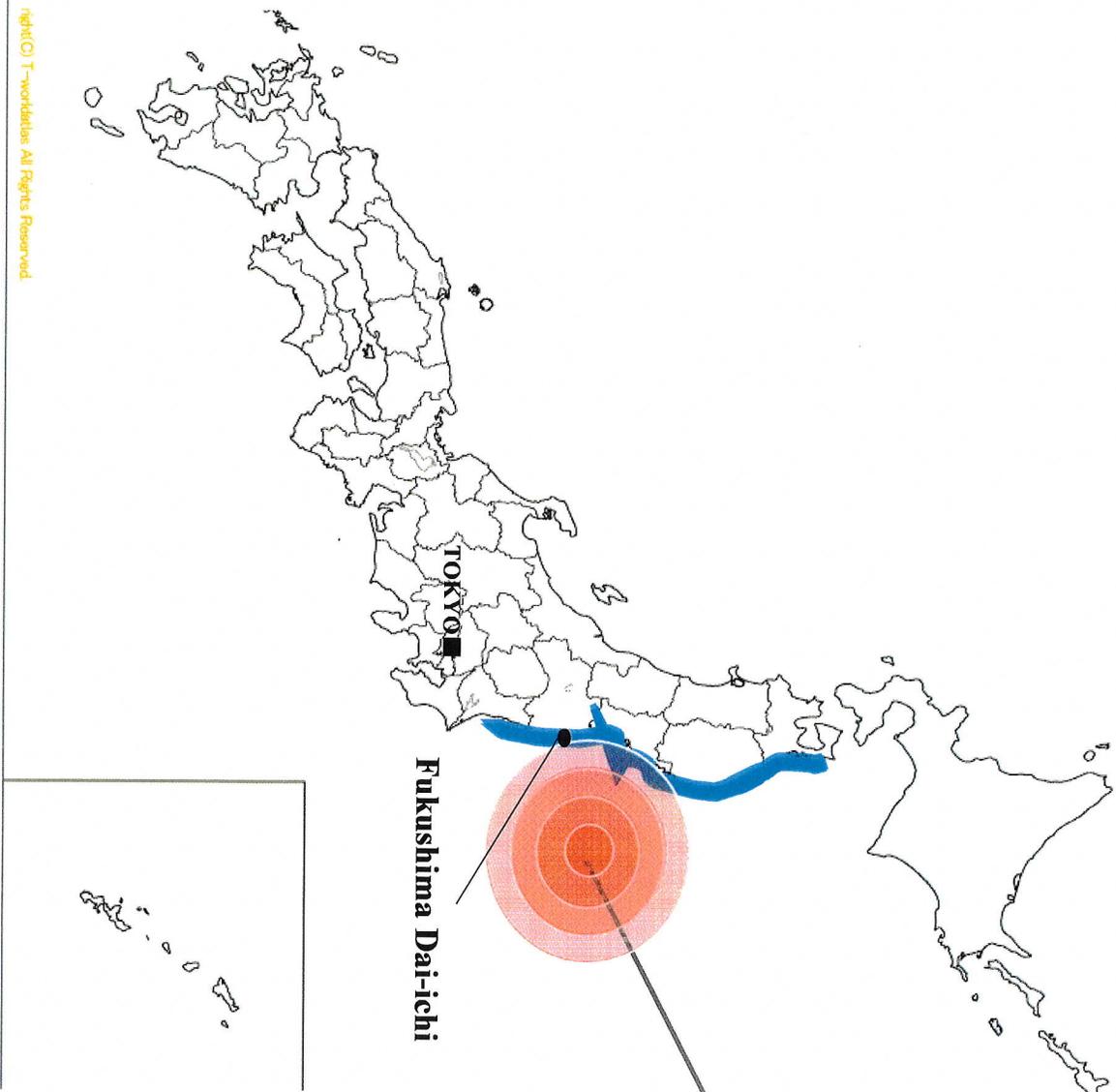


March 11, 2011

2:46pm (Japan Standard Time)



Fukushima Dai-ichi

Earthquakes:
M - 9.0 quake (March 11)
M - 7 class 5 times
M - 6 class 71 times
M - 5 class 380 times

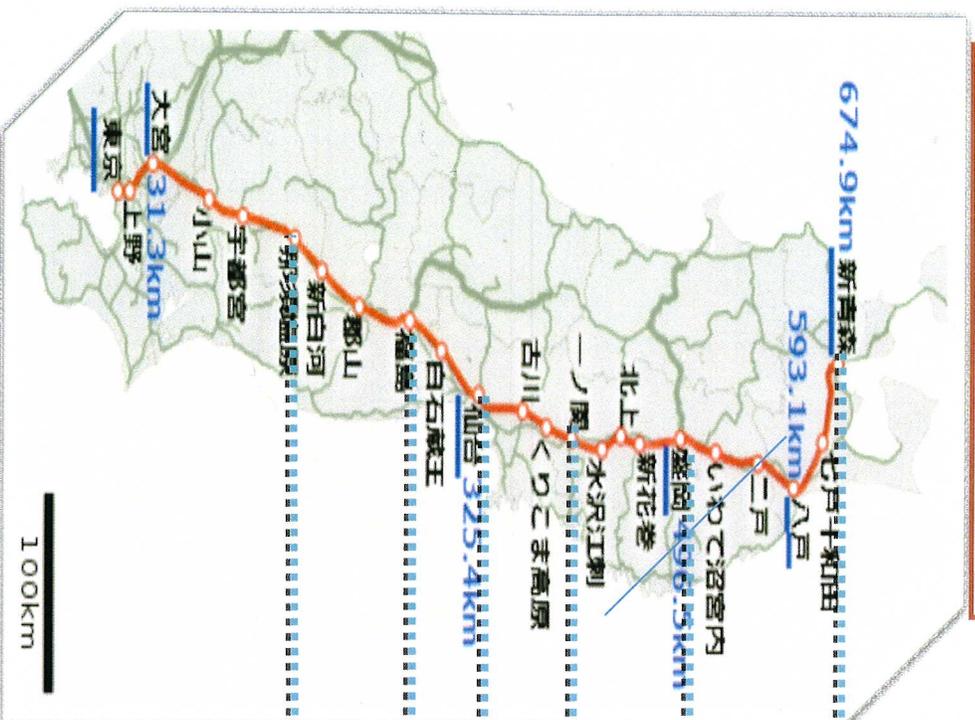
(As of May 16th)

Recovery in Progress

Reconstruction and recovery following the recent earthquake : Railroads

- None of the 26 trains operating at the time of the earthquake derailed, nor was there any serious damage to elevated bridges and stations, or collapse of tunnels.
- The entire Tohoku Shinkansen resumed operation on April 29th.

Present status of operations as of April 29th



Morioka to Shin Aomori
Resumed operation April 13th

Ichinoseki to Morioka
Resumed operation April 23th

Sendai to Ichinoseki
Resumed operation April 29th

Fukushima to Sendai
Resumed operation April 25th

Nasushiobara to Fukushima
Resumed operation April 12th



JR East

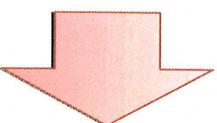
Reconstruction and recovery following the recent earthquake : Airports

- The reconstruction of Sendai Airport which was badly damaged by the tsunami showed surprisingly rapid progress thanks to the cooperation between the US Armed Forces and Japanese Self-Defense Forces. The entire runway was restored and became useable by March 28th.
- Passenger flights from Haneda-Sendai and Osaka(Itami)-Miyagi resumed operation on April 13th, a month after the earthquake.



Kyodo

Sendai airport damaged by the tsunami as of March 13th.

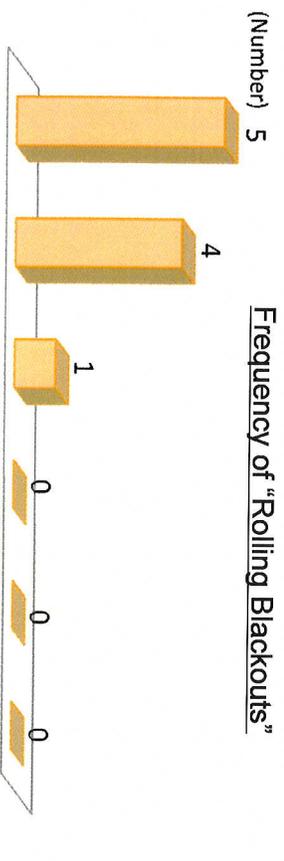
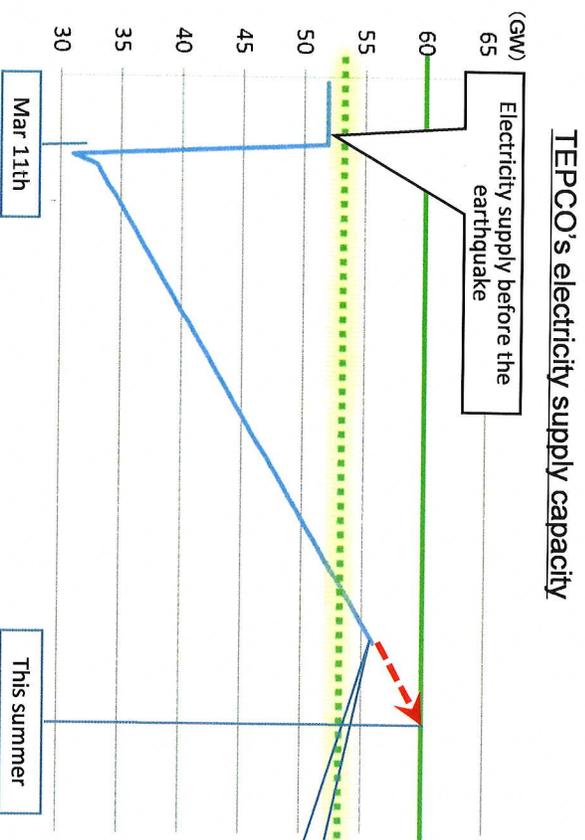


Kyodo

The first landing at Sendai airport since the earthquake on April 13th.

Electricity supply/demand up to this summer

- With reinforcement of the power supply, Tokyo Electric Power Company decided, in principle, to not carry out “Rolling Blackouts.”
- After March 29th, “Rolling Blackouts” have been discontinued.
- TEPCO expects that it will be able to supply electricity up to 56.2GW this summer.
- With TEPCO’s action to add further power supply and demand side measures, “Rolling Blackouts” is expected to be avoided throughout this summer.



Maximum peak demand this summer without demand side measures. : 60GW

Reduction of peak demand through demand side measures.

➤ As of May 13, TEPCO is expected to be able to supply 56.2GW* of electricity this summer.

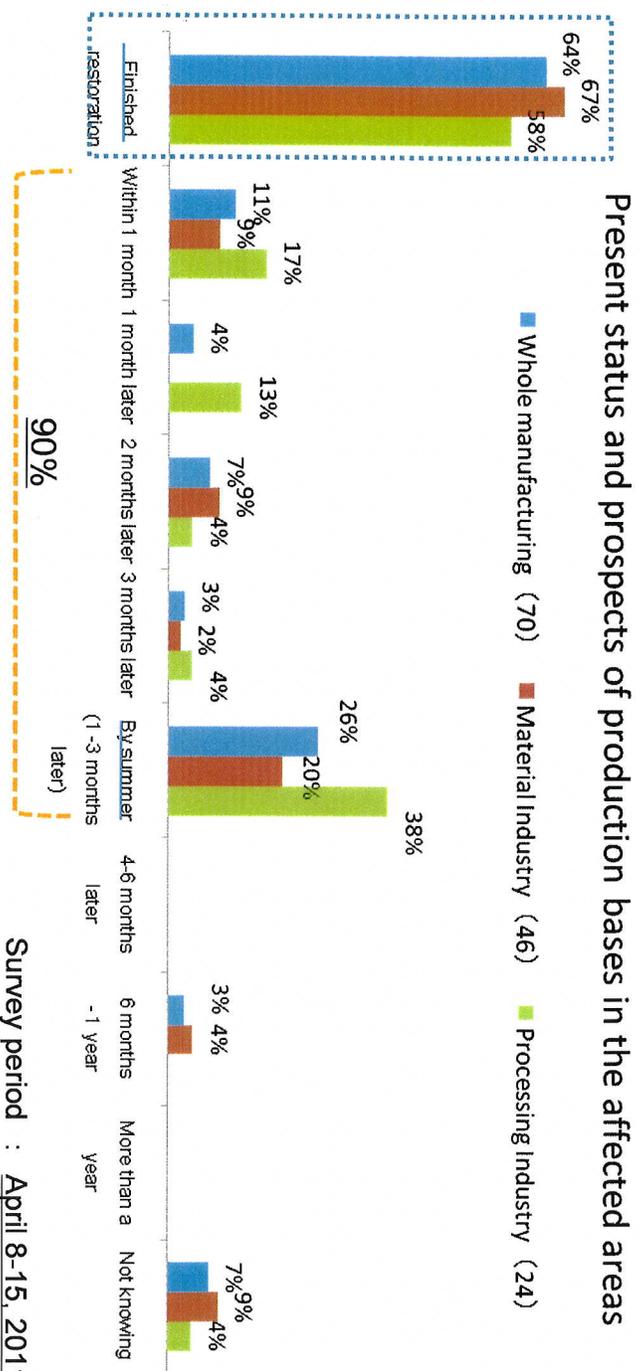
➤ TEPCO plans to further increase power supply.

※ TEPCO is expected to supply up to 1.4GW to Tohoku Electric Power out of its 56.2GW capacity.

Present status and prospects for restoration of production bases in the affected areas

- More than 60% of affected production bases of respondents had already finished restoration by mid April.
- Meanwhile, other production bases are on the way to resumption, and in total about 90% are expected to be restored by summer.

(Reference) The ratio of the number of establishments located in the municipalities in 7 prefectures (Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Tochigi, and Chiba) covered by the Disaster Relief Act in the total number of the manufacturing establishments all over the country, is about 7%. (The figure was calculated based on Census of Manufactures 2008, as of March 27th)



U.S. and International Assistance

- Rescue teams from 28 countries and regions and assistance offered from 150 countries around the world
- Massive support from United States: rescue team, U.S. Armed Forces, nuclear experts
 - Operation Tomodachi: USS Ronald Reagan (aircraft carrier) and 20 naval vessels, approx. 20,000 military personnel, 160 aircraft (helicopters, etc) aid in relief and rescue
 - Post disaster visit by Secretary of State Clinton: support for business and tourism



Source: U.S. Navy



Source: MOFA



Source: Yomiuri Shinbun

“ARIGATO”
“Thank you”

‘ARIGATO’ is a word to express appreciation.

The photograph shows the word **‘ARIGATO’** which people affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake wrote on the shore using pine trees for the United States Armed Forces which had supported with the restoration of Sendai Airport.

‘ARIGATO’ expresses the appreciation of the Japanese people for the support by each nation and their people, including the U.S.

Message from Prime Minister Naoto Kan regarding assistance received from overseas

Tuesday, March 22, 2011

I would like to express my most sincere appreciation for the condolences and assistance Japan has received from approximately 130 countries, more than 30 international organizations, and people all around the world in response to the Tohoku-Pacific Ocean Earthquake.

The rescue workers, search dogs, and nuclear power experts from various countries, as well as the human resources support from the U.S. Forces in Japan and others, assistance with food, medical supplies, blankets, and other supplies, and offers of assistance from over 670 NGOs and other organizations have all been profoundly uplifting to the Japanese people, who have come to realize acutely that “a friend in need is a friend indeed.” ...

On behalf of the Japanese people, I would like once again to express my deepest appreciation upon having received this truly tremendous outpouring of cordial assistance from around the world.

Naoto Kan
Prime Minister of Japan

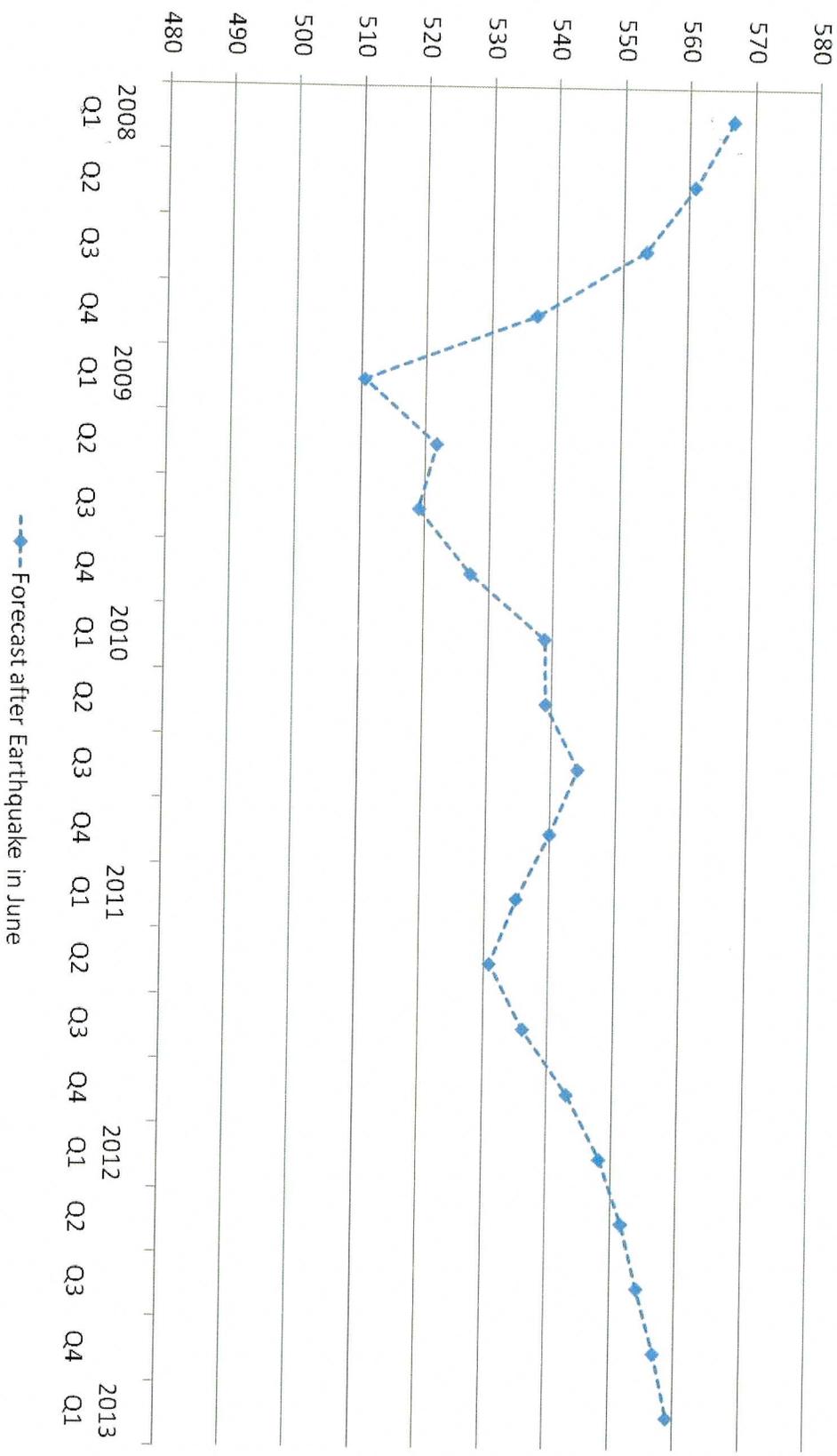
Japan-U.S. Public-Private Partnership for Reconstruction

- On 17 April 2011, Foreign Minister Matsumoto and Secretary Clinton had a bilateral meeting on the occasion of Secretary Clinton's visit to Japan, and agreed to promote a Japan-U.S. public-private partnership toward the reconstruction of Japan in the aftermath of the Great East Japan Earthquake.
- In the joint press conference which followed the meeting, President Donohue of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, as well as Chairman Yonekura of Nippon Keidanren joined the Foreign Minister Matsumoto and Secretary Clinton in announcing the promotion of Japan- U.S. public-private partnership for reconstruction.

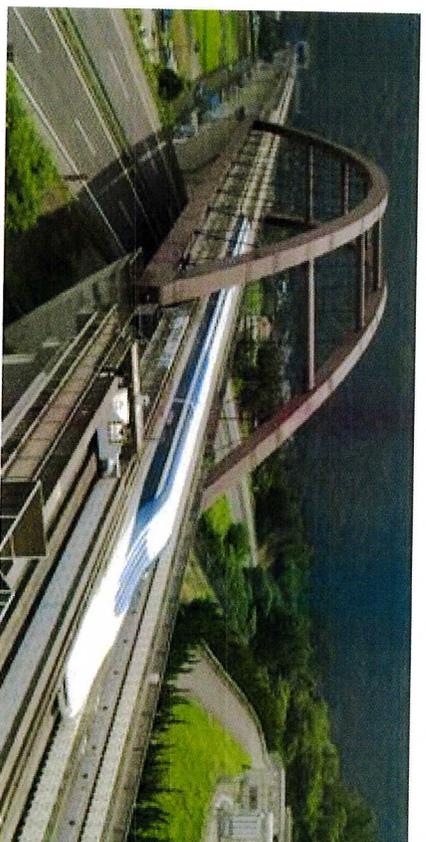
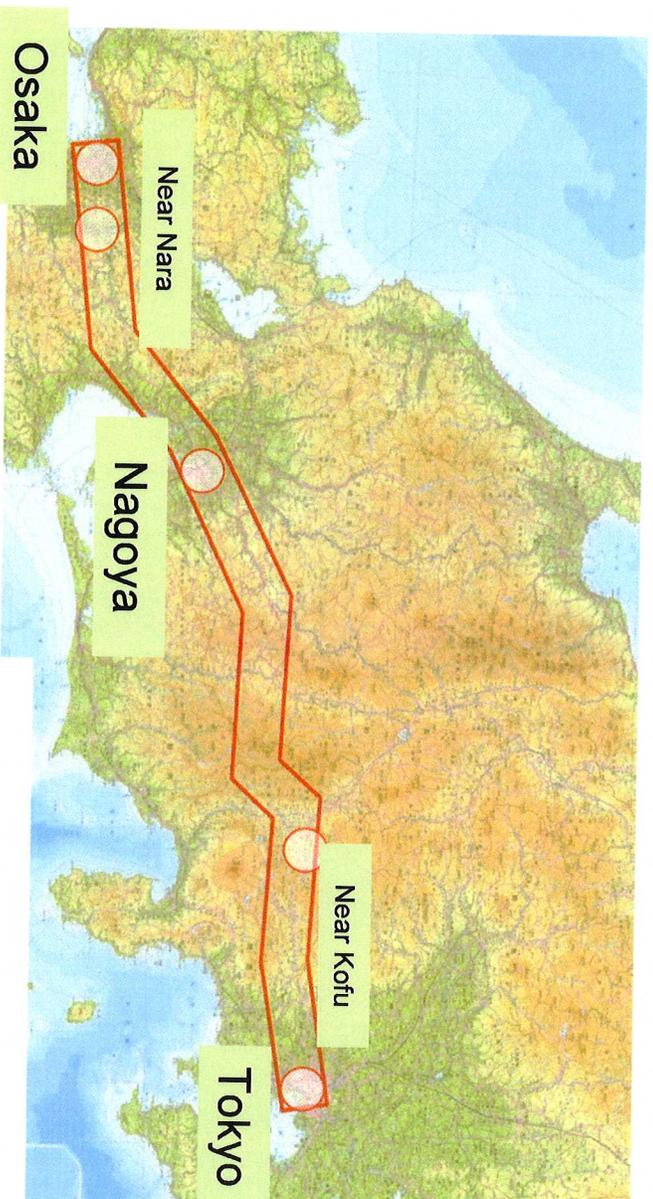


“Japan is open for business”

(Annualized Real GDP, Trillions of Yen)



Chuo-Shinkansen (MAGLEV super express)



Super-Computer “K”



Current Status of Roadmap (Issues/targets/major countermeasures) as of June 17

Red colored: newly added to the previous version. Blue colored: modified from the previous version

Issues	As of April 17	Step 1 (around 3 months) current status (as of June 17)	Step 2 (around 3 to 6 months after achieving Step 1)	Mid-term issues				
I. Cooling	(1) Reactor	Fresh water Injection Cooling by minimum injection rate (injection cooling) Consideration and preparation of reuse of accumulated water Nitrogen gas injection Consideration and implementation of sealing measure at leaking points of PCV Improvement of work environment	Circulating Injection Cooling (start) Stable cooling PCV flooding Securing heat exchange function	Protection against corrosion cracking of structural materials *to be partially implemented ahead of schedule				
					(2) Spent Fuel Pool	Fresh water Injection Reliability improvement in injection operation / remote-control operation *ahead of schedule Circulation cooling system (installation of heat exchanger) *partially ahead of schedule Installation of storage / processing facilities	Stable cooling Remote-controlled Injection operation Consideration / installation of heat exchanging function Expansion of storage / processing facilities Decontamination / Desalt processing (reuse), etc Storage / management of sludge waste etc.	Installation of full-fledged water processing facilities Completion of processing of accumulated water in buildings Processing of sludge waste etc.
						(3) Accumulated Water	Transferring water with high radiation level Storing water with low radiation level Installation of storage facilities / decontamination processing	Secure storage place Mitigation of contamination in the ocean Reduction of total amount of contaminated water
II. Mitigation	(4) Ground water	Dispersion of inhibitor Removal of debris	Mitigation of contamination of groundwater Mitigate ocean contamination	Mitigation of contamination of groundwater (Sub-drainage management with expansion of storage / processing facilities) Consideration of shielding wall of groundwater Installing reactor building cover (with ventilation system) Consideration of reactor building container				
					(5) Atmosphere / Soil	Mitigation of contamination of groundwater Mitigation of contamination in the ocean Mitigation of contamination in the ocean (continued)	Mitigation of contamination in the ocean (continued) Mitigate ocean contamination (continued)	Installation of reactor building container
						Mitigation of contamination of groundwater Mitigation of contamination in the ocean Mitigation of contamination in the ocean (continued)	Mitigation of contamination of groundwater (continued) Mitigate ocean contamination (continued)	Installation of reactor building container

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) press release (April 14 [local time]) *

< Outline >

- On April 12, the assessment by the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) was revised to Level 7.
- (The United Nations organizations) remain confident that current radiation levels do not present health or transportation safety hazards to passengers and crew.



International Civil Aviation Organization
Tel.: +1 (614) 964-2200/2211 Website: www.icao.int
ICAO NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PIO 07/11

CURRENT SITUATION FOR TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT TO AND FROM JAPAN

MONTEAL, 14 April 2011 - The United Nations organization closely monitoring the effect of the damaged Fukushima Daiichi plant remains confident that current radiation levels do not present health or transportation safety hazards to passengers and crew.

On 13 March, based on the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES)* the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry revised the significance rating of the accident at the plant as Level 7, the highest level of the scale. The scale is based on the maximum radiation dose from the emissions of the amount of radioactive material discharged to the atmosphere.

Radiation monitoring around airports and airports in Japan continues to confirm that levels remain well below those that would present health or transportation safety hazards to passengers and crew. Japan cannot claim to date in other countries, in accordance with their national policy, does not suggest any health or safety risk. Therefore, screening of radiation for health and safety purposes is currently considered unnecessary at airports and airports around the world.

*Information concerning travel and transport to and from Japan by air or sea is not dependent on the INES rating.

For more details, travellers visiting Japan by air are advised to consult a dedicated website established by the Japan Civil Aviation Bureau: http://www.mhi.go.jp/kyokai/kyokai_en.html.

Further information concerning all aspects of the response of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) is available on the website of the Japanese Government: http://www.mlit.go.jp/kyokai/kyokai_en.html by 001411.html

http://www.mhi.go.jp/kyokai/kyokai_en.html

The UN agencies involved in the monitoring process are the World Health Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Maritime Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Tourism Organization and the International Labour Organization.

Further information concerning health aspects is available on the website of the World Health Organization: www.who.int

ICAO Newsroom: <http://www7.icao.int/na/en/newsroom/Default.asp>

A specialized agency of the United Nations, ICAO was created in 1944 to promote the safe and orderly development of international civil aviation throughout the world. It sets standards and regulations necessary for aviation safety, security, efficiency and regularity, as well as for aviation environmental protection. The Organization serves as the forum for cooperation in all fields of civil aviation through its 119 Contracting States.

(*) Released on behalf of seven U.N. agencies (the World Health Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Maritime Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Tourism Organization and the International Labor Organization)

Comments on the World Health Organization (WHO) website (April 13 [local time])

< Outline >

- The Japanese authorities recategorized the situation at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant as a level 7 incident on the International Nuclear Event Scale (INES).
- Public health risks beyond the 30 km evacuation zone around the plant are currently still low. The latest monitoring reveals declines in radiation levels in air, drinking water and soil content.



World Health Organization

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Health action in crises

Japan: public health risks beyond the 30km evacuation zone currently still low



13 April - On 11 April, the Japanese authorities recategorized the situation at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant as a level 7 incident on the International Nuclear Event Scale. Public health risks beyond the 30km evacuation zone around the plant are currently still low. The latest monitoring of radiation levels in air, drinking water and soil reveal declines in all three. Local authorities review restrictions on food sales on a weekly basis. The International Food Safety Authorities Network (IFSAN) - a joint WHO/FAO initiative - provides regular updates to the 177 countries belonging to the network, one of which is Japan.

FQAs: Japan nuclear concerns



Everyone should come visit this beautiful place

Basic Law on Reconstruction

Reconstruction Design Council

Revitalization of Economy

— e.g.

Special Zones to facilitate business activities and promote investment

Energy Policy

- Review Japan's basic energy plan
- Two new pillars of renewable energy and energy-efficiency, in addition to the two pillars of nuclear power and fossil fuels

<Prime Minister Kan, 50th Anniversary of OECD May 25>

Reconstruction open to the World

Japan continues to be a global player

- 1. Ensuring security of the region and the world**
- 2. Development Assistance**
- 3. Asia – Pacific regional integration / APEC**

Japan – U.S. Security Consultation Committee (2 + 2)

June 21, 2011



Reconstruction of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, and the Palestinians

The Palestinians:

The 2nd largest contributor next to U.S.

Japan's assistance exceeds 1.1 billion USD in total since the Oslo Accords (1993)

Afghanistan:

The 2nd largest contributor next to U.S.

1.8 billion USD disbursed since 2001, commitment of 5 billion USD from 2009 to 2013

Pakistan

The 2nd largest contributor

next to U.S. (1.3 billion USD since 2001)

➤ Pledges in Tokyo Conference (04/2009)

U.S. : 1 billion USD

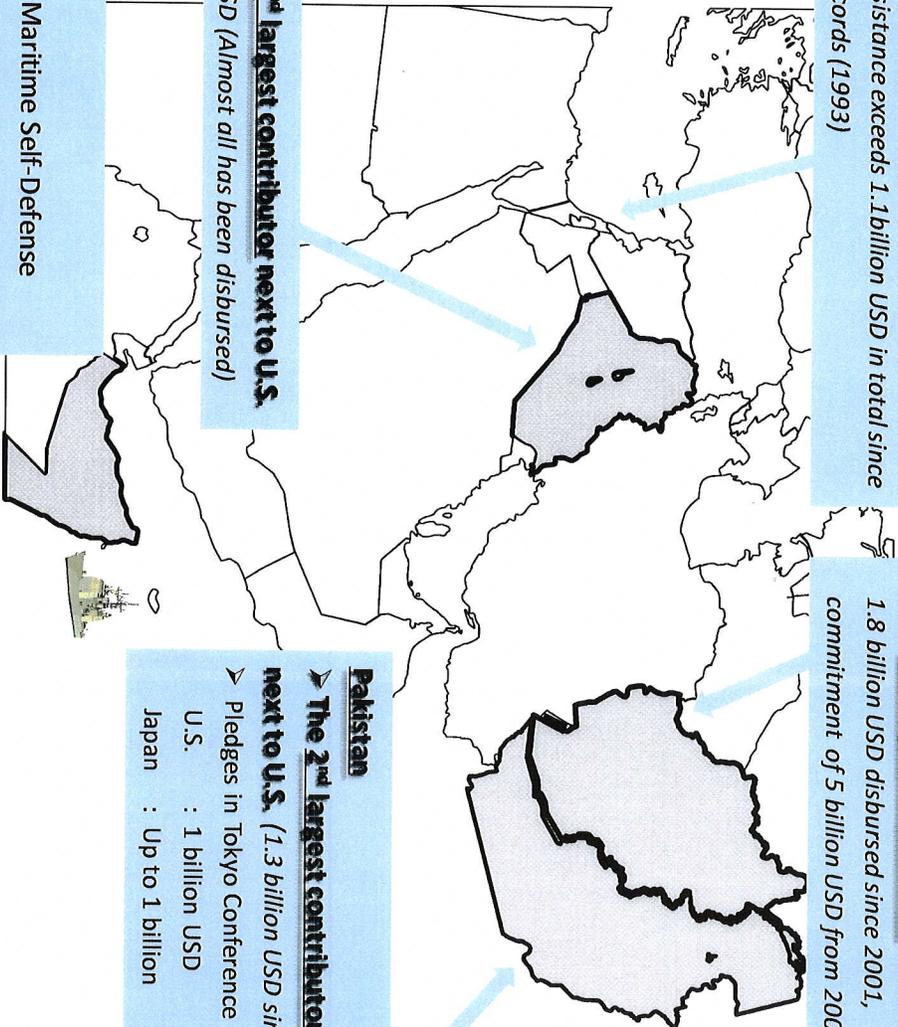
Japan : Up to 1 billion

Iraq: The 2nd largest contributor next to U.S.

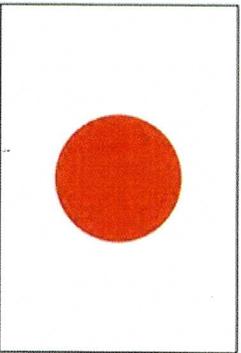
5 billion USD (Almost all has been disbursed)

Somalia:

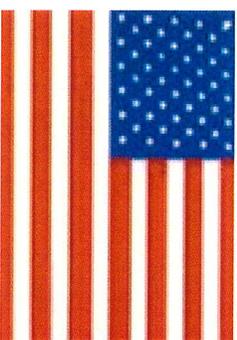
Dispatch of Maritime Self-Defense Force to off the Coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden to counter piracy since March 2009.



Asia – Pacific regional integration / APEC



2010
Yokohama



2011
Honolulu

Thank you / Arigato