

The Special Panel
At the International Disaster and Risk Conference 2017¹
Sendai, Japan, at 9:00-10:30am on 27 November 2017

**The future of nuclear energy policy
Lessons from the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant Accident**

Organizer
Prof. Akihiko Morita, Ph.D
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This panel addresses nuclear energy policy as a multi-disciplinary issue, following the symposium on sustainable energy from the view point of humanities, organized by the Center for Japanese Studies/National Taiwan University, at the 31st Sino-Japanese Modern Engineering and Technology Symposium on Dec. 2nd 2015 in Taipei/Taiwan and its outcome publication, *About-face of energy policies of Taiwan and Japan after Fukushima and nuclear cooperation*².

Inspired and encouraged by vivid democratic atmosphere at the 2015 symposium, this panel aims at creating the public sphere for open and democratic discussion on the nuclear energy policy.

Given the objective of the panel, we are expecting a wide variety of contributions from different disciplines and standpoints, keeping the grand rule that any opinion should be respected if it is presented with reasonably understandable justification.

The topics could include, but not limited to, the following points;

- 3E+S(Energy Security, Economic Efficiency, Environment, Safety) and nuclear energy policy
- Ethical perspectives on nuclear energy policy such as intergenerational justice and the role of emotion

¹ World Bosai Forum/International Disaster Risk Conference 2017 in Sendai.

<<http://www.worldbosaiforum.com/english/>>

² National Taiwan University, 2017/05

<<http://www.bunsei.co.jp/ja/hanbaidairi/books/1515-nihongaku23.html>>

- Lessons learned from the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant Accident
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Background

Faced with the melt-down of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant of Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO) triggered by earthquake and tsunami and the resulting radiation leaks in March 2011, the nuclear energy policies of Taiwan and Japan were necessarily reconsidered.

However, the decision-making process and consequence is sharply contrasted between Taiwan and Japan.

Taiwan decided to abandon nuclear power generation by 2025 through democratic process whereas Japan swung from abandonment to obscure policy due to government change in 2012, which set 20-22% as a target proportion of nuclear power generation by 2030 in the energy basic plan. Yet, in 2017, nuclear has produced 16% of overall electricity in Taiwan and 2 % in Japan.

The outline and schedule of the panel

By September 16th, abstract (less than 500 words in English) and brief biography should be submitted.

By November 5th, requested authors should submit full papers (less than 6000 words in English)

Full papers will be uploaded on the website for the public so that anyone could pre-read and comments prior to the panel to which respective author, of course, could respond.

The panel will take place at 9:00-10:30 am on Nov. 27th 2017 in Sendai/Japan. The authors could attend the panel through on-line conference system if they could not attend in person.

Accommodation and travel expenses will be borne on their own.

The panel will be live broadcast, expecting on-line interactive dialogue, and video-recorded.

Selected papers may be published by an international publisher.

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