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

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第3部 日本の選択 ③

核兵器の廃絶への進路

北東アジア非核化へ外交ゲームで検証

アトラシタの話し

非軍事貢献で安全保障の推進役果たせ
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、エーテポリ(スウェーデン)

新緑のスウェーデンは絵はがきのとおり美しい国であった。会場となった場所、エーテポ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『不拡散から核兵器のない世界へ』は、核兵器の禁止を求める声が世界中から上がっている中、核兵器をなくして平和な世界を創り上げるための努力が求められている。この会議を通じて、参加者たちは核兵器の廃絶の重要性を再認識し、核兵器のない世界への道筋を見つけることを試みた。

米国のHOLM会議冒頭で演説するpinは核兵器廃絶の必要性を指摘し、核兵器廃絶は核兵器拡散を抑制し、核兵器のない世界を構築するための第一歩であると強調した。
Major Nuclear Bases in Northeast Asia

- Wuzhai
- Luoning
- Qingdao
- Kunsan
- Vladivostok
- DPOK
- ROK
- Yokosuka
- Shanghai
- Kadena
- Okinawa
- Taiwan
- Ukraine
- Sovetskaya Gavan
- Alekseyevka

2000 km radius
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

● NGO International Cooperation, especially Joint Events by Japanese ROK NGOs
  Intn’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
Civil Society Efforts for a NEA-NWFZ

● Local Governments/Mayors

National Councils of Japan Nuclear Free Local Authorities start 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
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
2 + 1 + 3 = 6