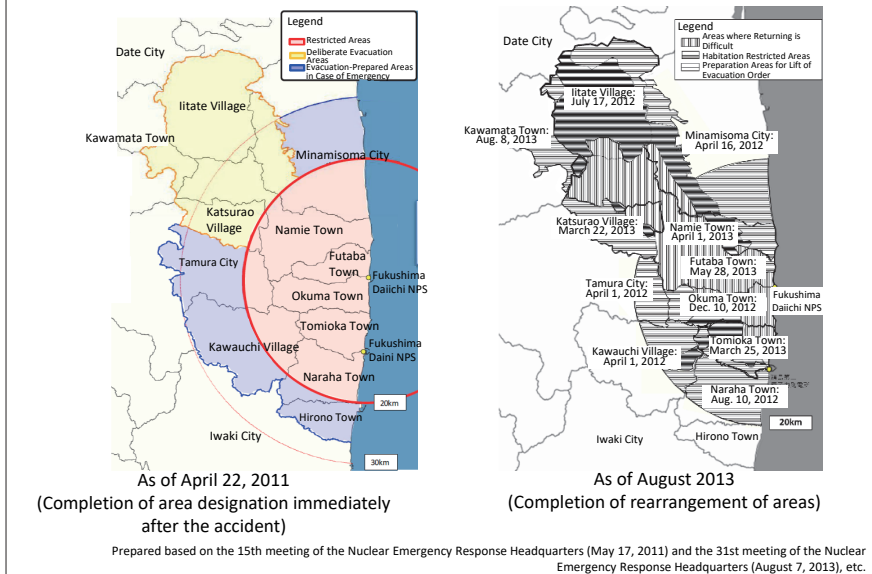


Designation of Areas under Evacuation Orders



Based on Article 15, paragraph (2) of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness, a Declaration of a Nuclear Emergency Situation was issued at 19:03 on March 11, 2011. The Chief Cabinet Secretary announced the issuance of the declaration during the press conference at around 19:45 on the day. At 18:25 on the following day, evacuation orders were issued for the 20-km zone of Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO)'s Fukushima Daiichi NPS.

As there were areas within the 20-km zone where annual cumulative doses would be highly likely to exceed 20 mSv after the accident, such areas were designated as Deliberate Evacuation Areas, taking into account the standard limits for radiological protection in emergency exposure situations. Considering future risks due to the accident, areas within 20 km from the NPS were designated as Restricted Areas and access was prohibited in principle, while areas within 20 km to 30 km were designated as Evacuation-Prepared Areas in Case of Emergency.

On June 5 onward, spots where decontamination work would not be easy and annual cumulative doses would be highly likely to exceed 20 mSv were designated as specific spots recommended for evacuation, based on the results of the environmental monitoring by the national government and Fukushima Prefecture.

On December 16, the reactors reached a state of cold shutdown and it was confirmed that the release of radioactive materials was under control. Accordingly, on December 26, the designation of Restricted Areas was removed and it was proposed to review Areas under Evacuation Orders and to newly designate Areas where Returning is Difficult, Habitation Restricted Areas and Preparation Areas for Lift of Evacuation Order. Upon reviewing Areas under Evacuation Orders, four problems common to all subjected areas were cited as problems to be addressed: (i) need to ensure safety and security of residents; (ii) need for decontamination and due consideration to children's radiation exposure; (iii) reconstruction of infrastructure and job creation; and (iv) compensation.

As indispensable requirements for lifting evaluation orders, the following were set: (i) it is certain that annual cumulative doses will become 20 mSv or lower after removal of the designation; (ii) infrastructure and living-related services necessary for daily lives have been almost restored and decontamination work has progressed sufficiently centered on children's living environments; and (iii) consultations have been held sufficiently among relevant local governments and residents.

Included in this reference material on February 28, 2018

April 22, 2011, onward Area designation immediately after accident	April 2012, onward After confirming cold shutdown of the reactors
Restricted Areas Areas within 20 km in radius from the Nuclear Power Station (NPS); The relevant areas were designated as Areas under Evacuation Orders on March 12, 2011.	Preparation Areas for Lift of Evacuation Order Areas where it is confirmed that annual cumulative doses will surely become 20 mSv or lower ^(*)
Deliberate Evacuation Areas Areas 20 km or farther from the NPS where cumulative doses would be highly likely to exceed 20 mSv within one year after the accident	Habitation Restricted Areas Areas where annual cumulative doses would be highly likely to exceed 20 mSv ^(*)
Evacuation-Prepared Areas in Case of Emergency Areas within 20 km to 30 km in radius from the NPS other than Deliberate Evacuation Areas; The relevant areas were designated as In-house Evacuation Areas on March 12, 2011.	Areas where Returning is Difficult Areas where annual cumulative doses exceed 50 mSv ^(*) at present and would be highly likely to remain above 20 mSv ^(*) even after 6 years from the accident

(*) Based on the dose data obtained through the 4th airborne monitoring survey after correction as of March 31, 2012

Areas under Evacuation Orders:

Areas for which evacuation orders were issued based on Article 15, paragraph (3) of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness; Areas under Evacuation Orders and the 20-km zone of the Nuclear Power Station were rearranged and were newly designated as Preparation Areas for Lift of Evacuation Order, Habitation Restricted Areas or Areas where Returning is Difficult.

Restricted Areas:

Areas where access is restricted pursuant to the provisions of Article 63, paragraph (1) of the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act as applied pursuant to Article 28, paragraph (2) of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness, following the deemed replacement of terms

Prepared based on the "Basic Idea on Review of the Restricted Areas and Areas under Evacuation Orders in Response to the Completion of Step 2 and Matters to be Discussed" (December 26, 2011; Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters)

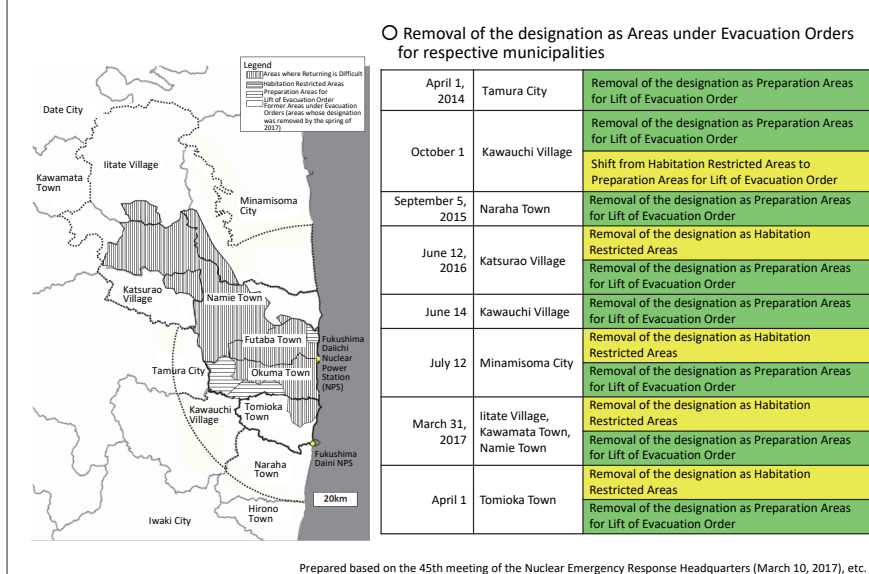
Immediately after the accident at Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO)'s Fukushima Daiichi NPS on March 11, 2011, the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters issued evacuation orders in order to avoid risks to residents' lives and designated the areas within 20 km from the NPS as Areas under Evacuation Orders on March 12.

On April 22, for fear of any risks that residents might be exposed to a large amount of radiation at one time as a result of worsening of the situation, the Headquarters designated the relevant areas as Restricted Areas to prohibit access in principle, and also designated areas 20 km or farther from the NPS where cumulative doses would be highly likely to exceed 20 mSv within one year after the accident as Deliberate Evacuation Areas.

On December 16, the reactors reached a state of cold shutdown and the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters confirmed that the chaotic situation after the accident ended. Accordingly, on December 26, the basic idea on review of Restricted Areas and Areas under Evacuation Orders was presented. The Headquarters made preparations for the review while closely consulting with the prefecture, municipalities and residents and making adjustments, and at the same time endeavored to address problems common to all subjected areas.

On March 30, 2012, the Headquarters reviewed Restricted Areas and Areas under Evacuation Orders in accordance with radiation doses and problems unique to respective areas. By August 2013, the designation of Restricted Areas and Specific Spots Recommended for Evacuation was completely removed and Areas under Evacuation Orders were newly designated as Areas where Returning is Difficult, where physical protection measures such as installation of barricades were taken, Habitation Restricted Areas, where evacuation is required in principle, or Preparation Areas for Lift of Evacuation Order, where situations are considered to have reached existing exposure situations and support measures for reconstruction and recovery are to be promptly taken.

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At the joint meeting of the Reconstruction Promotion Committee and the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters held on March 7, 2013, it was pointed out that "a certain view should be indicated within the year" regarding the lift of evacuation orders. Accordingly, procedures to be followed for lifting evacuation orders were presented based on the discussions over the Cabinet decision on December 20, 2013, "For Accelerating the Reconstruction of Fukushima from the Nuclear Disaster." In order to ease returning residents' anxiety over health effects of radiation, it was decided to take measures to reduce radiation exposure and eliminate health concerns (risk communication program). These measures include deployment of counselors, development of counselor support centers, ascertaining and management of personal doses, and radiation monitoring.

The revised "For Accelerating the Reconstruction of Fukushima from the Nuclear Disaster" (Cabinet decision on June 12, 2015) presents the policy to lift evacuation orders by March 2017 for all areas except for Areas where Returning is Difficult.

In the meantime, against a backdrop of decreasing radiation doses in Areas where Returning is Difficult and strong wishes of former residents eager to return home, the national government stepped forward to present its policy to develop the Specified Reconstruction and Revitalization Base in August 2016, based on requests of local residents and recommendations of the ruling parties. The development of the Specified Reconstruction and Revitalization Base, which aims to create new communities in tandem with the progress of reconstruction work, is to be carried out in response to the needs and requests of respective local governments, at the expense of the national government without seeking compensation from Tokyo Electric Power Company.

Prepared based on the following material:(i) Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters' "For Accelerating the Reconstruction of Fukushima from the Nuclear Disaster" (December 20, 2013),(ii) revised version of Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters' "For Accelerating the Reconstruction of Fukushima from the Nuclear Disaster" (June 12, 2015) (iii)Reconstruction Agency's "Draft of the Act Partially Amending the Act on Special Measures for Fukushima Reconstruction and Revitalization (Outline)" (February 2017)

Included in this reference material on February 28, 2018

Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework

9.4 Activities in Areas under Evacuation Orders

Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework: Major sites, projects, related (research) organizations, etc.

As of November 2017

"Progress of the Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework," the first meeting of the Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework Promotion Committee

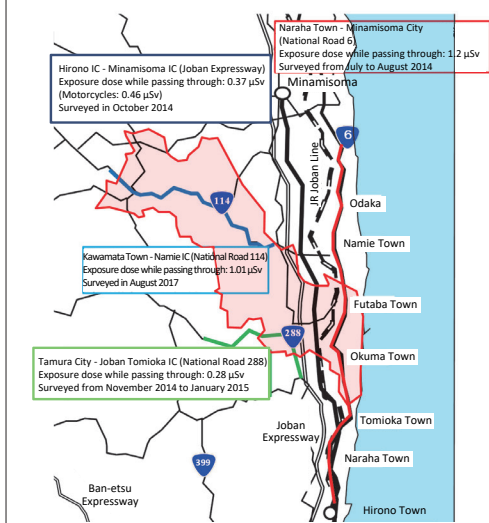
The Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework Workshop was first established in January 2014 with the aim of having people around the world witness the spectacular recovery of the Hamadori District at the time of the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2020. The Workshop compiled a report on the Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework in June 2014. The amended Act on Special Measures for Fukushima Reconstruction and Revitalization, which was promulgated in May 2017, provides for the promotion of the Framework and the relevant system was fundamentally strengthened with the creation of a ministerial-level council.

Fukushima Prefecture established a general incorporated foundation, "Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework Promotion Organization," in July 2017 with the aim of having it function as the central organization in promoting the Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework towards its realization.

Efforts are being made to materialize projects in the fields of decommissioning, robotics, energy and the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry, etc. and to form industrial clusters, foster human resources, and increase the number of visitors, etc.

Included in this reference material on February 28, 2018

Results of Radiation Dose Surveys along Major Roads in Areas where Returning is Difficult



Finally confirmed radiation doses measured before reopening of roads

Joban Expressway

The entirety was restored with the reopening of the section between Namie IC and Joban Tomioka IC on March 1, 2015.

JR Joban Line

The section between Tomioka Station and Namie Station is scheduled to be reopened at the end of FY2019.

National roads and prefectural roads

Through operational change of the Special Transit Permission System, transit without carrying and presenting a pass came to be permitted for National Road 6 on September 15, 2014, for National Road 288 on February 28, 2015, and for National Road 114 on September 20, 2017.

Exposure doses of drivers passing through, measured before reopening of roads

National Road 6 (special transit permission on September 15, 2014)

1.2 μSv (between Naraha Town and Minamisoma City)

*Equivalent to one-167th of the exposure dose during a flight between Tokyo and New York (approx. 0.2 mSv)

Joban Expressway (reopened on March 1, 2015)

Four-wheeled vehicles: 0.37 μSv ; Motorcycles: 0.46 μSv (between Hirono IC and Minamisoma IC)

*Equivalent to one-540th and one-430th, respectively, of the exposure dose during a flight between Tokyo and New York (approx. 0.2 mSv)

National Road 288 (special transit permission on March 1, 2015)

0.28 μSv (between Tamura City and Joban Tomioka IC)

National Road 114 (special transit permission on September 20, 2017)

1.01 μSv (between Kawamata Town and Namie IC)

In Areas where Returning is Difficult, transit had been restricted except for temporary entry of residents and transit based on the Special Transit Permission System.

As National Road 6 is a key major road for reconstruction and recovery of Fukushima Prefecture, after completion of decontamination and road repair work, special transit without carrying and presenting a pass came to be permitted for National Road 6 and Prefectural Road 36 on September 15, 2014, as a result of consultations with the relevant municipalities.

In conjunction with the reopening of the section between Joban Tomioka IC and Namie IC of the Joban Expressway on March 1, 2015, special transit without carrying and presenting a pass was made possible for National Road 288 and Prefectural Road 35 on February 28, 2015, and for National Road 114 and Prefectural Roads 34 and 49 at 6:00 on September 20, 2017.

- Results of Radiation Dose Surveys along National Road 6 and Prefectural Road 36 in Areas where Returning is Difficult (September 12, 2014)

http://www.meti.go.jp/earthquake/nuclear/pdf/kokudou6gou_press.pdf (in Japanese)

- Results of Radiation Dose Surveys along National Road 288 and Prefectural Road 35 Including Areas where Returning is Difficult (February 25, 2015)

http://www.meti.go.jp/earthquake/nuclear/pdf/0225_001a.pdf (in Japanese)

- Results of Radiation Dose Surveys along Joban Expressway (between Joban Tomioka IC and Namie IC) and at Naraha PA (February 27, 2015)

http://www.meti.go.jp/earthquake/nuclear/pdf/0227_001a.pdf (in Japanese)

- Results of Radiation Dose Surveys in Areas where Returning is Difficult along National Roads 114, 399 and 459 and Prefectural Roads 49 and 34 (September 15, 2017)

http://www.meti.go.jp/earthquake/nuclear/kinkyu/hinanshiji/2017/pdf/0915_04.pdf (in Japanese)

Included in this reference material on February 28, 2018