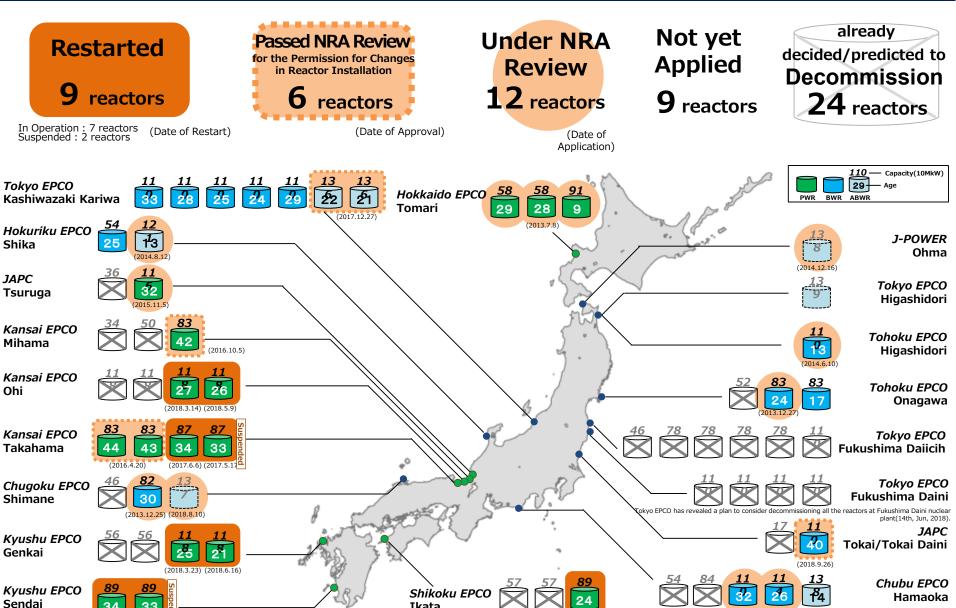
Country Report of Japan

The 20th FNCA Ministerial Level Meeting
December 5, 2019

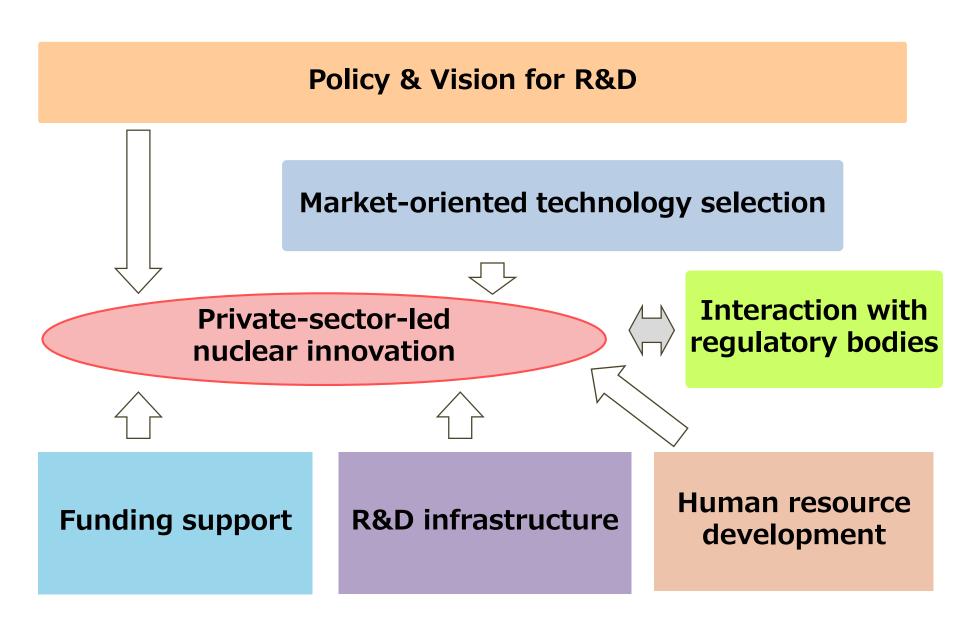
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(2015.6.16)(2014.2.14)

2. Promoting the Innovation of Nuclear Technologies



3. Roundtable for Final Disposal of High-level Radioactive Waste

G20 KARUIZAWA Ministerial Meeting

Agreement:

Launching "the International Roundtable for Final Disposal of High-Level Radioactive Waste"



<Discussion issues>

- 1) Sharing the experience and knowledge on how to gain public understanding in each country
- 2) Research cooperation and personnel exchange by using underground research facilities

<Purpose of the roundtable>

- 1) To formulate "the basic strategy for intergovernmental cooperation in final disposal"
- 2) To collect "the best practices of public dialogue activities of participating countries"

<The first roundtable>

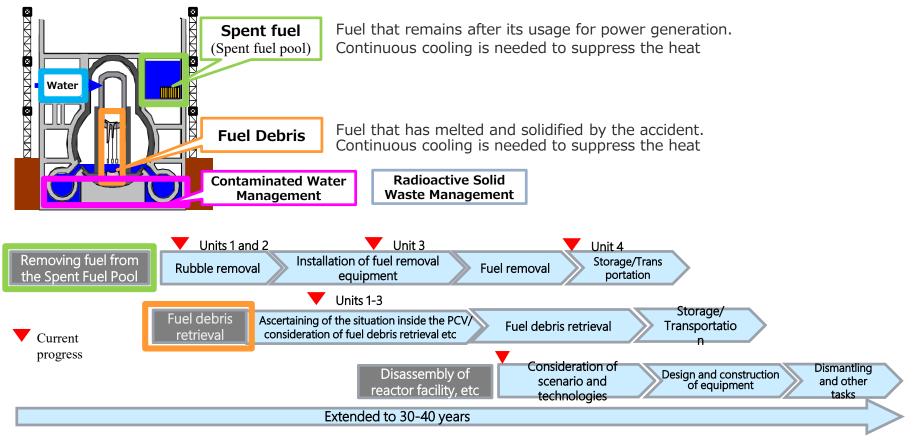
Date: October 14, 2019

Place: Paris

Hosted by Japan in Cooperation with the OECD/NEA

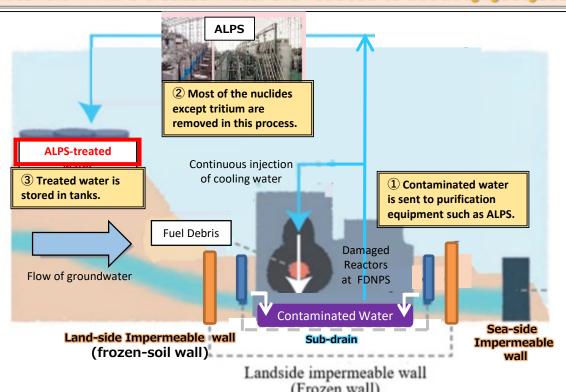
4. Decommissioning of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi NPS (1) -Engineering Process-

- - ✓ Removing spent fuel and fuel debris from the Reactor Building
 - ✓ Reducing the risks associated with <u>contaminated water</u> and <u>radioactive waste</u>
- Safe and steady decommissioning is a prerequisite for reconstruction of Fukushima



4. Decommissioning of TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi NPS (2) -Measures against the Contaminated Water-

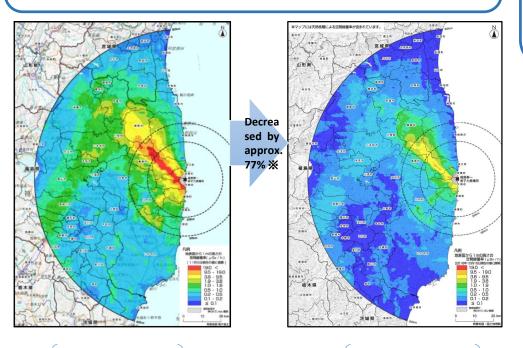
- Water gets contaminated when it touches the damaged reactors and fuel debris in buildings.
 - The level of groundwater outside is controlled to be higher than that of contaminated water inside the buildings to prevent the water flowing out of the building.
 - Groundwater keeps flowing into the buildings
- It is ALPS treated water, NOT -contaminated water, that is stored in the tanks.
- Radioactive materials in ALPS treated water are reduced to about 1/1,000,000 (One millionth)



5. Reconstruction and Regeneration of Fukushima (1) -Environment Radiation-

[Transition of air radiation dose rate]

The average air radiation dose rate of 1m from the ground within 80km from TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi NPS is decreased by approx. 77% since November 2011.



November 2011

October 2018

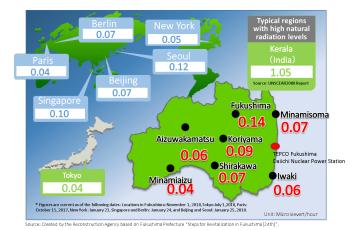
*This value is calculated from the ratio of the measurement results of the center point of each area, dividing the target area into 250m areas. If other comparison methods are used, the reduction rate may be different.

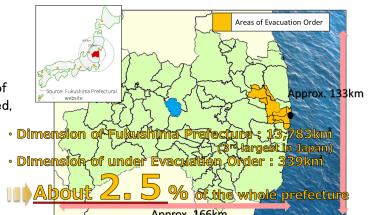
Source: Adapted from "About measurement result of aircraft monitoring in Fukushima and neighboring prefectures" by Nuclear Regulation Authority

Click here for the latest data http://radioactivity.nsr.go.jp/map/ja/

[Evacuation order cancellation status]

- •The air radiation dose rate of major cities in Fukushima Prefecture are almost the same level as those of major overseas cities.
- At present, evacuation orders are given to approximately 2.5% of areas in Fukushima Prefecture.
- People can live normally in other areas.





5. Reconstruction and Regeneration of Fukushima (2) -Food Safety-

Japan has the strictest level of standards in the world for managing radioactive contamination of food. Foods exceeding the standards are not allowed to be distributed.

	Japan Food Sanitation Act		Codex (CAC) CODEX STAN 193-1995		E U Council Regulation (Euratom) 2016/52		USA Guidance Levels for Radionuclides in Domestic and Imported Foods (CPG7119.14)
Derived intervention levels(DIL) for radioactive cesium(unit Bq/kg)	Drinking water Milk Infant foods General foods	10 50 50 100	Infant foods General foods	1,000 1,000	Drinking water Milk Infant foods General foods	1,000 1,000 400 1,250	Food 1,200
Upper limit for radiation dosage from food per year	1mSv		1mSv		1mSv		5mSv
Assumption on the proportion of food supply that is contaminated with radiation per year	50%		10%		10%		30%

- O Announcement of results of thorough monitoring of agriculture, forestry, and fishery products prior to shipment.
- O Very few foods have exceeded the upper limit (100 Bq/kg).

- O No rice has exceeded the upper limit since the 2015 harvest.
- O Necessary measures are in place to ensure that foods are not distributed in the market if found to exceed the upper limit.

◆Testing of all rice prod	luced (A	♦ State of monitoring by Fukushima Prefecture (August 21, 2018 to October 31, 2018) of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (April 1, 2018 to October 31, 2018)							
Brown rice	Total No. samples	No. of samples exceeding standard limit	Proportion of samples exceeding standard limit		Total No. samples	No. of samples exceeding standard limit	Proportion of samples exceeding standard limit		
(produced 2018)	All bags of	0	0. 00%	Vegetables & Fruits	2,051	0	0.00%		
				Livestock products	2,531	0	0.00%		
	rice			Cultivated edible plants & Mushrooms	699	0	0.00%		

OIAEA recognize that the measures to monitor and respond to issues regarding the radionuclide contamination of food are appropriate.

٠,	7 of agricultural, for ostry and history products (April 1, 2010 to october 31, 2010								
	Classification	Total No. samples	No. of samples exceeding standard limit	Proportion of samples exceeding standard limit					
	📞 Vegetables & Fruits 🔙	2,051	0	0.00%					
	Livestock products	2,531	0	0.00%					
	Cultivated edible plants & Mushrooms	699	0	0.00%					

Marine Fishery products 3.422 0 0.00% Inner water-cultivated Fish 34 0.00% Wild edible plants & 683 0.15% Mushrooms Inland water Fishery 8 0.41% 724 **Products**

6. Formulation of Regional Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) Plan

< National Government >

Central Disaster Management Council

Basic Disaster Management Plan

 Nuclear emergency response measures taken by the national and local governments and electric power companies are specified.

Nuclear Regulation Authority

Nuclear Emergency Response Guidelines

•Specialized and technical matters concerning nuclear emergency response measures are specified.

< Prefectures and

Municipalities>

Prefectural Disaster Management Council and Municipal Disaster Management Council

Regional Disaster Prevention Plans and Evacuation Plans

Relevant local governments develop regional disaster prevention plans and evacuation plans based on the Nuclear Emergency Response Guidelines and Basic Disaster Management Plan.

Regional Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Committees

- ◆ Placed by the Cabinet Office in 13 regions where nuclear power plants are located.
- ◆ All relevant ministries and agencies including the Cabinet Office and nuclear regulation authority and relevant local governments which formulate the plans, participate in.
- ◆It compiles measures in emergency situations, including local governments' evacuation plans in their areas and confirms that they are concrete and reasonable in the light of Nuclear Emergency Response Guidelines.

Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council

Consists of all members of the Cabinet and Chairman of the Nuclear Regulation Authority

Chairperson: Prime Minister)

The Council, as part of the central government, approves measures, including local evacuation plans, that are concrete and reasonable in emergency situations in the light of Nuclear Emergency Response Guidelines etc.

Support

Support

Cabinet Office (Nuclear Disaster Management Bureau)

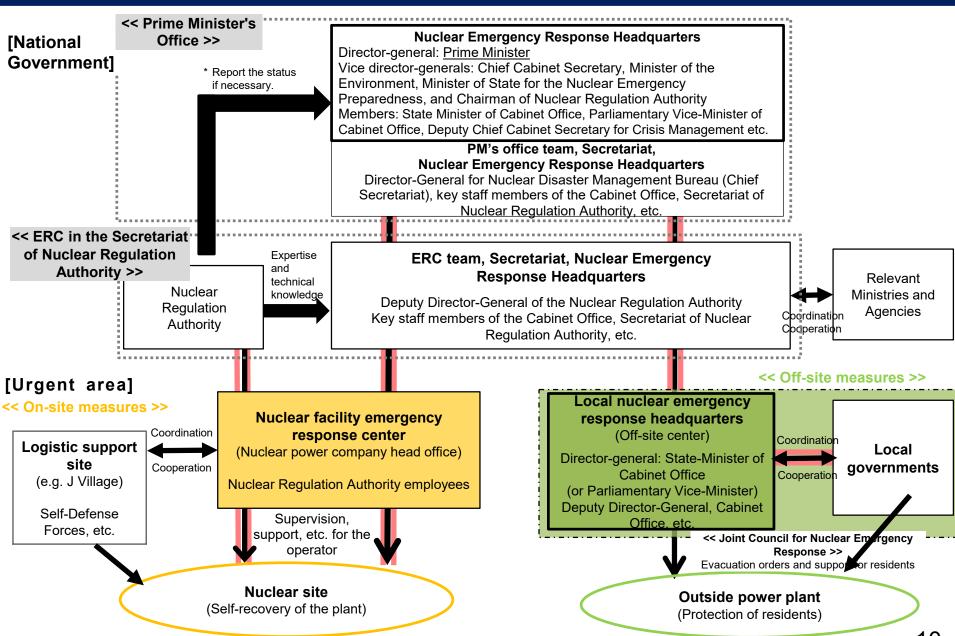
Support for local governments by National government Financial assistance for protection facilities, materials and equipment etc.

Secretariat Secretariat

Support for Local Governments by National Government >

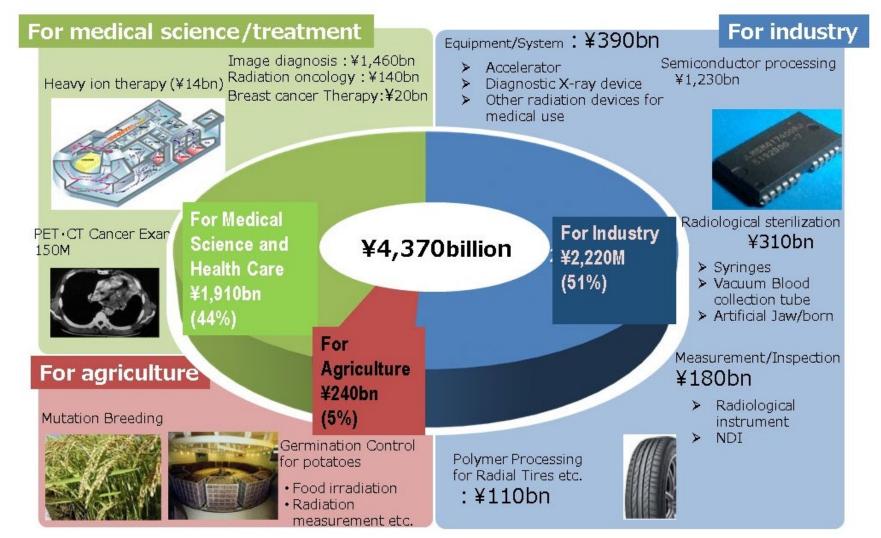
- National government is involved in the formulation of plans from the very beginning. The national government soundly supports local governments. For instance, it resolves problems regarding provincial areas together, such as support for people requiring assistance and securing of evacuation destination, evacuation means, and evacuation routes, etc.
- National government supports local governments to acquire materials and equipment needed in case of emergency situations with subsidies from the national government.
- Support for relevant private bodies on a national level, such as cooperation requests, is implemented.
- The Plans are confirmed and supported continuously, and are improved and strengthened based on results of exercises.

7. Crisis Management Organization in Nuclear Emergency



8. Promoting the Utilization of Radiation

➤ The commercial applications of radiation have been increasing over the past 10 years, especially in healthcare and medical science.





Thank you