

Appendix 1. Itinerary for the Public Acceptance (PA) Week for Nuclear Energy FY 2017

Workshop on ‘How to improve public acceptance for Nuclear Energy in referring to the experience in the respective countries’

1. Date and venue

Date: 6 February 2018

Venue: Institute of Energy Economics, Japan in Tokyo

Language: English

2. Draft timetable

08:30	Doors open and Registration
9:00–9:10	Opening Address President and CEO, IEEJ
9:10–9:230	Keynote Speech and Welcome address: Senior Energy Economist, ERIA
<p><i>Session 1: Why is nuclear power important for the country and communities? Significance of nuclear power plants (3E), Power plants versus reprocessing and disposal facilities, regulation schemes and minimizing risk to tolerable level, and economic contribution to community</i></p> <p>(Moderator: IEEJ)</p>	
9:20–9:30	Introduction: Introduce speakers by moderator
9:30–9:50	Co-founder, Mothers for Nuclear, United States
9:50–10:10	New Nuclear Coordinator, The Heart of the South West Local Enterprise Partnership, United Kingdom
10:10–10:30	Delegate, Consultative Commission on Industrial Change European Economic and Social Committee, Finland
10:30–10:50	Q&A
10:50–11:00	Coffee break
11:00–11:20	Director, Office for Regional Relations for Nuclear Facilities, Nuclear Energy Public Relations Office, Japan
11:20–11:40	Research Associate, Electricity and Fuels Division, The Energy and Resources Institute, India

11:40–12:20	Q&A and panel discussion
12:20–13:30	Lunch Break
<i>Session 2: Can we prepare for the accident safely enough? Evacuation plans and evacuation drills as neighbouring nations, emergency care, and contact system</i> (Moderator : IEEJ)	
13:30–13:40	Introduction : Introduce speakers by moderator
13:40–14:00	Researcher, Energy Research Institute Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
14:00–14:20	Co-founder, Mothers for Nuclear, United States
14:20–14:40	Executive Director, Menai Science Park Limited, United Kingdom
14:40–15:00	Chair of Eurajoki Municipal Board Eurajoki Municipality, Finland
15:00–16:00	Q&A and free discussion
16:00–16:20	Coffee break
<i>Session 3: Policy Proposals</i> (Moderator: IEEJ)	
16:20–16:50	Wrap-up of proposals, free discussion
16:50–17:00	Closing address

CEO = chief executive officer; ERIA = Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia; IEEJ = Institute of Energy Economics, Japan; Q&A = question and answer.

Work shop on ‘Live in the neighbourhood of nuclear facilities

– Public Meeting with opinion leaders from three countries and Japan’

1. Date and venue

Date: 8 February 2018

Venue: Rokkasho-mura Cultural Exchange Plaza SWANY

Language: Japanese/English (with simultaneous interpretation)

2. Draft timetable

12:00	Doors open and registration
12:30–12:40	Opening remarks: President and CEO, IEEJ
12:40–12:50	Opening address: Representative, Rokkasho Village
<p><i>Session 1: Status of region hosting or introducing a nuclear power plant and dialogue with stakeholder in each country; Why nuclear power is important for the country and communities? Can we prepare for the accident safely enough?</i></p> <p>(Moderator : IEEJ)</p>	
12:50–13:20	Co-founder, Mothers for Nuclear, United States
	New Nuclear Coordinator, The Heart of the South West Local Enterprise Partnership, United Kingdom
	Chair of Eurajoki Municipal Board Eurajoki Municipality, Finland
	Chair of Rokkasho-mura Nuclear facility invitation promotion council, Japan
<p><i>Session 2: Reaching common understanding, significance of nuclear power plants, regulation schemes and risks of nuclear power plants in operation</i></p> <p>(Moderator : IEEJ)</p>	
13:20–13:50	Co-founder, Mothers for Nuclear, United States
	Executive Director, Menai Science Park Limited, United Kingdom
	Delegate, Consultative Commission on Industrial Change European Economic and Social Committee, Finland
	Organiser, Thinking Energy Future Academy
13:50–14:10	Coffee break

<i>Session 3: Policy Proposals</i> (Moderator : IEEJ)	
14:10–14:30	Report results of workshop in Tokyo: President and CEO, IEEJ
14:30–15:30	Q&A and wrap-up of proposals
15:30–15:40	Closing address: Senior Energy Economist, ERIA

CEO = chief executive officer; ERIA = Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia; IEEJ = Institute of Energy Economics, Japan; Q&A = question and answer.

Meeting with Governor of Aomori Prefecture

1. Date and venue

Date: 9 February 2018

Venue: Aomori Prefectural Office

Language: Japanese/English (with consecutive interpretation)

2. Draft timetable

9:30–9:35	Greeting
9:35–9:45	Policy proposals reporting
9:45–10:30	Free discussion opinion exchange with official

Wrap-Up Meeting

1. Date and venue

Date: 9 February 2018

Venue: Hotel

Language: Japanese/English (with consecutive interpretation)

2. Draft timetable

16:00–16:05	Greeting
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16:05–16:35	Comments from Euro-American speakers
16:35–6:50	Comments from Energy Research Institute Network member
16:50–17:00	Wrap-up

Appendix 2. Fiscal Year 2017 Public Acceptance Week Minutes

Schedule 5–9 February 2018		
Day	Events	Venue
Monday 5 Feb	Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant technical visit	Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant
Tuesday 6 Feb	Workshop on ‘How to improve public acceptance for nuclear energy referring to the experiences in the respective countries’	Tokyo
Wednesday 7 Feb	Japan Nuclear Fuel Limited Rokkasho technical visit	Japan Nuclear Fuel Limited Rokkasho
Thursday 8 Feb	‘Live in the neighbourhood of nuclear facilities –Public meeting with opinion leaders from three countries and Japan’	Rokkasho
	Press conference	
Friday 9 Feb	Meeting with Governor of Aomori Prefecture	Aomori
9 Feb	Wrap-up meeting	Tokyo
	Press conference	

Workshop on ‘How to improve public acceptance for nuclear energy in referring to the experiences in the respective countries’

1. Date and venue

Date: 6 February 2018

Venue: Institute of Energy Economics Japan, in Tokyo

2. Outline

Session 1: Why nuclear power is important for the country and communities?

Significance of nuclear power plants(3E), Power plants versus reprocessing and disposal facilities, Regulation schemes and minimized risk to tolerable Level, and Economic contribution to community

Presentations:

1. Nuclear Technology with Moral Purpose, Mothers for Nuclear
2. The Economic Contribution of Nuclear to Communities
3. Nuclear Energy: The Pros and Cons and the Public
4. Japan’s Plant Restart and Public Communication
5. Why Nuclear Power Is Important for India and to Its Communities

Session 2: Can we prepare for the accident safely enough?

Evacuation plans and evacuation drills as neighbouring nations, Emergency care, and Contact system?

Presentations:

1. Can We Prepare for the Accident Safely Enough?
2. Mothers for Nuclear
3. Menai Science Park
4. Local Community Involvement – The Finnish Example

Live in the neighbourhood of nuclear facilities

Public meeting with opinion leaders from three countries and Japan

1. Date and venue

Date: 8 February 2018

Venue: Rokkasho-mura Cultural Exchange Plaza SWANY

2. Outline

Session 1: Status of region hosting or introducing a nuclear power plant and Dialogue with stakeholder at each country; Why nuclear power is important for the country and communities? Can we prepare for the accident safely enough?

Session 2: Reaching common understanding; significance of nuclear power plants, regulation schemes and risks of nuclear power plants in operation

Meeting with Governor in Aomori

Date: 9 February 2018

Venue: Aomori Prefectural Office

Prefecture's Efforts Regarding Nuclear Power

Wrap-Up

Date: 9 February 2018

Venue: Dai-ichi Hotel Tokyo

Findings

- Why nuclear is important

The majority of energy use around the world is fossil-fuels-based. Fossil fuel usage is projected to continue increasing especially in developing countries.

Continuous and increasing use of fossil fuels would cause air pollution and climate change, and threat to energy security in countries without natural resources

Nuclear energy provides:

- Opportunity for significant economic benefit and environmental sustainability
- Energy security in countries dependent on imported fossil fuels
- Economic benefits such as new high-level jobs, business opportunities, and human resources development

- Facts on benefits of nuclear energy

The most typical anti-nuclear arguments are:

- Nuclear is dangerous!
- Nuclear produces wastes!
- We have already alternative energies!

The facts are:

- Radiation did not impact public health as has been said.
- Nuclear is the safest and least environmentally harmful energy, which provides reliable and economic electricity in most countries.
- The risks must be recognised and managed so that they are under control.
- The real risk of nuclear is NOT using nuclear – because it would lead to increased use of fossil fuels, air pollution, and other environmental problems.

- Success factors in hosting municipalities

Municipalities with nuclear energy facilities provide economic benefits for both local residents and the municipality.

- A lot of local people get jobs and work around the site.
- Business opportunities are served to local companies.
- Employees and workers pay income taxes to municipality.

Success factors of the Finnish nuclear waste management:

- Nuclear power generators have clear responsibilities of for their waste.
- There is a long-term and stable policy on nuclear waste management.
- Safety requirements are strict.
- The safety authority is credible and independent.

Policy recommendations

- Communication methods, role of governments
 - Nuclear communications usually focus on technology.
 - To build trust, however, nuclear communications need to include integrity, competence, and benevolence.

How can we improve communication?

- Do not talk about technology using technical jargon.

- Talk about the need for nuclear energy.
- Discuss issues that people care about, e.g. health, air quality, nature, and economics.
- Include diverse stakeholder groups and focus on shared values.
- What works best is to share personal stories, to be open and honest, to admit mistakes, and to apologise when needed.

What is the role of the government?

- Keep a clear and firm commitment on projects.
- Explain the benefit of nuclear energy – economics, jobs, infrastructure, and human resources development – to the public.

- Local stakeholder involvement

To transmit key messages,

All sectors – industry, academia, government, and education – should work together with clear vision and common understanding.

- Communicate directly through a local liaison group and newsletters.
- Create strong links with local schools, colleges and university, and employment opportunities, as well as safety and security.

Develop business projects and investments by:

- promoting the opportunity to secure government and private investment;
- delivering projects and programmes that secure an ambitious economic legacy; and
- bringing together existing and developing projects, programmes, and assets to speak with one voice and present a coherent story.

Local stakeholder involvement should be led by locally employed personnel (key persons) who understand and are sensitive to local issues, culture, and attitudes.

Comments from Aomori Prefecture and Rokkasho Village

- The national government should decide on and carry out a consistent policy on nuclear use.
- Residents of Aomori Prefecture and Rokkasho village have a lot in common with communities in the neighbourhood of nuclear facilities in Europe and the United States. We should share and use the experience in the future.
- Information on economic benefits and stable energy supply are necessary in addition to explanations of safety and risks of nuclear energy.

Q&A at press conference

Q. I understand the necessity of nuclear energy, but we have 'Not in my backyard' attitude. How did you overcome the problem?

A. In Wales, there are old operating plants. Therefore there are established systems to support nuclear energy.

A. We have been continuing to explain that nuclear is one of the options when we think about air pollution and global warming.

Q. What are the preferable methods for municipalities to become involved in decision-making?

A. In Eurajoki, we chose to accept to build final disposal site in a referendum. Transparent information from the national government and utility and 40 years of stable plant operation were important determining factors.