# The Purpose of the G7 Hiroshima Summit

1	10 sessions were scheduled over the three days of the G7 Hiroshima Summit. Major issues on the
ag	genda include the global economy, the situation in Ukraine, nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation,
an	nd food and energy.

- 2 Russian President Putin's nuclear threats against Ukraine, North Korea's barrage of missile tests and China's rapidly expanding nuclear arsenal have terrorized the world. Prime Minister Kishida says Japan has made nuclear disarmament a major goal of the Summit. He intends to demonstrate G7 unity amid the nuclear crisis.
- [3] Kishida also plans to enhance the G7's relations with the Global South. He believes the cooperation of the Global South is essential to tackle global issues.

purpose 目的 session 会議 be scheduled 予定される issue 問題 agenda 議題 nuclear disarmament 核軍縮 non-proliferation 不拡散・拡散防止 nuclear threat 核による脅し barrage of~:~の 連発 arsenal 武器庫 terrorize 恐れさせる crisis 危機 enhance 強める ★(

- QI What are the major issues on the agenda of the G7 Hiroshima Summit?
- Q2 Q1 の複数の問題のうち、岸田首相が特に重要な目標だと表明したのは、何ですか。1つ答えましょう。
- Q3 (1)現在、世界を脅かしている三国は? (2)その三国は、具体的にどのような行動で世界を脅かしていますか。
- Q4 G7 サミットの目的は、核兵器により世界を脅かしている国々に向かって、何を表明することですか。
- Q5 According to prime minister Kishida, what is essential to tackle global issues in addition to G7 unity?



Vol.388 G7 首脳、広島平和記念公園で献花【椿由紀のやさしい英語ニュース】

G7 広島サミット、第一日目の基本情報をおさえましょう。英語字幕を読んでシャドーイングしましょう。



Vol387 G7 サミット、なぜ広島で?【椿由紀のやさしい英語ニュース】

G7の7カ国を言えますか? 今回、広島で G7 サミットを行うことになった理由は?

### What is Global South?

- On the second day of the G7 Summit, the first session focused on the ways to strengthen ties with <u>Onon-G7 countries</u>. They are the emerging and developing nations, often called the "Global South". The 8 countries are Australia, Brazil, Comoros, Cook Islands, India, Indonesia, South Korea and Vietnam. Since the war broke out in Ukraine, the world has been divided into two blocks: (1) The liberal and democratic countries favoring the US and supporting Ukraine, and (2) More authoritarian nations backing Russia and China. Meanwhile, many countries in the Global South have taken a rather different attitude. They have maintained a neutral stance, taking the side of neither the U.S. nor Russia. For example, on March 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2022, the UN General Assembly voted overwhelmingly to condemn Russia's invasion of Ukraine. 141 countries out of 181 supported the resolution, 5 were against it, including Russia, Belarus, Syria, North Korea and Eritrea, and 35 countries abstained. Among those that abstained were China, India, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and South Africa. 7 Many countries of the Global South have declined to join the \*anti-Moscow sanctions regime, and have instead chosen to maintain active political and financial relations with Russia. Especially, India's imports of Russian oil rose tenfold last year. This is part of the reasons why 2 Russian economy has not been damaged heavily despite sanctions imposed by western allies. strengthen 強化する tie(s)関係(しばしば複数形) emerge 台頭・浮上する liberal 自由な democratic 民主主 義的な favor~:~を好む authoritarian 権威主義的な back 支持する meanwhile 一方 attitude 態度 the UN General Assembly 国連総会 overwhelmingly 圧倒的に condemn 避難する neutral( resolution 決議 abstain 棄権する decline 拒否・辞退する sanction 制裁 tenfold:10倍に \*anti-Moscow:対モスクワ、つまり対ロシア(ニュースで首都が出てくる時、その国を表すことがあります) ★このニュースで覚えた語を書きましょう:( ) 下線①は、具体的にどこの国を指していますか。本文中から、8カ国を抜き出しましょう。 Q6 Q7 What is "Global South"? Q8 ロシアのウクライナ侵攻以来、世界はどんな2グループに分断されていますか。(日本はどちらに属していますか。) Global South は、Q8 のうちの、どちらのグループに所属していますか。 Q10 2022年3月2日、国連総会がロシアのウクライナ侵攻を非難する決議案を出した時、 (3)棄権国・・・・それぞれの数は?また、どんな国が含まれていましたか。 (I)賛成国 (2)反対国 QII 下線②を日本語に直しましょう。また、意味を変えずに、despite~以下を節で書き換えましょう。 Russian economy has not been damaged heavily despite sanctions imposed by western allies.
- 欧米諸国がロシアに経済制裁を加えているにもかかわらず、ロシアの経済がそれほど打撃を受けていないのは、 なぜですか。7段落を参考に説明しましょう。

).

= Russian economy has not been damaged heavily though (

# Prime Minister Modi meets Zelensky in Japan

Ukraine's President Volodymyr Zelensky joined the G7 Hiroshima Summit on Saturday(May 20<sup>th</sup>) in Japan. He met Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi on the 20<sup>th</sup> night. In their first in-person meeting since the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February last year, Modi said to Zelensky: ③"India and I will do whatever is possible to find a solution to this conflict."

Modi also said, "The war in Ukraine is a very big issue for the whole world. But I don't see this as a political or economic issue. For me, this is an issue of humanity, an issue of human values. I could understand the pain felt by you and Ukrainian citizens," Modi said. Zelensky thanked him for 4 India's support for his country's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

in-person 対面の whatever+動詞:~するものは何でも humanity 人間性・人道・人類 territorial 領土の integrity 一体性 sovereignty 主権 ★( )

- Q13 下線③を訳しましょう。
- Q14 Modi 首相は、ウクライナでの戦争は政治や経済でなく、何の問題として受けとめている、と言いましたか。
- Q15 Modi 首相は、ゼレンスキー大統領に、自分には何が理解できると言いましたか。
- Q16 @: Why is India's support for Ukraine so important?



What Happened When Ukraine's Zelensky Met India's Modi ショート動画ゼレンスキー大統領とモディ首相の会談の様子が映し出されています。



Building business in the Global South—NHK WORLD-JAPAN NEWS 日本が今後、グローバルサウスに期待していることとは?

# Zelensky joins G7 Hiroshima summit

- The arrival of the President Zelensky at Hiroshima Airport at around 3:30 p.m. on the second day of G7 Summit was broadcast live all over the world. He wrote on Twitter: "Japan. G7. Important meetings with partners and friends of Ukraine. Security and enhanced cooperation for our victory. Peace will become closer today."
- Zelensky's decision to visit Hiroshima stems from his "strong wish" to participate in talks with the G7 and other countries that will influence his nation's defense against Russia, the host nation Japan said.
- [3] Meanwhile, on May 19<sup>th</sup>, the US announced it would allow its Western allies to supply Ukraine with advanced fighter jets, including American-made F-16s. US troops will also train Kyiv's pilots to use the jets.
- On the evening of May 21<sup>st</sup>, Zelenskyy visited the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, which displays materials that help visitors understand the horror of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima in 1945. Later, he and Prime Minister Kishida laid flowers and offered a silent prayer at the cenotaph of Peace Memorial Park. Zelenskyy appears to fight back tears as he listens to an explanation about the monument and the Atomic Bomb Dome.
- [5] He compared the damage in Bakhmut to the destruction of Hiroshima. He said pictures of Hiroshima really remind him of Bakhmut and other Ukrainian towns. "Just the same, nothing alive left, all of the buildings have been ruined," he told a news conference. But he added, "When I saw the Hiroshima of today, I felt it is a living city and felt confident that Bakhmut will be rebuilt someday."

broadcast-broadcast 放送する live 生放送で stem from~:~から起こる·~に由来する supply A with B: A に B を提供する advanced 高性能の troop 軍隊 Kyiv キーフ (ウクライナ首都) appear to ~:~しているようだった fight back tears 涙をこらえる Bakhmut バフムート(ウクライナの都市名) compare A to B: A を B に例える remind A of B: A に B を思い出させる ruin 破壊する

- QI When did President Zelensky come to Hiroshima?
- Q2 According to Japan, how did Zelensky decide to visit the G7 Summit?
- Q3 On May 19<sup>th</sup>, what had the US announce to support Ukraine? Write two decisions.
- Q4 What does the Peace Memorial Museum display?
- Q5 After visiting the Peace Memorial Museum, what did Zelensky do at the Peace Memorial Park?
- Q6 ゼレンスキー大統領は、原爆に破壊された広島の写真を見て、何を思い出すと言いましたか。
- Q7 また、現在の広島を見て、どんな希望を持っていると言いましたか。
- Q8 British Prime Minister Sunak and many people called the G7 Hiroshima summit "historic". Why? Please give your opinion.

- ◆次の文を3回以上読んで、暗唱しましょう。
- 1. Major issues on the agenda include the global economy, the situation in Ukraine, nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, and food and energy.
- 2. Since the war broke out in Ukraine, the world has been divided into two blocks: (1) The liberal and democratic countries favoring the US and supporting Ukraine, and (2) More authoritarian nations backing Russia and China.
- 3. Many countries of the Global South have declined to join the anti-Moscow sanctions regime.
- 4. Modi said to Zelensky: "India and I will do whatever is possible to find a solution to this conflict."
- 5. The US announced it would allow its Western allies to supply Ukraine with advanced fighter jets, including American-made F-16s.

#### (和訳)

- I. 議題として話し合われる主要な問題は、世界経済、ウクライナ情勢、核軍縮と拡散防止、食料そしてエネルギーなどである。
- 2. ウクライナで戦争が勃発して以来、世界は2つのブロックに分断されてきた。(I)アメリカを支持し、ウクライナを支援 する自由民主主義的な国々と、(2)ロシアや中国を支持する、より権威主義的な国々である。
- 3. グローバルの多くの国々が、対ロシア制裁体制に参加することを拒否してきた。
- 4. モディ首相はゼレンスキー大統領とに言った。「インドと私は、この戦争の解決策を見つけるため、可能なことは何でもします」
- 5. アメリカは、アメリカ製の F-16 戦闘機などを含む高性能の戦闘機を西洋諸国がウクライナに提供することを 容認すると発表した。



被爆地・広島で語るゼレンスキー大統領「広島のような再建を夢見て」被爆者は何想う(2023 年 5 月 2 I 日) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\_7XXjEyVe34

★この動画の 14:30~: バイデン大統領が、F16 など軍事支援を表明

★14:00~: ウクライナ ICTV のドミトロさんのコメント(英語)



How to say #bucha #izyum and #bakhmut #ukraine uA

こちらの TikTok 動画で Bakhmut の発音を教えてもらえます。

"Please ignore 'k' sound!" (kの発音は無視して下さい!)とのことです。