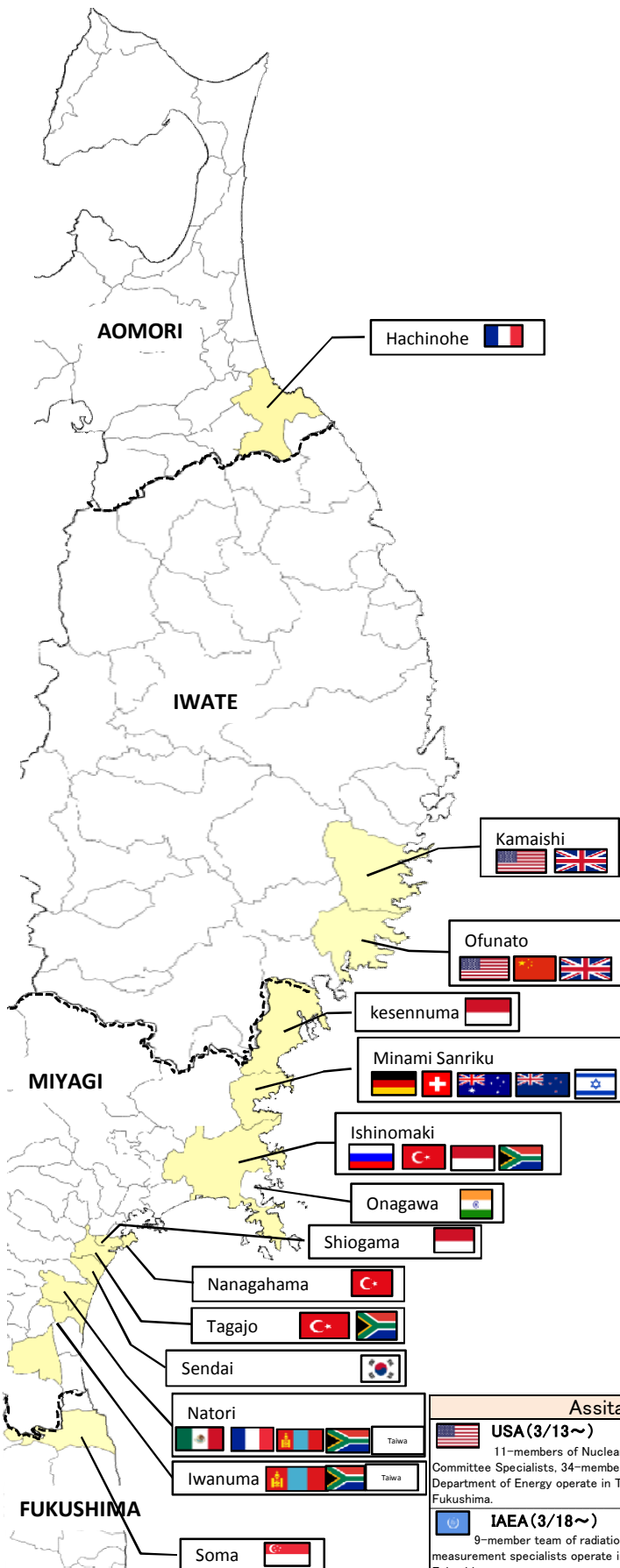


Map Indicating Locations of Activities by Rescue Teams from Foreign Countries/Territories International Organizations, etc. [as of April 20th]



Rescue Team Operation by countries

	Republic of Korea (3/14~3/23) 107 Rescue Workers, 2 Search Dogs Sendai, MIYAGI
	Singapore (3/13~3/15) 5 Rescue Workers, 5 Search Dog Soma, FUKUSHIMA
	Germany (3/14~3/15) 41 Rescue Workers, 3 Search Dogs Minami Sanriku, MIYAGI
	Switzerland (3/14~3/16) 27 Rescue Workers, 9 Search Dogs Minami Sanriku, MIYAGI
	USA (3/15~3/19) 144 Rescue Workers (incl. Search Dogs) Ofunato, Kamaishi, IWATE
	China (3/14~3/20) 15 Rescue Workers Ofunato, IWATE
	UK (3/15~3/17) 77 Rescue Workers (including 8 journalists), 2 Search Dogs Ofunato, Kamaishi, IWATE, Kakuda, MIYAGI
	Mexico (3/15~3/17) 12 Rescue Workers, 6 Search Dogs Natori, MIYAGI
	Australia (3/16~3/19) 75 Rescue Workers, 2 Search Dogs Minami Sanriku, MIYAGI
	New Zealand (3/16~3/18) 52 Rescue Workers Minami Sanriku, MIYAGI
	France (3/16~3/23) 134 Rescue Workers (incl. 11 Monacans) After operation in Natori, MIYAGI, They had moved to Hachinohe, AOMORI
	Taiwan (3/16~3/18) 28 Rescue Workers Natori, Iwanuma, MIYAGI
	Russia (3/16~3/18) 75 First Rescue Workers, 80 Second Rescue Workers Ishinomaki, MIYAGI
	Mongolia (3/17~3/19) 12 Rescue Workers Sendai, Natori, Iwanuma, MIYAGI
	Turkey (3/20 ~4/8) 32 Rescue Workers Tagajo, Ishinomaki, Nanagahama, MIYAGI
	Indonesia (3/19~23) 11 Rescue Workers, staff, 4 Medical staff Kesennuma, Shiogama, Ishinomaki, MIYAGI
	South Africa (3/19~3/25) 45 Rescue Workers Iwanuma, Natori, Tagajo, Ishinomaki, MIYAGI
	Israel (3/29 ~) 53 Medical Assistance Workers Minami Sanriku, MIYAGI
	India (3/29 ~ 4/6) 46 Support Workers Onagawa, MIYAGI

Assistance other than rescue teams:

	USA (3/13~) 11-members of Nuclear Regulation Committee Specialists, 34-members of Department of Energy operate in Tokyo, Yokota, Fukushima.		Italy (3/16~3/21) 6-members of Investigation Mission (Rescue, Nuclear Safety Specialists) operated in Tokyo.
	IAEA (3/18~) 9-member team of radiation measurement specialists operate in Tokyo, Fukushima.		IAEA (3/26~4/1) 3-member team of Food Monitoring Specialists operated in Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma and Tokyo.
	IAEA (4/3~:2 persons, 4/7~4/11:1 person) 3-members of BWR Specialists operate in Tokyo, Fukushima.		WFP (3/15~) 14-members for Logistic Assistance operate in Tokyo, Miyagi, Iwate.
	UNDAC team (3/13~23) 7-members of Disaster Management Specialists operated in Tokyo.		UNOCHA team (3/23~4/2) 3-members of Disaster Management Specialists operate in Tokyo and also visited MIYAGI, IWATE.

Schedule of Acceptance of Rescue Teams, etc. from Foreign Countries/Territories and International Organizations

☆: Indicates that the team has already ended or is in the process of ending its activities.

As of April 20 2011

Country/Territory	Composition of the Teams	Date of Arrival	Port of Arrival	Area of Operations (Ending Date of activities)
☆ Republic of Korea	[1] Search dogs (2) and staff (team leader, search dog handlers, etc.); 5 persons in total. [2] Rescue workers (102 members) These two teams merged upon the arrival of the second group in Sendai on the night of the 14th.	[1] March 12 [2] March 14	[1] Haneda Airport→Miyagi [2] Narita Airport→Fukushima Airport→Miyagi	Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture (March 23)
☆ Singapore	Staff (5 persons) Search dogs (5)	March 12	Narita Airport	Soma, Fukushima Prefecture (March 15)
☆ Germany	Rescue workers (41 persons) Search dogs (3)	March 13	Narita Airport	Minami Sanriku, Miyagi Prefecture (March 15)
☆ Switzerland	Rescue workers (27 persons) Search dogs (9)	March 13	Narita Airport	Minami Sanriku, Miyagi Prefecture (March 16)
USA	☆Humanitarian Assistance relevant team Rescue Team 144-persons - Fairfax County (USAR) Team - Los Angeles (USAR) Team - each team includes search dogs	March 13	Misawa Air Base	The rescue teams provided assistance in Ofunato, Kamaishi, and Kakuda, Iwate Prefecture (March 19)
	Nuclear Power relevant team Specialists from NRC (11 persons), U.S. Ministry of Energy (34 persons), and PNNL (2 persons)	1. March 13 (2 persons), March 16 (8 persons) 2. Ministry of Energy (until March 15) 3. PNNL (until March 30)	Narita Airport Yokota Air Base etc.	Tokyo, Yokota, and Fukushima etc.
☆ China	Rescue workers (15 persons)	March 13	Haneda Airport	Ofunato, Iwate Prefecture (March 20)
☆ UK	Rescue workers (69 persons), media (8 persons), search dogs (2)	March 13	Misawa Air Base	Ofunato and Kamaishi, Iwate Prefecture (March 17)
☆ New Zealand	[1] Advance team (7 persons) [2] Rescue workers from search and rescue teams (45 persons)	[1] March 13 [2] March 14	[1] Narita Airport [2] Narita Airport	Minami Sanriku, Miyagi Prefecture (March 18)
☆ United Nations	UNDAC	March 13, 14	Narita Airport	JICA office in Tokyo (March 23)
	UNOCHA	March 13, 14	Narita Airport	JICA office in Tokyo (3 staff of OCHA took over the work of UNDAC team. April 2)
☆ Mexico	Rescue personnel (12 persons), search dogs (6)	March 14	Narita Airport	Natori, Miyagi Prefecture (March 17)
☆ Australia	[1] Rescue workers (75 persons) [2] Search dogs (2)	March 14	Yokota Air Base	Minami Sanriku, Miyagi Prefecture (March 19)

Schedule of Acceptance of Rescue Teams, etc. from Foreign Countries/Territories and International Organizations

☆: Indicates that the team has already ended or is in the process of ending its activities.

As of April 20 2011

	Country/Territory	Composition of the Teams	Date of Arrival	Port of Arrival	Area of Operations (Ending Date of activities)
☆	France	Rescue workers (134 persons) (includes 11 Monaco nationals)	March 14	Haneda Airport →arrived in Sendai at 4pm on March 15	Natori, Miyagi Prefecture Hachinohe, Aomori Prefecture (March 23)
☆	Taiwan	Rescue workers (28 persons)	March 14	Haneda Airport	Natori, Iwanuma, Miyagi Prefecture
☆	Russia	Rescue team #1 (75 persons) Rescue team #2 (approx. 80 persons)	Team #1: March 14 Team #2: March 16	Team #1: Narita Airport (50 persons); Fukushima Airport (25 persons) Team #2: Narita Airport	Ishinomaki, Miyagi Prefecture (Moved to Niigata on March 18; returned to Russia from Niigata on March 22)
☆	Mongolia	Rescue workers (12 persons)	March 15	Narita Airport	Natori, Iwanuma, Miyagi Prefecture
	World Food Programme(WFP), United Nations	Logistic support staff (14persons) for installing movable storage, needs survey	from March 15	Narita Airport	Tokyo Miyagi Prefecture
☆	Italy	Survey mission (6 persons; no search and rescue workers or dogs)	March 16	Narita Airport	Conducted survey within Tokyo metropolis (All members returned to Italy by March 21)
☆	Indonesia	Rescue workers (11 persons), administration & medical personnel (4 persons)	March 18	Narita Airport	Conducting humanitarian assistance activities at evacuation centers in Kesennuma, Shiogama, Ishinomaki, etc., including confirming the safety of Indonesian nationals.
☆	South Africa	Rescue workers (45 persons)	March 18	Narita Airport	Iwanuma and Natori, Ishimaki, Tagajo, Miyagi
	IAEA	Team of radiation measurement experts (16 persons in total) + Maritime environment expert (1 person) + IAEA international support coordinator (1 person)	March 18~	Narita Airport	Area around Tokyo metropolis; area around Fukushima Prefecture
		☆Food monitoring experts (3 persons,including 1 staff from FAO)	March 26	Narita Airport	Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tokyo
		☆Boiling water reactor (BWR) experts (3 persons)	April 3 (2 persons)	Narita Airport	Tokyo Fukushima (April 11)
☆	Turkey	Rescue teams (32 persons)	March 19	Narita Airport	Hub: Rifu, Miyagi Prefecture Area of operations: Tagajo, Ishinomaki, Ogatsu, Nanagahama, etc., Miyagi Prefecture (in the process of ending its activities as of April 8)
☆	Israel	Medical Support Team (53 persons)	March 27	Narita Airport	Hub: Kurihara, Miyagi Prefecture Area of operations: Minamisanriku, Miyagi Prefecture(April 10)
☆	India	Support team (46 persons)	March 28	Narita Airport	Hub: Rifu, Miyagi Prefecture Area of operations: Onagawa, Miyagi Prefecture (in the process of ending its activities as of April 6)

**Assistance in Kind from the International Community
(Reference Chart of Assistance Received to Date)**

as of April 19, 2011
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

- 138 countries/territories and 39 organizations have made offer of assistance to date(dispatch of personnel, assistance in kind, and donation; expression of will to offer assistance in general).
- So far, Japan received assistance in kind and donation from 97 countries/territories/organizations, as shown below (assistance in kind : 44; donation : 69(totaling over 6.8 billion yen). Number of countries etc. includes double-count in part)
- This chart does not include assistance from foreign private organizations and individuals.

	Assistance Received	Date of Arrival in Japan	Prefecture etc. Receiving Assistance
USA	Emergency relief supplies (sleeping bags, cots, kerosene stoves, kerosene, etc) and 10,000 radiation protection suits from the US Agency for International Development (USAID); Transport of a total of 3,100 tons of goods including 280 tons of food supplies, water(7,700,000 liter), fuel(approx. 45,000 liters); 2 fire trucks, 5 pumps, 99 sets of nuclear/biological/chemical (NBC) protective suits, approx. 9 tons of boron, 1 set of large-scaled pump for watering, 2 barge vessels carrying pure water, and 31,000 radiation monitoring devices from US Forces, in Japan	<i>As needed</i>	<i>All affected prefectures</i>
	Donation		
UNICEF	Water(approx. 55,000 bottles), underwears for children(approx. 270,000), shoes, toys, stuffed animals, study kits, recreation kits, picture books, and school bags with stationaries, school satchels, crime prevention buzzers, etc.	<i>As needed</i>	Miyagi Iwate Sagamihara city
China	12-person tents (500), 6-person tents (400), blankets (2,000), hand-held emergency lights (200)	March 14	Miyagi
	Water(60,000 bottles), rubber gloves(3,250,000 pairs)	March 28	Ibaraki, etc
	Temporary toilets (60), thick rubber gloves (10,000), sneaker shoes (25,000 pair)	March 31	Miyagi
	Gasoline 10,000 tons	April 2	Various places
	Diesel oil 10,000 tons	April 3	Various places
Hong Kong	Canned foods (approx. 20,000)	April 9	Fukushima
Taiwan	Power Generators (688), blankets (1,599 boxes), sleeping bags (2,587 boxes), sleeping mats (236 boxes), winter clothing (4,488 boxes), food items (16.5 tons and 9,444 boxes), kerosene stoves (900), masks(404 boxes), disposable handwarmers (150 boxes), drink (870 boxes), glove (42 boxes), heating appliances (53), mattresses (33 boxes), milk powder (895 boxes), mufflers (21 boxes), napkins (10 boxes), pillows (16 boxes), quilts (408 boxes), tissue (20 boxes), toilet papers (30 boxes), electric torches (3 boxes), towers (48 boxes), body bags (24 boxes)	March 14-28	Miyagi Fukushima Iwate Niigata Yamanashi
	Donation(the Interchange Association is the liaison office for working relations with		
Mongolia	Blankets (approx. 2,500), sweaters, socks, and other winter clothing (totaling approx. 800 items)	March 14-15	Miyagi
	Donation		
India	Blankets (26,740)	March 16-30	Tochigi, etc.
	Water (0.75 liter x approx. 13,000 bottles [roughly 10 tons])	March 23	Miyagi
	Biscuits(approx. 10 tons)	March 28	Miyagi
Canada	①Blankets (approx. 25,000), ②radiation survey meter(154), portable dosimeters (5,005)	March 17 April 6	①Miyagi ①Yamagata ①Kanagawa ②Fukushima
	Donation		
Thailand	Blankets (approx. 20,000)	March 17	Tochigi Yamagata etc.
	Survival kits (500), sleeping bags (1,000 sets), canned food(approx. 28,000), instant noodle(28,000), Flashlights(approx 130)	March 18 - April 15	Iwate Miyagi Fukushima
	Flashlights(approx 400), masks(approx. 10,000), blankets(850)		Saitama Tokyo Kanagawa
	Water(1.5 liter x approx.9,000 bottles)		Ibaraki
	Winter clothing (420 boxes), canned food (17 boxes), survival kits (600), water(0.5 liter		Iwate and Ofunato
	Blankets (16,000), winter clothes(approx. 400)		Iwate, Fukushima, Tokyo
	Masks(approx. 2,000)		JEN
	Blankets (approx. 1,500), instant noodles (300 boxes), masks (54,000)		Hokkaido Iwate
Donation			

	Assistance Received		Date of Arrival in Japan	Prefecture etc. Receiving Assistance
Ukraine	Blankets (2,000)		March 17	Tochigi
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	Loan of satellite mobile communication terminals, etc. (152 terminals)		March 17-22	Iwate Miyagi etc.
Indonesia	Blankets (approx. 10,000)		March 18-20	Iwate Yamagata Saitama
	Donation			
Kyrgyz Republic	Water (mineral water, approx. 2.5 tons)		March 18	Miyagi
	Donation			
France	Blankets (8,000)		March 19	Yamagata
	Blankets(6,780),masks(972,000), protective suits and masks(approx. 20,000 sets), radiation monitoring device(250), 10 pumps, 5 generators, 5 compressors, 3 environment monitoring vehicles, medicine(5 tons), surgical alcohol(12 tons), food items(10 tons)		March 25	Iwate Miyagi Fukushima etc
	Protection suits (1,000)		April 5	Ministry of Defense
	Radiation monitoring devices and other nuclear-related items		April 10	TEPCO
	Donation			
Singapore	Blankets (4,350), water (0.5-liter bottles;10,000, 1.5-liter bottles;10,000), mattresses (200), plastic containers (3,000 20-liter containers;3,000), emergency rations (4,400)		March 19	Miyagi
	Donation			
Republic of Korea	Blankets (6,000), water (100 tons)		March 19	Fukushima
	Food(retort-packed fried rice x 30,000), chocolate pie(12,000 packs), noodle(129,024 packs) etc, long boots(4,000 pairs), rubber gloves(12,000), pet-bottled tea(14,000)		March 27	Miyagi
	Water(480 tons), laver, retort-packed rice		April 2	Miyagi
	Masks(20,000), soap(20,000), working gloves(3,500 pairs), retort-packed seasoned rice(2,800)		April 5	Iwate
	Donation			
Russia	Blankets (17,200), water (3.6 tons)		March 19	Miyagi
	Donation			
Columbia	Water, brown sugar lump, foods, condiment, toilet paper, etc.		March 22	Miyagi
Uzbekistan	Tents (200), blankets (2,000), winter boots (2,000 pairs)		March 23	Fukushima Miyagi
Iran	Canned foods (tuna : 35,000 cans, navy beans : 15,000 cans)		March 24	Miyagi
EU	European Comission	Donation		
	Netherlands	Mattresses (1,998)	March 24, 29	Ibaraki
		Donation		
	Denmark	Blankets (40,000(on March 24, 29), approx. 2 tons (on March 29))	March 24, 29	Ibaraki Tochigi
	Lithuania	Blankets (2,000), sleeping bags (300)	March 24, 29	Ibaraki
	Finland	Radiation measurement monitors (50)	April 5	Ibaraki
		Donation		
	Hungary	Foods (cup-noodles: 39,864, canned-peaches: 8,640, chocolate bars: 27,000, chocolate-coated apple-chips: 28,800) (16.7 tons in total)	April 6	Miyagi
Sweden	Outwork gloves (10,000 pairs), Rubber boots (296 pairs)			
Slovakia	Clothing (T-shirts; 1,000, trousers; 1,000, shirts; 1,000, pullovers; 1,000), Shoes (1,000 pairs), sleeping bags (112), tents (14)			
	Donation			
Venezuela	Blankets(5 tons), canned foods(1,190 boxes),water(approx. 2.8 tons)		March 24	Fukushima Miyagi
Malaysia	Food package(2,000)		March 24	Miyagi
WFP	Enriched nutrition biscuit(50 tons, 500,000), 20 mobile warehouses, 20 prefabricated houses, transport of assistance supplies such as blankets and food from overseas.		March 24/25	Miyagi, Iwate
The Philippines	Food package(1,500), instant noodle(12,000), bath towels(1,000), mat(1,000), dustproof masks(5,000)		March 25	Miyagi Iwate
Pakistan	Water(1.5 liter x 500 bottles)		March 26	Iwate
	Long life milk pack(9 tons), high-calorie biscuits(13.5 tons)			Miyagi

	Assistance Received	Date of Arrival in Japan	Prefecture etc. Receiving Assistance
Nepal	Blankets(5,000)	March 26/27	Saitama
Israel	Portable toilets(150), gloves(8,290 pairs), acryl fleece blankets(6,000), coats(10,000)	March 27	Fukushima
Mexico	Prepared food (approx. 8.4 tons), sanitary products(approx. 3.4 tons), water(approx. 6.8 tons)	March 27	Miyagi Ibaraki
UK	Water(approx. 100,000 liter) Radiation monitoring devices (566)	April 2	TEPCO
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Solar Lamps (1,794)	March 29	Miyagi
	Solar Lamps (1,800)	April 18	Miyagi
Bangladesh	Blankets (2,000), rubber long boots (500), rubber gloves (1,000)	March 31	Niigata Miyagi
Turkey	Blankets, sheets(5,000), canned tuna (approx. 49,000), mottled kidney beans (approx. 20,000), water(18.5 tons)	April 4	Tokyo Fukushima Miyagi
Uruguay	Canned beef (4,608)	April 4	Miyagi
	Donation		
Guatemala	Foods(cans, cracker, etc.), nutrition-supplement drink, water(600ml × 10,008 bottles)	April 9	Miyagi Ibaraki Kanagawa
Tanzania	Instant coffee	Purchased in Japan by the Tanzanian Embassy	Miyagi
	Donation		
Kazakhstan	Food (canned-beef 42,500 pcs)	April 12	Miyagi
	Food (canned-beef 40,750 pcs)	April 18	Miyagi
	Donation		
Australia	Donation		
New Zealand	Donation		
Papua New Guinea	Donation		
Tonga	Donation		
Samoa	Donation		
Bhutan	Donation		
Sri Lanka	Donation		
Laos	Donation		
Brunei	Donation		
East Timor	Donation		
Iceland	Donation		
Andorra	Donation		
Ireland	Donation		
Estonia	Donation		
Vatican	Donation		
Latvia	Donation		
Austria	Donation		
Slovenia	Donation		
Croatia	Donation		
Serbia	Donation		
Czech Republic	Donation		
Greece	Donation		
Azerbaijan	Donation		
Georgia	Donation		
Brazil	Donation		
Paraguay	Donation		
Algeria	Donation		
Afghanistan	Donation		
Oman	Donation		
Gabon	Donation		
Sudan	Donation		
Equatorial Guinea	Donation		
Eritrea	Donation		
Namibia	Donation		
Botswana	Donation		

	Assistance Received	Date of Arrival in Japan	Prefecture etc. Receiving Assistance
Madagascar	Donation		
Rwanda	Donation		
Armenia	Donation		
Myanmar	Donation		
Cambodia	Donation		
Vietnam	Donation		
Kazakhstan	Donation		
Tajikistan	Donation		
Montenegro	Donation		
Moldova	Donation		
Belarus	Donation		
Albania	Donation		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Donation		
Jamaica	Donation		
Niger	Donation		
Guyana	Donation		

Notes

- With regard to the offer of assistance in kind from foreign governments, etc., acceptance procedure is ongoing, based on coordination of the needs of the affected areas by the Secretariat of the Headquarters for Special Measures to Assist Disaster Victims in Their Daily Lives.

Speech by Mr. Chiaki Takahashi,
State Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Japan, at Kyiv Summit on Safe and
Innovative Use of Nuclear Energy,
19 April 2011

His Excellency President Yanukovich,
His Excellency Prime Minister Azarov,

.....

Ladies and gentlemen,

I consider it particularly significant to hold a nuclear summit here in Kyiv in this year marking the 25th anniversary of the Chernobyl accident.

First of all, I would like to express my sincere gratitude and respect to those who have contributed to arranging this important event, especially to the Government of Ukraine.

Immediately after the occurrence of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, both Japanese government and private sector have financially supported the affected areas and the people such as healthcare. Japan has contributed an amount of approximately 73 million Euros to the Chernobyl Shelter Fund and the Nuclear Safety Account.

Japan is now mobilizing all available resources to tackle the aftermath of the earthquake of magnitude 9.0 which struck eastern Japan, causing tsunamis and the nuclear accident. I consider it the most important to explain to the international community the current state of the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station and the response taken by Japan to the accident with maximum transparency, I have decided to attend the summit.

Over 130 countries and more than 30 international organizations have expressed their willingness to provide Japan with assistance in the wake of the enormously powerful earthquake, and tsunamis, which were the worst natural disaster we have ever faced since the end of the Second World War, as well as a nuclear accident. Such assistance and the circle of

solidarity from the world community strongly encourage Japanese people to overcome this unprecedented hardship and to advance forward. I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to the solidarity shown from all over the world.

The accident at the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station reminded us of the importance of the nuclear safety once again. Japan deeply regrets that the accident which is now assessed as the most serious according to the International Nuclear Event Scale (INES) happened and we take it seriously. Currently, the Japanese government is making all-out efforts to resolve the problems with a view to bringing the situation under stable control at the earliest possible date.

Taking this opportunity, please allow me to explain about the causes of the Fukushima accident. After the enormous earthquake hit, units 1, 2 and 3 of the nuclear power station automatically suspended their operations. However, blackout triggered by the earthquake and ensuing tsunamis crashed the emergency diesel electric generators. As a consequence, all the functions to cool down reactors and spent-fuels were lost.

It then became the most urgent task for us to find a way to cool down reactors and spent-fuels. While injecting water using various methods, we are making every effort to recover electric power supply and cooling systems. We are also combating to stop the leakage of radioactive contaminated water into the sea and to dispose of the stagnant water in reactor facilities.

As I mentioned earlier, we are mobilizing all available resources to settle the situation as early as possible, as our top priority. We give importance to the safety and health of all citizens, in particular those residents in the vicinity of the nuclear power station, while striving to prevent further diffusion of radioactive substances.

As I mentioned in the beginning, on April 12, Japan made assessment and announced that the accident at the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station corresponded to Level 7 on the International Nuclear Event Scale (INES).

First of all, however, I would like to emphasize that this new assessment does not mean that the situation in Fukushima is aggravating. The new assessment is a result of our latest calculation, based on newly obtained data of the total amount of radioactive substances released, in accordance with the IAEA criteria.

Secondly, most of the radioactive substances were released in the first few days and the airborne radiation dose has been gradually declining. For example, in Tokyo, its radiation dose has never reached to the level which would affect the human health. It has been declining steadily. The current data shows that it has returned to an approximately normal level. We will continue to radioactive monitoring.

Next, compared with the Chernobyl accident, the reasons and the aspects of the accident at the Fukushima are different.

First, while the reactor itself exploded at Chernobyl, the reactors at Fukushima automatically shut down and there is no large-scale fire at the site. The release of radioactive substances is limited. The IAEA also points out that the accidents are different in this regard.

Secondly, the total amount of radioactive substances released from the Fukushima plant at present is estimated to be far less than that of the Chernobyl .

Thirdly, there is no casualty by radioactive damage and is no health problem caused by radiation among those residents in the vicinity of the nuclear power station.

Although the two accidents are assessed as the same level 7, IAEA explains that the two differs substantially, for the Fukushima reactors suspended their operations after the earthquake, whereas in Chernobyl the fire broke out and nuclear materials were diffused while the reactors were in operation. International institutions such as International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Maritime Organization (IMO) and World Health Organization (WHO) have made objective assessments that the excessive measures such as general travel restriction to Japan are not needed. I wish to request all countries to trust these assessments and respond calmly based on the scientific facts.

Regarding the accident, Japan will continue to exert efforts to provide the latest information in a timely manner through various channels, such as notification to IAEA, briefings to diplomatic corps in Tokyo, dissemination of information through the websites of the Japanese embassies abroad as well as through our websites. We will continue to promptly provide accurate information to the international community with maximum transparency.

Upon instruction of Prime Minister Naoto Kan on 12th April, the Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO) released a “Roadmap towards Restoration from the Accident at Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station” on the afternoon of 17th April 2011. In the roadmap, the TEPCO sets two steps as targets. Step one is “Radiation dose is in steady decline” which will be achieved in around 3 months. Step 2 is “Release of radioactive materials is under control and radiation dose is being significantly held down” which will be achieved in around 3 to 6 months after STEP 1 is completed.

With this roadmap as a start, the Government of Japan will move from the “emergency response phase” to the “planned and stabilization action phase,” which aims at settling the situation in a planned manner.

Our immediate priority at this time is to bring the situation under control at the earliest possible date. As a next step, we will thoroughly examine this accident and share the knowledge and experience gained from the accident with international community with maximum transparency. With this in mind, we recognize that the IAEA Ministerial Conference to be held from June 20 to 24 in Vienna will be a very crucial occasion. Building upon our knowledge and experience learned from the accident, Japan is determined to make utmost contribution to the international efforts toward enhanced nuclear safety closely cooperating with each country through consultations.

Thank you for your kind attention.

DECLARATION

by

Heads of States, Governments and the Representatives
of the participating States and Organizations

at the

Kyiv Summit on Safe and Innovative Use of Nuclear Energy

We, Heads of States, Governments and the Representatives of the participating States and Organizations have gathered in Kyiv on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the Chernobyl accident to reaffirm our commitment to work cooperatively in the area of nuclear safety, with the aim of strengthening our collective capabilities to prevent and mitigate the occurrence of such accidents in the future.

Earlier today, we discussed the outcome of international cooperative efforts, embracing the G8 countries as well as more than 20 other states, the EU and the EBRD to decommission the Chernobyl nuclear plant and transform the damaged reactor site to an environmentally safe and secure condition. We demonstrated our will and ability to work together to bring resolution to nuclear incidents. The Chernobyl pledging conference raised 550 million Euros. Some States consider the amount of their contribution. These funds support completion of the final stages of work to render the damaged Unit 4 site safe and illustrate our ability to collectively bring closure to this nuclear legacy.

Keeping in mind the lessons learned from the Chernobyl disaster we are convinced that application of safety measures must continue to be a top priority in all activities related to nuclear energy use. The highest standards of nuclear safety are an indispensable prerequisite for the use of nuclear energy.

The unfolding events at the Fukushima-Daiichi nuclear plant remind us of the importance of strengthening nuclear safety and of responding promptly to nuclear accidents and emergencies including those caused by large scale natural disasters. These events demonstrate that nuclear safety

is enhanced when the global community works together to meet these challenges.

We strongly believe that cooperation and exchange of best practices in the field of planning, siting, building and operation of nuclear facilities will contribute to the enhancement of nuclear safety. In this connection, we urge all of the states that have not yet acceded to the Convention on Nuclear Safety to do so as soon as possible. We urge the nuclear energy industry and regulators in States with Nuclear Power Plants to review existing power plants, in order to verify their capabilities to maintain safety even in the face of severe adverse events.

We are committed to maintaining the highest levels of emergency preparedness and response capability to mitigate the effects of a nuclear accident. In addition, we strive to maintain, to the extent possible, transparency during such crises to keep the public informed as events transpire and on the evolution of events.

Kyiv
April 19, 2011