

Summary of Press Conference Comments Made by Makoto Yagi, FEPC Chairman, on December 20, 2013

Thank you for taking the time to be here. This is the last press conference for 2013. Today, I would like to say a few words on the following two topics: the recently released "Opinions on the Basic Energy Plan", and a summary of 2013 from the electric power industry's perspective.

1. Opinions on the Basic Energy Plan

First, I would like to comment on the Opinions on the Basic Energy Plan. The energy policy has been discussed thoroughly from a broad perspective at the General Subcommittee and the Basic Policy Subcommittee of the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy, to fundamentally rethink the previous administration's policy of "aiming to achieve zero nuclear power by the 2030s". I would like to express my respect for Mr. Mimura, Chairman, and for each member who have worked hard for a long time.

The recently released Opinions of the Basic Policy Subcommittee on the Basic Energy Policy recognize the significance of the S+3E as the core value of the Energy Policy, and clearly state that nuclear power "will continue to be a fundamental base source of electricity" which "will be secured in necessary quantities", and further, that the nuclear fuel cycle will be "steadily promoted". It is very significant that these policies were reconfirmed.

Further, it was announced that "the government will lead the efforts for final disposal". It is important that the government, the NUMO and the FEPC all play their respective roles, based on the lessons learned from the lack of progress in site selection so far. The FEPC will step up its efforts for making progress on the final disposal of high-level radioactive wastes, while further strengthening ties with the NUMO.

We understand that the Opinions will be open for public comments before the official approval of the "Basic Energy Plan" and hope that the new Basic Energy Plan will be promoted steadily without fluctuating in the medium- to long-term as the country's key policy.

We will continue to contribute to the national energy policy, mainly by continuing to utilize nuclear power while ensuring its safety.

2. Summary of 2013 from the electric power industry's perspective

Next, I would like to look back on 2013 from the electric power industry's perspective. Please look at the [handouts](#) for reference.

In the press conference in January this year, I set our New Year's resolution as "putting our business back on track and making a fresh start this year". Unfortunately, after almost a year, we have not achieved our most critical business goal of restarting our nuclear power plants, and the situation remains very tight in terms of both business finances and ensuring the stable supply and demand of electricity. Nevertheless, we have made

steady efforts, including improving the safety measures for nuclear power plants based on the new safety regulatory requirements, and taking various measures to secure a stable supply of electricity.

Rise in Electricity Tariffs

One of the major events in 2013 was that we had to raise the electricity tariffs. Following the raise by Tokyo Electric last year, this year five power companies raised their electricity tariffs, namely Kansai, Kyushu, Hokkaido, Tohoku and Shikoku, and Chubu Electric is also applying for a raise.

As you know, the finances of the power companies remain very tight as the combined fuel costs of the ten power utilities for thermal power increased to seven trillion yen in FY 2012, double the amount spent before the earthquake disaster. It was with great reluctance that the power companies had to raise their electricity tariffs. We pledge to continue to make every effort to improve the efficiency of our businesses, and ask for the understanding of our customers.

Response to the supply and demand of electricity

Next is our response to the supply and demand of electricity. This summer, the utilization rate reached 95% for the six power companies in central and western Japan due to record heat. We deeply apologize for inconveniencing our customers by asking them to save electricity every summer and winter to deal with the unstable supply and demand of electricity since the earthquake disaster, and thank them for their cooperation. With no clear prospects for restarting our nuclear power plants, we continue to barely manage to secure a sufficient supply of electricity by fully operating our thermal power plants as we enter the winter peak demand period. We will continue to make utmost efforts on both the supply and demand sides of electricity.

Enforcement of the new regulatory safety requirements and the efforts for improving safety

Next, in July, the new regulatory safety requirements for nuclear power plants came into effect. So far, 14 plants of five power companies have applied for a compliance review. The reviews are currently ongoing. While both the regulators and the utilities are sometimes struggling to deal with the very first reviews based on the new regulatory requirements, the power companies will continue to respond to the reviews and hearings with sincerity. We hope that the Nuclear Regulation Authority will proceed efficiently with the reviews, and make a decision as soon as possible.

While fully meeting the new regulatory requirements, the power companies will continue to make voluntary efforts to further improve safety.

In November last year, the Japan Nuclear Safety Institute (JANSI) was established to firmly lead the safety activities of the entire nuclear power industry. The Institute has already conducted various activities, including investigating the safety activities and conducting peer reviews in power stations overseas. Further, JANSI regularly holds a forum where the presidents of all electric utilities gather and actively discuss various themes,

such as safety measures based on the lessons of the Fukushima Daiichi accident and how to take the lead in achieving safety. By sharing the issues and learning from each other at these gatherings, the leaders of the electric utilities are becoming even more determined to improve safety. The electric power companies will continue to work to achieve the highest level of safety in the world, by learning from the knowledge of various external organizations including JANSI.

Reforms of the electric power system

In November, the Electricity Business Act was revised in connection with the reforms of the electric power system. Currently, detailed studies are being conducted on a variety of issues. In advancing the reforms, it is important to consider how to ensure electricity supplies inexpensively in a stable manner for the future, and many issues remain to be resolved toward this end. We will continue to fully cooperate with the detailed studies for achieving an electric power system that is truly beneficial for the public.

Towards 2014

This year saw various changes concerning the electricity industry. As I mentioned at the beginning, the situation remained tight throughout 2013. We will work harder next year to win public trust, surmount the challenges that we face, and finally put our business back on track and make a fresh start. To do so, it is essential to restart as soon as possible those nuclear power plants that are proven to be safe.

Further, despite the great changes in the environment surrounding the electricity business, we will continue to make utmost efforts to serve our customers by firmly adhering to our mission to "provide electricity inexpensively in a stable manner and with high quality".

To all members of the press club for energy-related issues, and to other representatives of the mass media, I sincerely thank you for your support this year, and ask for your continued support next year.

This is all for today.

Thank you for your kind attention.

	Electric power industry	Government and society
Jan.	<p>1 Tokyo Electric Power Company (Tokyo Electric) establishes the Fukushima Revitalization Headquarters.</p> <p>3 Japan Nuclear Fuel Ltd. (JNFL) completes vitrification test at System B glass melting furnace in the Rokkasho Reprocessing Plant.</p> <p>9 Joetsu Thermal Power Station Unit 1-2 (LNG, 595 MW) starts commercial operation.</p> <p>11 Chubu Electric Power Company (Chubu Electric) signs a memorandum with Korea Gas Corporation on joint LNG purchase from Italy's Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi.</p> <p>18 The electricity demand in the area of Tohoku Electric Power Company (Tohoku Electric) reaches the highest since the Great East Japan Earthquake.</p> <p>20 Kansai Electric Power Company's (Kansai Electric) Ohi NPP Units 1-4 reach 800 TWh in total electricity output.</p> <p>23 The nine electric utilities announce strengthening the frequency conversion capacity between Tokyo and Chubu area from 1200 MW to 2100 MW by 2020.</p> <p>23 Nuclear Emergency Support Organization is established within the Tsuruga Training Center of Japan Atomic Power Company (Tsuruga City, Fukui Prefecture).</p> <p>30 FEPC Chairman and the electric utility presidents have a meeting with METI Minister Motegi.</p>	<p>11 US DOE announces the "Strategy for the Management and Disposal of Used Nuclear Fuel and High-Level Radioactive Waste", setting out plans to select a final repository site by 2026 and commence operation by 2048.</p> <p>16 A deadly hostage incident of engineers, including Japanese nationals, by Islamic militants occurs in a natural gas refinery in Algeria.</p> <p>17 METI Minister Motegi tells Mayor Mimura of Aomori Prefecture that "the nuclear fuel cycle will surmount various difficulties and continue under the national policy".</p> <p>17 The Keidanren releases the "Action Plan for Achieving a Low-Carbon Society".</p> <p>24 The Ministry of Finance announces that FY 2012 saw the greatest trade deficit since 1979.</p> <p>25 At a meeting of the Headquarters for Japan's Economic Revitalization, Prime Minister Abe orders METI Minister Motegi to review the energy and environmental strategies of the former DPJ government from scratch. The PM also orders Environment Minister Ishihara to comprehensively review the GHG reduction target of 25% from 1990 levels.</p>
Feb.	<p>1 Group 2, Unit 1 (LNG, 500 MW) of Tokyo Electric's Kawasaki Thermal Power Station starts commercial operation.</p> <p>6 Kansai Electric announces signing of a memorandum with Mitsui for purchasing light American LNG.</p> <p>8 FEPC submits an opinion statement concerning the draft report of the Expert Committee on Electric Power Reforms.</p> <p>14 Tohoku Electric applies for revision (raise) of its electricity tariffs for the first time in 33 years.</p> <p>15 Chubu Electric commences operation of 300 MW power interchange capacity of the Higashi Shimizu Frequency Converter.</p> <p>20 Shikoku Electric Power Company applies for revision (raise) of its electricity tariffs for the first time in 33 years.</p> <p>27 28 canisters of vitrified waste, ordered for reprocessing in the UK by Kansai, Chubu and Chugoku Electric, arrive in Rokkasho village.</p> <p>28 FEPC submits a public comment on the draft outline of the new regulatory requirements of the NRA.</p>	<p>6 The Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA) presents a draft outline of the new regulatory requirements.</p> <p>8 A draft report of revisions to the electricity business system is approved by the Expert Committee on Electric Power Reforms.</p> <p>8 The government Nuclear Disaster Response Headquarters establishes the Council for the Decommissioning of Tokyo Electric's Fukushima Daiichi NPP Units 1 to 4.</p> <p>22 Kobe Steel announces plans to build a gas turbine combined cycle power plant (1400 MW) in Moka City, Tochigi Prefecture.</p> <p>25 Park Geun Hye takes office as the President of South Korea.</p> <p>28 Prime Minister Abe delivers the first policy address at the Lower and Upper House plenary sessions, and states that he will "build a responsible energy policy to achieve a stable supply of energy and reduce energy costs".</p>
Mar.	<p>1 Osaka Coolgen, co-funded by Chugoku Electric and J Power, starts construction of an IGCC demonstration power plant (166 MW).</p> <p>12 Okinawa Electric announces a change in leadership. Mitsuru Omine takes office as the new president, and Den'ichiro Ishimine as the new chairman.</p> <p>15 FEPC releases the results of supply and demand during the winter, which was the lowest in the past ten years.</p> <p>26 FEPC and JNFL report the situation of the Rokkasho Reprocessing Plant and utilization of plutonium to the Japan Atomic Energy Commission (JAEC).</p> <p>27 Hokkaido Electric announces the start of detailed studies for raising electricity tariffs.</p> <p>27 Kyushu Electric announces the increase of the installed capacity estimate of solar and wind power in FY 2020 from 3000 MW to 7000 MW.</p> <p>28 Tohoku Electric announces abandonment of the construction plan of the Namie Odaka NPP.</p> <p>29 Tohoku Electric's Haramachi Thermal Power Plant Unit 2 (coal, 1000 MW) restarts commercial operation after being hit by the Great East Japan Earthquake.</p> <p>29 Tokyo Electric summarizes the Fukushima Daiichi accident, and formulates the "Nuclear Safety Reform Plan".</p>	<p>5 The Expert Committee on Reviewing Electricity Tariffs hold its first meeting to review the revision of electricity tariffs of Tohoku and Shikoku Electric.</p> <p>12 The Ministry of Economy, Technology and Industry (METI) announces successful retrieval of natural gas from methane hydrate obtained 330 meters under the seabed 1,000 meters under the sea off the coast of Atsumi Peninsula, Aichi Prefecture.</p> <p>14 Xi Jinping is elected as the President of the People's Republic of China at the National People's Congress.</p> <p>15 The General Committee of the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy holds its first meeting for revising the Basic Energy Plan.</p> <p>15 Prime Minister Abe announces participating in the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations.</p> <p>22 The Electricity Supply and Demand Verification Subcommittee holds its first meeting to review the supply and demand of electricity during the summer.</p> <p>29 The Industrial Structure Council and the Central Environmental Council hold a joint meeting to discuss global warming and other countermeasures.</p> <p>29 The government-requested winter electricity-saving period ends.</p>
Apr.	<p>1 Kansai and Kyushu Electric raise the electricity tariffs of the liberalized segment (Kansai: average 17.26%, Kyushu: average 11.94%).</p> <p>1 Kansai Electric signs a memorandum with Sumitomo Corporation for purchasing American LNG.</p> <p>1 Tokyo Electric launches in-house company system consisting of the Fuel & Power Company, the Power Grid Company and the Customer Service Company.</p> <p>4 Chugoku Electric starts constructing a seismic isolation building at the Shimane NPP.</p> <p>7 Tokyo Electric sets up the "Emergency Response Center for Improving the Reliability of Fukushima Daiichi".</p> <p>9 Nine electric utilities excluding Okinawa Electric report to METI their outlook for the supply and demand of electricity for the summer.</p> <p>12 FEPC announces that the total electricity generated and purchased for FY 2012 (bulletin) dropped by 1.5% from the previous fiscal year, falling for two consecutive years following 2011 when the Great East Japan Earthquake occurred.</p> <p>18 Kansai Electric submits a report to the NRA vowing to take necessary measures for Ohi NPP Units 3 and 4 by the end of June to comply with the new regulatory requirements (additional reports submitted on May 16 and June 5 on the assessment of volcano).</p> <p>19 The FEPC announces that the electricity demand for FY 2012 (bulletin) dropped by 1.0% from the previous fiscal year, falling for two consecutive years following 2011 when the Great East Japan Earthquake occurred.</p> <p>24 Hokkaido Electric Power Company applies for revision (raise) of its electricity tariffs for the first time in 32 years.</p> <p>26 Tohoku Electric's Haramachi Thermal Power Plant Unit 1 (coal, 1000 MW) restarts commercial operation the last earthquake-hit thermal power plant to be restarted.</p> <p>30 J-Power announces a change in leadership. Yasuo Maeda takes office as the new chairman.</p>	<p>2 The policy for reforms of the electric power system reform is approved by the Cabinet and a bill is submitted.</p> <p>9 IAEA publishes a final report on the investigation of Tohoku Electric's Onagawa NPP (July to August, 2012).</p> <p>10 The NRA releases the relevant regulations and internal rules of the new regulatory requirements in draft form.</p> <p>12 The Environment Ministry announces that GHG emissions for FY 2011 were 1380 million tonnes, up 4.0% from the previous fiscal year.</p> <p>19 The NRA holds its first meeting for evaluating the situation of Kansai Electric's Ohi NPP Units 3 and 4 based on the new regulatory requirements.</p> <p>23 The Electricity Supply and Demand Verification Subcommittee finalizes the outlook for the supply and demand of electricity for the summer.</p> <p>25 The Expert Committee on Reviewing Electricity Tariffs holds its first meeting to review the revision of electricity tariffs of Hokkaido Electric.</p> <p>26 The government holds a meeting on the supply and demand of electricity, and decides the supply-demand measures for the summer.</p> <p>26 METI and the Environment Ministry announce the handling of carbon dioxide in assessing the impact of thermal power station construction and expansion on the environment (environmental assessment).</p>

	Electric power industry	Government and society
May	<p>1 Kansai and Kyushu Electric raise the electricity tariffs (Kansai: average 9.75%, Kyushu: average 6.23%).</p> <p>10 FEPC submits to the Nuclear Regulation Authority a public comment on the new regulatory requirements.</p> <p>10 Chugoku Electric commences construction of a filtered ventilation system for Shimane NPP Units 2 and 3.</p> <p>13 JNFL, Tohoku Electric, Recyclable Fuel Storage Company (RFSCO) and Tokyo Electric announce plans to conduct maritime acoustic exploration near Mutsu Bay to investigate the tectonic structure of the Shimokita Peninsula.</p> <p>17 FEPC announces that the percentage of thermal power in the generation mix has reached 88.3% for FY2012 (the highest since the statistics officially began).</p> <p>21 Tohoku Electric wins the WANO Nuclear Excellence Award for outstanding contribution to nuclear power.</p> <p>22 Hokuriku Electric Power Company (Hokuriku Electric) announces the size and layout of the major facilities concerning replacing its Toyama Shinko Thermal Power Plant with an LNG combined cycle plant (LNG, 424.7 MW).</p> <p>23 Okinawa Electric's Yoshinoura Thermal Power Station (LNG, 251 MW) starts commercial operation.</p> <p>26 JNFL completes vitrification test at System A glass melting furnace in the Rokkasho Reprocessing Plant.</p> <p>29 Construction of the main tidal embankment of Tohoku Electric's Higashidori NPP is completed.</p> <p>29 Tohoku Electric starts work on raising the height of the tidal embankment of the Onagawa NPP.</p> <p>29 Tohoku Electric commences construction of a filtered containment vessel ventilation system for the Higashidori NPP.</p>	<p>15 Japan Nuclear Safety Institute (JANSI) conducts a peer review at Tohoku Electric's Higashidori NPP (till May 29).</p> <p>17 Atsuyuki Suzuki steps down as the board chairman of the Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA).</p> <p>17 The Freeport LNG project participated in by Chubu Electric and Osaka Gas receives a non-FTA (Free Trade Agreement) export license from the US DOE.</p> <p>20 Biennial General Meeting of the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO) is held in Moscow, Russia (till May 21).</p> <p>22 The NRA approves an expert meeting report that determines the fracture zone under Japan Atomic Power Company's (JAPC) Tsuruga NPP Unit 2 as an active fault.</p> <p>23 Radioactive substance leaks out of the facilities at the Japan Proton Accelerator Research Complex (J-PARC) of the JAEA.</p> <p>28 Radioactive Waste Subcommittee of the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy holds its first meeting to start reviewing the measures for the final disposal of high-level radioactive waste.</p> <p>29 The NRA warns the JAEA over lax security and management of the Monju FBR, and requires it to take security measures and to modify the security regulations.</p> <p>31 The Cabinet approves the appointment of Shojiro Matsuura as the new JAEA chairman (as of June 3).</p>
Jun.	<p>4 FEPC Chairman attends the Lower House Economy, Trade and Industry Committee to deliver an opinion on the reforms of the electric power system.</p> <p>6 Hokuriku Electric submits an interim report to the NRA on the additional investigation on a seam in the Shika NPP premises.</p> <p>7 JNFL signs a memorandum with France's AREVA on the improvement of safety of nuclear fuel cycle facilities.</p> <p>10 Tohoku Electric starts constructing a seismic isolation building at the Higashidori NPP.</p> <p>14 Chubu Electric commences excavation work for a filtered ventilation room for Unit 4 of the Hamaoka NPP.</p> <p>17 Hokuriku Electric commences construction of a filtered containment vessel ventilation system for the Shika NPP.</p> <p>18 JAPC commences construction of a filtered ventilation system for the Tokai Daini NPP.</p> <p>20 FEPC Chairman attends the Upper House Economy, Trade and Industry Committee as a witness to deliver an opinion on the reforms of the electric power system.</p> <p>20 Construction of the tidal embankment for Tokyo Electric's Kashiwazaki Kariwa Nuclear Power Station is completed.</p> <p>24 Tohoku Electric commences installation of the filtered containment vessel ventilation system for Tohoku Electric's Onagawa Units 2</p> <p>26 Hokkaido Electric's Tomato Atsuma Power Station Unit 4 (coal, 700 MW) shuts down. Hokkaido receives maximum 240 MW of electricity from Tohoku Electric.</p> <p>27 Kansai Electric carries in MOX fuels to the Takahama NPP.</p>	<p>13 The revised Electricity Business Act passes the Lower House plenary session.</p> <p>13 At the first meeting of NRA experts on the fracture zone in the Monju FBR premises, JAEA reports that the investigated fracture zone is not active.</p> <p>13 JANSI holds its first regular general meeting.</p> <p>14 The Cabinet approves the "Japan Revitalization Strategy" and its basic economic and financial policies.</p> <p>22 Mt. Fuji recognized as a UNESCO world heritage.</p> <p>25 The WG for Reviewing the Accounting System Concerning the Decommissioning of Nuclear Power Stations of the Expert Committee on Reviewing Electricity Tariffs holds its first meeting.</p> <p>26 The 183rd ordinary session of the Diet closes, and the Revised Electricity Business Act is discarded.</p>
Jul.	<p>1 Shikoku Electric raises the electricity tariffs of the liberalized segment (average 14.72%).</p> <p>3 Chubu Electric's Joetsu Thermal Power Station Unit 2-1 (LNG, 575.68 MW) starts commercial operation.</p> <p>8 Hokkaido, Kansai, Shikoku and Kyushu Electric apply to the NRA for a review of compliance with the new regulatory requirements (ten plants of four companies). (Hokkaido: Tomari Units 1 - 3, Kansai: Ohi Units 3, 4, Takahama Units 3, 4, Shikoku: Ikata Unit 3, Kyushu: Sendai Units 1, 2)</p> <p>11 JAPC submits an investigation result report to the NRA stating that the D-1 fracture zone right under Tsuruga NPP Unit 2, determined as an active fault by the NRA, is not an active fault that needs to be considered in the seismic design.</p> <p>12 Kyushu Electric applies to the NRA for a review of the Genkai Units 3 and 4 for compliance with the new regulatory requirements.</p> <p>22 Tokyo Electric acknowledges the possibility that ground water under the Fukushima Daiichi NPP might be leaking into the sea.</p> <p>25 Kansai Electric releases the final report stating that the F-6 fracture zone in the Ohi NPP premises is not an active fault.</p> <p>26 JNFL submits to the NRA the results of the vitrification test at the Rokkasho Reprocessing Plant.</p> <p>28 Chugoku Electric suffers damages such as the collapse of utility poles in Yamaguchi and Shimane Prefectures due to record rainfall.</p> <p>30 Tokyo Electric selects the winners of the thermal power bid (Chubu Electric, Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation, and J-Power) (three coal-fired thermal plants with a combined output of 680 MW).</p> <p>31 FEPC announces the average user-end CO₂ emission intensity for the five years from FY 2008 to FY 2012 (down 2.6% from FY 1990)</p> <p>31 Kansai Electric submits a final report to the NRA stating that the fracture zone in the Mihama NPP premises has not been active at least since the late Pleistocene.</p> <p>31 Hokkaido Electric announces plans to build a HVDC Hokkaido-Honshu (transmission capacity: 300MW).</p> <p>31 Hokkaido and Tohoku Electric selected for METI's emergency demonstration project for large-scale electricity storage system.</p>	<p>1 The government-requested summer electricity-saving period begins (till September 30).</p> <p>1 METI reviews the organizational structure of three councils, including the Industrial Structure Council and the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy.</p> <p>3 The NRA approves a report stating that Kansai Electric's Ohi NPP Units 3 and 4 "will not cause major safety problems in the near-term".</p> <p>8 The new regulatory requirements for nuclear power stations come into effect.</p> <p>12 The Gas Tariffs Subcommittee of the Electricity and Gas Industry Committee, the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy holds its first meeting.</p> <p>16 The NRA holds its first meeting for review of compliance with the new regulatory requirements.</p> <p>17 The WG for voluntary improvement of nuclear safety holds its first meeting.</p> <p>21 The LDP and New Komeito jointly secure a stable majority, including uncontested seats, in the Upper House election.</p> <p>23 Japan participates for the first time in the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations.</p> <p>24 The NRA approves the draft outline of the new regulatory requirements for nuclear fuel facilities.</p> <p>30 The first expert meeting for reviewing the role of the JAEC is held.</p>
Aug.	<p>7 Chubu Electric announces purchase of Diamond Power and establishment of a power generation company.</p> <p>9 The combined output of the ten utilities reaches the highest since the Great East Japan Earthquake.</p> <p>9 The demand for electricity in the Tokyo Electric area reaches the highest since the Great East Japan Earthquake.</p> <p>9 Tohoku Electric suffers damages such as the collapse of utility poles in Akita and Iwate Prefectures due to record rainfall.</p> <p>20 The demand for electricity in the Kyushu Electric area reaches the highest since the Great East Japan Earthquake.</p> <p>22 The demand for electricity in the areas of Chubu, Kansai, Chugoku and Shikoku Electric reaches the highest since the Great East Japan Earthquake.</p> <p>22 Kansai Electric urgently receives maximum 500 MW of electricity due to the drop in output caused by a trouble in Nanko Unit 3 and increase in demand due to high temperature.</p> <p>26 Tokyo Electric sets up the "Contaminated Water and Tank Countermeasures Headquarters" that reports directly to the president.</p> <p>27 Kansai Electric's Himeji Daini Power Station new Unit 1 (LNG, 486.5 MW) starts commercial operation.</p>	<p>1 METI grants license for establishment of the International Research Institute for Nuclear Decommissioning.</p> <p>2 Electricity Systems Reform Design WG of the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy holds its first meeting.</p> <p>6 The WG for Reviewing the Accounting System Concerning the Decommissioning of Nuclear Power Stations of the Expert Committee on Reviewing Electricity Tariffs compiles a draft report that mentions allowing nuclear power stations to continue to depreciate and accumulate funds for decommissioning even after they close.</p> <p>12 The temperature reaches 41.0°C in Shimanto City, Kochi Prefecture, setting a new national record.</p> <p>30 The NRA holds a meeting to discuss the results of additional investigations on the Tsuruga NPP fracture zone submitted by the JAPC.</p>

	Electric power industry	Government and society
Sep.	<p>1 Shikoku Electric raises the electricity tariffs for the regulated segment (7.80% in average), and Hokkaido and Tohoku Electric raises the electricity tariffs for the regulated segment (Hokkaido: average 7.73%, Tohoku : average 8.94%) and the liberalized segment (Hokkaido: average 11.00%, Tohoku: average 15.24%).</p> <p>2 Tokyo Electric suffers damages such as the collapse of utility poles due to tornadoes that occurred in Saitama and Chiba Prefectures.</p> <p>10 Tokyo Electric decides to invite US NRC official Lake Barrett to the Contaminated Water and Tank Countermeasures Headquarters as an external expert.</p> <p>13 FEPC Chairman presents the policy to make an electricity industry-wide effort to tackle the contaminated water issue of the Fukushima Daiichi NPP.</p> <p>15 All nuclear power plants in the country are shut down (with the start of the periodic inspection of Kansai Electric's Ohi Unit 4).</p> <p>17 Chubu Electric announces that it has started specific studies for raising its tariffs.</p> <p>17 FEPC releases the 16th follow-up report to the Environmental Action Plan by the Japanese Electric Utility Industry.</p> <p>19 The Prime Minister inspects Tokyo Electric's Fukushima Daiichi NPP, and requests the decommissioning of Units 5 and 6.</p> <p>20 Kanden Energy Solution announces entry to the electricity retail market of the Tokyo area around April 2014.</p> <p>26 The emergency response building of Hokuriku Electric's Shika NPP starts operation.</p> <p>26 The tidal embankment of Chugoku Electric's Shimane NPP is completed.</p> <p>27 Tokyo Electric applies to the NRA for a review of the Kashiwazaki Kariwa NPP Units 6 and 7 for compliance with the new regulatory requirements.</p> <p>30 The backup emergency response center of Kyushu Electric's Sendai NPP is completed.</p>	<p>3 The government hosts a joint meeting of the Nuclear Disaster Response Headquarters and the Nuclear Power Disaster Management Council, which decided to hold Cabinet meetings on the Fukushima Daiichi contaminated water issue and to spend 47 billion Yen of national expenditure to deal with the situation.</p> <p>7 The IOC selects Tokyo to host the 2020 Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games.</p> <p>10 The LNG Producer-Consumer Conference is held.</p> <p>10 The first Cabinet meeting on decommissioning nuclear reactors and control of contaminated water is held.</p> <p>11 The Cove Point LNG project participated in by Sumitomo Corporation and Tokyo Gas receives an export license from the US DOE.</p> <p>22 Prime Minister Angela Merkel's CDU wins a substantial majority in the German federal election.</p> <p>26 JAEA submits a reform plan for the JAEA organization to Education and Science Minister Shimomura.</p>
Oct.	<p>1 Nine electric utilities excluding Okinawa Electric report to METI their outlook for the supply and demand of electricity for the winter.</p> <p>15 Tokyo Electric reports to the NRA an increase in the number of personnel tackling the contaminated water leakage at the Fukushima Daiichi NPP.</p> <p>18 The backup emergency response center of Kyushu Electric's Genkai NPP is completed.</p> <p>25 FEPC and JAPC announce the basic policy for organizing and operating the Nuclear Emergency Support Organization which is due to be established in FY2015.</p> <p>28 Tokyo Electric announces that it will accelerate the timing of full-scale introduction of smart meters by three years to FY2020.</p> <p>29 Chubu Electric Power Company applies for revision (raise) of its electricity tariffs for the first time in 34 years (to be implemented on April 1, 2014).</p> <p>29 JNFL announces postponing the start of construction of the Rokkasho Reprocessing Plant (registered indefinite postponement of the commencement timing from October 2013 on November 1).</p>	<p>1 Prime Minister Abe announces an increase in the consumption tax rate.</p> <p>1 METI puts into effect revisions of the revised electricity industry accounting rules and the ministerial order on the reserve for decommissioning of nuclear power units.</p> <p>1 The Electricity Supply and Demand Verification Subcommittee holds its first meeting to review the supply and demand of electricity for the winter.</p> <p>11 The government holds a nuclear disaster prevention drill at Kyushu Electric's Sendai and other NPPs for the first time after the Fukushima Daiichi accident (till October 12).</p> <p>15 The revised Electricity Business Act is approved by the Cabinet and a bill is submitted.</p> <p>15 Typhoon No. 26 hits Izu Ohshima island, causing a massive landslide.</p> <p>21 METI selects two specified-purpose companies for a demonstration project for constructing the transmission network for expanding wind power in north Hokkaido.</p> <p>23 The Electricity Supply and Demand Verification Subcommittee finalizes the outlook for supply and demand of electricity for the winter.</p> <p>25 The Cabinet adopts the bill that abolishes the Japan Nuclear Energy Safety Organization (JNES) in March 2014 and merges it with</p> <p>28 The Geological Disposal Technology WG holds its first meeting.</p>
Nov.	<p>8 Tokyo Electric announces emergency safety measures including fundamental improvement of the work environment at the Fukushima Daiichi NPP.</p> <p>12 FEPC Chairman attends the Strategic Policy Committee of the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy to deliver an opinion on the Basic Energy Plan that is being formulated.</p> <p>18 The removal of fuels from the spent fuel pool starts at Tokyo Electric's Fukushima Daiichi NPP Unit 4.</p> <p>18 Chubu Electric announces completion of construction of the Suruga Higashi-Shimizu line (275 kV) that connects the Suruga Transformer Substation with the Higashi-Shimizu Transformer Substation on November 2, and the construction of the Higashi-Shimizu Transformer Substation (300 MW frequency converter) on November 17.</p> <p>19 Kansai Electric's Himeji Daini Power Station new Unit 2 (LNG, 486.5 MW) starts commercial operation.</p> <p>19 Hokkaido Electric announces investing in and providing technical support to the two specified-purpose companies (SPC) selected to construct a transmission network for wind power in Hokkaido.</p> <p>21 Chugoku Electric asks Shimane Prefecture and Matsue City for preliminary approval before applying to the NRA for a review of the Shimane NPP Unit 2 for compliance with the new regulatory requirements.</p> <p>22 Kyushu Electric and NEECO announce jointly running a geothermal power business in Kokonoe-machi, Oita Prefecture as a first geothermal joint venture with a municipality in Japan.</p> <p>26 Chubu Electric announces that it will accelerate the timing of full-scale introduction of smart meters by two years and three months to March 2023.</p> <p>28 Tohoku Electric announces raising the reference ground motion (Ss) for Onagawa NPP to 1,000 gals.</p> <p>29 Tokyo Electric announces the construction of two coal-fired IGCC plants in Fukushima Prefecture.</p>	<p>1 The government holds a meeting to discuss the supply and demand of electricity, and decides on the supply-demand measures for the winter.</p> <p>1 The revised Electricity Business Act passes the Lower House plenary session.</p> <p>5 Mr. Akio Harada is appointed as Chairman of the Nuclear Damage Compensation Support Organization.</p> <p>7 The Expert Committee on Reviewing Electricity Tariffs holds its first meeting to review the revision of electricity tariffs of Chubu</p> <p>8 Typhoon No. 30 lands on the Philippines, causing devastating damage.</p> <p>11 The LDP and the New Komeito propose to Prime Minister Abe to cover a part of the decontamination and interim storage costs related to the Fukushima Daiichi accident at national expense.</p> <p>11 UNFCCC COP19 opens in Poland (till November 23).</p> <p>12 The Gas Systems Reform Subcommittee of the Electricity and Gas Industry Committee, the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy holds its first meeting.</p> <p>13 The revised Electricity Business Act is passed into law at the Upper House plenary session.</p> <p>15 Environment Minister Ishihara reports to the Global Warming Countermeasures Headquarters that the GHG reduction target for 2020 will be set to 3.8% from 2005 levels.</p> <p>15 The expert meeting of the NRA presents a draft assessment statement stating that the F-6 fracture zone in Kansai Electric's Ohi NPP is not an active fault.</p> <p>18 The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology establishes the Monju Reform Promotion Headquarters.</p> <p>19 The Environment Ministry announces that the average GHG emissions of the 5-year Commitment Period of the Kyoto Protocol (FY 2008 - 2012) was down 8.2% from 1990 levels.</p> <p>27 The NRA approves the new regulatory requirements for nuclear fuel facilities, etc.</p>
Dec.	<p>3 Tokyo Electric's Hirono Thermal Power Plant Unit 6 (coal, 600 MW) restarts commercial operation.</p> <p>6 Chubu and Tokyo Electric jointly establish Hitachinaka Generation.</p> <p>18 Tokyo Electric decides to decommission Fukushima Daiichi Units 5 and 6.</p> <p>18 Tokyo Electric's Hitachinaka Thermal Power Plant Unit 2 (coal, 1000 MW) starts commercial operation.</p> <p>19 JNFL announces setting the start of construction of the Rokkasho Reprocessing Plant in October 2014. JNFL also submits a request for preliminary approval to Aomori Prefecture and Rokkasho Village before applying for the government business change permit needed for complying with the new regulatory requirements.</p> <p>19 Hokuriku Electric submits to the NRA a final report on the seam in the premises of the Shika NPP including S-1 that "the seam is not 'a fault that could become active in the future' and judging from its activity and continuity, has no connection to the surrounding</p>	<p>2 The government-requested winter electricity-saving period starts (till March 31, 2014).</p> <p>6 A draft opinion statement on the Basic Energy Plan is presented at the Strategic Policy Committee of the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy, declaring that nuclear power will continue to be used as an important base load power source (expression modified on December 13 at the Strategic Policy Committee).</p> <p>9 Electricity-saving period with numerical target starts in Hokkaido (till March 7, 2014).</p> <p>10 Prime Minister Abe orders, at a Cabinet meeting, the establishment of a meeting of relevant Cabinet members to discuss the nuclear policy and the disposal of high-level radioactive waste.</p> <p>10 An expert meeting for reviewing the role of JAEC finalizes a report which suggests decreasing the number of members from five to</p> <p>18 The NRA puts into effect the new regulatory requirements for nuclear fuel facilities.</p>