<RETROSPECT PAST ONE YEAR>



"Rotterdam Helpt Japan" reached to Yamada Junior High School

Rotterdam- Japan Club September 21, 2011

Takashi Koezuka Ambassador of Japan to the Netherlands

Curriculum Vitae

Date of Birth: June 24, 1949

Place of Birth: Born in Mie Prefecture, Japan

November 2010 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to the Kingdomof the Netherlands

2007 Vice-Grand Master of the Ceremonies (in charge of Foreign Affairs),

ImperialHousehold

2004 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Honduras

2001 Consul General of Japan in Toronto

1999 Deputy Secretary General, Fair Trade Commission in Japan

1997 Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of Japan in Canada

1995 Counsellor (later Minister) and Director of Political Department and Department

of Specialized Agencies, Permanent Mission of Japan to the International

Organizations in Geneva

1992 Counsellor and Director of Economic Department, Embassy of Japan

in the People's Republic of China

1990 Director, Southwest Asia Division, Asian Affairs Bureau, MOFA

1988 Director, Multilateral Cooperation Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, MOFA 1972 Entered the MOFA

Unprecedented challenge for Japan since 3-11



The Great East Earthquakes

Earthquakes

Main shock

• Magnitude : 9.0 (Mar. 11th)

<u>Aftershocks</u>

- Magnitude 7 or greater : 6 times
- Magnitude 6 or greater : 93 times
- Magnitude 5 or greater : 559 times (As of Aug. 31st)

Casualties

- Dead : over 15,799
- Missing: over 4,041
- Injured: over 5,927 (As of Sep. 21)

Evacuees

• Over 124,000

Enormous earthquake, tsunami and nuclear accident

Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Nuclear Power Stations Nuclear Reactors near Epicenter of the Earthquake

4 Nuclear Power Stations with 14 Units

		automatic	cold
		shut down	shut down
	Onagawa		
Admon	Unit 1 524 MW, 1984-		
Aomori Prefecture	Unit 2 825 MW, 1995-		
and the second s	Unit 3 825 MW, 2002-		
A CARLER AND A CARLE	Fukushima Dai-ichi		
Prefecture	Unit 1 460 MW, 1971-		
Iwate Prefecture	Unit 2 784 MW, 1974-		
	Unit 3 784 MW, 1976-		
	Unit 4 784 MW, 1978-		
	Unit 5 784 MW, 1978-	Periodical	
Yamagata Protecture Miyagi	Unit 6 1,100 MW, 1979-	Inspection	
Prefecture	Fukushima Dai−ni		
Sendai	Unit 1 1,100 MW, 1982-		
	Unit 2 1,100 MW, 1984-		
Salary //	Unit 3 1,100 MW, 1985-		
	Unit 4 1,100 MW, 1987-		
Fukushima Prefecture	Tokai Dai−ni		
	Unit 1 1,100 MW, 1978-		
SPLY has			

Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Atmospheric Readings in Tokyo, Osaka and Sapporo



Current Status of "Roadmap towards Restoration from the Accident at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, TEPCO" (Revised edition) August 17, 2011 Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters Government-TEPCO Integrated Response Office Red colored letter: newly added to the previous version, \star : already reported to the government. Green colored shading: achieved object Step 2 Mid-term issues As of Apr. 17 Step 1 (around 3 months) Issues (around 3 to 6 months after achieving Step1) (around 3 years) current status (as of Aug. 17) Cold shutdown Cooling by minimum injection rate Circulating Fresh water Injection Circulating (injection cooling) Stable water Continuous cold shutdown water cooling 니) Reactor cooling Consideration and preparation of condition (continued) (start) 🛧 reuse of accumulated water cooling condition Nitrogen gas injection 🛧 trogen gas injection (continued) Cooling Protection against corrosion Improvement of cracking of structural materials* work environment 🛠 *partially ahead of schedule Fresh water injection Reliability improvement in injection operation Remote-controlled More (∼)Spent Fuel Pool Stable / remote-control operation *ahead of schedule injection operation cooling Start of removal work of fuels Circulation cooling system 🛧 Consideration / installation (installation of heat exchanger) of heat exchanging function *partially ahead of schedule Expansion 🛠 / consideration of Installation of Installation of storage / processing facilities Redu full-fledged water processing facilities full-fledged processing facilities Transferring water with (m) Accumulated Water high radiation level f contami Decontamination / desalt 🛠 Continuous processing of storage processing (reuse), etc accumulated water Research of processing of Storage / management 🛠 of place sludge waste etc. sludge waste etc. ted Installation of storage facilities / water decontamination processing Storing water with low radiation level Mitigation of contamination Mitigation of contamination = in the ocean in the ocean Mitigation of contamination Mitigation of contamination Sub-drainage management with expansion (4) Ground water Mitigation of storage / processing facilities) of groundwater of groundwater gn / implementation Consideration of method of impermeable Establishment of impermeable wall of impermeable wall wall against groundwater against groundwater against groundwater ispersion of inhibitor (continued) Dispersion of inhibitor Dispersion of inhibitor ഗ) Atmosphere / Soil Mitigate scatter (continued) Mitigate scattering Removal of debris Removal of debris (continued) Removal / management of debris Installation of reactor building cover (Unit 1) 📩 scatte Removal of debris / installation of Removal of debris (top of Unit 3&4 R/B) reactor building cover (Unit 3&4) gun Start of installation work of Consideration of reactor building container reactor building container

Issu	Jes	As of Apr. 17	Step 1 (around 3 months)	Step 2 (around 3 to 6 months after achieving current status (as of A	g Step1) ug. 17)	Mid-term issues (around 3 years)
III. Monitoring/ Decontamination	() Measurement, Reduction and Disclosure	Expansion, enhar	ncement and disclosure of radiation dose monitoring in and	out of the power station	Decontar	Continuous environmental monitoring
				Consideration / start of full-fledged decontamination	nination	Continuous decontamination
IV. Counte for aftersl	(〜) Tsunam Reinfor		Enhancement of countermeasures against aftershocks and t preparation for various countermeasures for radiation shi	sunami, elding	Mitigate	Continue various countermeasures for radiation shielding
rmeasures hocks, etc	ii, cement, etc		(Unit 4 spent fuel pool) Installation of supporting structure 🛠 Considerat	ion / implementation of nent work of each Unit	disasters	Reinforcement work of each Unit
V. I	(∞) Life/work environment		Improvement of workers' li	ving / working environment	Enhancement of environment Improvement	Improvement of workers' life / work environment
Invironment impr	(の) Radiation control / Medical care		Improvement of radia	ation control / medical system	Enhancement of Healthcare	Improvement of radiation control / medical system
ovement	(은)Staff Training / personnel allocation			Implementation of staff training / personnel allocation systematically	Exhaustive radiation dose control	Implementation of staff training / personnel allocation systematically
Measu Mid- issu	res for term Jes			Government's concept of securing safety Establishing plant operation p based on the safety concep	olan ot	Response based on the plant operation plan

Red colored letter: newly added to the previous version, x: already reported to the government, Green colored shading: achieved object

Ensure the safety of food and products

Food	 Inspects radioactive materials in food every day, and restricts distribution of food that fails to meet provisional regulation values taking into consideration the spread of contamination.
Fishery Products	 Intensive inspections over a wide range of samples. Inspections are conducted on a weekly basis at each major port under the cooperation between prefectural governments, the Fisheries Agency and fishing industries. Ensuring the safety of fishery products on the market. Weekly exploratory operations should be conducted in principle, and fishing operation should resume only under strict condition(e.g. after the levels of radioactive substances detected remain below the provisional regulatory values three times in a row.)
Industrial products	 Inspection institutions and industry associations provide testing service of the radiation levels of export products Ex. The tests implemented by JAMA — which are conducted directly on various designated areas of the surface of vehicles — are showing results that fall within the range designated by the Nuclear Safety Commission of Japan as being unthreatening to human health, based on the daily readings performed by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in every prefecture since March25. Comments on Radiation Testing Related to the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant Situation on JAMA website (April 18,2011)

Note: JAMA = Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association) Source: METI(Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) "Japan's Challenges Towards Recovery" (July,2011), JAMA website

Estimated Economic Damage of the Tohoku-Pacific Ocean Earthquake and Plan for Reconstruction

Damaged Stocks in Disaster	Areas	The Great East Japan
*estimated by the Cabinet Office of Jap	Earthquake	
	Buildings, etc.	approx. <u>10.4</u> trillion yen
(housing, offices, plants, machinery,		
	etc.)	
	Lifeline utilities	approx. <u>1.3</u> trillion yen
	(Water service, gas, electricity, and	
	communication and broadcasting	
	facilities)	
	Social infrastructure	approx. <u>2.2</u> trillion yen
	(River, road, harbors, drainage, and	
	airport, etc.)	
	Others	approx. <u>3.0</u> trillion yen
	(including agriculture, forestry and	
	fisheries)	
	Total	approx. <u>16.9</u> trillion yen

Plan for Recovery and Reconstruction

*from the speech of Prime Minister Kan on Apr. 1 and Apr. 12

Short-term: clearing debris, erecting temporary housing, rehabilitating industrial facilities Mid and long-term: creating disaster-resilient local community, eco-friendly social system, and welfare-oriented society "Reconstruction Planning Council" established Compiling supplementary budgets and enacting / amending relevant laws

Macroeconomic impact



[Source]"National Accounts" (Cabinet Office), "Monthly Survey of Japanese Economic Forecasts" (Economic Planning Association, August 11, 2011)

According to private sector forecasts, Japan's economy will grow in Q3 and Q4 2011 after slowing down in the Q1 and Q2. The degree of the slowdown is expected to be much less than after the "Lehman Shock."

Source: "National Accounts" (Cabinet Office), "Monthly Survey of Japanese Economic Forecasts" (Economic Planning Association, August 11, 2011) METI(Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) "Economic Impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Current Status of Japan" (September 1, 2011)