

Final Document of International Conference
“Eliminating Nuclear Threats in Northeast Asia”

Ulaanbaatar, 15 October 2010

1. The International Conference on Eliminating Nuclear Threats in Northeast Asia was held in Ulaanbaatar, organized by the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) Northeast Asia and Blue Banner, Ulaanbaatar Focal Point of GPPAC, under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Mongolia. Almost 50 people, including governmental and civil society representatives from Beijing, Hong Kong, Kyoto, Seoul, Shanghai, Tokyo, Ulaanbaatar and Vladivostok gathered to actively discuss challenges that Asia Pacific countries are facing in relation to eliminating nuclear threats and steps towards achieving the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free-zone (NWFZ) in Northeast Asia, the significant role of Mongolia in this process, and the current situation and perspectives of relations and cooperation among the countries of the region. The participants reaffirmed their dedication to peacebuilding, conflict prevention and nuclear disarmament in the region, as reflected in previous statements of GPPAC Northeast Asia in the 2005 Tokyo Agenda, the 2006 Mt Kumgang Action Plan and the 2007 Ulaanbaatar Statement.
2. The participants welcomed the global momentum towards the abolition of nuclear weapons, and jointly pledged to continue efforts to make the most of the opportunity provided. To this end, the positive outcome of the 2010 Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference was welcomed. Of particular importance in the Final Document of the Conference are the expression of “deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons,” the reaffirmation of “the need for all States at all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law” (Conclusion I.A.v), reference to the United Nations Secretary General's Five-Point Proposal for Nuclear Disarmament that proposed, *inter alia*, “consideration of negotiation of a nuclear weapons convention or agreement on a framework” of instruments (Conclusion I.B.iii) and the affirmation that “all States need to make special efforts to establish the necessary framework to achieve and maintain a world without nuclear weapons.” (Conclusion I.B.iii). Furthermore, the participants welcomed the success of the Second Conference of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia (30 April 2010) and the associated Civil Society Forum for Nuclear Weapon Free Zones” (29 April 2010) that were held in New York immediately prior to the NPT conference.
3. Conference participants also expressed concern regarding the increasing tensions in the Northeast Asian region. Particularly highlighted was the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula in relation to the Cheonan incident. They reiterated the principles laid out in the June 24 GPPAC Northeast Asia Statement for a Peaceful Solution to the Cheonan Incident in Support of Korean Civil Society, and support the call from groups in Korea including the People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy (PSPD) for further investigation and dialogue on the matter.
4. The participants reiterated their commitment to promote and facilitate dialogue among citizens and governments to address issues in the region, including those mentioned above as well as other issues relating to peace, democracy, human rights and security of Northeast Asia. Civil society has a key role to play in this process, especially in promoting dialogue to address the outstanding issues in the region in which governments are involved. Participants also took note of the potential role of the concept of an East Asia Community in promoting regional cooperation and confidence building, along with other frameworks such as the ASEAN

Regional Forum and APEC.

5. The participants called for an early resumption of the Six Party Talks, and for each participating party to take urgent cooperative actions based on the principles of the Joint Statement of September 2005 and the initial actions agreed upon in February 2007. The participants also expressed their appreciation for the efforts of other countries to promote progress in these talks. Participants also expressed the need for efforts to establish a peace regime on the Korean Peninsula via the final conclusion of the Korean War.
6. Furthermore, participants called for the creation of a lasting peace mechanism for Northeast Asia, including the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free-zone. Such a mechanism should be a goal of the Six Party Talks. Many participants also expressed the view that the nuclear umbrella and extended nuclear deterrence should be given up altogether. Governments are urged to take measures to reduce reliance on nuclear weapons, such as supporting no-first use policies, with a view to eliminating dependence on nuclear weapons in security policies in the region. Regional disarmament measures to reduce military expenditure and control the arms trade are also required.
7. The participants welcomed Mongolia's nuclear-weapons-free policy, and underlined the significance of the country's single-state nuclear-weapon-free status. They expressed their support for institutionalizing this status, for example through implementation of the 2001 Sapporo recommendation to conclude a trilateral treaty between China, Russia and Mongolia and the talks being held by Mongolia with its neighbours to create an international legal instrument that would institutionalize the status. The efforts to eliminate nuclear threats in Northeast Asia are crucial to building peace for the region, as is the creation of a NWFZ. Mongolia's inspiring example is very important in this regard.
8. Concerns were expressed by some participants regarding the negotiations currently being undertaken for nuclear cooperation between Japan and India, and the negative impact of reprocessing and plutonium production on international efforts for nuclear non-proliferation. Concern was also expressed for recent moves to reconsider Japan's Three Non-Nuclear Principles and the prohibition of arms exports.
9. Confidence building measures such as dialogue with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) are vital, including inter-Korean dialogue. Participants welcomed the recent humanitarian assistance for those affected by flooding in the DPRK, and reiterated the need for the expansion of such efforts through civil society, international organizations and cooperation with governments.
10. Participants reiterated their support for the global efforts to promote nuclear disarmament and conflict prevention by civil societies and governments, including the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), Mayors for Peace and the Global Article 9 Campaign, and efforts to commence negotiations for a Nuclear Weapons Convention. Furthermore, they reiterated their commitment to the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC), both as Northeast Asia and in cooperation with other regional and global processes.

Participants of the International Conference “Eliminating Nuclear Threats in North East Asia”

Foreign Participants

1. Mr. AU Pak-kuen, Hong Kong Professional Teachers' Union, GPPAC Hong Kong
2. Mr. HUANG Haoming, China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO), GPPAC Beijing
3. Mr. ANDO Hiroshi, Nonviolent Peaceforce Japan, GPPAC Kyoto
4. Mr. ZHANG Jiadong, Fudan University, GPPAC Shanghai
5. Mr. SUH Bohyuk, Center for Peace and Disarmament, People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy, GPPAC Seoul
6. Mr. Anton KOSTYUK, Maritime State University, GPPAC Vladivostok
7. Ms. JOYCE Meri, Peace Boat, GPPAC Northeast Asia Regional Secretariat
8. Mr. YOSHIOKA Tatsuya, Peace Boat, GPPAC Northeast Asia Regional Initiator
9. Mr. KAWASAKI Akira, Peace Boat, GPPAC Northeast Asia Regional Secretariat
10. Ms. HELLEMA Marte, European Centre for Conflict Prevention, GPPAC Global Secretariat
11. Mr. Li Jianjun, Second Secretary, Embassy of People's Republic of China
12. Mr. Ragchaev.R.R, Counselor, Embassy of Russian Federation

Mongolian Participants

1. Mr. D.Tsogtbaatar, State Secretary, MFAT
2. Mr. Ch.Baatar, Advisor to the Minister, MFAT
3. Ms. A.Undraa, Ambassador at Large, MFAT
4. Mr. P.Baasankhuu, MFAT
5. Mr. Dr. R.Batmend, Director, Institute for Strategic Studies
6. Mr. J.Choinkhor, Senior Researcher, Institute for Strategic Studies
7. Mr. Z.Telmuun, Researcher, Institute for Strategic Studies
8. Ms.N.Soyolgerel, Researcher, Institute for Strategic Studies
9. Ms.Z.Pagmajav, Researcher, Institute for Strategic Studies
10. Mr. G.Dorjzodov, Researcher, Institute for Strategic Studies
11. Ms.Z. Khongorzul, Researcher, Institute for Strategic Studies
12. Ms.N.Altantsetseg, Director, School of Foreign Service
13. Mr. J.Enkhbayar, Deputy Director, Defense University,
14. Mr. D.Davaadorj, Director, Institute for Defense Studies
15. Mr. B.Odbayar, Institute for Defense Studies
16. Mr. L.Khaisandai, Institute for International Studies
17. Mr. D.Shurkhuu, Deputy Director, Institute for International Studies
18. Mr. D.Mayagmar, Executive Director, Blue Banner
19. Mr. S.Galsanjamts, Board member, Blue Banner
20. Mr. A.Tuvshintogs, Board member, Blue Banner
21. Mr. J.Zanaa, Board member, Blue Banner