

Ideal is Real: The Vision of a Nuclear Weapon-Free Northeast Asia

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諸国の多く
 しながらも、それに固執
 を投げかけていた。
 ラマカーはインド案が
 掲げていた「核兵器
 の停止」という言葉を
 を前文に盛り込んだ。
 実験の爆発やその他
 核兵器の開発と質
 高性能の新型核兵
 ることによって、核
 の不拡散の有効な
 し、…」
 的としてインドに
 核兵器国の質的
 の終了」を、CT
 ができなくなる」
 ラマカーはインドと
 せようとしたの



会議ホテル「ヒョルトヴィッケン」の玄関に並んだシンポジウム参加者(96.6.1)

印象記: INESAP 会議

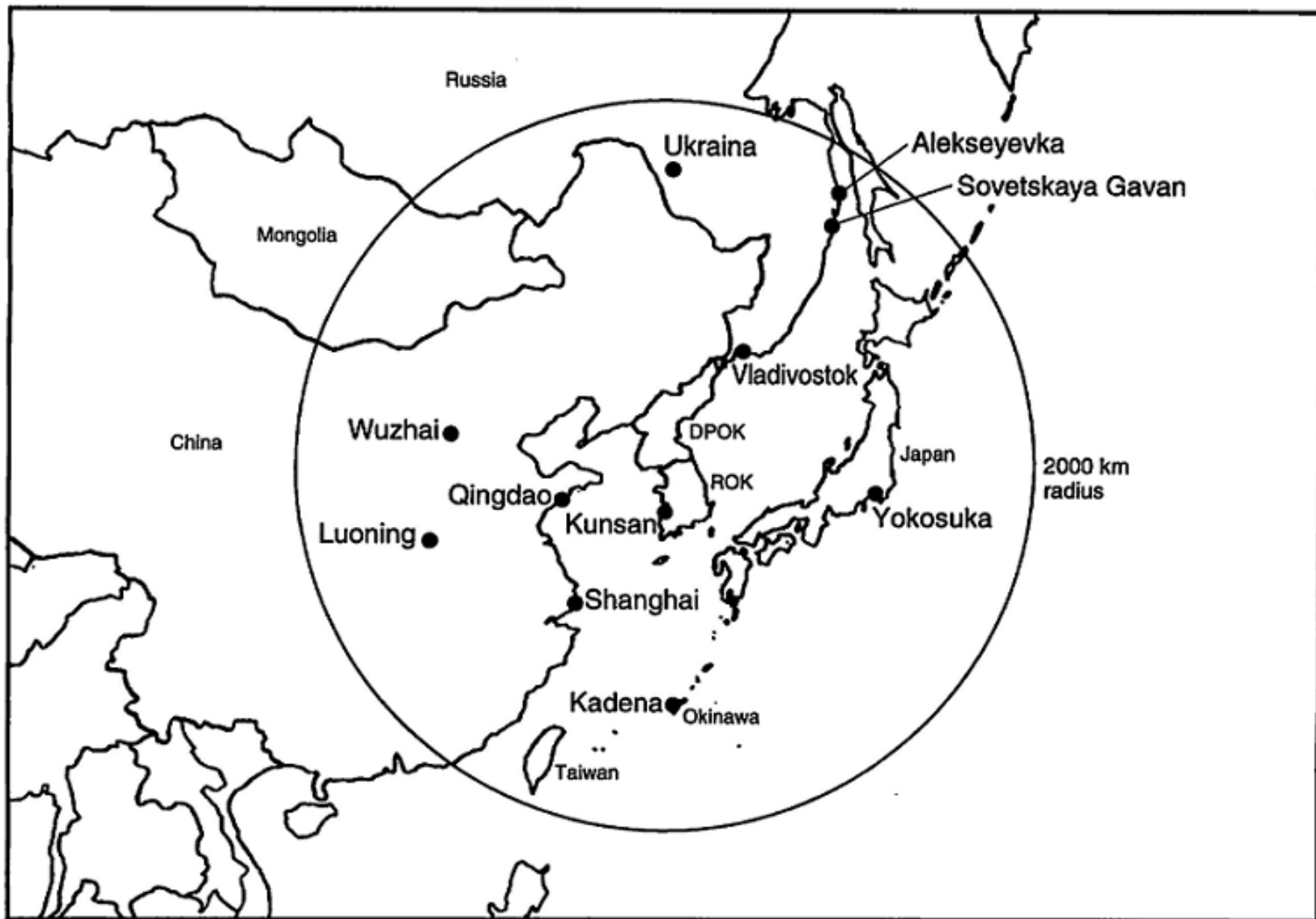
『不拡散から核兵器のない世界へ』
 5月30日～6月2日、エーテボリ(スウェーデン)

米国のホル
 会冒頭で演
 ことも指摘し
 Tは核兵器
 れが成立
 ー兵器な
 、核散弾
 波兵器、
 される、
 基本的

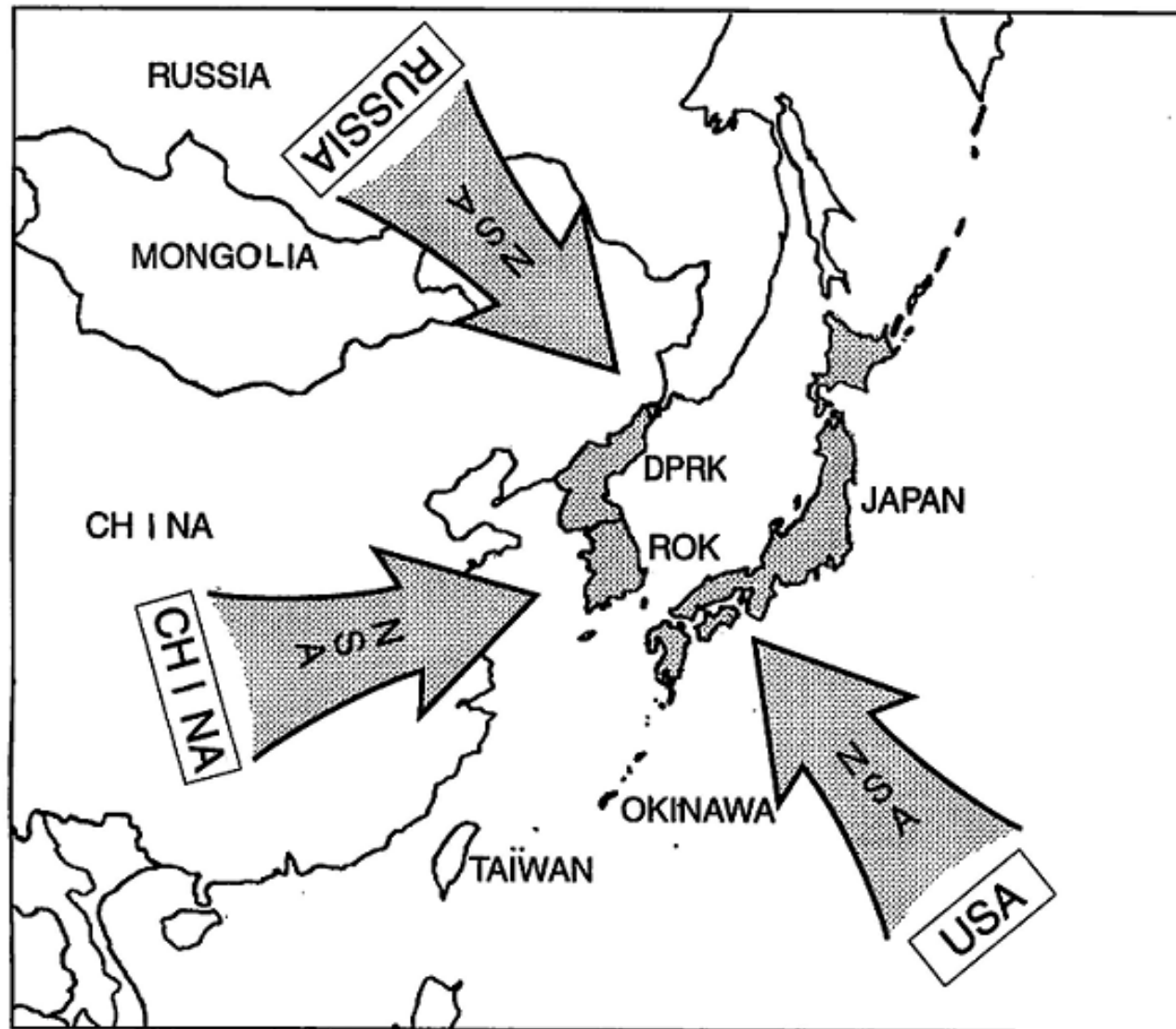
新緑のスウェーデンは絵はがきのお
 りの美しい国であった。会場となった場
 所は、エーテボリ郊外のヒンドスという村
 にある会議専用の小さなホテルであっ
 た。湖畔にあって、食堂の広いベランダ
 から見える森と湖の景色は、明るく澄ん
 だ静けさにつつまれていた。
 シンポジウム『不拡散

エル、中国からの参加者があった。これ
 らの国からの参加者がいることが、この
 会議の強みであろう。西欧諸国の反核
 会議ではない要素をもたらしていた。
 昨年8月の広島のパグウォッシュ会議
 と重なる参加者も多か



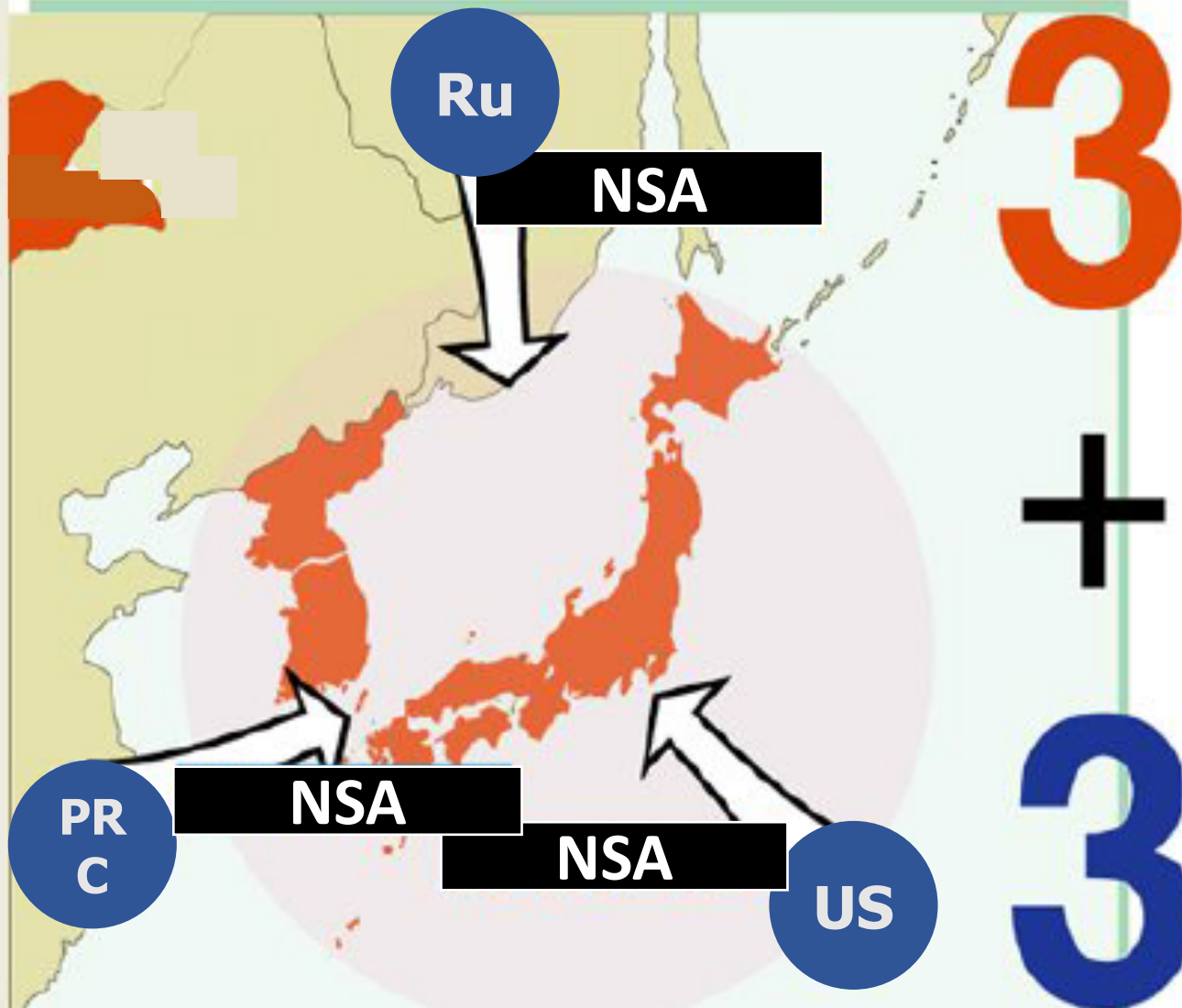


Major Nuclear Bases in Northeast Asia



Arrangement of a Trilateral Treaty among Japan, ROK and DPRK with Negative Security Assurance (NSA) by Nuclear Powers

NEA-NWFZ with Three plus Three Structure



Non-nuclear States Comprise of a NWFZ (Intra-zonal States)

Nuclear Weapon States Provide Negative Security Assurances (NSA)

M. Halperin's Comprehensive Approach, covering all outstanding issues affecting relations with DPRK

1. Termination of the State of War
2. Creation of a Permanent Council on Security
3. Mutual Declaration of No Hostile Intent
4. Provisions of Assistance for Nuclear and Other Energy
5. Termination of Sanctions
6. NEA-NWFZ

(Nov. 2011)

Four Chapters of the RECNA's "Comprehensive Framework Agreement for the Denuclearization of Northeast Asia"

1. a declaratory chapter to terminate the Korean War and to provide for mutual non-aggression, friendship, and equal sovereignty
2. a declaratory chapter to assure equal rights to access all forms of energy, including nuclear energy, and to establish a NEA Energy Cooperation
3. an actionable chapter to agree on a treaty to establish a NEA-NWFZ that includes all the necessary provisions for a NWFZ
4. an actionable chapter to establish a permanent Northeast Asia Security Council, which will ensure the implementation of the CFA and to be open to discuss the region's other security issues

(Mar. 2015)

Civil Society Efforts for a NEA-NWFZ 1

- NGO International Cooperation, especially Joint Events by Japanese ROK NGOs
 - Intr'n'l Conferences hosted by Gensuikin 1996~
 - INESAP Shanghai Conference 1997
 - HAP Conf. Two work shops, by Peace Boat & INESAP 1999
 - NWFZ Seminar, Uppsala by Gensuikin, Peace Depot, TNI, INESAP etc. 2000
 - NPT Conf. Side Event: NEA-NWFZ Workshops by Peace Depot, Peace Network (ROK) etc. 2003 ~
 - Twin Book publication, Peace Depot & Peace Network (ROK) 2005
 - NWFZ Text Book Publication in Japanese and Korean (Iwanami Shoten 2011, Booksea Publishing Co. ROK 2014)

Civil Society Efforts for a NEA-NWFZ 2

● Local Governments/Mayors

National Councils of Japan Nuclear Free Local Authorities starts campaign for a NEA-NWFZ in 2009

Mayors signature campaign driven by Peace Depot in 2011 → 546 mayors signatories as of Aug. 2017

Peace Declarations in Hiroshima and Nagasaki ask Government of Japan to move to establish a NEA-NWFZ

“As a specific policy representing a step forward towards a world free of nuclear weapons, it should act now by examining the concept of a NEA-NWFZ.” (Nagasaki Peace Declaration, Aug. 9, 2017)

● Religious Leaders

Four cross-religion conveners issued statement “People of Faith in Japan Call for Japan to Stop Relying on the U.S. Nuclear Umbrella and to Move toward the Establishment of a Northeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone” in 2016 → 128 as of Aug. 2017

Political Achievement so far

- Foreign Ministry's White Paper mentions a NEA-NWFZ for the first time, referring 3+3 scheme in Mar 2013, and again in Mar 2016)
- Japanese and ROK Joint Parliamentarian's Statement to support the establishment of a NEA-NWFZ endorsed by 86 Japanese and 7 ROK MPs as of 2011, including two former and one current foreign ministers
- DPJ Parliamentary Group drafted and announced a NEA-NWFZ Treaty, based upon 3+3 scheme in Aug. 2008
- Then Vice PM Katsuya Okada said in a Diet Discussion "A NEA-NWFZ could be negotiated as means to dissuade DPRK from nuclear arms program" – the first Diet argument in Japan that went beyond the "denuclearize North first" argument (Apr 2012)
- Recommendation to UN SG by UN Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters in 2013

Recommendation to UN SG by UN Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/68/206, 26 July 2013)

The Secretary-General should also consider appropriate action for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in North-East Asia. In particular, the Secretary-General could promote a more active role for the regional forums in encouraging transparency and confidence-building among the countries of the region.

Recent Calls from DPRK

- Jan. 9, 2015: For easing tension, the US will suspend joint military exercises this year and the DPRK will suspend nuclear test.
- Jan. 15, 2016: DPRK will cease nuclear test and conclude a peace treaty in return for US halt to joint military exercises.
- Jul. 6, 2016: The DPRK presents five demands for the denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula.
 - 1) to open all the US nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula to the public
 - 2) to dismantle all the nukes and bases, and verify in the public
 - 3) not to bring again nuclear strike means to ROK
 - 4) never to intimidate DPRK with nukes nor to use against DPRK
 - 5) to declare the withdrawal of the US troops holding rights to use nukes from ROK

