

Fukushima Nuclear Disaster

1. The state of emergency based on Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Accident is still in effect as of March 2017¹. This allows the government to set the safety standard based on effective dose of radiation higher than legal limit defined by the law² and its implementation rule³.
2. The state of suffering of the local area is well-documented by many⁴. The human rights condition and related issues were published as the report by Special Rapporteur Anand Grover in 2013 to HRC⁵⁶
3. Despite significant decontamination effort of the affected areas by the residents, the local communities and the government, there are many locations that are missed out from the procedures. The cleaned spots can easily re-contaminated by the influx from the vicinity that has not been decontaminated and has high dosage of radiation. The enormous number of plastic bags that hold scraped top layer soil have been piled up and some are ready to break.
4. The Olympic Game Tokyo 2020 was held in 2021 due to the pandemic of Covid19. The extraordinary expense and the diverted attention to the festivity took away the necessary attention away from the government and the public from the recovery of the damage from Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Disaster.
5. The government is proceeding with the return of the evacuated residents to still contaminated areas above 1 mSv/yr radiation. Below 20 mSv/yr applied was the temporary standard at the onset of the state of emergency and far from the international standard.
6. Due to their developmental stage including active duplication of DNA and cell divisions, children are particularly vulnerable to the radiation. Their health condition should be treated with higher standard than that for the adult population⁷.
7. The Report of the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes to the General Assembly in 2018 saying Japan must halt the return of the resident to the contaminated area with 20 times of the international standard of radioactive contamination⁸ was ignored by the government⁹.
8. Only an extremely small fraction of the evacuated people decided to return to their home community despite the lifting of restriction of some contaminated areas.
9. The government discontinued the rent subsidy of the voluntary evacuees who

1 <http://www.kantei.go.jp/saigai/pdf/kinkyujitaisengen.pdf>

2 <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/H11/H11HO156.html>

3 <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/H12/H12SE195.html>

4 <http://www.greenpeace.org/japan/Global/japan/pdf/Uequal-impact-en.pdf>

5 http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/RegularSession/Session23/A-HRC-23-41-Add3_en.pdf

6 http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/RegularSession/Session23/A-HRC-23-41-Add5_en.pdf

7 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4820668/>

⁸ [N1838127.pdf \(un.org\)](#)

⁹ [Japan rejects UN call to stop returns to Fukushima | The Straits Times](#)

needed to move away from the contaminated area by March 2017. With the loss or the reduction of income due to displacement, the evacuees are facing evictions and intimidation such as lawsuit by the Fukushima Prefecture government.

10. Despite the local opposition concerned about the impact on the environment and the fishery industry, the government announced that the massive meltdown waste water stored on campus in Fukushima Daiichi NPP will be released in the Pacific Ocean after a rough treatment and the dilution of tritium¹⁰.
11. Tokyo District Court ordered former TEPCO executives to compensate 13 trillion JPY for their negligence causing the disaster on the 13th of July, 2022¹¹. Since the nuclear power generation is operated under the government regulations and supervisions. The responsibility and the accountability for the negligence causing the disaster will be discussed from now on.
12. Due to security breach, the world's largest capacity nuclear power plant in Kashiwazaki-Kariba is currently not allowed to operate.

¹⁰ [Fukushima localities speak out against dumping radioactive water in sea | The Japan Times](#)

¹¹ [Ex-TEPCO execs found liable for damages over Fukushima nuclear crisis \(kyodonews.net\)](#)

Recommendations

1. The government should not lift the ban of return and living in the contaminated before the entire area of concern is below the ICRP standard level, i.e. below 1 mSv/yr radiation. The current level 20 mSv/yr is only permissive under the state of emergency.
2. The government should continue the current financial support for the voluntary evacuees from the contaminated area.
3. Children's health should be given a special priority due to their physiological vulnerability compared to the adult population¹². Therefore, the health monitoring should only be expanded to all affected not only within Fukushima Prefecture, but also to the nearby prefectures and the voluntary evacuees around the country. The monitoring of their health conditions of the affected at low age people should never be terminated.
4. The concerned evacuees, those with children in particular should be well-supported outside the affected zone. Their right to health and education should be protected by the state.
5. The government should widen the scope of information to the public.
6. The government should always include the affected victims of the industrial accident as stakeholders and give priority to their human rights including, but not limited to, right to health, right to information, right to self-determination.
7. The local resident's return to the area more than 20 mSv/yr should not be allowed.
8. The government and TEPCO must halt the dumping of the meltdown water into the Pacific Ocean.
9. The government should compensate the all evacuees who need rent subsidy.
10. The nuclear power for commercial electricity making should be stopped due to lack of safety and security.

12 <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx>