Briefings by Japanese Officials at Major International Meetings

Date	Meeting	Outline of the briefing
March 20	Technical briefing by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Secretariat in Vienna	Japan's efforts to provide information, the state of the radiation monitoring, the status of Units 5 and 6 at the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station
March 21	Technical briefing by the IAEA Secretariat in Vienna	Overview of the earthquake, causes and effects, the status of Units 1-6 at the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station, measures taken by the Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency, and environmental radiation readings in Fukushima Prefecture
March 21	Special meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors in Vienna	IAEA Director General Amano's visit to Japan, the state of the accident and the countermeasures taken, Japan's efforts to provide information, cooperation with international organizations, the state of the environmental monitoring, indoor sheltering and evacuation, and press releases by ICAO and WHO
March 22	Joint session between the Standing Group on Emergency Questions (SEQ) and the Standing Group on the Oil Market (SOM) of the International Energy Agency (IEA) in Paris	The state of the accident, power demand, oil and gas markets and related measures
March 29	Informal meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC) of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in Geneva	Import restrictions on Japanese products
March 30-31	Formal meeting of the WTO Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures in Geneva	Safety of Japanese foods and member countries' import restrictions
April 4	Side event co-sponsored by Japan and the IAEA at the Fifth Review Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety in Vienna	The status of the units at the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station and the countermeasures taken, the state of the radiation monitoring, cooperation between the government and the Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO)
April 6	Informal meeting of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) in Vienna	Japan's efforts to provide information

April 6	Clean Energy Ministerial Meeting	An overview of the accident and the countermeasures taken, radiation monitoring, the effects on foods, drinking water and workers at the plant, impact on the Japanese economy, and the efforts to provide information
April 19	Summit on safe and innovative use of nuclear energy to commemorate the 25 anniversary of the Chernobyl Accident in Kyiv	The importance of nuclear safety, the cause of the accident, the state of the accident and the countermeasures taken, international information dissemination, and the sharing of the findings of an investigation to be made into the accident and the experiences gained with the international community
April 19	Meeting of the Infrastructure Development Working Group of the International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation (IFNEC)	An overview of the accident and the countermeasures taken, radiation monitoring, the effects on foods, drinking water and workers at the plant, and the efforts to provide information
April 27-29	Meeting of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development - the Multinational Design Evaluation Programme (OECD/MDEP) in Paris	The state of the accident and the countermeasures taken, the roadmap announced by TEPCO, the emergency response measures for nuclear power plants across Japan, the effects on the residents and the environment, radiation monitoring, and information sharing with the international community
April 28-29	Meeting of the Steering Committee and the regulators meeting of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development - the Nuclear Energy Agency (OECD/NEA) in Paris	The state of the accident and the countermeasures taken, the roadmap announced by TEPCO, the emergency response measures for nuclear power plants across Japan, the effects on the residents and the environment, radiation monitoring, and information sharing with the international community
May 16-24	64th World Health Assembly of the WHO in Geneva	An overview of the accident and the countermeasures taken, the relief efforts for the disaster victims, radiation risks, the safety of food and water, and information provision to the international community
May 17-19	69th Meeting of the Committee on Radiation Protection and Public Health (CRPPH) of OECD/NEA in Paris	An overview of the accident and the countermeasures taken, the distribution of the released radioactive substances (including the readings in soil), the environmental impacts (the state of the monitoring, the case of three workers exposed to radiation), and information provision to the international community
May 23	58th meeting of UNSCEAR in Vienna	An overview of the accident, the effects of radiation, monitoring, and information sharing with the international community

Briefings Given to Diplomatic Corps in Tokyo

	Date	Nos. of diplomatic corps in Tokyo and intl. organizations attended*	Approx. no. of attendees	Theme(s)	Briefer(s)**
1	Mar. 13	Some 50 nations and organizations	80	The status of the nuclear stations	MOFA, NISA
2	Mar. 14	Some 60 nations and organizations	110	The status of the nuclear stations, evacuation information	MOFA, NISA
3	Mar. 15	60 nations, 2 organizations	120	The status of the nuclear stations, evacuation information	MOFA, MEXT, NISA
4	Mar. 16	46 nations, 2 organizations	110	The status of the nuclear stations, environmental monitoring, briefing on radiation	MOFA, MEXT, NISA, NIRS
5	Mar. 17	42 nations, 1 organization	90	The status of the nuclear stations, environmental monitoring, briefing on radiation	MOFA, MEXT, NISA
6	Mar. 18	n/a	80	The status of the nuclear stations, environmental monitoring, consular information	MOFA, MEXT
7	Mar. 19	n/a	60	The status of the nuclear stations, food safety, environmental monitoring, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)'s press release	MOFA, MEXT, NISA
8	Mar. 20	n/a	60	The status of the nuclear reactors, radiation levels near the nuclear power stations, the World Health Organization (WHO)'s press release, food and water safety, consular information	MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, NIPH
9	Mar. 21	51 nations, 1 organization	70	The status of the nuclear stations, food and water safety, port and aviation safety, environmental monitoring, consular information	MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, NISA, MLIT
10	Mar. 22	52 nations, 1 organization	80	The status of the nuclear stations, the International Maritime Organization (IMO)'s press release, food safety, environmental monitoring, briefing on radiation, consular information	NPA, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, JFA, NISA, MLIT
11	Mar. 23	46 nations, 2 organizations	70	The status of the nuclear stations, food and water safety, transport and logistics information, briefing on radiation, consular information	MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, METI, NISA
12	Mar. 24	55 nations, 2 organizations	70	The status of the nuclear stations, port safety, food and water safety, simulations of radioactive material dispersion (using SPEEDI), environmental monitoring, consular information	NSC, NPA, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, JFA, NISA, MLIT
13	Mar. 25	52 nations, 1 organization	70	The status of the nuclear stations, food and water safety, environmental monitoring, IMO's press release	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, JFA, NISA, MLIT, JCG
14	Mar. 26	Some 40 countries and organizations	60	The status of the nuclear stations, food and water safety, environmental monitoring, consular information	MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, JFA, NISA
15	Mar. 27	37 nations, 2 organizations	50	The status of the nuclear stations, food and water safety, environmental monitoring, consular information	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, JFA, NISA
16	Mar. 28	59 nations, 4 organizations	80	The status of the nuclear stations, food and water safety, environmental monitoring	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, NISA
17	Mar. 29	62 nations, 2 organizations	80	The status of the nuclear stations, food safety, port safety, environmental monitoring, consular information	NSC, MOJ, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, NISA, MLIT
18	Mar. 30	56 nations, 3 organizations	80	The status of the nuclear stations, food and water safety, environmental monitoring, the aviation status	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, JFA, NISA, MLIT
19	Mar. 31	52 nations, 2 organizations	70	The status of the nuclear stations, food and water safety, environmental monitoring, seismic information, consular information	MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, JFA, NISA
20	Apr. 1	51 nations, 1 organization	60	The status of the nuclear stations, food and water safety, environmental monitoring, consular information	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, JFA, NISA

Briefings Given to Diplomatic Corps in Tokyo

	Date	Nos. of diplomatic corps in Tokyo and intl. organizations attended*	Approx. no. of attendees	Theme(s)	Briefer(s)**
21	Apr. 2	45 nations	50	The status of the nuclear stations (including the leakage of highly radioactive wastewater from the Unit 2 pit into the ocean), environmental monitoring, food and water safety	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, JFA, NISA
22	Apr. 4	51 nations, 1 organization	60	The status of the nuclear stations (including the leakage of highly radioactive wastewater from the Unit 2 pit into the ocean, and the discharge of low level radioactive accumulated water), press releases by IMO, ICAO, and the International Air Transport Association (IATA), environmental monitoring, the NSC regular meeting, food and water safety, consular information	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, JFA, NISA, MLIT
23	Apr. 5	48 nations, 1 organization	60	The status of the nuclear stations (including the discharge of low level radioactive accumulated water), food and water safety, environmental monitoring	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, JFA, NISA
24	Apr. 6	48 nations	50	The status of the nuclear stations (including the discharge of low level radioactive accumulated water), food and water safety, environmental monitoring	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, JFA, NISA
25	Apr. 7	55 nations	60	The status of the nuclear stations (including the discharge of low level radioactive accumulated water), food safety, environmental monitoring	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, JFA, NISA
26	Apr. 8	49 nations, 1 organization	50	The status of the nuclear stations (including the discharge of low level radioactive accumulated water), simulation of radioactive material dispersion, port safety, food safety, environmental monitoring, the effects of aftershocks	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, JFA, NISA, MLIT, JMA
27	Apr. 9	31 nations	30	The status of the nuclear stations (including the discharge of low level radioactive accumulated water), food and water safety, environmental monitoring	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, JFA, NISA
28	Apr. 11	43 nations, 1 organization	50	The status of the nuclear stations (including the discharge of low level radioactive accumulated water), food and water safety, environmental monitoring, evacuation information, the status of aftershock	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, JFA, NISA, JMA
29	Apr. 12	63 nations, 2 organizations	80	The status of the nuclear stations (including the change in the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES) rating), food and water safety, simulations of radioactive material dispersion (including those using SPEEDI)	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, JFA, NISA
30	Apr. 13	48 nations, 1 organization	50	The status of the nuclear stations, food and water safety, environmental monitoring, the INES rating, seismic information	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, JFA, NISA
31	Apr. 14	48 nations, 1 organization	50	The status of the nuclear stations, food and water safety, environmental monitoring, seismic information	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, JFA, NISA
32	Apr. 15	37 nations, 1 organization	40	The status of the nuclear stations (including the discharge of low level radioactive accumulated water), food and water safety, ICAO's press release, environmental monitoring, consular information	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, JFA, NISA, MLIT
33	Apr. 18	51 nations	60	The status of the nuclear stations (including the Roadmap), environmental monitoring, food safety, IMO's press release	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, JFA, NISA, MLIT, TEPCO
34	Apr. 19	45 nations, 1 organization	50	The status of the nuclear stations, food safety, the NSC regular meeting, consular information	NSC, MOFA, MHLW, MAFF, JFA, NISA
35	Apr. 20	42 nations	50	The status of the nuclear stations, food safety, environmental monitoring, the NSC regular meeting	NSC, NPA, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, JFA, NISA
36	Apr. 21	32 nations	30	The status of the nuclear stations, food safety, environmental monitoring, evacuation information	NSC, Nuclear Sufferers Life Support Team, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, JFA, NISA

Briefings Given to Diplomatic Corps in Tokyo

	Date	Nos. of diplomatic corps in Tokyo and intl. organizations attended*	Approx. no. of attendees	Theme(s)	Briefer(s)**
37	Apr. 22	23 nations	30	The status of the nuclear stations, food safety, port safety, environmental monitoring, evacuation information, relief efforts for the disaster victims	NSC, MIC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, JFA, NISA, MLIT
38	Apr. 25	30 nations	30	The status of the nuclear stations (including the discharge of low level radioactive accumulated water), food safety, the status of the livestock, environmental monitoring, the NSC regular meeting	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, JFA, NISA
39	Apr. 26	28 nations, 1 organization	30	The status of the nuclear stations, food safety, environmental monitoring	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, JFA, NISA
40	Apr. 27	28 nations	30	The status of the nuclear stations, food safety, environmental monitoring, port safety	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, NISA, MLIT
41	Apr. 28	23 nations	30	The status of the nuclear stations (including the upper limit of exposure for workers), food safety, environmental monitoring, the NSC special meeting	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, JFA, NISA
42	May 2	25 nations	30	The status of the nuclear stations, the introduction of the op-ed to the New York Times by Foreign Minister Matsumoto, food safety, the status of the livestock, the health effects of radiation, environmental monitoring, the NSC regular meeting	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, JFA, NISA
43	May 6	24 nations	20	The status of the nuclear stations (including a better working environment in the reactor building of Unit 1), food safety, the health effects of radiation, environmental monitoring	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, JFA, NISA, TEPCO
44	May 9	28 nations	30	The status of the nuclear stations (including a better working environment in the reactor building of Unit 1), food safety, environmental monitoring, the NSC regular meeting, the request to shut down the Hamaoka Nuclear Power stations	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, JFA, NISA
45	May 10	23 nations	20	The status of the nuclear stations, food safety, environmental monitoring, simulations of radioactive material dispersion using SPEEDI, the request to shut down the Hamaoka Nuclear Power stations	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, NISA
46	May 11	22 nations	30	The status of the nuclear stations (including the leakage of wastewater from the Unit 3 pit into the ocean), food safety, the NSC special meeting, environmental monitoring, consular information	NSC, NPA, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, NISA
47	May 12	20 nations	20	The status of the nuclear stations (including the leakage of wastewater from the Unit 3 pit into the ocean), the NSC special meeting, food safety, environmental monitoring	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, NISA
48	May 13	22 nations	20	The status of the nuclear stations (including the leakage of wastewater from the Unit 3 pit into the ocean), food safety, environmental monitoring, the status of the livestock, relief efforts for the disaster victims	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, JFA, NISA
49	May 16	26 nations	30	The status of the nuclear stations (including the results of TEPCO's analysis of the status of Unit 1's reactor core), food safety, environmental monitoring, the NSC regular meeting	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, NISA
50	May 17	14 nations	20	The status of the nuclear stations (including progress in the implementation of TEPCO's roadmap, the Japanese Government's Roadmap, and the acceptance of the IAEA International Fact-Finding Expert Mission), food and water safety, environmental monitoring	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, NISA
51	May 18	23 nations	30	The status of the nuclear stations (including TEPCO's and the Japanese Government's Roadmap), food safety, environmental monitoring	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, NISA
52	May 20	15 nations	20	The status of the nuclear stations, food safety, environmental monitoring, the NSC special meeting, port safety	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, NISA, MLIT

Briefings Given to Diplomatic Corps in Tokyo

	Date	Nos. of diplomatic corps in Tokyo and intl. organizations attended*	Approx. no. of attendees	Theme(s)	Briefer(s)**
53	May 24	20 nations	20	The status of the nuclear stations, food safety, environmental monitoring, the NSC regular meeting, information on the visit to Japan by the IAEA International Fact-Finding Expert Mission, and the convening of the Nuclear Incident Investigation and Verification Committee	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, NISA
54	May 25	15 nations	20	The status of the nuclear stations, food safety, environmental monitoring, the outcomes of the Japan-China-ROK Trilateral Summit	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, NISA
55	May 27	24 nations	20	The status of the nuclear stations, food safety, the NSC regular meeting, environmental monitoring	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, NISA
56	May 30	15 nations	20	The status of the nuclear stations, food safety, the NSC regular meeting, environmental monitoring	NSC, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, NISA

* The numbers of embassies and international organizations have been calculated based on the registration forms submitted.
** Abbreviations:

JCG	Japan Coast Guard
JFA	Japan Fisheries Agency
JMA	Japan Meteorological Agency
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
METI	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
MEXT	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
MHLW	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Ministry
MIC	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
MLIT	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
NIPH	National Institute of Public Health
NIRS	National Institute of Radiological Sciences
NISA	Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency
NPA	National Police Agency
NSC	Nuclear Safety Commission
TEPCO	Tokyo Electric Power Company

Information Provided by MOFA to Diplomatic Corps in Tokyo

March 11	Sent a list of points of inquiry regarding the damage to foreign diplomatic missions and their staffs.
	Introduced the website of Miyagi Prefecture.
	Introduced the website of the Prime Minister's Office (Kantei).
March 12	Sent the latest list of points of inquiry regarding the damage to foreign diplomatic missions and their staffs.
	Introduced the website of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
	Provided information on the evacuation advisory for people within the 20 km radius of the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station and those within the 10 km radius of the Fukushima Dai-ni Nuclear Power Station, both operated by the Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO).
March 13	Sent excerpts from the record of press conferences given by the Chief Cabinet Secretary on the Fukushima Dai-ichi and Dai-ni Nuclear Power Stations
	Requested for information for confirming the safety of foreign nationals in Japan
	Provided information on possible rolling blackouts
March 14	Requested for information for confirming the safety of foreign nationals in Japan
	Provided information on the possible continuation of the ongoing rolling blackouts
	Introduced the website of the Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency (NISA), especially the webpages on data related to nuclear power stations
	Introduced the website of Kantei
March 15	Provided information on the advisory to shelter indoors for people within the 20-30 km radius of the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station.
	Introduced a map showing the evacuation advisory zone.
	Introduced the websites related to the March 11 disaster.
	Introduced the website of the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA)
March 16	Introduced the website of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), especially the webpages on the results of radiation surveys.
March 17	Introduced the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), especially the webpages on radiation readings.
	Introduced the website of MEXT, especially the webpages on the results of radiation surveys.
	Sent a list of points of contact for foreign nationals in Japan.
March 18	Introduced the website of the National Institute of Radiological Sciences (NIRS)
	Provided information for foreign nationals in Japan from the Ministry of Justice (MOJ)
March 19	Provided information regarding the export of Japanese products
March 21	Provided information on the detection of radioactive iodine in drinking water in Iitate Village.
March 22	Provided information on the detection of radioactive substances in the seawater near the outlets at the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station.
March 29	Provided information on the detection of plutonium in the soil of the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station.
April 4	Provided information on the plan to discharge low level radioactive water accumulated in the Central Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility into the ocean
April 6	Provided information on the stopped leakage of water from the Unit 2 pit at the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station.
	Provided information on the injection of nitrogen into the containment vessel of

	Unit 1 of the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station.
April 8	Provided information on the effects of the earthquake that had occurred at 23:50 on April 7 on the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station.
April 10	Provided information on the completion of the discharge of low level radioactive water accumulated in the Central Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility into the ocean.
	Provided information on the plan to transport highly radioactive water accumulated in the Unit 2 pit to the condenser at the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station.
April 11	Provided information on the completion of the discharge of low level radioactive water accumulated in the Central Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility into the ocean.
	Provided information on the policy of designating planned evacuation zones, which had been announced at a press conference given by the Chief Cabinet Secretary.
	Provided information on the effects of the earthquake that had occurred at 17:00 on April 11 on the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station.
April 12	Communicated an outline of the NISA press release “INES (the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale) Rating on the Events in Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station by the Tohoku District - off the Pacific Ocean Earthquake” as well as the forthcoming issuance.
April 15	Communicated the forthcoming issuance of the NISA press release “Regarding the discharge of the waste water, of which the concentration of radioactive materials exceeds the concentration limit by the notification, to the sea” and sent the material.
April 17	Communicated the forthcoming issuance of the TEPCO press release “Roadmap towards Restoration from the Accident at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station” and sent the material.
April 19	Communicated the forthcoming issuance of the NISA press release “Regarding the Transfer of Waste Water Measured High Radiation Dose to the Radioactive Waste Treatment Facilities” and sent the material.
April 21	Sent the press release material by the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters titled “Establishment of a Restricted Area and Basic Viewpoint of a Temporary Access.”
	Sent the material regarding the TEPCO press release “Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 2: Countermeasures to stop the outflow of contaminated water and the water amount flowed out into the sea.”
April 25	Sent the material regarding the NISA press release “Regarding the contaminated water including radioactive materials with high concentration that flowed out from Unit 2 of Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station.”
May 1	Sent the material regarding the TEPCO press release “Improvement of the working environment inside the reactor building of Unit 1, Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station.”
May 3	Sent the material regarding the TEPCO press release “The results of nuclide analyses of radioactive materials in the ocean soil off the coast of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station.”
May 5	Provided information regarding the entry by workers into the reactor building of Unit 1 of the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station.

	Sent the attachment to a TEPCO press release titled "Report regarding the implementation of a measure to flood primary containment vessel to the upper area of fuel range in Unit 1 of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (summary)."
May 6	Sent the document titled "Statement regarding the confirmation of the implementation of the emergency safety measures and Hamaoka Nuclear Power Station" by the Minister of Economy, Trade, and Industry Banri Kaieda.
May 8	Sent the material regarding two press releases: (i) the TEPCO press release "Improvement of Working Environment inside the Reactor Building and Opening the Airlock of Unit 1 of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station"; and (ii) the NISA press release document "Regarding the Evaluation of the Collection of Reports on the Implementation of the Measures for Reducing the Concentration of Radioactive Materials in Unit 1 Reactor Building of Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station (NPS), Tokyo Electric Power Co. Inc. (TEPCO)."
May 11	Sent the material regarding the TEPCO press release "Possible leakage of water including radioactive materials to the outside from around the intake canal of Unit 3 of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station."
May 15	Sent the material regarding the TEPCO press release "The Reactor Core Status of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Unit 1."
	Communicated the forthcoming issuance of the NISA press release "Regarding the Transfer of Waste Water Measured High Radiation Dose to Radioactive Waste Treatment Facilities" and sent the material.
May 17	Sent three documents issued by the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters: (i) "Roadmap for Immediate Actions for the Verification of and Restoration from the Accident at Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station," (ii) "Immediate Actions for the Assistance of Nuclear Sufferers," and (iii) "Roadmap for Immediate Actions for the Assistance of Nuclear Sufferers," as well as two attachments to a TEPCO press release: (i) "Progress status of the 'Roadmap towards Restoration from the Accident at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station'"; and "Current Status of Roadmap (issues/targets/major countermeasures) as of May 17."
May 21	Sent the material regarding two TEPCO press releases: (i) "Countermeasures to outflow of radioactive water off the site near water intake of Unit 3 at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station"; and (ii) "Submission of report to Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency regarding the impact due to the discharge of drained water with concentrations of radioactive materials exceeding discharge standard to the ocean"
May 24	Sent the attachment to a TEPCO press release titled "The status of reactors of Units 2 and 3, Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, TEPCO."
	Sent NISA press release documents: "Regarding the Outflow of Contaminated Water with High Concentration of Radioactive Materials from Unit 3 of Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station, Tokyo Electric Power Co. Inc., and Actions Taken" and "Regarding the Impacts of the Outflow of Waste Water with Concentration of Radioactive Materials above the Discharge Limit on the Sea."
May 31	Sent the material regarding the TEPCO press release "Oil leakage to the sea confirmed around the curtain wall of the water intake canal of Unit 5 and 6, Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station."
	Sent the material regarding the TEPCO press release "Oil leakage to the sea confirmed around the curtain wall of the water intake canal of Unit 5 and 6, Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (Further Report)."

Press Conferences in English to the Foreign Press

[FPC: Foreign Press Center/Japan FCCJ: The Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan PMO: Prime Minister's Office]

Date	Venue	Briefer(s)	Content (movies, etc.)
Apr. 1	PMO	Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, CAO, MOFA, JAMSTEC, MHLW, NISA	http://fpcj.jp/modules/news3/index.php?page=article&storyid=320&storytopic=3&ml_lang=en
Apr. 2	FPC	Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, MOFA, MEXT, NISA	http://fpcj.jp/modules/news3/index.php?page=article&storyid=322&storytopic=3&ml_lang=en
Apr. 3	PMO	Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, CAO, MOFA, MEXT, MHLW, NISA	http://fpcj.jp/modules/news3/index.php?page=article&storyid=325&storytopic=3&ml_lang=en
Apr. 4	PMO	Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, CAO, MOFA, MEXT, NISA	http://fpcj.jp/modules/news3/index.php?page=article&storyid=327&storytopic=3&ml_lang=en
Apr. 5	PMO	Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, CAO, MOFA, MEXT, NISA	http://fpcj.jp/modules/news3/index.php?page=article&storyid=329&storytopic=3&ml_lang=en
Apr. 6	PMO	Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, CAO, JAMSTEC, MOFA, MAFF, NISA	http://fpcj.jp/modules/news3/index.php?page=article&storyid=331&storytopic=3&ml_lang=en
Apr. 7	PMO	Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, CAO, MOFA, JAMSTEC, MHLW, MAFF, NISA	http://fpcj.jp/modules/news3/index.php?page=article&storyid=333&storytopic=3&ml_lang=en
Apr. 8	PMO	Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, CAO, MOFA, JAMSTEC, MHLW, MAFF, NISA, MLIT	http://fpcj.jp/modules/news3/index.php?page=article&storyid=335&storytopic=3&ml_lang=en
Apr. 9	FPC	Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, MOFA, NISA	http://fpcj.jp/modules/news3/index.php?page=article&storyid=337&storytopic=3&ml_lang=en
Apr. 10	FPC	Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, MOFA, NISA	http://fpcj.jp/modules/news3/index.php?page=article&storyid=339&storytopic=3&ml_lang=en
Apr. 11	PMO	Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, CAO, MOFA, JAMSTEC, MHLW, MAFF, NISA	http://nettv.gov-online.go.jp/eng/prg/prg2082.html
Apr. 12	PMO	Chief Cabinet Secretary, Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, CAO, MOFA, JAMSTEC, MHLW, MAFF, NISA	http://nettv.gov-online.go.jp/eng/prg/prg2085.html
Apr. 13	PMO	Director of Global Communications Strategy, Prime Minister's Office, CAO, MOFA, JAMSTEC, MHLW, NISA	http://nettv.gov-online.go.jp/eng/prg/prg2088.html
Apr. 14	PMO	Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, CAO, MOFA, JAMSTEC, MHLW, NISA	http://nettv.gov-online.go.jp/eng/prg/prg2092.html
Apr. 15	PMO	Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, CAO, MOFA, JAMSTEC, MHLW, MAFF, NISA	http://nettv.gov-online.go.jp/eng/prg/prg2094.html
Apr. 17	FPC	Special Advisor to the Prime Minister, Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, MOFA, NISA	http://fpcj.jp/modules/news3/index.php?page=article&storyid=343&storytopic=3&ml_lang=en
Apr. 18	PMO	Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, CAO, MOFA, JAMSTEC, MHLW, NISA	http://nettv.gov-online.go.jp/eng/prg/prg2097.html

Press Conferences in English to the Foreign Press
[FPC: Foreign Press Center/Japan FCCJ: The Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan PMO: Prime Minister's Office]

Apr. 19	FCCJ	Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, MOFA, NISA, MAFF	http://fpcj.jp/modules/news3/index.php?page=article&storyid=346&storytopic=3&ml_lang=en
Apr. 20	PMO	Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, CAO, MOFA, JAMSTEC, MHLW, NISA, MHLW	http://nettv.gov-online.go.jp/eng/prg/prg2104.html
Apr. 21	FPC	MOFA, NISA	http://fpcj.jp/modules/news3/index.php?page=article&storyid=347&storytopic=3&ml_lang=en
Apr. 22	PMO	Director of Global Communications Strategy, Prime Minister's Office, CAO, MOFA, JAMSTEC, MHLW, NISA, MLIT	http://nettv.gov-online.go.jp/eng/prg/prg2107.html
Apr. 25	PMO	Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, CAO, MOFA, JAMSTEC, MHLW, NISA	http://nettv.gov-online.go.jp/eng/prg/prg2111.html
Apr. 27	FCCJ	Special Advisor to the Prime Minister, Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, MOFA, METI, NISA	http://fpcj.jp/modules/news3/index.php?page=article&storyid=349&storytopic=3&ml_lang=en
Apr. 28	FPC	Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, CAO, MOFA, JAMSTEC, NISA, MAFF	http://fpcj.jp/modules/news3/index.php?page=article&storyid=352&storytopic=3&ml_lang=en
May. 2	PMO	Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, CAO, MOFA, JAMSTEC, MHLW, NISA	http://nettv.gov-online.go.jp/eng/prg/prg2126.html
May. 6	FPC	Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, CAO, MOFA, JAMSTEC, MHLW, NISA	http://fpcj.jp/modules/news3/index.php?page=article&storyid=355&storytopic=3&ml_lang=en
May. 9	FCCJ	Special Advisor to the Prime Minister, NISA	http://fpcj.jp/modules/news3/index.php?page=article&storyid=358&storytopic=3&ml_lang=en
May. 11	FPC	Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, CAO, MOFA, JAMSTEC, MHLW, NISA, MAFF	http://fpcj.jp/modules/news3/index.php?page=article&storyid=360&storytopic=3&ml_lang=en
May. 13	PMO	Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, CAO, MOFA, JAMSTEC, MHLW, NISA, MAFF	http://nettv.gov-online.go.jp/eng/prg/prg2142.html
May. 17	FPC	Special Advisor to the Prime Minister, Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Public Relations, CAO, NISA, TEPCO	http://fpcj.jp/modules/news3/index.php?page=article&storyid=364&storytopic=3

CAO	Cabinet Office
JAMSTEC	Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
METI	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
MEXT	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
MHLW	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
MLIT	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport and Tourism
NISA	Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency
TEPCO	Tokyo Electric Power Co., Inc.

Interviews with Cabinets Ministers and Other Officials by the Foreign Press

Date	Interviewee	Interviewing media
Mar. 18 (In writing)	Foreign Minister Takeaki Matsumoto	Xinhua News Agency (China)
Mar. 20	Chief Cabinet Secretary Yukio Edano	CNN (US)
Mar. 24	Chief Cabinet Secretary Yukio Edano	Thomson Reuters (UK)
Mar. 29	Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Tetsuro Fukuyama	RTL (Germany)
Mar. 30	Chief Cabinet Secretary Yukio Edano	Wall Street Journal (US)
Mar. 31	Chief Cabinet Secretary Yukio Edano	Financial Times (UK)
Apr. 10	Chief Cabinet Secretary Yukio Edano	The Economist (UK), The New York Times (US), Bloomberg (US), BBC (UK), CBS (US)
Apr. 19	Chief Cabinet Secretary Yukio Edano	Phoenix TV (Hong Kong)
Apr. 19	Chief Cabinet Secretary Yukio Edano	CCTV (China)
Apr. 19 (Phone)	Special Advisor to the Prime Minister Goshi Hosono	FOCUS (Germany)
Apr. 22	Chief Cabinet Secretary Yukio Edano	Wall Street Journal (US)
Apr. 23	Special Advisor to the Prime Minister Goshi Hosono	Wall Street Journal (US)
Apr. 23	Special Advisor to the Prime Minister Goshi Hosono	Financial Times (UK)
Apr. 26	Special Advisor to the Prime Minister Goshi Hosono	Ukrainian TV (Ukraine)
Apr. 29	Foreign Minister Takeaki Matsumoto	Washington Post (US)
May. 1	Foreign Minister Takeaki Matsumoto (in Dakar)	RTS (Radiodiffusion Télévision Sénégalaise) (Senegal)
May. 9 (In writing)	Foreign Minister Takeaki Matsumoto	Global Times (China)
May. 16	Special Advisor to the Prime Minister Kiyomi Tsujimoto	Mr. Wang Jiangang (China) * The interview will be reported by Xinhua and other Chinese news agencies.
May. 16	Special Advisor to the Prime Minister Kiyomi Tsujimoto	Monocle (UK)
May. 19	Foreign Minister Takeaki Matsumoto	Phoenix TV (Hong Kong)
May. 24	Prime Minister Naoto Kan	Financial Times (UK)

SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 2011 The Washington Post A21

Japan's road to recovery and rebirth

BY NAOTO KAN

On March 11, Japan was hit by one of the most powerful earthquakes in recorded history. We are making all-out efforts to restore livelihoods and recover from the series of tragedies that followed the Great East Japan Earthquake. The disaster left more than 28,000 people, including foreign citizens, dead or missing.

Since March 11, Japan has been strongly supported by our friends around the world. On behalf of the Japanese people, I would like to express my sincerest gratitude for the outpouring of support and solidarity we have received from more than 130 countries, nearly 40 international organizations, numerous nongovernmental organizations and countless individuals from all parts of the world. The Japanese people deeply appreciate the *kizuna* ("bonds of friendship") shown to us. Through this hardship, we have come to truly understand that a friend in need is a friend indeed.

Immediately after the earthquake, the United States, our most important friend and ally, provided swift cooperation. President Obama kindly called me to convey his strong commitment that the United States stood ready to provide all-out support to the Japanese people during this time of great difficulty. He reaffirmed that the relationship between our nations is unshakable. So many Japanese citizens, including myself, were enormously encouraged by these remarks. From an early stage in the response efforts, U.S. forces have diligently performed relief activities on multiple fronts as part of Operation Tomodachi (Japanese for "friendship"). The attitude that Americans have demonstrated during this operation has deeply touched the hearts and minds of the Japanese. Support has come from not only the government but also NGOs and countless individuals, in various forms of humanitarian assistance, search-and-rescue missions, charity events and fundraising. We have also received full U.S. support in responding to the accidents at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant, from providing equipment and other material assistance such as fire trucks and special protective suits, to dispatching nuclear experts and radiation-control teams.

I take very seriously, and deeply regret, the nuclear accidents we have had at the Fukushima Daiichi plant. Bringing the situation under control at the earliest possible date is my top priority. Leading a unified effort by the government, I have mobilized all available resources to combat the risks posed by the plant, based on three principles: First, give the highest priority to the safety and health of all citizens, in particular those residents living close to the plant; second, conduct thorough risk management; and, third, plan for all possible scenarios so that we are fully prepared to respond to any future situations. For example, we continue to make the utmost efforts to address the issue of outflow of radioactive water from the plant into the ocean. In addition, the government has taken every possible measure to ensure the safety of all food and other products, based on strict scientific criteria. We have taken great precautions to ensure the safety of all Japanese food and products that have reached and will continue to reach markets. To ensure domestic and foreign consumer confidence in the safety of Japanese food and products, my administration will redouble its efforts to maintain transparency and keep everyone informed of our progress in the complex and evolving circumstances at the Fukushima Daiichi plant.

I pledge that the Japanese government will promptly and thoroughly verify the cause of this incident as well as share information and the lessons learned with the rest of the world to help prevent such accidents in the future. Through such a process, we will proactively contribute to global debate to enhance the safety of nuclear power generation. Meanwhile, regarding a comprehensive energy policy, we must squarely tackle a two-pronged challenge: responding to rising global energy demand and striving to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to combat global warming. Going forward, I would like to present a clear vision to the world — which includes the aggressive promotion of clean energy — that may contribute to solving global energy issues.

The Great East Japan Earthquake and the resulting tsunami are the worst natural disasters that Japan has faced since the end of the Second World War. Reconstruction of the devastated Tohoku region will not be easy. I believe, however, that this difficult period will provide us with a precious window of opportunity to secure the "Rebirth of Japan." The government will dedicate itself to demonstrating to the world its ability to establish the most sophisticated reconstruction plans for East Japan, based on three principles: first, create a regional society that is highly resistant to natural disasters; second, establish a social system that allows people to live in harmony with the global environment; and third, build a compassionate society that cares about people, in particular, the vulnerable.

The Japanese people rose from the ashes of the Second World War using our fundamental strength to secure a remarkable recovery and the country's present prosperity. I have not a single doubt that Japan will overcome this crisis, recover from the aftermath of the disaster, emerge stronger than ever, and establish a more vibrant and better Japan for future generations.

I believe that the best way for Japan to reciprocate the strong kizuna and cordial friendship extended to us is to continue our contribution to the development of the international community. To that end, I will work to the best of my ability to realize a forward-looking reconstruction that gives people bright hopes for the future. I would wholeheartedly appreciate your continued support and cooperation. Arigatou.

The writer is prime minister of Japan.

Japan's road to recovery and rebirth

A pledge from the Japanese prime minister to bolster nuclear safety and international trust.

Naoto Kan

On March 11, Japan was hit by one of the most powerful earthquakes in recorded history. We are making all-out efforts to restore livelihoods and recover from the series of tragedies that followed the Great East Japan Earthquake. The disaster left more than 28,000 people, including foreign citizens, dead or missing.

Since March 11, Japan has been strongly supported by our friends around the world. On behalf of the Japanese people, I would like to express my sincerest gratitude for the outpouring of support and solidarity we have received from more than 130 countries, nearly 40 international organizations, numerous nongovernmental organizations, and countless individuals from all parts of the world. The Japanese people deeply appreciate the kizuna ("bonds of friendship") that have been shown to us. Through this hardship, we have come to truly understand that a friend in need is a friend indeed.

I take very seriously, and deeply regret, the nuclear accidents we have had at the Fukushima Daiichi plant. Bringing the situation at the plant under control at the earliest possible date is my top priority. Leading a unified effort by the government, I have mobilized all available resources to combat the risks posed by the plant, based on three principles: first, give the highest priority to the safety and health of all citizens, in particular those residents living close to the plant; second, conduct thorough risk management; and, third, plan for all possible scenarios so that we are fully prepared to respond to any future situations. For example, we continue to make the utmost efforts to address the issue of outflow of radioactive water from the plant into the ocean. In addition, the government has taken every possible measure to ensure the safety of all food and other products, based on strict scientific criteria. We have taken great precautions to ensure the safety of all Japanese food and products that reach the market and will continue to do so. To assure domestic and foreign consumer confidence in the safety of Japanese food and products, my administration will redouble its efforts to maintain transparency and keep everyone informed of our progress in the complex and evolving circumstances at the Fukushima Daiichi plant.

I pledge that the Japanese government will promptly and thoroughly verify the cause of this incident, as well as share information and the lessons learned with the rest of the world to help prevent such accidents in the future. Through such a process, we will proactively contribute to the global debate to enhance the safety of nuclear power generation. Meanwhile, regarding a comprehensive energy policy, we must squarely tackle a two-pronged challenge: responding to rising global energy demand and striving to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to combat global warming. Going forward, I would like to present a clear vision to the world — that includes the aggressive promotion of clean energy — that may contribute to solving global energy issues.

I have not a single doubt that Japan will overcome this crisis, recover from the disaster, and emerge stronger than ever.

The Great East Japan Earthquake and the resulting tsunami are the worst natural disasters that Japan has faced since the end of World War II. Reconstruction of the devastated Tohoku region will not be easy. I believe, however, that this difficult period will provide us with a precious window of opportunity to secure the "Rebirth of Japan."

The government will dedicate itself to demonstrating to the world its ability to establish the most sophisticated reconstruction plans for East Japan, based on three principles: first, create a regional society that is highly resistant to natural disasters; second, establish a social system that allows people to live in harmony with the global environment; and third, build a compassionate society that cares about people, in particular, the vulnerable.

The Japanese people rose from the ashes of the Second World War using our fundamental strength to secure a remarkable recovery and the country's present prosperity. I have not a single doubt that Japan will overcome this crisis, recover from the aftermath of the disaster, emerge stronger than ever, and establish a more vibrant and better Japan for future generations.

I believe that the best way for Japan to reciprocate the strong kizuna and cordial friendship extended to us is to continue our contribution to the development of the international community. To that end, I will work to the best of my ability to realize a forward-looking reconstruction that gives people bright hopes for the future. I would wholeheartedly appreciate your continued support and cooperation.

NAOTO KAN *is prime minister of Japan.*

Japan is open for business

We promise you that Japan will reshape itself into a more dynamic country.

Takeaki Matsumoto

TOKYO After the earthquake and tsunami disaster, many foreign dignitaries, including French President Nicolas Sarkozy and U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, have expressed their solidarity with Japan. "The Japanese are indomitable and courageous," Australian Prime Minister Julia Gillard said when she visited an evacuation shelter in the afflicted region.

The Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami are the worst natural disasters Japan has encountered since the end of the Second World War. However, Japan will not simply rebuild what used to be, but aim for an innovative reconstruction that focuses on the future by fully mobilizing its signature strength: a society with high levels of technology, safety and security.

We promise all of you that Japan will reshape itself into a more dynamic country, harnessing the support and solidarity offered to us from all over the world.

Japan is and will remain open for business and travel. International organizations such as the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Maritime Organization and the World Health Organization have been making objective assessments, and state that excessive travel restriction measures are unnecessary.

I would call on all readers to trust such information, rather than being misguided by sensational media reports, and come to Japan with peace of mind for sightseeing, study, business or any other purposes.

Regarding the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, a Roadmap was released by the Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO). We expect to move from the "emergency response phase" to the "planned and stabilizing action phase."

The government will regularly follow up, monitoring the progress of the work and making necessary safety checks in order to ensure the implementation of the roadmap in a steady and safe manner.

The government has been constantly monitoring air, water and food. Most of the radioactive materials were released in the first several days of the accident, and radiation levels in the air have been gradually declining since.

In Tokyo, for instance, the level of radiation has never reached a point at which it would affect human health. It is declining steadily, and has reached the level at which it was measured before the accident.

As for food products, measures have been taken to prevent domestic distribution of those products that have a higher radiation level than the standard set in accordance with the recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection.

Naturally, such products will not be exported. Radiation levels that exceed the authorized threshold have thus far been found only in limited kinds of agricultural and fishery products in limited areas. When necessary, certification is issued to declare that a product does not originate in the affected region.

Most of Japan remains unharmed by the disaster, and the streets have leapt back to life.

Industrial products are manufactured in factories outside of the no-entry zone, and remain under strict quality control. It is therefore unlikely that those products will be affected by radioactive materials, and their safety is ensured. Data on the radiation levels in ports and airports are published regularly. In addition, a guideline on radiation measurements for export containers and ships was published by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. Attestation of measurement results started at the Yokohama port on April 28.

If you imagine that the whole of Japan is covered by debris, that is completely wrong. Most of Japan remains unharmed by the disaster, and the streets have leapt back to life. The major highway that runs through the most affected Tohoku region was reopened only two weeks after the earthquake. The Shinkansen, the bullet train that connects Tokyo and Tohoku region, became fully operational again on April 29.

Many affected companies and factories are recovering at surprising speed, helped by innovative approaches to tackling the crisis. Domestic and international supply chains are being reconnected. Japan's strength for manufacturing remains on full display.

Allow me to quote Dr. Donald Keene, professor emeritus at Colombia University, expressing his will to obtain Japanese nationality after the disaster: Japan was hit hard for the moment, but it "will surely resurrect to become an even more splendid country."

If you are thinking of supporting us in our path towards recovery, the most effective way would be to visit Japan and buy our excellent products, just as before. I call on all of you to be more engaged in the exchange with Japan.

TAKEAKI MATSUMOTO *is Japan's minister for foreign affairs.*

Information Sharing on the Accident at the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station in Foreign Languages on the Websites of Japanese Government Organizations

1. English

Selected items	Website of:	First posted	Last updated	Total no. of updates
Press conferences by Prime Minister and the Chief Cabinet Secretary, other messages	Prime Minister's Office (Kantei)	March 11	May 29	286
The state of the damage to the nuclear station, the measures taken by NISA	Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency (NISA)	March 12	May 31	530
Travel information, information issued by international organizations	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)	March 13	May 31	34
Meteorological data around the nuclear station	Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA)	March 13	May 31	250
Summary of the post-earthquake status of nuclear facilities	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)	March 15	May 28	46
Environmental monitoring results (airborne radiation levels, accumulated radiation levels, marine and aerial monitoring)	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)	March 16	May 31	1,153
Radiation checks of food and drinking water, restrictions on shipment/intake	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW)	March 23	May 31	208
Radiation dispersion forecasts, the evaluation of environmental monitoring results	Nuclear Safety Commission (NSC)	March 23	May 31	154
Q&As on agricultural, forestry, and fishery products	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan (MAFF)	March 25	May 31	122

2. Chinese

Selected items	Website of:	First posted	Last updated	Total no. of updates
Travel information, information issued by international organizations	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)	March 15	May 31	33
Environmental monitoring results (airborne radiation levels, accumulated radiation levels, marine and aerial monitoring)	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)	March 16	May 31	1,067

3. Korean

Selected items	Website of:	First posted	Last updated	Total no. of updates
Travel information, information issued by international organizations	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)	March 15	May 31	30
Environmental monitoring results (airborne radiation levels, accumulated radiation levels, marine and aerial monitoring)	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)	March 16	May 31	1,057

4. Other languages (Portuguese, Spanish and Russian)

Selected items	Website of	First posted	Last updated	Total no. of updates
Travel information	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)	March 30	May 31	4

Accident-Related Information Made Available on the Websites of the Diplomatic Missions of Japan

· Information is posted on the websites of 99 diplomatic missions:
  * 19 diplomatic missions in Asia and the Pacific, 18 in North America, Latin America and the Caribbean, 33 in Europe, 25 in Middle East and Africa, and 4 permanent missions to international organizations

· The information is available in 29 languages:
  * Japanese, Arabic, Azerbaijani, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Chinese, Croatian, Czech, English, Estonian, French, Georgian, German, Hungarian, Indonesian, Italian, Korean, Latvian, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Slovak, Spanish, Thai, Turkish and Vietnamese

· Many diplomatic missions of Japan abroad posted related information on their own websites as early as on March 11 (when the earthquake hit) or by mid-March.
  * They are committed to providing latest information by updating information as appropriate and providing links to the websites of Japanese ministries and agencies concerned, including the Prime Minister's Office (Kantei); the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA); the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT); the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MLIT); and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW).

Attachment IX-9

Rationales for Provisional Rating of Event Severity Based on INES

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (OECD/NEA) developed and proposed the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES) to the member states in March 1992 as a tool to simply represent the safety significance of nuclear and radiological events at nuclear installations and others. Japan has adopted it since August 1, 1992. In the wake of an event, the Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency (NISA) temporarily assesses its significance. After the event cause is identified and preventive actions are determined, the INES Evaluation Subcommittee established in the Nuclear and Industrial Safety Subcommittee of the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy reviews the event from the technical view point based on expertise, and issues the final rating.

The provisional rating for the Fukushima Daiichi accident was updated from the first to the fourth report, taking into account the progress of the accident. This paper describes the approaches to each provisional rating.

(1) The First Report

NISA provisionally rated the events at Fukushima Daiichi and Daini Nuclear Power Stations caused by the Tohoku District-Off the Pacific Ocean Earthquake at Level 3 on the INES, because station blackout disabled motor operated pumps of Fukushima Daiichi Units 1 to 4 at 15:42 on March 11, and because the water levels of the reactors of Fukushima Daiichi Units 1 and 2 could not be monitored to identify the water injection conditions and the water might not be injected, leading to a decision at 16:36 that the emergency core cooling system was unavailable to inject water. NISA tentatively posted the provisional rating of Level 3 on the Nuclear Events Web-based System (NEWS), the website of IAEA. In this statement, Fukushima Daini Unit 1, as well as Fukushima Daiichi Units 1 and 2, was placed at Level 3. Subsequent review of the events indicates that Fukushima Daiichi Units 3 and 4 should be also rated Level 3 when the motor operated pumps were inoperable. In addition, Fukushima Daini Units 2 and 4, as well as Fukushima Daini Unit 1, should be at Level 3, as flooding caused by the tsunami failed the pumps of the RHR sea water

system and heat sink for decay heat was lost.

(2) The Second Report

The events further developed. At Fukushima Daiichi Unit 1, the venting operations at the reactor containment were conducted and there was an outbreak of explosion in the reactor building, resulting in release of radioactive materials into the environment. The emissions of iodine, cesium and other elements were estimated that radioactive materials exceeding approx. 0.1 % of the core inventory would be released from the fuel assemblies. NISA raised the events to Level 4 as a provisional rating and issued it on NEWS. It should be noted that the data of the emission of radioactivity were not obtained from stack monitors due to loss of power for the reactor facilities. Moreover, the west wind around the plant site was blowing to the sea so that an increase in the radiation level was shown relatively small. Therefore, the emissions of radioactivity were not recognized as significant as those currently assumed. As the accident had not been controlled yet, it was determined that the status of the accident in relation to “People and the Environment” provided in the INES User’s Manual 2008 Edition would be assessed later. The provisional rating was not intended to conclude that the fuel damage did not exceed an equivalent level defined in the Manual, but the severity of the accident may be at Level 4 or more.

(3) The Third Report

Subsequently, Fukushima Daiichi Units 2 and 3 also underwent the fuel damage events. The Tokyo Electric Power Co. Inc. reported*[1] the measurements by the containment atmosphere monitoring systems (CAMS) of each unit and the assumed ratios of fuel damage based on the measurements. The assumed ratios were obtained from the relationship diagram of the elapsed time after a scram considering the loss of coolant accident and the readings of CAMS. The assumptions for this diagram are not always consistent with the case of the Fukushima accident. These estimates include uncertainties. However, the subsequent shifts in the plant data were reviewed and it was determined that the fuel damage of several percent certainly occurred. NISA temporarily placed the events

at Fukushima Daiichi Units 1 to 3 on Level 5 on March 18, released to the press and posted the rating separately for each unit on the NEWS. At the same time, provisional ratings of Level 3 for Fukushima Daiichi Unit 4 and Fukushima Daini Units 1, 2 and 4 were released to the press and posted separately for each unit on the NEWS. Radioactive materials still continued to be released into the environment and the events were not under control. It was determined that the status of the accident in relation to "People and the Environment" based on the assumption of released radioactivity would be assessed later.

*1: The values were reported approx. 70 % for Unit 1, approx. 33 % for Unit 2 and approx. 30 % for Unit 3 on March 15; they were corrected to approx. 55 %, 35 % and 30 %, respectively, on April 27.

(4) The Fourth Report

Given these backgrounds, determination of the INES rating on the events at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station requires estimates of the atmospheric emission of radioactivity. The estimates led to assignment of the provisional Level 7 on April 12. This was publicized and posted on the NEWS as the rating of Fukushima Daiichi as a whole. In this evaluation, NISA estimated the values using analytical results of the reactor conditions and others provided by the Japan Nuclear Energy Safety Organization (JNES) to organize the total emissions of radioactive materials from Fukushima Daiichi into the atmosphere. As shown in the table below, they are equivalent with those of Level 7 on the INES scale.

Nuclear Safety Commission (NSC) assessed the estimates of the total atmospheric emissions of the radioactive materials at the time. Based on the inverse calculation of the monitoring results, the total releases of iodine 131 and cesium 137 from Fukushima Daiichi as a whole were obtained, which are equivalent of Level 7 releases.

Attachment IX-9

	Estimated Release from Fukushima Daiichi		(Reference) Released from Chernobyl
	Estimated by NISA	Issued by NSC	
Iodine 131 (a)	130,000 TBq (1.3×10^17Bq)	150,000 TBq (1.5×10^17Bq)	1,800,000 TBq (1.8×10^18Bq)
Cesium 137	6,000 TBq (6.1×10^15Bq)	12,000 TBq (1.2×10^16Bq)	85,000 TBq (8.5×10^16Bq)
(Radiological Equivalence to I-131) (b)	240,000 TBq (2.4×10^17Bq)	480,000 TBq (4.8×10^17Bq)	3,400,000 TBq (3.4×10^18Bq)
(a) + (b)	370,000 TBq (3.7×10^17Bq)	630,000 TBq (6.3×10^17Bq)	5,200,000 TBq (5.2×10^18Bq)

(Note) Radiological equivalences to I-131 of the both values estimated by NISA and issued by NSC were calculated by NISA in accordance with INES User's Manual. The values in this table are based on the preliminary one of the event progress analysis described in "IV. 5. Situation of Each Unit etc. at Fukushima NPS" of this report in which the final results were summarized following the subsequent review of the analytical conditions. Therefore, the estimated total releases are different.

The value equivalent to a Level 7 release exceeds several tens of thousands of terabecquerels (an order of 10^{16} becquerels) corresponding to a quantity of radioactivity equivalence to I-131.

In determining this provisional rating, NISA took into account the following:

1) Explanation at the Time of Declaration of Level 7 Rating

Level 7 is the highest rating in INES in terms of safety significance. When a provisional Level 7 rating was declared, NISA mentioned that the environmental release of radioactive materials from Fukushima Nuclear Power Station was currently about 10 % of that from Chernobyl whose INES rating is the same as Fukushima, and added the following statements:

- Twenty-eight persons died by acute exposure to significant doses of radiation in the Chernobyl accident, but such a situation have not occurred in Fukushima. While twenty-one persons received doses exceeding 100 mSv, the dose of workers received is under control.

- After explosion of the reactor at Chernobyl a large scale fire broke out. This spread significant quantities of radioactive materials over extended areas. Hydrogen explosions occurred at Fukushima Nuclear Power Station, but no large and persistent fire was observed.

- Contamination due to radiological materials hampered access to the Chernobyl site after the accident. The site was abandoned and uncontrolled without any action undertaken. However, at Fukushima, the situations allow the actions to be taken to control the accident.

The radioactivity emissions used in the evaluation are the estimates at that time. The environmental releases of radioactive materials were still ongoing at that time. Therefore, NISA had been collecting the information for further evaluation. The results of the revised evaluation are described in " IV. 5. Situation of Each Unit etc. at Fukushima NPS " and " VI. 1. Evaluation of the amount of radioactive materials discharged to the air " in this report.

2) Timing of Evaluation and Public Relations

It has been pointed out that determination and public release of the provisional rating of Level 7 took a long time. In fact, NISA was seeking for gathering the plant data for fair evaluation based on the scientific data. NISA needed enough time to review the items described in " IV. 5. Situation of Each Unit etc. at Fukushima NPS " and " VI. 1. Evaluation of the amount of radioactive materials discharged to the air " using the collected data. On April 12, NISA concluded that the values were equivalent to the Level 7 release, though they were still estimates.

In determination of the provisional rating of Fukushima, NISA faced a difficulty of using the INES scale in a major accident in terms of public relations when uncertainties exist. The intension of INES rating is to easily understand the scale of nuclear accident. However, the rating of an event should be decided in a careful manner referring to the INES

manual. There may be a gap between the public image and the INES rating, as seen in consideration of effects of emission of radioactive materials into the sea. This could cause a possibility of misunderstanding. Thus a continuous effort should be made to fill the gap all the time.