

Concept to strengthen and expand measures on handling of ALPS treated water¹ at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station

August 30, 2022

Inter-Ministerial Council Concerning the Continuous Implementation of the Basic Policy on Handling of ALPS Treated Water

I. Introduction

On April 13, 2021, the Fifth Inter-Ministerial Council for Contaminated Water, Treated Water and Decommissioning Issues set the Basic Policy on Handling of ALPS (multi-nuclides removal equipment) Treated Water at the Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings' Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (hereinafter referred to as the "Basic Policy"), which stipulates that ALPS treated water will be discharged into the sea on the premise that safety is ensured and that the government thoroughly implement measures against reputational damage.

Since the Basic Policy was set, we have repeatedly exchanged opinions with working groups, local governments, and representatives of the agricultural, forestry, and fishery industries in multiple regions, including Fukushima, Miyagi, and Ibaraki prefectures. Based on the feedback, we compiled the Outline of Interim Measures for the Handling of ALPS Treated Water at Tokyo Electric Power Company (hereinafter referred to as the "TEPCO") Holdings' Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (hereinafter referred to as the "Interim Measures") in August 2021.

The Interim Measures aim at building a "mechanism to prevent reputational damage" with thorough safety measures to grow local citizens' sense of security. Furthermore, this "mechanism serves the purpose of ensuring that those local residents who have suffered from reputational damage, can rebuild their reputation and continue to grow their businesses without worries". Another objective of the Interim Measures is to ensure the implementation of each measure.

Furthermore, in December 2021, to accelerate our efforts, the Action Plan

¹ To prevent reputational damage due to misunderstandings, only "water that meets regulatory standards for radionuclides other than tritium when discharged into the environment" has been referred to as "ALPS treated water" since April 13, 2021.

concerning the Continuous Implementation of the Basic Policy on Handling of ALPS Treated Water (hereinafter referred to as the “Action Plan”) was formulated, organizing the initiatives for the next year, as well as medium- to long-term policies for each measure. Each measure has been worked on since 2021 in line with these policies. We will continue to examine the implementation status of measures and add or review the measures as needed depending on the situation. To this end, we have been exchanging opinions with local governments, as well as representatives of the local agricultural, forestry, and fishery industries to date.

The concept of strengthening and extending the measures described is to show ways of prioritizing the measures, based on the progress of individual measures and additional feedback.

II. Progress of Measures to Date

[Fostering a sense of security through comprehensive safety measures]

Since April 2021, TEPCO has been considering a plan to flesh out the contents required by the government in the Basic Policy. On December 21, 2021, “Application Documents for Approval to Amend the Implementation Plan for Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Specified Nuclear Facility” was submitted to the Nuclear Regulation Authority (hereinafter referred to as “NRA”), which included measures for the installation and maintenance of facilities and security measures necessary for the discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea as well as the report of Radiological Environmental Impact Assessment Regarding the Discharge of ALPS Treated Water into the Sea.”. The application contents were examined and reviewed at a total of 13 public review meetings by the NRA in accordance with the response policy approved at the 54th meeting of the NRA commission held on December 22, 2021.

In addition, on July 8, 2021, the government of Japan and the International Atomic Energy Agency (hereinafter referred to as the “IAEA”) signed the Terms of Reference (TOR) on a comprehensive framework for cooperation on the handling of ALPS treated water. Based on the TOR, a review on the safety aspects of ALPS treated water and a review on regulatory aspects relevant for NRA’s review were initiated, and the application submitted by TEPCO and the examination by the NRA were reviewed in accordance with the IAEA’s international safety standards. At the same time, the corroboration of the analysis of radioactive substances contained in ALPS treated water conducted by TEPCO (corroboration of source monitoring) and the corroboration of the results of sea area monitoring conducted based on the government’s Comprehensive Radiation Monitoring Plan (corroboration of environmental monitoring) are also being carried out. The discussions between the Task Force and Japan and observations from the Task Force during the reviews on safety and regulatory aspects were compiled and published by the IAEA as progress reports in April 2022 and June 2022, respectively. Since 2014, the IAEA has been verifying the sampling and analyzing abilities of analytical institutions in Japan for radioactive nuclide measurements in a cooperative project on marine monitoring. In June 2022, the IAEA published a report on the activities of the previous year

(2021), stating that the sampling methods of the participating analytical institutions of Japan were appropriate and that they have high accuracy and capabilities.

TEPCO amended its implementation plan and radiological impact assessment report regarding the design, installation, and security of ALPS treated water dilution and discharge facilities and related facilities, as well as radiological impact assessments related to the discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea, based on the comments by the NRA at review meetings and other meetings and the observations from the IAEA. Several revised applications were submitted from April to July 2022.

At the 10th meeting of the NRA commission on May 18, 2022, the NRA approved the draft review result document on the “Application for Approval to Amend the Implementation Plan for Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Specified Nuclear Facility” (Installation of Facilities Related to the Discharge of ALPS Treated Water into the Sea, etc.)” and solicited scientific and technical comments on the draft review result document. As a result, 670 comments were submitted. Subsequently, at the 25th meeting of the NRA commission on July 22, 2022, the views on the submitted comments were presented, and the decision was made to approve the application on the grounds that it satisfied the regulatory requirements based on laws and regulations and the government’s Basic Policy.

The NRA has requested TEPCO to carry out installation work on facilities, including water discharge tunnels, with consideration for safety, and will examine whether the construction is being carried out appropriately through daily inspections and other means. In addition, TEPCO will take measures such as installing leak detectors and preparing temporary pumps and high-pressure suction trucks to collect leaked water in preparation for abnormal events, such as leakage or unintentional release of ALPS treated water. TEPCO will inspect whether the discharge facilities, including the above, are installed according to the approved implementation plan. Although the NRA has confirmed that TEPCO maintains and manages these facilities appropriately as they have been in use for a long time, the NRA will periodically inspect whether the facilities maintain necessary functions even after the start of use.

In addition, in order to conduct monitoring with maximum objectivity, transparency, and reliability to reduce reputational damage, the government's Comprehensive Radiation Monitoring Plan was revised in March 2022 after obtaining verification and advice by experts on measuring points and frequencies. In April 2022, sea area monitoring based on the plan started to observe the condition of the sea area before the discharge into the sea.

To take all possible safety measures, we will strongly instruct TEPCO to ensure implementing the 8 requirements compiled by the Fukushima Prefectural Nuclear Power Plant Safety Technical Committee (an organization composed of experts and relevant municipalities), along with the confirmation by the NRA and the review by the IAEA.

[Measures to foster a broad sense of security]

Regarding measures to heighten a general sense of security, the Task Force on the Nuclear Hazard's Influence Including Negative Reputation Impact (hereinafter referred to as the "Task Force to Dispel Negative Reputations"), based on the instructions of the Minister for Reconstruction, has been discussing measures that should be promoted by the government with the cooperation of relevant ministries. The following initiatives are based on the discussions of the Task Force to Dispel Negative Reputations and the package of measures compiled at their meeting.

Since the announcement on the Basic Policy, the government has explained the background of the announcement and the development of the discussions on the Basic Policy, as well as the measures taken by the government and their progress, to a wide range of stakeholders, including producers in agricultural, forestry, and fishery industries, their business partners (i.e., representatives from the entire supply chain from processors, distributors, and retailers to consumers), and local government officials in as many as 700 hearing opportunities.

In addition, officials from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry participate in events (mainly those held in local areas) and continue interactive communication on the safety of ALPS treated water with individuals visiting the events. As for the tours and discussions held at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, which METI and TEPCO have been holding as an opportunity to

directly answer questions, the area of eligible residents is expanded from 13 municipalities in the Hamadori Area to the entire Fukushima Prefecture increasing the number of events. Events to tour the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station and surrounding areas and to exchange opinions are also being planned for distribution and retail businesses, consumer groups, etc.

In terms of disseminating the information to consumers in Japan and overseas, public relations activities to thoroughly provide explanations have been made, such as publishing newspaper advertisements in about 50 major local newspapers nationwide, including local newspapers, and overseas newspapers, improving pamphlets and videos explaining decommissioning and ALPS treated water in plain language and sending information using SNS and other means.

From the perspective of delivering accurate information based on scientific evidence on the safety of ALPS treated water, especially to the younger generation, we have continued to provide special classes mainly at schools in Fukushima Prefecture. While increasing the number of classes held at schools in the prefecture, we are also expanding similar events to schools outside of Fukushima, such as the Tokyo metropolitan area.

We continue to explain about the safety of ALPS treated water to the international communities, including countries/regions and market players. For countries and regions that have concerns, we provide information in an especially careful manner by individually exchanging opinions or answering their questions. In addition, at the event with the theme of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station held at the time of the IAEA General Conference in September 2021, we provided information on the safety of ALPS treated water to member countries.

High levels of the government have been working to urge countries and regions to ease or abolish the restrictions on the import of food products from Japan, which were imposed in the wake of the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station. Steady progress has been made, with the United States abolishing their restrictions in September 2021, the United Kingdom in June 2022, and Indonesia in July 2022, while 12 countries and regions continue their regulations.

[Support business operators overcome reputational damage and rebuild their business]

In the supplementary budget for fiscal 2021 and the initial budget for fiscal 2022, the government has taken measures to improve productivity and expand sales channels for businesses in industries that may be affected by reputational damage, such as fishery, agriculture, and forestry; commerce and industry; and tourism so they can continue to grow their businesses with a sense of security. These measures have been steadily implemented.

For the fisheries, measures have been implemented in each stage of production, distribution, processing, and consumption to ensure fishing activities can be continued, while the number of implemented support projects and individual guidance provided have been increasing. For agriculture and forestry, commerce and industry, and tourism, we have been publicly offering aid through a series of support programs. In order to increase the number of visitors, we formulated the Action Plan to Increase the Number of Visitors to 15 Municipalities in May 2022, including the Fukushima Hamadori Area and are working on measures based on the plan.

Also, we have started a system where advisors specialized in small- and medium-sized business operation provide consultation at consultation desks set up at the Organization for Small & Medium Enterprises and Regional Innovation, JAPAN (herein after referred to as “SME Support Japan”), the Japan External Trade Organization (herein after referred to as “JETRO”), and Yorozu Support Centers. In addition, staff members of Fukushima Sousou Recovery Team (hereinafter referred to as the “FSRT”) have been visiting individual fishery-related brokers and processors in the Hamadori area and other areas to gather their feedback. Based on the requests, specific support programs have begun and, as a result, increasing numbers of businesses have expanded their sales channels, developed new products, and secured human resources.

Meanwhile, to expand consumption of products produced in the disaster affected areas, we are conducting activities to disseminate information and promote the use of food products through food fairs at restaurants, retail stores, and department stores, as well as through food e-commerce sites, etc. TEPCO is also taking

actions to expand consumption by using its networks, such as the Federation of Electric Power Companies and the Fukushima OKnet, while conducting sales promotion campaigns and using ingredients from Fukushima in employee cafeterias. Foods from Fukushima are also used at cafeterias and food trucks serving the ministry and agency staff so staff members can taste local products of Fukushima and publicize their appeal.

[Safety nets for reputation-based shifts in demand]

As an emergency measure in the event of reputational damage, such as a decline in demand for marine products, a fund has been created to expand sales channels for fishery products and to provide support such as the temporary purchase and storage of fishery products suitable for freezing in the supplementary budget for fiscal 2021. Preparations are currently underway for its implementation, such as determining the fund management. In order to dispel concerns about reputational damage, the fund will also be used for activities to foster understanding of the safety of ALPS treated water and other issues. Some projects have already been implemented, and the initiatives are steadily developing.

Regarding compensation, discussions are underway with individual trade associations toward the formulation of standards for promptly and appropriately implementing necessary and sufficient compensation consistent with the actual state of damage prior to the discharge of ALPS treated water.

[Measures for solving long-term issues]

Regarding tritium separation technologies, TEPCO conducts a wide range of surveys on the feasibility of practical application of the technologies and accepts and evaluates proposals in the “Tritium Separation Technology Survey” using a third party (NineSigma Holdings, Inc.). 13 technologies that were not immediately ready for practical use but may meet the requirements for practical use in the future were selected. With eligible business operators of the selected technologies, we will move to feasibility studies, such as improving the accuracy and reliability of technologies and empirical data, verifying practical compatibility based on specific conditions and identifying issues to be solved for practical application.

TEPCO has reduced the amount of contaminated water generated by approximately 130 m³/day in fiscal 2021 by taking multi-layered measures such as groundwater bypasses, land-side impermeable walls, subdrains, and facing. Works to further control the generation of contaminated waste have been conducted, including repairing the roof of the reactor buildings, facing the area around Units 1 to 4 buildings and reducing the water level in the buildings.

III. Direction of measures to be focused on

TEPCO's plan to install facilities to discharge ALPS treated water into the sea was reviewed by the NRA, and its safety was confirmed. Local municipalities also agreed upon the plan. In addition, we are working to further enhance safety measures from an international perspective by receiving transparent and objective reviews from the IAEA. Progress in these initiatives has helped clarify the scientific basis for safety. As a result, local residents and other interested parties in Japan and abroad are gradually gaining a better understanding of safety.

On the other hand, residents and businesses in the disaster-affected areas in particular continue to express concern about new reputational damage that may occur due to the handling of ALPS treated water. We are now in a phase where we need to confirm that safety is ensured and further strengthen measures against reputational damage, including fostering understanding.

To that end, it is important to steadily implement the existing measures and to enhance their effectiveness. It is also necessary for the government to take full account of the effects of the initiatives implemented so far and the various opinions received at briefings and opinion exchange events, organize measures that should be further prioritized in the future, and then implement them in a united effort.

The directions for future priority measures to be taken are the following.

- (1) Above all, we aim to ensure thorough safety assurance. Through inspections by the NRA and thorough reviews by the IAEA, we will clearly demonstrate the scientific basis for safety and disseminate information both within and outside of Japan in a highly transparent manner.
- (2) We aim to foster understanding of safety and security throughout Japan. To prevent reputational damage, it is important to seek understanding on the safety not only among residents in the disaster affected areas but also among consumers nationwide and businesses at each stage of the product distribution process, such as those in processing, distribution, and retailing. To this end, in addition to holding briefings and opinion exchange events and disseminating information, we must further enhance our efforts (both in quality and quantity) to foster

understanding. For the safety verification after the discharge, distributors and retailers demand a system that allows instant confirmation of safety. Such demand should be realized.

- (3) We aim to create an environment where business operators can strengthen their confidence that they can continue to grow their businesses with a sense of security for the future. In order to dispel concerns and worries about whether business owners can continue their businesses after a long-term discharge of ALPS treated water begins, it is necessary to implement measures that take into account the special features of the fishery industries in each disaster affected area and measures that will enable the next generation to take over the fishery without worries.
- (4) After the start of the discharge, we aim to create an environment in which business transactions can continue unchanged from before the start of the discharge. In particular, for fishing operators in the disaster affected areas to continue their business, it is necessary to create an environment in which local products are continuously consumed while conveying the appeal of local products.

Specifically, we will focus on implementing the following measures.

1. Framework for preventing reputational damage

[1] Fostering a sense of security with comprehensive safety measures

Measure 1: Thoroughly implement handling methods to mitigate potential reputational damage

Measure 2: Strengthen and enhance monitoring

Measure 3: Ensure monitoring and transparency by third parties such as international organizations

At briefing sessions and opinion exchange events so far, it has been pointed out that safety should be confirmed through reviews by the IAEA, monitoring of marine areas and fishery products, and the rearing tests of fishes and other organisms using ALPS treated water by TEPCO, and that the results should be published in a comprehensible manner.

By implementing the existing measures 1 to 3 above, we will place emphasis on the following.

Regarding sea area monitoring, the government and TEPCO will steadily carry out measurements based on the revised Comprehensive Radiation Monitoring Plan and widely disclose the measurement results in a form that allows comparisons to be made before and after the discharge. In addition, we will devise ways to convey the meaning of the measured values in a comprehensible manner, such as showing comparisons with figures from the past or other sea areas, to “visualize safety and security.”

TEPCO will raise marine organisms (flounder, abalone, and seaweed) in an environment where ALPS treated water is diluted with seawater and measure *in vivo* concentrations of tritium, etc. Together with the measurement results, we will disclose in a comprehensible manner that tritium is not concentrated *in vivo* and its concentration will remain within the level in the natural growing environment.

While examining methods for communicating these measurement results in a comprehensible manner, we will organize a symposium targeting distributors and retailers this autumn or later to inform the public of how to confirm the safety of ALPS treated water.

International experts from the IAEA will continue to visit Japan to keep reviewing the safety aspects of ALPS treated water and relevant regulations. A review mission on the safety aspects of ALPS treated water will visit Japan by the end of this year, followed by a review mission on regulations at the beginning of next year. In addition, the IAEA laboratories, and the third-parties laboratories will conduct analyses to corroborate data from the sea area monitoring and publish the results. Before the commencement of the discharge, the IAEA will publish a comprehensive report based on all the reviews that will have been conducted.

<Examples of specific measures>

- Thorough “external-eye checks” by the IAEA and other organizations before and after the commencement of discharge [the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), the Secretariat of the NRA, the Ministry of the Environment (MOE)]
- “Visualization of safety and security data” to disseminate easy-to-understand information on the results of monitoring and breeding tests of marine organisms [MOE, MAFF, the Secretariat of the NRA, Reconstruction Agency, METI]

[2] Measures to foster an extensive sense of security

Measure 4: Share and disseminate information to foster trust

Measure 5: Strategic communication with the international community

Measure 6: Examination and identification of the status of safety knowledge dissemination

At briefing sessions and opinion exchange events so far, it has been pointed out that information should be more strongly sent to consumers nationwide and businesses at each stage of the product distribution process, such as those in processing, distribution, and retailing. Also, fishing operators in the disaster-stricken areas stated that briefings and opinion exchange sessions should be held according to individual interests. It was also pointed out that pushing the abolition and relaxation of import restrictions is important for business operators.

In implementing the existing measures 4 to 6 above, we will place emphasis on the following.

First, in order to effectively approach publics of various ages and attributes about the handling and safety of ALPS treated water, and to accelerate the development of understanding among consumers nationwide, we will further strengthen information dissemination by using media that are highly visible in daily life and are likely to be viewed repeatedly (nationwide terrestrial TV commercials, web advertisements, newspaper advertisements in national newspapers, etc.).

In addition, in order to enhance direct communication with the people of the disaster-affected areas regarding the background of the decision and the development of the discussions, as well as the measures taken by the government to prevent reputational damage, in addition to the existing briefing sessions and opinion exchange events, we will provide opportunities to directly and easily exchange opinions with fishing operators and other residents.

Furthermore, we will organize new meetings to listen to experts and examine their opinions, so we can promote measures to prevent reputational damage, including more effective information dissemination.

Regarding the dissemination of information overseas, we will strategically promote disseminating information to the international community, including the one on the attractiveness of disaster affected areas by actively providing information through overseas media outlets and securing more opportunities for dissemination. While continuing to urge countries and regions that maintain import restrictions to abolish them, the government will work in a united manner to thoroughly explain the safety of ALPS treated water so the discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea can not be used as an excuse to maintain or strengthen regulations.

<Examples of specific measures>

- Dissemination of information via highly visible channels to raise awareness among consumers nationwide [Reconstruction Agency, METI]
- Opinion exchange with local residents and fishermen for closer communication [MAFF, Reconstruction Agency, METI]
- Further efforts to eliminate import restrictions on agriculture, forestry, and fisheries products and foods and dissemination of information overseas

2. Create a framework for overcoming reputational damage and continuing to grow business with confidence

[3-1] Support business operators overcome reputational damage and rebuild their business

Measure 7: Support to demonstrate safety, improve productivity, and expand sales channels

In implementing the existing measure 7 above, we will place emphasis on the following.

First, we will appropriately implement the measures decided on in the supplementary budget for fiscal 2021 and the initial budget for fiscal 2022 so businesses that might be affected by reputational damage can make good use of the measures, while considering the opinions and requests we have received so far. While disseminating the details of these measures at orientation sessions, we will also provide support for effective use of the measures based on the requests of individual businesses through SME Support Japan, JETRO, Yorozu Support Bases, FSRT, and other organizations.

As the time of discharge is approaching, fishermen in the disaster-affected areas have voiced concerns about the continuation of fishing and a shortage of successors due to concerns about the prolonged impact of the discharge into the sea. For this reason, it is necessary to implement measures to ensure the continuation of fishing in Fukushima Prefecture and neighboring prefectures by thoroughly implementing measures at each stage of production, processing, distribution, and consumption.

In addition to promoting consumption of fish and processed marine products, we will work on the creation of an environment in which fishing operation can continue. Specifically, we will support the project for supporting the Ganbaru Project for Supporting Business in the Fishing Industry in Revitalizing their Sales and the project for the release of seeds and seedlings in the affected marine areas, for which the applicable areas were expanded this fiscal year in Fukushima

Prefecture and neighboring prefectures, as well as the project to secure next-generation fishers, which was newly established in Fukushima Prefecture this fiscal year.

To support the promotion of tourist attractions and increase the number of visitors in the disaster affected areas, we will steadily advance initiatives based on the Action Plan to Increase the Number of Visitors in 15 Municipalities including the Fukushima Hamadori Area.

[3-2] Support for the business continuity of fishing operators nationwide

Measure 8: Measures to overcome the impact on the fishing industry from long-term discharge of ALPS treated water

While the situation surrounding Japan's fishery industry remains severe and fishery production has halved in the past 30 years, there is a strong concern that the discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea and its long-term continuation will increase anxiety about the future of fisheries from fishing operators nationwide and dampen the motivation of possible successors. It is also important from the perspective of food security to realize a fishery industry where fishing operators and their children and even their grandchildren throughout Japan can continue fishing without worries.

Therefore, in addition to providing a safety net mechanism by taking thorough measures against reputational damage, the government will use the funds to implement lasting measures and realize a sustainable fishing industry so fishermen can feel assured that they can continue their fishing operations into the future despite the impact of ALPS treated water and soaring production costs.

<Examples of specific measures>

- Steady implementation of measures for businesses that may be affected by reputational damage [MAFF, Reconstruction Agency, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), the Tourism Agency, MOE, METI]
- Creation of an environment in Fukushima Prefecture and neighboring

prefectures that enables the future success of the fishing industry [MAFF, METI]

- Measures to overcome the impact on the fishing industry from long-term discharge of ALPS treated water [METI]

[4] Safety nets for reputation-based shifts in demand

Measure 9: Flexible measures providing for worst-case scenario declines in demand²

Measure 10: Compensation that recognizes the injured parties' position in the event of persistent reputational damage³

Main issues pointed out at briefing sessions and opinion exchange events: it is necessary to create an environment in which transactions of local and other products can continue unchanged even after the start of discharge of ALPS treated water through effective use of fund projects prepared for a decline in demand; specific compensation standards for the case of reputational damage are necessary to ensure a sense of security of business operators.

By implementing the existing measures 9 and 10 above, we will place emphasis on the following.

First, in preparation for a decline in demand for fishery products, necessary preparations will be made promptly so we can immediately implement measures to expand sales channels for marine products, such as the provision of fishery products to corporate cafeterias, etc., and to support initiatives such as the temporary purchase and storage of fishery products suitable for freezing. In addition, we will conduct public relations activities to foster understanding of local fishery products, including disseminating information on the appeal and safety of local fishery products to consumers, considering the requests of local governments and businesses in the disaster affected areas.

In addition, regarding compensation in preparation for reputational damage that still occur, the government will not only continue to instruct TEPCO, but also take the lead in coordinating and exchanging opinions with related organizations and others on the selection of statistical data to refer to when estimating reputational damage, the setting of a base year for calculating the amount of damage, and other issues. While working on disseminating detailed information, we will instruct TEPCO to compile and publish compensation standards according to the actual

² Measure 8 in the "Immediate Measures"

³ Measure 9 in the "Immediate Measures"

circumstances of each region and industry by the end of this year.

<Examples of specific measures>

- Swift preparations for the prompt and steady implementation of measures to deal with demand decline [METI]
- Establishment and publication of compensation standards [METI]

[5] Measures for solving long-term issues

Measure 11: Continuous pursuit of future technologies to counter reputational damage ⁴

In implementing the existing measure 11 above, we will place emphasis on the following.

Regarding tritium separation technologies, we demand TEPCO to continue conducting public offerings and evaluations and to accelerate examination on specific issues for practical application and their solutions to the selected technologies after interviewing each proposing business operator in detail. The government will also continue conducting surveys on technological trends.

As for further control of the amount of contaminated water generated, it is necessary, as a medium- to long-term issue, to examine drastic measures to shut off the water in buildings to reduce the amount of groundwater flowing into buildings. To that end, we first urge TEPCO to clarify issues and examine countermeasures through construction tests regarding the local building water stop measures to be launched this fiscal year and to steadily advance the plan following the schedule. Then, we will urge TEPCO to use the knowledge obtained through the on-site application of local water stop measures toward the examination of drastic building water stoppage in the future.

<Examples of specific measures>

- Acceleration of continuous public offering and evaluation of tritium separation technologies and evaluation and examination for practical application such as

4 Measure 10 in the “Immediate Measures”

feasibility studies [METI]

- Implementation and examination of local water stop measures to reduce the amount of contaminated water generated [METI]

IV. Conclusion

We will revise the Action Plan based on the directions of measures in the future. In addition, given that the situation surrounding reputational damage is constantly evolving, and that the discharge of ALPS treated water will continue for several decades, we will take measures with a long-term approach as long as there is a possibility of reputational impacts caused by ALPS treated water so fishery operators and others, who may be affected by the resulting reputational damage, can continue their business operations with a sense of security.

The government will continue to obtain information about the impact of reputational damage, conduct hearings, and take necessary additional measures in a flexible manner.