

Coalition for 3+3 Concept Note



WFM/IGP Overview

Founded in 1947, the World Federalist Movement-Institute for Global Policy (WFM/IGP) is a nonprofit, nonpartisan international organization committed to the realization of global peace and justice through the development of democratic institutions and the application of international law.

WFM/IGP includes a comprehensive set of programs that work to protect civilians from the threat of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity; facilitate transparency in governance; increase access to justice; and promote the application of the rule of law. We work in partnership with the United Nations, governments, and other international and regional institutions around the globe—as well as with thousands of committed individuals and world leaders—to advance a mission of peace, prosperity, and security for all.

WFM-IGP is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization in the United States and a registered Stichting (charitable foundation) in The Netherlands.

Coalition for 3+3 Overview

WFM/IGP has an established and successful history building global coalitions with direct impact results as evidenced in our Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC), which effectively convened Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) towards collective advocacy and support for the establishment and long-term support of the Court.

The CICC has demonstrated that a coalition of CSOs can help deliver significant, long-term outcomes on issues of global significance once there is an acknowledgment that the issue requires collective action, is beyond the scope of an individual organization, and requires extensive, pooled resources and capacity.

As part of our new 2021-23 Strategic Plan, WFM/IGP proposes applying this expertise to establish a Coalition for the 3+3, the Northeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (NEA-NWFZ) with a Three-plus-Three Arrangement (3+3).

Coalition for the NEA-NWFZ 3+3

WFM/IGP proposes an action plan to formalize 3+3 by forging political will among parliamentarians in Japan; organizing bi-partisan 3+3 study groups within parliament, hosting regular study sessions with parliamentarians, bureaucrats, experts, and non-governmental organizations; sounding and contacting parliamentarians of six-party talk member countries (Japan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, United States, China, and Russia), with the ultimate goal of gaining agreements for a 3+3 treaty as a comprehensive approach to solidify the Zone.

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The approach towards 3+3 would include the following agreements and actions:

- Termination of the state of war
- Creation of a permanent council on security
- Mutual declaration of no hostile intent
- Assure equal rights and assistance to meet national energy needs
- Termination of sanctions
- Establishment of a NEA-NWFZ

These agreements and actions will be achieved by advocating for a 3+3 treaty with the following chapters:

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

Estimated Grant Request Amount

USD \$1.5 million annually, over three years for a total of USD \$4.5 million. A budget has been provided at the end of this concept note.

Estimated Project Start Date and Grant Term

The Coalition Inaugural call with the Advisory Group will take place on 7 July 2021, formally launching the Coalition; therefore, the project start date is slated for July 2021 through a three-year term, ending in July 2024.

Principal Coordinators

- Mr. Tadashi Inuzuka, Executive Committee Member, WFM/IGP, former Senator of Japan
- Mr. Peter Luff, President and Congress Chair, WFM/IGP, former Assistant Director, Amnesty International UK, former Director and Vice Chair of the European Movement, UK
- Ms. Sandra Coyle, Executive Director, WFM/IGP, Founder Coyle Communications, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy G11

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Advisors and Executive Committee Members

Honorary Advisors

PM	HATOYAMA	Yukio	Former Prime Minister of Japan
PRES	OCHIRBAT	Punsalmaagiin	Former President of Mongolia, Single State NWFZ declaration in 1992

Advisory Group

Amb	DUARTE	Sergio	President, Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs; Former UN Under Secretary General for Disarmament Affairs
Amb	ENKHSAIKHAN	Jargalsaikhan	Former Foreign Policy and legal advisor to the President; Chairman, Blue Banner
Dr	HALPERIN	Morton	Former Special Assistant to President Clinton; Senior Advisor, Open Society Foundation
Dr	HAYES	Peter	Honorary Professor, Center for International Security Studies, Sydney University; Director, Nautilus Institute
Prf	LEE	Jong Wong	Professor, Waseda University Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies (GSAPS)
Prf	MOON	Chung-in	Former Special Advisor to the President Moon Jae-in, on unification, diplomacy, and national security affairs; Chairman, Sejong Institute
Ms	SHETTY	Shatabhisya	Executive Director, Asia Pacific Leadership Network (APLN)
Prf	SUZUKI	Tatsujiro	Professor & Vice Director, Nagasaki University Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition (RECNA)
Prf	TAKAHARA	Takao	Professor & Director, International Peace Research Institute Meiji Gakuin University (PRIME)
	TAUE	Tomihisa	Mayor of Nagasaki
Dr	TOMONAGA	Masao	Honorary Director, the Japanese Red Cross Nagasaki Genbaku Hospital; Vice President (North Asia), IPPNW
Dr	UMEBAYASHI	Hiomichi	Special Advisor, Peace Depot, Inc.; 3+3 Architect
Mr	WARE	Alyn	Global Coordinator, Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation, and Disarmament (PNND)

Executive Committee Members

Ms	COYLE	Sandra	WFM-IGP Consultative Executive Director
Mr	INUZUKA	Tadashi	Coalition 3+3 Executive Director
Mr	LUFF	Peter	President and Congress Chair, WFM/IGP, former Assistant Director, Amnesty International UK, former Director and Vice Chair of the European Movement, UK
Associate Prf	NAKAMURA	Keiko	Associate Professor, Nagasaki University Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition (RECNA)
Prf	TAKAHARA	Takao	Professor & Director, International Peace Research Institute Meiji Gakuin University (PRIME)
Dr	UMEBAYASHI	Hiomichi	Special Advisor, Peace Depot, Inc.; 3+3 Architect
Mr	WARE	Alyn	Global Coordinator, Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation, and Disarmament (PNND)

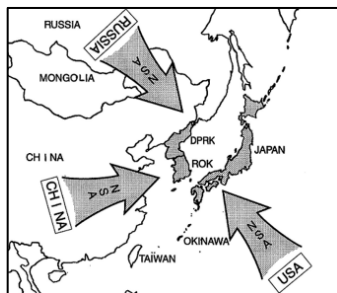
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Issue: 38th Parallel North is becoming a symbol of a new Cold War between the US and China

Since 1945, Northeast Asia has been in a state of war over the 38th parallel north armistice line with the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), Russia, and China to the North; the Republic of Korea (ROK), Japan, and the US to the South. As the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 symbolized the end of cold war, eliminating the 38th parallel could be a symbol to deter a further US-China cold war. It is an urgent global geo-political priority to declare the end of the Korean War, build confidence in the area by setting up a NEA-NWFZ (Northeast Asia Nuclear WeaponFree Zone) with a 3+3 comprehensive approach.

The 3+3 Arrangement: The most effective, confidence building measure in Northeast Asia



The 3+3 is a proposed treaty between Japan, ROK (Republic of Korea), and DPRK (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea) to create a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (NWFZ), with Negative Security Assurances (NSAs) guaranteed by the US, China, and Russia, not to attack or threaten the area by nuclear weapons. It is based on the definition of the NWFZ set forth by the UN General Assembly in 1975.

The 3+3 Arrangement: A comprehensive approach

In late 2011, a new initiative appeared regarding efforts to establish a NEA-NWFZ by Dr. Morton Halperin, Senior Advisor to the Open Society Foundation. Because of this proposal, the framework of the discussion has shifted from the question of whether such a zone might even be possible, to what kind of approach might be taken to make it a reality. It was a game-changer.

These are the six core proposals in the 3+3 Comprehensive Approach:

1. Termination of the state of war
2. Creating a permanent council on security
3. Mutual declaration of no hostile intent
4. Assure equal rights and assistance to meet national energy needs
5. Termination of sanctions
6. Establishing a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone

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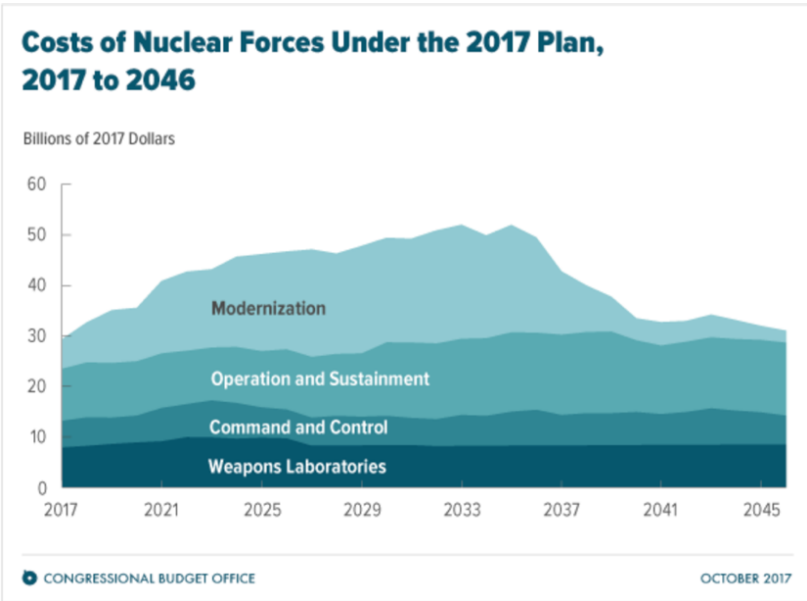


Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The 4-kilometer wide, 250 kilometer long 38th parallel stretches across the entire width of the Korean Peninsula. Up to two million soldiers guard the world’s most heavily fortified border dividing the country into north and south. The peninsula has a combined population of about 70 million, but the tight security measures have left the environment in the DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) largely undisturbed for the past 68 years. The DMZ and its adjacent Civilian Control Zone are unique with wetlands, forests, estuaries, mountains, coastal islands (SDG 15 – Life on Land, and SDG 14 – Life Below Water) and agricultural fields (SDG 2 – Zero Hunger).

After the 1953 Korean war armistice, the DMZ naturally became a home for endangered animals like the white-napped and the red-crowned crane, the Asiatic black bears, and the Korean tigers.¹ This now lush green 38th parallel green belt aligns with SDG Goal 16, and can be a symbol of that Goal, instead of a lasting symbol of first, the Cold War, and now US-China relations.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development places disarmament, arms regulation, peace, and security squarely within the scope of development policies. SDG Goal 16 focuses on promoting peaceful societies, providing access to justice, and building effective institutions directly aligns with our objectives for the Coalition for 3+3. However, adequate arms regulation is directly relevant for reaching other SDG Goals, from gender equality (SDG 5) to safe and sustainable cities (SDG 11), from economic growth (SDG 8) to quality education (SDG 4).



The six party talk countries, excluding DPRK (North Korea) due to lack of data, have a total of USD 1.187 trillion military spending per year²; the US 3.7%, Russia 4.3%, China 1.7%, ROK 2.8%, Japan 1.0% of the respective country’s share of GDP.

On top of this, the recent report³ issued by the US Congressional Budget Office, shows nearly every element of their nuclear weaponry in need of upgrades over next 20

¹Korea’s DMZ: The thin green line by Nick Easen for CNN <https://edition.cnn.com/2003/WORLD/asiapcf/east/08/22/korea.bio.dmz/>
²SIPRI Military Expenditure Database 2020
³ Approaches for Managing the Costs of U.S. Nuclear Forces, 2017 to 2046

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years at an estimated \$1.2 trillion USD.

Ending the Korean war and creating a NEA-NWFZ will cost a fraction of that total cost through diplomatic and civil society efforts to push through an international treaty by supporting and raising political will. SDG Goal 16 “promoting peaceful societies, providing access to justice, and building effective institutions” nearly identical to the objectives proposed by the NEA-NWFZ 3+3 comprehensive approach.

Now is the time to terminate the Korean war, mutually declare a non-hostile intent, express equality of sovereignty, terminate UN Security Council sanctions against DPRK, support their economy and energy conditions, establish a regional Permanent Security Council, and establish the NEA-NWFZ with a 3+3 comprehensive approach to achieve a sustainable peace in the region that would significantly contribute towards achieving SDG Goal 16 and would provide Northeast Asia with a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone standing alongside other Zones, including:

- [Treaty of Tlatelolco](#) — Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean
- [Treaty of Rarotonga](#) — South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty
- [Treaty of Bangkok](#) — Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone
- [Treaty of Pelindaba](#) — African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty
- [Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia](#)

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Project Personnel

Mr. Tadashi Inuzuka

- Former Senator of Japan (DPJ, Nagasaki) 2004-2010
- Lead a CICC campaign which resulted in Japan ratifying the ICC in 2007
- Started the Northeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone 3+3 Campaign with former Foreign Minister Katsuya Okada in 2008
- Joined World Federalist Movement Japan (WFM-J) in 2010
- Started 3+3 Campaign in Japan as a WFM-J International Committee Chair
- Elected as an Executive Committee member of the World Federalist Movement/Institute for Global Policy (WFM-IGP) in 2018
- Started 3+3 Campaign as a WFM-IGP agenda in 2021

Project Activities

- Mobilizing Members of Parliaments (MPs)
 - Mobilizing MPs means Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and Embassies will join efforts to assist MPs for logistics, identify counterparts, and convening meetings/talks
- Organize MPs' study group
 - 3+3 Study Sessions to be held several times a year at the parliamentarians office building, inviting:
 - MPs
 - Bureaucrats
 - Scholars
 - Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
- MP Invitational Trips (Air, Hotel, Meals are paid by the organizer)
 - A single MP mobilization: quarterly, several times per year
 - Group of MPs mobilization: two times per year
 - Large scale international conferences (100+ MPs): annually

Timeline

- July 2021: Coalition for 3+3 Inauguration (C3+3)
- January 2022: Parliamentarians for 3+3 Inauguration (P3+3)
- December 2022: The first large scale international conference (100+ MPs)
- 2023: MFA, Ministry of Justice to be convinced for the 3+3
- 2024: The Ministry of Finance to be convinced for the 3+3
- 2024 Formal declaration by government(s) of Japan and/or ROK to push forward the efforts toward creation of a NEA-NWFZ 3+3

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Estimated Budget

	With C3+3 2022-24		
	2022	2023	2024
INCOME			
1 Carry Over From Prior Year			
2 MO/AO Dues			
3 Donations/Direct mail			
4 Foundation Grants			
5 Government Grant			
6 Administrative fees			
7 Legacy			
8 Other (Meetings, Publications, interest, dividends)			
9 TOTAL INCOME	700,000	1,300,000	2,500,000
EXPENSE			
10 SALARIES + BENEFITS	239,576	444,927	855,629
11 CONTRACT SERVICES	90,184	167,485	322,087
MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES			
12 Translation Equipments	9,986	18,546	35,666
13 Inter-MP Invitation Trips	51,707	96,027	184,668
14 Regional Conferences	26,630	49,456	95,108
15 International 3+3 parliamentarian group meetings	41,721	77,481	149,003
16 TOTAL MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES	130,123	241,658	464,726
17 REGIONAL COORDINATION/LOCAL ACTIVITIES	45,920	85,280	164,000
18 TRANSLATIONS/HP/Social Media/PRINT	129,195	239,934	461,411
GENERAL OVERHEAD			
19 Rent, Storage, Insurance, Office Supplies	28,000	52,000	100,000
20 Computers and Software, Furniture and Fixtures	8,100	15,043	28,929
21 Membership Fees, Bank Fees, Misc	5,548	10,303	19,814
22 SUB-TOTAL GENERAL OVERHEAD	68,660	127,511	245,214
23 COMMUNICATIONS	23,160	43,012	82,715
24 TOTAL EXPENSE	699,723	1,299,485	2,499,009
25 ADMINISTRATIVE FEE	5,981	11,107	21,360
26 CONTINGENCY	1,951	3,624	6,969
27 GRAND TOTAL BUDGET	623,399	1,157,741	2,226,424
28 FUNDS COMMITTED TO FUTURE YEARS	76,601	142,259	273,576