Corporate Liability, Government Liability, and the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster

Eri Osaka
CORPORATE LIABILITY, GOVERNMENT LIABILITY,
AND THE FUKUSHIMA NUCLEAR DISASTER

Eri Osaka†

Abstract: This article focuses on the liability issues arising from the Fukushima nuclear disaster. The radioactivity released from the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant inflicted catastrophic harm to people, industries, and the environment. Under Japanese law, a nuclear operator bears strict, channeling, and unlimited liability for nuclear damage unless the damage is caused by a grave natural disaster of an exceptional character. This article concludes the Great East Japan Earthquake and tsunami that triggered this nuclear accident do not fall within this exemption because neither of them were unforeseeable nor far beyond the design basis for the reactors at the plant. Therefore, Tokyo Electric Power Company (“TEPCO”) must compensate any damages if the nuclear accident is the legally sufficient cause of them. Additionally, this article argues two entities should be legally responsible for the Fukushima nuclear disaster. The Government of Japan can be liable for the nuclear damage if it failed to exercise its regulatory power over the Tokyo Electric Power Company or if its errant acts expanded the damage. General Electric, the designer of the reactors at the plant, might also be liable for the nuclear damage under U.S. law, assuming the reactors had any weaknesses in their design.

I. INTRODUCTION

On March 11, 2011 at 2:46 p.m. JST (5:46 a.m. UTC), a 9.0 magnitude earthquake hit northeastern Japan. The earthquake and resulting tsunami caused the blackout of the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant (“Plant”). Without any cooling measures, the Plant experienced hydrogen explosions and a meltdown, releasing radiation into the environment. As a “Major Accident” on the International Nuclear Event Scale, this accident was rated at level seven, the same level as the Chernobyl disaster.1 People living in the vicinity of the plant were evacuated by government order voluntarily. Agriculture, fishing, tourism, and other businesses have been affected substantially by this catastrophic event.

Since then, Tokyo Electric Power Company (“TEPCO”), the operator of the plant, has drawn heavy criticism from around the world. However, is TEPCO the only one to blame? Is it possible the Japanese government, which failed to exercise its regulatory power over TEPCO, or General

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Electric Company ("GE"), the designer of the Mark I reactor that failed at the Plant, will be held legally liable for this devastating outcome?

This article is divided into four parts. Part II presents a brief overview of the Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage. Part III provides a description of the compensation scheme for the Fukushima nuclear disaster. Part IV discusses why TEPCO cannot escape from its liability despite the provision in section 3, paragraph 1 of the Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage. Part V considers the potential liability of the Japanese government and GE.

II. ACT ON COMPENSATION FOR NUCLEAR DAMAGE

A. Purpose

The Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage ("the Compensation Act") was enacted in 1961 with two purposes: 1) “to protect persons suffering from ‘nuclear damage,’” and 2) “to contribute to the sound development of the nuclear industry by establishing the basic system regarding compensation in case of nuclear damage caused by reactor operation.”

The term “nuclear damage” means “any damage caused by the effects of the fission process of nuclear fuel, by the radiation from nuclear fuel or material contaminated by nuclear fuel, or by the toxic nature of such materials.” However, this definition is too ambiguous to set the scope of damage to be compensated. Courts have applied the general principle of “scope of damage” under section 416 of the Civil Code; that is, if “effects of the fission process of nuclear fuel, or of the radiation from nuclear fuel etc., or of the toxic nature of such materials” constitute a legally sufficient cause ("sōtō ingakankankei"), victims of any damage caused by such effects may seek compensation from the offending nuclear operator. Section 2 contains a provisory clause, “[a]ny damage suffered by the nuclear operator who is liable for such damage is excluded.”

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3 Id. art. 1.
4 Id. art. 2, para. 2.
5 MINP [CIV. C.], Law No. 89 of 1896 (Japan).
7 The Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage, supra note 2, art. 2.
B. Principles of Liability

The Compensation Act provides for strict liability,\(^8\) channeling liability,\(^9\) and unlimited liability\(^10\) for nuclear operators. Under channeling liability, where reactor operations cause nuclear damage, only the nuclear operator is liable for the damage.\(^11\) In other words, no other person is liable for the damage in such case.\(^12\) Section 798, paragraph 1 of the Trade Act,\(^13\) the Act Relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Shipowners,\(^14\) and the Product Liability Act\(^15\) do not apply to nuclear damage that is caused as result of reactor operation.\(^16\) The court interpreted the Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage to preclude a claim regarding a failure to perform obligations under contract\(^17\) or a tort claim\(^18\) under the Civil Code.\(^19\) However, where nuclear damage is caused by the willful act of a third party, the nuclear operator can make a claim for contribution against that third party.\(^20\) It should be noted that, in the United States, the liability of nuclear industry is limited under the Price-Anderson Nuclear Industries Indemnity Act (“Price-Anderson Act”).\(^21\)

C. Immunities

The provision of section 3 of the Compensation Act exonerates a nuclear operator from liability where the damage is caused by a grave natural disaster of an exceptional character or an insurrection.\(^22\) When a
nuclear operator is exonerated, the Compensation Act requires the Japanese
government to take necessary measures to relieve victims and to prevent the
damage from spreading.23

D. Financial Security

A nuclear operator is required to provide financial security for
compensation resulting from nuclear damage.24 For this purpose, a nuclear
operator must buy private and government insurance or make a deposit with
the Legal Affairs Bureau.25

Twenty nonlife and casualty insurance companies established the
Japan Atomic Energy Insurance Pool (“Pool”) in 1960 to provide private
insurance for nuclear damage.26 As of March 2010, twenty-four nonlife
insurance companies, including foreign companies, have joined the Pool.27
In order to diversify risk, the Pool is reinsured with other atomic energy
insurance pools around the world. All nuclear operators in Japan buy a
policy through the Pool that insures up to 120 billion yen of nuclear
damage.28 However, the Pool does not cover some nuclear damages,
including damage caused by an earthquake, volcanic eruption, or tsunami.29

The Act on the Indemnity Agreement for Compensation of Nuclear
Damage30 was enacted in 1961 to cover such damages. The indemnity
agreement for compensation for nuclear damage covers: 1) nuclear damage
caused by an earthquake, volcanic eruption, or tsunami; 2) nuclear damage
caued by normal operation; or 3) nuclear damage for which the persons
suffering therefrom have not claimed compensation within a period of ten
years from the day of the occurrence of the event.31 All of the nuclear

23 Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage, supra note 2 art. 17.
24 Id. art. 6.
25 Id. art. 7.
26 See THE GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN (“GIAJ”), GENERAL INSURANCE
Industrial Forum], Anata ni Shitte Moraitai Genbai Seido [Nuclear Damage Compensation Scheme Which
We Would Like Everyone to Know], http://www.jaif.or.jp/melmag_db/2010/0426.html#7.
27 See supra note 26 and accompanying text.
28 Id.; Genshiryoku Songai no Baishō ni Kansuru Hōritsu Shikōrei [Enforcement Order of the Act on
Compensation for Nuclear Damage], Cabinet Order No.44 of 1962 (Japan), sec. 2.
29 See FAQ, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, CULTURE, SPORTS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,
asks, “What is the difference between private insurance for nuclear damage and indemnity agreement for
compensation of nuclear damage?”).
30 Genshiryoku Songai Baishō Hoshō Keiyaku ni kansuru Hōritsu [Act on Indemnity Agreements for
Compensation of Nuclear Damage], Law No. 148 of 1961 (Japan), translation available at
Law.pdf.
31 Id. art. 10.
operators entered into an indemnity agreement for nuclear damage compensation with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport, Science and Technology ("MEXT") and pay indemnity fees every year.\textsuperscript{32} After the Fukushima nuclear disaster, TEPCO could not renew its insurance policy through the Pool.\textsuperscript{33} Before the expiration of its private insurance, TEPCO had deposited 120 billion yen to the Tokyo Legal Affairs Bureau as of January 13, 2012.\textsuperscript{34}

When nuclear damage exceeds the financial security amount provided by a nuclear operator, in this case 120 billion yen, the government gives the operator such aid as is required to compensate for the damage.\textsuperscript{35} Such aid is given to the extent that the National Diet authorizes the government to provide it.\textsuperscript{36}

E. Nuclear Damage Compensation Dispute Reconciliation Committee

The MEXT may establish a Nuclear Damage Compensation Dispute Reconciliation Committee to oversee out of court settlements of any disputes that arise over the compensation of nuclear damage, and to prepare general instructions to help operators voluntarily settle such disputes.\textsuperscript{37}

F. Amendments

The Compensation Act has a sunset clause on government insurance and government aid,\textsuperscript{38} and it has been amended to extend both measures almost every ten years.\textsuperscript{39} The Compensation Act was most recently amended in 2009.\textsuperscript{40} The compensation scheme for nuclear damage under the Compensation Act was applied for the first time following the JCO

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\item \textsuperscript{32} Id. art. 8.
\item \textsuperscript{33} Genpatsu Hoken Mondai: Tōden 1,200-oku En Kyōiku Shōnin [Nuclear Power Plant Insurance Problem: TEPCO’s deposit offer of 12 billion yen was accepted], TOKYO SHIMBUN (June 13, 2012), http://www.tokyo-np.co.jp/article/feature/nucerror/list/CK2012011302100010.html.
\item \textsuperscript{34} Id.
\item \textsuperscript{35} Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage, supra note 2, art. 16(1).
\item \textsuperscript{36} Id. art. 16(2).
\item \textsuperscript{37} Id. art. 18(1).
\item \textsuperscript{38} Id. art. 20.
\item \textsuperscript{40} Genshiryoku Songai no Baisō ni kansuru Hōritsu oyobi Genshiryoku Songai Baishō Hoshō Keiyaku ni kansuru Hōritsu no ichibu wo Kaisei suru Hōritsu [Law Amending Part of the Law Relating to Nuclear Damage Compensation and the Law on Contracts for Nuclear Damage Compensation], Law No. 19 of 2009 (Japan).
\end{itemize}
\end{small}
Criticality Accident.\textsuperscript{41} The JCO Critically Accident occurred at a uranium reprocessing facility operated by JCO Ltd. in Tokai-mura, Ibaraki on September 30, 1999.\textsuperscript{42} Three JCO employees were exposed to high levels of neutron radiation, and two of them died.\textsuperscript{43} Additionally, at least 667 people were exposed to radiation.\textsuperscript{44}

This accident revealed major flaws in the Compensation Act. First, the amount of financial security for the accident was one billion yen at that time.\textsuperscript{45} Second, a huge number of compensation claims arose, and compensation negotiations between the JCO and victims became complicated.\textsuperscript{46} However, at that time the Compensation Act did not give the power to the Dispute Reconciliation Committee for Nuclear Damage Compensation\textsuperscript{47} to set compensation guidelines for victims.\textsuperscript{48} Thus, the Science and Technology Agency established the Nuclear Damage Investigation Study Group exclusively for that purpose. Most victims pursued their claims based on the criteria set by the Study Group.\textsuperscript{49} By May 13, 2010, 8,018 claims were filed, of which 6,983 were subject to compensation.\textsuperscript{50} The total amount of compensation reached 15.4 billion yen.\textsuperscript{51} Because JCO’s financial security only covered one billion yen, Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. Ltd., the parent company of JCO, paid the remainder, based not on a legal liability but rather its moral responsibility.\textsuperscript{52}

\textsuperscript{44} See supra note 37 and accompanying text.
\textsuperscript{45} At the time, art. 18, para. 2 of the Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage stated: “The Reconciliation Committee shall: 1) mediate reconciliation of any dispute arising from compensation of nuclear damage, 2) investigate and assess nuclear damage as necessary for dealing with the matters mentioned above.” See MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, CULTURE, SPORTS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, GENSHIRYOKU SONGAI BAISHÔ SEIDO NI KANSURU RONTEN SEIRI [ISSUES REGARDING THE NUCLEAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION SCHEME], http://www.mext.go.jp/b_menu/shingi/chousa/kaihatu/007/shiryo/08061105/001.htm.
\textsuperscript{46} See MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, CULTURE, SPORTS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, GENSHIRYOKU SONGAI BAISHÔ SEIDO NI KANSURU RONTEN SEIRI [ISSUES REGARDING THE NUCLEAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION SCHEME], http://www.mext.go.jp/b_menu/shingi/chousa/kaihatu/007/shiryo/08061105/001.htm.
\textsuperscript{47} See supra note 43.
\textsuperscript{48} Id.
\textsuperscript{49} Id.
\textsuperscript{50} See SUMMARY OF JCO CRITICALLY ACCIDENT, supra note 43.
\textsuperscript{51} Id.
\textsuperscript{52} Id.
Two petitions were filed to the Dispute Reconciliation Committee for Nuclear Damage Compensation and eleven cases went to court.53

III. COMPENSATION SCHEME FOR FUKUSHIMA NUCLEAR DISASTER

A. Interim Guidelines for Determination of the Scope of Nuclear Damage Due to TEPCO’s Fukushima Dai-ichi and Dai-ni Nuclear Power Plants

The Dispute Reconciliation Committee for Nuclear Damage Compensation was established on April 11, 2011.54 It consists of experts from the legal, medical, and nuclear engineering fields.55 After thirteen deliberations, on August 5, 2011, the Committee published “Interim Guidelines for Determination of the Scope of Nuclear Damage Due to TEPCO’s Fukushima Dai-ichi and Dai-ni Nuclear Power Plants.”56

The Committee listed the following types of damage as eligible for compensation:

1) Damage Caused by Governmental Instructions for Evacuation (including medical examination expenses, evacuation expenses, temporary expenses associated with returning home, homecoming expenses, life or bodily damage, mental suffering, business damage, lost income, examination expenses for property, and loss or diminishment of property value);
2) Damage Caused by Governmental Designation of the Navigational Hazard Zone and No-Fly Zone (including business damage and lost income);
3) Damage Caused by Governmental Instruction for Restriction on Shipment of Agricultural and Marine Products, etc. (including

53 Id.
54 Cabinet Order Concerning the Establishment of Dispute Reconciliation Committee for Nuclear Damage Compensation, Cabinet Order No. 99 of 2012 (Japan).
business damage, lost income, and examination expenses for property);

4) Damage Caused by Other Governmental Instructions (including business damage, lost income, and examination expenses for property);

5) Reputation Damage (including reputation damage suffered by agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, or food business, reputation damage suffered by tourist business, reputation damage suffered by manufacturing business, and service business, etc., reputation damage pertaining to export);

6) Indirect Damage (including business damage and lost income);

7) Damage Caused by Radiation Exposure; and

8) Property Damage to Local Governments.57

The Nuclear Damage Dispute Reconciliation Committee states that, except for the damage caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake and tsunami, any damages can be compensated if the nuclear accident is the legally sufficient cause of such damages.58 If a person receives other compensatory benefits, however, the amount of compensation must be deducted by that amount.59

The Nuclear Damage Dispute Reconciliation Committee confirms that these interim guidelines are intended to be comprehensive as of the date of publication.60 Therefore, damage not covered by these guidelines can be covered if the nuclear accident is the legally sufficient cause of such damage. These guidelines can be reviewed in response to changing situations in the future. Indeed, the Committee resumed its discussion over damage incurred by voluntary evacuation and cost of radioactive decontamination.61 On December 6, 2011, the Committee published supplemental guidelines on the damage caused by voluntary evacuation, etc.62 This guideline treats voluntary evacuees and people remaining in the

57 Id.
58 Id. at 3-5.
59 Id. at 58.
60 Id. at 2.
62 DISPUTE RECONCILIATION COMMITTEE FOR NUCLEAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION, TOKYO DENRYOKU KABUSHIKIGAISHA FUKUSHIMA DAI-ICHI, DAI-NI GENSHIRYOKU HATSUDENSHO JIKO NI YORU GENSHIRYOKU SONGAI NO HAN’I NO HANTEITŌ NI KANSURU CHŪKAN SHISHIN TSUBIO: JISHU HINANTŌ NI
voluntary evacuation zone equally, because the latter have also feared radiation exposure. Furthermore, on March 24, 2012, the Committee published second supplemental guidelines on the damage caused by governmental instructions for evacuation and voluntary evacuation.63

B. TEPCO’s Response

Though TEPCO offered temporary compensation payments to meet the immediate needs for some victims starting on April 26, 2011,64 it finally undertook its procedure to permanently compensate individual victims of the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant on September 12, 2011.65 It sent application packets for individuals to 60,000 homes that claimed temporary compensation payment.66 Other individual victims have to request the packet through TEPCO’s call center.67 This packet covers damage incurred from March 11 to August 31, 201168 and included a 60-page application form and a 156-page manual.69 Victims originally had to fill out a total of 2,215 sections and provide receipts and other evidentiary documents.70 Unsurprisingly, these long and complicated forms delayed compensation, and subjected TEPCO to further criticism.71 In response, TEPCO made a new 34-page application with 1,005 sections requiring information.72 The

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64 The amounts of temporary compensation are: one million yen per household and 750 thousand yen for a single person household.


68 Damages that occurred after August 31, 2011 must be claimed on a quarterly basis.


71 See, e.g., 10% of compensation forms filed, supra note 69.

72 TEPCO’s simplified form, supra note 70.
permanent compensation payments for companies and sole proprietors started on September 21, 2011.73

As of January 5, 2012, TEPCO had received approximately 44,000 application forms from individuals and approximately 18,000 from companies and sole proprietors.74 It paid approximately 14.5 billion yen to individuals and approximately 126.1 billion yen to companies and sole proprietors.75

C. The Government’s Response

1. Nuclear Disaster Victims Prompt Relief Law

The Nuclear Disaster Victims Prompt Relief Law76 was enacted on July 29, 2011. It enables the government to pay a part of the compensation to victims, which should be paid by TEPCO, in advance if the permanent compensation procedure is delayed. Currently, small tourist businesses in Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, and Gunma prefectures are able to receive compensation for damage to their reputation under this law.77

2. Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Fund

The total amount of damage caused by the Fukushima nuclear disaster is estimated to be trillions of yen.78 As stated above, following Section 16 of the Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage, the Act for Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Fund79 was enacted on August 3, 2011.

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74 RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY, GENSHIRYOKU SONGAI BAISHŌ NI TSUITE [INFORMATION ON THE NUCLEAR COMPENSATION SYSTEM] (Jan. 8, 2012), available at http://www.reconstruction.go.jp/topics/%E8%B3%87%E6%96%99%E7%9C%95%E3%80%80%E5%8E%9F%E5%AD%90%E5%8A%9B%E6%90%8D%E5%8E%B3%A0%E5%84%9F%E3%81%AB%E3%81%A4%E3%81%84%E3%81%A6.pdf (distributed at the third session of the Fukushima Reconstruction & Revitalization From Nuclear Disaster Council).
75 Id.
76 Heisei 23 nen Genshiryoku Jiko niyoru Higai ni kakaru Kinkyūsochi ni kansuru Hōritsu [Law Relating to Emergency Facilities for the 2011 Nuclear Disaster], Law No. 91 of 2011 (Japan).
78 See, e.g., Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Banri Kaieda, Statement at the Plenary Session of the House of Representatives (July 8, 2012) (transcript available at the Record of the Proceedings of the Diet, No.31 of the Plenary Session of the House of Representatives, the 177 Diet Session (July 8, 2012) on page 4).
The purpose of the act is to 1) “take all possible measures for prompt and proper nuclear damage compensation for affected people,” 2) to “stabilize the conditions of Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant and to prevent adverse effects on business operators dealing with the accident,” and 3) “to ensure stable supply of electricity.”

Under the Compensation Act, the government established the Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Fund on September 12, 2011. The state contributed 7 billion yen, TEPCO contributed 2.4 billion yen, and other 11 nuclear operators contributed a total of 5.6 billion yen. The government issued 2 trillion yen special bonds to support TEPCO through the corporation. Later, the amount was increased to 5 trillion yen. Moreover, under the Act on Emergency Measure for Damage Caused by Nuclear Accident, the state shall advance the compensation on behalf of TEPCO based on the guidelines set by the Dispute Reconciliation Committee for Nuclear Damage Compensation.

D. Dispute Settlement Center for Nuclear Disaster Compensation

On August 29, 2011, the Dispute Reconciliation Committee for Nuclear Damage Compensation opened the Dispute Settlement Center for Nuclear Disaster Compensation. More than 150 lawyers work for the center as mediators and inspectors. When a victim of the Fukushima
Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant and TEPCO cannot reach an agreement on the amount of compensation, the center will assist their mediation without charge.90

E. Nuclear Decontamination Act

The highest priority issues at the moment are decontamination of the affected area and treatment of contaminated waste. To respond to these challenges, the government enacted the Nuclear Decontamination Act91 on August 30, 2011. The act came into full effect on January 1, 2012.92 According to the roadmap published by the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry will complete decontamination work by the end of March 2014, except for areas with contamination of over fifty millisieverts.93 Under the law, the state can claim or reimburse the cost for decontamination and treatment of radioactive-contaminated waste from TEPCO.94

IV. ANALYSIS OF TEPCO’S LIABILITY

A. The Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage Exemption Clause is Not Applicable

The critical issue in assessing TEPCO’s liability is whether the Great East Japan Earthquake and tsunami fall under the category of “a grave natural disaster of an exceptional character,” as is required by section 3 of the Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage.95 The Advisory Committee on Compensation System for Nuclear Damage of the Atomic Energy Commission96 assumed that “a grave natural disaster of an exceptional character” include "a grave natural disaster of an exceptional character" as is required by section 3 of the Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage.

90 Id.; See also DISPUTE SETTLEMENT CENTER FOR NUCLEAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION, GENSHIRYOKU SONGAI BAISHÔ FUNSÔ KAIKETSU SENTÂ NO TEBIKI [DISPUTE SETTLEMENT CENTER FOR NUCLEAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION GUIDEBOOK], http://www.mext.go.jp/component/a_menu/science/anzen/pdf/gaishu/1311548_1_1.pdf.

91 Heisei 23-nen 3-gatsu 11-nichi ni Hasseishita Tôhoku Chihô Taiheiyôoki Jishin ni tomonau Genshiryoku Hatsudensho no Jiko ni yori Hôshutsusareta Hôshasei Bussatsu ni yoru Kanyô no Osen e no Taisho ni kansuru Tokubetsu Sochihô, Law No. 110 of 2011 (Japan) [hereinafter Nuclear Decontamination Act].

92 Id. at supplementary provision 1.


94 Nuclear Decontamination Act, supra note 91, art. 44.


96 The Atomic Energy Commission was set up under the Cabinet based on the Atomic Energy Basic Law in 1956. Genshiryoku Kihon Hô [Atomic Energy Basic Law], Law No. 186 of 1955 (Japan),
"character" was a great earthquake, volcanic eruption, wind and water disaster, or other type of natural disaster on a scale that generally had not been seen in history.\(^97\) Moreover, the Advisory Committee explained that this exemption is limited to an event of force majeure of an extraordinarily high degree; for example, the Great Kanto Earthquake and the Great Hanshin Earthquake do not fall under this exemption.\(^98\) An earthquake falling within this exemption should be one that has never been seen in history, and substantially greater than these great earthquakes.\(^99\) The Atomic Energy Commission assumes that “a grave natural disaster of an exceptional character” will be an unforeseeable, great natural disaster based on current knowledge, and must be far beyond the design basis for a reactor.\(^100\) During the Diet deliberations on the Compensation Act, Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone, then Director-General of the Science and Technology Agency, explained “a grave natural disaster of an exceptional character” meant a great earthquake more than “triple” the Great Kanto Earthquake.\(^101\) It is not clear whether he meant tripled intensity, tripled magnitude, or tripled acceleration, but the members of the Advisory Committee on Compensation System for Nuclear Damage assumed that he meant tripled acceleration.\(^102\) Regarding the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923, its maximum seismic intensity was seven, its magnitude was 7.9, and its assumed peak ground acceleration was 300-400 Gal.\(^103\) Table 1 shows each peak ground acceleration at the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant when the Great East Japan Earthquake occurred.\(^104\)

\(^97\) DRAFT REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, supra note 95.
\(^99\) Id.
\(^100\) Id.
\(^101\) Id.
\(^102\) Id.
\(^104\) This data was provided by TEPCO on April 1, 2011. Press Release, Nuclear and Industry Safety Agency of the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry, Record of Earthquake Observation of the
TABLE 1: PEAK GROUND ACCELERATION AND DESIGN BASIS EARTHQUAKE GROUND MOTION IN THE FUKUSHIMA DAI-ICHI NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Observation Point</th>
<th>Record of Observation (provisional value as of April 1, 2011)</th>
<th>Design Basis Earthquake Ground Motion (Gal)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peak Ground Acceleration (Gal)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>north-south</td>
<td>east-west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 1</td>
<td>460*</td>
<td>447*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 2</td>
<td>348*</td>
<td>550*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 3</td>
<td>322*</td>
<td>507*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 4</td>
<td>281*</td>
<td>319*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 5</td>
<td>331*</td>
<td>548*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 6</td>
<td>298*</td>
<td>444*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The record ended approximately 130-150 seconds after the record started.

After the Great East Japan Earthquake, the reactors of units one to three of the Dai-ichi Plant were automatically shut down. Units four to six were under periodic maintenance at that time. Due to the earthquake, the power grid around it was so damaged that the plant lost its external power source, and the emergency generators in the reactor basements started up. Approximately fifty minutes after the Earthquake, the plant was flooded by a tsunami. This caused the emergency generators to break down, and the entire plant lost power. The height of the tsunami wave at the plant could have been as high as 13.1 meters based on computer analysis. While the design basis for tsunami waves was 5.7 meters for the Dai-ichi Plant and 5.2 meters for the Dai-ni Plant, TEPCO predicted in 2008


* Id. at IV-30-31.
* Id. at IV-33.
* Id. at III-28-32.
* Id.

that a tsunami wave over fifteen meters would occur if an 8.3 magnitudes earthquake—the same magnitude as the Meiji Sanriku Earthquake of 1896—occurred off the coast of Fukushima. However, TEPCO did not use this finding when creating the plant’s earthquake countermeasures. TEPCO simply reported the finding to the Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency at the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (“METI”) on March 7, 2011, four days before the Great East Japan Earthquake. Thus, the Great East Japan Earthquake and tsunami do not fit into “a grave natural disaster of an exceptional character,” because neither of them were unforeseeable nor far beyond the design basis for reactors.

B. Other Legal Issues

1. Jurisdiction

There are no provisions on jurisdiction under the Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage. Following the general rule, an action is subject to the jurisdiction of the court that has jurisdiction over the location of general venue of the defendant. TEPCO is a corporation, and its principle office is located in Tokyo, so the Tokyo District Court has jurisdiction over the lawsuits related to the Fukushima nuclear disaster. Otherwise, victims can bring lawsuits in the court that has jurisdiction over their domicile. Regarding tort claims, a court has jurisdiction over the place where the tort at issue occurred.

Japan has not ratified any treaties dealing with nuclear damage. Therefore, people in other countries may bring their lawsuits in the country

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112 Id.
113 Id.
114 MINJI SOSHOHO [MINSOHO] [C. CIV. PRO.], art. 4, item 1.
115 See id. art. 4, para. 4.
116 If the amount in controversy is less than 1.4 million yen, the summary court generally has jurisdiction. Saibansho Hō [Court Act], Law No. 59 of 1947, art. 33 para. 1, item 1 (Japan).
117 MINJI SOSHOHO [MINSOHO] [C. CIV. PRO.], art. 5, item 1 (Japan); MINPÔ [Civ. C.] art. 484. If citizens outside of Japan suffer from nuclear damage during their stay in Japan, they must follow the Act on General Rules for Application of Laws. Hō no Tekiyō ni Kansuru Tsūsoku Hō [Act on General Rules for Application of Laws], Law No. 78 of 2006 (Japan). Section 17 provides that the formation and effect of a claim arising from a tort shall be governed by the law of the place where the result of the wrongful act occurred. Id. at sec. 17. However, if the occurrence at said place was ordinarily unforeseeable, the law of place where the wrongful act was committed shall govern. Id.
118 MINJI SOSHOHO [MINSOHO] [C. CIV. PRO.], art. 5, item 9.
119 Such treaties are the Paris Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy, the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage, and the Convention on Supplementary
where the defendant is located (Japan), where the nuclear accident occurs (Japan), or where they are injured (their countries).

2. **Causation**

The Nuclear Damage Compensation Dispute Reconciliation Committee stated that persons injured while engaging in recovery work following the Fukushima nuclear disaster, suffer health deterioration requiring treatment, contract a disease, or die, he or she may be compensated for damage caused by acute or late radiation. Nonetheless, such persons must still prove a causal link between their damages and the radioactive substances released from the plant.

In Japan, cause-in-fact has been determined by the so-called “but for” test. The civil standard of proof of causation is “not a scientific standard that leaves no doubt, but a case of ‘strong probability’ that a specific event caused a specific loss by considering all the evidence based on the rules of thumb.” Strong probability under the test can be found when “a reasonable person is convinced of the conclusion to the extent s/he has no doubt.”

In the *Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.* case, parties disputed whether plaintiffs’ health damages were caused by the JCO Criticality Accident. The Tokyo District Court and the Tokyo High Court found that the plaintiffs who worked at a factory that was well over 100 meters from the JCO Plant were exposed to 6.5 mSv of radiation, but denied the causal link between the exposure and their damages.

In other cases related to JCO Criticality Accident, courts admitted that “nuclear damage” under section 2 of the Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage included reputation damage or pure economic damage.
However, each court denied the plaintiffs’ claims because any decline in sales or decrease in property value was not caused by the accident.

3. **Statute of Limitations**

Again, because there are no provisions on the statute of limitations under the Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage, the Civil Code and its interpretation apply to this issue. For tort claims, plaintiffs must bring their case into court within three years of the time when they come to know of their damage and the identity of the tortfeasor. A victim’s tort claim is automatically precluded after twenty years have elapsed from the time when the tort committed. However, courts have amended this twenty–year rule for toxic tort cases. When a victim’s injury has an accumulative and latent nature, courts set the starting point of the period of prescription on the date when he or she develops his or her injury. Radiation exposure will be treated in a similar way.

V. **WHO ELSE SHOULD BE LEGALLY LIABLE FOR THE FUKUSHIMA NUCLEAR DISASTER?**

A. **Potential Liability of the Government of Japan**

Sovereign immunity is not accepted under Article 14 of the Constitution of Japan. Under the State Compensation Law, when public officials who are in a position to exercise public power have, in the course of performing their duties, illegally inflicted losses on another person intentionally or negligently, the state or a public entity is liable for compensating such losses. The Supreme Court has recognized that when...
human life and health are in danger and the government does not exercise its regulatory power over the cause of danger, the government is liable under State Compensation Law. So far, there is no case law that addresses the issue whether the State Compensation Law is applicable to nuclear damage.

Regarding the Fukushima nuclear disaster, there are several facts that suggest potential liability of the Japanese government. First of all, the government should have properly exercised its power over nuclear operation generally. The Nuclear Safety Commission (“NSC”) deals with planning, deliberation, and making decisions on regulations and policies related to nuclear safety and prevention of radiation hazards. However, the NSC has disregarded a long-time station blackout. The NSC first disclosed this document on July 13, 2011, eighteen years after it was made.

Second, the government should have properly exercised its power over the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant. Before this disaster, the Plant had experienced several incidents, and two of these are exceptionally notable. One was the nation’s first criticality incident (equivalent INES level two) on November 2, 1978, which was covered up for twenty-nine years. The other was an incident involving a recalculating pump (INES level two) on September 9, 1990. In light of this accident history, the government should have supervised TEPCO more strictly.

Third, there may be an opportunity to argue that nuclear damage was increased by errant acts of the government. In regard to this argument, the interim report published by the Investigation Committee on the Accident at

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the Fukushima Nuclear Power Stations\(^1\) suggests that the government was incompetent to respond the nuclear emergency:

the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters . . . and the Local Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters . . . include the fact that the Off-site Center, which was supposed to serve as the base for response during the nuclear emergency, lost its functionality, and the fact that coordination among relevant organizations was inadequate.\(^1\)

It also suggests that the government failed to prevent expansion of the disaster:

These problems include: radiation monitoring systems and the System for Prediction of Environmental Emergency Dose Information (SPEEDI) did not work as they were designed and expected to do; the scale of the disaster that occurred had not been considered when preparing evacuation plans and evacuation drills; there was confusion at the accident site regarding the Government’s evacuation directives; and not enough information was provided in Japan and abroad in a rapid, accurate, easy-to-understand manner.\(^2\)

**B. GE’s Potential Liability**

1. **Reactors at the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant**

Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant is located in Okuma Town and Futaba Town, Futaba County, Fukushima Prefecture, facing the Pacific Ocean on the east side.\(^3\) The Plant consists of six units with light water, boiling water reactors.\(^4\) Units one to five were built with Mark I type

\(^1\) The committee was established based on the cabinet decision to investigate in an open and neutral manner to determine the causes of the accident at the Fukushima Dai-ichi and Dai-ni Nuclear Power Plants, and to make policy proposals on measures to prevent further spread of the damage and recurrence of similar accidents in the future. See Cabinet Decision, Establishment of Investigation Committee on the Accident at Fukushima Nuclear Power Stations of Tokyo Electric Power Company (May 24, 2011), available at http://icanps.go.jp/eng/2011/07/05/0524CabinetDecision.pdf.


\(^3\) Id.


containment structures, while unit six was built with a Mark II type containment structure (Table 2). The reactors for units one, two, and six were built by GE, while the reactors for units three and five were built by Toshiba Corp., and the reactor for unit four was built by Hitachi Ltd. The reactors were all designed by GE. In fact, the reactor for unit one was the first commercial reactor in Japan that was built as a “full turnkey project” by GE. This means that GE designed and built it and turned it over to TEPCO in a ready-to-use condition. At unit one, the emergency diesel generators and DC batteries were located at the basement of the turbine building (Figure 1). GE required placement in that location. Unit two was built in the same way. Later, Toshiba became the main contractor for units three and five, and Hitachi Ltd. became the main contractor for unit four. Both companies followed the basic GE plant design.

Table 2: General Data of Six Reactors of the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reactor Type</th>
<th>UNIT 1</th>
<th>UNIT 2</th>
<th>UNIT 3</th>
<th>UNIT 4</th>
<th>UNIT 5</th>
<th>UNIT 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Content</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designer</td>
<td>GE</td>
<td>GE</td>
<td>GE</td>
<td>GE</td>
<td>GE</td>
<td>GE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Contractor</td>
<td>GE</td>
<td>GE &amp; Toshiba</td>
<td>Toshiba</td>
<td>Hitachi</td>
<td>Toshiba</td>
<td>GE &amp; Toshiba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

145 In the United States, twenty-three reactors at sixteen locations use the Mark I type containment structure.
146 See Table 2; Outline of Facilities of the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant, supra note 144.
148 Outline of Facilities, supra note 147.
150 See Figure 1; NUCLEAR EMERGENCY RESPONSE HEADQUARTERS OF GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN, REPORT OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO THE IAEA MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR SAFETY: THE ACCIDENT AT TEPCO'S FUKUSHIMA NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS III-40 (2011).
152 Id.
Since the disaster, GE has emphasized “[the] Mark I containment has a proven track record of safety and reliability for over 40 years.” However, there have been doubts over the Mark I’s safety. In 1972, Stephen H. Hanauer, then a safety official with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, recommended that Mark I be discontinued because it presented unacceptable safety risks. Moreover, three GE nuclear engineers resigned from their jobs in 1976, because they strongly believed that a design flaw in the Mark I could trigger a disaster. Dale G. Bridenbaugh, one of the three GE employees who resigned, commented that the Mark I design “did not take into account the dynamic loads that could be experienced with a loss of coolant,” and “[the] impact loads the containment would receive by this very rapid release of energy could tear the containment apart and create an uncontrolled release.”

2. Possibility of U.S. Product Liability Lawsuit Against GE

As mentioned above, the Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage channels legal liability to nuclear operators and precludes the claims under

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155 See supra note 150, at III-40.
159 Id.
160 Id.
the Product Liability Law or the Civil Code. Therefore, there is no way to pursue GE’s liability in Japan. However, the principle office of GE is located in Connecticut. A Fukushima nuclear disaster victim, such as a person exposed to radiation released from the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant, might think of bringing a lawsuit against GE in Connecticut state court or in a federal court of the United States.

Regarding the “channeling” issue, the Price-Anderson Act does not adopt legal channeling but economic channeling, which means a nuclear operator must compensate nuclear damage even other persons may be held legally liable for it. Moreover, the Price-Anderson Act is not applicable to the Fukushima nuclear disaster after all, because this nuclear accident occurred at a facility operated by non-U.S. companies outside the United States.

3. Forum Non Conveniens Doctrine

The United States federal court has applied forum non conveniens doctrine to refuse to hear a case even if it has jurisdiction when the court chosen by the plaintiff is inconvenient for the parties and justice would be better served if the case is brought in another court.

In Gulf Oil Corp. v. Gilbert, the United States Supreme Court offered three key considerations whether a court should grant a defendant’s motion of forum non conveniens: 1) availability of foreign forum, 2) private interest, and 3) public interest. Regarding private interest, the factors to consider are the relative ease of access to sources of proof, availability of compulsory process for attendance of unwilling witnesses, cost of obtaining attendance of willing witnesses, possibility of view of the premises if appropriate, and all other practical problems that make trial of a case easy, expeditious, and inexpensive. Regarding public interest, the factors to be considered include the undesirability of piling up litigation in congested centers, the

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161 Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage, supra note 2, art. 4, para. 3 (Japan); the JCO Critical Accident Health Injury Case, supra note 19.
163 U.S. federal courts also have jurisdiction over the citizens of foreign States, including Japan, and diversity jurisdiction over United States citizens. U.S. Const. art. III, § 2. While the Judiciary Act of 1789 gives federal district courts original jurisdiction over any civil action by an alien tort victim, it appears to be difficult to argue that GE’s actions are part of a tort that violates international law or any treaty to which the United States is a party. Alien Tort Claims Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1350.
166 Id.
167 Id. at 502, 508.
burden of jury duty on people of a community having no relation to the litigation, the local interest in having localized controversies decided at home, and the unnecessary injection of problems in conflict of laws.\textsuperscript{168}

Though some jurisdictions limit the availability of the forum non conveniens doctrine, the Connecticut state courts preserve it.\textsuperscript{169} In Durkin v. Intevac, Inc., the Connecticut Supreme Court cited Gulf Oil Corp. v. Gilbert, and then continued:

First, the court should determine whether an adequate alternative forum exists that possesses jurisdiction over the whole case. Second, the court should consider all relevant private interest factors with a strong presumption in favor of—or, in the present case, a weakened presumption against disturbing the plaintiffs’ initial choice of forum. Third, if the balance of private interest factors is equal, the court should consider whether any public interest factors tip the balance in favor of trying the case in the foreign forum. Finally, if the public interest factors tip the balance in favor of trying the case in the foreign forum, “the court must ensure that [the] plaintiffs can reinstate their [action] in the alternative forum without undue inconvenience or prejudice.”\textsuperscript{170}

Regarding the availability or adequacy of an alternative forum, if a victim in Japan sues GE in any court in Japan, Japanese law will be applied under the Act on General Rules for Application of Laws.\textsuperscript{171} This act provides that the formation and effect of a claim arising from a tort shall be governed by the law of the place where the result of the wrongful act occurred.\textsuperscript{172} In such a case, claims against GE would be precluded under the Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage.\textsuperscript{173} In addition, because the alleged flaws are in the design of Mark I, it may be said that substantial evidence is located at the GE headquarters or other offices in the United States rather than in GE Japan\textsuperscript{174} and that many witnesses including current or former GE workers are available in the United States rather than in Japan. Therefore, it is clear neither the federal courts, nor the Connecticut state

\textsuperscript{168} Id. at 508-09.
\textsuperscript{169} Durkin v. Intevac, Inc., 258 Conn. 454, 782 A.2d 103 (2001).
\textsuperscript{170} Id. at 466 (citations omitted).
\textsuperscript{171} Hō no Tekiyō ni Kansuru Tsūsoku Hō [Act on General Rules for Application of Laws], Law No. 78 of 2006 (Japan).
\textsuperscript{172} Id. art. 17.
\textsuperscript{173} See Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage, supra note 2, art. 4, para. 1.
\textsuperscript{174} As a global enterprise, GE has been in operation in Japan since 1999. See Fact Sheet, GE JAPAN, http://www.ge.com/jp/company/factsheet_jp.html (last visited Apr. 1, 2012).
courts, will apply the forum *non conveniens* doctrine in the lawsuit against GE.

4. **Conflict of Laws**

The law that should be applied to a potential case against GE poses another critical issue for the victims in Japan. If a court applies Japanese laws, the claims against GE are precluded under the Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage.175

Connecticut follows the Restatement (Second) of Conflict of Laws in tort cases.176 Under the Restatement, the rights and liabilities of the parties in tort cases are determined by the local law of the state which has the most significant relationship to the occurrence and the parties.177 The factors to be taken into account include: 1) the place where the injury occurred, 2) the place where the conduct causing the injury occurred, 3) the domicile, residence, nationality, place of incorporation and business of the parties; and 4) the place where the relationship, if any, between the parties is centered.178

In addition, the court must consider other factors including: 5) the needs of the interstate and international systems, 6) the relevant policies of the forum; 7) the relevant policies of other interested states and the relative interests of those states in the determination of the particular issue, 8) the protection of justified expectations, 9) the basic policies underlying the particular field of law, 10) certainty, predictability and uniformity of result, and 11) ease in the determination and application of the law to be applied.179

Given these factors, there is a substantial likelihood that a Connecticut state court will apply Japanese laws. Nonetheless, on the assumption that the court would apply Connecticut law, what would be the result?

5. **Design Defect Claim Under Connecticut Law**

Connecticut passed the Product Liability Act in 1979.180 In Connecticut, a “product liability” claim includes “all claims or actions brought for personal injury, death or property damage caused by the manufacture, construction, design, formula, preparation, assembly,

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175 *See* Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage, *supra* note 2, art. 4, para. 1.
177 The Restatement (Second) Conflicts of Laws § 145(1).
178 Id. § 145(2).
179 Id. § 6.
180 CONN. GEN. STAT. § 52-572m et seq.
installation, testing, warnings, instructions, marketing, packaging, or labeling of any product.\textsuperscript{181}

The units designed by GE have been modified by TEPCO since their installation. Nonetheless, GE could be found liable not for the harm that would have occurred, but for the fact that the reactor was modified if such modification was 1) in accordance with the instructions or specifications of GE, 2) made with the consent of GE, or 3) the result of conduct that reasonably should have been anticipated by GE.\textsuperscript{182}

In Potter v. Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., the Connecticut Supreme Court introduced a modified consumer expectation test, admitting that a risk-utility balancing must be utilized in order to decide whether a design is defective.\textsuperscript{183} The factors to be considered include: 1) usefulness of the product, 2) likelihood and severity of danger caused by the product, 3) feasibility of an alternative design, 4) financial cost of improved design, 5) ability to reduce danger without impairing its usefulness or making the product too costly, and 6) feasibility of spreading loss by increasing the product’s price.\textsuperscript{184} Plaintiffs are not required to prove a feasible alternative design, because such a requirement places an “undue burden on [the plaintiff] that might preclude otherwise valid claims from jury consideration.”\textsuperscript{185}

Under the Connecticut Product Liability Act, persons wanting to recover damages for personal injury or property damage caused by radiation exposure resulting from the Fukushima nuclear disaster must bring a claim within two years from the date the injury or damage complained of is discovered.\textsuperscript{186} Regarding the other damages not caused by radiation exposure, a claim must be brought within three years from the date of injury, death, or property damage was first sustained.\textsuperscript{187} There is also a restriction requiring that a product liability claim must be brought against any party within ten years from the date that the party last parted with possession or control of the product.\textsuperscript{188} However, this ten-year limitation is extended pursuant to the terms of any express written warranty that the product can be used for a period longer than ten years.\textsuperscript{189} Moreover, this limitation will not be applied when a product seller, including a person who designs or

\textsuperscript{181} Id. § 52-572m(b).
\textsuperscript{182} Id. § 52-572p(a).
\textsuperscript{183} Potter v. Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., 241 Conn. 199, 221, 694 A.2d 1319 (1997).
\textsuperscript{184} Id.
\textsuperscript{185} Id. at 217.
\textsuperscript{186} See Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-577c(a), (b).
\textsuperscript{187} Id. § 52-577a(a).
\textsuperscript{188} Id.
\textsuperscript{189} Id. § 52-577a(d).
constructs a product intentionally misrepresents the product or fraudulently conceals information about it, if the misrepresentation or fraudulent concealment was the proximate cause of harm of the claimant.\footnote{Id. §§ 52-572m(a) and 52-577a(d).}

There are some disincentives for plaintiffs in product liability cases in a Connecticut court. First, if a court determines that a claim is frivolous, it may award reasonable attorney’s fees to the defendants.\footnote{Id. § 52-240a.} Second, the amount of punitive damages cannot exceed an amount equal to twice the damages awarded to plaintiffs.\footnote{Id. § 52-240b.}

VI. CONCLUSION

This article summarizes the related laws and compensation scheme for the Fukushima nuclear disaster and discussed the liability issues for TEPCO, the government of Japan, and GE.

Thus far, only a handful of lawsuits have emerged from the Fukushima nuclear disaster. These lawsuits include: 1) damage suits against TEPCO,\footnote{See, e.g., 14 Nuke Disaster Evacuation Zone Residents File 265 Million Yen Suits Against TEPCO, THE MAINICHI DAILY NEWS (Mar. 31, 2012), http://mdn.mainichi.jp/mdnnews/news/20120331p2at00m0na004000c.html.} 2) provisional injunction lawsuits requiring TEPCO to pay provisional payments,\footnote{Among others, a golf course company in Fukushima filed a petition for provisional disposition with the Tokyo District Court demanding TEPCO provide decontamination work and to pay damages caused by radiation. On October 31, 2011, the court dismissed the case, and petitioners immediately appealed to the Tokyo High Court. Gorufu-jo Josen nado wo Motometa Kari-shobun Moshitate wo Kya’ka [Provisional Injunction for Decontaminating Golf Course Dismissed], THE YOMIURI SHIMBUN (Nov. 14, 2011), http://www.yomiuri.co.jp/feature/20110316-866921/news/20111114-OYT1T00893.htm.} 3) criminal complaints against the former CEOs of TEPCO and other decisionmakers including former Prime Minister Kan,\footnote{Kan Sōira 6-nin wo Kōhatsu Minshū Dantai, Genpatsu Jiko Taiō Meguri [Citizen Group Files Criminal Complaint against Prime Minister Kan and Others Regarding Response to Nuclear Accident], ASAHI.COM (July 14, 2011), http://www.asahi.com/national/update/0714/TKY201107140325.html.} 4) a provisional injunction lawsuit requiring a local government to move children to a safe place,\footnote{Fourteen children and their parents brought this lawsuit in the Koriyama Branch of the Fukushima District Court. On December 16, 2011, the court dismissed the case, and petitioners immediately appealed to the Sendai High Court. Gakkō Tani de Sokai wo—Kari Shobun Mōshitate Kya’ka [School Evacuation Provisional Injunction Denied], THE YOMIURI SHIMBUN (Dec. 16, 2012), http://www.yomiuri.co.jp/national/news/20111121-866921/news/20111216-866921/news/20111227-OYT1T010178.htm.} and 5) state compensation lawsuits filed by
a shareholder of TEPCO. In addition, the shareholders of TEPCO brought lawsuits against the current and former CEOs. Though no lawsuit has been brought against GE to date, it may be too early for GE to rest easy. At least one commentator has pointed out that GE may agree to take financial responsibility for the disaster, as did British Petroleum, even if it could escape liability. There is a long road ahead.

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