

Basic Policy

(Cabinet Decision of September 2, 2011)

[Provisional Translation]

The three political-level appointees [of each Ministry], headed by each Cabinet Minister, will devote themselves to their duties in accordance with the following Basic Policy.

1. We will revisit the starting point of the change of Government in 2009, and in accordance with our concept of “putting people’s daily lives first,” we will work towards the realization of politics that is oriented towards the general public, thus ensuring that the people of Japan can feel the true significance of the change of Government.
2. Each Cabinet Minister will work in close cooperation with his or her Cabinet colleagues without seeking to further the interests of only one ministry, and will make concerted efforts under the leadership of Prime Minister Noda to address policy challenges both domestically and overseas. In addition, each Cabinet Minister will practice “dialogue-based politics,” listening humbly to the voices of the people of Japan and providing clear explanations, as well as promoting cooperation between ruling and opposition parties.
3. In order to root out “waste in public administration” and break free from vested interests, we will continue with government revitalization efforts and further strengthen them.
4. In order to swiftly revitalize societies and the economy and rebuild livelihoods in the areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake, in addition to further accelerating recovery and reconstruction efforts based on the “Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake,” we will also work to overcome energy constraints in the near term. Furthermore, based on a concept that “without the revitalization of Fukushima there can be no revitalization for Japan,” we will make every endeavor to bring the nuclear power station accident to a swift conclusion and ensure the payment of compensation to those people affected by the disaster as well as the implementation of “decontamination” efforts. In this regard, we will implement measures under the concept of “Children First” by prioritizing responses to children, who will bear the future of this country, as well as pregnant women.

5. In addition to constructing measures to counteract the hollowing out of domestic industry, including bold means to address the appreciation of the yen, we will appropriately address international credit uncertainty and ensure that both economic growth and the restoration of fiscal health can be achieved in tandem.
6. In order to steadily and surely implement the necessary measures to strengthen the functions of social security, while at the same time ensuring that social security as a whole remains sustainable, we will work to swiftly formulate a final draft of the proposal for the comprehensive reform of social security and taxation systems.
7. In order to build a “Japan with hope and pride,” we will advance policies that seek out new frontiers and achieve mid to long-term growth; devise and create sustainable regional development models; and develop human resources capable of making an impact in the global arena.
8. In addition to further advancing foreign policy based on the linchpin of the Japan-United States alliance, we will engage in efforts to respond to a multi-polar world, deepening multi-faceted ties with the countries of Asia and others. Furthermore, we will advance economic diplomacy including high-level economic partnerships and securing of energy resources.
9. Towards establishing the full-fledged practice of “politicians taking the initiative on policy making rather than the bureaucracy” the three political-level appointees and government officials will clearly delineate their respective roles and responsibilities and engage in the close sharing of information with each other and in mutual communication. In this way, they will maximize their various strengths, thus ensuring that the government works as a unified whole in the execution of policy management.

Instructions of the Prime Minister (Regarding Response to the Yen's Appreciation)

First Cabinet Meeting
September 2, 2011
[Provisional Translation]

Bearing in mind the heightening concern among the people and companies over Japan's future prospects stemming from the yen's sharp appreciation over recent weeks, it is incumbent upon Japan to examine its response to the yen's appreciation, while taking into account such factors as future market trends.

To this end, the Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy shall, with the cooperation of relevant ministers, make the preparations for the compilation of the aforementioned response.

Bearing also in mind the Concept and Matters for Consideration Concerning a Comprehensive Response to Yen Appreciation compiled at the meeting of the Council on the State of the Economy on August 29, 2011, the ministers of each ministry shall consider various measures, including the reform of regulations and systems.

Regarding policies which accompany new fiscal measures, steps shall be taken in line with the separate instructions provided on the compilation of the requests for the third supplementary budget.

Instructions of the Prime Minister
(Regarding the Formulation of the Third Supplementary Budget)

First Cabinet Meeting
September 2, 2011
[Provisional Translation]

The top priority of Japan is to advance the recovery and reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake. At the same time, bearing in mind the heightening concern among the people and companies over Japan's future prospects stemming from the yen's sharp appreciation over recent weeks, it is also incumbent upon Japan to examine its response to the yen's appreciation, while taking into account such factors as future market trends.

To this end, first, the ministers of each ministry are asked to compile the requests for the FY2011 third supplementary budget based on the Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake decided at the Reconstruction Headquarters in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake on July 29, 2011, while taking into account the following items:

- Requests shall be made in line with the Basic Guidelines with priority given to items which truly contribute to the reconstruction.
- In this process, in order to take all possible measures to cope with the effects of the nuclear accident, necessary measures shall be examined bearing in mind, for example, the Basic Principles on Emergency Decontamination Works decided at the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters on August 26, 2011.
- Bearing also in mind the Concept and Matters for Consideration Concerning a Comprehensive Response to Yen Appreciation compiled at the meeting of the Council on the State of the Economy on August 29, 2011, the requests shall also take into account those items which contribute to addressing such issues as the hollowing out of industry caused by the recent sharp appreciation of the yen.
- Based on the above, the requests shall be submitted to the Minister of Finance by Friday, September 9, 2011.

Regarding financial resources, the Minister of Finance shall take the lead in quickly establishing a policy for securing financial resources through expenditure cuts and non-tax revenues. In addition, the Tax Commission shall carry out discussions on

several options pertaining to specific tax items and the size of the taxes for each fiscal year, among other matters.

Once the expenditures for the third supplementary budget and fiscal resources needed for the reconstruction are both identified, this will be reported to the Reconstruction Headquarters in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake, and discussions and coordination will take place with the ruling and opposition parties. To this end, each minister is asked to quickly proceed with the considerations.



首相官邸

Government Actions to Ensure the Safety of Beef and Other Food

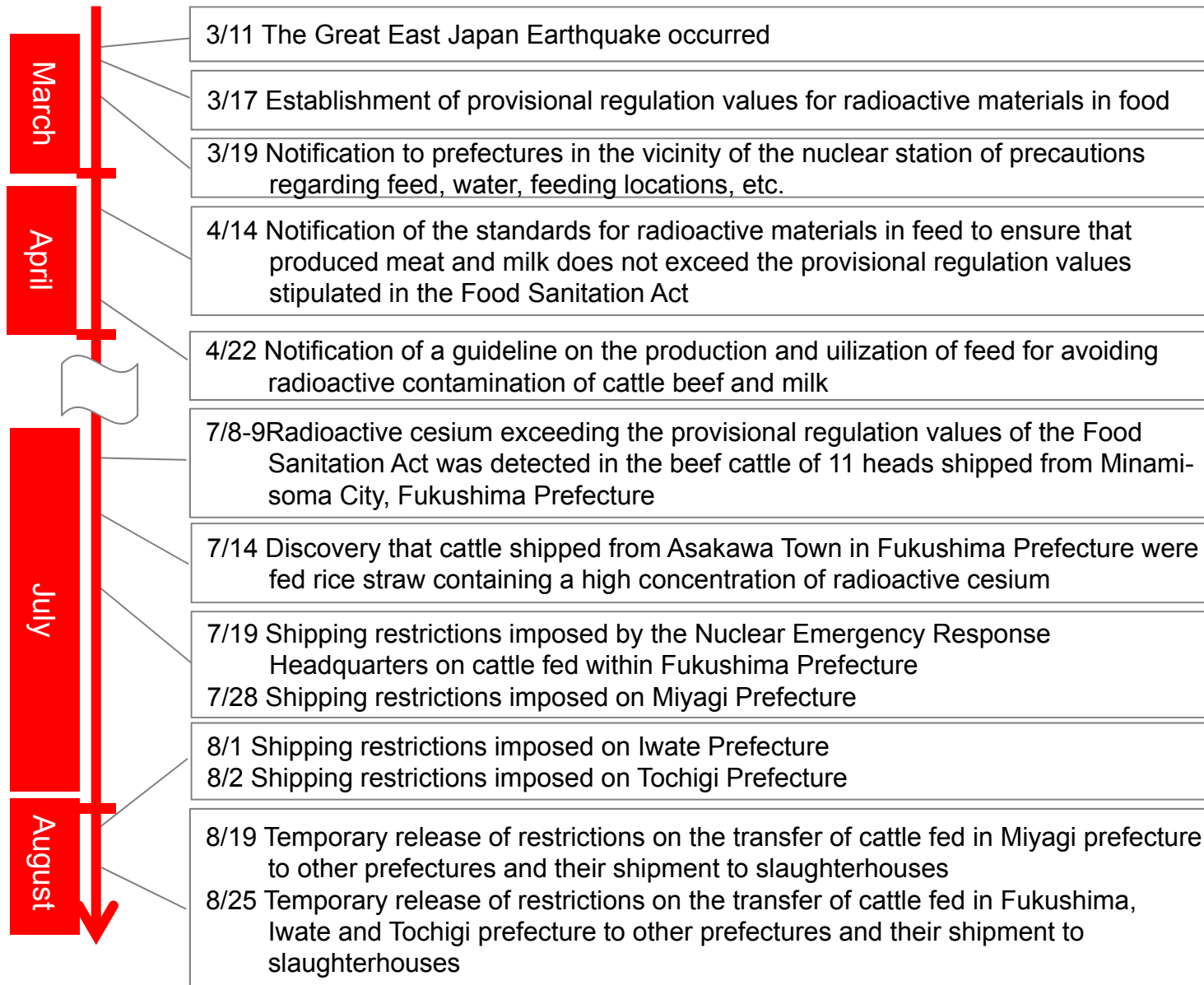
August 29, 2011

The Government of Japan

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1. Overview and Background



Thorough Guidance on Feeding

The Government has been providing:

- The neighboring prefectures with thorough instruction on the precautions on feed, water and feedlot; and
- Livestock farmers with instruction to keep concentrated feed in an appropriate manner

The causes of the case are:

- Rice straw left in paddy fields after the harvest was contaminated by radioactive nuclides from the TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant;
- The rice straw was fed to beef cattle; and
- Radioactive cesium which exceeds the provisional regulation values provided by the Food Sanitation Act was detected in beef.

2. Safety of Beef Cattle

(1) The Establishment of Regulatory Framework for Food Safety

Major regulation values / standards

- In 1984 the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) set the guidelines for the maximum radiation exposure that a person should receive from all sources at 50mSV/year. ICRP set 5mSV/year as the maximum exposure from all sources. Japan's maximum levels for the safety of the food supply are based on the ICRP values. The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) established the provisional regulation for exposure to radio active cesium in food products as 500 Bq/kg. Examples of the similar values from other countries are 1,000 Bq/kg in Singapore and Hong Kong; 1,200 Bq/kg in the U.S.A.; 370 Bq/kg in the Republic of Korea and Taiwan.

Effect of eating 1kg of beef contaminated radioactive cesium

- Context: Remembering that 5mSv/year is the GOJ maximum figure for total radiation exposure, the following equation provides an estimation of the impact on the human body of consuming a kilogram of beef containing 500 Bq (the regulatory maximum) of radioactive cesium (assuming Cesium 134 and 137 are equally mixed):
 - $250 \times 1.3 \times 10^{-5} + 250 \times 1.9 \times 10^{-5} = 0.008 \text{ mSv}$
- Using the same equation, but replacing the level of radiological contamination with the worst case identified in Japanese beef the impact is calculated as:
 - $2,175 \times 1.3 \times 10^{-5} + 2,175 \times 1.9 \times 10^{-5} = 0.07 \text{ mSv}$
- These levels can be compared with the additional radiation exposure associated with a one-way flight from Tokyo to New York, approximately 0.1 mSv.
- Even if food that exceeds the provisional regulation values is consumed on a temporary basis, it does not present real concerns regarding negative effects on human health. However, the GOJ food safety management system is designed to ensure that such consumption does not take place.

(2) Examples of Factors Affecting the Quantity of Radioactive Materials contained Beef

Examples of factors

- Feed (the concentration of radioactive materials, quantity provided and period of time)
- Water (as with feed)
- Feeding locations (outdoors or indoors), etc.

Biological half-life

- Even if radioactive materials are taken in the bodies of the cattle, they are gradually expelled, and their concentration falls through appropriate feeding of uncontaminated feed (in the case of radioactive cesium, the concentration level in the beef cattle falls by half in approximately 60 days)

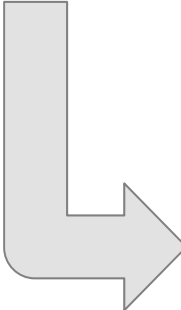
3. Shipping Restrictions and Surveys on Distribution Channels

As a result of finding beef in commercial distribution with radioactive cesium exceeding the provisional regulation values, and on discovering that contaminated rice straw feed was the source of the problem, the following steps have been taken under the Act on Special Measure Concerning Nuclear Energy Preparations:

1. All beef from the prefectures of Fukushima, Miyagi, Iwate and Tochigi has been restricted from entering commercial channels until beef animals and products are proven not to exceed the provisional regulation values. The following measures will have to be followed:
 - a. In Planned Evacuation Zones, Emergency Evacuation Preparation Zones and other specifically designated areas, all cattle will be subject to examination and only those cattle that show levels below the 500 Bq/kg regulation level will be allowed to be marketed.
 - b. In other areas of Fukushima prefecture an examination of all farms will be carried out and samples drawn from every farm. Only those farms that show levels significantly below the regulation value will be approved for entering commerce. Cattle will continue to be subject to regular examinations.
 - c. In Miyagi, Iwate, Tochigi Prefectures all cattle on farms that have had problems with feed management will be examined, and only those radioactive cesium values within the provisional regulation value will be approved for marketing. All other cattle farms in these prefectures will have their farms sampled and tested, and if they show levels below the regulation values, marketing will be approved. These farms will be subject to regular examination hence.
 - d. Other prefectures in Japan have voluntarily decided to institute similar testing regimes for the beef produced in their areas.
2. For technical details on testing of beef and herd control see 8. of this presentation

4. Temporary Release of Restrictions on the Transfer of Cattle Fed in Fukushima, Miyagi, Iwate and Tochigi Prefecture to Locations in Other Prefectures and Their Shipment to Slaughterhouses

Temporary Release of Restrictions on the Transfer of Cattle Fed in Miyagi Prefecture to Locations in Other Prefectures and Their Shipment to Slaughterhouses (Miyagi (Aug 19), Fukushima, Iwate, Tochigi (Aug 25))



These measures based on establishment of safety management systems (appropriate cattle feeding management systems and blanket examinations) and ensuring proper shipment management :

- ❑ Each prefecture will responsibly manage measures to thoroughly implement appropriate feeding management systems and ensure that contaminated rice straw is no longer used and is isolated.
- ❑ Cattle farms that fed contaminated rice straw or cattle farms that are not conducting on-site inspections of contaminated rice straw etc., will be subject to blanket examinations.
- ❑ Cattle farms other than those subject to the blanket examinations must test at least one of the cows included in the first shipment.

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- **Only safe beef is being shipped, based on the current system we have implemented.**
- **We are doing everything we can to track down and reclaim all beef that is potentially contaminated and that has already been shipped using traceability.**

4. (1) Shipping and Examination Policy of Fukushima, Miyagi, Iwate and Tochigi

	Miyagi, Iwate, Tochigi	Fukushima
<p>Farms subject to blanket examinations</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cattle farms for which proper feeding management was not confirmed. 2. Cattle farms where examination results exceed provisional regulation values. 3. Cattle farms that are not conducting on-site inspections of rice straw contaminated with radioactive cesium. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cattle farms located in Planned Evacuation Zones and Emergency Evacuation Preparation Zones. 2. Cattle farms for which proper feeding management was not confirmed 3. Cattle farms where examination results exceed provisional regulation values
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excluding the case described in 2. below, all cattle shall be shipped to Sendai Central Wholesale Meat Market or Miyagi Meat Market Co., Ltd. where all cattle will be examined. 2. The shipment of cattle to slaughterhouses outside of Miyagi Prefecture will be permitted in the case that another local government conducts an examination on all cattle, or in the case that the cooperation of another local government is acquired in sampling the cattle before Miyagi Prefecture examines all of the cattle. 	
<p>Farms subject to comprehensive farm examinations</p>	<p>Cattle farms not subject to blanket examinations</p>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cattle of farms subject to comprehensive farm examinations shall be shipped to Sendai Central Wholesale Meat Market or Miyagi Meat Market Co., Ltd. where an examination will be conducted for each farm.* 2. Cattle used at farms that have completed comprehensive farm examinations are permitted for shipment to slaughterhouses. Blanket examinations shall be conducted in the following two cases: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Cattle has eaten contaminated rice straw and been transferred to a farm that has completed a comprehensive farm examination. (2) Cattle that was transferred from within the 20-kilometer range of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station following the accident 3. In order to restore credibility in Miyagi beef, including "Sendai beef," Miyagi Prefecture shall cooperate in having examinations carried out for radioactive materials on all cattle fed at farms that have completed comprehensive farm examinations, in addition to examinations conducted for each farm. <p>*An examination for radioactive materials carried out on one or more cattle designated by Miyagi Prefecture for each farm.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cattle of farms subject to comprehensive farm examinations shall be shipped to Fukushima Meat Distribution Center where an examination will be conducted for each farm.* 2. Cattle used at farms that have completed comprehensive farm examinations are permitted for shipment to slaughterhouses. Blanket examinations shall be conducted in the following two cases: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Cattle has eaten contaminated rice straw and been transferred to a farm that has completed a comprehensive farm examination. (2) Cattle that was transferred from within the 20-kilometer range of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station following the accident (3) Cattle that was transferred from Planned Evacuation Zones and Emergency Evacuation Preparation Zones to outside of these zones, and for which proper feeding management was not confirmed.

4 (2) Shipment to Slaughterhouses and guidance to farms giving feed cattle

Miyagi, Iwate, Tochigi

Fukushima

Shipment to slaughterhouses in other prefectures

- Miyagi Prefecture shall provide prior notification to local governments outside of Miyagi Prefecture with jurisdiction over slaughterhouses concerning the farm cattle were fed at, the planned shipment date, the slaughterhouse where cattle are to be shipped, the number of cattle to be shipped, and the individual identification numbers of cattle to be shipped.
- The local governments shall be requested to notify Miyagi Prefecture in the event cattle are shipped to slaughterhouses for which prior notification was not received.

- In the event that cattle that were fed at farms subject to blanket examinations are found to be included, Miyagi Prefecture will identify the individual identification number of the cattle in question, and request the local government to cooperate in carrying out an examination for radioactive substances on all of these cattle, ensuring proper management at the slaughterhouse, and notifying the results of the examination to Miyagi Prefecture.
- Miyagi Prefecture will hold prior discussions with the local government that has jurisdiction over the slaughterhouse in a comprehensive manner regarding the details of such requests.

Guidance to farms giving feed to cattle

- **Strengthening of guidance systems**
: In cooperation with related institutions, etc., Miyagi Prefecture will implement regular on-site examinations of farms giving feed to cattle, and provide them with guidance to ensure that they are continuing to implement appropriate feeding management
- **Thorough provision of information and the sharing of information about shipping and examination systems**
: The “Miyagi Prefecture Beef Cattle Shipping Plan Adjustment Council” will be established to carry out the thorough provision of information about the new shipping and examination systems, and provide guidance to ensure that proper examination systems are being developed and implemented. This Council will aim to share and publicize all forms of information provided by the national government, etc.
- **Provision of information**
: In cooperation with related institutions, etc., Miyagi Prefecture will provide timely and accurate information such as examination results to consumers and distributors, and will publicize the fact that there is no problem with the beef available on the market in terms of the Food Sanitation Act

- **Strengthening of guidance systems**
: In cooperation with related institutions, etc., Fukushima Prefecture will implement regular on-site examinations of farms giving feed to cattle, and provide them with guidance to ensure that they are continuing to implement appropriate feeding management . Focused guidance will be provided, especially to Planned Evacuation Zones and Emergency Evacuation Preparation Zones.
- **Thorough provision of information about shipping and examination systems**
: In cooperation with related institutions and groups, etc., Fukushima Prefecture will carry out the thorough provision of information about the new shipping and examination systems, and provide guidance to ensure that proper examination systems are being developed and implemented for cattle farmers.
- **Sharing of information**
: Fukushima Prefecture will establish a liaison council with related institutions, etc. and ensure the thorough sharing of information as well as provision of information and guidance to livestock farms. Also, it will provide timely and accurate information such as examination results to consumers and distributors, and will publicize the fact that there is no problem with the beef available on the market in terms of the Food Sanitation Act.

4. (3) Shipping Plan and Management at shipment destination in each

<p style="text-align: center; color: white; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">Shipping plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Miyagi Prefecture is creating a ledger including the following information for each farmer giving feed to cattle, and updates it every time there is a change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Whether it is a farm subject to blanket examination, a farm subject to comprehensive farm examination, or a farm that has completed comprehensive farm examination. (2) Whether the farm has fed (i) cattle that ate contaminated rice straw and were transferred to farms that have completed comprehensive farm examinations, and /or (ii) cattle that were transferred from within the 20-kilometer range of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station after the accident – this information includes the cattle’s individual identification numbers. ➤ In order to ensure that examinations of radioactive materials are carried out smoothly, for each planned shipping date, the ledger stipulates the slaughter house from which the cattle are shipped, the farms giving feed to cattle being shipped, the cattle shipped, the place of examination, etc. ➤ The “Miyagi Prefecture Beef Cattle Shipping Plan Adjustment Council” (comprised of Miyagi Prefecture and related organizations, etc.) finalize draft shipping plans (created by producers’ organizations, etc.) ➤ A feasible plan is stipulated, taking into account the slaughtering capacity of the Sendai Central Wholesale Meat Market and Miyagi Meat Market Co., Ltd., the examination capability of the examination institutions that Miyagi Prefecture has asked to perform surveys of radioactive materials, and the status of acceptance of cattle that have been shipped to slaughterhouses outside Miyagi Prefecture 		
	<p style="color: white; font-weight: bold; font-size: 0.8em;">Management, etc. at shipment destination in each prefecture</p>	<p style="text-align: center; color: white; font-weight: bold;">Confirmation of Accepted Cattle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ For each head of cattle accepted, the Sendai Central Wholesale Meat Market and Miyagi Meat Market Co., Ltd., will confirm sources of the shipped cattle , check the shipping plan, and report the findings to Miyagi Prefecture.
		<p style="text-align: center; color: white; font-weight: bold;">Storage and Management of Carcass and Internal Organs, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Measures for ensuring distinct grouping between the cattle subject to be tested for radioactive materials and others (management according to the order of slaughtering and marking signs on the carcass, etc.) ➤ Test samples will be collected by people designated by slaughterhouse staff or Miyagi Prefecture under the supervision and guidance of Sendai City officials at the Sendai Central Wholesale Meat Market and Miyagi Prefecture officials at Miyagi Meat Market Co., Ltd. ➤ Until test results are ready, cattle carcasses and internal organs, etc., provided for testing will be stored and managed at the Sendai Central Wholesale Meat Market and Miyagi Meat Market Co., Ltd., and other locations designated by Miyagi Prefecture that assure safe management. ➤ If test results show radiation levels above the provisional regulation values, Sendai City officials, Miyagi Prefecture officials and those designated by Miyagi Prefecture will verify the test findings with the actual cattle based on group identification numbers, etc., and ensure that the cattle are not distributed.
<p style="text-align: center; color: white; font-weight: bold;">Issuance of Test Results Notifications</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ “Notification of Radiation Test Results for Beef”: Issued for beef taken from cattle which had radiation readings below the provisional regulation values ➤ Notification which identifies that a farm has tested all of its cattle* : Notification issued by Miyagi Prefecture with an expiration date. For (1) farms that cultivate cattle which had eaten contaminated rice straw before being shipped to the farm and which have tested all of their cattle and (2) farms which raise cattle shipped from within the 20-km radius zone of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station following the nuclear incident and which have tested all of their cattle, the notification notes that the farms raise cattle and indicates the group identification numbers of the cattle. Farms that have tested all of their cattle can make shipments by enclosing a copy of the said notification. <p>* Of the farms that must have all of their cattle tested, this section refers to those for which the tests conducted for each farm yielded radioactive cesium readings below 50Bq/kg. Furthermore, no more than three months may have passed since the date the test findings were obtained.</p>	

4. (4) Measures to thoroughly implement appropriate feeding management systems

Measures to thoroughly implement appropriate feeding management systems

Miyagi, Iwate, Tochigi

- **Disposal, etc. of contaminated rice straw:** Miyagi Prefecture will take responsibility for managing the implementation of measures (1) to (4)
 - (1) In order to determine the appropriate treatment method at the time of disposal, examinations of radioactive materials will be implemented while cooperating and consulting with the concerned municipalities, etc., regarding storage location and the disposal method
 - (2) Regarding contaminated rice straw that is in excess of the provisional regulation values, a “Contaminated Rice Straw Proper Management Checklist” will be created (recording the remaining amount, the results of the measurement of the volume of radioactivity, the storage location, etc., for each farm), and verification will be made on whether appropriate storage is regularly implemented throughout the period leading up to disposal
 - (3) In places distant from livestock barns and human residences, colored sprays, etc., will be applied to contaminated rice straw, and the straw shall be covered using blue plastic sheet, etc.
 - (4) Contaminated rice straw shall be disposed of as quickly as possible, and after it is verified that the straw has been disposed of, a record shall be made of this fact in the Contaminated Rice Straw Proper Management Checklist
- **Strengthening of feeding management guidance systems:** Regular interviews and on-site surveys of farms giving feed to cattle shall be implemented
- **Providing information to livestock farmers:** Miyagi Prefecture shall distribute a feeding management manual regarding the rapid changes to feeding management arising from shipping restrictions, etc.
- **Strengthening of guidance for rice straw distributors, etc.:** The implementation of interviews and on-site surveys shall be continued

Fukushima

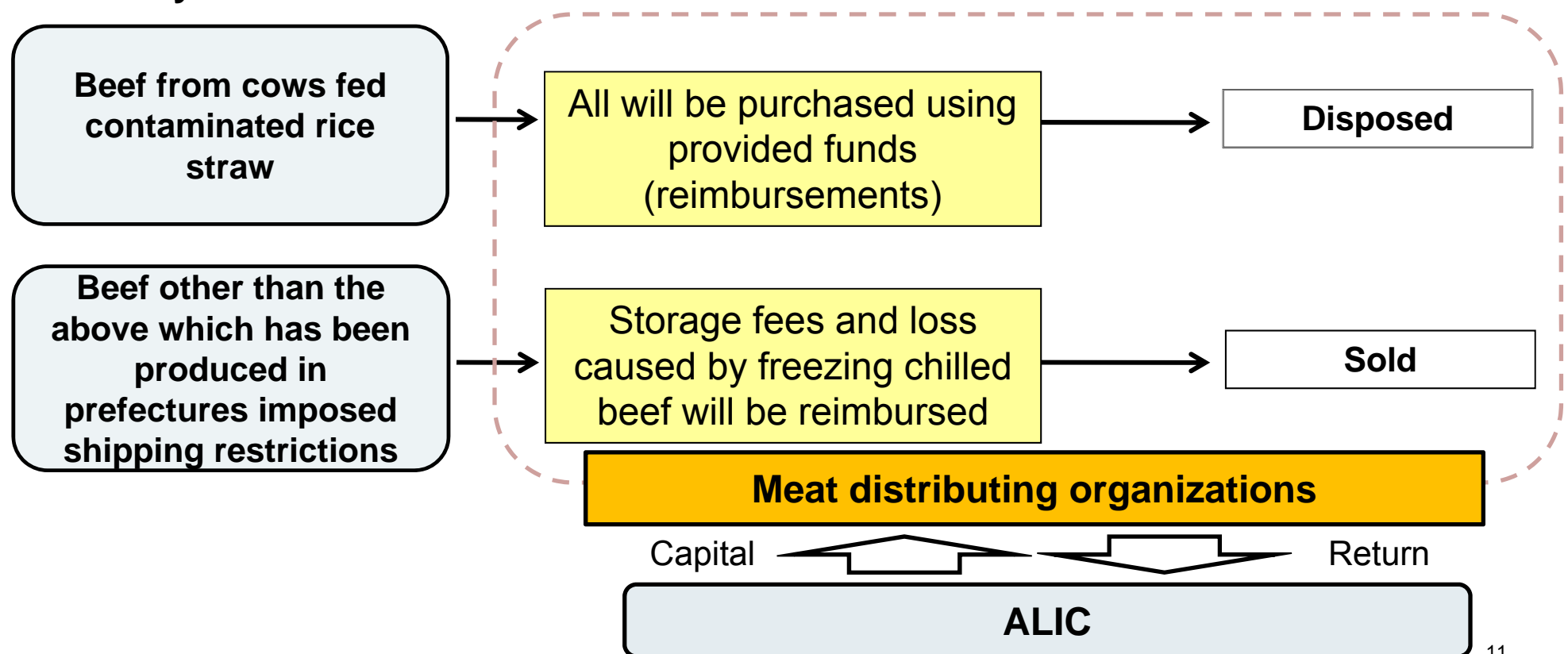
- **Disposal, etc. of contaminated rice straw:** Miyagi Prefecture will take responsibility for managing the implementation of measures (1) to (3)
 - (1) Regarding contaminated rice straw that is in excess of the provisional regulation values, a “Contaminated Rice Straw Proper Management Checklist” will be created (recording the remaining amount, the results of the measurement of the volume of radioactivity, the storage location, etc., for each farm), and verification will be made on whether appropriate storage is regularly implemented throughout the period leading up to disposal
 - (2) In places distant from livestock barns and human residences, colored sprays, etc., will be applied to contaminated rice straw, and the straw shall be covered using blue plastic sheet, etc.
 - (3) Contaminated rice straw shall be disposed of as quickly as possible, and after it is verified that the straw has been disposed of, a record shall be made of this fact in the Contaminated Rice Straw Proper Management Checklist
- **Continuation of feed situation confirmation examinations*:** Fukushima Prefecture will regularly conduct feed situation confirmation examinations, and thereby, confirm feeding management systems are appropriate. Pace: Farms subject to blanket examinations—each time shipment is made to slaughterhouses; Farms subject to comprehensive farm examinations—time of first shipment and every 3 months thereafter
 - * Inquiries into feeding situation and feed management, etc.; radiation measurements of feed, water, cattle bedding materials, etc.; if the above contain radiation amounts exceeding a certain value, samples will be taken and tested for radioactive substances
- **Guidance based on examination findings:**
 - 1) For farms deemed to have appropriate feeding management, a confirmation document to this effect will be issued which approves shipments to slaughterhouses within three months from the examination date.
 - 2) For farms confirmed to have inappropriate feeding management, management guidance will be provided to rectify the situation and shipments to slaughterhouses will not be approved until improvements in feeding management are confirmed.
- **Other**
 - 1) Guidance for Fukushima Meat Distribution Center to ensure that cattle shipped from farms that have not submitted a copy of the feed situation confirmation examination is not slaughtered.
 - 2) Guidance for cattle farms to ensure the cleaning of the bodies of cattle¹⁰

5. Initiatives to Restore Trust in Japanese Beef

(1) Support to Restore Trust in Japanese Beef

- In order to restore consumer confidence, meat distributing organizations will provide funds for the purchase of beef from cows that may have been fed rice straw with radiation levels exceeding provisional regulation values (as a reimbursement) and dispose of the beef.
- Also, the government will reimburse storage fees etc., for beef at distribution level produced in prefectures imposed shipping restrictions.
- Note: Returns will be paid at either the time of purchase or when compensation payments are made.

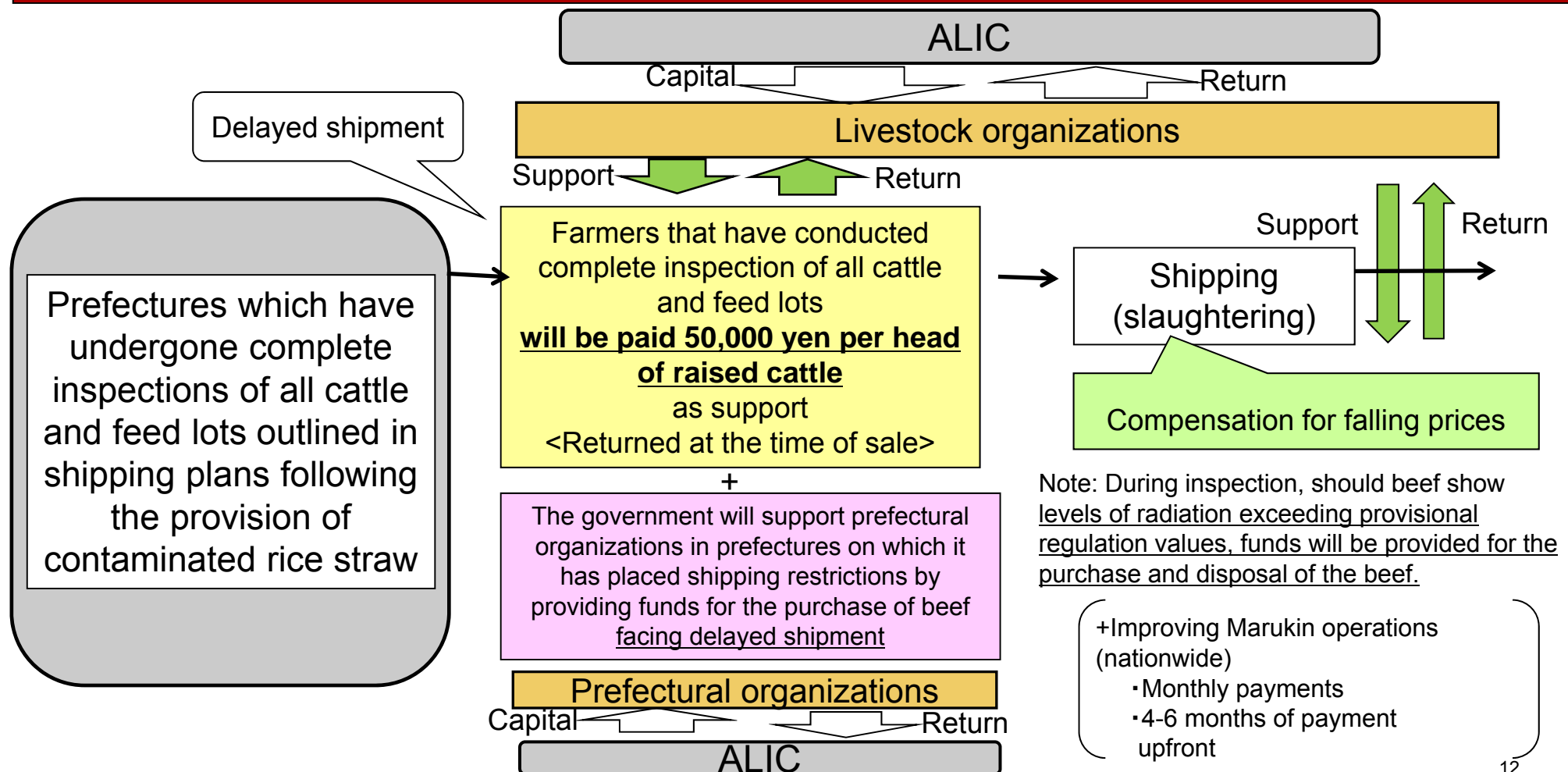
○For already distributed beef



(2) Measures to Support Livestock Farms

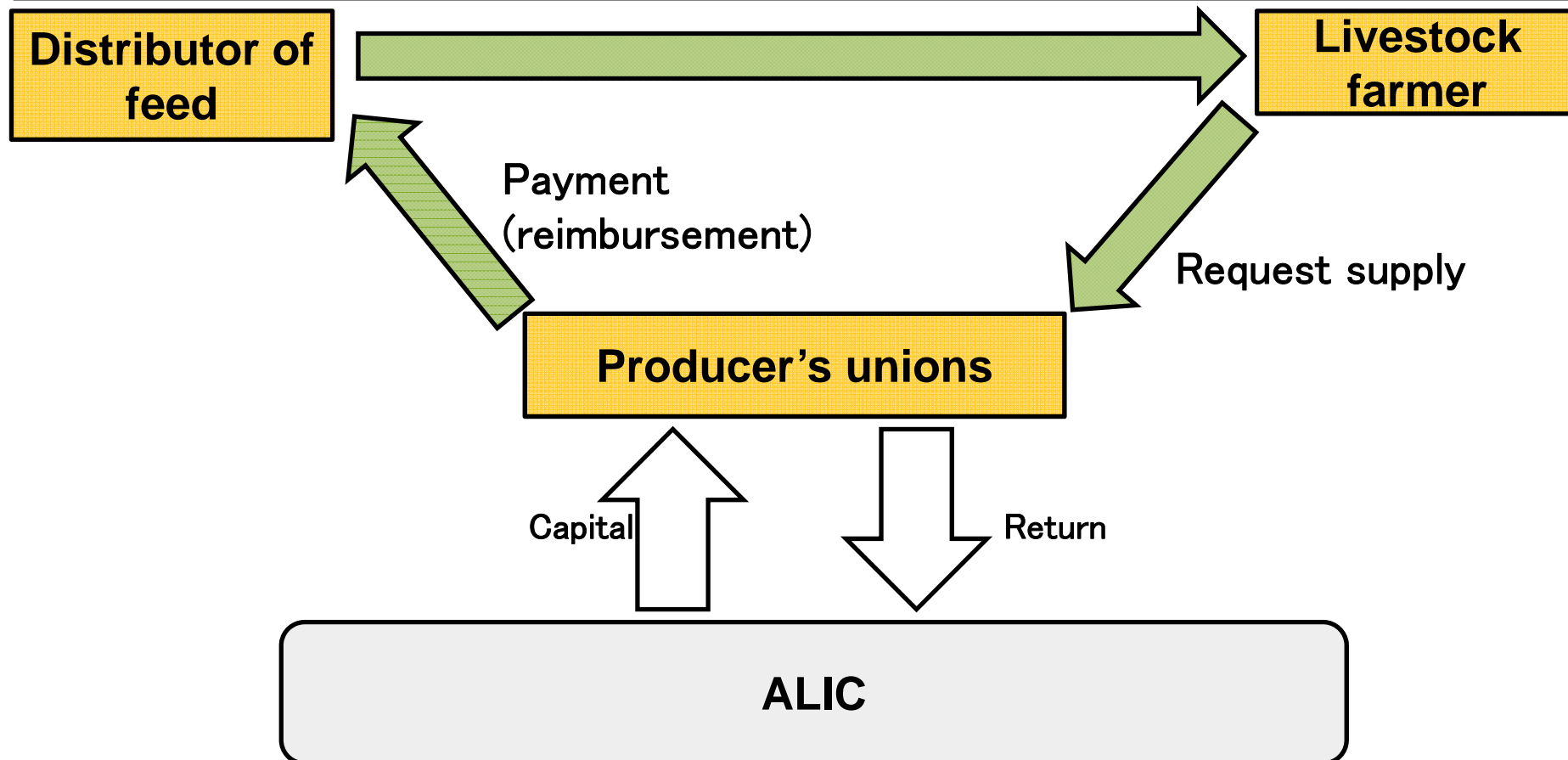
- For livestock farms in prefectures where contaminated rice straw was fed to cattle and where complete inspections of all cattle and feed lots were carried out, livestock organizations will pay support of 50,000 yen per head of cattle.
- Livestock organizations will also pay support to compensate for falling beef prices.
- Within prefectures facing shipping restrictions, the Government will support prefectural organizations by providing funds for the purchase of beef facing delayed shipment.

Note: Returns will be paid at either the time of purchase or when compensation payments are made.



(3) Emergency Supply Support for Rice Straw, etc.

• Producer's unions will supply replacement feed to those livestock farmers running low on rice straw and grass.



Rice straw (17 prefectures): Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Shizuoka, Niigata, Gifu, Mie, Shimane

Grass, etc. (9 prefectures): Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Kanagawa

6. Pork, Chicken and Dairy Products

Pork Chicken

➤ Differences in digestive organs

Because the pigs and chickens have different digestive organs from cattle, they cannot digest rice straw and pastures. Rice straw has been the vector for problem below.

➤ Feed

Grains and its by-products are fed and rice straw is not fed to pigs and chickens.

(Please refer to <http://www.maff.go.jp/j/syouan/pdf/12.pdf>)

➤ Test Results

Until now, nothing has been found to contain radioactive cesium which exceeds the provisional regulation values stipulated in the Food Sanitation Act from tested pork and chicken.

(Please refer to http://www.maff.go.jp/e/seisan/meat_inspection/index.html)

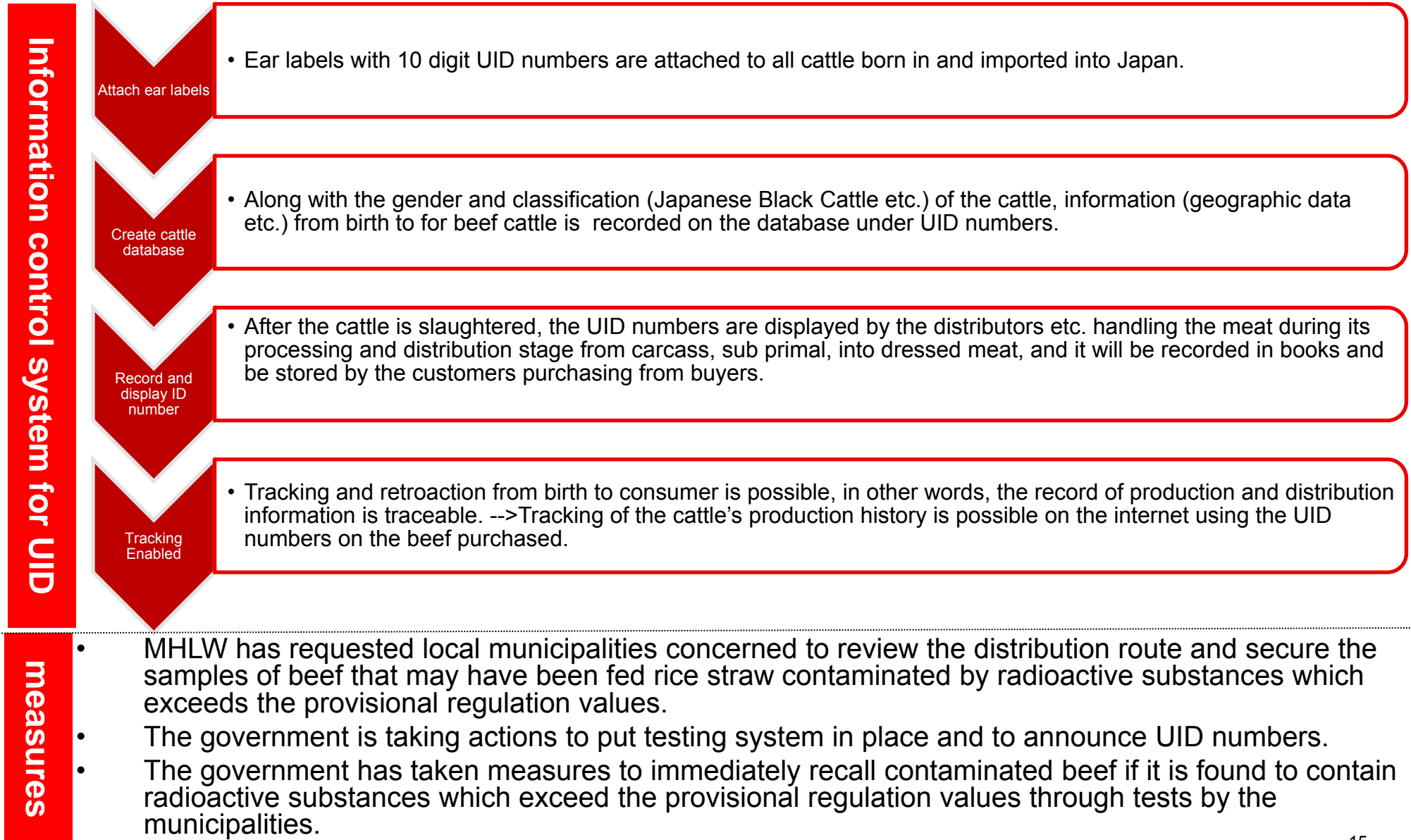
Dairy Product

There has been no cases since March 24 that shipping restrictions imposed on Fukushima and Ibaraki Prefecture

(As of August 18. Please refer to <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/houdou/2r9852000001ceoratt/2r9852000001cest.pdf>)

8. Technical Details

(1) Surveillance of Distribution and Announcement of Individual Identification Numbers



(2) Method of Screening for Radioactive Cesium in Beef

Main Points

The “Manual for Measuring Radioactivity of Foods in Case of Emergency (*)” stipulates a nuclide analysis technique involving gamma-ray spectrometry using a germanium semiconductor
 *Carry out monitoring in compliance with this manual using the index values published by the Nuclear Safety Commission as the provisional regulation values

Nuclide analysis method

Performance for efficiently examining a large number of specimens is limited

- The number of instruments is limited
- The number of specimens thought to be necessary is relatively great

Method of screening

Purpose and intent

The purpose is to determine beef samples with reliably lower radioactive cesium concentrations than the provisional regulation values

- Particular analytical instruments are not stipulated
- For samples for which the screening results do not reliably show a lower level of radioactive cesium than the provisional regulation values, finalize the examination results with the gamma-ray spectrometry using a germanium semiconductor stipulated in the emergency manual

Target

Analysis target: radioactive cesium 134,137
 Target food: the meat from cattle

Analytical method

Background value: this is the value that can guarantee the following measured lower limit. The background value shall be the value when the same amount of water is put into the same container as the specimen. However, in the case that the shielding is sufficient the measured value in a blank state can also be used as the background

Measured lower limit: is 50Bq/kg or less

Trueness (adjusted): composed using the appropriate standard radiation source

Screening level: less than half the regulation value. The upper limit of the 99% confidence interval of the measured value in the screening level is less than the measured value obtained with the regulation value level

II. Radioactive Substances Inspection Scheme for Rice

No care needed in purchasing newly harvested rice

Safety is confirmed for the newly harvested rice produced this year and the rice is brought to the consumers after conducting radioactive substances inspection.

Radioactive substances inspection scheme for rice

Rice planting is restricted in areas with high concentration of radioactive cesium in the soil.

The planting restriction for rice has been implemented in April 2011, so that the radioactive cesium concentration of rice produced this year will remain below the provisional regulation values (500Bq/kg) provided by the Food Sanitation Act.

*Because the degree of the radioactive cesium transferring to brown rice from paddy soil is 0.1, rice planting is restricted in area with the cesium concentration in the soil is above 5,000Bq/kg

Two phases of inspection (before and after harvesting) will be conducted based on the results of soil surveys.

In cities and villages mainly in Tohoku and Kanto region, where the radioactive cesium concentration in soil or atmospheric radiation dosage level is high (above 1000Bq/kg or 0.1 μ Sv/h), the following two phases of inspection shall be conducted.

- 1) Preliminary inspection (check the concentration level of radioactive substances before harvesting)
- 2) Main inspection (measure the concentration of radioactive substances after harvesting to decide whether shipment restriction is necessary)

All the rice produced in the area exceeding the regulation values of the radioactive cesium concentration will be disposed.

The rice produced in the area will be subject to shipment restriction and be disposed entirely if the radioactive cesium concentration in brown rice is found to be above the regulation values (500Bq/kg) from the inspection.

The rice sold in the market is safe

Basic Concept for Pushing Ahead with Decontamination Works

August 26, 2011

Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters

Five months have already passed since the accident occurred at the TEPCO's Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station, but a lot of people are still forced into an anxious and inconvenient daily life at evacuation centers because of contamination due to radioactive materials emanating from the accident.

To eliminate such radioactivity-related anxieties as early as possible, the national government is taking measures to quickly and steadily push ahead with decontamination work based on the following principles in accordance with opinions of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) in collaboration with prefectural and municipal governments, and local residents, aiming to reduce the exposure dose faced by local residents.

- 1) By directly pushing ahead with decontamination works with focus on the areas where the annual exposure dose is estimated at greater than 20 mSv, the national government aims to reduce the estimated annual exposure dose to less than 20 mSv;
- 2) Even in areas with an estimated annual exposure dose of less than 20 mSv, the national government will work with municipalities and local residents to conduct effective decontamination work, so that the estimated annual exposure dose will be closer to 1 mSv; and
- 3) By putting a high priority on thorough decontamination work in children's living spaces (such as schools or parks), the government aims to reduce their estimated annual exposure dose closer to 1 mSv as early as possible and continue with further reductions .

Based on the aforementioned principles, the "Basic Principles on Emergency Decontamination Works," as decided this time, set forth immediate targets for the next two years as well as specific principles on decontamination works.

From now on, the national government will work with prefectural and municipal governments, and local residents to push ahead with quick and effective decontamination services as the immediate response in accordance with the “Basic Principles on Emergency Decontamination Works”.

Basic Policy for Emergency Response on Decontamination Work

August 26, 2011

Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters

1. Purposes of this policy

1) To eliminate anxieties about radioactive contamination resulting from the accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Station as early as possible, the national government intends to take responsibility for eliminating radioactive contamination by working with prefectural and municipal governments and local residents.

2) Currently, lawmakers are deliberating the bill "Bill on Special Measures on Environmental Contamination due to Radioactive Materials Emitted from Nuclear Power Station Accident Caused by the Tohoku district - off the Pacific Ocean Earthquake on March 11, 2011" in the Diet. If this bill is passed in the Diet, the government will systematically and drastically push ahead with decontamination work in line with the framework as set forth in said legislation.

On the other hand, since it is necessary to carefully designate applicable locations or develop technical standards before putting said legislation into practice, it will take a certain period of time for the government to begin drastic decontamination work based on said legislation.

3) Nonetheless, decontamination is an urgent task that should be addressed immediately. Before a new framework for decontamination work becomes operational in accordance with said legislation, the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters will clearly describe the basic principles of emergency decontamination services and intends to eliminate radioactive contamination in collaboration with prefectural and municipal governments and local residents.

4) The basic principles described herein are consistent with the purposes of said legislation bill and will be replaced with the new framework when the new legislation is passed in the Diet and comes into effect.

2. Interim targets for decontamination work

- 1) In line with the 2007 basic recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) and “Basic Policy”¹ suggested by the Nuclear Safety Commission, the government aims at quickly phasing out locations with emergency exposure situations² (i.e., additional exposure dose³ is 20 mSv a year or more, according to the current practices).
- 2) As a long-term target, the government aims at reducing the additional exposure dose to 1 mSv a year in areas with existing exposure situations⁴ (areas where the additional exposure dose is 20 mSv a year or less, according to the current practices).
- 3) As a specific target for decontamination work, the government aims to reduce the estimated annual exposure dose for the general public by approximately 50% at radiation-contaminated areas within two years at the latest.

According to the estimate of Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, annual exposure dose is expected to decrease by about 40% in two years from the current level because of physical attenuation of radioactive materials as well as natural attenuation due to wind and weather (i.e. weathering effect).

With decontamination work reducing the exposure dose by approximately 10% at least, the government will attain the aforementioned 50% reduction target and aims to further reduce the exposure dose.

- 4) In addition, as radiation will pose larger negative impacts on children than adults, it is important to restore a safe environment where children are able to live their lives without worry. In this context, by thoroughly conducting decontamination work in places that children frequent, such

¹ Nuclear Safety Commission, “Basic Policy of the Nuclear Safety Commission of Japan on Radiation Protection for Termination of Evacuation and Reconstruction,” July 19, 2011

² “Emergency exposure situation” means that emergency action is necessary to avoid or mitigate undesirable impacts at the time of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency.

³ “Additional exposure dose” means the exposure dose excluding natural exposure dose and medical-purpose exposure dose.

⁴ The term “existing exposure situation” means that radiation exposure already exists, including long-term radiation exposure after an emergency, at the time that making management-related decisions becomes necessary.

as schools or parks, in the next two years, the government aims at reducing the estimated annual exposure dose for children by approximately 60% in two years at the latest.⁵

According to the estimate of Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, annual exposure dose for children is estimated to decrease by about 40% in two years from the current level due to physical attenuation of radioactive materials as well as natural attenuation due to wind and weather (i.e., weathering effect).

With decontamination work reducing the exposure dose by approximately 20% at least, the government will attain the aforementioned 60% reduction target and aims to further reduce the exposure dose.

- 5) The government has set the aforementioned interim targets based on the limited information available because it recognizes the necessity to conduct decontamination work immediately. From now on, it will closely look into these targets and reexamine them at regular intervals through detailed monitoring, data accumulation, actual surveys on exposure doses for children, and decontamination model projects.

3. How to proceed with decontamination work

(1) Basic concept

- (a) The national government takes responsibility for proceeding with decontamination work.
- (b) To create an appropriate environment for safer and more efficient decontamination work, the national government will provide further assistance, including implementing fiscal policies, enhancing and operating efficient decontamination/measuring equipment, fostering human resources and sending experts.

In addition, the national government will, through model projects in local areas including locations with particularly high radiation dose, continuously provide support, such as technical information, necessary for decontamination work (“Decontamination technology catalogue”), including effective decontamination methods, costs or matters for

⁵ This is calculated for the location that would have a current air dose rate of 3.8 micro Sv/h (accumulative exposure dose of 20 mSv a year). If decontamination work is already done beforehand, target achievement will be evaluated through comparison with the pre-decontamination level.

consideration.

- (c) The national government will take responsibility for treating radiation-contaminated soil arising from decontamination work.
- (d) When pushing ahead with the aforementioned projects, the national government will work and cooperate with the international community and mobilize expertise from both at home and abroad.

(2) Appropriate local actions in line with radiation dose levels

(a) Areas under evacuation directives

1) If you live in an area designated with an evacuation directive (Deliberate Evacuation Area) because the cumulative dosage might exceed 20 mSv within a year of the nuclear accident, decontamination work will require high-level technologies and considerable attention to the safety of decontamination workers. For this reason, until local residents return home after lifting the evacuation directive, the national government will take the initiative in decontamination work in collaboration with prefectural and municipal governments.

2) In locations designated as Restricted Areas, local governments have been relocated, and access to such locations is prohibited. For this reason, until local residents return home after lifting the evacuation directive, the national government will take the initiative in decontamination work in collaboration with prefectural and municipal governments.

On the other hand, municipalities in these areas are permitted to develop their own decontamination plans and conduct decontamination work on their own if they wish to do so, as long as they are able to ensure the safety of workers and efficacy of the decontamination work. In this case, the national government will provide all-out fiscal support or provide experts to aid those efforts.

3) In locations where the additional exposure dose significantly exceeds 20 mSv a year, the national government will work on decontamination model projects to present effective and efficient decontamination techniques and

safety programs for decontamination workers in high-level exposure areas.

(b) Other areas where the additional exposure dose ranges from 1 to 20 mSv a year

1) If the additional exposure dose stands at 20 mSv a year or less, it is contaminated with radioactive materials, but the municipality is still able to work, and local residents are able to live there. In this case, systematic decontamination work on a community-wide basis would be the most effective solution because the community grasps the local situation and residents' needs.

2) Municipalities will develop their decontamination plans suitable to their contamination status or residents' needs in accordance with the "Guidelines for Municipality's Decontamination Work." The national government will assist in ensuring the smooth operation of such decontamination efforts.

If a municipality develops its decontamination plan including decontamination work at a public facility managed by another entity, it is desirable that the municipality will work with such other entity in managing the public facility.

[Important points in decontamination plans]

1. Setting appropriate targets
2. Deciding on appropriate policies and methods for each decontamination project
3. Responsible organization
4. Setting aside temporary storage space

3) If radioactive dose stands at a relatively higher level from 1 mSv to 20 mSv a year, multi-phase decontamination work will be necessary for improving contaminated conditions.

On the other hand, if the radioactive dose stands at a relatively low level, multi-phase decontamination work is basically unnecessary due to physical attenuation of radioactive materials as well as natural attenuation due to

wind and weather (i.e., weathering effect). However, it is important to eliminate contamination at locations that locally show high radiation dosage, such as side ditches or rain water gutters.

The national government will provide all-out support when municipalities develop or conduct their decontamination plans. To be more specific, the national government will provide support suitable to individual municipality's needs. These support services will include sending experts, providing fiscal support, giving local residents information on monitoring results or important considerations in decontamination work, and providing measuring equipment.

4) If a prefectural or the national government manages a public facility, it will work closely with the relevant municipality to conduct decontamination work on the public facility in accordance with the decontamination plan developed by the relevant municipality.

(c) Locations where the additional exposure dose is generally 1 mSv or less

1) If the radiation dosage is generally 1 mSv a year or less, multi-phase decontamination work is basically unnecessary on a municipality basis because of physical attenuation of radioactive materials as well as natural attenuation due to wind and weather (i.e., weathering effect).

2) On the other hand, since side ditches, rain water gutters or some other locations locally tend to show a higher radiation dosage, the national government will work with prefectural governments and municipalities to provide necessary support so that local residents or other stakeholders will be able to safely, effectively and efficiently conduct decontamination work.

4. Treating soil, etc. arising from decontamination work

1) For smoother and quicker decontamination work, it is absolutely necessary to treat soil arising from decontamination work as well as local rice straw, farmyard compost or debris.

- 2) In relation to such treatment of soil, etc., the national government will take responsibility for allocating repository sites that require long-term management services as well as providing safety at these repository sites. It will develop and disclose a roadmap for constructing repository sites as soon as possible.
- 3) However, since such a drastic solution will require a certain period of time for securing and developing repository sites of a certain size, and simply waiting for the establishment of repository sites might prevent quick decontamination services.
- 4) For this reason, it would be more realistic that municipalities or local communities have designated temporary repository sites for soil resulting from decontamination work. The national government will provide fiscal and technical assistance for these municipal projects.

5. Prefecture's cooperation

- 1) When municipalities develop and conduct their decontamination plans, prefectural government should act as a cross-sectional coordinator as necessary.
- 2) In addition, prefectural governments should work with the national government to provide information, such as monitoring results or important considerations for residents' daily lives, and to provide an appropriate environment, such as providing measuring equipment, so that local residents will be able to efficiently and effectively conduct decontamination work.

Basic Concept for Pushing Ahead with Decontamination Work

Vertical axis: Annual exposure dose [mSv/year]

Opinion of International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP)

Basic Concept for Pushing Ahead with Decontamination Work

Emergency exposure situations

[Deliberate Evacuation Area and Restricted Area]

Situations in which emergency actions are necessary at the time of emergencies such as nuclear accidents

Aiming to reduce exposure dose to 20 mSv a year or less

- ❑ The national government will take the initiative in decontamination work until local residents return home.

Existing exposure situations

Long-term exposure after emergencies

Long-term target
Reducing additional exposure dose to 1 mSv a year

[Relatively high exposure dose]
Multi-phase decontamination work involving large-scale projects will be required

[Relatively low exposure dose]
Selectively eliminating contamination at hot spots, such as side ditches and rain water gutters

- ❑ Municipalities develop and conduct decontamination plans.
- ❑ The national government sends experts and provides fiscal support for more effective decontamination work.

100 mSv/year

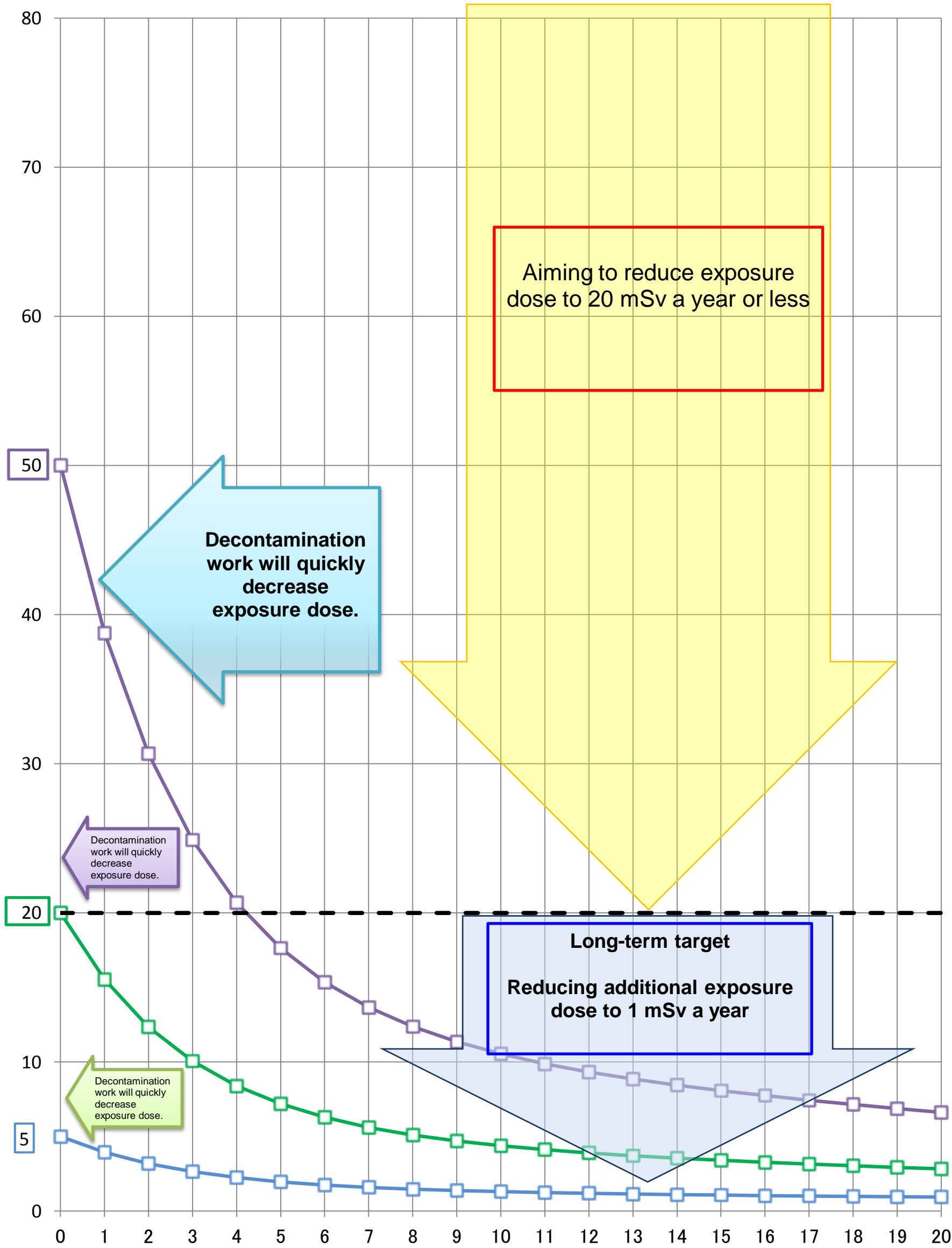
20 mSv/year

1 mSv/year

Trend of Estimated Annual Exposure Dose

In line with advice from the Nuclear Safety Commission, the trend data has been calculated, paying due attention to physical attenuation as well as natural attenuation due to wind and weather.

Vertical axis: Estimated annual exposure dose [mSv/year]



Horizontal axis: Number of years elapsed (from the present time)