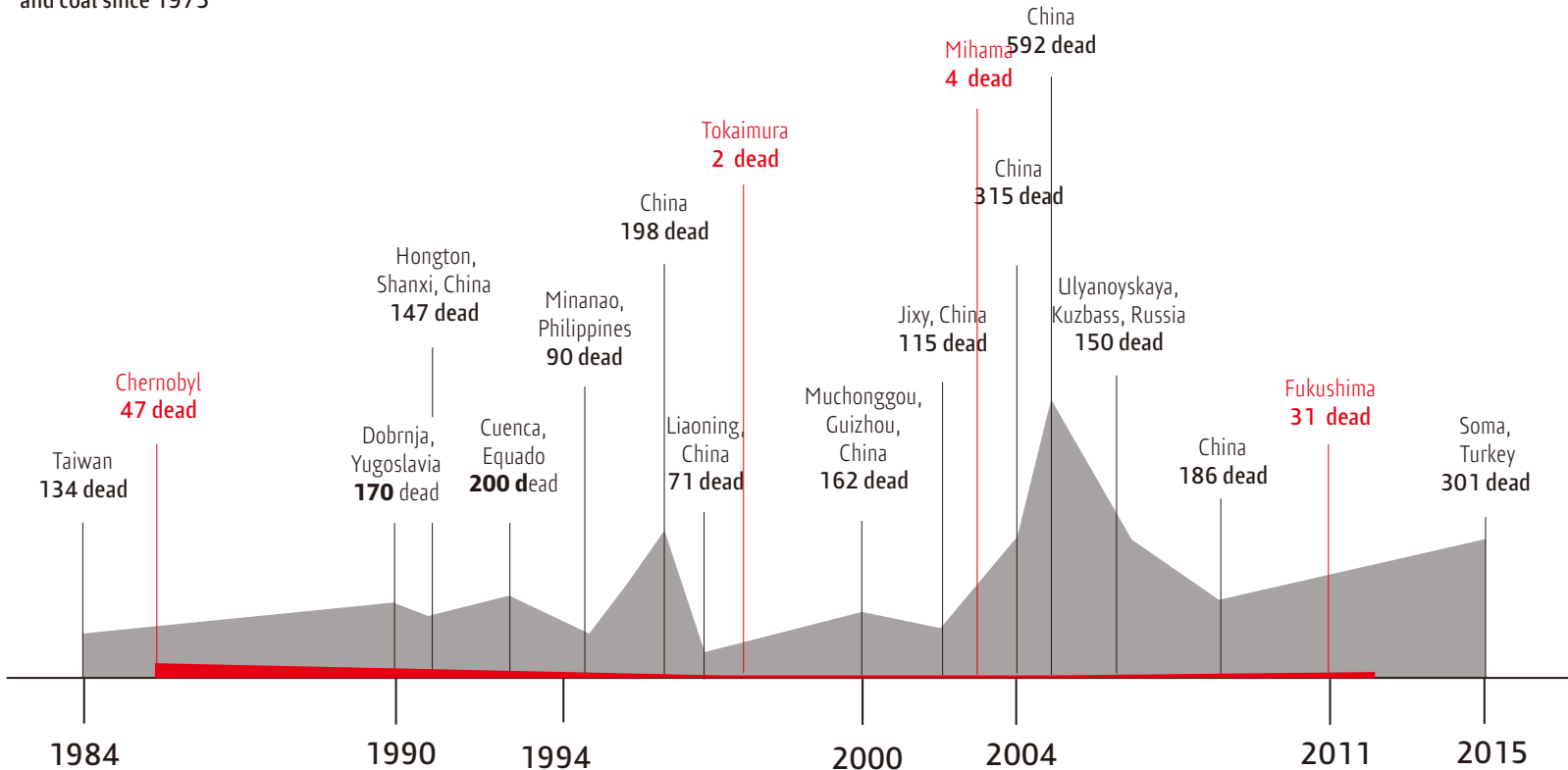


James Hansen says:
the nuclear power has
avoided 2 million deaths
over the past 40 years

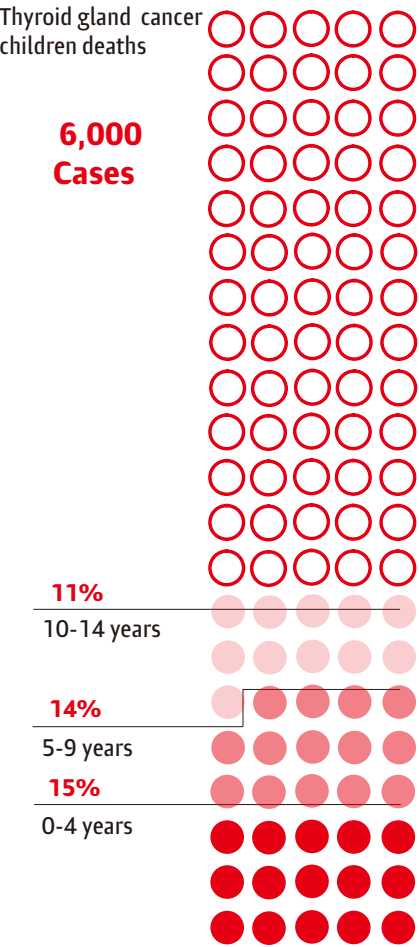
Nuclear power since 1971 At 2009 hectares avoided almost caused millions of deaths related to air pollution .
If all nuclear reactors and future were replaced coal would take place from 4 to 7 million additional deaths , in the scenario where in place of the reactors being built gas power plants the additional deaths prevented would be between 420,000 and 680,000 .
Indeed China's total number of deaths from coal mines to 2008 means well More than 4000 per year.
However, the picture is improving : in 1950 the global annual death toll of the coal mines were 70,000 , in 1980 it was 40,000 and in 1990 was 10.000. This makes the transition to renewable energy.

Some energy-related accidents nuclear and coal since 1975



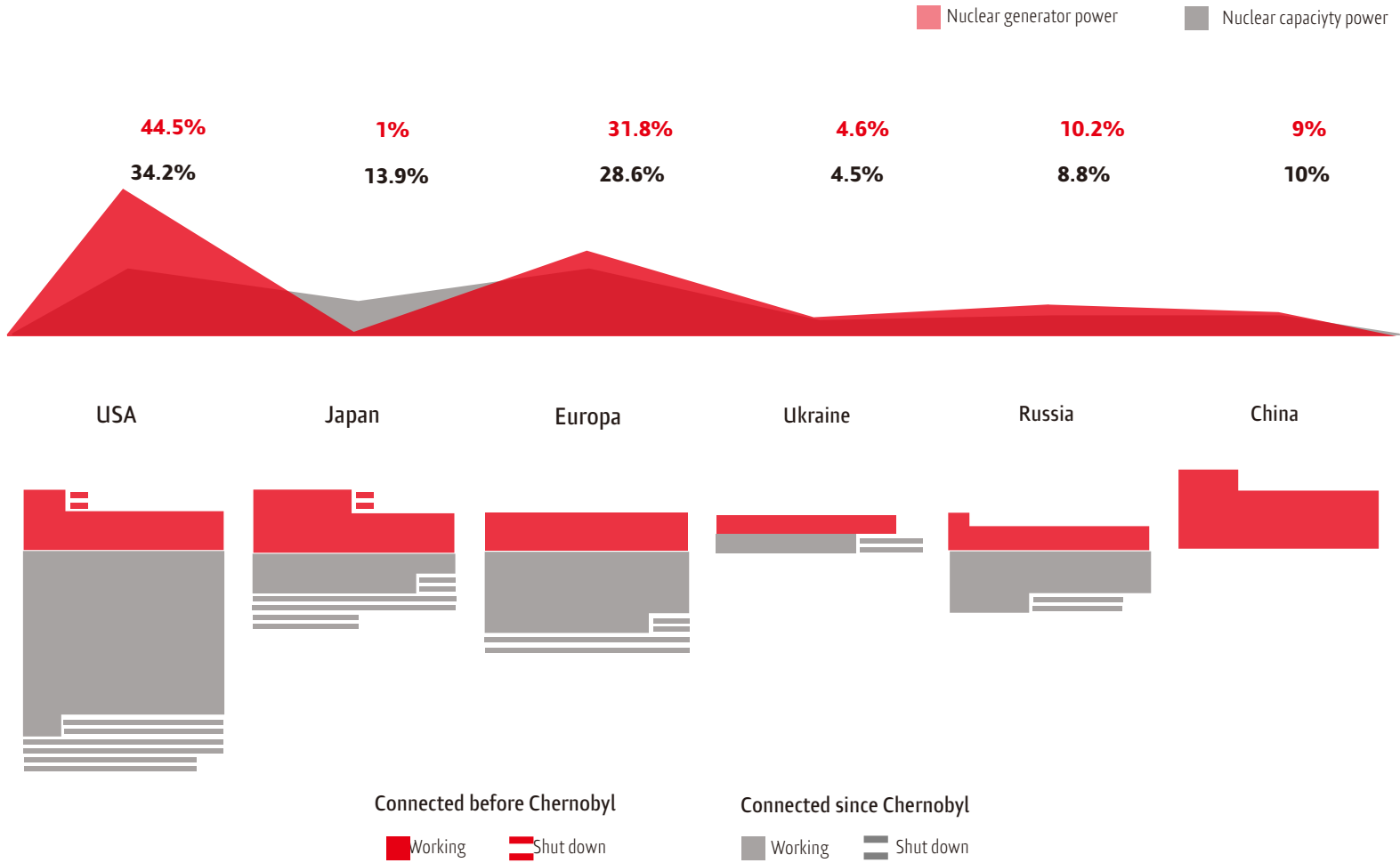
What diseases are
linked to the accident?

The thyroid gland naturally accumulates iodine from the blood stream, because large amounts of radioactive iodine were released as a result of the Chernobyl accident, the thyroid glands of local residents received considerable doses through breathing and through consuming contaminated foods, especially milk.



Has the Chernobyl disaster affected the number of nuclear plants built and production of nuclear energy?

World Nuclear Generation and Capacity after Chernobyl



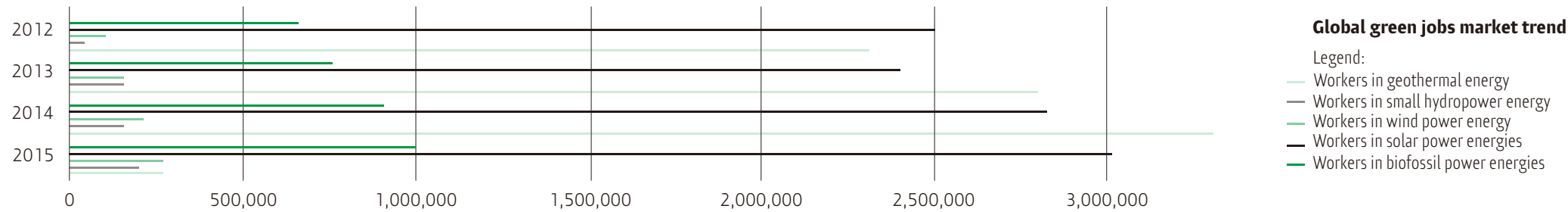
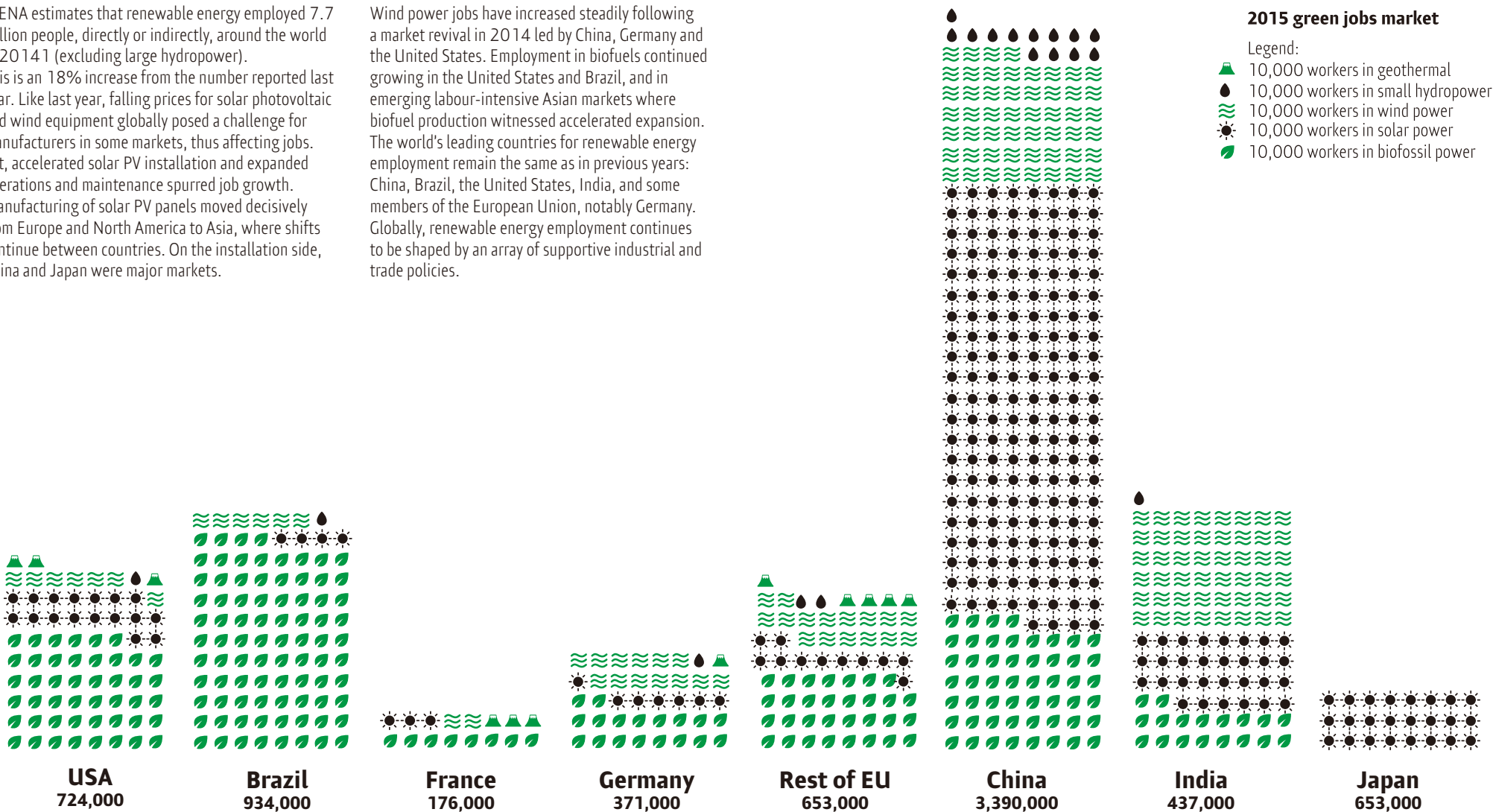
This week marks 30 years since an accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine led to a huge leak of radiation across eastern Europe.

The disaster is thought to have caused thousands of cancer cases. It was the only event classed as a "major accident" by the International Atomic Energy Agency until the 2011 meltdowns in Fukushima, Japan. The data demonstrates its impact: in the 32 years before Chernobyl, 409 reactors were opened, but only 194 have been connected in the three decades since.

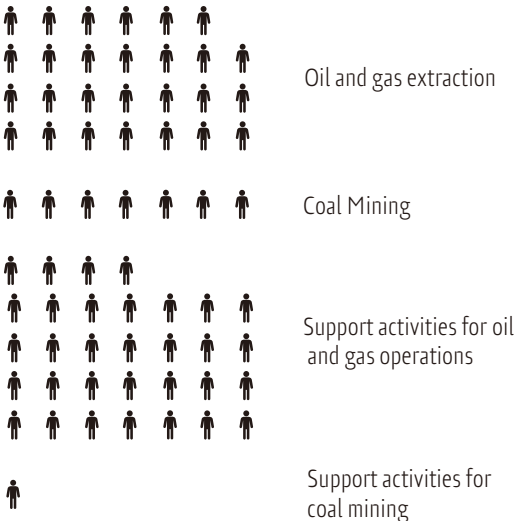
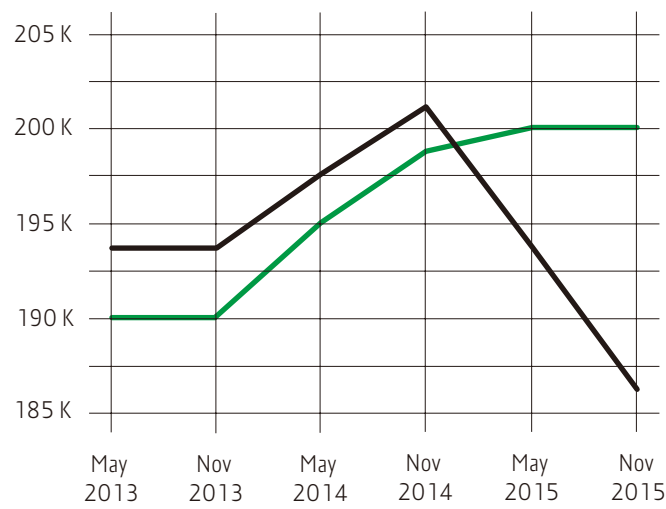
Global renewable employment assessment

IRENA estimates that renewable energy employed 7.7 million people, directly or indirectly, around the world in 20141 (excluding large hydropower). This is an 18% increase from the number reported last year. Like last year, falling prices for solar photovoltaic and wind equipment globally posed a challenge for manufacturers in some markets, thus affecting jobs. Yet, accelerated solar PV installation and expanded operations and maintenance spurred job growth. Manufacturing of solar PV panels moved decisively from Europe and North America to Asia, where shifts continue between countries. On the installation side, China and Japan were major markets.

Wind power jobs have increased steadily following a market revival in 2014 led by China, Germany and the United States. Employment in biofuels continued growing in the United States and Brazil, and in emerging labour-intensive Asian markets where biofuel production witnessed accelerated expansion. The world's leading countries for renewable energy employment remain the same as in previous years: China, Brazil, the United States, India, and some members of the European Union, notably Germany. Globally, renewable energy employment continues to be shaped by an array of supportive industrial and trade policies.



Fossil fuels employment crisis in USA



Climate Brake Free from Fossil Fuels movement

This new green movement is started the Firs of May and it will be unlike any project we've ever seen before: not a day of action, not a single march echoed around the globe, but coordinated, major actions of thousands of people taking on iconic fossil fuel projects and companies. The plan is to grow the number of people participating in the movement, and organize actions that do more to disrupt the power of the fossil fuel industry, whether in the halls of power, or on the sites where they dig up carbon. It will continue the work of the divestment movement in undermining the social license of the fossil fuel industry.

