UNSCEAR
United Nations Scientific Committee
on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

Radiation Doses to the Japan Public

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Implications of Information Published Since the UNSCEAR 2013 Report

9 March 2021 (Online launch)

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- Main findings of 2020 report:
  - Updated estimates of the 1st year doses to the public
  - Updated estimates of doses after the first year
- Main differences with 2013 Report
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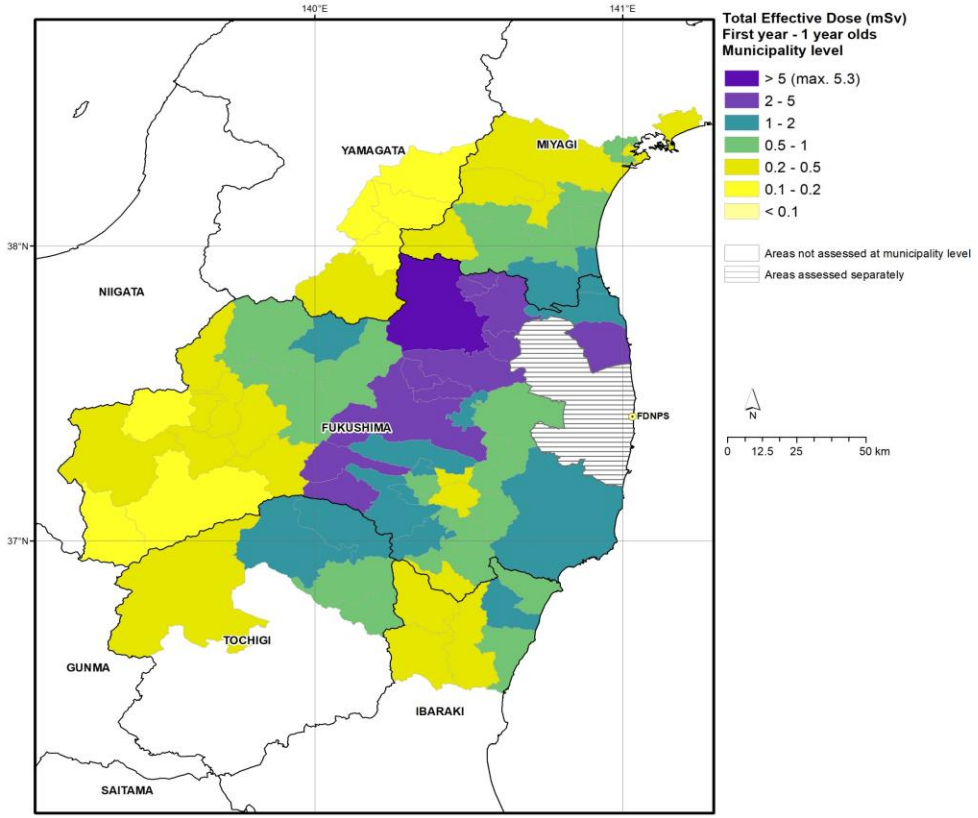
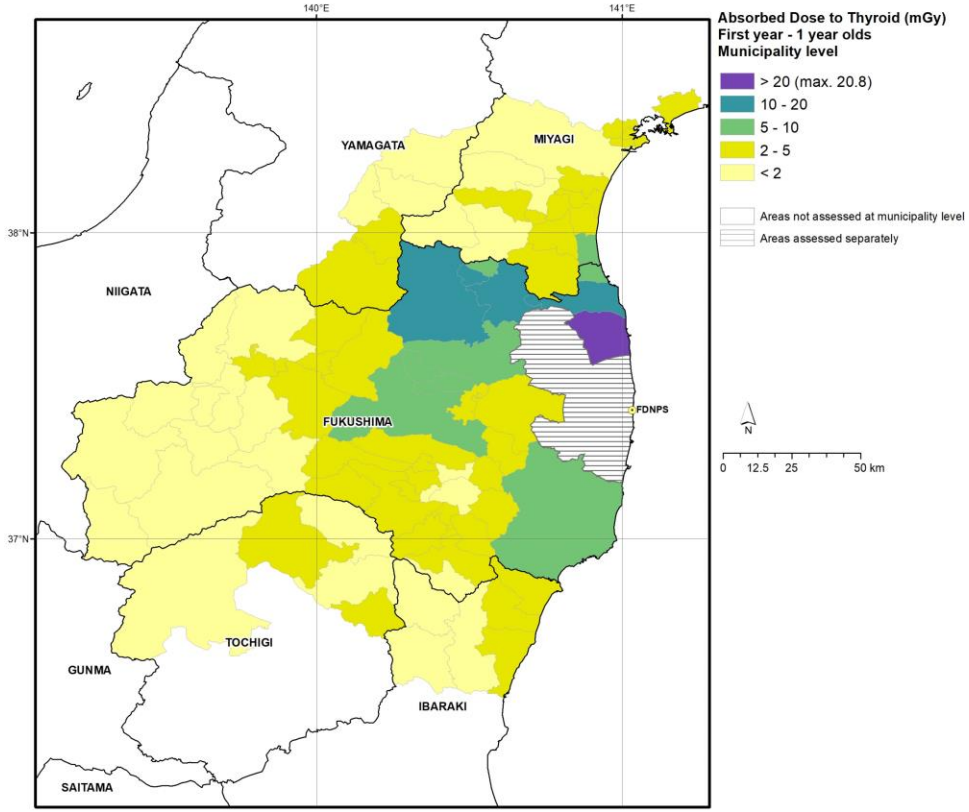
Updated estimates of the 1st year doses to the public

Effective dose to infants in the first year

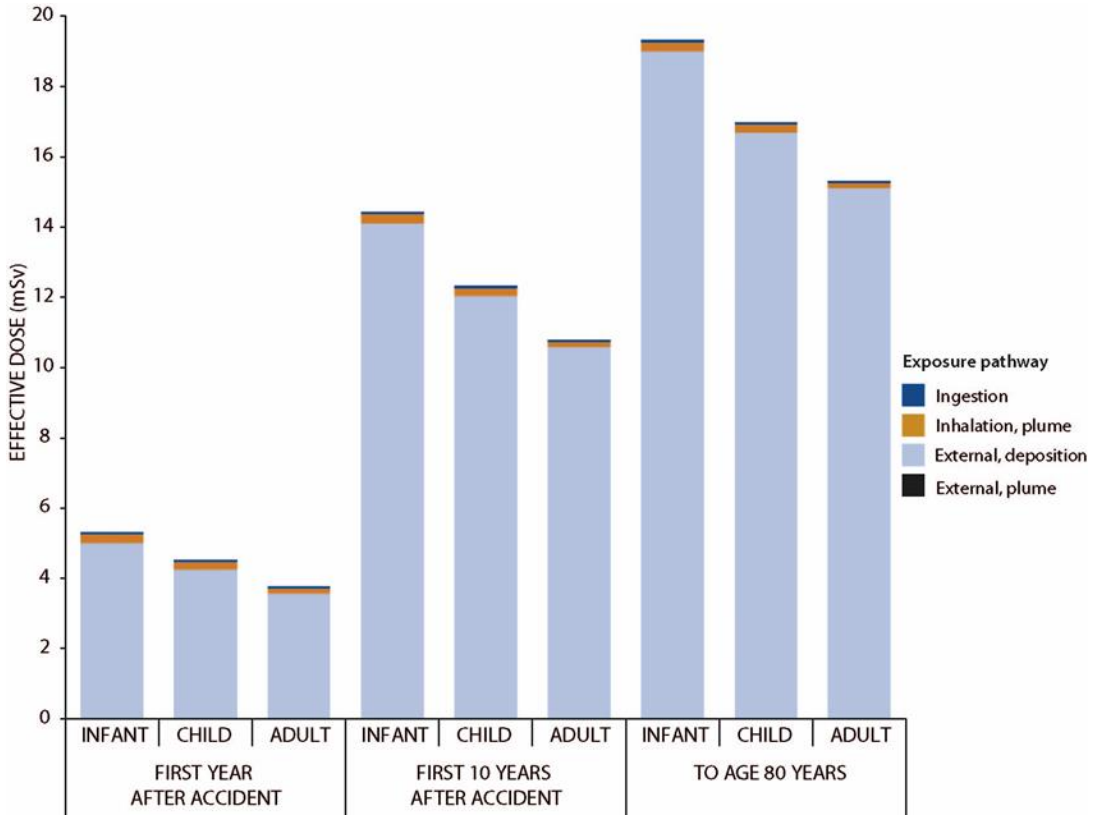


Absorbed dose to the thyroid of infants in the first year

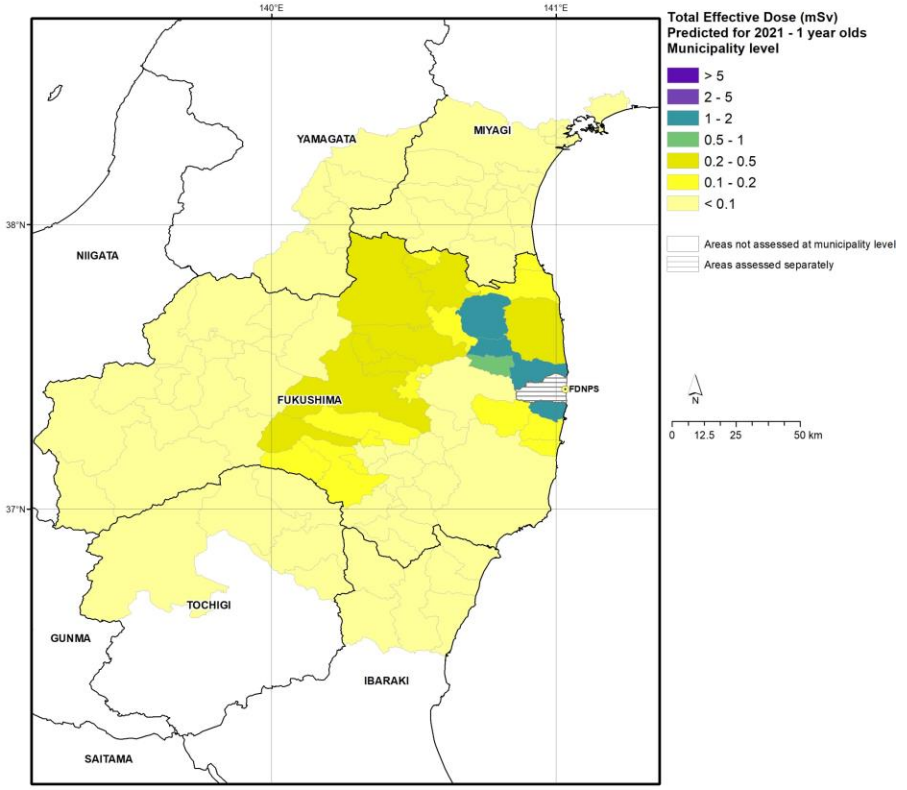


Updated estimates of doses after the first year

Effective doses in Fukushima City over time



Annual effective doses in 2021

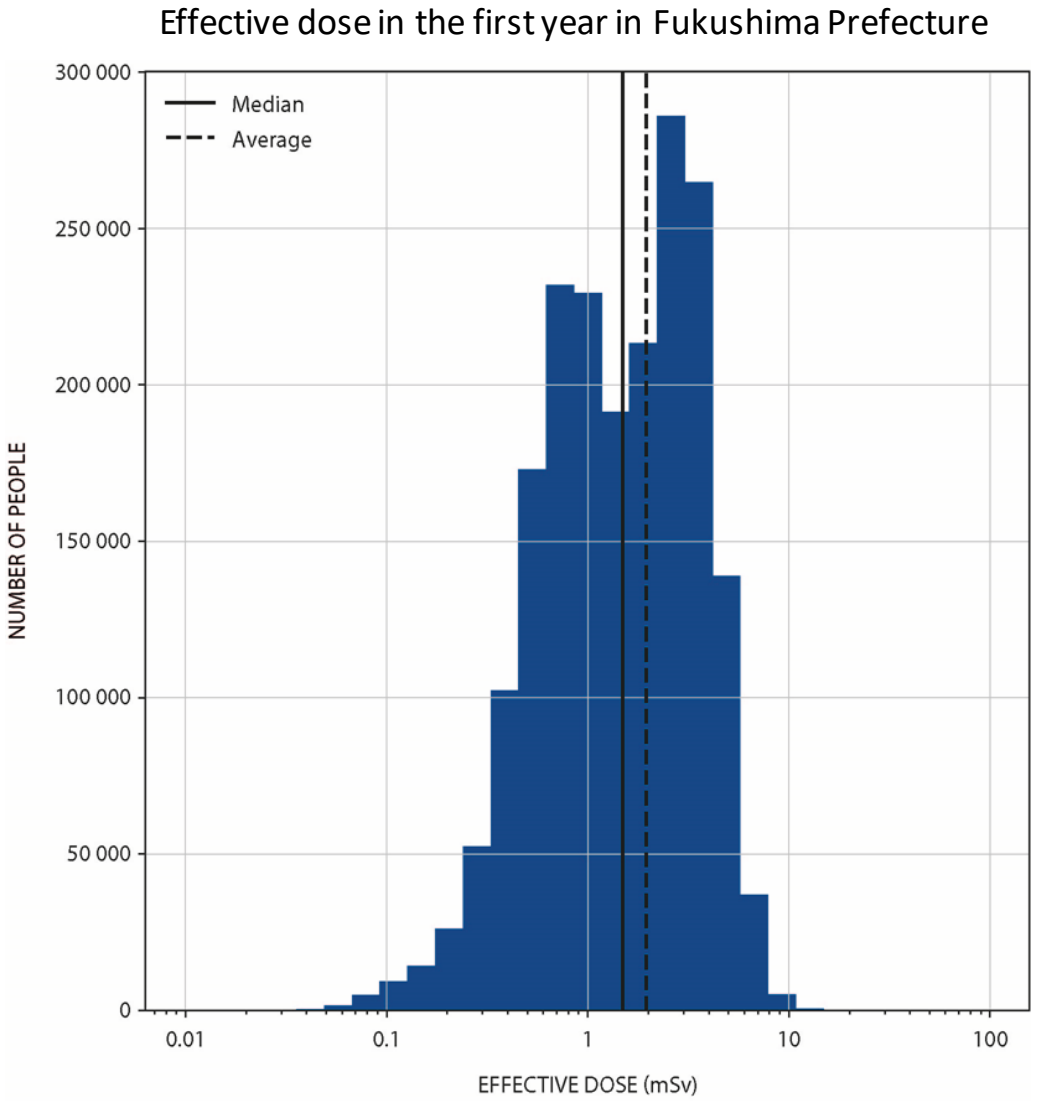


Main difference with 2013 Report

- More measurement information
  - In the environment
  - From measurements made on people
- Improved and more realistic models
  - Improved description of pattern of releases and modelling of movement in environment
  - New model for external doses from deposited radionuclides
  - More realism in taking account of Japanese specific information
  - More realistic estimates of doses from eating food
  - Partial validation of models with measurement information

New in 2020 Report

- Distributions of doses in defined populations



Further research needs in the dose assessment area

- Human measurements provide best basis for estimating doses. Data collected soon after the accident can't be repeated.
- Uncertainties remain large, but further research unlikely to reduce them significantly.
- Further information needed about the effect of the remediation work in reducing doses as measured on people.
- Further data on radionuclide concentrations in air would improve thyroid dose estimates.

Thank you

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