**Establishing Parliamentarians for 3+3 (P3+3):  
Parliamentarians for the Northeast Asia Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zone with 3+3 approach**

The Berlin Wall that separated Germany fell in 1989 and symbolized the end of the Cold War. The 1,400km inner-German border with fences and guard towers which once separated East and West Germany became one of the world’s most unusual nature reserves called the German Green Belt.

Yet there’s another border in Korean peninsula – the 38th parallel. In 1945, the United States and the Soviet Union divided Korea along this line. Since then, Northeast Asia has been in a state of war, with North Korea, Russia and China in the north, and South Korea, Japan and the US in the south. This 38th parallel that still separates the Koreans is a symbol of a new cold war and represents a serious nuclear threat. It is urgent to declare the end of the Korean War and build confidence in the area by setting up a Northeast Asia [Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zone](https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/nwfz/) (NEA-NWFZ).

On August 9th 2022, the Republic of Korea (ROK) and Japanese parliament members attended the 77th Nagasaki peace memorial ceremony for the victims of the atomic bomb to launch Parliamentarians for 3+3 (P3+3). P3+3 aims to promote a Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zone in Northeast Asia (NEA). It brings parliamentarians together to assist the government(s) of ROK and/or Japan to formalize their intention of working towards a NEA-NWFZ within a framework outlined in the 3+3 comprehensive approach.

The North East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone with the 3+3 approach would be an international treaty within which DPRK, ROK, and Japan agree to form a NWFZ with international verification, and the US, China, and Russia agree not to attack nor threaten the area with nuclear weapons. It is based on the UN General Assembly’s 1975 definition of a NWFZ.

The 3+3 comprehensive approach includes ending the Korean War, stabilizing the economy and energy supplies for the region, and creating a permanent regional security council. We believe these elements are integral parts of the NEA-NWFZ 3+3.

In May 2021, former President Moon Jae-in and President Joe Biden jointly declared: "We reaffirm that diplomacy and dialogue based on commitments between DPRK, ROK, and the US such as the Panmunjom Declaration of April 27, 2018 and the Singapore Joint Statement of June 12, 2018, are essential to achieve the complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and a lasting peace."

And a year later, on May 21, 2022, President Yoon Suk-yeol and President Joe Biden announced in the Seoul Joint Declaration: "President Yoon and President Biden have repeatedly stated their common goal of complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and agreed to further strengthen close coordination toward this end".

If the goal is defined as the “denuclearizing the Korean Peninsula” at summit level, it is clear that the 2018 agreements mentioned above are the fundamental starting point.

The 250km border at the 38th parallel is one of the world’s most fortified borders with barb wires and watch towers. But at the same time, the untouched land border has become one the most unusual and biodiverse nature reserves on the planet. This Korean Green Belt is cause for hope: to us, it symbolizes the better world we are working towards. And it is for this better world that we work together for unification and lasting peace in Northeast Asia through NEA-NWFZ 3+3 comprehensive approach.

August 8, 2022 Nagasaki

P3+3 Inaugural Conference