

Text of subtitle of Fukushima GENSUIKIN World Conference

Starting Image

<Facilitator Mayu Hashimoto>

Thank you for watching, everyone.

In Japan, the declaration of a state of emergency has been lifted and social and economic activities have resumed, but the outbreak of the novel coronavirus has not been contained yet. Since last March, various meetings and events have been cancelled or suspended.

The NPT Review Conference, which was supposed to be held in April this year, has been postponed to the next year due to the coronavirus pandemic. However, the nuclear-haves like the US, Russia and China still continue, rather than stopping, their nuclear development.

In addition, there are also challenges and problems concerning nuclear power generation, such as the discharge of tritium-contaminated water from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant to the ocean and the “approval” of the Rokkasho Reprocessing Plant by the Nuclear Regulation Authority.

Therefore, the GENSUIKIN World Conference for the 75th Anniversary of the Atomic Bombings is a crucial turning point in tougher situations on nukes.

The GENSUIKIN conference is held online this year to mobilize toward the elimination of nuclear weapons, nuclear phase-out, and support for and solidarity with hibakushas. Your participation is highly appreciated.

Now, we'd like to start the Fukushima GENSUIKIN Online World Conference for the 75th Anniversary of the Atomic Bombings.

My name is Hashimoto Mayu, the facilitator and a staff member of GENSUIKIN.

Firstly, Kawano Koichi, the chairperson of GENSUIKIN, delivers a message.

<Mr. Kawano Fukushima Greetings GENSUIKIN 2020>

My name is Kawano, the chairperson of Gensuikin. More than 9 years have passed since the Great East Japan Earthquake, and 75 years have passed since Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

However, still more than 40,000 people have been obliged to evacuate in Fukushima.

And this year, we are suffering from the outbreak of the coronavirus. I hope everyone is all fine.

Due to the virus, the Tokyo Olympic Games and the NPT Review Conference were postponed, and the Gensuikin Conference can be held only remotely. Therefore, I am grateful if you could allow me to deliver my messages remotely.

The Japanese Government and Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO) abandon the responsibility and try to cut off support for victims of the nuclear disaster, but only 30% of the former residents have returned to the evacuation order-lifted areas. It is never acceptable to cut off the support in the name of the expiration of the evacuation period.

It is a matter of course that TEPCO must honestly handle demands from the victims for their material and psychological damages.

In addition, the government and TEPCO are trying to go ahead with the release of radioactive water into the ocean despite resistance from many residents in Fukushima. However, this is never acceptable especially in view of the fact that a resolution to oppose the release was adopted unanimously in the Namie Town Assembly, Fukushima Prefecture.

This also violates the London Convention and the decision of Japan's Nuclear Regulation Authority "not to dump radioactive water into the ocean".

Japan has 60 nuclear reactors, and only 9 of them are currently in operation. There are only 4 reactors in which plutonium for thermal use is adopted, and it has been said that nuclear power proponents attempt to introduce the technology into 16 to 18 reactors.

However, regarding the fact that countries around the world are trying to realize nuclear phase-out, is it meaningful to use MOX fuels like plutonium, which are far more expensive and dangerous than uranium? In view of the global trend, it is necessary for us to shift to renewable energy.

The latest total number of nuclear weapons in the world is 13,410 in 9 countries, decreased by 470 from the last year. However, the number increased by 30 to 320 in China, surpassing the one in France, and made China the third largest nuclear nation after Russia and the US.

The total number has slightly decreased for sure, but still the nuclear weapons can annihilate the whole population on the earth dozens of times.

In addition, US President Trump abandon the INF (Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces) Treaty, and unfold in the nuclear posture review, that It promote the development of usable nuclear weapons, making the situation in the world extremely dangerous. A

negotiation on the reduction of the weapons between the US and Russia is not in sight at all.

In such a situation, it is supposedly the time for Japan to do something as “the only nuclear weapon victim state in the world”.

First, support TPNW (Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons) Then, North Korea, South Korea and Japan will not have the weapons. The US, Russia and China will not attack the former three nations with the weapons. In other words, promote the Northeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Initiative.

We do not need the nuclear umbrella of the US any longer. Spread this initiative to the northern hemisphere from the southern. It is important for Japan to lead this move.

The end of the undemocratic Abe Administration is in sight. The administration has a series of scandals, such as the Moritomo and Kake, the cherry blossom viewing, the former superintending prosecutor Kurokawa, and the arrest of major party lawmakers who are Abe’s close allies. Our democracy is questioned. Let’s change the political tides. Save the peace constitution and take back peace in a real sense.

And let’s realize a world free of nukes as well as war. Let’s join hands.

<Facilitator Mayu Hashimoto>

Thank you, Mr. Kawano.

The next is a message from Tsunoda Masashi, the co-representative of the Fukushima Peace Forum, representing the Fukushima Conference committee. Mr. Tsunoda, please go ahead.

<Tsunoda Masashi, Fukushima GENSUIKIN Address>

Hello everyone. My name is Tsunoda, a co-representative of Fukushima Peace Forum.

75 years have passed since Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and nearly 10 years have passed since the nuclear disaster in Fukushima.

In addition, this year is the 35th after the Chernobyl nuclear disaster and thus a milestone year. This year, unfortunately, it is impossible to have opportunities to welcome many people here in Fukushima, show them its realities or deepen the debate on a nuclear-free future.

However, we are still able to disseminate what is going on here in this opportunity. We'd like to express our gratitude to all of those who have been involved in this Conference.

In the Fukushima conference of last year, we reported that TEPCO (Tokyo Electric Power Company) had reportedly and formally announced its decision to decommission all the four reactors of the Fukushima Daini (2nd) Nuclear Power Plant. Eventually, TEPCO formally decided the decommissioning.

This can be our significant achievement of our movement in solidarity with our fellows from all around Japan, which has continued since the nuclear disaster, in search of a nuclear-free Fukushima.

However, even the decommissioning has been decided, there are still many difficulties lying ahead – Is it possible to remove the rubble from the crippled reactors? Even if it's possible, how is it disposed of? How can we handle spent nuclear fuel?

How can highly contaminated reactor containers be disposed of? There remains the issue of nuclear waste that has nowhere to go.

This is not only the problem of Fukushima. The situation is the same in all nuclear power plants in Japan. They have to be stopped as soon as possible, construction of additional nuclear power plants has to be stopped, and the future needs to be created mainly based on renewable energy.

In Fukushima, a movement toward safe and steady decommissioning of the Fukushima Daiichi and Daini Nuclear Power Plants has started.

Now, the Japanese Government and TEPCO indicate their intension to discharge multi-nuclide removal equipment (ALPS)-treated water to the ocean as soon as possible. The contaminated water contains a large amount of tritium in high concentration.

It is fishermen who are most seriously affected by the discharge of the contaminated water. They have repeatedly continued trial operations, and a process to full-scale ones is now under way.

When TEPCO requested the Fukushima Prefectural Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations to approve the discharge of groundwater from bypasses and sub-drains to the ocean, it promised not to discharge ALPS-treated water there. The Japanese government and TEPCO are going to break the promise.

Not only the fishery federation in Fukushima, but also those of all around Japan strongly oppose the discharge. Today, we'd like you to listen to the feelings of fishermen in Shinchi Town, Fukushima.

It is not only fishermen who clearly oppose the discharge to the ocean. Local farmers also object it, who have worked on reducing radioactivity in farmland that has been contaminated, growing safe and delicious crops, and restoring trust since the nuclear disaster.

Those in forestry who have protected its culture insist that further discharge of radioactivity is absolutely unacceptable in such a situation that decontamination in mountains has not even started at all.

The Japanese Government and TEPCO, which caused the nuclear disaster, prioritize their interests, saying that there is no more capacity to store contaminated water, ignoring opposition from those who work hard for reconstruction and future livelihood, and try to intentionally discharge radioactivity. This is absolutely unacceptable.

Both the Japanese Government and TEPCO say that it is essential to reconstruct Fukushima and decommission the nuclear power plants at the same time. However, what they are doing is to decommission at the expense of the people.

The discharge of tritium-contaminated water to the ocean in defiance of victims and many other people has to be stopped.

In order to take back a nuclear-free Fukushima, we continue our protest.

In order not to have the tragedy of Fukushima be repeated, we strengthen our movement against restart of a nuclear power plant in all around Japan, and express our determination to strive for a peaceful society without nuclear power plants, nuclear weapons or war. This is our message from Fukushima.

Let's work together!

<Facilitator Mayu Hashimoto>

Thank you, Mr. Tsunoda.

Here, let us introduce a solidarity message from the German Greens, a partner with GENSUIKIN, Co-chair Ms. Annalena Baerbock.

<Ms. Annalena Baerbock, German Greens speaks in English>

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<Facilitator Mayu Hashimoto>

Thank you for your attention.

The next is a message from a victim of the nuclear disaster. His name is Ono Haruo.
Mr. Ono, please go ahead.

<Ono Haruo, Appeal from Fisherman in Fukushima, GENSUIKIN 2020>

My name is Ono, and I've been a fisherman here in Shinchi Town, Fukushima Prefecture for 50 years.

You can see a fish boat behind. Actually, I have two. It's impossible to use the one behind me. I haven't used this for 2 years. The one over there was newly built two years ago, and I go to the sea with the new one.

Due to the nuclear disaster in Fukushima, we are not allowed to use the fishing ground in our discretion in front of us despite following the regulations and the fishing quota. We are carrying out trials 8 times a month according to negotiations with TEPCO, and any fish we catch here are not radioactive at all.

In this stable situation, the Japanese Government and TEPCO are going to discharge tritium-containing water, and we feel bewildered by, afraid of and anxious about this. Really anxious about the future of this sea.

My three sons are also fishermen, and I'm responsible for them. News reports say such toxic water is going to be discharged to the sea. Everyone opposes the discharge at any public hearings that are conducted all around Japan, but neither the Japanese Government nor TEPCO says that tritium-contaminated water is not going to be discharged.

We fishermen have already suffered enough, but are they going to trouble us further? The number of fishermen in Fukushima has nearly halved since the nuclear disaster, so if such tritium-contaminated water were discharged, I would never ask my sons to be fishermen.

And those having junior high school or high school children could not recommend them to be fishermen, either. Then, fishery in Fukushima Prefecture will decline.

If tritium-contaminated water were discharged, the damage would be real rather than reputational, and sales of fish in Fukushima, which are already sluggish with low prices now, will drop further as well as the prices. Then, how can we survive with such low prices?

Full-scale operations are possible with a good catch, but fuel and material prices are high and fish prices are unbearably low. Then, it's impossible for us to survive. There will be possibly some suicide cases in such a situation.

It's really difficult to find another job even if we quit fishing. It will be really impossible to shift to an onshore job from fishing. I wonder why they are going to trouble us. I understand if there were no other option. In this case, increase storage tanks on shore, then someone clever may develop a device to remove tritium from contaminated water.

The question is why high-concentration contaminated water needs to be discharged to the sea. It's not correct that it is stored in Fukushima Prefecture.

If the contaminated water really needs to be discharged to the sea, it should be from Tokyo Bay instead. Osaka Mayor Matsui says contaminated water may be discharged to Osaka Bay. If it were discharged from these bays, there may be little damage for reconstruction in Fukushima. This is my wish.

Even if I own two fish boats, this one is inevitably idle now. It is maintained with some amount of money and ready for fishing operation, but it's impossible for me to operate both. I have various necessary materials ready for full operation.

As for my three sons, I have sent two of them to another place temporarily for training because we don't need manpower as long as it's impossible to use both boats.

It's physically and mentally painful for us if there is no workplace. We're really anxious that our future is unforeseeable. I have many anxieties about my three sons who are fishermen.

With fish prices being low, who would take responsibility if contaminated water were discharged to the sea? This is actual damage on us, so who are going to finally take responsibility for it? Is it possible to continuously support us until the nuclear reactors are decommissioned?

Now, I feel really terrible. What happens if such contaminated water is discharged to this beautiful sea in Fukushima? It also influences neighbouring prefectures, the whole Japan and even the world.

Who takes responsibility for the damage 30 or 50 years later. Nobody does it now. We'd be relieved if someone said, "We take responsibility for this", but they simply say contaminated water will be discharged to the sea. Only this option is being considered.

<Facilitator Mayu Hashimoto>

Thank you, Mr. Ono.

The next is an appeal from the 22nd High School Peace Messengers – Akanuma Yuki and Saito Honoka. Ms. Akanuma and Ms. Saito, please go ahead.

<High School Peace Messenger in Fukushima GENSUIKIN 2020>

Hello, everyone. My name is Akanuma Yuki in the third grade of Nihon University Tohoku High school, 22nd High School Peace Messenger.

My name is Saito Honoka in the third grade of Iwaki Shuei High School.

(Akanuma)

We do various activities for nuclear abolition, such as a High School 10,000 Signatures Campaign. In August 2019, we were appointed as Youth Communicators for a World without Nuclear Weapons by Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and visited the UN European Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

Fukushima draws much attention from the world.

We strongly felt this. Many said that nuclear power plants were abolished in their countries due to the nuclear disaster in Fukushima, and safety in Fukushima become topical.

I am bewildered by unrealistic situations that are sometimes picked up by local media, and I have wondered if I am really from Fukushima as they think. I'm thinking about what I can do in such situations.

When we think about the issue of nukes, radioactive contamination is the issue we cannot avoid.

One of the reasons why the International Red Cross, we visited, appeals nuclear abolition is that it is impossible to carry out rescue activities in a contaminated place.

Fukushima failed to use nuclear power safely. Reconstruction is supposed to take the nuclear disaster seriously and avoid making our children and grandchildren sad. We may not be convinced visible reconstruction efforts, such as lifting evacuation zones and recovering industries, and they will not become lessons for the world.

Then, I think that education is important. Japan is victimized by nuclear weapons and supposed to think about nukes more seriously than any other countries in the world, as we experienced the Daigo Fukuryu Maru (exposed to radiation caused by a hydrogen bomb test in the Pacific) and the nuclear disaster in Fukushima.

However, is the current peace education in Japan sufficient? It is necessary to promote it in schools to learn the nuclear issue from scientific, historical and ethical perspectives. I would like to be a history teacher.

However, it is not easy to promote peace education. It will be important to pave the way for making our peace activities prevalent and more easily be understood.

Such activities of high school students are not common in Fukushima, so there may be some who feel it difficult to act or speak out. I still sometimes hesitate despite that I can do more. If you think such a way, we'd like to ask you to join us.

(Saito)

9 years have already passed since the Great East Japan Earthquake. Still, I have never forgotten the shock I could not even stand, astonishment when I saw houses and cars washed away by tsunami, and the possibility of death that I felt when I was exposed to radioactive rainwater.

Despite that people pledged not to commit the mistakes again after Hiroshima and Nagasaki were devastated by the atomic bombs, the third nuclear disaster happened here in Fukushima.

I have done activities as a Peace Messenger with a goal to pass down the messages of Fukushima disaster victims and hibakushas so that these tragedies will never be repeated.

The most impressive in our activities was a reception hosted by the Japanese Representative Office to the UN Conference on Disarmament. There, we were able to exchange opinions with diplomats from various countries.

We felt mainly two things during our communications with them. One is that the nuclear states would not like to possess nuclear weapons.

When we asked diplomats from various countries, “Do you think it is necessary to abolish the weapons?”, most of them, including those from nuclear haves, answered, “They should be finally abolished”. We were able to feel that most countries shared the common final goal – elimination of nuclear weapons.

However, when we asked about nuclear power generation, some answered that they were not supposed to use it, but some others said that nuclear energy was important and continued to be used because it was safe as long as sufficient safety measures were taken.

They would think that nuclear power generation is peaceful use of nuclear energy and different from weapons. I don't think this is correct.

This means that there is a big gap between us who actually experienced the nuclear disaster and those who did not. I strongly felt it is necessary to disseminate the negative aspects of nuclear power generation to the whole society.

Recently, the 40th country ratified Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), and 10 more countries are needed for the treaty to entry into effect. Although this is not the final goal, we are going to go beyond a watershed to the elimination of nuclear weapons.

This is supposed to be an achievement of citizens' wishes for nuclear abolition. What each individual can do is limited. However, if people unite and raise their voice, I believe, we can change the world.

(Akanuma)

Thank you very much for your cooperation with our signature-collecting campaign last year. This year, our activities are carried out online, but it is possible to sign digitally or print out a signature sheet on the webpage of the High School Peace Messengers. Your signatures are highly appreciated.

【Text of subtitle of Fukushima GENSUIKIN World Conference】

Together with friends wishing for peace, we continue our activities for the elimination of nuclear weapons and a world without war anywhere and in any form.

<Facilitator Mayu Hashimoto>

Ms. Akanuma and Ms. Saito, thank you for your appeal.

The next is a proposal of the keynote from Kitamura, the secretary general of GENSUIKIN.

<Tomoyuki Kitamura, Keynote of Secretary General in Fukushima GENSUIKIN 2020>

9 years and 5 months have passed since the Great East Japan Earthquake and the disaster of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, and we will have the 10th anniversary this coming March.

However, as of 5 June, 2020, 37,826 persons from Fukushima Prefecture are still forced to evacuate in and outside the prefecture.

The nuclear disaster has not been brought under control yet. Melted fuel has not been removed at all, and contaminated water continues to accumulate. Decontaminated soil and garbage are still temporarily stored even in spheres of life.

It is never forgivable to contaminate once decontaminated land again. Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO) and the Japanese Government have to explore how to secure safety in a long term due to their own responsibility, in consultation with Fukushima Prefecture, and local municipalities and residents.

GENSUIKIN has demanded since the disaster happened that support for victims should be established according to their respective choices. Such choices include evacuation of children only or whole families, living outside Fukushima Prefecture, and return to the prefecture, thus Japanese Government must take responsibility for enabling various choices.

Now, the most important things are to thoroughly protect people in Fukushima from exposure to radiation and guarantee their health for the future, as well as investigating the cause of the disaster and clarifying who is responsible.

It is important to mobilize demands for more comprehensive medical and livelihood support from the national government, such as the official designation as hibakusha, and to develop this into concrete movement.

Japan's nuclear policies are criticized in terms of use of plutonium, more than the nuclear disaster in Fukushima from abroad. Japan's possession of plutonium, which is reportedly 46 tons, is thought to be equivalent to approximately 5,800 Nagasaki-type atomic bombs.

The "nuclear fuel-cycle programme" using plutonium has no prospect for the future at all due to the postponement of the completion of the reprocessing plant in Rokkasho, Aomori Prefecture, and the decommissioning of the "Monju" fast-breeder reactor.

The Japanese Government has to accept this reality seriously and withdraw from the nuclear fuel reprocessing and use of plutonium. It is totally meaningless to maintain the nuclear fuel-cycle programme while being condemned internationally.

GENSUIKIN advocates the "Northeast Asia Nuclear-Free Zone Initiative" for denuclearization in Japan and the Korean Peninsula. Japan has to abandon its policies to use plutonium and its nuclear fuel-cycle programme, and make efforts for confidence-building and dialogue for peace among Japan, Republic of Korea (ROK)

and Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). China has already declared no first use.

Japan is requested to strive for the "Northeast Asia Nuclear-Free Zone" as its specific measures to let the US and Russia declare no first use as well as denuclearization in the Korean Peninsula.

Nuclear phase-out and the shift to renewable energy have become global trends. The percentages of the energy in power generation are 79% in Denmark, 66% in Canada, and 59% in Sweden. On the other hand, it is only 20% in Japan.

The global trends in energy are toward the promotion of renewable energy without nuclear power and are encouraged by the Paris Agreement to curb global warming. In Japan, there was no power shortage without any nuclear power plant operating after the nuclear disaster in Fukushima.

Nuclear phase-out, decarbonisation and the shift to renewable energy are conducted in reality, not just a theory any longer.

In November 2019, an appeal by Greta Thunberg who sat alone in front of the Swedish Parliament, "Youths will be affected by climate crisis", spread to youths all around the world. In the following month, she told in COP25,

"Inaction is not worst danger. The real one is that politicians and CEOs are making them look like doing real action, in fact, however, almost nothing is done apart from cunny discourse and imaginative PR".

GENSUIKIN argues that the promotion of renewable energy leads to new and prosperous regional economy. Decentralized energy is indispensable for policies of government that advocate regional revitalization.

If the government is seriously to consider revitalizing regional society, it is necessary to promote renewable energy as a key part of its policy. An energy revolution from communities possibly contributes to a better future in Japan.

Vulnerable people like indigenous ones have been victimized by nuclear energy development due to discrimination and human-rights suppression. Use of nuclear power brings radioactive contamination and exposure to radiation in the process from uranium mining to disposal of high-level radioactive waste.

GENSUIKIN has enhanced solidarity and shared our efforts with many nuclear victims all around the world, such as nuclear test victims in the Marshall Islands, native Americans and indigenous Australians living near uranium mines, and victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

The spread of nuclear damage is never acceptable. We need to be in solidarity with hibakushas and nuclear victims all around the world who are enduring tough situations of discrimination and oppression, and to strengthen our movement to establish human rights, to make compensation for them and to end the nuclear era.

"Nukes and mankind cannot coexist". GENSUIKIN has always based its actions on the dignity of each of lives. The "move to break away from the post-war regimes"

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advocated by the runaway Abe Administration denies peace, democracy and basic human rights guaranteed by the Japanese Constitution.

Under the philosophy of the peace constitution, being proud of our GENSUIKIN movement, carry on our achievements, and maintain an unwavering conviction for what we do.

GENSUIKIN continues its struggle based on the dignity of life against the Abe Administration's security policies with nuclear deterrent, pro-nuclear policies, and any policies that neglect each of lives.

<Facilitator Mayu Hashimoto>

Thank you, Mr. Kitamura.

Finally, we'd like to adopt the Fukushima Appeal. It's going to be proposed by Kikuchi Yukari, a member of the Fukushima Conference committee. Ms. Kikuchi, please go ahead.

<Kikuchi Yukari, Fukushima Appeal>

Fukushima Appeal

A year has passed since it was formally decided to decommission the Fukushima Daini Nuclear Power Plant. This was a significant achievement of the will of the people in Fukushima in solidarity with fellows all around Japan, which finally moved the Japanese Government and Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO).

However, it is impossible to recover the people's livelihood that was lost due to the nuclear disaster.

Even now, more than 9 years after the disaster, the victims' livelihood has not been restored or anxiety about health hazards has not been allayed at all. Still, many people in Fukushima have feelings, "If there had been no nuclear power plant".

Japan's national policy to promote nuclear power generation caused the severe accident, and the Japanese Government and TEPCO are responsible for the devastation. However, it's going to be 10 years after the disaster, the government is ending support to the victims as if the damage caused by the nuclear disaster were non-existent any longer.

Since the nuclear disaster, we have consistently demanded safe and steady decommissioning of the Fukushima Daiichi and Daini Nuclear Power Plants. However, the Japanese Government and TEPCO are going to decide the discharge of approximately 1.2 million tons of accumulated multi-nuclide removal equipment (ALPS)-treated water to the ocean.

The water contains approximately 730,000 becquerels of high-concentration tritium per litre, totalling 860 trillion becquerels.

In addition, other radioactive materials like strontium are contained in high concentration. The Japanese Government and TEPCO say all the tanks for the contaminated water will be full within 2022 even if additional tanks are built, and speed up the disposal.

At a public hearing about the disposal of ALPS-treated water, which the government held in summer of 2018, the overwhelming majority of the participants opposed the discharge to the ocean, and many requested the onshore storage of the water for a long period of time.

However, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), which actually hosted the hearing, did not reflect these opinions in actually policies, and summarized a report in a subcommittee meeting about the handling of the ALPS-treated water held in early February 2020, which says, "It is a realistic option to discharge ALPS-treated water to the ocean".

Ignoring many opinions of people in and outside Fukushima Prefecture who opposed the discharge of contaminated water to the sea, and breaking the

promise for Fisheries Corporative that not to discharge the water, the Japanese Government very unfairly rushes to the conclusion to do so amid the coronavirus crisis.

If the Japanese Government and TEPCO that caused the nuclear disaster discharge radioactive materials again and worsen contamination, it is an intentional act of secondary misconduct and contempt for the victims.

The discharge of tritium-contaminated water nullifies efforts for restoration of confidence after the radioactive contamination, such as the rebuilding of people's lives, reduction in radioactivity, elimination of rumours, and reconstruction of the disaster-stricken areas,

which took 9 years involving all disaster victims; farmers, fishermen and forestry workers; tourism workers; and disaster-stricken local governments.

In addition, it causes not only additional rumours but also grave consequences to people's livelihood and health and the environment. Furthermore, it affects not only Fukushima Prefecture but also the whole Japan and the world.

More than 100,000 people have signed the message against the discharge of tritium-contaminated water to the ocean so far, which started from Fukushima.

Not only people in Fukushima and the whole Japan but also those who share the Pacific Ocean from the Marshall Islands, the Solomon Islands and Palau, and victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, support us with encouraging messages.

With the background of the power of the people in Fukushima, the whole Japan and the world, we enhance our efforts to stop the discharge of tritium-contaminated water to the ocean.

The tragedy of Fukushima should never be repeated. We are in solidarity with anti-nuke movements and nuclear phase-out movement in Japan and the world. We strengthen our movement to rigorously question the responsibility of the Japanese Government and TEPCO, refuse the abandonment of disaster victims, establish the rights and seek compensation.

We unite with nuclear victims of the world such as Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Bikini, Chernobyl

Based on the principle "Nukes and Mankind Cannot Coexist", let's move on together to realizing a "peaceful society without nukes, nuclear power plant or war".

12 August, 2020

GENSUIKIN World Conference, Fukushima for the 75th Anniversary of Atomic Bombings

<Facilitator Mayu Hashimoto>

【Text of subtitle of Fukushima GENSUIKIN World Conference】

Thank you, Ms. Kikuchi. Here, we'd like to adopt the appeal.

Now, we'd like to close the Fukushima GENSUIKIN Online Conference.

Thank you very much for watching until the last.

The subsequent ending image will show relay messages from people in Fukushima, expressing their feelings about the nuclear disaster.

Ending Image