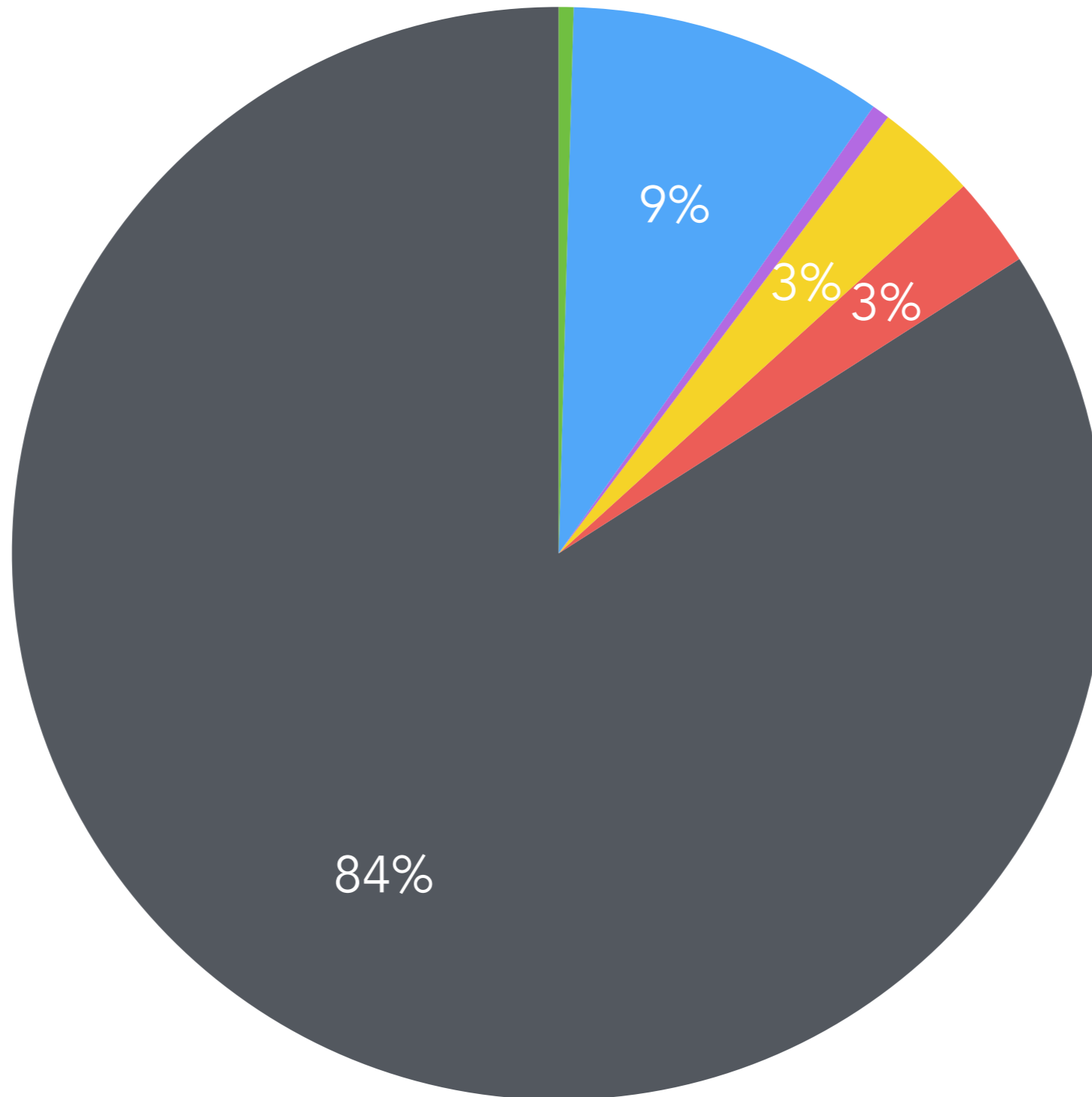


Japan

Closer Look

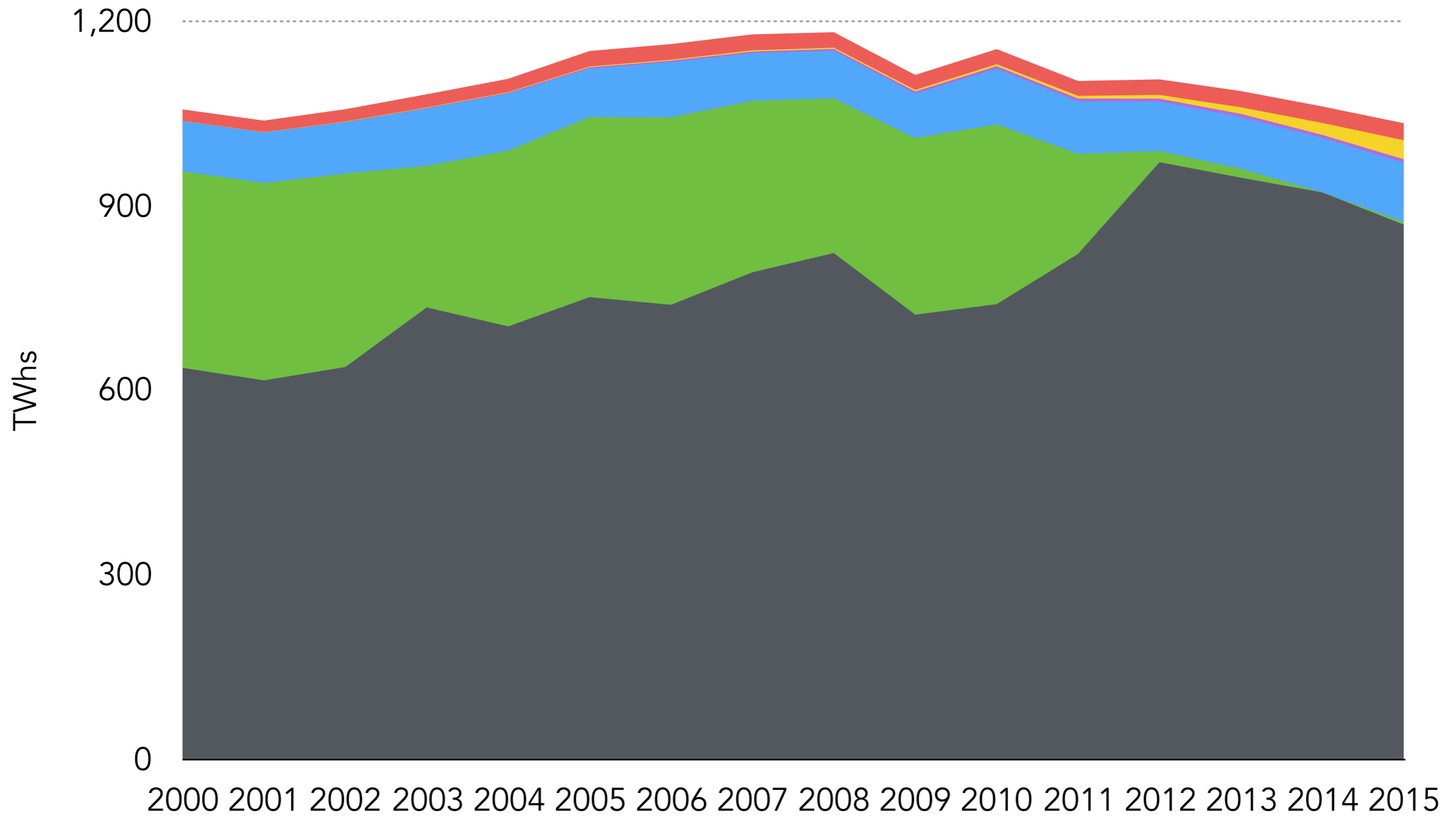


Japan's electricity mix, 2015

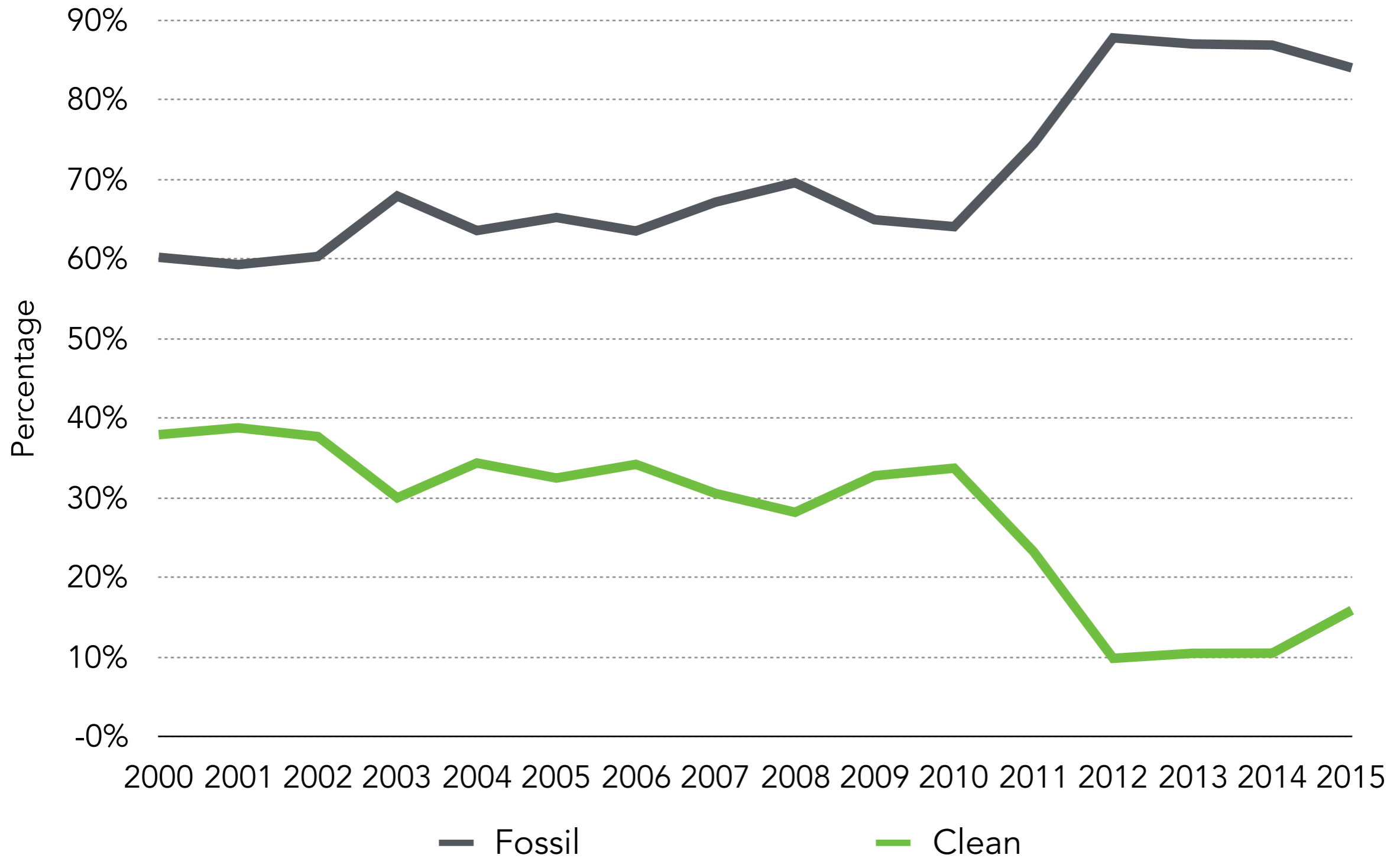


● Nuclear ● Hydro ● Wind ● Solar ● Other Renewables ● Fossil Fuels

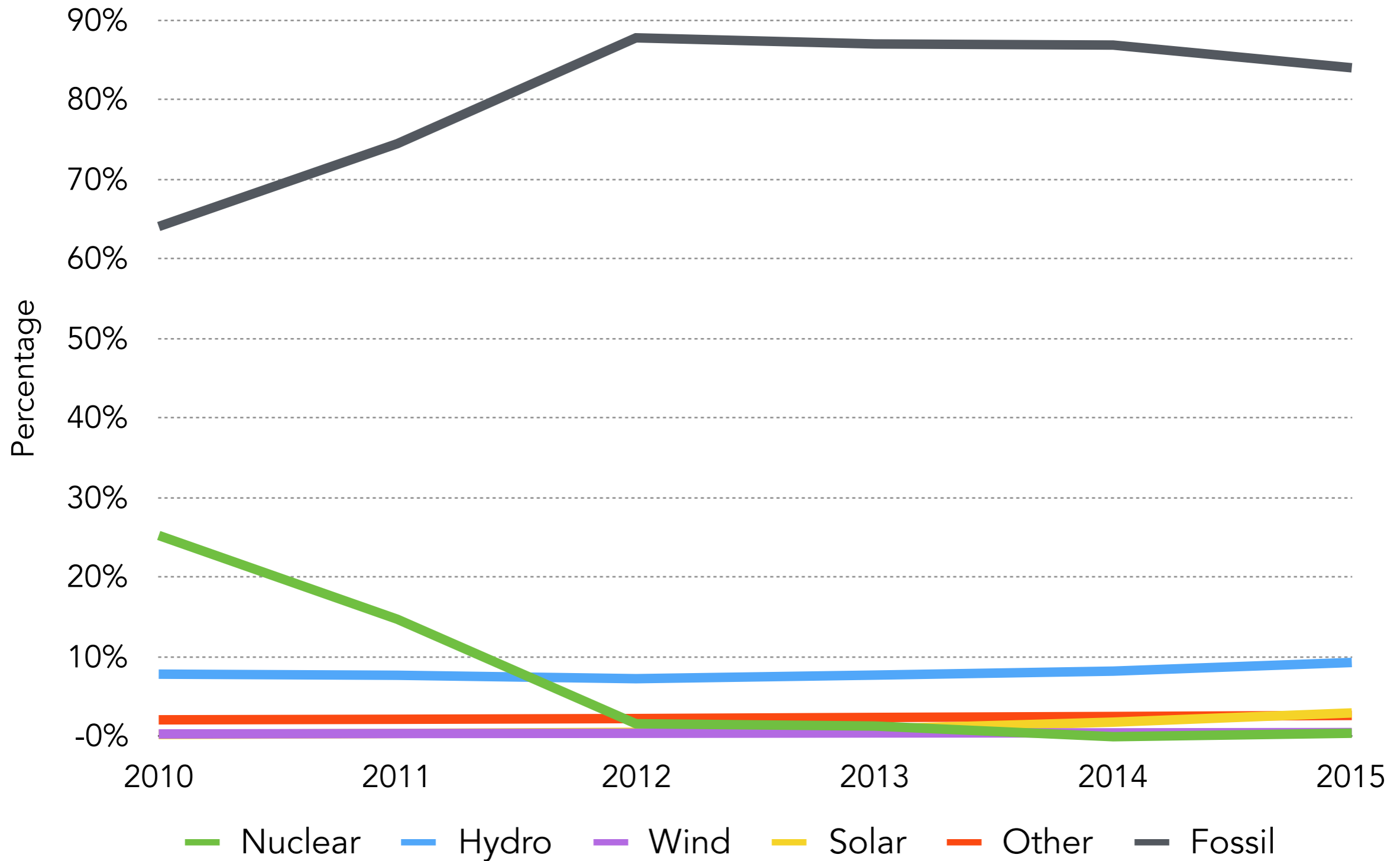
Japan electricity, 2000-2015



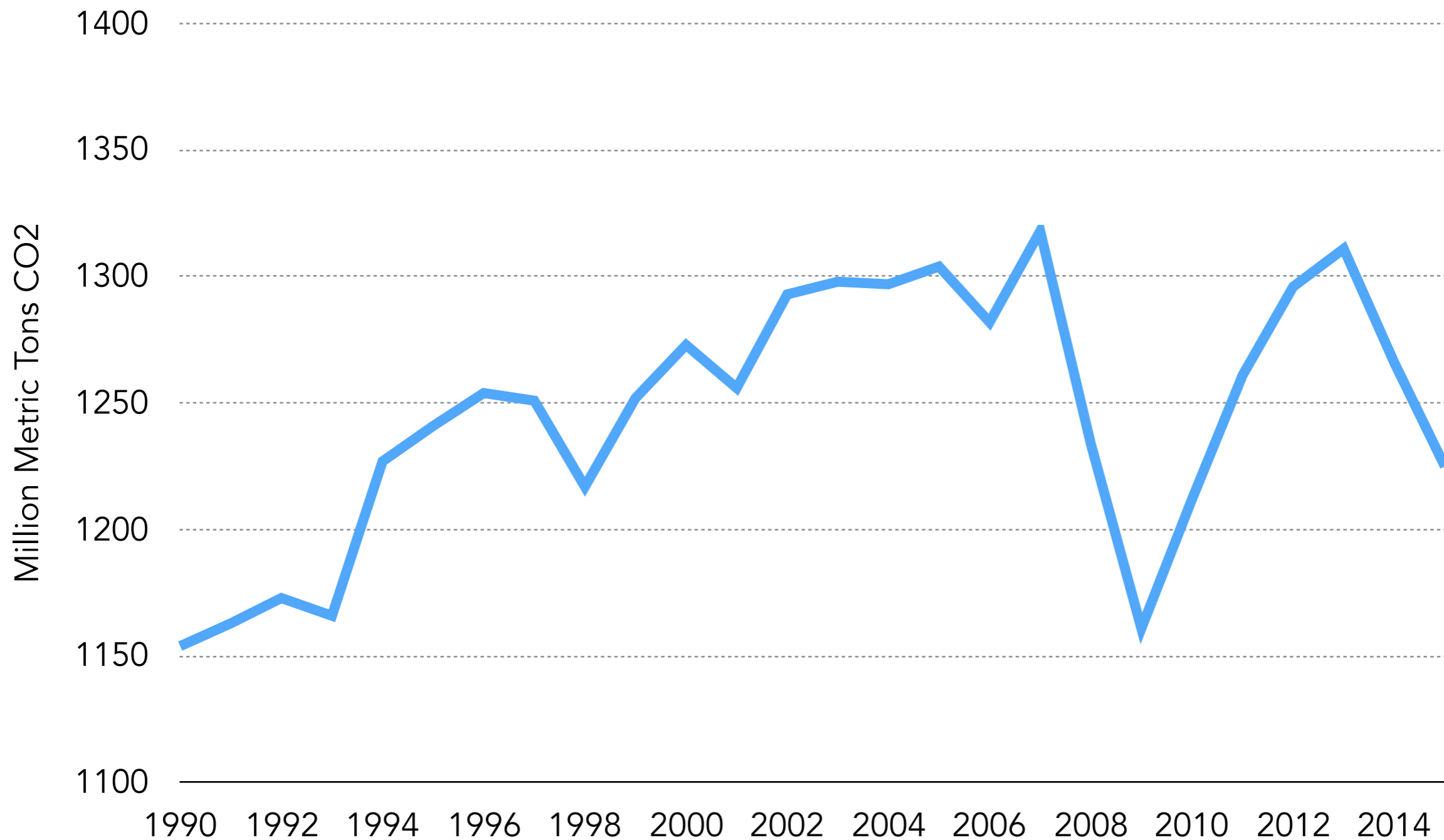
Japan's share of clean electricity, 2010-2015



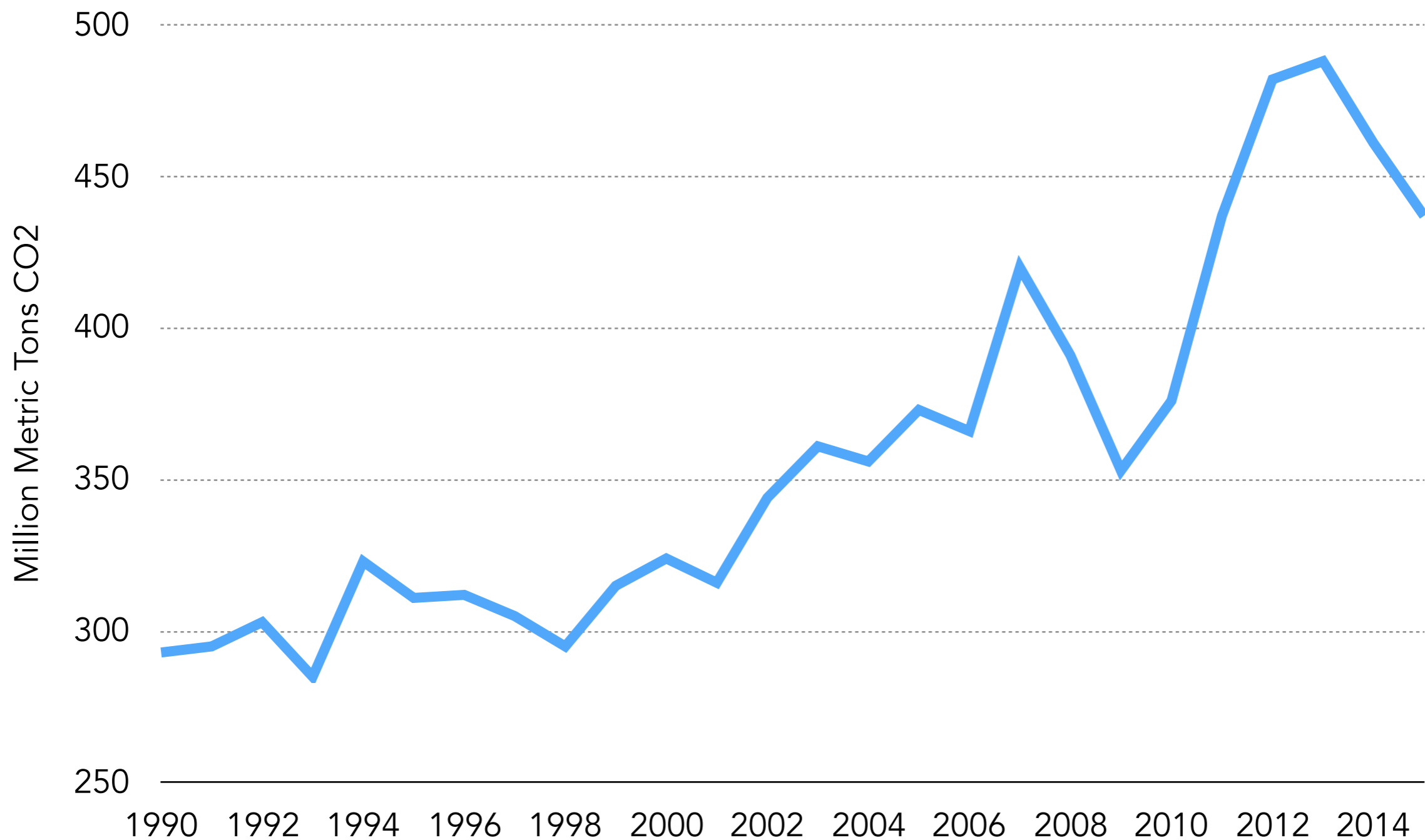
Japan's share of clean electricity, 2010-2015



Japan emissions from all sectors, 1990-2015



Japan emissions from the power sector, 1990-2015

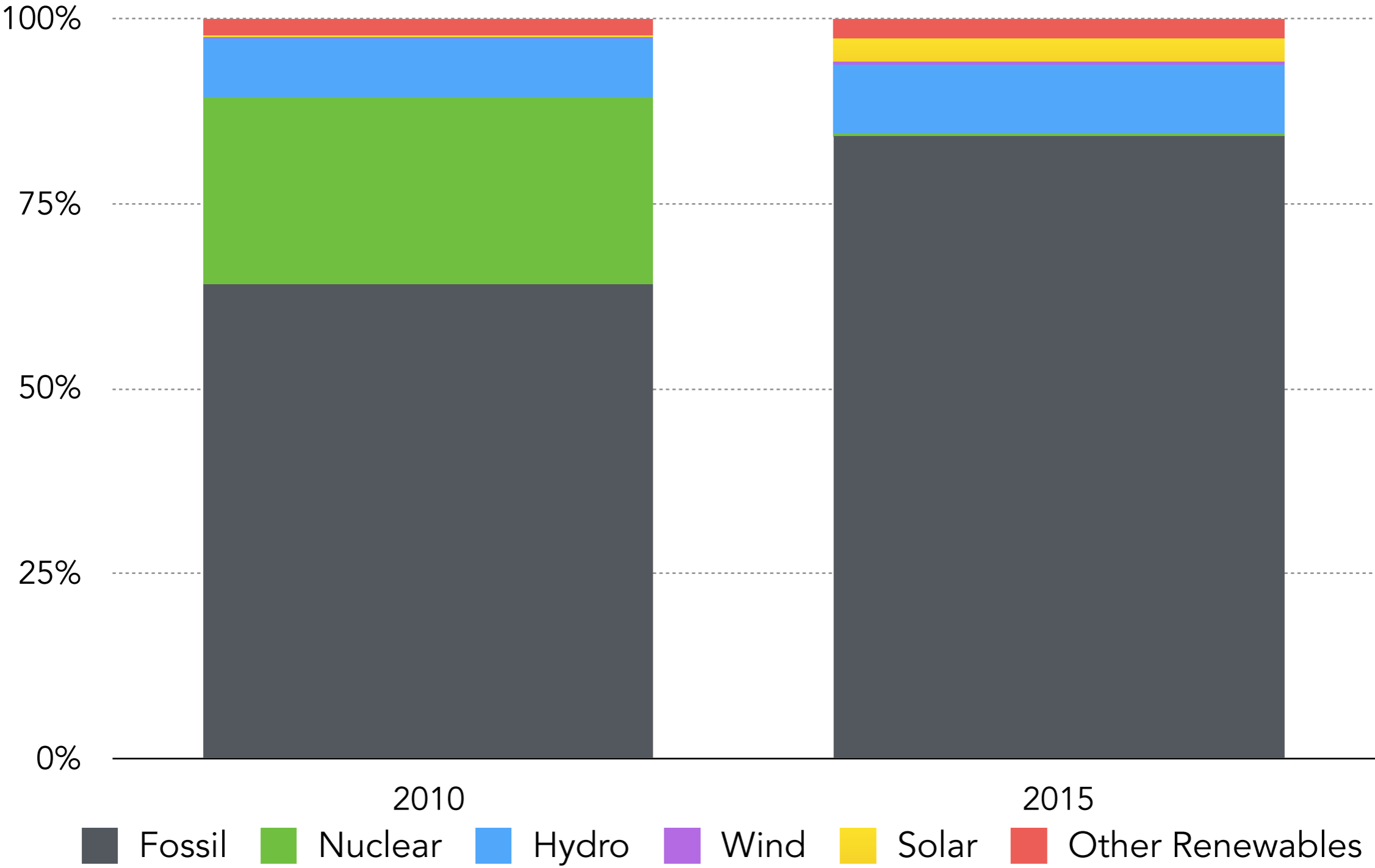


The increase in Japan's CO₂ from the power sector between 2010 to 2015 equaled the addition of nearly 18 million cars to the road.

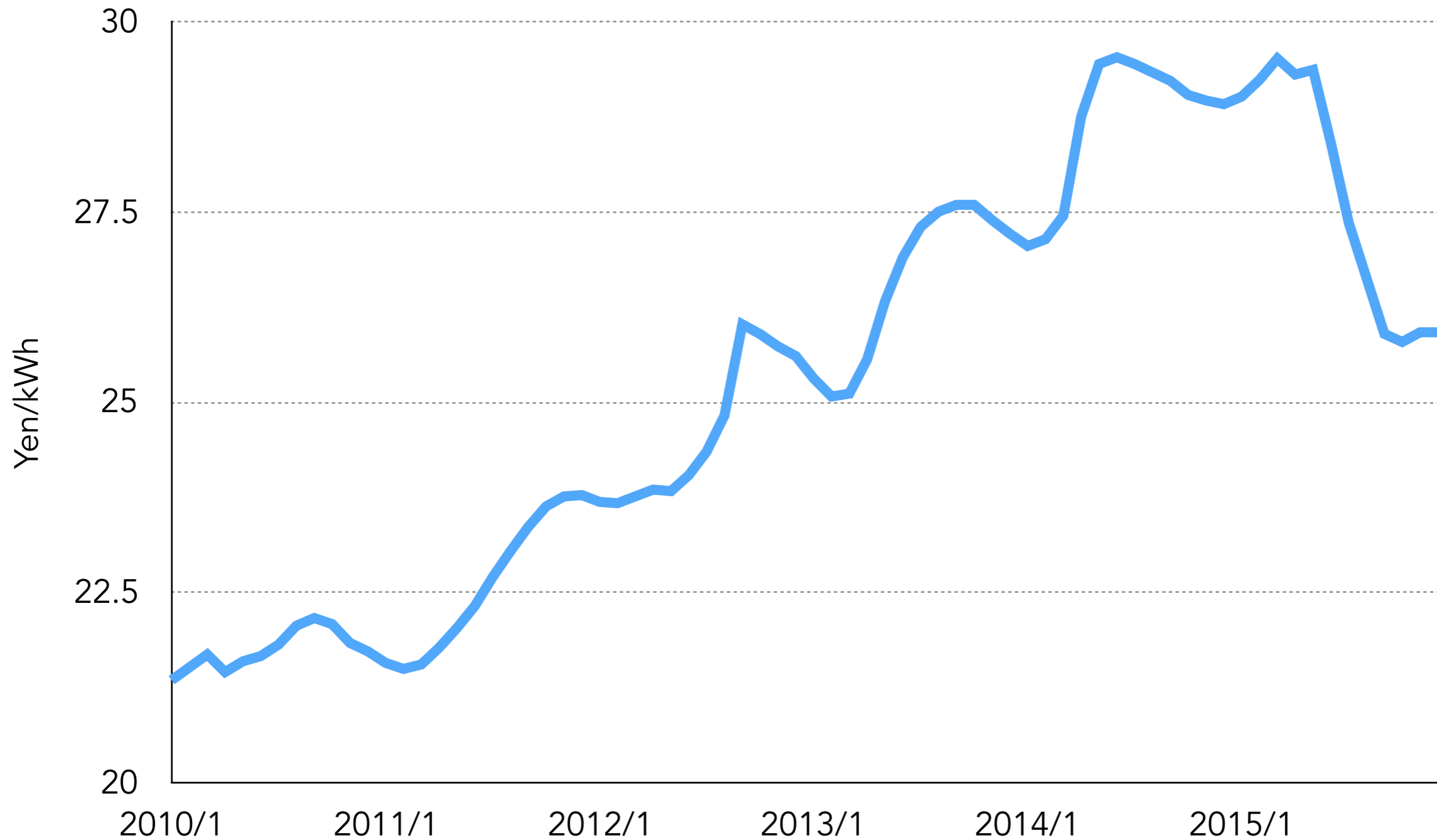


Source: Greenhouse Gas Inventory Office of Japan; U.S. EPA

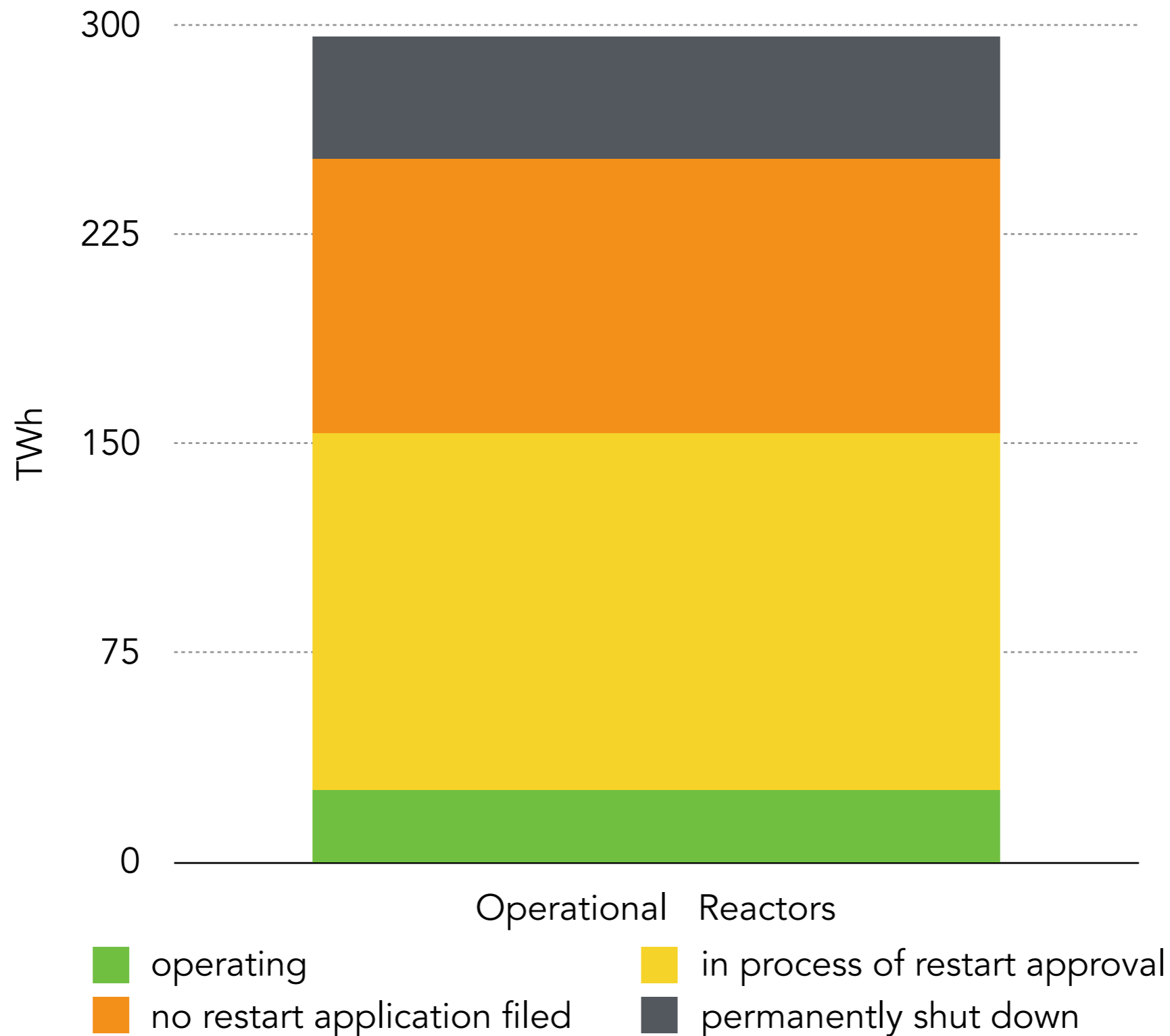
Japan's electricity distribution before and after shutting off nuclear



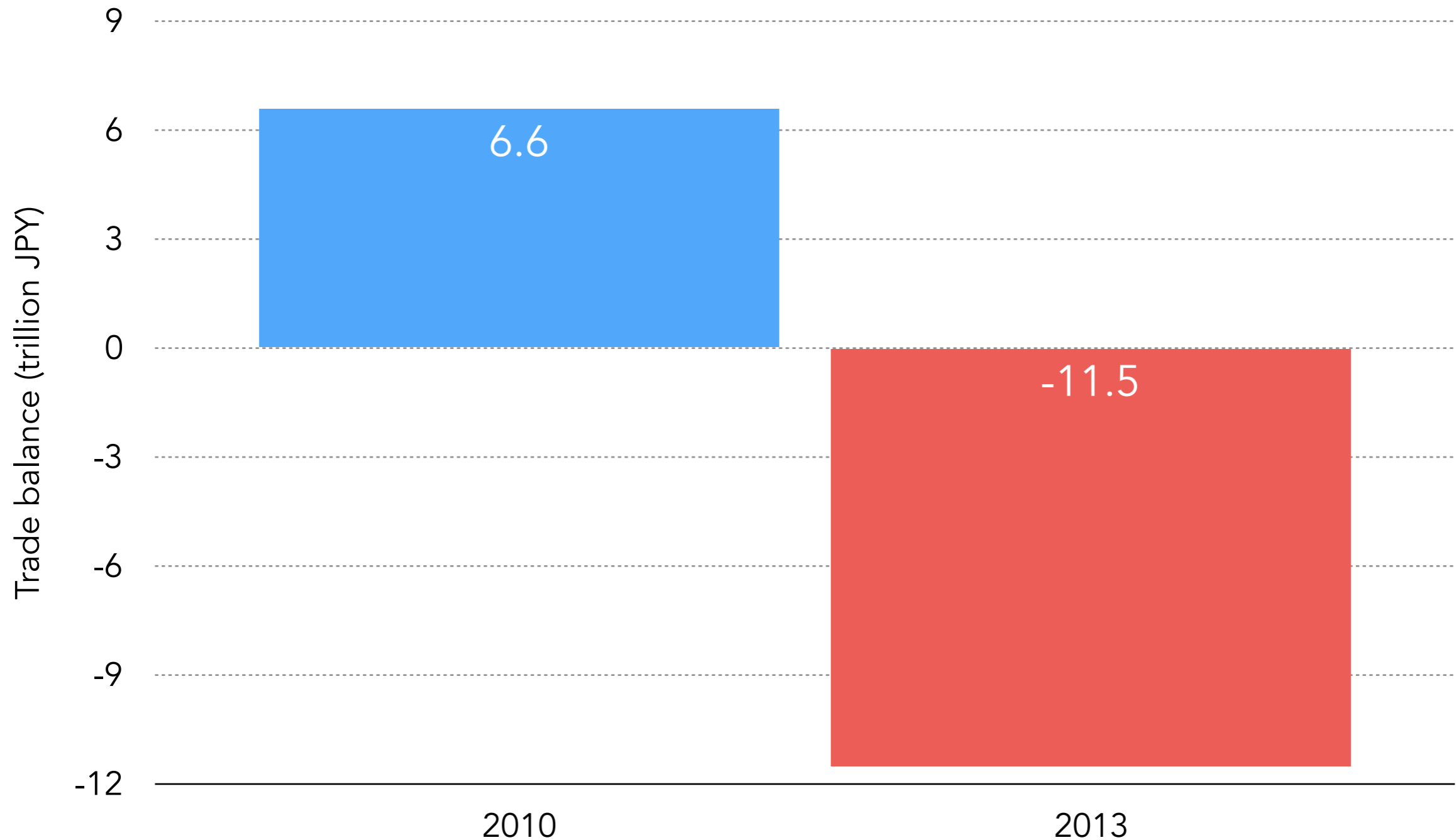
Tokyo electricity rates based on an averaged model, 2010-2015



Current status of Japan's pre-Fukushima nuclear electricity generation



Japan's trade balance went from being a surplus to a deficit from 2010 to 2013 due to increased fossil fuel imports.



Notes

- 5 reactors have been restarted:
 - Sendai 1 - August 2015
 - Sendai 2 - October 2015
 - Takahama 3 - February 2016
 - Takahama 4 - February 2016
 - Ikata 3 - August 2016
- 42 operable reactors
- 21 in process of restart approvals
 - politicians in these cities?
- Emissions
 - CO2 intensity from electricity industry is 39% higher than it was with full nuclear capability
 - 100 million tonnes CO2/year - adds 8% to countries emissions
- 3 main benefits of restarting nuclear plants
 - (supporting industry, keeping bills down, keeping japan secure)
 - restoring trade balance
 - regaining energy independence
 - reducing emissions
- Fossil fuel imports
 - ¥3.6 trillion (\$34.9 billion) per year is flowing overseas" due to increased fossil fuel imports.