

IADL福島原発被害に関する声明

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2017年7月下旬に、IADL BUREAUのリチャード・ハーベイ (英) から連絡があり、彼の属しているグリーンピースが福島原発の被害について調査をしており、このたびグリーンピースジャパンが国連人権理事会の日本政府に対するUPR定期審査などに参加するとのことであった。

福島からイギリスに避難している日本人の原発被害者も国連に出席するので、JALISAも協力してほしい、との申し出があった。JALISAとしても、各国政府や日本の大使館に対するロビー活動や、IADLのジュネーヴ代表による人権理事会での発言などの面で協力した。以下のIADL声明は、9月の人権理事会第36会期でジュネーヴ代表のミコル・サビアが口頭発言したものである。6月の共謀罪についてのIADL声明に引き続いての日本に関わるテーマでのIADL声明である。



ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES JURISTES DEMOCRATES
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS
ASOCIACION INTERNACIONAL DE JURISTAS DEMOCRATAS
МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ЮРИСТОВ ДЕМОКРАТОВ
國際民主法律家協會
رابطة الحقوقيين الديمقراطيين العالميين

General Assembly

Human Rights Council

36th Session

Item 4 – Situations that requires the attention of the Council – General Debate

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) calls the attention of the Council on the failure of the Japanese Government to protect the human rights of the survivors of the Fukushima nuclear catastrophe. Human rights violations include, inter alia: the right to the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, including the right to information and participation in matters impacting one's health; the right to a healthy environment; the right to

housing and the rights of Internal Displaced Persons.

The March 2011 nuclear disaster at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station released a huge amount of radioactive material, which is estimated 168 times of that release by the atomic bomb in Hiroshima. The persistent contamination of long-lived radionuclides continues to pose serious risk to the health of population. Due to the earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear accident, up to 470,000 persons eventually evacuated the region. However, many former residents are being economically pressured to return to areas where they could be exposed to higher doses of radiation than the internationally recommended limit through the systematic lifting of evacuation orders in areas contaminated above this level and the withdrawal of compensation and housing support. Women, babies, children, the elderly and people with disabilities continue to be disproportionately affected by the crisis, as they are at greater economic and political disadvantage. Women, infants, and children are also more vulnerable to the health effects of radiation exposure.

A decade prior to the Fukushima Daiichi disaster, the government of Japan had been warned of serious policy failures regarding its civil nuclear program and emergency planning by the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. These issues included a lack of transparency regarding the safety of nuclear installations and lack of adequate preparation and early response in the event of a nuclear accident. These problems were not adequately addressed, which resulted in numerous human rights violations when the disaster occurred.

The Special Rapporteur on the right to health, Anad Grover, in his report to the Human Rights Council in May 2013, recommended that evacuees only return when radiation doses had been reduced to the internationally accepted limit, and long-term decontamination target, of 1 mSv per year and that all residents in contaminated areas be provided with sufficient medical care. In addition, he called on the government to adopt a rights-centered approach and continue to financially support evacuees so as to allow them to return at time of their choosing. In

2014, the UN Human Rights Committee also recommended that the Japanese government “lift the designation of contaminated locations as evacuation areas only where the radiation level does not place the residents at risk” . The government of Japan clearly failed to implement these recommendations and as a result, it engineered a human rights crisis.

While the violations that occurred in the immediate aftermath of the disaster can largely be characterized as systemic policy failure and lack of legislative action on known issues, the current policies of the Japanese government on nuclear reactor restarts and the repopulation of the contaminated zones can only be characterized as deliberate, structural violence against the victims of the Fukushima disaster.

We call upon all concerned UN Special Rapporteurs and upon the Human Rights Council to urge the Japanese government to immediately address the human rights crisis in Fukushima in line with its international legal obligations and to extend an invitation to Mr. Baskut Tuncak, Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, who already request a country visit on February 2015.

19th September 2017

1 This oral statement has been prepared by IADL on the basis of information provided by Greenpeace Japan. See Unequal Impact: <http://www.greenpeace.org/japan/Global/japan/pdf/Uequal-impact-en.pdf>; No Return to Normal: http://www.greenpeace.org/japan/Global/japan/pdf/NRN_FINweb4.pdf; Radiation Reloaded: <http://www.greenpeace.org/japan/Global/japan/pdf/GPJ-Fukushima-Radiation-Reloaded-Report.pdf>; Atomic Depths: http://www.greenpeace.org/japan/Global/japan/pdf/20160721_AtomicDepths_ENG.pdf; Greenpeace submission to the UPR of Japan: http://www.greenpeace.org/japan/Global/japan/pdf/Greenpeace.Japan_UPR_Final.pdf