

# STATEMENT BY MINAMATA VICTIMS AND CITIZENS GROUPS



27 December 2012

## Statement by Minamata Victims and Citizens Groups

*We oppose the government of Japan's proposal to call the Mercury Treaty the "Minamata Convention" if the issues of Minamata are not resolved and the Lessons Learned from Minamata are not reflected in the Mercury Treaty.*

We are victims of Minamata Disease and citizens' groups. We believe that it is crucial to reflect the Lessons Learned from Minamata in the Mercury Treaty in order to prevent a tragedy like Minamata from happening again in the future in any other place. The Mercury Treaty is now being negotiated under the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and will be adopted in October 2013. However, the following requirements derived from the Lessons Learned are not reflected in Article 14 on Contaminated Sites in the currently proposed Chair's draft text for discussion at the final negotiating session in January 2013 (INC 5):

- 1) Polluter's responsibility for contaminated sites and bearing costs for restoration or rehabilitation;
- 2) Polluter's responsibility for all victims, which includes but is not limited to compensation for them;

- 3) Government's and polluter's responsibility for a thorough and transparent investigation of every aspect of damage caused by mercury contamination; and
- 4) Full disclosure of information on the causes and the facts related to the mercury contamination.

We believe it is the responsibility of the Japanese government, which has experienced the Minamata tragedy, to reflect and enshrine the Lessons Learned from Minamata into the Mercury Treaty. The Japanese government is obligated to make its utmost efforts to achieve this.

The full picture of the Minamata tragedy is not known due to a lack of a thorough and transparent investigation. In addition, many Minamata victims are still not yet recognized and compensated as Minamata Disease sufferers. Furthermore, about 1,500,000 m<sup>3</sup> of mercury-contaminated sludge dredged from the Minamata Bay still remains "temporarily" placed, for more than 30 years since the start of the construction at the landfill site adjacent to the Minamata Bay, without any mercury removal. Finally, another contaminated site called the Hachiman residue pool, which was contaminated mainly by highly alkaline massive residues of carbide (including some other toxicants such as mercury), has not been cleaned up.

The Japanese government proposed naming the treaty the Minamata Convention, and UNEP has accepted the invitation of the Japanese government to hold the diplomatic conference to adopt and sign the Mercury Treaty in Japan in October 2013.

However, as issues from the original Minamata disaster are not yet resolved, and as the Mercury Treaty has not even incorporated the Lessons Learned from Minamata into its obligations, we believe that naming the treaty the "Minamata Convention" will profane the name of Minamata, undermine the moral authority of the Mercury Treaty, and allow future Minamata disasters to occur. We strongly request that the Lessons Learned from Minamata be reflected in the obligatory measures of the Mercury Treaty. If the Minamata Lessons are not meaningfully incorporated into the treaty, we will not be able to agree to name the Mercury Treaty the Minamata Convention.



**On behalf of the organizations and individuals that endorse the above statement,**

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**Organizations that endorsed the statement**

- Minamata Disease Sufferers and Citizens
- Minamata Disease Victims' Mutual Aid Society
- Minamata Disease Mutual Aid Society
- Chisso Minamata Disease Patients Federation
- Society for Protection of Lives in Minamata

Individuals who endorsed the statement: 35