# 資料15:ウイングスプレッド宣言

# 予防原則に関するウイングスプレッド宣言

1998年1月

毒性物質の放出、資源の採掘、環境の物理的改変によって、重大かつ意図しない影響が環境と人間の健康に発生している。たとえば、学習障害や喘息、がん、先天性異常、種の絶滅が高い率で発生したり、地球規模の気候変動や成層圏のオゾン層破壊が進行したり、世界各地で有害物質や放射性物質による汚染が広がったりしている。

既存の環境規制やその他のさまざまな決定、特にリスクアセスメントを基礎としたものによって、 人間の健康および人間がその一部にすぎないより大きなシステムである環境を守ることはできてこ なかったと我々は考える。

人間および地球環境に対する被害は、あまりに大規模、かつ深刻であり、人間活動の指針となる 新たな原理が必要なことを示す、確固とした証拠があると我々は考える。

人間の活動によって危険が発生することがありうるのは確かだが、物事の進め方を近代において行ってきたよりも慎重に物事をすすめなければならないのだ。企業や政府機関、組織、地域社会、科学者、その他の人々のすべてが、あらゆる人間活動に対して予防的アプローチを採用する必要がある。

よって、そのために予防原則を実現しなければならない: ある行為が人間の健康や環境に対する 脅威であるときには、その因果関係が科学的に完全に解明されていなくとも、予防的方策をとらな ければならない。

予防原則では、立証責任は、市民ではなく、その行為を推進しようとする者が負うべきである。

予防原則の実現プロセスは公開された民主的なものでなければならず、また、影響を受ける可能性のある関係者のすべてが参加していなければならない。活動自体の取りやめを含む、あらゆる代替策の検討も必要である。

ウイングスプレッド会議の共催者(事務局注:翻訳略)

### ウイングスプレッド会議の参加者:

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出典: グリーンピース・ジャパン翻訳、「予防原則を行動にうつすためのハンドブック 第 1 版 ( Joel Tickner, Carolyn Raffensperger and Nancy Myers, " THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE IN ACTION A HANDBOOK First Edition" )

http://www.greenpeace.or.jp/campaign/toxics/pp/documents/pphandbook\_pdf

## The Wingspread Consensus Statement on the Precautionary Principle

The release and use of toxic substances, the exploitation of resources, and physical alterations of the environment have had substantial unintended consequences affecting human health and the environment. Some of these concerns are high rates of learning deficiencies, asthma, cancer, birth defects and species extinctions; along with global climate change, stratospheric ozone depletion and worldwide contamination with toxic substances and nuclear materials.

We believe existing environmental regulations and other decisions, particularly those based on risk assessment, have failed to protect adequately human health and the environment - the larger system of which humans are but a part.

We believe there is compelling evidence that damage to humans and the worldwide environment is of such magnitude and seriousness that new principles for conducting human activities are necessary.

While we realize that human activities may involve hazards, people must proceed more carefully than has been the case in recent history. Corporations, government entities, organizations, communities, scientists and other individuals must adopt a precautionary approach to all human endeavors.

Therefore, it is necessary to implement the Precautionary Principle: When an activity raises threats of harm to human health or the environment, precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically.

In this context the proponent of an activity, rather than the public, should bear the burden of proof.

The process of applying the Precautionary Principle must be open, informed and democratic and must include potentially affected parties. It must also involve an examination of the full range of alternatives, including no action.

#### **Conference Partners**

The Wingspread Conference on the Precautionary Principle was convened by the Science and Environmental Health Network, an organization that links science with the public interest, and by the Johnson Foundation, the W. Alton Jones Foundation, the C.S. Fund and the Lowell Center for Sustainable Production at the University of Massachusetts-Lowell.

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出典:http://www.sehn.org/wing.html