

(7) Efforts towards decommissioning

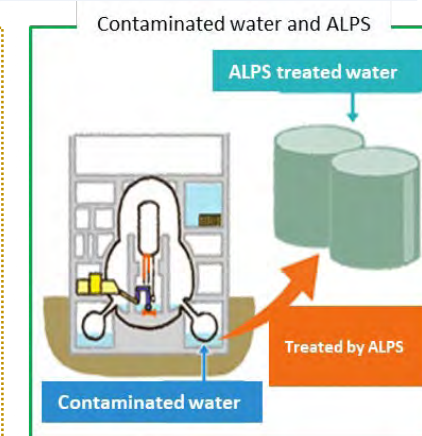
Fukushima Daiichi NPS

Measures being taken	Major milestones (on the Mid- to Long-Term Roadmap)	Current state of progress
Contaminated water measures	Reduction of the volume of contaminated water Reduce to 150m ³ /day (within 2020) Reduce to 100m ³ /day (within 2025)	Measures have been taken to prevent rainwater from seeping by repairing damaged portions of roofs of turbine and reactor buildings, paving the surface of the ground (facing) to reduce the volume of contaminated water.
Fuel removal from spent fuel pools	Complete fuel removal from Units 1 to 6 (within 2031)	Unit 1: Rubble is being removed from the upper part of the reactor building. Unit 2: Investigation of the pool did not find any damage to the fuel. Unit 3: Work is underway with the aim of completing fuel removal by the end of FY2020. Unit 4: Fuel removal was completed in 2014.
Fuel debris retrieval	Begin fuel debris retrieval from initial reactor (From Unit 2 (within 2021))	Unit 1: An additional investigation and analysis inside the primary containment vessel is being planned. Unit 2: A robot arm is currently being developed as a means to retrieve fuel debris. Unit 3: An additional investigation and analysis inside the primary containment vessel are being planned.
Waste measures	Develop technical outlook for treatment and disposal methods and their safety (around FY2021).	Construction of a solid waste incineration facility to dispose of waste such as fallen trees, rubble and used protective clothing is underway. A facility for analyzing low-to-medium-level radioactive waste such as rubble and incinerated ash is also being constructed.

ALPS treated water

Contaminated water is being generated from the cooling of fuel which melted (fuel debris) due to the nuclear accident and by the rainwater and groundwater flowing into the reactor buildings. ALPS treated water is the one in which nuclides, except tritium, are removed from the contaminated water below the regulatory standards by using ALPS and other equipment.

In the basic guidelines created by the national government in April 2021, ALPS treated water will be discharged into the sea after being purified and diluted to levels well below its legal requirements while ensuring its safety./ It is necessary for the national government to stand at the front and take all possible measures with the related government ministries and agencies. This includes explaining to all the persons involved and gaining their understanding, ensuring the implementation of purification, spreading accurate information, taking all possible measures against harmful rumours and supporting business operators for the future, and providing continuous considerations for the technological aspects of treatment, etc. This is in order so that the efforts and achievements made by residents of the Prefecture against the damage caused by harmful rumours do not come to nothing because of the disposal of treated water.



Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Fukushima Daini NPS

TEPCO estimates that the period to complete the decommissioning of the four reactors is to be 44 years and the complete process will be divided into 4 stages. It created a decommissioning plan to show the details which will be carried out in Stage 1. (The period to prepare for the dismantling the facilities is 10 years.)

The Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA) approved the plan in April 2021, in accordance with the Act on the Regulation of Nuclear Source Material, Nuclear Fuel Material and Nuclear Reactors. Fukushima Prefecture and the towns where the power station is located (Naraha Town and Tomioka Town) also gave prior approval based on the Agreement on Ensuring the Safety of the Surrounding Communities when Decommissioning the Fukushima Daini NPS. In response to this, TEPCO started decommissioning work in June. At Stage 1, there is a plan to inspect the contamination status of radioactive substances, remove the contamination, dismantle and remove equipment outside of the controlled area and remove the spent fuel from the reactor buildings.

【Challenges and Responses】

- It is necessary to have continuous surveillance carried out by the Association for Monitoring the Safety in Decommissioning to ensure the decommissioning progresses safely and steadily.
- Taking all possible measures such as explaining to all the persons involved with the decision on the disposal policy of the ALPS-treated water and gaining their understanding while spreading accurate information

(8) Strengthening the countermeasures against harmful rumours and the fading awareness of the disaster

While deeply rooted harmful rumours still remain, the decision on the disposal policy of ALPS-treated water has been made. It is necessary for the national government to stand at the front and take all possible measures with the related government ministries and agencies so that the efforts and achievements made by the residents of the Prefecture against the damage caused by harmful rumours do not come to nothing due to the disposal of treated water. Also, there are concerns about the further impact on the price of Fukushima's agricultural, forestry, and fisheries products and the recovery of tourism due to the decision of the disposal policy.

Policies on the countermeasures against harmful rumours and the fading awareness of the disaster

Policies to strengthen countermeasures (Fukushima Prefecture's strategies to strengthen measures to fight harmful rumours and fading public interest fifth edition)

- ① **Continuing persistent initiatives and taking on new challenges**
(Achieve in rebranding of Fukushima by fusing ongoing initiatives into new ones.)
- ② **Spreading the latest and accurate information to have further updated information**
(Achieve in replacing fixed negative information about Fukushima)
- ③ **Build trusting relations thorough collaboration and co-creation**
(Achieve in creating new values by replying to many people while taking measures against COVID-19 and progressing digitalisation)

The preferential tax system for measures against harmful rumours

- Who can apply
Individual business operators or corporations conducting specified business activities in any of the following business fields in the Prefecture
 - ① Business activities related to production, processing, distribution and sales of agricultural, forestry, and fisheries products
 - ② Business activities supporting the promotion of tourism in the Prefecture
- Details of special cases
 - ① A 10 percent tax credit for payments such as salary will be given if specified disaster-affected people are hired.
 - ② Special depreciation and tax credits will be provided when acquiring machines, devices, instruments, equipment and buildings, etc.

Major challenges and direction of the initiatives

Agricultural, forestry, and fisheries products and Fukushima products

The prices of rice, beef and fruits have not recovered. It is necessary to improve the brand power and strengthen productivity and competitiveness in producing areas.

- ◆ strengthen measures for distribution and sales with the efforts from "All Fukushima"
- ◆ Expand exports by improving the brand power and spreading information
- ◆ Improve the credibility by securing and visualising the safety

Tourism

Slow recovery of educational tours, and the number of overnight tourists and the number of inbound tourists in the Prefecture have not been keeping up with the national growth trends. There is an urgent need to take measures while living "With Corona"

- ◆ Create tourism models and introduce strategies to spread information
- ◆ Deepen and expand educational tours and the Hope Tourism
- ◆ Continue spreading information and increase product appeal

Spreading information

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there is a decrease in interest to support Fukushima. People's understanding for the Prefecture has not been updated.

- ◆ Continuously spread information in cooperation with each department
- ◆ Expand the collaboration and co-creation, and spread new information and support activities
- ◆ Spread and update information about the current situation and the charms of Fukushima

Decision of the basic policy on the treated water disposal

Outline of the basic policy on handling the multi-nuclide removal equipment (ALPS) treated water

(13 April, 2021- Meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Council for Contaminated Water, Treated Water, and Decommissioning Issues)

- Discharge of the treated water into the sea was selected considering the successful precedence in Japan and the ability to conduct secure monitoring.
- Discharge from the premises of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station will begin approximately two years later. The concentration of tritium, which is a radioactive substance, will be diluted to less than 1/40, below the regulatory standards.
- Support the fisheries industry to expand the sales channels of the Prefecture's fisheries products and call for flexible compensation from TEPCO
- Establish a new inter-ministerial council to consider necessary measures

Initiatives based on the treated water disposal policy

Supplementary budget compiled in June 2021

- Consciously spreading information to reach targeted people**
Fukushima Prefecture's project to spread information in conjunction with the Tokiwabashi Project in front of Tokyo Station (25 million yen) , etc.
- Further promoting measures to strengthen the production and business bases of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry and tourism industry**
Fukushima Prefecture's Hamadori blue tourism promotion project (20 million yen) , etc.
- Strengthening of initiatives and developing human resources to share empathy and create together**
Campaign to eliminate harmful rumours by inviting tourists from East Asia (20 million yen), etc.

In the supplementary budget compiled in June 2021, projects urgently needed were budgeted in order to further strengthen initiatives that help eliminate harmful rumours while also having a synergetic effect with original projects.



I Impact

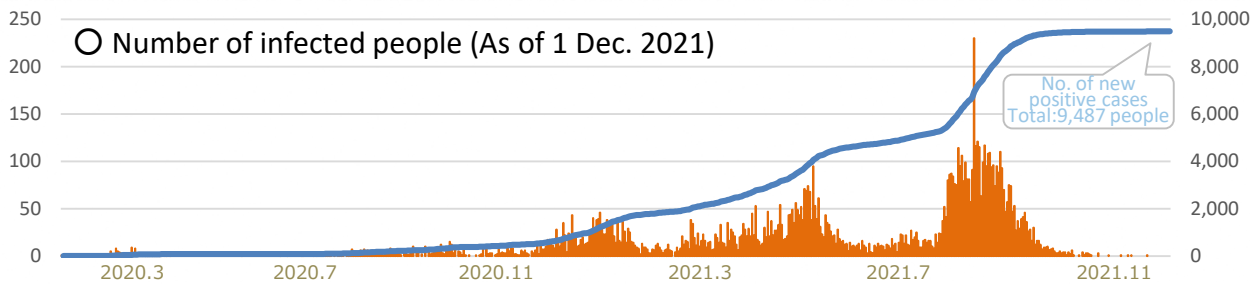
Three crises impacting revitalization and reconstruction which were caused by the matters mentioned above

- People in the Prefecture who have been helping in the revitalization efforts after experiencing multiple disasters could be discouraged
- People will not be able to understand the revitalization efforts due to the cancellations of events and ceremonies
- People who are engaged in revitalization efforts and supporters, etc. will not be able to do activities with local people at actual places

Highlighted Challenges

- ① Existing challenges have become apparent and have been changing rapidly (digitalisation, etc.)
- ② New manner in securing physical distance
- ③ Challenges that should be addressed seamlessly (Reconstruction/revitalization, disaster reduction/prevention)

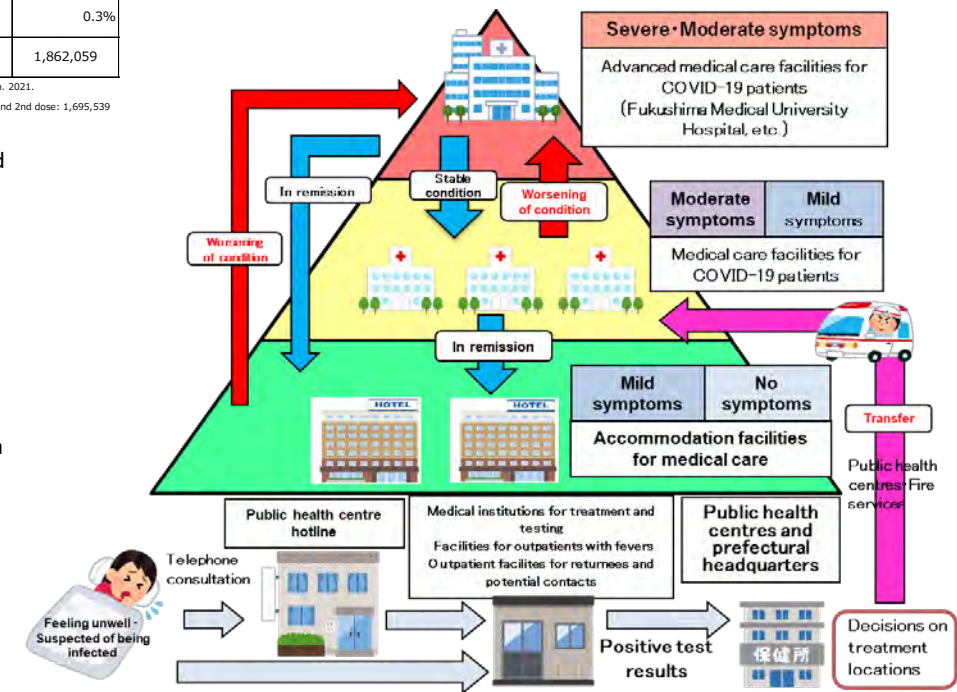
II Medical treatment systems to treat COVID-19 (Fukushima model)



	Number of doses	Vaccination rate for eligible population	Vaccination rate for total population
Total	3,032,328	-	-
1st dose complete	1,524,291	89.9%	81.9%
2nd dose complete	1,502,160	88.6%	80.7%
3rd dose complete	5,877	-	0.3%
Eligible population and total population		1,695,539	1,862,059

○ COVID-19 vaccination rollout (as of 21 Dec. 2021)

- Properly dividing the roles of medical facilities and accommodation facilities for medical care. Also, creating a system that allows patients who tested positive for COVID-19 to receive medical care depending on their symptoms (Taking measures to have even mild patients hospitalized). Fukushima Medical University Hospital and other advanced medical institutions have been treating severely ill patients.
- 799 emergency hospital beds and 603 rooms in treatment facilities secured for the next wave of infections.
- Securing PCR test capacity of 6,000 cases per day in order not to have patients wait to take the test.
- Designating medical institutions for treatment and testing in preparation for flu season. (Approx. 560 locations) Along with the services of outpatient facilities for returnees and potential contacts as well as local outpatient facilities (outpatient facilities for patients with fever), treatment and testing for patients with fever are implemented.
- The Prefectural medical management headquarters manages hospitalization and the transferring of patients over a wide-area. The Headquarters also supplies and delivers medical goods needed for medical treatment.
- Requesting the cooperation of fire services and concluding a comprehensive agreement with all the public health centres and fire services in the Prefecture. Securing a stable and wide-area transfer system
- Making use of the "Kibitan Healthcare Network", a medical information network which connects related medical care facilities with accommodation facilities for patients. Quickly sharing medical information such as diagnostic imaging results from CT and MRI scans.
- Creating various manuals to smoothly carry out vaccinations and providing them to municipalities and relevant organisations. Supporting the securing of healthcare related workers and flexible arrangement of vaccines (vaccine adjustment scheme) between municipalities, and supporting initiatives of municipalities to conduct the vaccinations. Establishing large vaccination sites in cooperation with the core cities, Financial support for small- to-medium-sized enterprises, universities, etc. which are implementing workplace vaccination programs. Offering support money for individual vaccinations at medical institutions which provide vaccinations.

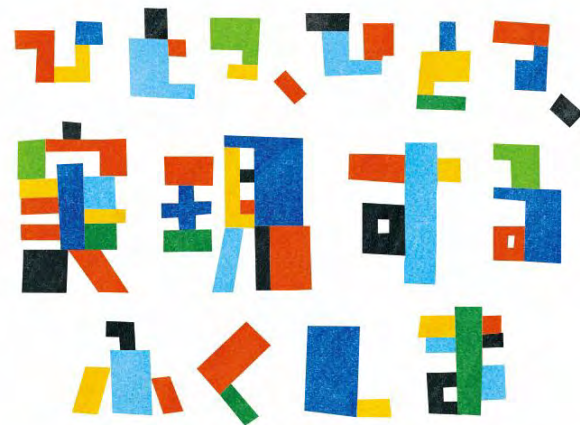


III Economic measures

- Special funds for COVID-19 measures, etc.: Financial support for small- to-medium-sized enterprises whose activities have been affected by the pandemic such as a decline in sales
- Sakaya de Coupon! Fukushima Sake Campaign: An effort to promote the distribution of Fukushima sake by introducing a registration system for participating shops and issuing coupons in order to increase awareness of sake retailers in Fukushima and attract new customers
- Provision of subsidy program called "Kenminwari Plus" (a hotel discount exclusively for the people of Fukushima) with the distribution of special guest coupons to help with the recovery of the tourism industry, which has been severely affected by the pandemic
- Support for farmers who purchased wetland rice seeds for 2022 in order to maintain and improve the motivation of rice farmers who have been affected by the sharp decline in rice prices
- All-Fukushima Eat and Support Campaign: An effort to issue premium meal coupons that can be used at the Prefecture-approved Fukushima Kansen-boshitaisaku Ninteiten restaurants and increase the certification system, as well as to revitalize the local economy by stimulating demand for food and drinks in response to the significant decline in restaurant dining



Implementing efforts in revitalization and reconstruction simultaneously with infection prevention measures and recovery of the economy



From "Future from Fukushima" to "Make it a reality": The new slogan for Fukushima Prefecture

For the tenth anniversary of the disaster, Fukushima Prefecture has created a new slogan from its former, "Future from Fukushima".

"Make it a reality" means continuing to bring each individual's strengths together, connect their thoughts, and mold them into something tangible.

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Fukushima Revitalization Station
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