

## **Progress of the “Roadmap for Immediate Actions for the Assistance of Residents Affected by the Nuclear Incident”**

October 17, 2011

Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters

The progress status of the “Roadmap for Immediate Actions for the Assistance of Residents Affected by the Nuclear Incident” decided on May 17 is as follows:

### **1. Efforts to support evacuees**

#### **(1) Providing of temporary access**

- Concerning temporary access to the restricted areas, the second round of temporary access by private car in addition to the existing bus system has been ongoing, on the assumption of securing safety for the residents.

\* Results of the second round of temporary access (as of October 14):

5,435 households; 12,448 people

(number of granted temporary access by private car: 4,989 households)

- The Ministry of Environment and Fukushima Prefectural Government are working together to retrieve and protect pets, in conjunction with temporary access. As of August 26, arrangements to protect 302 dogs and 190 cats have been made. Since the second round of temporary access granted to residents, the requests from residents to protect their pets have been accepted at Sousou Public Health Office, and the activity to protect and collect pets is being taken based on their requests.

#### **(2) Maintaining order in the evacuation areas**

- On June 2, a “Special Security Team” (of approx. 300 individuals) was organized to maintain public safety in the 30km-radius zone of Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station (NPS) as well as the Deliberate Evacuation Areas, and is conducting patrols, questioning suspects, implementing movable checkpoints, etc.
- Additionally, to secure more peace of mind and safety for the residents through improved crime prevention in the Deliberative Evacuation Areas and previous Emergency-Prepared Areas in Case of Emergency, “Iitate Village Minders”, consisting of the Iitate Village residents, was formed and began patrolling the village on June 6. The town of Kawamata’s “Kawamata Regional Safety Patrol” began operating on June 20, the village of Katsurao’s “Katsurao Special Watch Team” on June 21, and the town of Hirono’s “Hirono Watch Patrol” on July 10. Ongoing patrols are

being conducted in these villages. In the village of Kawauchi, the “Kawauchi Village Regional Security Team” has newly started patrolling since September 30.

**(3) Promptly obtaining emergency temporary housing and other related housing**

- As of October 11, the construction of about 90%, or 15,787 units, has started (of these, the construction of about 90%, or 15,199 units, has been completed).
- There has been ongoing coordination of the relocation of affected residents into government employees’ housing, employment promotion housing and local governmental public housing, etc. As of October 7, 2,073 households in Fukushima Prefecture had moved into their new houses or have been assigned housing (nationwide, 16,537 households have moved into their new houses or have been assigned housing).

(Note) Emergency temporary housing and other related housing include those for residents affected by the earthquake and tsunami.

**(4) Implementation of Deliberate Evacuation**

1) Progress status of Deliberate Evacuation

- Resident evacuation has been almost completed in the five municipalities that were wholly or partially designated as the Deliberate Evacuation Areas.
- As an exception to continuing business operations in Deliberate Evacuation Areas, on May 17, the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters informed Iitate Village and Kawamata Town which had applied for exceptions that, in case the municipality permits a business to continue operating on the basis of an exceptional reason, there should be no impediment provided that ample safety precautions are taken (8 businesses in Iitate Village and 2 in Kawamata Town are continuing operations on this basis).

2) Livestock relocation and other related issues

- In addition to providing necessary assistance such as identifying a relocation destination outside the area, there were notifications provided to Fukushima Prefecture on procedures and other related issues for livestock screening and decontamination.
- As of October 5, 126 cattle remain in the Deliberate Evacuation Area out of the approximately 9,300 heads subject to evacuation.

**(5) Establishing “Specific Spots Recommended for Evacuation”**

- Multiple spots, where the cumulative dose over a one-year period after the accident is estimated to exceed 20mSv, located in areas that are outside the Deliberate Evacuation Areas or Restricted Areas and do not show as much regional spread as the Deliberate Evacuation Areas, are designated as “Specific Spots Recommended for Evacuation”, to raise the residents’ awareness and to assist and promote evacuation. (On June 30, 104 spots (113 households) were designated in the city of Date, and on July 21 and August 3, 122 spots (131 households) were designated in the city of Minamisoma and 1 spot (1 household) in the village of Kawauchi.)

## **2. Efforts towards homecoming**

### **(1) Review on evacuation areas and supports after lifting the designation for evacuation areas**

- On September 30, the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters lifted the designation of Evacuation-Prepared Areas in case of Emergency.
- In cooperation with the Reconstruction Headquarters in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake and related ministries and agencies, prudential efforts are being made for residents’ homecoming by means of realizing the recovery plan of the affected five municipalities (Hirono Town, Naraha Town, Kawauchi Village, Tamura City, and Minamisoma City), decontaminating the areas where the designation was lifted, and so on.
- Taking into account the request from the affected municipalities, including the expansion and strengthening of monitoring in line with the Recovery Plan of the affected five municipalities which had been previously designated by the Evacuation-Prepared Areas in case of Emergency, the Support Team for Residents Affected by the Nuclear Incidents, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), the Ministry of Environment, etc. are now carrying out in-depth monitoring mainly on the roads for living, the well water, rivers, etc. (the results will be officially announced around October to November, and around February in 2012).
- The Municipalities Reconstruction Support Team in response to the Nuclear Incident, which was established in the Reconstruction Headquarters in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake in order to always and promptly respond to various requests from the affected people, has been exchanging opinions with the affected municipalities.
- Concerning the subsidy for employment coordination, the business owners of private schools and hospitals whose major users are children and the care needed persons among the business owners with offices located in the previous Evacuation-Prepared Areas in case of Emergency were, on principle, not regarded as the grantees of the subsidy; however, it has been

decided that these business owners are also granted provided that their business has been reduced (including the prospects) after the day when the designation as the Evacuation-Prepared Area was lifted, and that a certain requirement is satisfied.

- With regard to the special measure on employment insurance (the measure the persons who are under suspension of business or temporarily out of employment can be granted with unemployment allowance), it has been decided that the measure will be continuously applied even after the day when the designation is lifted.
- Concerning the Restricted Areas and Deliberate Evacuation Areas, although the review will be conducted at the completion of Step 2, efforts will be made in advance for decontamination, monitoring, and reconstruction of the living environment.

## **(2) Efforts towards full-scale decontamination**

- On August 26, the “Act on Special Measures concerning the Handling of Environment Pollution by Radioactive Materials Discharged by NPS Associated with the Tohoku District-Off the Pacific Ocean Earthquake that Occurred on March 11, 2011”, a lawmaker-initiated bill, was enacted by the Diet. As a result, work is underway for the legislation to come into effect on January 1, 2012, with the Ministry of Environment leading the initiative.
- The Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, determining that decontamination was an urgent matter for immediate action, put together “The Basic Concept for Pushing Ahead with Decontamination Works” and “Basic Policy for Emergency Response on Decontamination Works”, and established that thorough and ongoing decontamination would be carried out in partnership with relevant parties. Within the scope of this plan, areas whose annual exposure dose exceeds 20mSv will be targeted for dose reduction to under 20mSv, and areas whose exposure dose under 20mSv will also be targeted for reduction towards an estimated annual exposure dose of 1mSv, with cooperation of municipal governments and local residents. In addition, highest priority was given to thorough decontamination of the everyday environment of children, with an aim of reducing the estimated annual exposure dose towards 1mSv as soon as possible, and eventually undercutting that figure.
- In order to support efforts based on these policies, a Cabinet decision was made on September 9 to expend approximately JPY220 billion of the fund allocated to Great East Japan earthquake recovery and rebuilding for decontamination and organize a “Fukushima Decontamination Promotion Team” within the local off-site center.

- Given this decision, the Support Team for Residents Affected by the Nuclear Incident is preparing to take the decontamination work which has been conducted in advance as pilot projects in the cities of Date and Minamisoma since late August, and rapidly deploy them in all 12 municipalities subjected to evacuation orders.
- In Fukushima Prefecture and neighboring prefectures, sessions for related municipalities are being held to explain about “the Basic Policy for Emergency Decontamination Work” and “the Act on Special Measures concerning Handling of Radioactive Pollution.”
- In addition, consecutive visits to each municipality and dispatch of experts have been started in order to support planning out the decontamination scheme by municipalities.
- With regard to contamination by radioactive materials, on August 25, the Cabinet Secretariat established the “Office of Response to Radioactive Materials Contamination” in order to ensure close partnership, and to carry out comprehensive coordination, among the relevant ministries and agencies, in terms of the regulations other responses necessary for decontamination of contaminated areas, rubble disposal, health management for the residents and preventing the spread of contamination.

[The basic approach to cleanup work (decontamination) in residential areas]

- On July 15, the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters put together “The Basic Approach to Cleanup Work (Decontamination) in Residential Areas (Except Restricted Area and Deliberate Evacuation Area) in Fukushima Prefecture”, and notified Fukushima Prefecture and the Ministry of Environment of cautions to be taken when residents perform cleanup work, and the approach to the waste collected during cleanup.

[Decontamination of agricultural soil]

- In collaboration with Fukushima Prefecture, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries began verification testing on May 28 for the development of decontamination technology for agricultural soil. Based on tests conducted by the end of August, methods for decontaminating agricultural soil according to use classification and concentrations of contaminants were released to the public on September 14.
- On September 30, the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters officially announced appropriate methods for decontamination of agricultural soil based on the “Guidelines for Municipal Decontamination Work”.

[Decontamination of forests]

- With regard to the investigations on the distribution status of radioactive materials in forests and verification tests on decontamination in forests, which the Forest and Forest Products Research Institute (an Incorporated Administrative Agency) has been conducting as the central body, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries officially announced on September 30 the results obtained so far, and the decontamination points in the forests near residential areas which have been determined based on these results.
- On September 30, the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters officially announced appropriate methods for decontamination of forests based on the “Guidelines for Municipal Decontamination Work”.

[Dose surveying for schoolyards and managing the soil]

- The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) and the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW) set a goal of limiting every student’s annual exposure at schools to 1mSv, and allocation of financial support was decided for those schools with a schoolyard air dose rate of higher than 1mSv/hour that seek soil dose reduction measures (May 27, June 6). The support was also extended to communities outside Fukushima Prefecture (June 20).
- MEXT distributed approximately 1,800 cumulative dosimeters to every elementary and junior high school in Fukushima Prefecture. Cumulative dosimeter allocation was also approved for schools outside Fukushima Prefecture that request them, provided those institutions have a schoolyard air dose rate of higher than 1mSv/hour (June 20).
- The second supplementary budget included appropriations for dose reduction work on schoolyards and other locations, including those regions outside Fukushima Prefecture (approximately JPY4.5 billion through MEXT and JPY0.5 billion through MHLW) and (JPY18 billion out of JPY96.2 billion) for the aforementioned “Health Fund for Children and Adults Affected by the Nuclear Accident” created by Fukushima Prefecture, to be used for dose reduction projects for public facilities such as schools, parks, and school zones.
- In response to the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters’ “The Basic Policy for Emergency Response on Decontamination Works” and “Guidelines for Municipal Decontamination Work”, MEXT and MHLW sent out notices that the dose received by children at schools, day cares and other facilities was to be under 1mSv annually as a rule, the schoolyard air dose rate should be under 1μSv/hour in order to achieve this dose, and that spots with relatively high reading should be identified and

their decontamination started. The Ministries also informed Fukushima Prefecture of the future approach to dose reduction in child welfare facilities other than day cares (August 26).

### **(3) Review of revitalization and reconstruction of local communities**

- On June 25, “Proposal for Reconstruction” was put together by the Reconstruction Design Council in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake.
- With the enactment of the Basic Act on Great East Japan Earthquake Reconstruction (June 24), the Headquarters for the Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake and the Local Headquarters in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures were established.
- Based on the above Act, a “Basic Policy on Reconstruction” was put together on July 29.
- Based on the above Basic Policy on Reconstruction, the Japanese government and Fukushima Prefecture established the “Council for Reconstructing Fukushima from the Nuclear Accident”. In the first session on August 27, the topics for future exploration were organized such as the proposition of the Special Act on Reconstruction from Fukushima Prefecture, and in the second session on October 17, the governmental bill on the tertiary supplementary budget was reported.

## **3. Ensuring security and safety of affected residents**

### **(1) Managing the long-term health of local residents (assessing radiation levels)**

- More than 220,000 people have been screened in terms of body surface contamination as of October 1 (from March 13), with experts sent from related organizations, universities and local governments working under the supervision of Fukushima Prefecture. No cases of adverse health effects have been found to date.
- In light of request from Fukushima Prefecture, appropriations were made in the secondary supplementary budget for the “Health Fund for Children and Adults Affected by the Nuclear Accident” created by Fukushima Prefecture through mid- to long-term projects (JPY78.2 billion out of JPY96.2 billion in total).
- For the Health Management Survey for the Residents in Fukushima Prefecture which is implemented using the Health Fund, Fukushima Prefecture will conduct a basic survey to estimate exposure dose and an in-depth survey to grasp health conditions. A preliminary survey was initiated in the town of Namie, village of Iitate, and the Yamakiya ward of the town of Kawamata, where environmental monitoring results indicated a possibility of higher external and internal exposure relative to other

communities. The results of this preliminary survey will be taken into account, and questionnaires will be mailed to residents beyond these communities starting on August 26 (as of September 30, the questionnaires were mailed to approx. 400,000 people).

- Concerning the in-depth survey, mid- and long-term investigations are scheduled, including the ultrasonic thyroid examination for all residents in Fukushima Prefecture at and under the age of 18 at the time of the accident for early discovery of the thyroid cancer (started on October 9), the health checkup for the residents in evacuation areas with additional necessary checkup items in addition to the existing ones, the checkup opportunities to be newly given to the residents in the prefecture who were excluded from the existing checkups, the survey on mental health and lifestyle for the residents in evacuation areas, and the survey for pregnant women who were provided with a maternity passbook during the period from August 1, 2010 to July 31, 2011.
- Since June 27, the National Institute of Radiological Sciences (NIRS) has been evaluating methods for measuring internal contamination level using whole body counters and internal exposure level using urine bioassays and other means, with cooperation from 122 residents of those areas subject to the preliminary survey as well as 52 people who were evacuated out of the 20km zone soon after the accident.
- The Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA) carried out an internal exposure survey by whole body counters, etc. for approx. 3,200 evacuees (Namie Town, Iitate Village, Kawamata Town) between July 11 and the end of August. In addition, since September, the survey has been conducted for approx. 5,300 people, by extending the target areas to towns and villages in Futaba County (except Namie Town).
- Fukushima Prefecture is now supporting the loan business of personal-use cumulative dosimeters (such as film badges) for children and pregnant women (approx. 300,000 people), and the municipalities which will implement the mental and physical health care business for children.

## **(2) Ongoing implementation of environmental monitoring (atmosphere, soil, rivers, ground water, seawater and seabed) and its evaluation**

### **1) Implementation of ongoing environmental monitoring**

- In order to implement radiation monitoring related to TEPCO's Fukushima NPS accident in a certain and deliberate manner, MEXT organized a Coordination Meeting for Monitoring to unify and coordinate the radiation monitoring work being conducted by the related ministries and agencies, local authorities and operators (1<sup>st</sup> round on July 4, 2<sup>nd</sup> round on August 2). The meeting resulted in the creation of a "Total

Monitoring Plan” on August 2, which lays out the content and role allotments for the monitoring to be conducted in partnership among the Japanese and local governments and other entities by the end of 2011.

- Regarding the Evacuation-Prepared Areas in case of Emergency, a child-centered perspective and the wishes of the community were emphasized in the monitoring of schools, hospitals, libraries, and their environs implemented by MEXT and the Support Team for Residents Affected by the Nuclear Incidents, and the results were officially announced on August 9, 16, and September 22. (The results were used as a reference data for lifting of the designation “Evacuation-Prepared Areas in case of Emergency.)
- Taking into account the request from the affected municipalities, including the expansion and strengthening of monitoring in line with the Recovery Plan of the affected five municipalities which had been previously designated by the Evacuation-Prepared Areas in case of Emergency, the Support Team for Residents Affected by the Nuclear Incidents, MEXT, the Ministry of Environment, etc. are now carrying out in-depth monitoring mainly on the roads for living, the well water, rivers, etc. (the results will be officially announced around October to November, and around February in 2012). (Re-posted)
- On September 1, the Support Team for Residents Affected by the Nuclear Incidents and MEXT officially announced the “Results of Wide-Area Monitoring in Restricted Areas and Deliberate Evacuation Areas”.
- MEXT conducted aircraft radiation monitoring on a zone approximately 100km in radius around Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS over the Prefectures of Miyagi, Tochigi, Ibaraki, Yamagata, the western Fukushima, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Kanagawa, Niigata, Akita, as well as Tokyo Metropolitan Area, and published the results. Aircraft monitoring is currently being conducted over the Prefectures of Iwate, Shizuoka, Nagano, Yamanashi, Gifu, Toyama, Aomori, Aichi, and Ishikawa. Aircraft monitoring is scheduled to be implemented over the whole East Japan, aimed to be completed by the end of 2011.
- MEXT has updated the “Dose Rate Map” and “Accumulated Dose Estimation Map”. (So far, updates have been released on April 26, May 16, June 3 and 21, July 20, August 19, and September 16.)

## 2) Creation of dose rate map and other maps

- Between June 6 and July 8, MEXT conducted air dose rate measurements and soil survey as a means of creating maps of radiation dose and other distributions all over Fukushima Prefecture and neighboring regions. An air dose map was released on August 2, a surface deposition map of

radioactive cesium on August 30, and a surface deposition map of iodine 131 on September 21. In addition, a survey of migration of radioactive materials was conducted, and the study results on the migration of radioactive materials in forests were published on September 14. Furthermore, a nuclide analysis on plutonium and radioactive strontium was conducted and the result was announced on September 30.

- In terms of forests, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is currently conducting air dose rate and soil survey of forests as a means of mapping the concentration distribution of radioactive materials by the end of February 2012.

### 3) Implementation of environmental monitoring on farm land

- The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries began conducting a soil survey of farm land on May 30 as a means of mapping the distribution of radioactive materials concentration, and released the map on August 30.

### 4) Implementation of environmental monitoring offshore

- MEXT has expanded the target area for marine radiation monitoring off the coasts of Fukushima, Ibaraki and Miyagi, and will continue to conduct seawater and seabed soil measurements.
- The Ministry of Environment implemented radiation as well as hazardous materials monitoring off the coasts of Miyagi and Iwate prefectures.
- In terms of concentrations of radioactive materials in offshore seawater and seabed, MEXT and the Ministry of Environment released their survey results on October 5 and July 8, respectively.
- The Ministry of Environment implemented radiation as well as hazardous materials monitoring for public water basins (rivers) and groundwater in Fukushima Prefecture. The measurement results for concentrations of radioactive materials for public water basins were released on June 3 and August 1 (the measurement during high water levels following rainfall), and for groundwater on June 21 for 5 spots, on July 7 for 41 spots, on July 14 for 55 spots, and on August 4 for 10 spots.

### 5) Implementation of monitoring for radioactive materials in food and tap water

- Regarding radioactive materials in food and tap water, the relevant local governments are conducting ongoing examinations, and the results are being disclosed daily by the Government.

(\*) Of the 27,015 cases of examination for food, 675 cases exceeded the provisional regulation limit (as of October 3), and of 48,521 cases of examination for tap water, 69 cases exceeded the indicator values (as of

October 3). There have been no instances of tap water level exceeding the limit since March 30.

- The Consumer Affairs Agency will provide assistance to local governments for installing radiation dose inspection equipment for food through the “Funds to Improve Regional Consumer Policy” and existing subsidies for the operating costs of the National Consumer Affairs Center of Japan.

#### 6) Others

- MEXT has been proceeding the procurement procedures necessary for strengthening the environmental monitoring in Fukushima Prefecture, such as building of real-time radiation monitoring systems and installing of transportable monitoring posts. In addition, MEXT is now under cooperation with relevant organizations to enhance the environmental monitoring nationwide, such as installing of additional monitoring posts in other prefectures and the maintenance of environmental sample analysis equipment (an additional appropriation of approximately JPY23.5 billion was made in the secondary supplementary budget, part of which is for the “Health Fund for Children and Adults Affected by the Nuclear Accident”).

### **(3) Disposal of rubble, sludge and other waste**

#### [Disposal of rubble]

- On June 23, the Ministry of Environment finalized the disaster waste disposal policy for Fukushima Prefecture.
- The temporary storage method for incinerated ash of between 8,000Bq/kg and 100,000Bq/kg was organized, and the Ministry of Environment published “Temporary Storage of Disaster Waste Disposal in Fukushima Prefecture” on July 28.
- The handling of electric air cleaners and the monitoring frequency for incinerated ash and exhaust were organized, and the Ministry of Environment published “Incineration Facilities and Monitoring of Disaster Waste Disposal in Fukushima Prefecture” on August 9.
- A policy on the disposal method for incinerated ash and other waste of between 8,000Bq/kg and 100,000Bq/kg was announced by the Ministry of Environment on August 31, taking into account technology-oriented examination by the Review Meeting on Safety Assessment of Disaster Waste.

#### [Disposal of sludge and other waste]

- Radioactive materials have been detected from sewage sludge and other by-products outside Fukushima Prefecture, mostly in eastern Japan.

Consequently, on June 16, the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters put together a provisional policy regarding the handling of sludge and other byproducts of water and sewage treatment found to contain radioactive materials.

#### **4. Ensuring employment and support for agriculture and industries**

##### **(1) Ensuring employment**

- The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) and Fukushima Prefecture have joined forces to expand job opportunities for, and offer management assistance to, residents and businesses affected by the nuclear incident, and are aiming to create 20,000 jobs in the prefecture through the following measures.
- To provide the affected people with employment opportunities, joint job fairs will be held in the prefecture with a target of 5 events by the end of 2011. (So far, three fairs have been held. A 4<sup>th</sup> fair is scheduled in the city of Koriyama on November 24.)
- A request was made jointly by METI, MHLW and Fukushima Prefecture to 26 economic organizations in manufacturing, retail and other sectors to maintain or create job opportunities in light of the Fukushima NPS accident (May 26).
- A plan to hire 11,000 people in Fukushima Prefecture has been arranged by the Job Creation Fund Programs, and of these, 6,769 people have already secured jobs (according to the data processed by MHLW as of September 29).
- Limited to the New Graduate Employment Support Project (Internship Project) held in Fukushima Prefecture, matching of new graduates and smaller businesses is now being proceeded under the condition of more relaxed requirements than before during the practice period at work places.

##### **(2) Agricultural, livestock and fishery industries, etc.**

- To ensure swift and appropriate processing of compensation for damages to the business operators in agricultural, forestry and fishery industries, liaison conferences were held (a total of 7 since April 18) by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the prefectures and cities involved and other relevant parties (190 organizations as of September 29) to offer information and exchange views regarding the development in nuclear damage compensation.
- In response to the identification of cesium exceeding provisional limits in beef and rice straw, emergency support measures were issued on July 26,

namely 1) measures to restore trust in domestic beef, 2) assistance to beef cattle ranchers, and 3) assistance to enable emergency supply of rice straw. On August 5, given that there are now 4 prefectures subject to shipping restrictions, new measures were announced, including support for the de-facto purchase of shipping-delayed cattle by prefectural livestock industry associations.

- In terms of rice, the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters issued instructions on April 22 to refrain from planting in Restricted Areas, Deliberate Evacuation Areas and Evacuation-Prepared Areas in Case of Emergency. In addition, 2-stage radiation surveys were conducted on the rice before and after harvest, in those municipalities outside the above and showing high soil concentration of radioactive materials.
- Bridge loans are being offered by Japan Agricultural Cooperatives (JA) and Japan Fisheries Co-operatives (JF) groups to support those business operators in agricultural, forestry and fishery industries subjected to shipment suspension, and approximately 630 loans have been made as of September 20 (approx. JPY2.2 billion).

### **(3) Measures for small and medium enterprises**

- The new long-term, low-interest (some no-interest for all intents and purposes) loan system “The Great East Japan Earthquake Special Recovery Loans” for small- and mid-sized companies that saw significant direct or indirect damage from the disaster, including via the nuclear incident or harmful rumors, and the new guarantor system “The Great East Japan Earthquake Emergency Guarantee for Recovery”, which establishes a new framework completely separated from the existing guarantor system, began operating on May 23. Between May 23 and October 7, “The Great East Japan Earthquake Special Recovery Loans” served 92,298 cases totaling JPY2.85 trillion, and “The Great East Japan Earthquake Emergency Guarantee for Recovery” served 55,571 cases totaling JPY1.38 trillion.
- For small and medium enterprise owners with their places of business in the restricted area who were therefore forced to relocate to new premises, METI and Fukushima Prefecture agreed on a system of special support to provide them with long-term, no-collateral, no-interest loans independent of regular funding support. The program began accepting applications on June 1 at Fukushima Prefectural Industrial Revitalization Center as well as chamber of commerce offices throughout the prefecture. There have been 343 applications, for a total of approximately JPY7.8 billion (as of October 12).
- For small- and medium-sized businesses whose places of work are located

in the Evacuation-Prepared Areas in Case of Emergency, METI and Fukushima Prefecture have made a basic agreement on providing new loans which are required for continuing and restarting businesses in these areas after the designation was lifted. Discussions are now being made towards planning of a system.

- Regarding the restoration projects for temporary storefronts and plants (taken in the primary and secondary supplementary budgets) by the Organization for Small & Medium Enterprises and Regional Innovation, the organization received restoration requests from 35 locations in 16 cities, towns, and villages in Fukushima as of October 6. Works were consequently initiated in 23 locations where a basic agreement was finalized: Iwaki City (2 locations), Shinchi Town (2 locations), Bandai Town (1 location), Minamisoma City (3 locations), Soma City (2 locations), Koori Town (1 location), Iitate Village (5 locations), Naraha Town (1 location), Fukushima City (1 location), Namie Town (4 locations), Okuma Town (1 location), Katsurao Village (3 locations). Of these, works have been completed in a total of 13 locations in Iwaki City, Shinchi Town (2 locations), Minamisoma City (2 locations), Soma City (2 locations), Koori City, Fukushima City, Iitate Village (2 locations), and Okuma Town. Ongoing requests for appropriation on this business are also made in the tertiary supplementary budget.
- Concerning the Restoration Assistance Business for Small and Medium Enterprises, Groups and Facilities to support recovering the facilities and equipment owned by core small and medium enterprises in the regions, offers were made for public applications in Fukushima Prefecture from September 5 to 22, and the applications are now under review. Ongoing requests for appropriations are still made in the 2012 initial budget, so that the business will be continuously implemented.
- JETRO, in cooperation with the Organization for Small & Medium Enterprises and Regional Innovation, has extended assistances for measures such as participating in exhibitions at home and abroad, holding business meetings by inviting overseas buyers, and dispatching trade missions to open overseas sales channels, with an aim of predominantly supporting small and medium businesses in Tohoku District for their overseas business deployment (JPY1.98 billion in the secondary supplementary budget and request is being made for appropriation of the tertiary supplementary budget).

#### (4) Countermeasures against harmful rumors and export assistance

##### <Agriculture, livestock and fisheries>

- In conjunction with the “Recovery Action” campaign and as a way to assist

in promoting consumption of agricultural and fisheries product from the affected areas (catchphrase: “Show Your Support – Eat!”), PR is being conducted in the form of newspaper advertisements and television commercials (scheduled to be aired 800 times by the end of this year), as well as information release about private-sector events that support this effort through the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Web site (168 releases as of September 30).

- For domestic export-related business operators, a spectrum of responses is being implemented such as disseminating information regarding regulations on Japanese food products on a country-by-country basis, readying a contact office to advise affected companies individually and organizing a system for issuing certificates to the countries that demand certificates of origin for products.
- For alcoholic beverages, the Regional Taxation Bureau handles the issuing of export certificates, and has been issuing the certificates for production date and place of origin for alcoholic beverages exported to the EU and Asia since April. A radiological analysis system was also organized, and from June on, the Bureau has also been handling the issuance of certificates linked to radiological analysis. Furthermore, since October, the Bureau is making efforts, in cooperation with the National Research Institute of Brewing, to provide brewers with technical information and to investigate radioactive materials for the alcoholic beverages prior to shipment stored in breweries, anticipating ensuring safety for alcoholic beverages.
- To respond to other nations’ demands for radiological inspection of food of Japanese origin, support is being provided for deployment of inspection equipment. At the same time, information is being actively disseminated so that trust in Japanese food can be regained.

#### <Manufacturing and retailing>

- In terms of fee subsidization for radiation dose inspection of export items conducted by government-designated inspection organizations, these entities were designated and officially announced on June 7 by METI. On June 20, the subsidization for radiation dose inspection was initiated for exporters. The scope of assistance was expanded to inspections of export containers applied for by shipping companies, and the operation began on September 8.
- The relevant ministries and agencies, overseas diplomatic missions and Japan External Trade Organization’s (JETRO) overseas offices are working together to hold information sessions for foreign industries in major cities (15 cities in 12 nations and regions), on the nuclear accident

and domestic monitoring as well as Japan's efforts on securing safety of food and mining/manufacturing products since the accident. Information sessions have also been held domestically (3 in Tokyo, 3 in Osaka) for foreign-affiliated firms as well as consulates and international organizations based in Kansai.

- Country-by-country information such as export restrictions and radiological inspections are being provided to businesses on the official METI and JETRO Web sites. JETRO's urgent help desk, 36 trade information centers nationwide and 73 overseas offices worldwide are also advising businesses.

#### <Tourism>

- Dissemination of accurate and timely information is ongoing, including exhibitor booths at travel expos and through overseas diplomatic missions.

### **(5) Other actions**

#### 1) Assistance to regional financing

- In addition to maintaining and strengthening financial functions in the affected areas overall, an amendment bill for the Financial Function Reinforcement Law was submitted to the Diet on May 27 addressing the content of relaxing the requirements for capital participation by the Government, in order to establish in advance a framework to provide reassurances to depositors. The law was passed on June 22, and went into effect on July 27.

#### 2) Proper information release to consumers

- As a risk communication, the Consumer Affairs Agency held 2 opinion exchange sessions in August on the topic of radiation and food safety, with participation from both experts and consumers at large. In cooperation with local governments and consumer groups, information will continue to be shared with consumers nationwide and opinion exchange sessions will be held, taking these events into account.
- The Consumer Affairs Agency created "Q&A about Food Products and Radioactivity" (to be revised as needed), a clear and accessible guide to radioactivity and safety of food and other related products, currently available through the Agency Web site.

## **5. Support for affected local governments**

### **(1) Support for affected local governments**

- With regard to an existing fund endowed by the power plant siting subsidy, the initial objective was modified to enable utilization in projects geared towards disaster recovery and rebuilding, leading to use for 12 projects

totaling approximately JPY3.1 billion. It was also decided that should an application be submitted from a local authority of an affected area that is also eligible for the plant siting subsidy, a payout could take place in April rather than June, the usual month. An estimated JPY 700 million has been paid out as a result. The subsidy application deadline has also been extended from the usual end of May to end of July.

## **(2) Support for municipalities accepting evacuees**

- Due to the effects of the nuclear power station accident as a result of the Great East Japan Earthquake, a large number of residents were forced to evacuate, or even relocate, to areas outside of their municipalities. In order to respond to this situation, The bill for “Law on Measures Involving Residents with a Change of Address and Special Exemption from Administrative Processing of Evacuees, as a Means of Coping with the Nuclear Power Plant Accident Resulting from the Great East Japan Earthquake” was submitted to the Diet on July 22, passed on August 5 and came into effect on August 12. The new law established an exemption where administrative processes for evacuated residents could be performed by the government of the receiving municipality, and determined measures relating to those undergoing a change of address.
- The municipalities designated and notified under the law on September 16 include Iwaki City, Tamura City, Minamisoma City, Kawamata Town, Hirono Town, Naraha Town, Tomioka Town, Okuma Town, Futaba Town, Namie Town, Kawauchi Village, Katsurao Village, and Iitate Village.

## **6. Compensation for affected residents, business operators and others**

### **(1) Regarding the guidelines established by the Dispute Reconciliation Committee for Nuclear Damage Compensation**

- The Dispute Reconciliation Committee for Nuclear Damage Compensation prioritizes rapid aid to those who suffered damage, and set the guidelines starting with those cases deemed the most urgent and likely to fit the definition of a nuclear damage, such as government-ordered evacuations and shipping restrictions. To date, it has issued “The First Guideline Regarding the Judgment of the Scope of Nuclear Damage Due to TEPCO’s Fukushima Dai-ichi and Dai-ni NPS Accident” (4/28), the Second Guideline (5/31) and the Supplement to the Second Guideline (6/20). In addition, it has established a Midterm Guideline (8/5) that adds items for consideration to the content already established and released as above, to present the big picture of the extent of the nuclear damage.
- In enabling rapid compensation payout by TEPCO, the government will likely see multiple disputes as well as payout of indemnity (JPY120 billion)

according to the nuclear damage compensation insurance contract. The second supplemental budget proposal includes expenses for organizing a framework for rapid resolution to these.

- On August 29, the Dispute Reconciliation Center for Nuclear Damage Compensation was launched. The Center, which seeks to resolve disputes related to the nuclear accident by acting as a mediator between the parties involved, began accepting applications on September 1, and opened a Fukushima Office in Koriyama on September 13.

## **(2) Damage compensation for residents, business operators and others**

- In April, Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO) began provisional compensation payments on a household basis to residents forced to evacuate according to instructions based on the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness, and approximately JPY 52.3 billion have been paid out to 56,000 households (as of October 3). On July 5, TEPCO announced additional provisional compensation payout. (The payout was on individual basis, ranging from JPY100,000 to 300,000 per person depending on the circumstances and duration of their evacuation and other damage) Payments began on July 25, and to date, approximately JPY4.34 billion have been paid out to approximately 160,000 people (as of October 3).
- With regard to agricultural, forestry and fishery business operators, TEPCO and the trade associations involved met to work towards a prompt payout in the light of the May 12 establishment of “Emergency Support Measures for Residents Affected by the Nuclear Accident”. Actual payout began on May 31, and to date, approximately JPY19.4 billion (plus approximately JPY400 million in individually-sought claims, for a total of JPY19.8 billion as of October 3) have been paid out to agricultural associations in 7 prefectures (Fukushima, Ibaraki, Gunma, Tochigi, Chiba, Kanagawa, and Saitama) as well as fishery associations in 3 prefectures (Fukushima, Ibaraki and Chiba).
- With regard to small and medium enterprises, on May 31, TEPCO announced the concrete framework for provisional compensation payment including the scope and method of the payment, and began actual payout on June 10. Approximately 7,200 companies have received payment totaling approximately JPY8.3 billion (as of October 3).
- On August 30, TEPCO announced the policies and standards for full-scale compensation. Applications for compensation have been accepted from September 12 for individuals, and from September 27 for corporations and operators. TEPCO has also taken organizational steps to prepare for implementation of full compensation, including personnel increase. It aims

to expand the staff from 1,200 (before September 30) to 6,500 (after October 1).

- Full-scale payouts have been started on October 5.

**(3) “Act on the Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation” and “Act on Emergency Measures Related to the Damage Due to the 2011 Nuclear Accident”**

- In order to ensure 1) an implementation of prompt and appropriate compensation for damages, 2) an avoidance of adverse effects on business operators involved in NPS stabilization and incident management, 3) a stable supply of electricity essential for everyday life of the nation, as 3 defining components of the Government’s support framework for compensation for nuclear damages caused by the accident at TEPCO’s Fukushima NPS, the Cabinet decided on the draft bill for the Act on the Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation on June 14, and submitted it to the Diet. The law was enacted on August 3. The Corporation was established on September 12, and after the inauguration ceremony on September 26, full-scale operation has been started.
- On July 29, “Act on Emergency Measures Related to the Damage Due to the 2011 Nuclear Accident” was enacted as an emergency measure. This legislation establishes the particulars needed for rapid and appropriate payment of provisional payouts by the government to compensate for the damages of nuclear accident, as well as for assisting local authorities that will establish an emergency response fund for nuclear damage. The law came into effect on September 18, along with other related government and ministerial ordinances, and claims for provisional payout have been accepted from September 21.