

## Actoins Worldwide

- **Fukushima fisherfolks and local residents filed a lawsuit** against the Japanese government in a local court on September 8, 2023, demanding a ban on nuclear wastewater discharge.
- On August 16, 2023, **more than 40,000 Korean people, including 164 whales living off the coast of the Korean Peninsula, filed a constitutional petition** against the government of the Republic of Korea to take effective measures to protect the people, economy, and environment.
- **Pacific Islanders**, working with lawyers and CSOs from around the world, **submitted a complaint to the UN Human Rights Council** on August 14, 2023.
- **The Global People's Statement**, which has received more than 1 million signatures, **is submitted to the United Nations** on September 16, before the UN SDGs Summit on September 18-19, 2023.
- Since May 2023, civil society groups around the world have been organizing **daily, weekly, and monthly protests** in front of Japanese embassies, consulates, and government buildings.
- We are currently running a **1 million petition campaign** urging the United Nations and relevant countries, including the United States, to stop Japan from dumping nuclear-contaminated water into the sea.

**Please join us in protecting our oceans and future generations.**

If we work together, we can stop the Japanese government and those who profit from ocean dumping of nuclear waste



# STOP

## Japan's Fukushima Nuclear Wastewater



Join Petition



More Info



## What's Going On

The Japanese government began discharging radioactive wastewater as scheduled on 24 August, 2023.

People around the world, including Fukushima fisherfolks and local residents, are condemning the Japanese government's unscientific and illegal discharge of contaminated water from the Fukushima nuclear power plant into the ocean.

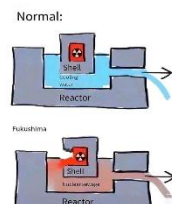
Japan plans to release more than 1.3 million tons of radioactive wastewater into the Pacific Ocean and will continue to do so for at least the next 30 to 40 years. The wastewater was used to prevent further meltdown at the wrecked Fukushima nuclear power plant.

Japan's plan is unprecedented in history. Intentionally dispersing nuclear contaminants into the oceans, Earth's most important resource.

World-renowned scientists, including Nobel Prize winners, are also opposed to discharging radioactive wastewater into the ocean, and are recommending that radioactive wastewater be hardened into concrete and stored on land as an alternative.

However, the Japanese government continues to insist that Fukushima contaminated water is safe, ignoring public opinion and refusing to provide the scientific explanations demanded by scientists and civil society, and is using all its diplomatic muscle to get the international community to accept the dumping of Fukushima contaminated water into the ocean.

### Fukushima Nuclear Wastewater Not the Normal Release



## Why We Oppose

**1. Lack of Transparency and Sufficient Information:** Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO) has not released enough information since the 2011 Fukushima nuclear accident to assess the radiological impact on the public and the environment.

**2. Non-compliance with the London Convention and the Law of the Sea:** According to the London Convention, which has comprehensively banned dumping of radioactive waste at sea since 1994, the discharge of nuclear waste into the sea is prohibited.

**3. Not Meet IAEA Safety Standards to Protect People and the Environment (GSG-8):** The IAEA noted in its final report that it did not endorse or justify discharging Japan's radioactive wastewater into the Pacific Ocean. The IAEA acknowledged the lack of data from TEPCO to assess the effects of radiation on people and the environment.

**4. Violation of Human Rights:** Japan's discharge of contaminated water into the Pacific Ocean is a human rights violation such as Right to an Adequate Standard of Living, Right to Access Information and Public Participation, and Right of Future Generations.

**5. Caused Actual Environmental Harm:** Radioactive materials released after the Fukushima nuclear accident devastated the surrounding land and made it uninhabitable. Contaminated fish continue to be caught. In January 2023, radioactivity exceeding 14 times the radioactivity standard was detected in rockfish caught at a depth of 20 m, 52 km away from the nuclear power plant.