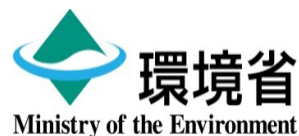




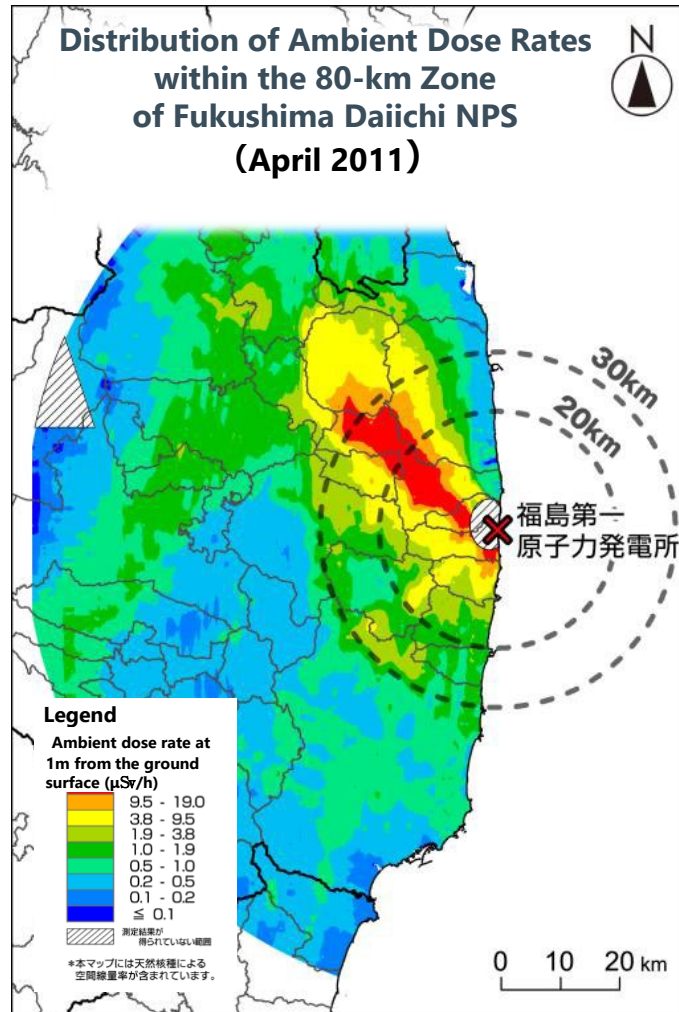
Ministry of the Environment Initiatives Towards the Reconstruction and Revitalization of Affected Areas in Fukushima

March 4, 2026



1. Overview of the Great East Japan Earthquake and the accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station

Accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station



On March 11, 2011, a great earthquake and tsunami caused widespread and extensive damage

The accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station resulted in the release of **large volumes of radioactive material into the environment**

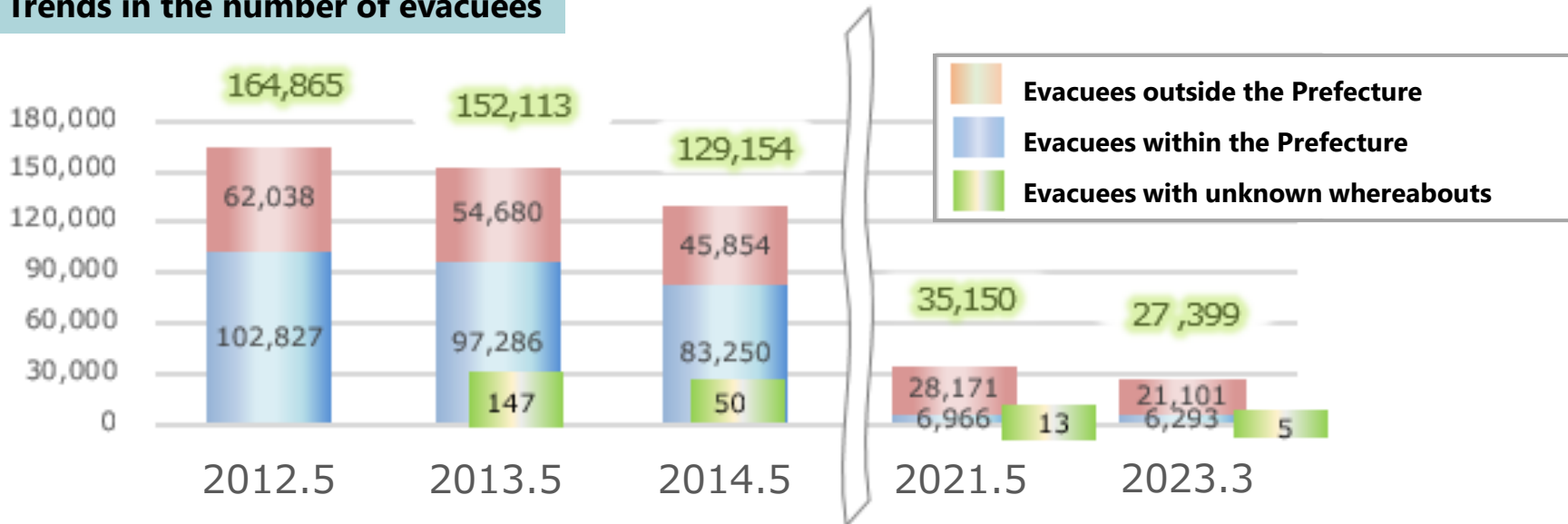
Evacuation Orders Issued to Residents Following the Nuclear Power Station Accident

Source: Fukushima Reconstruction Station (Fukushima Prefecture website) <https://www.pref.fukushima.lg.jp/site/portal/hinansya.html>



The total number of evacuees from Fukushima Prefecture peaked at **approximately 165,000**. (May 2012).

Trends in the number of evacuees



In Fukushima Prefecture, environmental contamination caused by the nuclear accident was the most severe in Japan. As a result, **Fukushima residents** have **borne a substantial burden**.

2. Promoting Environmental Regeneration Projects

Overview of Initiatives Towards Environmental Regeneration Following the Nuclear Accident

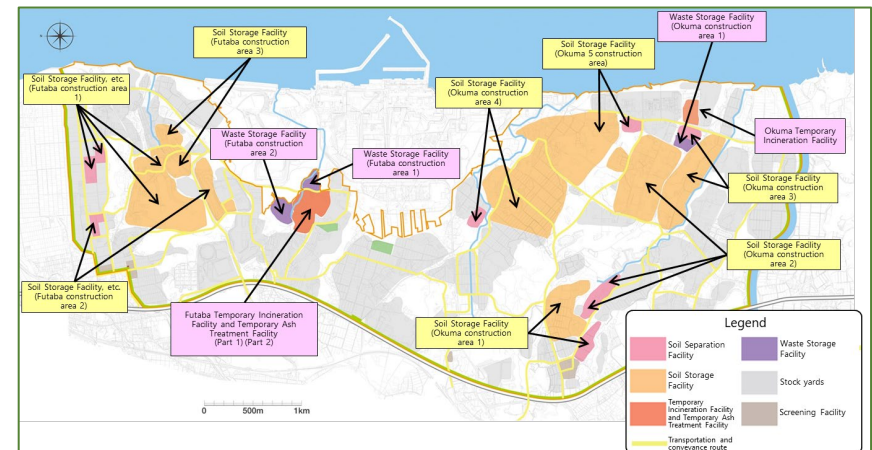
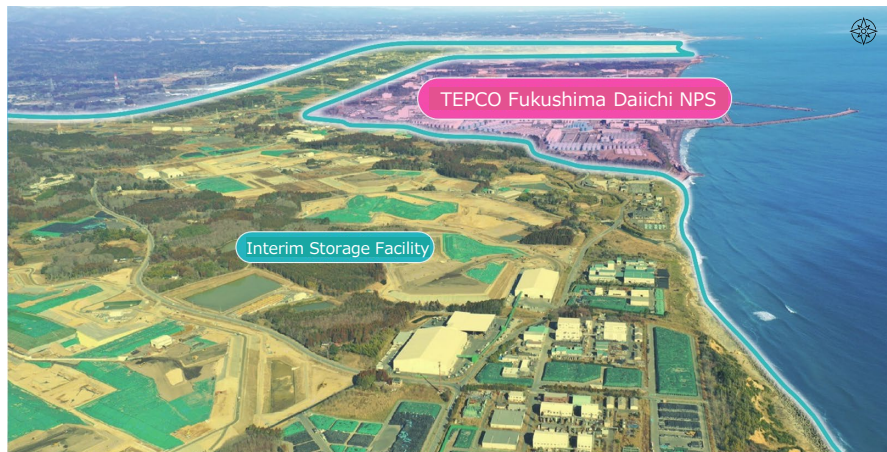
- Due to the accident of the nuclear, large amounts of radioactive materials were released into the environment.
- Under the Act on Special Measures concerning the Handling of Environment Pollution by Radioactive Materials, **environmental restoration initiatives including decontamination and disposal of contaminated waste** have been carried out.



A large volume of removed soil was generated in Fukushima Prefecture



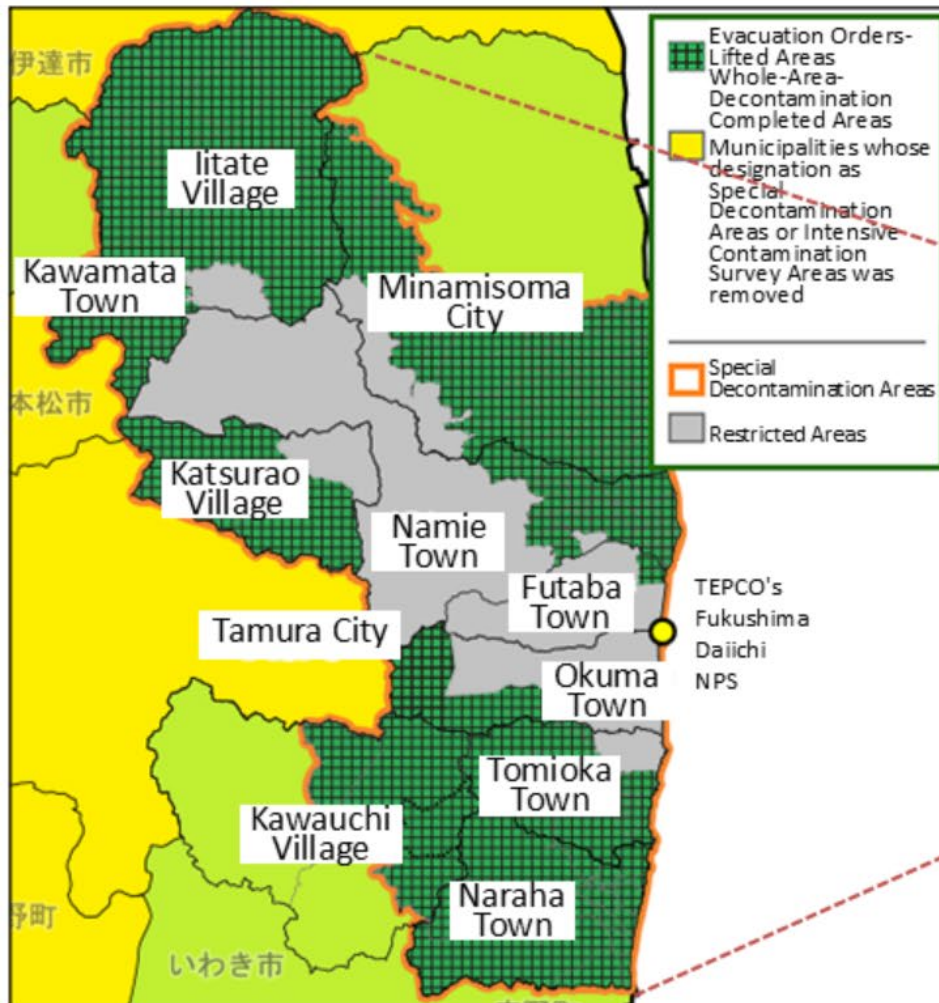
- In 2014, Fukushima Prefecture and the towns of Okuma and Futaba made **the difficult decision** to accept **the Interim Storage Facility**, and development began.
 - In March 2015, transport of removed soil from temporary storage sites in municipalities to the Interim Storage Facility began.
 - Transport of removed soil, excluding that from the Restricted Area*, was largely completed by March 2022.
- ※Note: As of the end of December 2025, the cumulative volume transported in totaled approximately 14 million m³.



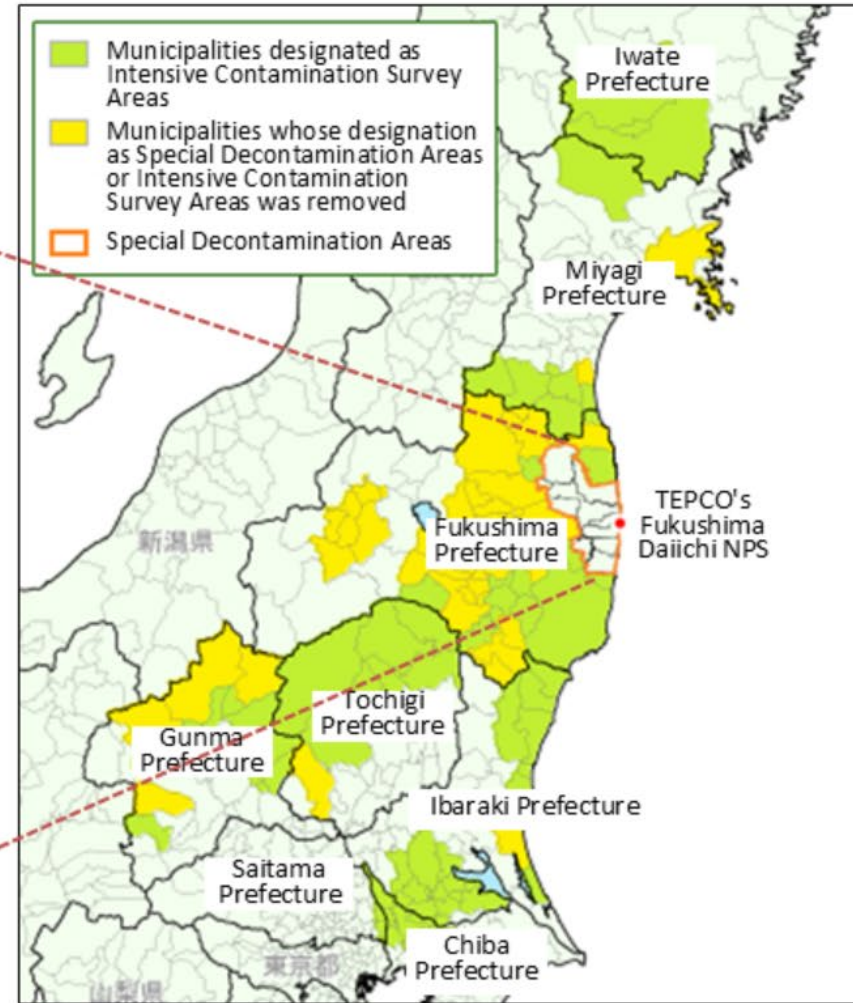
Decontamination Progress

- By March 19, 2018, full-scale decontamination was completed in all 100 municipalities across 8 prefectures, excluding the Restricted Areas.

<Special Decontamination Areas>



<Intensive Contamination Survey Areas>



Efforts Towards Lift of the Evacuation Orders

- Full-scale decontamination was completed in all municipalities, except for the Restricted Areas, by March 2018.

Restricted Area

Areas with the estimation of an annual radiation dose of more than 50 mSv as of 2011, and off-limits area in principle.

Government policy to **lift the evacuation orders in all areas, even if it takes a long time**, and to take responsibility for achieving the reconstruction and revitalization

(Cabinet decision on March 9, 2021)

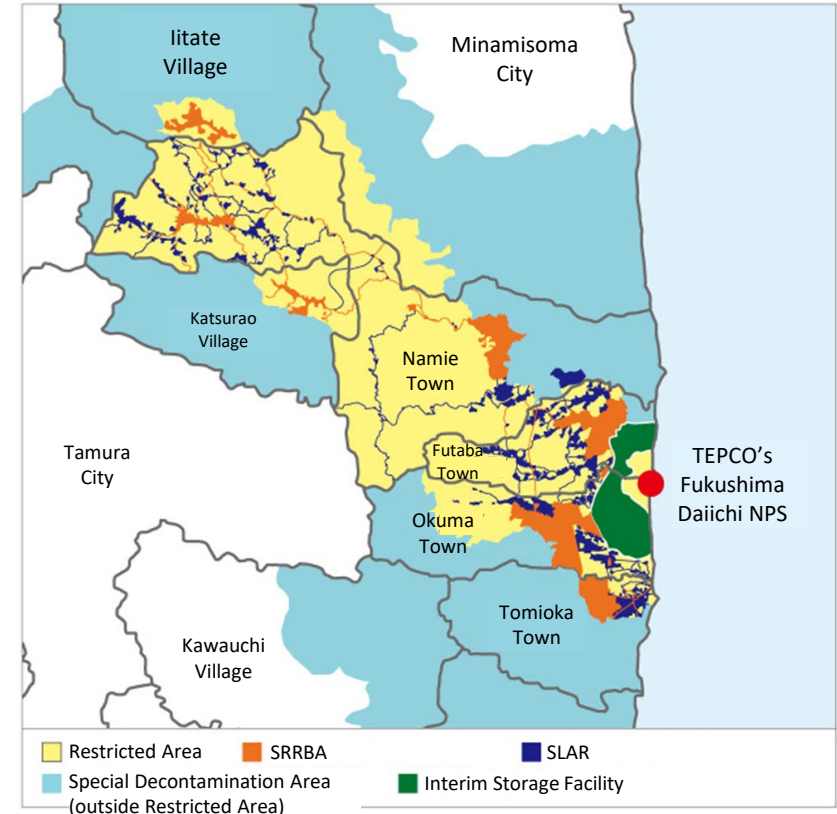
○ Specified Reconstruction and Revitalization Base Areas (SRRBA) (orange)

[Designated in FY2017–FY2018]

- On 31 August 2016, the Government decided a policy to develop within the Restricted Areas where **evacuation orders would be lifted within about five years, with the aim of enabling residents to return.**
- In May 2017, the amended Act on Special Measures for Fukushima Reconstruction and Revitalization was promulgated and enforced, establishing the SRRBA scheme.
- Decontamination started in December 2017 and evacuation orders were lifted in the Specified Reconstruction and Revitalization Base Areas in all six municipalities by the end of November 2023.

○ Specified Living Areas for Returnees (SLAR) (blue)

- On 31 August 2021, the Government decided a policy to **prepare the environment over the 2020s so that residents who wish to return can do so.**
- In June 2023, the amended Act on Special Measures for Fukushima Reconstruction and Revitalization was promulgated and enforced, establishing the SLAR scheme.
- Such areas have been designated in six municipalities: Futaba Town, Okuma Town, Namie Town, Tomioka Town, Minamisoma City, and Katsurao Village. Decontamination has begun in Futaba, Okuma, Namie, and Tomioka, while preparations are underway to begin work in Minamisoma and Katsurao.

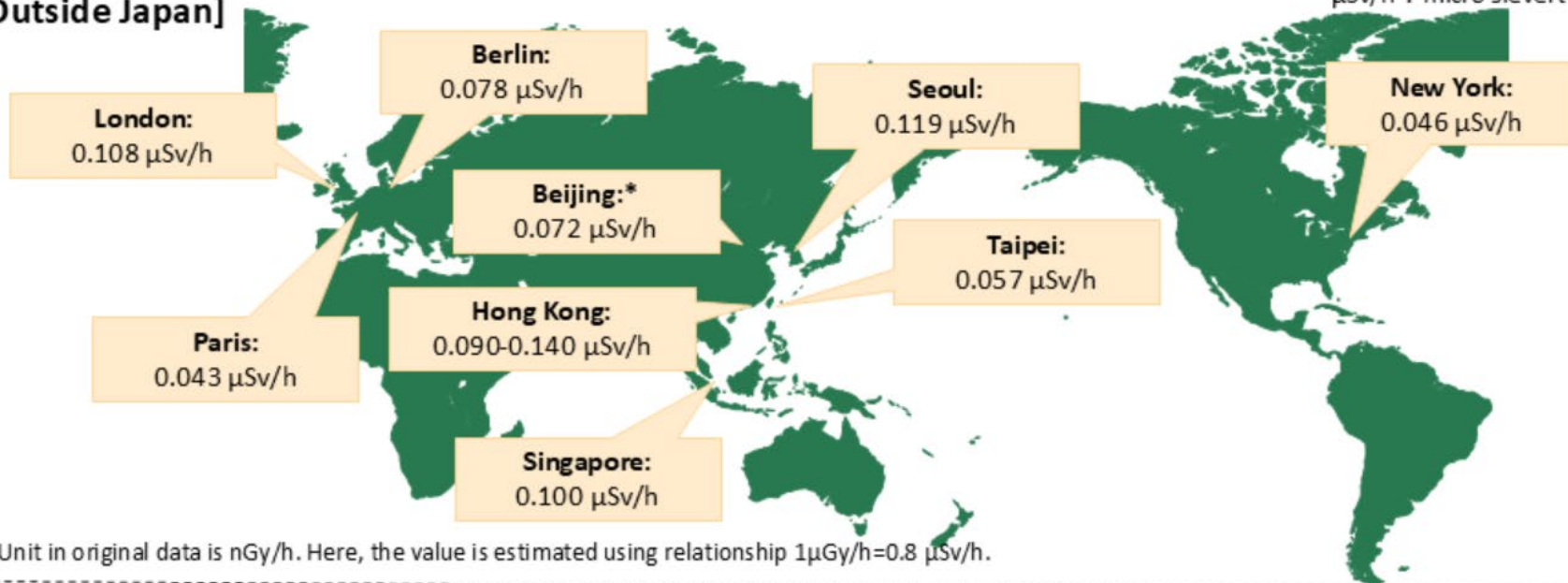


* For the Specified Living Areas for Returnees in Minamisoma City and Katsurao Village, information is not disclosed because it could lead to identification of individual households.

(Reference) Results of the Measurements of Ambient Dose Rates in Major Cities

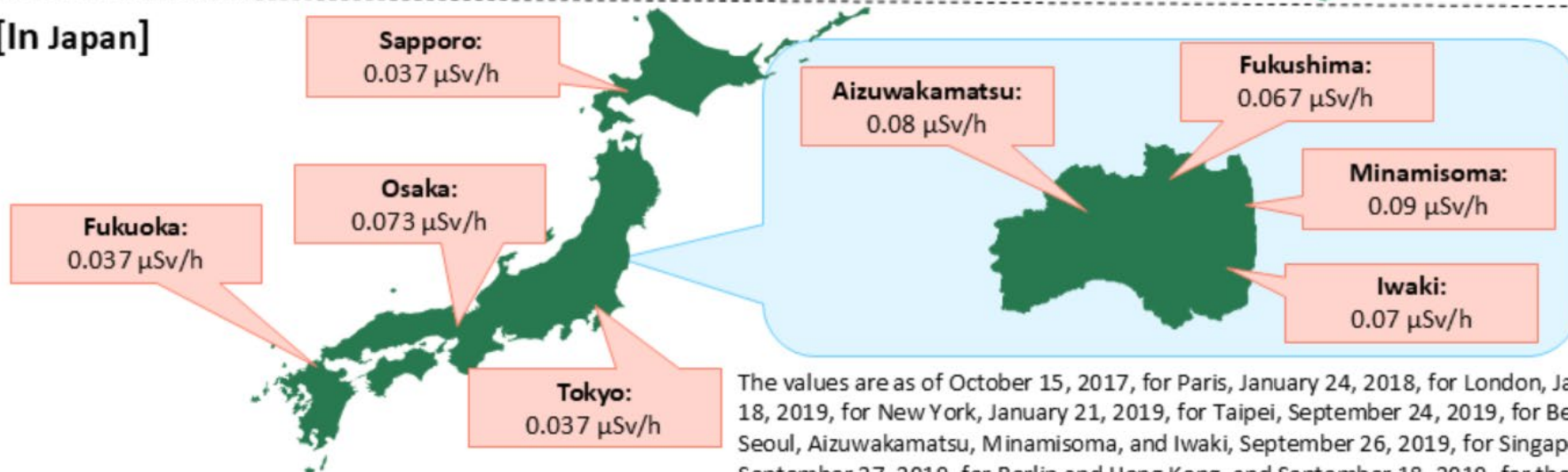
[Outside Japan]

μSv/h : micro sievert per hour



* Unit in original data is nGy/h. Here, the value is estimated using relationship 1μGy/h=0.8 μSv/h.

[In Japan]



The values are as of October 15, 2017, for Paris, January 24, 2018, for London, January 18, 2019, for New York, January 21, 2019, for Taipei, September 24, 2019, for Beijing, Seoul, Aizuwakamatsu, Minamisoma, and Iwaki, September 26, 2019, for Singapore, September 27, 2019, for Berlin and Hong Kong, and September 18, 2019, for the rest.

Removed Soil: Temporary Storage Sites Across the Prefecture

Removed soil and waste generated through decontamination is stored at **temporary storage sites** across Fukushima Prefecture. **Approximately 1,370** temporary storage sites for removed soil and waste were established across the Prefecture.



Source: Decontamination Archive Site (<http://josen.env.go.jp/archive/category/?storage>)

Establishment of the Interim Storage Facility (2015: Okuma Town and Futaba Town)



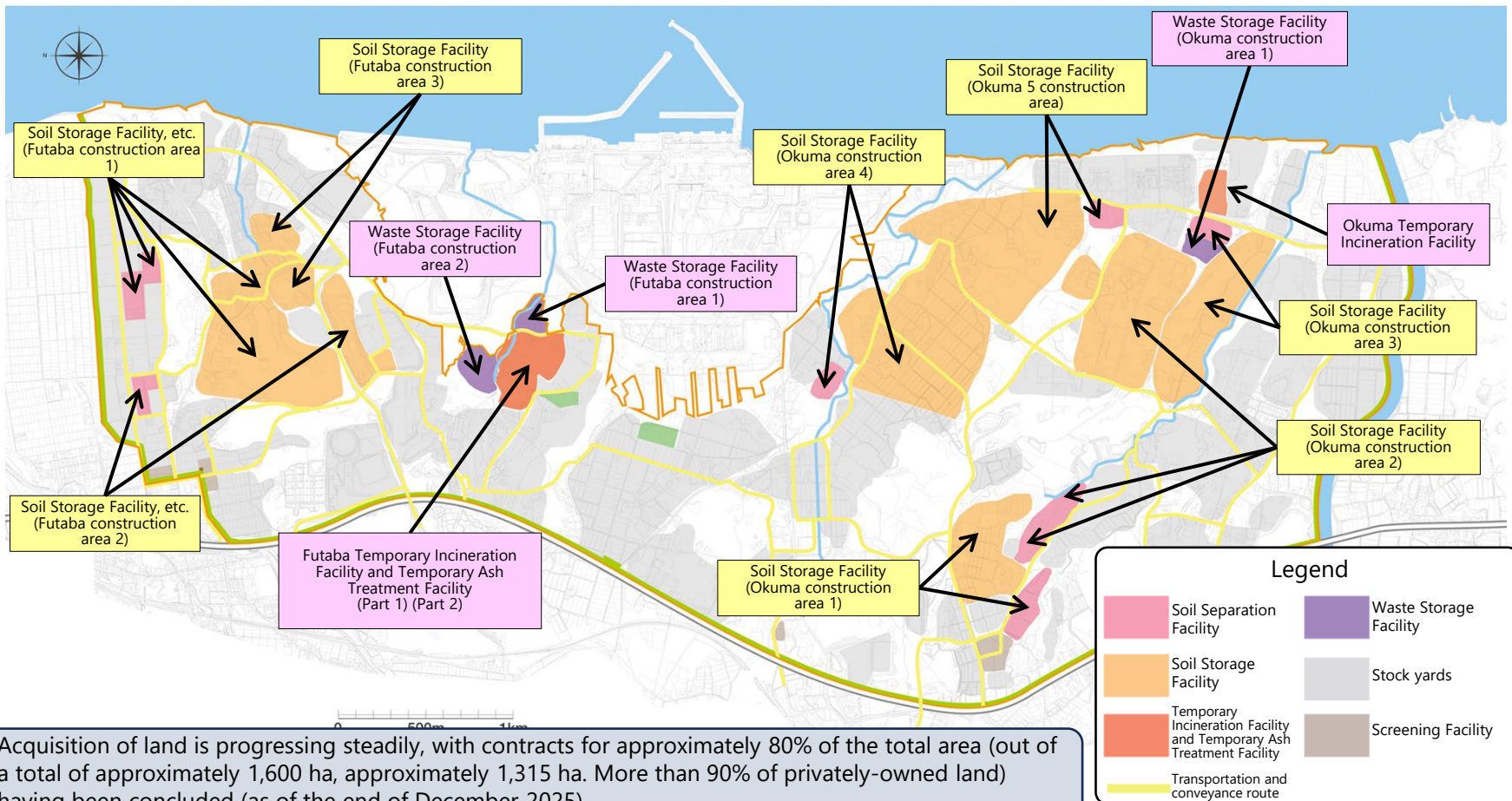
The Interim Storage Facility



The Interim Storage Facility was developed in **Okuma Town** and **Futaba Town**.
For acceptance of the soil and waste, local communities made an extremely difficult decision.

Overview of the Interim Storage Facility

- The Interim Storage Facility (ISF) was built to manage and store removed soil, waste and incinerated ash etc. (> 100,000 Bq/kg) arising from decontamination activities in Fukushima Prefecture, safely and in an integrated manner, until final disposal outside Fukushima Prefecture within 30 years from the start of transportation to the Interim Storage Facility.
- The ISF area occupies about 1,600 ha (about the same area as Shibuya City). Okuma Town and Futaba Town accepted the construction of the facility, by making a very difficult decision. MOE will continue to work on the Interim Storage Facility project with a "Safety First" policy.
- Transportation began from the end of FY2014, and as of end of December 2025, a cumulative total of **approximately 14 million cubic meters** of removed soil and waste from Fukushima Prefecture (including Restricted Area) had been **transported to the Interim Storage Facility**. In FY2024, the transportation of removed soil and waste generated in the SLAR is being promoted.



Acquisition of land is progressing steadily, with contracts for approximately 80% of the total area (out of a total of approximately 1,600 ha, approximately 1,315 ha. More than 90% of privately-owned land) having been concluded (as of the end of December 2025).

Final Disposal of Removed Soil outside Fukushima Prefecture

- Interim Storage Facility (ISF) covers a wide range of area of approximately 1,600 ha in Okuma Town and Futaba Town. (almost **as large as Shibuya City**)
- There were **a lot of residents living there** before the earthquake.
- Landowners were forced to evacuate due to the nuclear accident and **made a difficult decision to relinquish their ancestral land and houses** for the ISF project.
- This decision contributed to the **transportation to the ISF, and the reconstruction of Fukushima made great progress as a whole**. (There were approximately **1,370** Temporary Storage Sites for removed soil and waste throughout the prefecture → Currently there are **10** sites)



- Furthermore, **Fukushima Prefecture has faced the most serious environmental pollution in Japan due to the accident of the nuclear power station**, imposing a significant burden on its residents.
- Given that **citizens of Fukushima Prefecture are already under a heavy burden**, local communities in Fukushima Prefecture accepted the construction of the ISF, based on the premise of **final disposal outside Fukushima Prefecture within 30 years (by March 2045)**. This is a responsibility of the **national government** stipulated by law and an important promise that must be fulfilled.

3. Efforts Towards Achieving Final Disposal Outside Fukushima Prefecture

- Regarding the removed soil and waste generated in Fukushima Prefecture; the national government is legally required to **take necessary measures to complete final disposal outside the prefecture within 30 years from the start of transportation to the Interim Storage Facility (by March 2045).**
- In order to achieve final disposal outside Fukushima Prefecture, **the key is to reduce the volume for final disposal through measures including the managed recycling.** In accordance with the policy formulated in 2016, the Ministry of the Environment is steadily promoting the development of volume reduction technology, demonstration projects for managed recycling, and fostering public understanding nationwide.
- Based on the results of past initiatives and advice from experts in Japan and abroad, the Ministry of the Environment **formulated the standards for the managed recycling and landfill disposal** in March 2025. It also presented **the multiple options regarding the structure and required size of final disposal sites** and compiled an outline of **how it will proceed with efforts from Fiscal 2025 onwards.**
- In December 2024, the **“Council for Promotion of Managed Recycling, etc. for Realization of Final Disposal of Removed Soil and Waste outside Fukushima Prefecture”** was established to promote government-wide measures, including reducing the volume of final disposal through managed recycling and countermeasures against reputational damage.
The second meeting was held in May 2025, at which **the Basic Policy** was decided.
The third meeting was held in August 2025, at which **a roadmap** for the next five years was decided.

Council for Promotion of Managed Recycling, etc. for Realization of Final Disposal of Removed Soil and Waste outside Fukushima Prefecture

- In order to achieve final disposal of the removed soil and waste outside Fukushima Prefecture, a **council** was established in December 2024 to promote government-wide measures, including reducing the volume of final disposal through managed recycling and countermeasures against reputational damage. The second meeting was held in May 2025 and the “**Basic Policy**” was established. **The third meeting was held in August 2025**, and the “**Roadmap**” summarized the issues to be addressed over the next 5 years.
 - ※1 Council for Promotion of Managed Recycling, etc. for Realization of Final Disposal of Removed Soil and Waste outside Fukushima Prefecture
 - ※2 the “Basic Policy on Promotion of Managed Recycling for Realization of Final Disposal of Removed Soil and Waste outside Fukushima Prefecture,”
 - ※3 the “Roadmap on Promotion of Managed Recycling for Realization of Final Disposal of Removed Soil and Waste outside Fukushima Prefecture”
- According to the Roadmap, to promote managed recycling, **projects at nine central government offices in the Kasumigaseki area will be implemented on a rolling basis, while initiatives** will also be expanded to **annex buildings, local branch offices, and agencies and corporations under the jurisdiction of the national government**. At the same time, towards achieving final disposal outside Fukushima Prefecture, **a new expert panel will be established** to examine volume reduction and final disposal options for removed soil and waste, drawing on specialized expertise. As a target for around 2030, the Roadmap calls for further specification of the final disposal scenario and the site selection process, and for initiating site selection and preliminary surveys. In addition, to foster public understanding of the necessity and safety of managed recycling, **information will be disseminated through posters, social media, and other channels**, and **managed recycling will be showcased through utilization at central government offices and other locations**.
- **This ministerial meeting will be held, as a general rule, once a year to continuously confirm the progress of initiatives** towards the final disposal outside the prefecture in a phased and reliable manner.

<The third meeting in session>



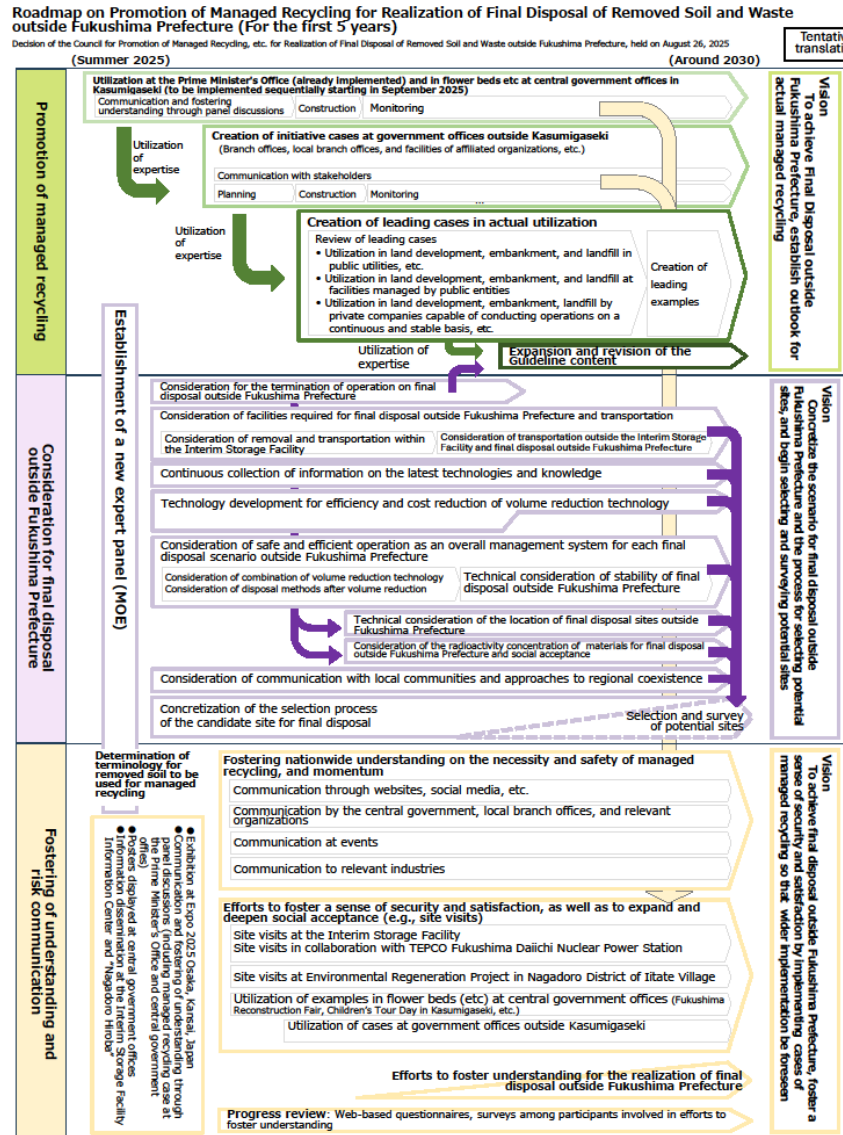
Roadmap on Promotion of Managed Recycling for Realization of Final Disposal of Removed Soil and Waste outside Fukushima Prefecture

Aug. 2025

Promotion of managed recycling

Consideration for final disposal outside Fukushima Prefecture

Fostering of understanding and risk communication

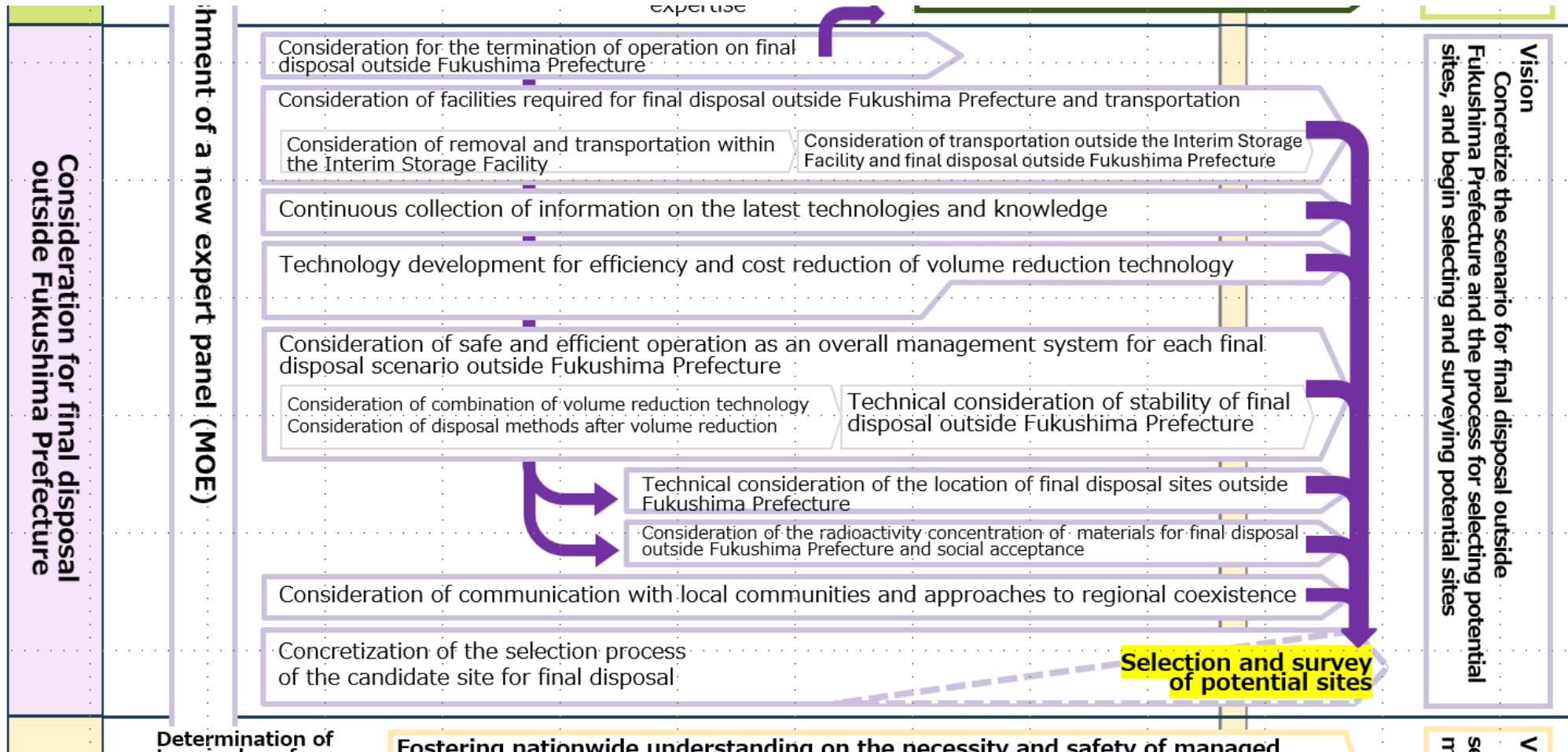


※Regarding progress in the promotion of managed recycling, consideration for final disposal outside Fukushima Prefecture, and fostering understanding and risk communication, the Ministry of the Environment, Japan will receive follow-up from the IAEA and share information in a highly transparent manner both domestically and internationally.
 ※Consideration will also be conducted on the use of sites formerly utilized by the Interim Storage Facility

Roadmap on Promotion of Managed Recycling for Realization of Final Disposal of Removed Soil and Waste outside Fukushima Prefecture

Aug. 2025

Consideration for final disposal outside Fukushima Prefecture



Determination of

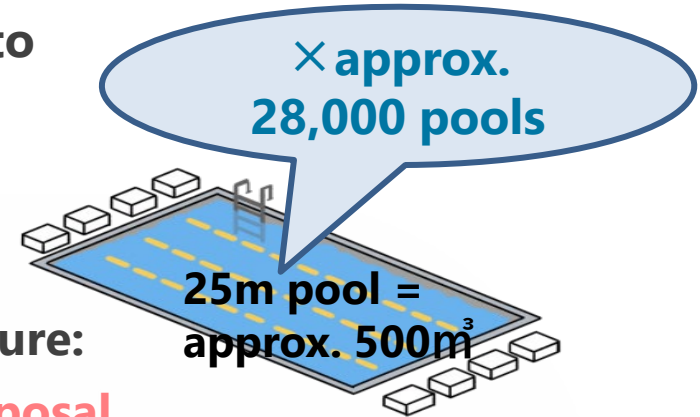
Fostering nationwide understanding on the necessity and safety of managed

tr sk v

The Necessity of Managed Recycling of Removed Soil

Amount of removed soil and waste transported to the ISF:

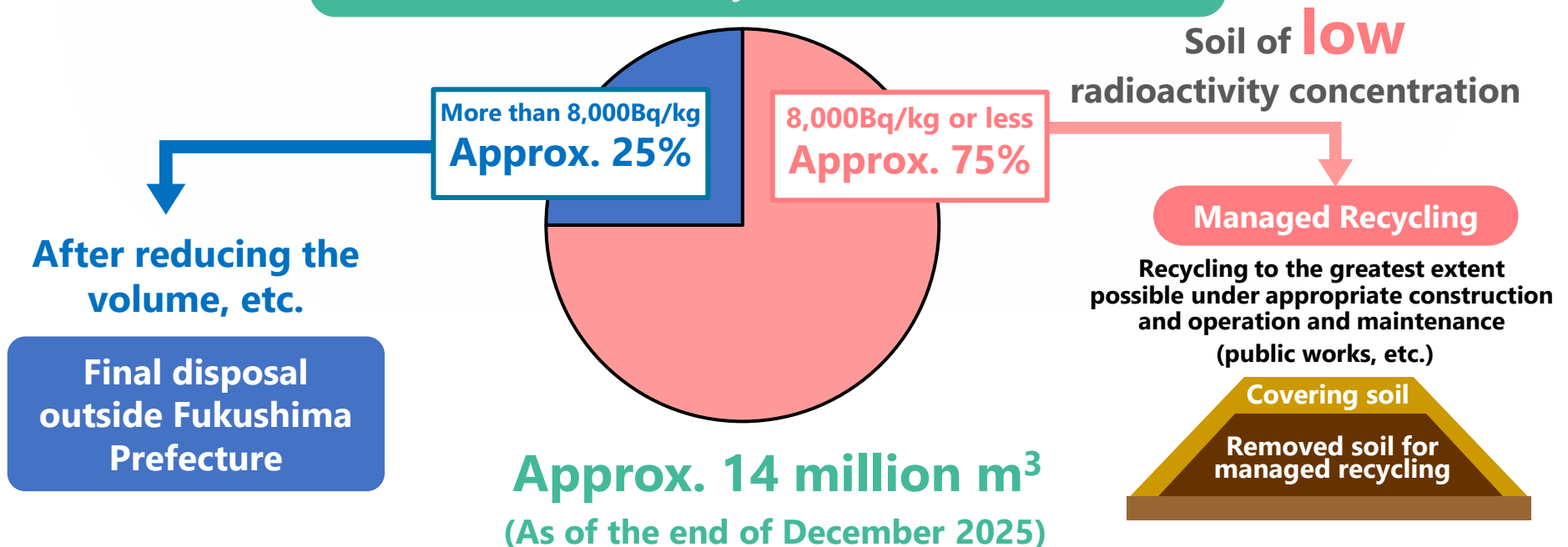
Equivalent to the volume of approximately 28,000 25m-swimming pools



Towards final disposal outside Fukushima prefecture:

In order to reduce the amount of soil for final disposal, it is necessary to recycle the soil, originally a valuable resource, on the premise of ensuring safety.

Distribution of radioactivity concentration in removed soil



Reference: Article 58-4 of the Enforcement Regulations of the Act on Special Measures Concerning the Handling of Environmental Pollution by Radioactive Materials

The main contents of the standard are as follows:

1. Radioactive cesium concentration in removed soil processed into recycled materials
Note: 8,000 Bq/kg or less (which means the additional effective dose of 1 mSv/year or less)
2. Prevention of dispersion and runoff
3. Measurement for the dose of radiation (during construction, operation and maintenance)
4. Protection of the living environment (noise, vibration, etc.)
5. Indication of the use of removed soil processed into recycled materials
6. Record and preserve the location of used, amount used and radioactivity concentration of removed soil processed into recycled materials
7. Consultation on the division of roles in construction and management with project operators, facility managers, etc.

*Managed Recycling means the use (including maintenance and management) of removed soil that has been processed into recycled materials for purposes such as embankment construction, under appropriate management, in public works and similar projects that are carried out continuously and stably, with a clearly defined framework of responsibilities for implementation and management, with the aim of contributing to Japan's recovery from the disaster caused by the accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station.

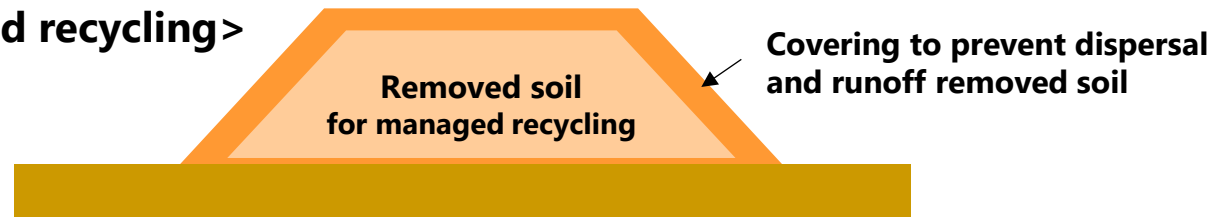
* Under the Act¹, the decontamination operator² is responsible for the treatment of removed soil. Therefore, the decontamination operator is responsible for the use and management of removed soil processed into recycled material.

1 Act on Special Measures concerning the handling of Environment Pollution by Radioactive Materials Discharged by the Nuclear Power Station Accident Associated with the Tohoku District-Off the Pacific Earthquake That Occurred on March 11, 2011

2 "decontamination operator":

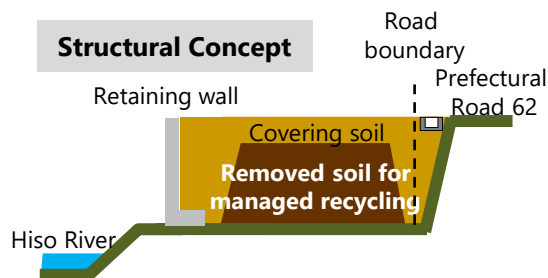
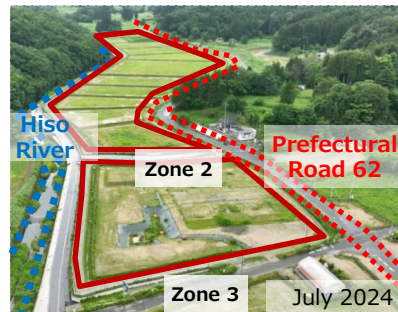
- (1) For removed soil within Fukushima Prefecture: the national government (Ministry of the Environment)
- (2) For removed soil outside Fukushima Prefecture: municipalities of each prefecture

<Image of managed recycling>

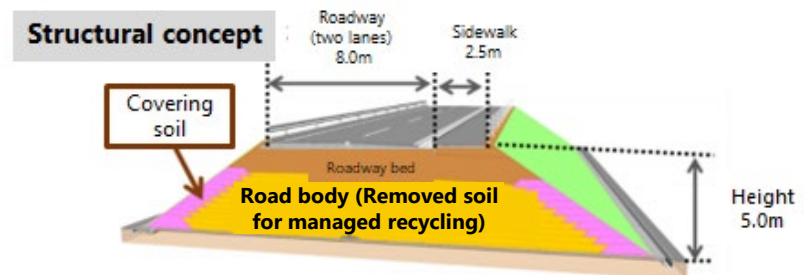


- In the Specified Reconstruction and Revitalization Base Areas in Iitate Village, whose plan was approved in April 2018, a demonstration project is in progress for the managed recycling of removed soil to be used as embankment after materialization, for **agricultural land development**, with cover soil on top of the removed soil.
- The project was launched in April 2021 to build large-scale embankment for farmland, with approx. area of 22 ha, and paddy demonstration projects began.
- In addition, in order to study the possibility of recycling in road construction, a demonstration project for **road embankment** was commenced in the premise of the Interim Storage Facility (ISF) in October 2022.
- As a result of the past demonstration projects implemented in Fukushima, **safety of the managed recycling of removed soil has been confirmed**.
- Based on the findings from the demonstration projects and discussions during the IAEA Experts Meetings, standards for the managed recycling were established in March 2025.

Agricultural land development project in Nagadoro District, Iitate Village



Road embankment demonstration project in the premise of the ISF

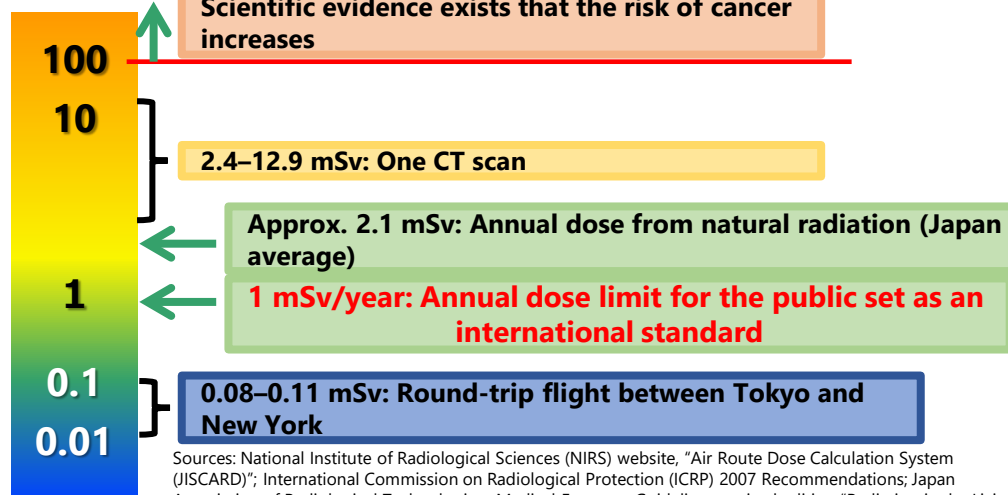


Safety of the Managed Recycling of Removed Soil

- Based on the internationally established safety standard for radiation protection—an annual limit of 1 millisievert (mSv) ※ for the additional effective dose to the public—the **annual additional effective dose shall be kept at or below 1 mSv** (corresponding to a radioactivity concentration of **at or below 8,000 Bq/kg**)).
 - ※Even if exposure were to continue over a lifetime, the risk would remain sufficiently small. The impact on nearby residents and users would be smaller than that from natural radiation.
- In September 2024, the Final Report of the IAEA Experts Meeting on the managed recycling of removed soil was published. The report concluded that **the MOE's initiatives to date related to managed recycling are consistent with the IAEA Safety Standards**, and presented the following conclusions:
 - **The dose criterion of 1 mSv per year for the annual additional effective dose is an appropriate criterion for the managed recycling of removed soil.**
 - The approach of using removed soil with radioactivity levels below a specified level derived from the 1 mSv per year dose criterion is consistent with the IAEA Safety Standards.

【Comparison of Exposure Doses】

mSv: millisievert



Sources: National Institute of Radiological Sciences (NIRS) website, "Air Route Dose Calculation System (JISCARD)"; International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) 2007 Recommendations; Japan Association of Radiological Technologists, Medical Exposure Guidelines; revised edition "Radiation in the Living Environment (Estimation of Public Dose)". Compiled by MOE.

Results of the Assessment of Exposure Dose from Removed Soil at 8,000 Bq/kg



Workers:
≤ 1 mSv/year※

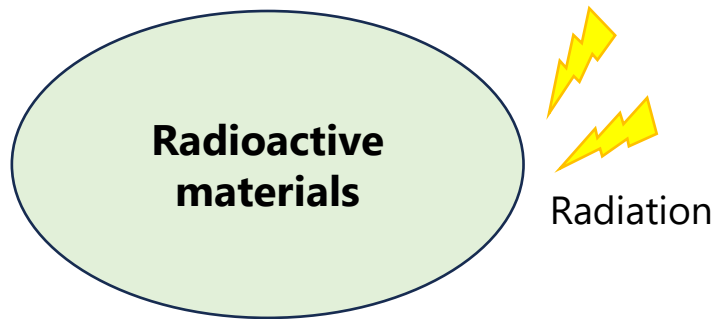
Removed Soil
for Managed Recycling
(8,000 Bq/kg)

*Assuming the worker with the highest exposure dose.

(Reference) Difference between Becquerels and Sieverts

Becquerel (Bq)

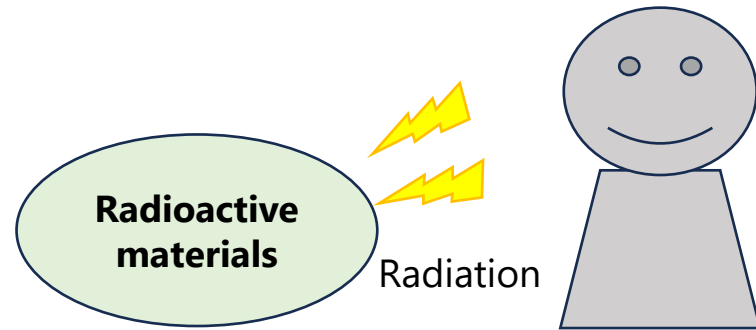
Indicates the ability of a radioactive material to emit radiation.



Output

Sievert (Sv)

Indicates the magnitude of the impact of radiation on the human body.



Input

1 millisievert = 0.001 sievert

(Reference) Exposure Dose from Natural and Artificial Radiation

Natural radiation (in Japan)

From outer space
0.3mSv



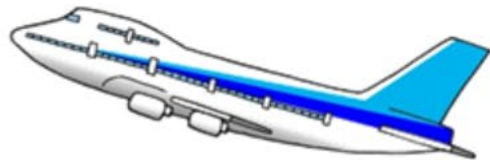
From foods
0.99mSv



From radon and thoron in the air
0.47mSv

From the ground
0.33mSv

Annual dose from radiation
Japanese average: **2.1mSv**
global average: **2.4mSv**



Tokyo to New York
Air travel (round trip) 0.08~
0.11mSv

Artificial radiation



CT scan
(single scan) 2.4~
12.9mSv



Chest X-ray scan (single scan) 0.06mSv

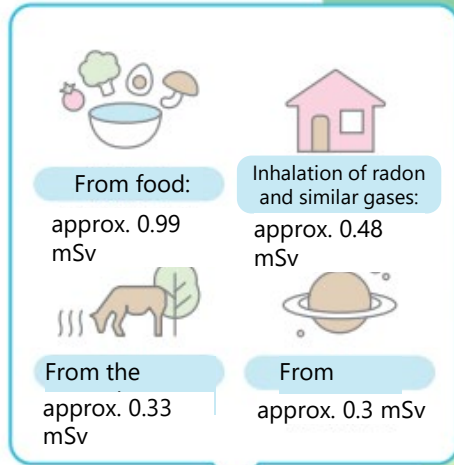
mSv: millisieverts

Sources: Prepared based on the 2008 UNSCEAR (United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation) Report; "Environmental Radiation in Daily Life (Calculation of National Doses), ver. 3" (2020), Nuclear Safety Research Association; and ICRP (International Commission on Radiological Protection) 103, etc.

(Reference) Comparison of Exposure Doses

mSv: Millisievert

Natural Radiation



Scientific evidence shows that the risk of death from cancer increases gradually with higher exposure doses.

- From food: approx. 0.99 mSv
- Inhalation of radon and similar gases: approx. 0.48 mSv
- From the environment: approx. 0.33 mSv
- From cosmic rays: approx. 0.3 mSv

Natural radiation per person (Japan average: approx. 2.1 mSv/year)

Artificial Radiation

(approx. 5–30 mSv)

CT scan, per examination (approx. 5–30 mSv)

Gastric X-ray screening, per examination

(approx. 3 mSv)

PET scan, per scan

Chest X-ray group screening, per examination

Dental X-ray

International Radiation Safety Target (Additional exposure dose target: 1 mSv/year)

Round trip Tokyo–New York (increase in cosmic rays at flight altitude)

100mSv

10mSv

1mSv

0.1mSv

0.01mSv

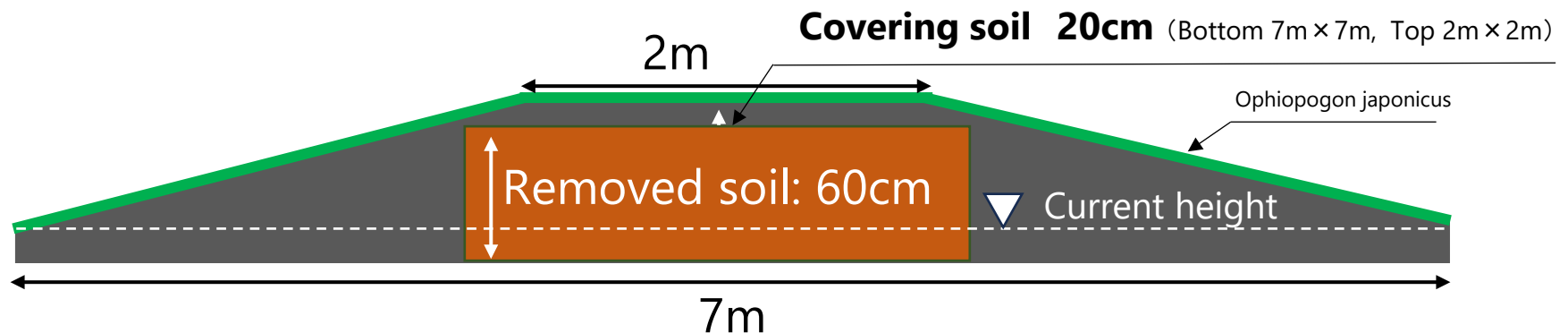
Managed Recycling at the Prime Minister's Office

- Construction Date : 19-20 July
 - Construction Area : 7m × 7m
 - Removed soil : 2m × 2m × 60cm approx. 2m³
 - Prevention for dispersion/runoff of the removed soil : covering soil 20cm
 - Indication of the implementation site for the managed recycling
 - Radiation doses before the construction dated on 18 July : 0.07~0.10 μSv/h
 - Radiation dose as of 9 Jan. : 0.11 μSv/h
- Negligible level of effects on the human body

View of the post-construction



Cross-section of the Managed Recycling



At a Glance: Managed Recycling in Central Government

MILT, Japan Coast Guard
Central Gov't Bldg. No.3
Flowerbeds
at the Main Gate
Parking Lot



Constr. Date
9/20,21

Ministry of Justice, Public
Prosecutors
Office ,etc.
Central Gov't
Bldg. No.6
A flowerbed
at the North Parking Lot



Constr. Date
9/24,25,26

MOFA - South Building
Embankment at the Entrance



Constr. Date
10/11,12,13

National Police Agency, FDMA,
MIC, etc.
Central Gov't
Bldg. No.2
A flowerbed
in the Courtyard



Constr. Date
9/20,21

Cabinet Secretariat, Cabinet Office
Central Gov't
Bldg. No.8
A flowerbed
at the Main
Entrance Parking
Lot



Constr. Date
9/27,28

MAFF, Forestry Agency,
Fisheries Agency
Central Gov't Bldg.
No.1
A flowerbed
in front of the Main
Entrance



Constr. Date
10/4,5

Reconstruction Agency, MOF,
Cabinet Office, etc.
Central Gov't
Bldg. No.4
A flowerbed
in front of
the Parking Lot



Constr. Date
9/14,15

METI - Joint Gov't Bldg.
A flowerbed
in front of
the Parking
Lot in the
Courtyard



Constr. Date
9/13,14,15

MOE, MHLW
Central Gov't
Bldg. No.5
A sunken garden



Constr. Date
9/13,14,15

※ Completed projects of utilization in flowerbeds, etc. at central gov't offices in Kasumigaseki shown in "Roadmap on Promotion of Managed Recycling for Realization of Final Disposal of Removed Soil and Waste outside Fukushima" (October 2025)

At a Glance: Managed Recycling in Central Government

Radiation dose (microsieverts per hour)	Before the construction	After the construction (January 2026)
MOE, MHLW Central Gov't Bldg. No.5 (A sunken garden)	0.06	0.09
METI Joint Gov't Bldg (The Parking Lot in the Courtyard)	0.08	0.09
Reconstruction Agency, MOF, Cabinet Office, etc. Central Gov't Bldg. No.4 (In front of the Parking Lot)	0.05	0.10
National Police Agency, FDMA, MIC, etc. Central Gov't Bldg. No.2 (A flowerbed in the Courtyard)	0.09	0.11
MILT, Japan Coast Guard Central Gov't Bldg. No.3 (The Main Gate Parking Lot)	0.04	0.06
Ministry of Justice, etc. Central Gov't Bldg. No.6 (The North Parking Lot)	0.07	0.08
Cabinet Secretariat, Cabinet Office Central Gov't Bldg. No.8 (The Main Entrance Parking Lot)	0.07	0.10
MAFF, Forestry Agency, Fisheries Agency Central Gov't Bldg. No.1 (In front of the Main Entrance)	0.06	0.07
MOFA (The South Building Entrance)	0.05	0.05

Negligible level of effects on the human body

Technical Committee on Environmental Restoration

- In September 2025, the Ministry of the Environment established a new expert committee to draw on specialist knowledge while examining technical matters related to final disposal outside Fukushima Prefecture.
- The committee will examine matters related to the managed recycling and final disposal of removed soil and waste, as well as public understanding and risk communication.
- At the first meeting, members discussed progress to date and how the work will proceed. They also considered the terminology to be used for removed soil intended for managed recycling.
 - *Based on views expressed in the committee, the Ministry of the Environment decided to call this material "Removed Soil for Managed Recycling" (*fukkō saisei-do*).

First Committee Meeting



Source: Ministry of the Environment website
https://www.env.go.jp/guide/photo_report/report_00443.html

Committee Members

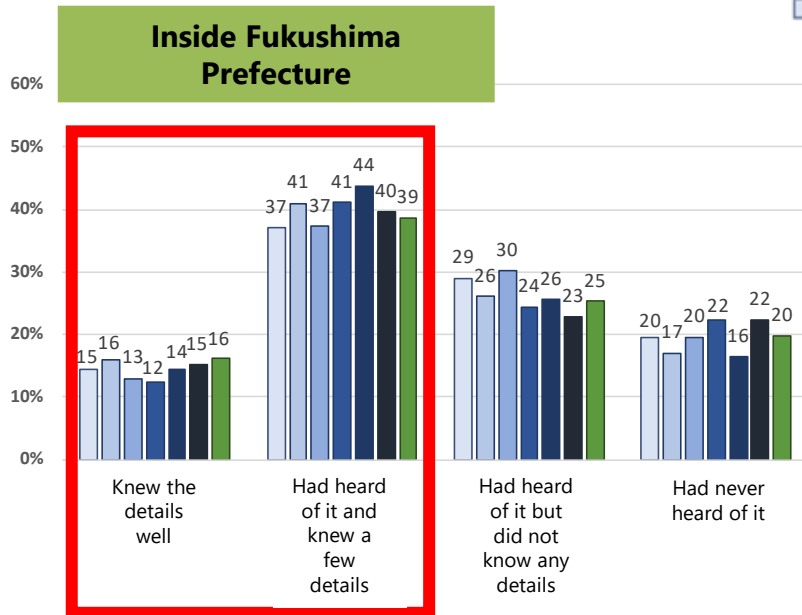
Takayuki Takahashi (Chair)	Professor, Faculty of Symbiotic Systems Science, Fukushima University
Takeshi Iimoto	Professor, Division of Environment, Health and Safety, The University of Tokyo
Kazuto Endo	Fukushima Regional Collaborative Research Center (FRECC), National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) Head, Wastes and Resource Circulation Research Section
Masahiro Osako	Fellow, Planning Division, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)
Tadashi Ōtsuka	Professor, School of Law, Waseda University
Takeshi Katsumi	Professor, Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies, Kyoto University
Keiichi Kawase	Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA) Deputy Director and General Manager of Safety Management Department, Fukushima Research and Engineering Institute
Tsutomu Sato	Professor, Division of Sustainable Resources Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University
Noboru Takamura	Professor, Department of Disaster Resilience and Science, Atomic Bomb Disease Institute, Nagasaki University
Mariko Futamura	Professor, Division of Economics, Department of Global Social Sciences, Tokyo Woman's Christian University
Hiroaki Miyatake	Group Leader, Construction Technology Research Team, Public Works Research Institute (PWRI)
Teruhito Miyamoto	National Institute for Rural Engineering, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (NIRE) Group Leader, Farmland Improvement and Management Group, Division of Agricultural Infrastructure Information Research

4. Efforts to Foster Understanding Towards Realizing Final Disposal Outside Fukushima Prefecture

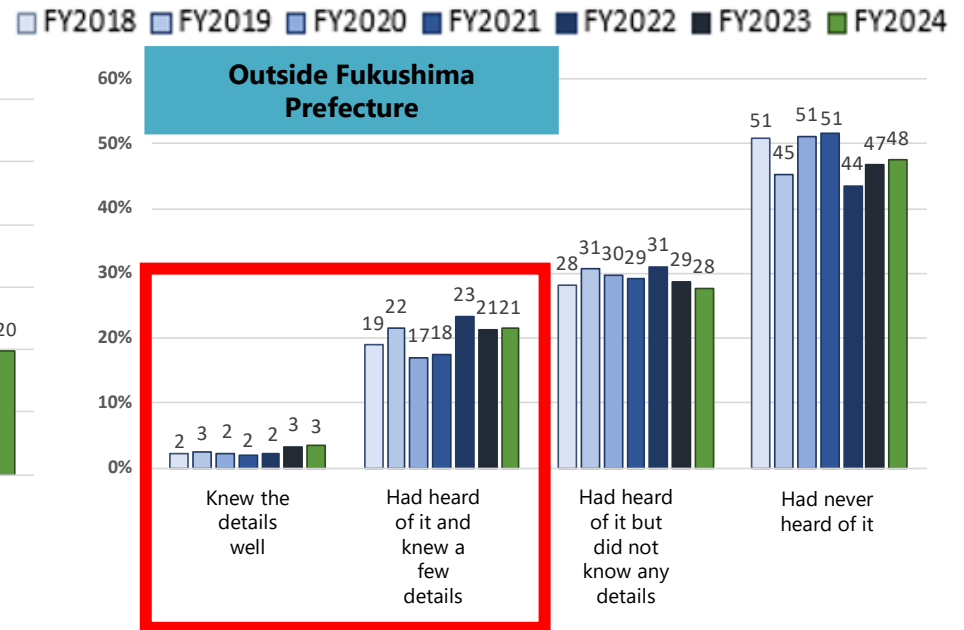
Awareness and Understanding of Final Disposal Outside the Prefecture and the Managed Recycling of Removed Soil

Awareness of final disposal outside the prefecture remains flat at approximately 50% within the prefecture and approximately 20% outside the prefecture.

Q To what extent were you aware that it is legally mandated that final disposal of removed soil and waste be conducted outside Fukushima Prefecture within 30 years of the start of interim storage?



Approx. 50% within the prefecture



Approx. 20% outside the prefecture

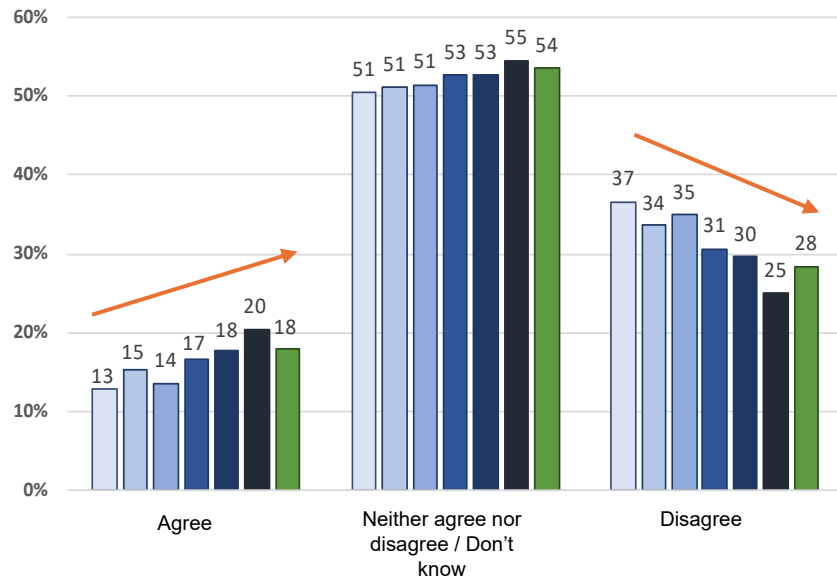
Data from an online survey (Ministry of the Environment)

Awareness and Understanding of Final Disposal Outside the Prefecture and the Managed Recycling of Removed Soil ②

Regarding questions asking about the safety and necessity of the managed recycling of removed soil, the overall trend showed an increase in **"Agree"** responses and a decrease in **"Disagree"** responses.

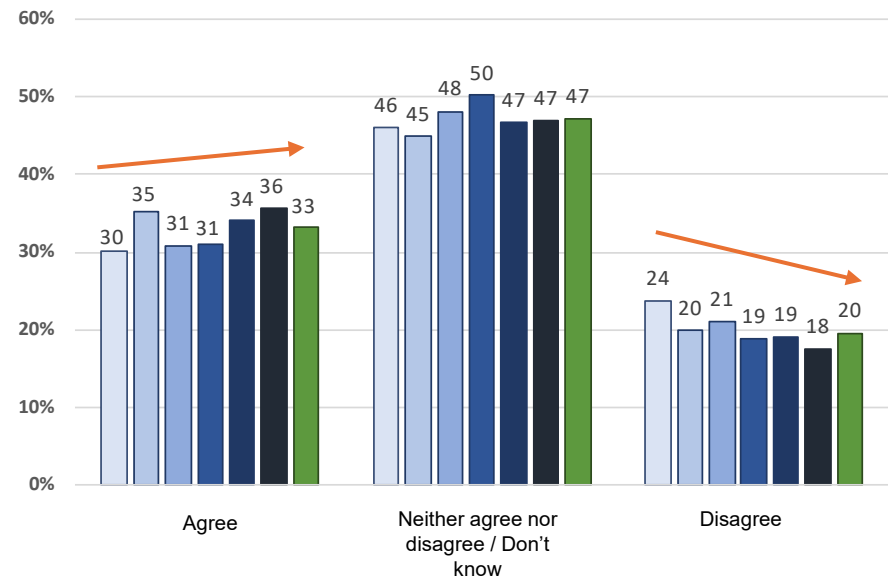
FY2018 FY2019 FY2020 FY2021 FY2022 FY2023 FY2024

Safety of the Managed Recycling of Removed Soil



Necessity of the Managed Recycling of Removed Soil

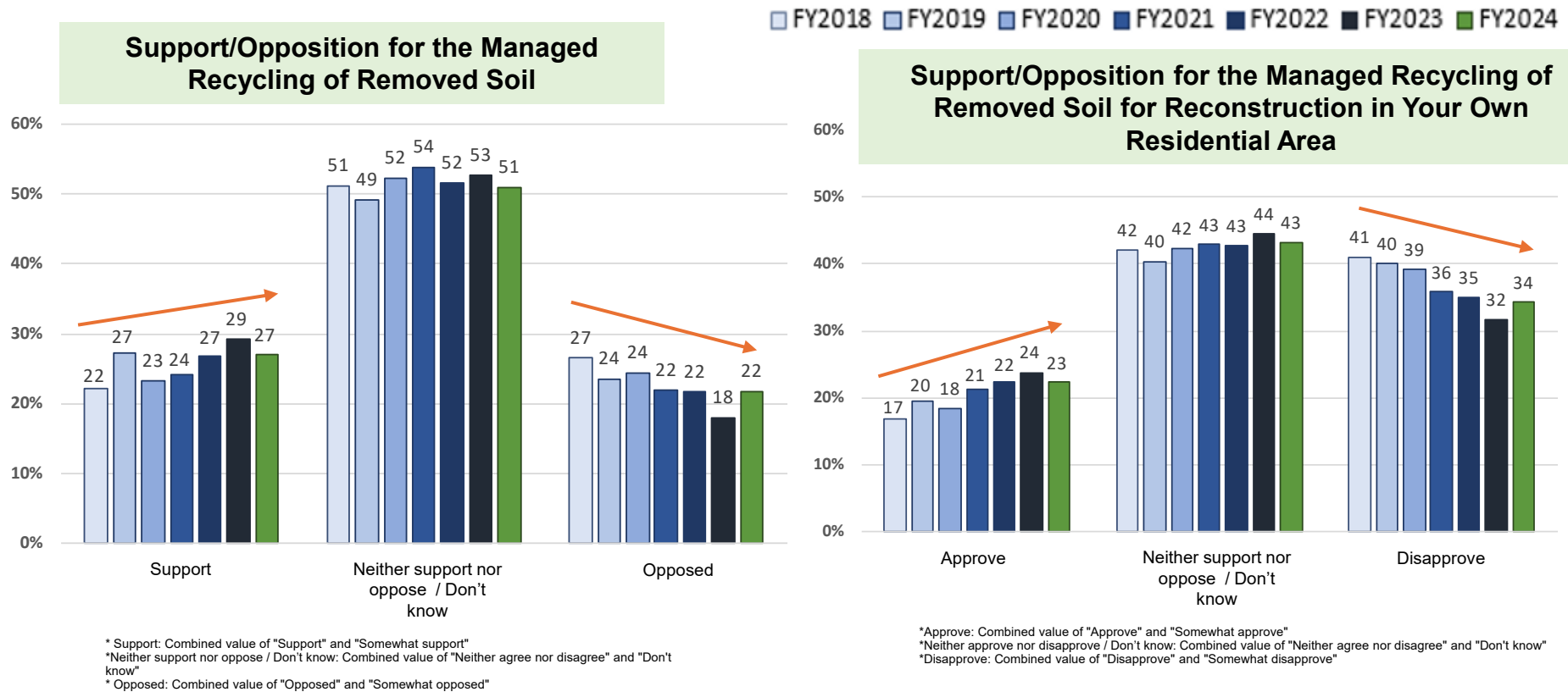
[Safety of Managed Recycling] [Necessity of Managed Recycling]
 * Agree: Combined value of "Agree" and "Somewhat agree"
 * Neither agree nor disagree / Don't know: Combined value of "Neither agree nor disagree" and "Don't know"
 * Disagree: Combined value of "Disagree" and "Somewhat disagree"



Data from an online survey (Ministry of the Environment)

Awareness and Understanding of Final Disposal Outside the Prefecture and the Managed Recycling of Removed Soil ③

In terms of whether respondents approve of the managed recycling of removed soil in their own residential area, the overall trend showed **an increase in support and a decrease in opposition.**



Data from an online survey (Ministry of the Environment)

Developing New Future-Oriented Environmental Measures - Fukushima: The Next Decade -

- Fukushima Prefecture has entered the second Reconstruction and Revitalization Period and is moving toward full-fledged reconstruction and revitalization. Taking this opportunity, MOE compiled the initiatives that it needs to do, as “Fukushima: The Next Decade.”
- More than 10 years passed since the Great East Japan Earthquake, and in preparation for the next stage of full-fledged reconstruction and revitalization of Fukushima, MOE and Fukushima Prefecture cooperate on new future-oriented environmental measures under the three themes: decarbonization, combating misinformation about the affected areas, and preserving the collective memory of the disaster, under the Collaboration and Cooperation Agreement and the Fukushima Green Reconstruction Project.

Example of Initiatives

Rebranding to the Environmentally Advanced Area

■ “FUKUSHIMA NEXT” future generation tour

In August, students from all over Japan planned six course tours to visit Fukushima with the aim of reviewing the gathered of reconstruction and issues which Fukushima is facing and of disseminating information from the perspective of the next generation. On Oct. 25 - 27, 2024, the tours were held, and on the last day, all participants (about 160 people) gathered for a roundtable discussion on the theme of “What we want to know and communicate now about Fukushima” .



Roundtable Discussion

■ Information dissemination at the COP30 to the UNFCCC

In November, an exhibition was held in the Japan Pavilion at the 30th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP30) in Brazil. The purpose was to disseminate information to the world regarding initiatives for environmental regeneration, following the accident at the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station associated with the Great East Japan Earthquake, as well as the current status of Fukushima where reconstruction is progressing, thereby aiming to dispel reputational damage regarding Fukushima.



Explanation at the Japan Pavilion booth

Passing on the Memory of Fukushima and Environmental Restoration

■ Challenge award

Students are invited to call for ideas and thoughts for future Fukushima, and their own initiatives conducted for Fukushima. There were approximately 330 applications from all over the country. The awards ceremony is scheduled to be held in March 2025.



Challenge Award Ceremony

Creation of Advanced “Decarbonization x Reconstruction” Town Planning

■ Subsidy Program for Introduction of Self-Sustained and Distributed Energy Systems

- Planning for the introduction of a system that uses hot spring heat as a heat source for hot water supply (Mishima Town)
- Planning for the introduction of geothermal heat utilization equipment for public facilities (Minamisoma City)
- Introduction of biomass heat utilization equipment for hot spring facilities (Tadami Town)
- Introduction of solar power generation equipment and storage batteries for special nursing homes for the elderly (Tamura City)
- Introduction of photovoltaic power generation facilities at an artificial turf and building material manufacturing plant (Minamisoma City), etc.



Support for the introduction of photovoltaic power generation facilities on a factory rooftop (Minamisoma City) (FY2024 Project)

Activities to foster understanding nationwide (Domestic public relations)

- To implement final disposal of removed soil and waste outside the prefecture and the managed recycling of removed soil, **fostering nationwide understanding is essential. Various initiatives are underway**, including **building understanding among the younger generation** (lectures at universities, local workshops, etc.), **local site tours, awareness-raising through media tie-ups**, and **installation of flowerpots and planters using removed soil**.
- In the current fiscal year, initiatives to foster understanding are being strengthened by continuing to disseminate information regarding the safety and necessity of the final disposal and managed recycling of removed soil, with a particular focus on the younger generation, local governments, and the media.

Initiatives for younger generations

Lectures at Universities and Other Institutions



Field workshops



Site visit

Site Visit to the Interim Storage Facility



Site visit to the Managed Recycling Demonstration Project

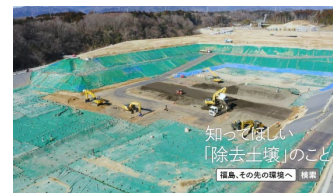


Site tours were held for the Interim Storage Facility and the demonstration project area in the Nagadoro district of Iitate Village.

Information dissemination through media tie-ups, etc.



Collaborations with Influencers (YouTubers)



Launching of YouTube Ads



Collaborations with Local TV Stations

Installation of Potted Plants Using Removed Soil



The Prime Minister's Office



Minister of the Environment's Office

Installed at 24 facilities as of the end of April 2025

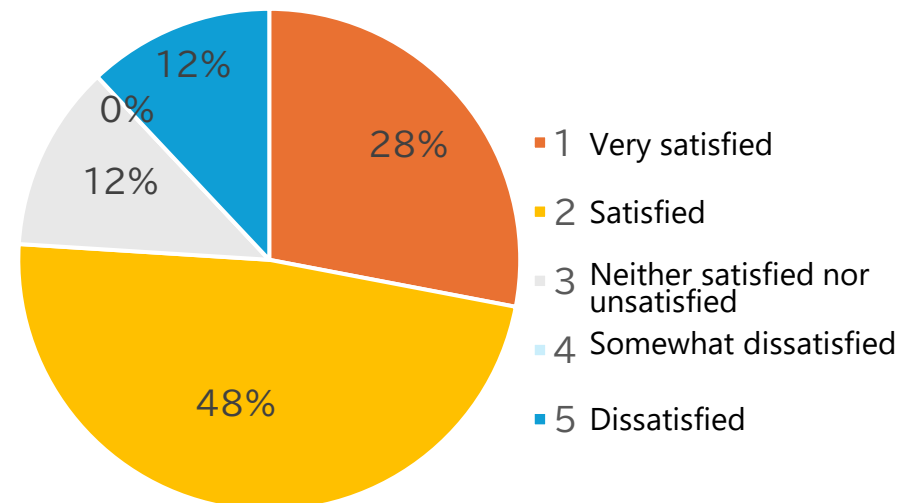
Panel Discussions

- As part of activities to foster understanding towards achieving final disposal of removed soil and waste from Fukushima Prefecture outside the prefecture, **panel discussions were held to jointly consider and deepen understanding** of the final disposal and managed recycling of removed soil in off-site decontamination work conducted outside the prefecture.
- The panel discussions were held in Fukushima Prefecture on August 18, with additional sessions held on September 5 and 6 in Tokyo. Discussion themes were designed to avoid one-way communication by incorporating not only discussions among panelists but also **questions and opinions collected from participants on sticky notes**, including points that had attracted particularly strong interest.
- The following topics were addressed based on public comments, pre-submitted questions, and sticky notes written by participants:
 - Necessity and safety of the managed recycling of removed soil
 - Clear and easy-to-understand explanations
 - Future public relations efforts

<Panel discussion on August 18>



<Participant Satisfaction (Survey)>



The IAEA Experts Meeting on Volume Reduction and Recycling of Removed Soil Arising from Decontamination Activities

- This meeting was held by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) upon the request of the Ministry of the Environment (MOE), Japan, aiming at providing international assessment and advice from technical and social perspectives, concerning the measures taken by MOE to the managed recycling and the final disposal of removed soil in the future. In total three meetings were held in FY2023.
- Achievements of the three meetings were compiled as the Final Report by the IAEA, which was submitted to Minister ITO and published on September 10th, 2024.
- Executive Summary of the Final Report states the following conclusions:
 - Approach and activities implemented by the MOEJ to date for the managed recycling and the final disposal are consistent with the IAEA Safety Standards.
 - Looking ahead, with continuous efforts to meet fully the advice provided by the team of experts, the MOEJ's evolving approach will be consistent with the IAEA Safety Standards. This can be confirmed by future follow-up assessments.
- Status of efforts will be continuously shared with the IAEA and disseminated both domestically and internationally.



Site visit to the demonstration area for the managed recycling in Nagadoro District, Iitate Village (May 2023)



3rd Experts Meeting (February 2024)



Handover of the Final Report (September 2024)

IAEA Deputy Director General Herviou's Courtesy Visit

- On February 10, Ms. Karine Herviou, Deputy Director General for Nuclear Safety and Security of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), visited Japan.
- The IAEA expressed its understanding of the Ministry of the Environment's efforts to utilise removed soil for managed recycling, and confirmed its continued cooperation with the Ministry of the Environment.
- Following the exchange of view, the IAEA inspected the flower beds at the MOE building, confirming that the soil is being safely and appropriately reused.



Exchange of Opinions on the Use of Removed Soil for Managed Recycling



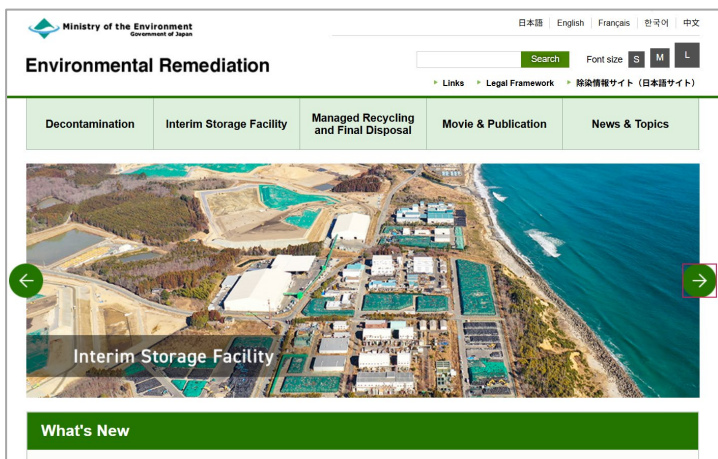
Courtesy Visit by DDG Herviou



Introduction to MOE's Sunken Garden (Managed Recycling)

Outline of the Managed Recycling of Removed Soil in Flowerbeds and Other Landscaping at Central Government Offices in Kasumigaseki (Fostering Understanding)

- Summaries of utilization at the Prime Minister's Office and central government offices in Kasumigaseki, along with monitoring data, are being posted sequentially on the Ministry of the Environment website.
- Information panels to foster understanding are displayed at the utilization sites and entrances of government buildings where the managed recycling of removed soil is being conducted.
- Information is also disseminated through the social media accounts of the Ministry of the Environment and relevant ministries.
- Relevant ministers and officials are also disseminating information through remarks at press conferences and site visits (Minister of the Environment Ishihara visited Building No. 5 on November 13, 2025; State Minister of the Environment Tsuji and Parliamentary Secretary of the Environment Tomono visited on November 14).



Ministry of the Environment website



Information panels



Inspection visits by ministers and officials

Promoting Collaboration Among Ministries and Agencies for Initiatives to Foster Understanding of the Managed Recycling of Removed Soil

From the 3rd Steering Committee Meeting of the Council for Promotion of Recycling, etc. for Realization of Final Disposal of Removed Soil and Waste outside Fukushima Prefecture
(Partially modified from Document 2)

In November 2025, an Information Exchange Meeting on Fostering Understanding of the Managed Recycling of Removed Soil was held for representatives of various ministries and agencies. Based on the roadmap and other guidelines, the government outlined initiatives to be implemented as a unified body. The status of particularly high-priority initiatives, listed below, was summarized and shared with various ministries and agencies (with ongoing follow-ups on implementation status).

(1) Providing information on events that can serve as platforms for information dissemination

- Implementation at "Children's Kasumigaseki Tour Day" and the "Fukushima Reconstruction Fair" (all ministries and agencies)
- Implementation at relevant events hosted by various ministries and agencies

(2) Dissemination via the websites and social media of various ministries and agencies (reposting Ministry of the Environment X posts, linking to their website, etc.)

- Reposting and linking by ministries and agencies during flowerbed construction in September and October
- New content posted on the websites of various ministries (Reconstruction Agency, etc.)

(3) Inspections and dissemination by the top three ministry officials at flowerbeds etc. [Applies to ministries where the managed recycling of removed soil has been implemented]

- Inspections by ministers and others, along with social media dissemination, at various ministries during flowerbed construction in September and October
- Inspections by the newly appointed top three ministry officials is also carried out at the Reconstruction Agency and Ministry of the Environment starting in November

(4) Implementation of flowerbed tours for officials and visitors [Applies to ministries with completed flowerbeds]

- Information shared regarding implementation methods at the Reconstruction Agency; currently under consideration at other ministries

*Participating Ministries and Agencies:

Cabinet Secretariat, Cabinet Office, National Police Agency, Financial Services Agency, Digital Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, MLIT, Japan Meteorological Agency, Japan Coast Guard, Ministry of Defense (Secretariat: Reconstruction Agency, Ministry of the Environment)



New content on the Reconstruction Agency website:
["What to Know About the Managed Recycling of Removed Soil"](#)

Thank you



For more information:
<http://josen.env.go.jp/en/>