

# **Institutional Persistence Of Nuclear Power Policy in Japan**

## **- Perspective From Inertia of Institution**

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### **1. Purpose**

After the Fukushima nuclear accident since March 11, 2011, the pressure for policy change on systems of nuclear power in Japan has continued in various forms. About the persistence related systems such nuclear power in Japan, seems to have become often especially after the Fukushima nuclear accident, are mentioned. There are some explanations to explain the persistence, for example, drawing the structure, including government officials and the United States (the manufacturer) nuclear industry as a "structure-sided" nuclear, at the same time that it is robust to external pressure, by strong dependencies inside the "difficulty instead" and also seen mention of finding a solution to it is customary to express the descriptions and Japanese ideology. In addition, you can also be seen mention asking the political instability mainly to blame for such persistence. However, the analysis are seems to be insufficient in terms of long-term process, for example, there are lack of ability to answer the some question, why did the organization and institution be changed and why did such what they have chosen be chosen at that time, and why did what was not chosen option be not selected.

I intended to suggest a survival mechanism reference to the theory of institutional historical focus on concepts such as uncertainty and sunk costs associated with institutional change as a means of analysis of the awareness of the issues, and the discussions have become more active in recent years, this study of related systems of nuclear power in Japan.

### **2. Result**

Institutional persistence of Japan's nuclear power related systems has been described primarily in terms of uncertainty and sunk costs. In that process, institutional supplement institutional are listed as a feature of the Evolution system, it was selected to reduce institutional risk and uncertainty, in addition, it was also selected such like cost avoidance attempt relocation and then it will try for low sunk costs However, we can lead to having the features resulting in positive feedback learning and fixed costs, such as the effect of the adjustment as a result, that the selection system they will continue to be taken is in the process of long-term over time as a result are discussed and indicated possibility that irreversible path-dependent expression system of choice will continue to increase. In particular, it is extremely important for policy on nuclear energy of the Science Council of Japan after the war of 1949, which is the cause of the mechanism, in this study the so-called was positioned as a "historical cause", the direction of the pattern of the social dynamics of the subsequent is considered to be determined. In addition, you can follow the development of the concept of inertia in physics is the source of the concept, try an analogy to the theory of system analysis, using the concept of inertia of the institution, we were able to get the viewing useful angle of analysis. Obtained even analytical standpoint complementary encourages such considerations decomposed path dependency that was discussed in the discussed study as a result, a mechanism that, in addition, any criticism that it possible is very important. Political inertia of governments , for example Collision political instability, in the current is not intended to return only, patterns of social particular among the long-term process that follows from the postwar persistence of institutional related systems of nuclear power in Japan, this are long-term planning and policy of the peaceful use of nuclear energy is appropriate. It is considered without any effect from the outside longer, the process is in progress to increase the irreversibility of the selection system, and to increase the sunk cost, or to reduce the uncertainty there. It is expected to be complemented by international cooperation and discussed in detail the life cycle of a nuclear power this mechanism, it is where the challenge for the future. In addition, because it is considered to be complemented by comparative system took up research (e.g. other energy) cases or other cases in the field of other countries, the future validity of the mechanism, it is necessary to further study.