

MISSION PERMANENTE DU JAPON

AUPRÈS DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES
GENÈVE-SUISSE

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The Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and, with reference to the Note Verbal ref: UA JPN 2/2017 dated 20 March 2017, has the honour to transmit herewith the reply of the Government of Japan to the Joint Urgent Appeal from the Special Procedures of the United Nations Human Rights Council. Explanatory documents are enclosed as well.

The Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organizations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 8 June 2017

Enclosure mentioned



**Response to the Joint Urgent Appeal from Special Procedures
from the Government of Japan**

Regarding the request for information by the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, which was sent on March 20, 2017 to the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, the response from the Government of Japan is as follows.

1. Please provide any additional information and/or comment(s) you may have on the above mentioned allegations, including on whether they are accurate.

(a) Following the 2011 nuclear accident at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, over eighty thousand former Fukushima residents remain officially evacuated, as of December 2016. The number of evacuees from outside government-designated evacuation zones is reported at about thirty-two thousand individuals, as of January 2017, who constitute internally displaced persons.

According to the data collected by the Fukushima Prefectural Government, the total number of evacuees from Fukushima prefecture was around 60 thousand people as of June 2017. This data makes no distinction between whether or not the evacuees originated from areas under evacuation orders. Neither does it distinguish between whether evacuees moved within Fukushima prefecture or left the prefecture. There is no data collected by the government limited to the number of evacuees outside of the areas under evacuation orders.

Furthermore, the number of evacuees by evacuation orders, who are listed based on residence registration, is around 24 thousand people as of April 2017.

(b) Those officially evacuated receive compensation payments by the facility's operator, the Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO), that cover evacuation expenses, as well as pain and suffering. Evacuees without government evacuation orders are entitled to receive free housing support from the Government.

Provision of temporary housing was conducted as an emergency relief based on the Disaster Relief Act irrespective of earthquake, tsunami or nuclear disaster. Therefore, it was provided to the affected evacuees, whether inside or outside of areas under evacuation orders. Note that the implementing body for the emergency relief based on the Act, including the provision of temporary housing, is the prefectural government (Fukushima prefecture) and the central government bears a

part of the cost for the relief measure.

Regarding nuclear damage caused by TEPCO, the Interim Guidelines etc. formed by the Dispute Reconciliation Committee for Nuclear Damage Compensation show damage items that can be categorized to a certain extent and the extent of coverage as damage to be compensated for well over a hundred thousand residents and a number of business operators etc. who were forced to give up their business activities subjected to government evacuation orders etc. TEPCO has paid about 7.2 trillion yen as of May 12, 2017, as compensation including compensation for damage for mental anguish, property compensation, compensation for business damage due to forced evacuation by evacuation orders by government etc. considering the individual cases of the affected people based on the Interim Guidelines.

Records of Applications and Payouts for Indemnification of Nuclear Damage (As of May 12, 2017)

Records of Applications and Payouts for Indemnification of Nuclear Damage

As of 05/12/17

	Individuals	Individuals (Losses due to voluntary evacuation)	Corporations and Sole Proprietors
Applications			
Applications received (cumulative)	Approx 1,004,000 cases	Approx 1,308,000 cases	Approx 450,000 cases
Permanent Indemnification			
Number of permanent indemnification cases(cululative)	Approx 894,000 cases	Approx 1,295,000 cases	Approx 384,000 cases
Amount of permanent indemnification *	Approx 2,902.1 Bil Yen	Approx 353.6 Bil Yen	Approx 3,847.4 Bil Yen
Cumulative Payouts			
Permanent indemnification *			Approx 7,103.2 Bil Yen ①
Provisional compensation			Approx 152.9 Bil Yen ②
Total amounts paid			Approx 7,256.0 Bil Yen ①+②

* Amounts paid as provisional compensation are not included.

Source: TEPCO Website

Available at <http://www.tepco.co.jp/en/comp/images/jisseki-e.pdf>

Itemized agreed amount of money As of March 2017

	agreed amount of money¹ (Unit: billion yen)
1. Individuals related items	1,933.9
Cost of check up etc.	255.1
Damage for mental anguish	1,058.7
Voluntary evacuation etc.	362.7
Damages arising from incapacity to work	257.3
2. Corporations and Sole Proprietors related items	2,618.6
business damage	490.6
Loss and reputational damage caused by order to restrict distribution of foods	1,640.5
Lump-sum compensation (business damage, reputational damage)	167
Indirect damage and others	320.3
3. Common and others	1,586
Loss of property value etc.	1,270.5
Damages associated with home provision	290.5
Fund for the Fukushima Health Management	250

4. Decontamination etc. ²	1,071.2
Total	7,210

1. Does not correspond to the value of the payment made because it includes cases in the process of bank transfer.

2. Based on the cabinet decision and the Act on Special Measures concerning the Handling of Pollution by Radioactive Materials.

Source: TEPCO Website (Japanese)

Available at http://www.tepco.co.jp/fukushima_hq/compensation/results/index-j.html

See attachment for the status of agreement of compensation for individuals as of December 2014.

(c) It is reported that the Government has gradually been lifting evacuation orders in areas where the annual radiation dose is estimated to be less than 20mSv. In particular, of the eleven municipalities within the designated evacuation areas, five have reportedly seen evacuation orders fully or partially lifted since April 2014. Four others will allegedly follow on 31 March and 1 April 2017, rolling back the evacuation zone by seventy percent since the disaster.

As complementary information, the Government of Japan decides to lift the evacuation orders based on the following three conditions.

- Annual cumulative dose estimated by air dose rate is confirmed to be 20 mSv/y or less.
- Sufficient advancement of the restoration of essential infrastructure (electricity, gas, drinking and sewerage water systems, main roads, telecommunications, etc.) and public services for daily life (medical and nursing care, postal services, etc.) and substantial progress of decontamination work for the area especially children's living environments.
- Extensive talks with prefectural and municipal governments and residents.

Furthermore, in the areas where evacuation orders have been lifted so far, the annual individual exposure dose estimated by observed value falls well below 20 mSv. See the attachment for the estimated values based on observed value data.

(d) As a result, evacuees without government evacuation orders will no longer be entitled to free housing support, while TEPCO compensation payments to those officially evacuated shall, in any event, be terminated by March 2018.

Provision of temporary housing for the affected evacuees in municipalities outside of areas under evacuation orders based on the Disaster Relief Act ended as of the end of March 2017 because the development of disaster public housing in these municipalities etc. had been almost completed. Then it moves to the following phase of comprehensive support measures toward return and reconstructing livelihoods formulated by Fukushima prefecture, which includes support for rent of privately rented housing.

Regarding compensation for damage for mental anguish by TEPCO, it has been agreed to pay a total of 1,058.7 billion yen as of March 2017.

- For the evacuees from Preparation Areas for Lift of Evacuation Order / Habitation Restricted Areas, 8.5 million yen per head was paid as compensation for damage for mental anguish caused by life in evacuation etc. (100,000 yen per month) irrespective of the timing of the lifting of the order even in the case when the order was lifted at an early stage, based on the revision of "Toward acceleration of reconstruction of Fukushima from nuclear disaster."

- For the evacuees from Areas where Returning is Difficult, total amount of 14.5 million yen per head was paid as compensation for damage for mental anguish caused by life in evacuation etc. (100,000 yen per month) and damage for mental anguish due to being forced to move out (additional 7 million yen per head).

Furthermore, evacuees who have lived in their own house in the areas under evacuation orders were compensated for damages associated with home provision such as costs incurred to secure the house to live in the place to move to and to repair the their original house in the areas under evacuation orders. This agreed compensation amounts to about 290.5 billion yen as of March 2017.

As a total, about 7.2 trillion yen has been paid as of May 12, 2017 as mentioned above.

Based on “Supplement to the Interim Guidelines on Determination of the Scope of Nuclear Damage resulting from the Accident at the Tokyo Electric Power Company Fukushima Daiichi and Daini Nuclear Power Plants (concerning Damages related to Voluntary Evacuation, etc.)” finalised and published formed by Dispute Reconciliation Committee for Nuclear Damage Compensation on 6 December 2011, in which it is fair and reasonable to calculate a fixed sum combining damages for mental anguish and the increased cost of living expenses, etc., and to set the same amount of damages for voluntary evacuees and residents, the compensation for voluntary evacuation is carried out.

(e) It is alleged that once housing support and compensation payments will cease, many evacuees will find themselves in a situation of financial hardship. They will therefore have no other choice than to return to live, out of financial necessity, in areas insufficiently decontaminated, where potential exposure to radiations may be up to twenty times greater than that of 1mSv per year, the maximum public exposure limit recommended by the International Commission on Radiological Properties (ICRP).

(Decontamination)

It is not correct to say that the areas they are returning to live in were “insufficiently decontaminated”. It has been confirmed that the air dose rates have been dramatically reduced by the whole area decontamination within the areas under evacuation orders, which was completed at the end of March 2017 except for the areas where returning is difficult, and these remediation efforts have received good evaluations by Fukushima Prefectural Government [1] and the international community such as IAEA; for example, in the final report of the “Follow-up IAEA International Mission on remediation of large contaminated areas off-site the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant” conducted in October 2013, it is stated that “The Team also considers that, as result of these

efforts, Japan has achieved good progress in the remediation activities” [2].

Note that it is stated in the abovementioned report that, “in remediation situations, any level of individual radiation dose in the range of 1 to 20 mSv per year is acceptable and in line with the international standards and with the recommendations from the relevant international organisations, e.g. ICRP, IAEA, UNSCEAR and WHO” [2].

[1] <https://www.pref.fukushima.lg.jp/sec/16045c/chokkatuchousa.html> (Japanese)

[2] <http://www.env.go.jp/press/files/jp/23734.pdf>

(Exposure dose)

1 mSv/y, the maximum public exposure limit recommended by the ICRP, is not supposed to be applied under the situations like that of the affected area of present nuclear disaster. This limit is applied in planned exposure situations where radiological protection can be planned in advance, before exposures occur, and where the magnitude and extent of the exposures can be reasonably predicted.

Furthermore, the Government made it one of the conditions to lift the evacuation order where the annual cumulative dose estimated by air dose rate is confirmed to be 20 mSv/y or less, based on the recommendations by ICRP and discussion with experts. In the areas where evacuation orders have been lifted so far, the annual individual exposure dose estimated by observed value falls well below 20 mSv. See the attachment for the estimated values based on observed value data.

In addition, the Government aims at achieving 1 mSv/y or less for individual additional exposure dose as a long-term target. This long-term target is based on the recommendation by ICRP in existing exposure situations (those that already exist when a decision on control has to be taken): “the Commission recommends that the reference level for the optimization of protection of people living in contaminated areas should be selected from the lower part of the 1–20 mSv/y band recommended in Publication 103 for the management of this category of exposure situation. Past experience has demonstrated that a typical value used for constraining the optimization process in long-term post-accident situations is 1 mSv/y.” To achieve this long-term target, the Government is making efforts for comprehensive and multi-layered protection including measures for decreasing exposure such as decontamination and safety control of foods, monitoring and management of individual doses through development of a system to distribute personal dosimeters, and support to develop counselling system by counsellors.

(f) It is further alleged that the Government has not provided information on exposure levels over a lifetime for those who return to Fukushima Prefecture.

When considering the lifting of the evacuation orders, Government has repeatedly held meetings to explain to local residents and provided data on the exposure doses. For example, when considering the lifting of the order, such dialogues were held 20 times in Naraha town and 15 times in Minamisoma City showing the data on the result of monitoring on air dose rate and annual individual exposure dose estimated by observed value.

When providing data to residents, the Government uses an annual exposure dose based on the fact that “a typical value used for constraining the optimization process in long-term post-accident situations” is shown as the annual exposure dose, 1 mSv/y.

(g) Many of the evacuees are women of reproductive age and children. Therefore, it is feared that they may be exposed to greater risks to their health as a result of prolonged exposure to radiations. As far as children are concerned, cases of bullying of evacuee children have also been reported from different regions of the country

Although Fukushima prefecture tallies the number of the evacuees located inside the prefecture itself and the Reconstruction Agency tallies the number of the evacuees located outside of the prefecture, this data is not categorized according to age and gender. Therefore, the allegation that “Many of the evacuees are women of reproductive age and children” has not been confirmed.

See the attachment for the estimated values based on observed value data in the areas where evacuation orders have been lifted so far.

According to scientific findings based on international consensus including ICRP, increased risk of cancer from low-dose radiation exposure at 100 mSv or less is so small as to be concealed by carcinogenic effects from other other factors. Much the same is true on the carcinogenic risk due to exposure to radiation for children and pregnant women in regard to the low dose exposure of 100 mSv or less.

Furthermore this evaluation is for the case of exposure for a short time. According to scientific knowledge, exposure of the same dose for a long time continuously is estimated to have less effect on health.

Moreover, the 2013 report of UNSCEAR says that the exposure dose of residents in Fukushima is low and an identifiable increase of carcinogenic rate is not predicted. A similar view was expressed in the follow-up in 2016.

The “Basic Framework on the Promotion of Support Measures for the Lives of Disaster

Victims” decided by the Cabinet in August 2015 also states that at the present time of four years after the nuclear accident, based on air radiation doses and other factors, the situation does not require new evacuations from areas other than the areas under evacuation orders.

With its revisions to the Basic Policy for the Prevention of Bullying in March 2017, the Government is strengthening its efforts to provide psychological and emotional care to children evacuated because of the nuclear power plant accidents and to prevent, or detect at an early stage, their bullying.

(h) Within this context, extremely high radiation levels have reportedly been detected at the damaged reactor at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station.

The investigation was conducted from this January to February with the purpose of identifying the status inside the Unit 2 Primary Containment Vessel (PCV) at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (NPS) toward removing fuel debris. In this investigation, taking measures for prevention of gas leakage, a camera and a robot were inserted into the PCV by remote control close to the Reactor Pressure Vessel (RPV) to discern the internal situation.

As a result of this investigation, the status of the scaffold fallen to the bottom of the RPV and deposits were identified directly. On February 16, an observed value of 210 Sv/h was obtained inside the PCV. (For example, the dose for fuel assembly immediately after reactor outage is tens of thousands of Sv/h.)

Furthermore, there is no significant change in temperature and pressure inside the PCV and the stable condition is maintained. No new phenomena occurred during this investigation. Moreover, the inside of the PCV is shielded by a thick steel vessel, and the concrete and zinc-plate inside the building and the gas inside the PCV are being controlled well. In addition, there is no significant change in the measured value on the monitoring post and dust monitor around the boundaries of the NPS and there was no impact on the surrounding environment due to this investigation.

The report on the result of this investigation was released to all international missions in Tokyo in a diplomatic manner. Furthermore, the interior of the Unit 1 PCV was investigated in March as well and information on the digital images and radiation dose were obtained. This report was also released to all international missions in the same way. See attachment for those reports.

2. Please indicate what steps have been taken to implement the recommendations formulated by the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health in his July 2013 report to the Human Rights Council related to his mission to Japan of November 2012 (A/HRC/23/41/Add.3), in particular regarding health monitoring of affected populations, policies and information on radiation doses, decontamination, and compensation and relief of those affected (paras. 77, 78, 79 and 81).

The Government of Japan submitted the addendum for the report by the Special Rapporteur, <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000050757.pdf>, and conveyed its view on the recommendations in the report and shared information on the efforts made to follow up on the recommendations. Japan made a statement at the interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur at the 23rd Human Rights Council on May 27, 2013, http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/press/enzetsu/pdfs/statement_un_rh_20130527_en.pdf. Regarding the measures taken by Japan, updated information from the addendum is as follows.

(Nuclear emergency response system: Paragraph 76)

(Paragraph 76(e)) It is stated in the NRA EPR Guide that the emergency classes shall be decided according to the situation of the facility and precautionary protective measures shall be carried out according to such classification, and urgent or early protective measures such as evacuation or temporary relocation shall be decided as an emergency response after the release of radioactive materials, based on actual measurement values of emergency monitoring (fixed monitoring post etc.). In accordance with the Guide, we are currently in a process to enhance and strengthen the measurement system, such as establishing an effective emergency monitoring system, etc.

As indicated in the policy of the NRA EPR Guide, the results of atmosphere dispersion prediction by SPEEDI are not used for judging protective measures such as evacuation or temporary relocation in case of emergency.

It is a lesson learnt from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident that it is not possible to understand when and how much radiation or radioactive materials is/are released nor to exclude the uncertainty of the prediction of weather conditions at the occurrence of a nuclear disaster. As a result, judgment of protective measures based on a prediction by SPEEDI may increase the risk of radiation exposure.

(Health monitoring of the affected populations: Paragraph 77)

In terms of the recommendations in para 77 general and (a)~(g) in the report, the Ministry of the Environment has steadily continued the existing health management since the pre-accident

period and has supported the Fukushima Health Management Survey for the residents concerned with the impacts of this accident. Recognizing that health management for the related residents is of considerable importance, the Ministry also sufficiently respects the perspectives of medical experts about where and how to conduct the health management. It will continue to work on health management by considering the possibility of influence on health and using the latest scientific knowledge.

Furthermore, regarding the contents described in the report paragraph 77 (h), Fukushima Prefecture has performed an examination of internal exposure dose by whole body counters (WBC) as a part of health management based on the scientific knowledge. Recommendations which are not based on medical and scientific knowledge are not acceptable. In Fukushima Prefecture, 321,255 persons were examined to find out their internal exposure doses derived from this accident as of the end of February 2017. The data indicates that more than 99.9% of the residents' internal exposure doses were less than 1 mSv and that the highest internal exposure dose was approximately 3 mSv.

(Paragraph 77(i)) (Project for the Urgent Utilization of School Counselors and Other Trained Personnel)

School counselors and other trained staff have been dispatched to schools in disaster-stricken areas to provide psychological care and other necessary support to students affected by disasters. From 2011 to 2015, the program was implemented under the name Project for the Urgent Dispatch of School Counselors.

(Paragraph 77(i)) With regard to the elderly in temporary housing, the Council of Social Welfare arranges counselors and offers counseling and other activities to support them. In addition, "support centers for care-givers" were set up in the temporary housing areas to provide counseling, care-giving services, and offer places for interaction with local residents at the same time.

(Policies and information on radiation doses: Paragraph 78)

(Paragraph 78(a)) The Government aims at achieving 1 mSv/y or less for the individual additional exposure dose as a long-term target. This long-term target is based on the recommendation by ICRP in existing exposure situations (those that already exist when a decision on control has to be taken): "the Commission recommends that the reference level for the optimization of protection of people living in contaminated areas should be selected from the lower part of the 1–20 mSv/y band recommended in Publication 103 for the management of this category of exposure situation. Past experience has demonstrated that a typical value used for constraining the optimization process in long-term post-accident situations is 1 mSv/y." To achieve this long-term target, the Government is making efforts for comprehensive and multi-layered protection including

measures for decreasing exposure such as decontamination and safety control of foods, monitoring and management of individual doses through development of a system to distribute personal dosimeters, and support to develop counselling system by counsellors.

(Paragraph 78(c)) With regard to the radiation monitoring related to the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident, relevant organizations cooperate and conduct detailed monitoring based on the "Comprehensive Radiation Monitoring Plan" developed by the Government of Japan. Based on the Plan, when publicizing the monitoring results of related organizations, the reliability of the monitoring results are confirmed respectively. The laboratories/organizations implementing environmental radiation monitoring and radioactivity monitoring need to comply with the above-mentioned plan. The Secretariat of the Nuclear Regulation Authority will continue to make efforts to implement radiation monitoring that is confirmed to be reliable.

In September and November 2014, experts from the IAEA Environment Laboratories visited Japan, and in collaboration with the Nuclear Regulation Authority, collected seawater samples from the sea near the coast of the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant. IAEA have conducted mutual comparison of the results of the radioactivity analysis of the seawater samples done by IAEA and Japanese laboratories, and made assessment that is shows a high level of accuracy and competence of the Japanese laboratories participating in the radioactivity analysis for the Sea Area Monitoring.

(Decontamination: Paragraph 79)

The Ministry of the Environment has sincerely implemented the recommendations in para 79 in the report, and completed the whole area decontamination within the areas under evacuation orders (excluding the areas where returning is difficult) at the end of March 2017. It will thoroughly continue risk communication to the residents. It will also manage the removed soil and waste properly, monitor the effectiveness of decontamination, implement additional measures where necessary, and start to substantiate the decontamination plans inside the areas where returning is difficult.

The Ministry of the Environment has been providing measures by which residents can grasp their own radiation doses to reduce their anxiety in terms of health risk of radiation exposure. The target persons of the measures are residents who live in or consider to return to the former evacuation areas.

(Transparency and accountability: Paragraph 80)

(Paragraph 80(a)) The Nuclear Regulation Authority Japan enforced new regulatory requirements for commercial nuclear power plants in July 2013, which are based on lessons learned

from TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi NPS accident and the IAEA safety standards.

Outlines of new regulatory requirements are available at the following website.

<http://www.nsr.go.jp/english/>

(Compensation and relief of those affected: Paragraph 81)

(Paragraph 81(a)) On August 25, 2015, we revised the “Basic Framework on the Promotion of Support Measures for the Lives of Disaster Victims”.

In terms of paragraph 81 (c) in the report, Fukushima Prefecture has steadily implemented the Fukushima Health Management Survey.

In particular, the Fukushima Health Management Survey consists of a basic survey (estimation of external dose) covering the whole population of Fukushima (object: 2.06 million people) and four detailed surveys: a thyroid ultrasound examination (Residents of Fukushima Prefecture born between 2 April 1992 and 1 April 2012), a comprehensive health check (Residents of areas under evacuation orders as of 2011 and those who were recommended to have follow-up based on the results of the Basic Survey), a mental health and lifestyle survey (Residents of areas under evacuation orders as of 2011) and a pregnancy and birth survey (those who received Maternal and Child Health Handbooks from municipal offices in Fukushima Prefecture, and those who had the handbooks issued during the same period in other prefectures but delivered babies in Fukushima).

The Government will continue to manage the health of the residents appropriately, and to provide the residents with the Fukushima Health Management Survey for free.

(Paragraph 81(d))

MEXT established the Dispute Reconciliation Committee for Nuclear Damage Compensation on April 11, 2011, in accordance with the Atomic Energy Damage Compensation Law. The Reconciliation Committee formulated guidelines specifying types and scopes of damage for which compensation should be provided immediately and uniformly when the categorization of such damages is possible, as well as mediating settlements of disputes regarding compensation.

In developing the principles of compensation for property, METI (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) which holds jurisdiction over TEPCO reflected the opinion of local communities on it and took measures necessary to accomplish compensation without delay.

In its New Comprehensive Special Business Plan revised in July 2015, TEPCO has clarified the policy to complete compensation up to the last one person addressing the people who have not yet requested compensation through efforts such as phone calls, door-to-door canvassing and direct mail. TEPCO has completed about 2.554 million cases (about 93 %, 7.0342 trillion yen) among about 2.738 requests received as of March 24, 2017.

3. Please indicate what steps have been taken to implement the recommendations formulated by the Human Rights Council in its Concluding Observations on the sixth periodic report of Japan (CCPR/C/JPN/CO/6), particularly with regard to the Fukushima Prefecture, including children.

(Measures to protect the life of the people)

The national government is providing support required for the maintenance of disaster public housing by municipalities.

(Lifting of the evacuation order)

Lifting of the evacuation order is the measure to make return possible for those who prefer to return, and not the measure to force them to return.

The Government made it one of the conditions to lift the evacuation order that the annual cumulative dose estimated by air dose rate is confirmed to be 20 mSv/y or less, based on the recommendations by ICRP and discussion with experts.

According to scientific findings based on international consensus, increased risk of cancer from low-dose radiation exposure at 100 mSv or less is so small as to be concealed by carcinogenic effects from other other factors.

Furthermore, in the Report of Working Group on Risk Management of Low-dose Radiation Exposure compiled by the Cabinet Secretariat in December 2011, 20 mSv/y, the criteria to lift the evacuation order, are considered to be as follows.

- The health risks are considered to be sufficiently lower than risks from other carcinogenic factors such as smoking, drinking, obesity, diet lacking in vegetable intake and so on.
- This level should be sufficient to avoid risk through taking appropriate protection measures from radiation such as continued efforts toward decontamination or management of food safety.

In addition, the Government aims at achieving 1 mSv/y or less for the individual additional exposure dose as a long-term target. This long-term target is based on the recommendation by ICRP in existing exposure situations (those that already exist when a decision on control has to be taken): “the Commission recommends that the reference level for the optimization of protection of people living in contaminated areas should be selected from the lower part of the 1–20 mSv/y band recommended in Publication 103 for the management of this category of exposure situation. Past experience has demonstrated that a typical value used for constraining the optimization process in long-term post-accident situations is 1 mSv/y.” To achieve this long-term target, the Government is making efforts for comprehensive and multi-layered protection including measures for decreasing exposure such as decontamination and safety control of foods, monitoring and management of individual dose through development of a system to distribute personal dosimeters, and support to

develop a counselling system by counsellors.

Furthermore, in the areas where evacuation orders have been lifted so far, the annual individual exposure dose estimated by observed value falls well below 20 mSv. See the attachment for the estimated values based on observed value data.

(Monitor the levels of radiation and disclose that information)

In order to ensure detailed and systematic radiation monitoring related to the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident, the Government of Japan developed a “Comprehensive Radiation Monitoring Plan” on 2 August 2011, which was last revised on 1 April 2016, and the relevant ministries, local governments, and businesses, etc. have conducted radiation monitoring based on the Plan. In order to promote utilization of the monitoring results, relevant organizations are continuously accumulating and organizing the results of monitoring and publishing updated information on their website. In particular, the Nuclear Regulation Authority uses/operates a website which gathers environmental radiation monitoring and environmental radioactivity monitoring information, including links to related websites of other relevant organizations.

4. Please indicate whether the radiations levels in those areas where evacuation orders are going to be lifted are at the recommended 1mSv/year or below. If not, please indicate what the radiations levels registered are.

The Government issued an evacuation order on the basis of 20 mSv/y of cumulative dose estimated by air dose rate after the accident. The ICRP recommended to set up the appropriate reference level between 20 to 100 mSv/y in emergency exposure situations, unexpected situations that may require urgent protective actions, and perhaps also longer-term protective actions, to be implemented, including the time of accident. Based on the recommendation, the lowest level of 20 mSv/y was selected as the basis for evacuation. Lifting of evacuation orders is conducted based on this level of 20 mSv/y, the same level at the time of issuance of the evacuation orders, based on the fact that the evacuation order is an action to strictly restrict rights.

Furthermore, in the Report of the Working Group on Risk Management of Low-dose Radiation Exposure compiled by the Cabinet Secretariat in December 2011, 20 mSv/y, criteria to lift evacuation order, is considered to be as follows.

- The health risks are considered to be sufficiently lower than risks from other carcinogenic factors such as smoking, drinking, obesity, diet lacking in vegetable intake and so on.
- This level should be sufficient to avoid risk through taking appropriate protection measures from radiation such as continued efforts toward decontamination or management of food safety.

Furthermore, in the areas where evacuation orders have been lifted so far, the annual individual exposure dose estimated by observed value falls well below 20 mSv. See the attachment

for the estimated values based on observed value data.

In addition, the Government aims at achieving 1 mSv/y or less for individual additional exposure dose as a long-term target. This long-term target is based on the recommendation by ICRP in existing exposure situations (those that already exist when a decision on control has to be taken): “the Commission recommends that the reference level for the optimization of protection of people living in contaminated areas should be selected from the lower part of the 1–20 mSv/y band recommended in Publication 103 for the management of this category of exposure situation. Past experience has demonstrated that a typical value used for constraining the optimization process in long-term post-accident situations is 1 mSv/y.”

5. Please indicate what lifetime radiation exposure would be for those who return to Fukushima Prefecture, including children.

When providing data to residents, the Government uses an annual exposure dose based on the fact that “a typical value used for constraining the optimization process in long-term post-accident situations” is shown as an annual exposure dose, 1 mSv/y. In considering whether to lift the evacuation order, the Government explains to residents showing data of annual individual exposure dose estimated by observed value. See the attachment for the estimated values based on observed value data.

Furthermore, the Government aims at achieving 1 mSv/y or less for individual additional exposure dose as a long-term target. To achieve this long-term target, the Government is making efforts for comprehensive and multi-layered protection including measures for decreasing exposure such as decontamination and safety control of foods, monitoring and management of individual doses through development of a system to distribute personal dosimeters, and support to develop counselling system by counsellors.

6. Please indicate whether any measure is being envisaged in order to mitigate the alleged effects of the termination of the current relocation support so as to continue to assist those persons in need.

The Government is not terminating the existing support measures for evacuees by lifting evacuation orders, but continuing various support measures and efforts toward reconstruction even after they have been lifted.

For example, Fukushima prefecture gathers opinions from evacuees through methods including door-to-door canvassing, and provides a rent subsidy for privately rented housing and public housing as a support measure to put people’s lives back in order. Furthermore, the

Government directly holds exchange meetings and conducts public relations activities for evacuees spread all over Japan to maintain their community as support for evacuees who can't help but continue evacuation right now. Moreover, the Government supports the efforts made by municipalities to establish exchange houses or to manage lifeline buses and to develop emergency alarm systems for protection in temporary housing. In addition, support measures including provision of reconstruction public housing is continued after the lifting of evacuation orders.

7. Please indicate what measures have been taken/are being taken in order to protect women, children and groups at elevated risk of adverse impacts as a result of the above-mentioned situation.

We compile related measures based on the Act on Promotion of Support Measures for the Lives of Disaster Victims to Protect and Support Children and Other Residents Suffering Damage due to Tokyo Electric Power Company's Nuclear Accident. Measures to support the lives of disaster victims are also implemented at related ministries and agencies, in order to protect and support the lives of children and other residents.

8. Please inform us of what measures your government is taking to guarantee the protection and human rights of internally displaced persons according to international standards, including the requirement to provide durable solutions for them.

For the people forced to evacuate due to the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident, the Government bears a part of the cost incurred for the provision of temporary housing and rental housing conducted by Fukushima prefecture, the implementing body for the emergency relief based on the Disaster Relief Act and provides reconstruction public housing. For those people, TEPCO compensated for the property including housing land and building and for the cost incurred to obtain new houses or repair their own houses when moving out or returning.

For example, Fukushima prefecture gathers opinions from evacuees through methods including door-to-door canvassing, and provides a rent subsidy for privately rented housing and public housing as a support measure to put people's lives back in order. Furthermore, the Government directly holds exchange meetings and conducts public relations activities for evacuees spread all over Japan to maintain their community as support for evacuees who can't help but continue evacuation right now. Moreover, the Government supports the efforts made by municipalities to establish exchange houses or to manage lifeline buses and to develop emergency alarm systems for protection in temporary housing. In addition, support measures including provision of reconstruction public housing is continued after the lifting of evacuation order.

9. Please indicate whether any consultation has been held with internally displaced persons concerned and what efforts have been made to ensure their meaningful participation in the decision-making.

The Government has held consultations. Concretely speaking, one of the conditions when making a decision to lift evacuation orders is extensive talks between prefectural and municipal governments and residents. Based on the condition, the Government decides to lift evacuation orders after hearing the views of residents in a careful manner through having dialogues between the city assembly, the ward mayor and evacuating residents (for example, 20 times in Naraha town and 15 times in Minamisoma City), consulting with each municipality beforehand.

10. Please indicate what measures have been taken/are being taken to address the allegedly increased radiation levels recorded inside the damaged reactor at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station.

As stated in the above (1) (h) section, no new phenomena occurred during this investigation and the stable condition is maintained. Therefore, the need to take new measures does not arise.