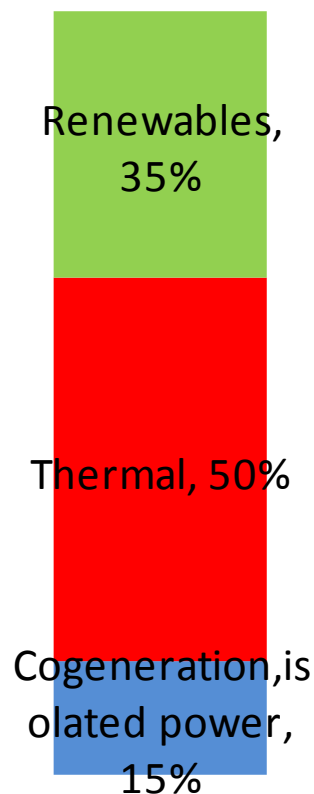
October 2011 ~ Summer in 2012

10% ? 20% ?

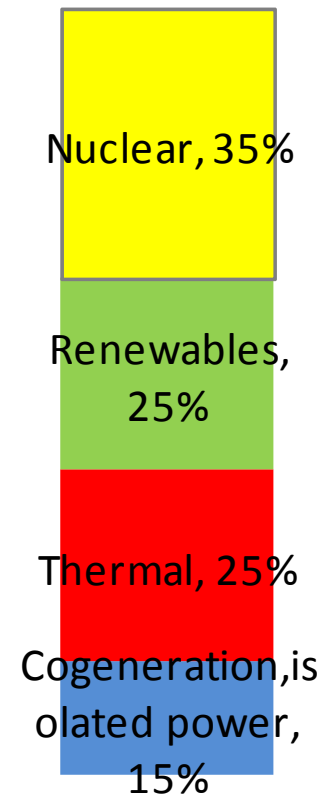
Saving



**No Nuclear**



**Max. Nuclear**



*This is a image of the range under consideration.*

Ref: <http://www.enecho.meti.go.jp/info/committee/kihonmondai/17th/17-3-1.pdf>

## Behind Nuclear 0%-35%

Following addition/replacement of plants are needed  
1200MW/plant, 70% capacity factor

20% 9 plants

25% 16 plants

35% 30 plants

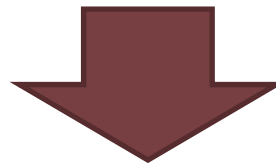
Source: Junko Edahiro, presentation at the committee (2012.4.11)

<http://www.enecho.meti.go.jp/info/committee/kihonmondai/18th/18-9-1.pdf>



# Old way to think

CO<sub>2</sub> target



Saving

Nuclear

Renewables

70% of  
electricity

50%

20%

# Current Situation

??? Nuclear ← Public Opinion & Politics



?? Renewables ← Feed-in Tariffs (2012 ~ )

? Saving ← Regulation, Market, Cost



Thermal → CO<sub>2</sub> ?????

# Changed or not?

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- ● 山地 憲治 (財) 地球環境産業技術研究機構理事・研究所長

Nuclear ratio: #

0% : 6

20% : 7

25% : 2

30% : 1

# What is happening?

- Members of the committee is divided into 3 groups.
  - ◆ Finally zero nuclear (inc. no restart group)
  - ◆ ?? (market?)
  - ◆ Pro nuclear (maximum compromise is 50%→35%)
- Chairman is a president of iron&steel company. → opinion of “finally zero nuclear” group is not neglected, but not considered seriously.



# Obstacles

## ■ To what?

- ◆ to public opinion to be considered
- ◆ Normal people to feel “included” in the discussion → increased public understandings

## ■ Inside committee (From Junko Edahiro)

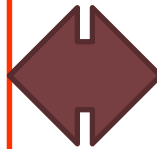
- ◆ No consideration about what happened on 3.11.
- ◆ Basic policy of “reduce nuclear dependency” is ignored.
- ◆ Renewables are too small currently.
- ◆ CO2 problem.

# Public Opinion

Risk became reality.

Behind the number (small risk, but);

Not able to return home  
Sales reduction of  
agricultural products



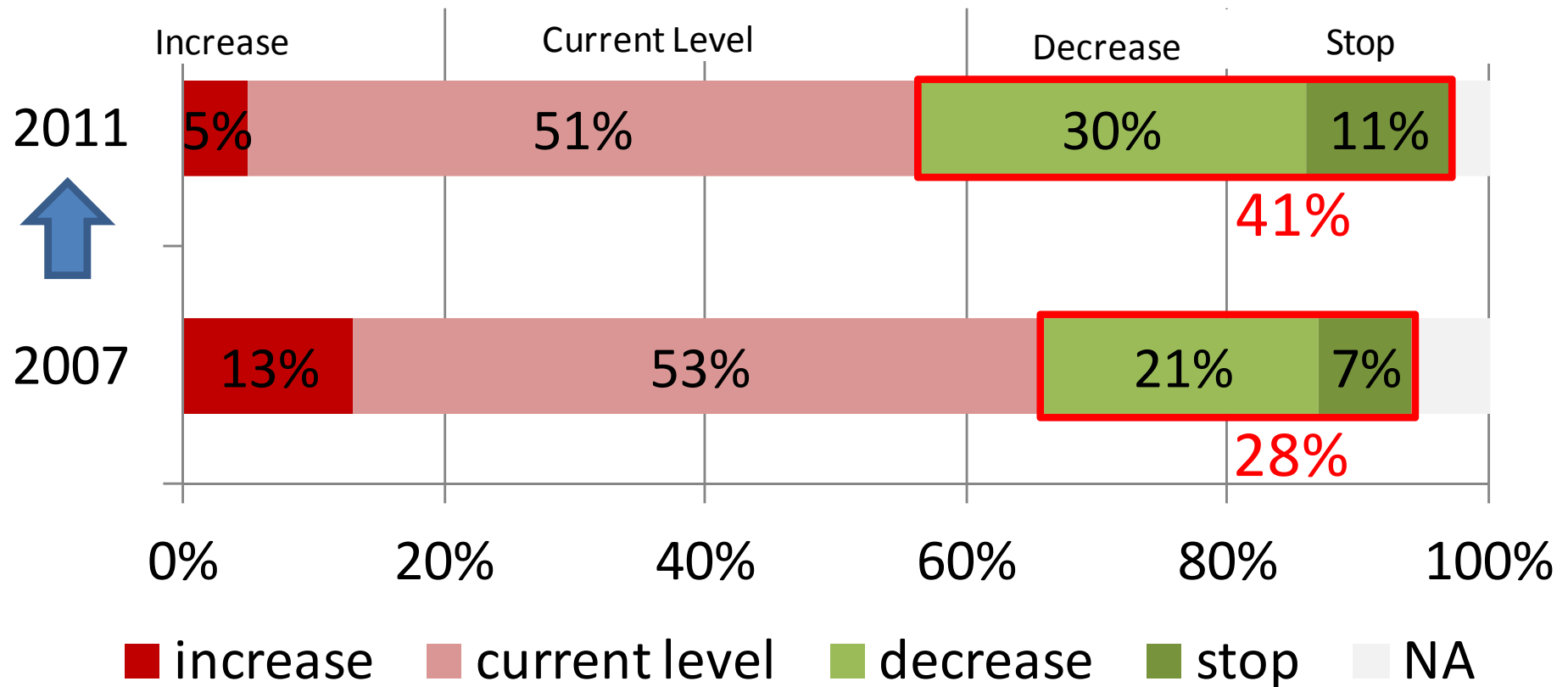
## Divided

- Help each other, or protect yourself & family.
- Eat fukushima products or not (let children eat)
- Go back to the hometown or not.



## Public Opinion Poll (1) (before and after Fukushima)

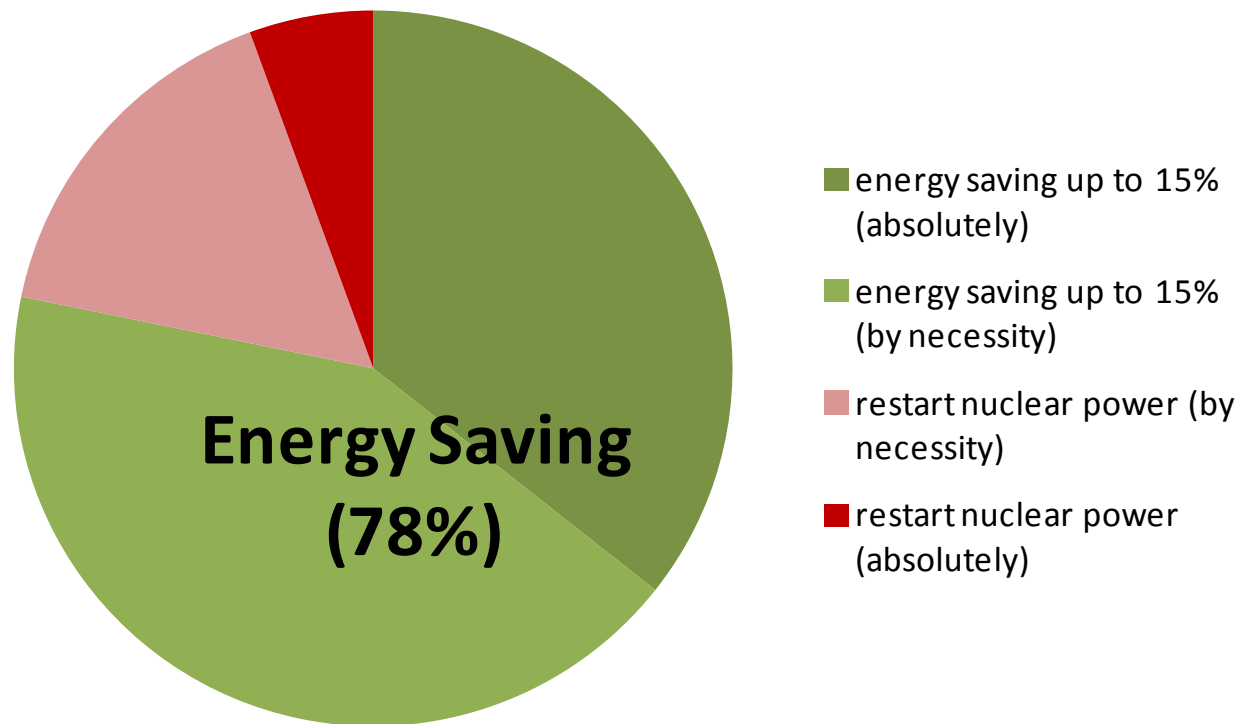
### ■ How should we do with nuclear power?



Telephone survey done by Asahi News on April 16-17, 2011.  
<http://www.asahi.com/national/update/0417/TKY201104170324.html>

# Public Opinion Poll

- Which do you prefer, **restarting nuclear power** or **save electricity up to 15%**?



Internet survey done by Marsh, Inc on September 21-22, 2011.  
<http://www.marsh-research.co.jp/examine/ex2309.html>

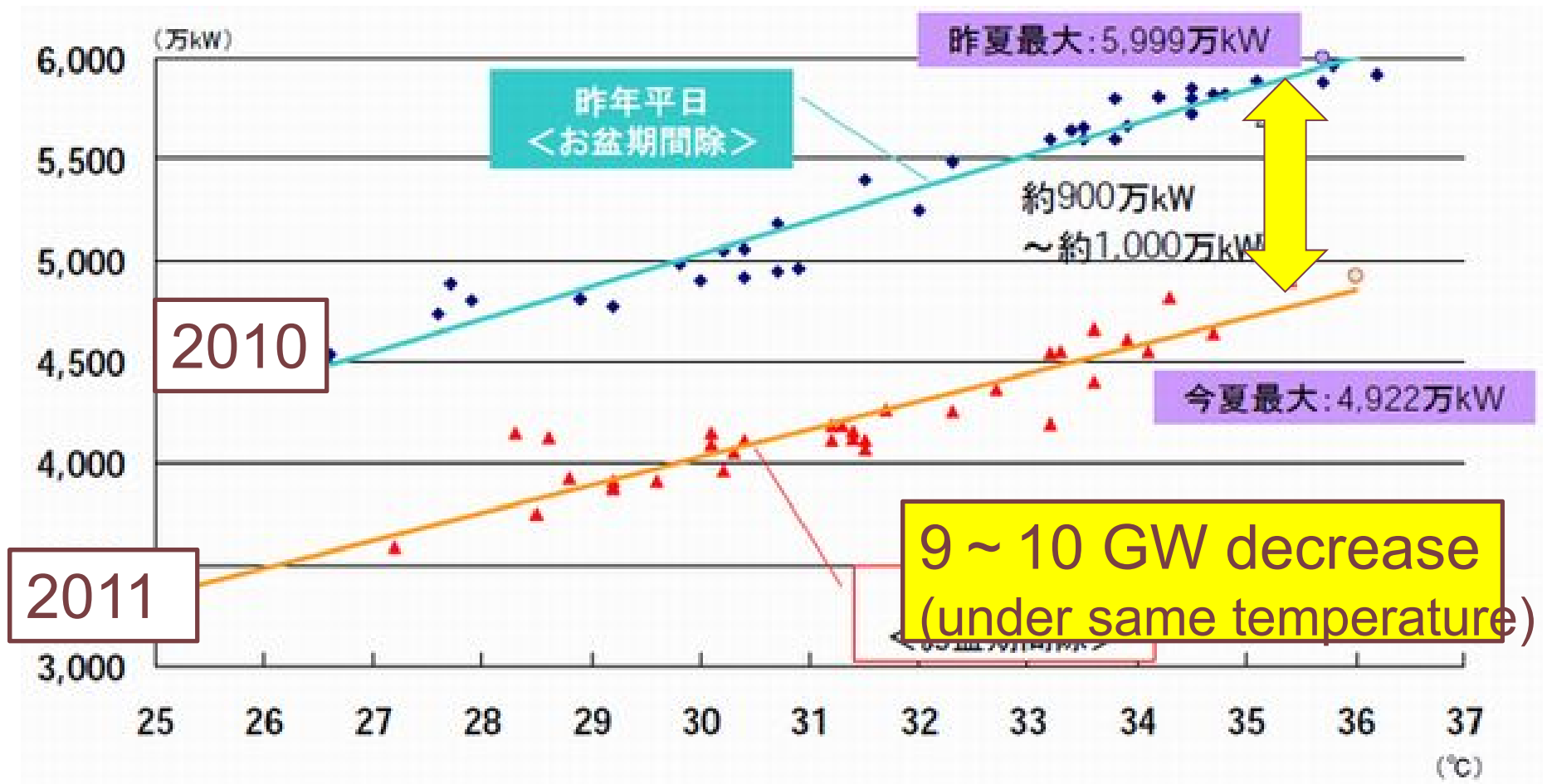


# Should we restart now?

- 60-75 % of people are against restart currently.
  - ◆ → need more inspection or regulatory
  - ◆ → no restart
- If the summer 2012 is VERY hot, 20% of the peak power is estimated to be short to the demand in Kansai (inc. Osaka) area.
- If the summer is not too hot, 5-6% shortage in Kansai area.

# Electricity was saved under same temperature

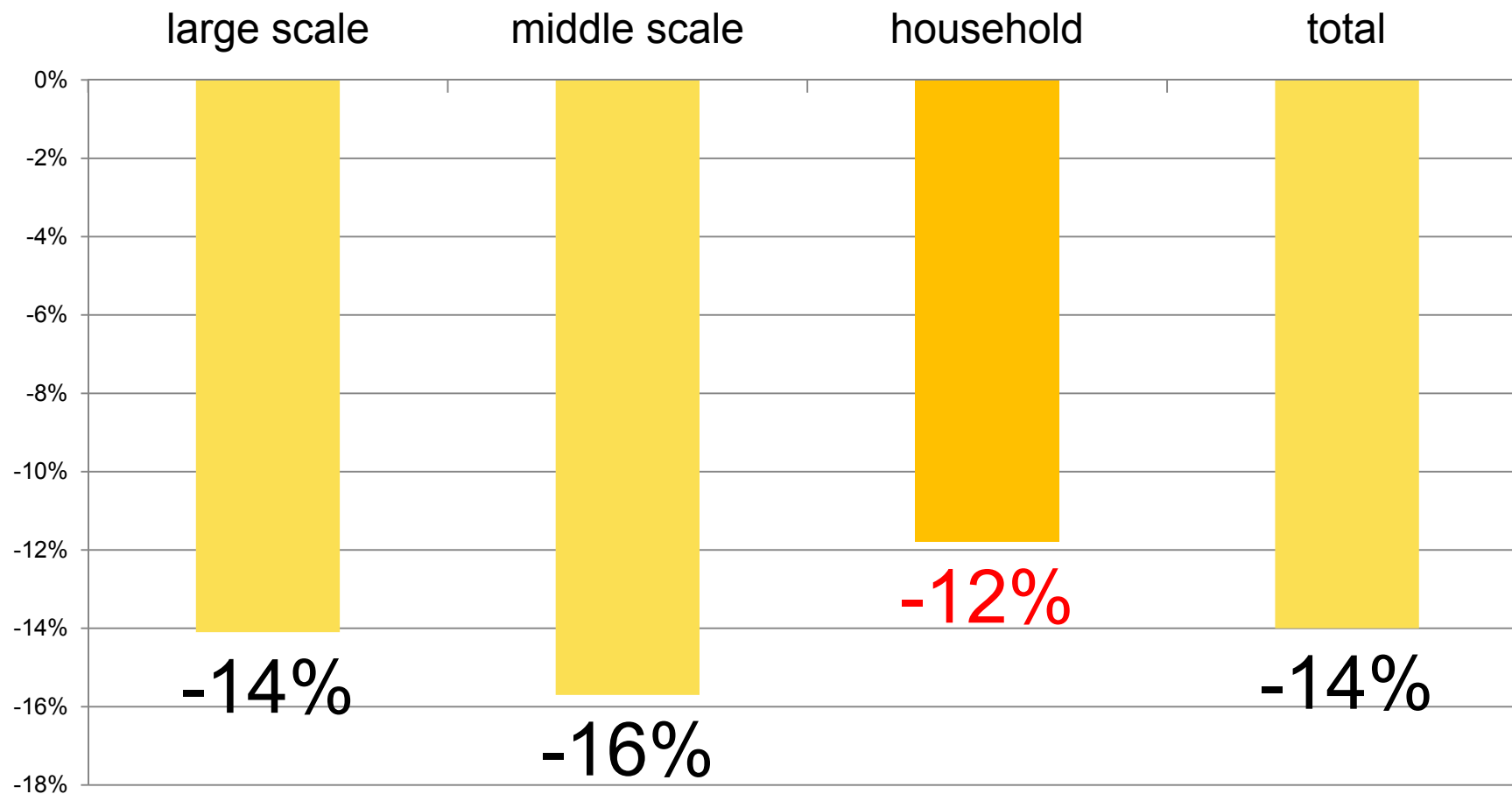
Reference  
Information



Source: TEPCO

# Saving Efforts in all sectors

Electricity Sales decrease in July & August (TEPCO area)



Source: TEPCO

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# Feed-in Tariffs

2003

RPS (to set target % of renewables) started

2009.11

FIT for Surplus electricity from rooftop PV

2012.7

**FIT for all\* renewables**

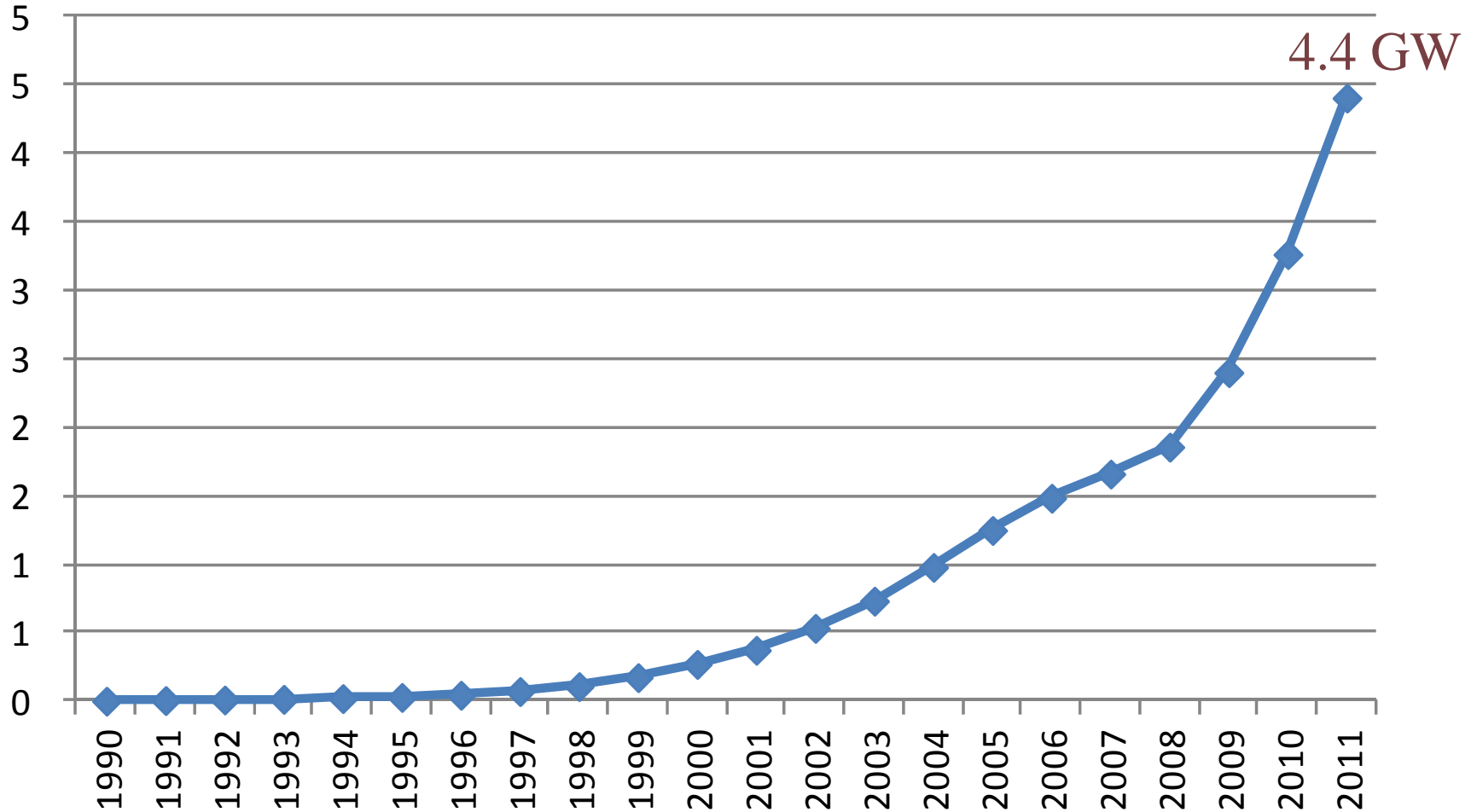
\* non-household owned PV, wind power, biomass power, small-hydro, and geothermal.



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# Rooftop PV (cumulative)

GW



# Renewables are not minor anymore

## Renewables

Rooftop PV 7 GW

Mega-Solar 3 GW

Wind Power 5 GW

Biomass Power 5 GW

**20 GW**

2013 estimated capacity  
(30% increase since 2011, every year)

## Nuclear

**49 GW** ➔ **25 GW**

2010 capacity

Moderate Scenario  
(2015)

## Summary (inc. personal opinion)

- Nuclear power has a difficulties to “restart” from regular inspection, and will likely to be 0 plants under operation in early May.
- We are now revising Strategic Energy Plan of Japan (old version 2010.6) before summer of 2012.
- 0% to 35% of nuclear ratio (electricity) is considered, but because of the chairman is from iron&steel, it is likely to be around 20%.

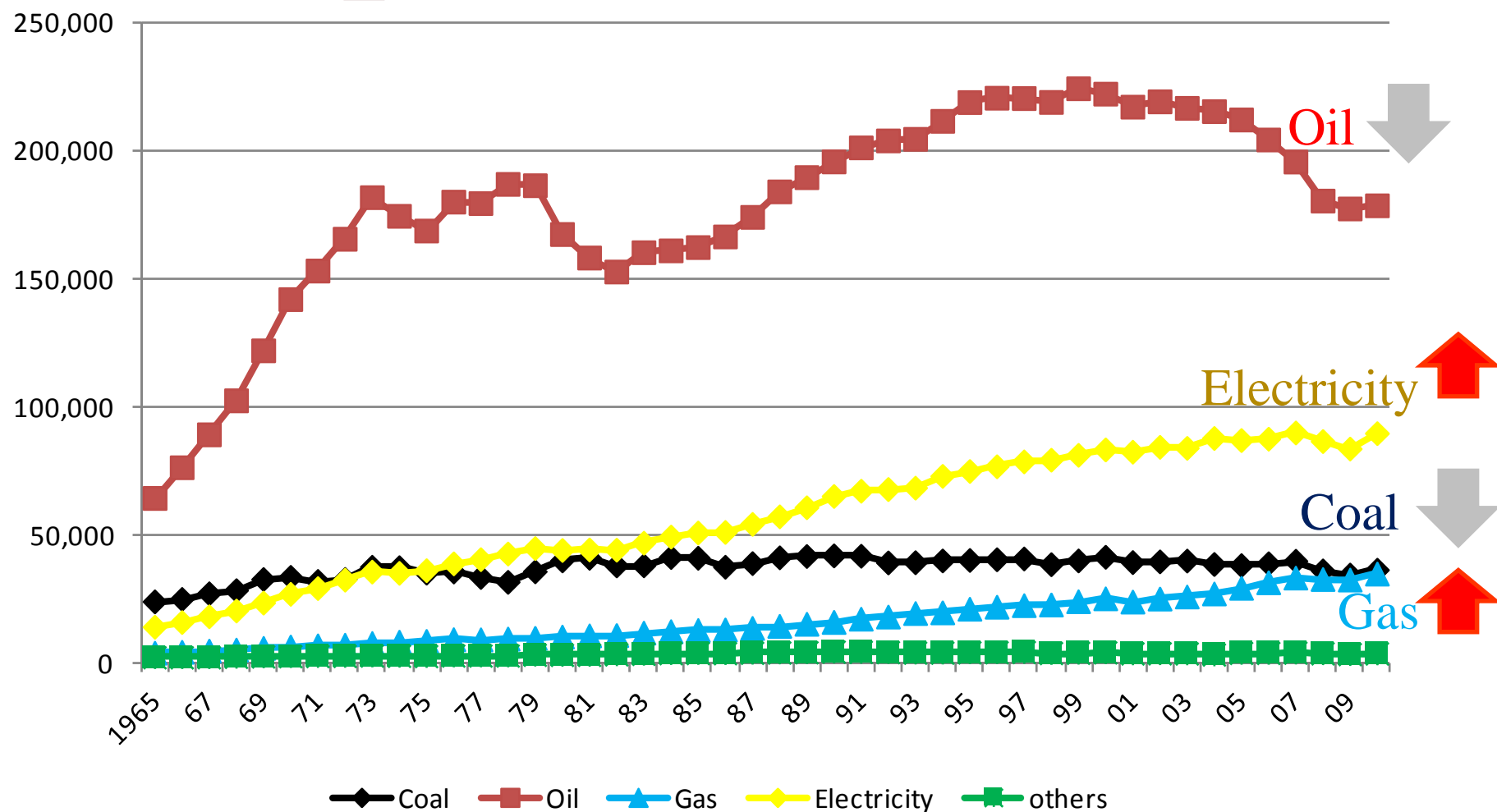
- There are no discussion about nuclear waste, and fuel cycle yet.
  - ◆ Everything about nuclear (Rokkasho, nuclear power plants under construction, etc.) is suspended or stopped by other reasons.
- It is very important to show backend situation of nuclear power, with numbers.





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## Reference: Final Demand by Sources

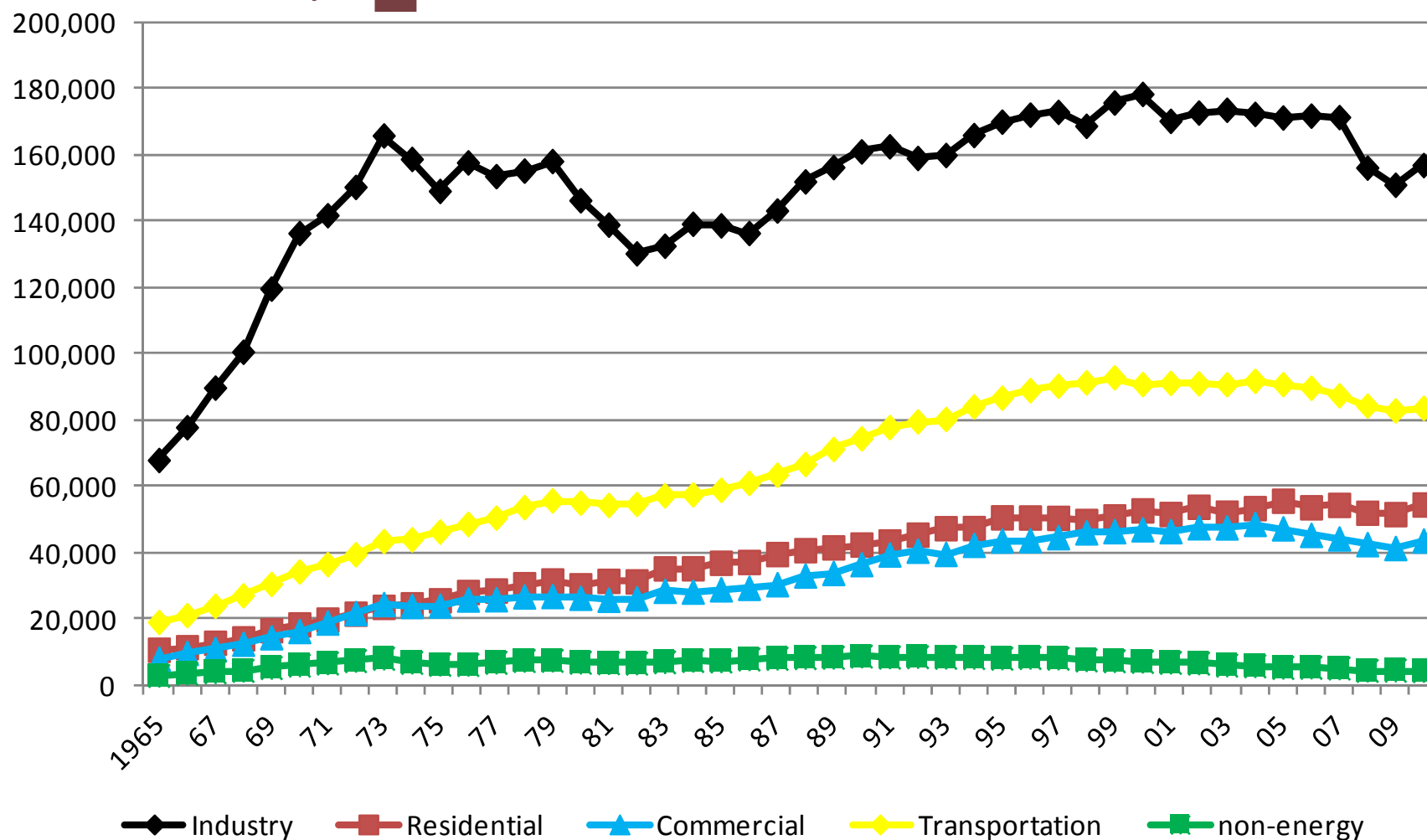


**Oil** and **Coal** is decreasing, **Electricity** and **Gas** is increasing.

Source: EDMC/IEEJ, EDMC Handbook of Energy & Economic Statistics in Japan 2012



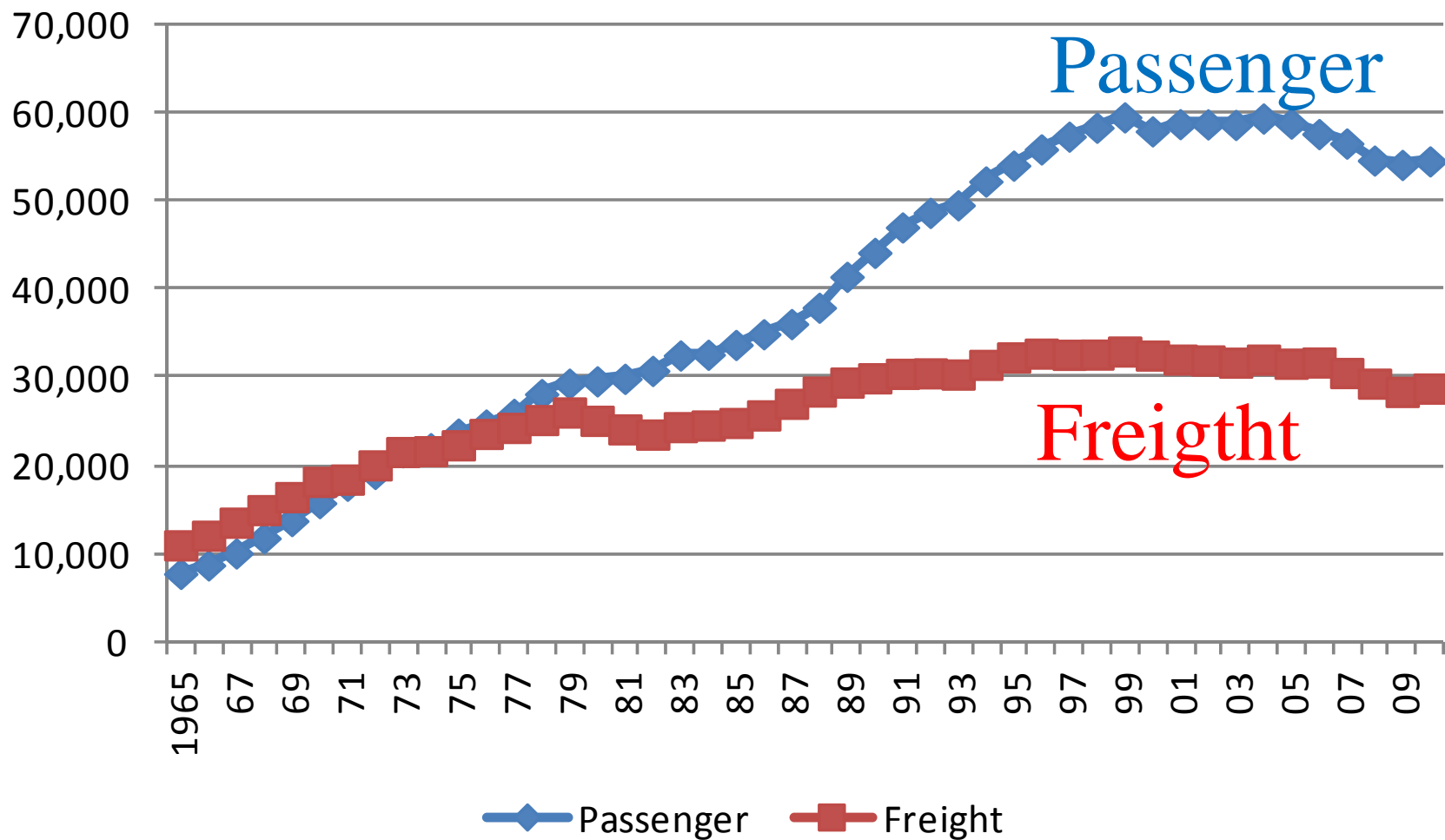
## Reference: Final Demand by Sector



Demand in industrial sector decreased after 2008.

Demand in Transportation sector started decreasing.

## Reference: Passenger and Freight



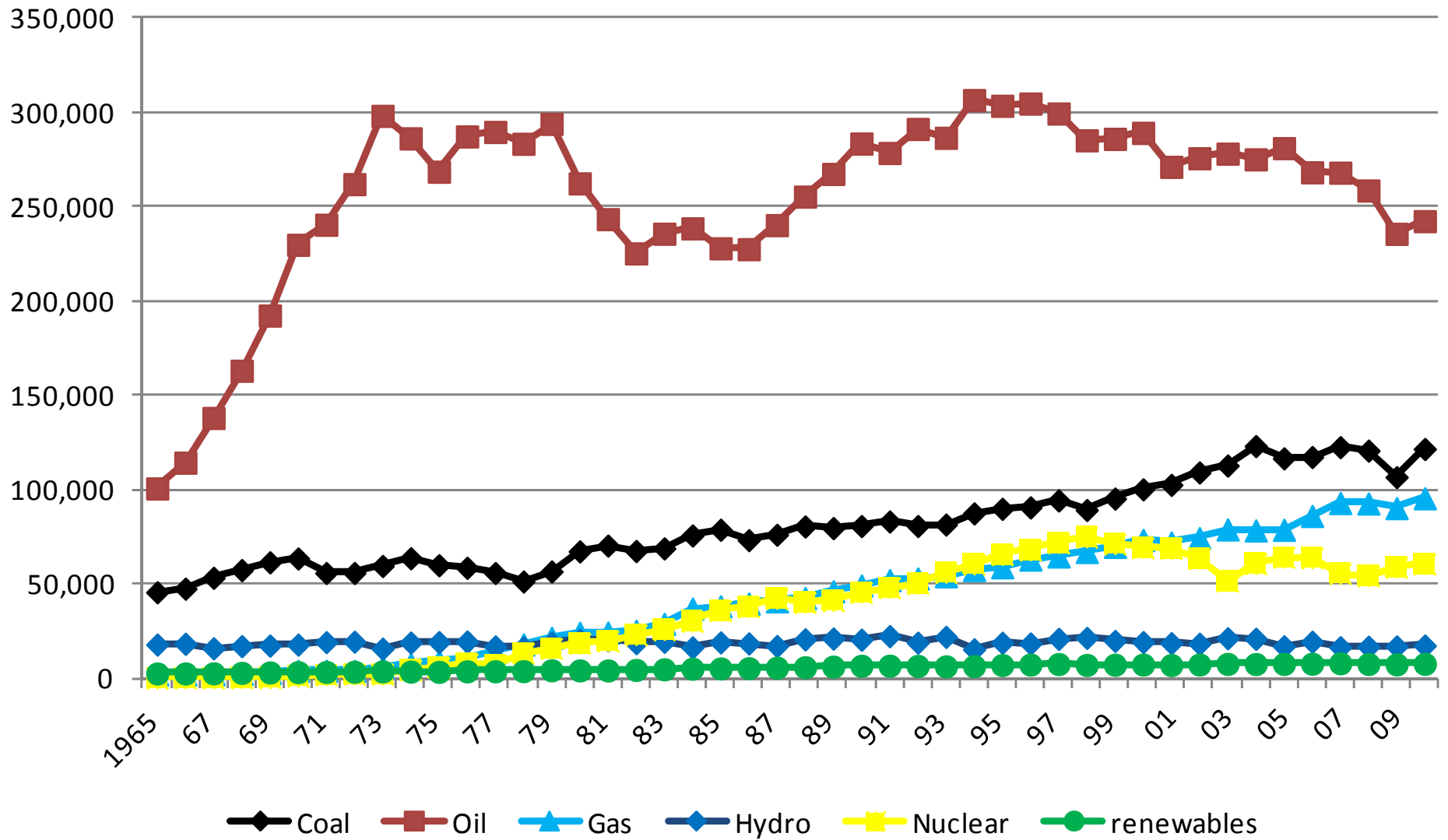
Energy demand in Freight sector is stable since 1978.

Energy demand in passenger sector stopped increasing since 1998.

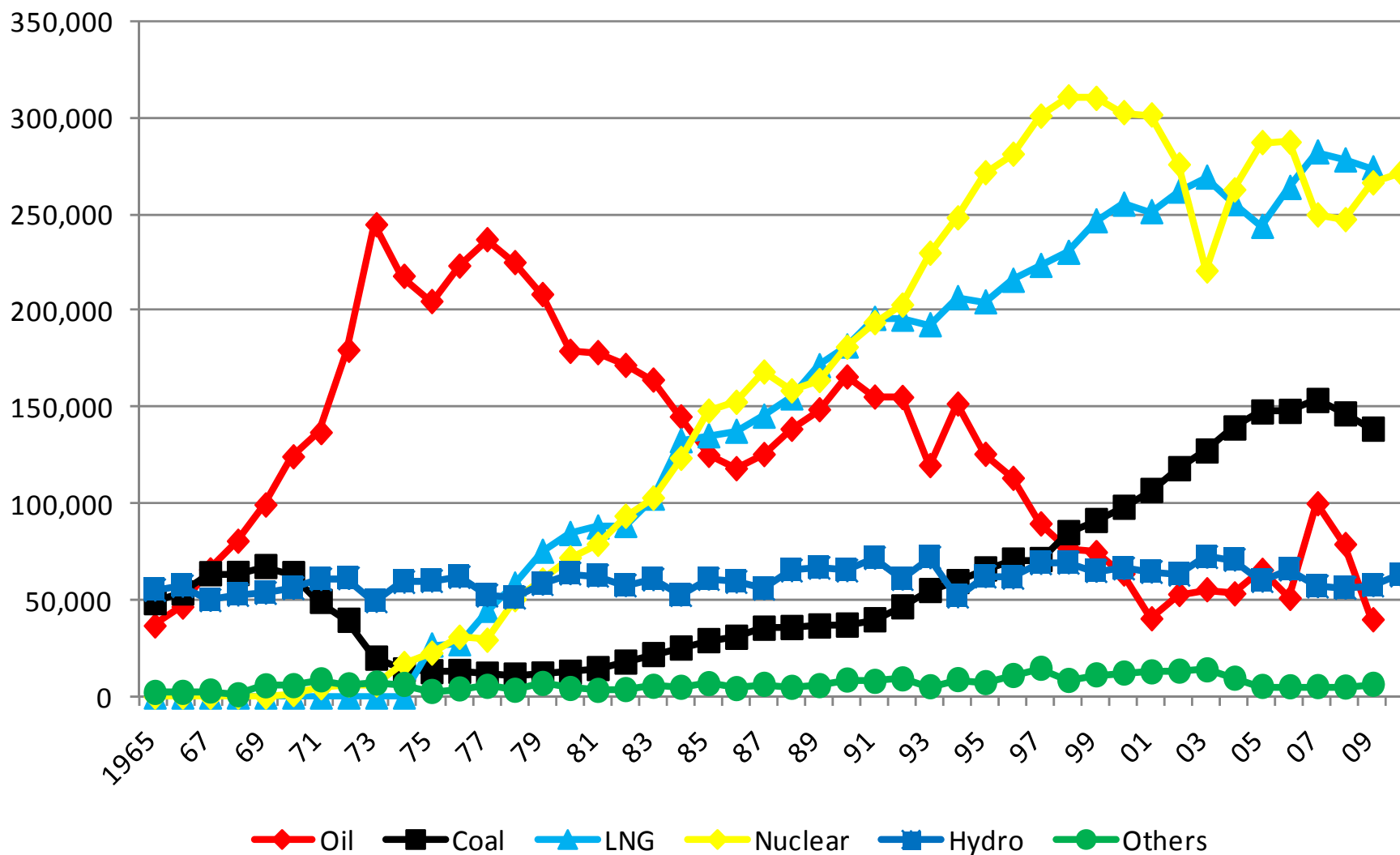


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## Reference: Primary Energy Supply



# Reference: Electricity by Source





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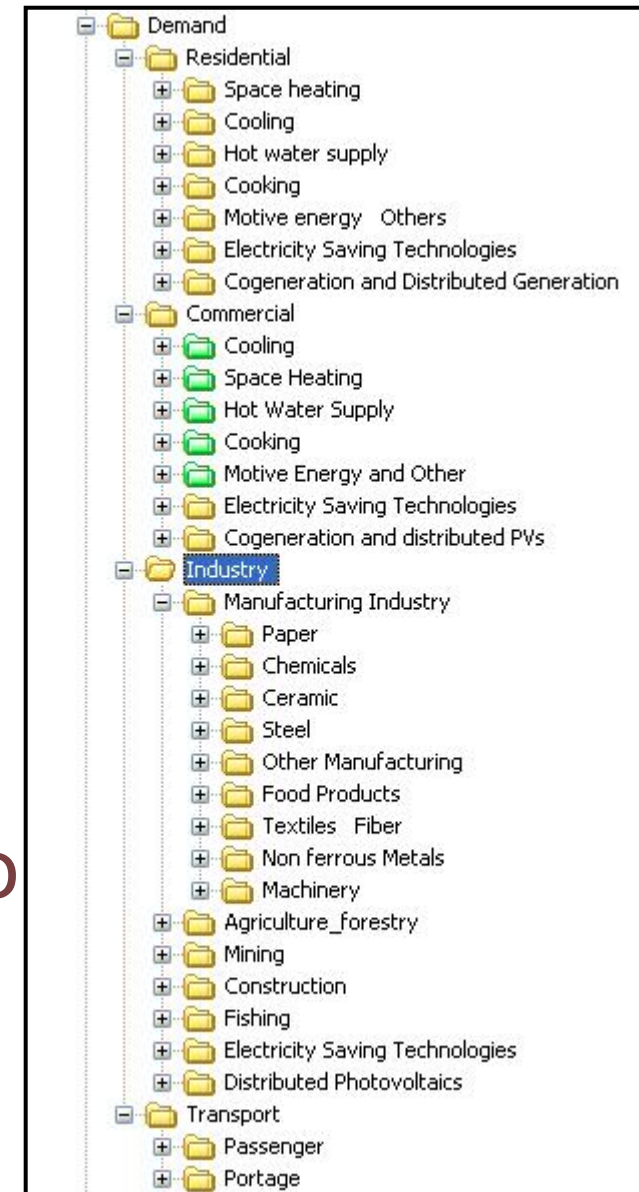
# Japan LEAP Model

# Japan LEAP Model

- Software: LEAP (the Long range Energy Alternatives Planning System)
- Calculate bottom up energy demand, and energy supply to satisfy the needs under the condition described in the model. (no optimization, but there are “rules”.)
- Base data :now updating to 2010 -->calculate to 2030

# Demand Structure

- Demand = unit energy use X activity level.
- Residential & commercial sectors are divided into 5 usages.
- Industrial sector is divided into 13 sectors.
- Transport sector is divided into passage & portage.





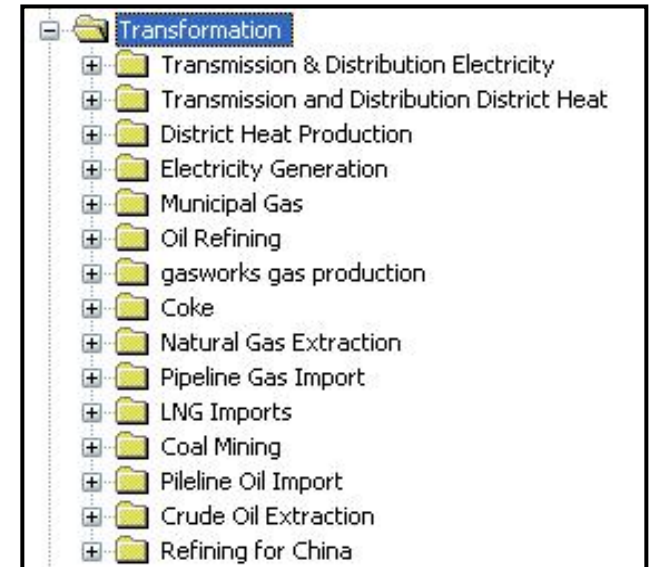
# Supply Structure

## ■ Transformation:

- ◆ Electricity generation, oil refinery, etc.

## ■ Resources:

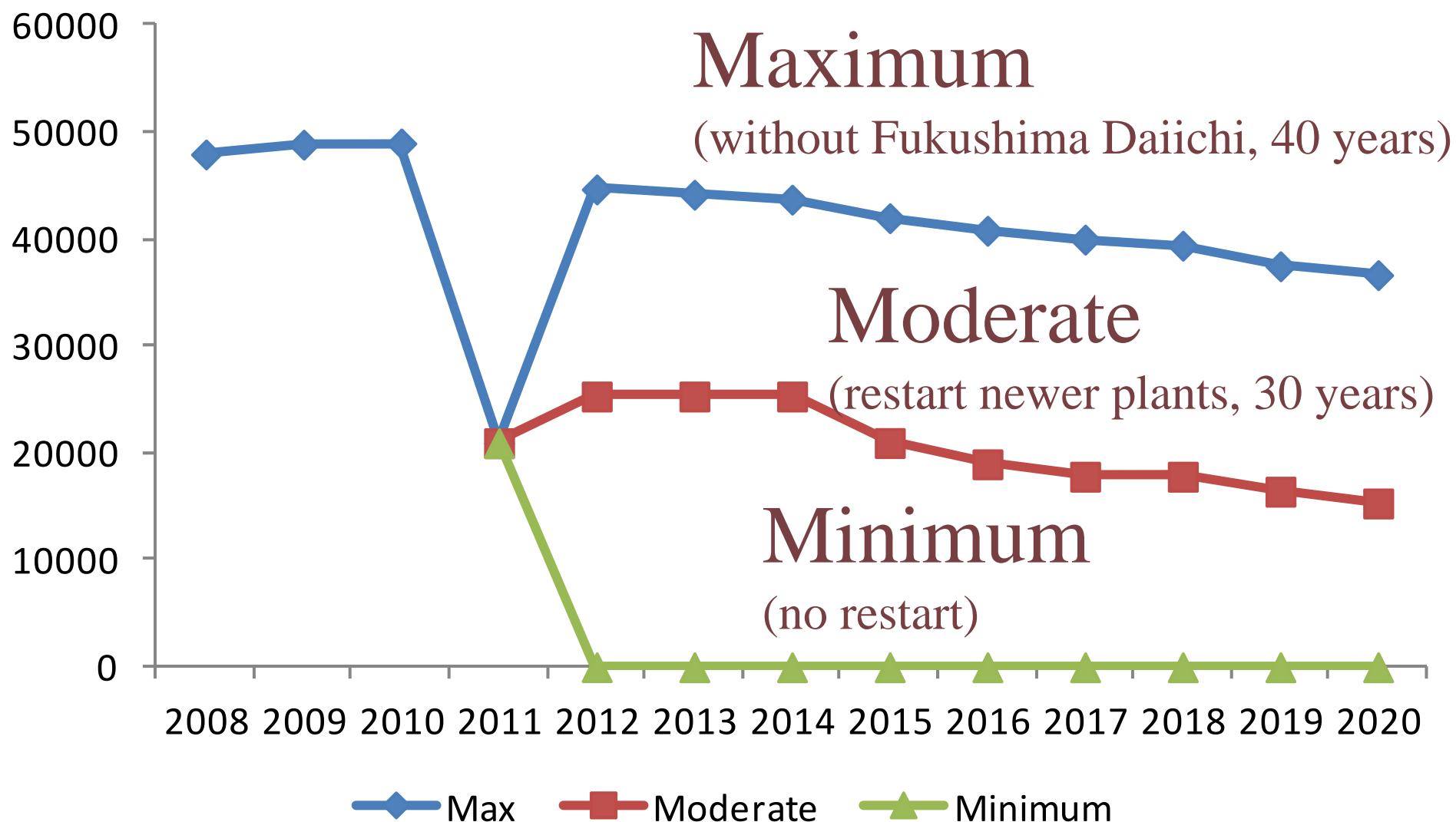
- ◆ Underground fossil fuel resources.
- ◆ Renewable annual yields.



# Scenario Structure

		Policy for Renewables and Energy Savings	
		Aggressive	Modest
Nuclear	Maximum	1	
	Modest	2	4
	“Zero”	3	5

# Nuclear Scenarios (draft)

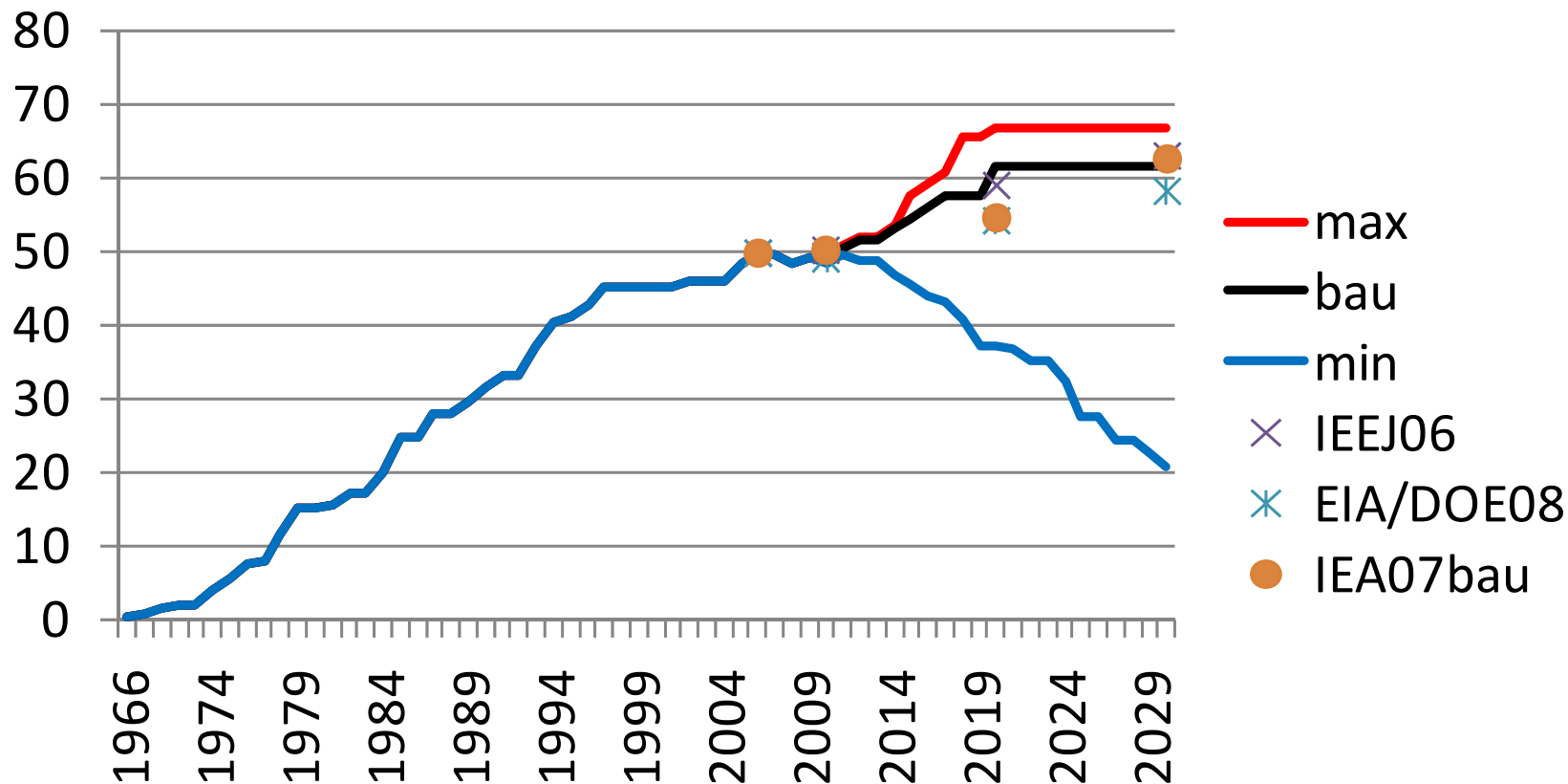


\*2011 data: average capacity of plants under operation.

\*\* Actual scenarios are to be fixed after the discussion within Japan team.

## Previous Scenarios for Nuclear

- Minimum: **+3** by 2020, 40 years operation.
- BAU: **+10** by 2020, 60 years operation.
- Maximum: **+14** by 2020, 60 years operation.
- Maximum is close to “Energy Basic Plan”.







# Overview

