

【エネルギー効率利用ワークショップのご案内】
「静かなエネルギー革命—何が起こり何が欠けているか」
— エネルギーサービスを再考しスマート・マイクロシステムの実現へ —

日時： 2017年12月10日（日）15:30～18:00

場所： 環境エネルギー政策研究所（四ツ谷駅より徒歩8分）

<http://www.isep.or.jp/about/access>

話題提供： マイケル・シュナイダー（国際エネルギーアドバイザーカウンスル代表）、
アンドリュー・デウィット（立教大学経済学部教授）

言語： 英語・日本語（逐次通訳あり）

対象： テーマについて相互ディスカッションを希望する人

内容： 下記参照

参加費： 1000円（学生500円）

お申込： 資料等準備のため、こちらからお申込みをお願いいたします。

<https://goo.gl/nbYvL1>

*本ワークショップは、人間文化研究機構北東アジア地域研究事業「北東アジアにおける地域構造の変容：越境から考察する共生への道」東北大学東北アジア研究センター「東北アジア地域の環境・資源に関する研究連携ユニット」および東北アジア研究センターユニット「東北アジアにおける大気環境管理スキームの構築」とグリーン・アクション、FoE Japanの共催です。

Workshop Outline

「静かなエネルギー革命—何が起こり何が欠けているか」

The Silent Energy Revolution—What is Happening and What is Missing

From Energy Service Need Analysis to Smart Micro-System Implementation

エネルギーサービスを再考しスマート・マイクロシステムの実現へ

Mycale Schneider, Andrew DeWit

Paris/Tokyo, November 2017

Nobody needs kilowatt-hours or barrels of oil. What people need are basic energy services like cooked food, heating/cooling, lighting, mobility, communication and motor force.

私たちが必要としているのは電力そのものや石油そのものではない。

必要なのは、料理や暖房や冷房、移動やコミュニケーション、動力に必要な基本的なエネルギーサービスである。

However, the energy-policy debate continues to focus on how to generate and/or how to save energy. Terms like "rural electrification" suggest that it is enough to provide people with power plugs to solve energy issues.

しかしながら、エネルギー政策の議論はいまだに発電方法や省エネ方法にばかり注目している。「田舎の電化」などという言葉は電源さえあればエネルギー問題を解決できると言っているようなものだ。

In France, the most nuclear country in the world (by percentage of nuclear in the power production), one in five households is officially "energy poor". Every French residence is—of course—"electrified". People are simply too poor to pay for power. So they are cold in winter and sweating in summer. In the UK, about 9,000 excess winter deaths in a single year have been identified as linked to a lack of appropriate energy services—heating, in this case. 世界の原子力大国フランスでは、5世帯に1世帯は「エネルギー貧困」の状態だ。すべてのフランスの市民はもちろん「電化」している。人々は単に貧困のためにエネルギーコストを十分に支払うことができず、冬は凍え夏は汗をかいている。イギリスでは年間9000人以上がエネルギー（暖房）不足により死亡している。

Something is wrong. While the success of renewable energies in many countries is breathtaking—system prices have dropped to levels that can now compete with most of the traditional electricity generating technologies in many places around the planet—energy poverty is growing fast.

何か間違っている。再生可能エネルギーの成功が多くで目を見張る成果をあげ、多くの国で再エネ設備価格が従来エネルギー技術と十分競争できるほどに下がってきている一方で、エネルギー貧困が急速に増加しているのだ。

Are small, community-based systems a viable approach to the challenge? Are smart technologies and concepts readily available for mass rollout? What are experiences in other countries? What is the situation in Japan?

小規模のコミュニティーベースのシステムは問題解決のための現実的な手段となりうるだろうか。スマート・テクノロジーとコンセプトは一般に普及することは可能だろうか。他国での経験と日本の現状は何だろうか。

This workshop is meant for people that wish to interact with the presenters and try to identify, extract, develop bits and pieces they can use in their own professional environment.

The workshop will be led by Mycle Schneider, Founding Board Member and Spokesperson of the International Energy Advisory Council ([IEAC](#)) and Andrew DeWit, Professor at the School of Economic Policy Studies, Rikkyo University (see bios hereafter).

Bio Notes



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Mycle Schneider works as independent international analyst on energy and nuclear policy.

Mycle Schneider is the Convening Lead Author and Publisher of the annual [World Nuclear Industry Status Report](#). He is a Founding Board Member and Spokesperson of the International Energy Advisory Council ([IEAC](#)), USA, and the Coordinator of the Seoul International Energy Advisory Council (SIEAC) that advises the Seoul Metropolitan Government, South Korea. In 2007, he was appointed as a member of the International Panel on Fissile Materials ([IPFM](#)), based at Princeton University, USA. Between February 2010 and June 2011, he acted as Lead Consultant for the Asia Clean Energy Policy Exchange, implemented by [IRG](#), funded by [USAID](#), with the focus of developing a policy framework to boost energy efficiency and renewable energies in six Asian countries.

Between 2004 and 2009 he has been in charge of the Environment and Energy Strategies Lecture of the International Master of Science for Project Management for Environmental and Energy Engineering at the *Ecole des Mines* in Nantes, France.

From 2000 to 2010 he was an occasional advisor to the German Environment Ministry. In 2006-2007 he assessed nuclear decommissioning and waste management funding issues on behalf of the European Commission. In 2005-2006 he was appointed as nuclear security specialist to advise the UK Committee on Radioactive Waste Management ([CoRWM](#)). 1998-2003 he was an advisor to the French Environment Minister's Office and to the Belgian Minister for Energy and Sustainable Development. He directed the energy information service [WISE-Paris](#) between 1983 and 2003.

Mycle Schneider has given evidence or held briefings at national Parliaments in 15 countries¹ and at the European Parliament. He has advised Members of the European Parliament from four different groups over the past 28 years. He has given lectures or had teaching appointments at 20 universities and engineering schools in ten countries.

Mycle Schneider has provided information and consulting services to a large variety of clients including the European Commission, the European Parliament's General Directorate for Research, the French Institute for Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety (IRSN), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Heinrich-Böll-Foundation, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) and many others.

Media representatives from around the world have inquired for his information, advice or complete features including many TV and radio stations, electronic and print media.

Mycle Schneider is co-editor of *International Perspectives on Energy Policy and the Role of Nuclear Power*, Multi Science Publishing, UK, 2009.

In 1997 he was honoured with the [Right Livelihood Award](#) ("Alternative Nobel Prize").

¹ Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Jordan, Netherlands, Slovakia, South Korea, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, UK, USA.



Andrew DeWit is Professor of comparative public policy and local public finance at Rikkyo University's School of Economic Policy Studies. His teaching and research examine the fiscal, administrative and other evidence of Japan's climate and energy initiatives, especially as they relate to building resilience against climate change. He has consulted with the OECD on green cities and Japan's local revitalization, including its projects to harness domestic energy endowments. DeWit is currently working on a book that highlights how Japan's March 11, 2011 (3.11) natural and nuclear disasters have empowered technocratic policy entrepreneurs. The book challenges the dominant narrative of Japan as an environmental laggard hopelessly encumbered by top-down governance and rent-seeking bureaucrats. DeWit argues that post-3.11 fiscal, administrative and other policy changes compose a promising and accelerating integration of Japanese energy, urban planning, disaster resilience and related policy domains.

Books

Building Resilience in Japan: The Overlooked Legacy of the 3-11 Natural and Nuclear Disasters, World Scientific, Forthcoming January 2018.

Book Chapters

- "Japan's (re)integration of energy in industrial policy," in *Critical Issues in Contemporary Japan, 2nd Edition*, Routledge (Jeff Kingston, ed.) Forthcoming March 2018
- "Energy," in *Routledge Handbook of Contemporary Japan*, Routledge (Hiroko Takeda and Mark Williams, eds) Forthcoming January 2018
- "Japan: Response of policy entrepreneurs to an energy crisis," in *Meeting the Paris mandate: A cross-national comparison of energy policy-making*, Springer-Verlag (Patrice Geoffron, Lorna Greening, Raphael Heffron eds) Forthcoming January 2018
- "Energy Transitions in Japan," in *The Geopolitics of Global Energy: The New Cost of Plenty*, Lynne Rienner (Ted Lehmann, ed) 2017