

Nuclear Weapon Free-Zones (NWFZ)

Models of Non-Military Security

Expand NWFZs into the Northern Hemisphere!

Almost all the land area and two-thirds of the sea in the Southern Hemisphere have been designated as NWFZs. It is important to note that a NWFZ is not only a zone in which no nuclear weapons exist, but also a zone in which the threat or use of nuclear weapons is prohibited. In other words, a NWFZ provides a "non-nuclear umbrella" by prohibiting any nuclear attacks. It embodies the concept of non-military security. Such a concept challenges the idea of security based on military power, currently exemplified by Japan's and South Korea's continued reliance on the U.S. "Nuclear Umbrella."

Central Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (Semipalatinsk Treaty)

- * SIGNATURE
September 8, 2006 (Semipalatinsk)
- * COUNTRIES AND AREAS LOCATED WITHIN THE ZONE
Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
- * ENTRY INTO FORCE (Treaty shall enter into force 30 days after the date of the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification.)

Mongolia's NWF-Zone Status

- * On December 4, 1998, nuclear-weapon-free status (NWFS) for Mongolia was internationally recognized by the adoption of UNGA resolution.
- * February 3, 2000, the Mongolian Parliament adopted legislation defining and institutionalizing the NWFS at the national level.
- * Mongolia has been pursuing bilateral or multilateral agreements based on its NWFS.

Northeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (non-governmental proposals)

Since the mid-1990's, a number of substantial non-governmental proposals for a Northeast Asia NWFZ have been put forward. The most viable of these proposals is the "Three-plus-Three Nations Arrangement," which takes advantage of the "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula" (1992), and the Japanese "three non-nuclear principles." This scheme proposes to conclude a six-party or a three-party treaty in which Japan, the ROK and the DPRK commit to remain non-nuclear states with the US, China and Russia providing negative security assurances to them.

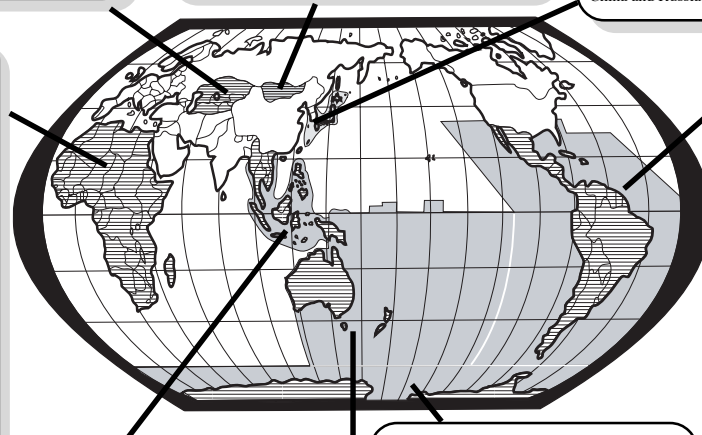
African Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone Treaty (Pelindaba Treaty)

- * SIGNATURE:
April 1996 (Cairo)
- * ENTRY INTO FORCE
Not yet in force (The Treaty shall enter into force on the date of deposit of the twenty - eighth instrument of ratification.)
- * ZONE OF APPLICATION
The land territories and the territorial seas of the continent of Africa, islands States members of the Organization of Africa Unity (OAU)* and all islands considered by the OAU in its resolution to be part of Africa. (The map at the right is rendered consistent with Annex I of the Treaty except for small islands which are not shown.) (note) The map in Annex I makes note of the territorial dispute concerning the Chagos Archipelago. The island of Diego Garcia, where U.S. military forces are based, is located in the Archipelago.

- * COUNTRIES AND AREAS LOCATED WITHIN THE ZONE
Agalega Islands, Algeria, Angola, Bassas da India, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canary Islands, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chagos Islands, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Eurpa Island, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Juan de Nova, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Prince Edward-Marion Islands, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Reunion, Rodrigues Island, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Tromelin Island, Western Sahara, Uganda, Cape Verde Islands, Zambia, Zanzibar, Zimbabwe. (Names above are based on Annex of the Treaty except some changes in names of countries)

- * PARTIES TO THE TREATY
50 Nations have signed; 19 nations have signed and ratified: Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nigeria, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo and Zimbabwe.
- * RESPONSES OF THE NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES
Protocol I prohibits use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against the contracting parties to the Treaty. Protocol II prohibits the testing of nuclear explosive devices anywhere within the zone and asks all declared nuclear weapon states to accede to it. China, France and UK have signed and ratified the Protocols. The US and Russia have signed the Protocols.

- * In July 2002, OAU has announced its decision to change from OAU to African Union (AU).



Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free-Zone (Bangkok Treaty)

- * SIGNATURE:
December 15, 1995
- * ENTRY INTO FORCE
March 27, 1997
- * ZONE OF APPLICATION
Territories, continental shelves and exclusive economic zones of all states in Southeast Asia (In the map above, the 200-sea-miles exclusive economic zone is shown.)
- * COUNTRIES AND AREAS LOCATED WITHIN THE ZONE
Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam (note) Many of the Spratly Islands, subject to territorial claims by China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei are located within this zone.
- * PARTIES TO THE TREATY
All countries listed in COUNTRIES AND AREAS WITHIN THE ZONE have already signed and ratified.

- * RESPONSES OF THE NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES
The Treaty asks all the declared nuclear-weapon states to accede to the Protocol which prohibits their use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against the contracting parties to the Treaty or within the zone (Art. 2). Because it prohibits the use of nuclear weapons without prior consultation and it includes exclusive economic zones as part of the nuclear-weapon-free zone, the US has refused to sign the Protocol. China has also expressed reservations about the Treaty.

Prepared by:
The Peace Depot (Japan) &
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Antarctic Treaty

- * SIGNATURE
December 1, 1959 (Washington, D.C.)
- * ENTRY INTO FORCE
June 23, 1961
- * ZONE OF APPLICATION
The geographical area south of the latitude 60° but does not limit the rights of any state under international law with regard to the high seas.
- * COUNTRIES AND AREAS LOCATED WITHIN THE ZONE
None. The territorial claims in Antarctica are frozen.
- * PARTIES TO THE TREATY
44 parties, including all declared nuclear-weapon states.

South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (Rarotonga Treaty)

- * SIGNATURE
August 6, 1985
- * ENTRY INTO FORCE
December 11, 1986
- * ZONE OF APPLICATION
Annex I of the Treaty prescribes its zone by latitude and longitude in detail. The map above is consistent with the map attached to the Treaty. Portions of the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone that abut the Indian Ocean are limited by Australian territorial waters. Australian islands in the Indian Ocean that are also parts of the Nuclear Free Zone are not shown on the map.
- * COUNTRIES AND AREAS LOCATED WITHIN THE ZONE
Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa, Cook Islands (NZ), Niue (NZ) (note) Colonial French Polynesia, American Samoa, New Caledonia (France) are also included within the zone. The Treaty is open to the members of the South Pacific Forum, therefore the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and Caribbean (Tlatelolco Treaty)

- * SIGNATURE
February 14, 1967
- * ENTRY INTO FORCE
April 22, 1968
- * ZONE OF APPLICATION
Starting at a point located at 35° north latitude, 75° west longitude; from there, directly eastward to a point 30° north latitude, 50° west longitude; from there, along a loxodromic line to a point at 5° north latitude; from there, directly southward to a point at 60° south latitude, 115° west longitude; from there, directly northward to a point at 0° latitude, 150° west longitude; from there, along a loxodromic line to a point at 35° north latitude, 150° west longitude; from there directly eastward to a point at 35° north latitudes, 75° west longitude (except the continental part of the territory of the United States of America and its territorial waters).
- * COUNTRIES AND AREAS LOCATED WITHIN THE ZONE
Antigua-Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Christopher-Nevis, Saint Vincent-Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, (note) Colonial Islands such as Puerto Rico (US Commonwealth) and the Falkland Islands (UK Colony) are also located in the area.

- * PARTIES TO THE TREATY
33 countries that are listed above as COUNTRIES AND AREAS WITHIN THE ZONE have signed and ratified.
- * RESPONSES OF THE NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES
All the declared nuclear-weapon states signed the Additional Protocol II which prohibits their use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against the contracting parties of the Treaty.

Micronesia have the right to accede to the treaty, even though they are located outside the zone.

- * PARTIES TO THE TREATY
12 countries that are listed above as COUNTRIES AND AREAS LOCATED WITHIN THE ZONE except for Tonga (signed), have ratified.
- * RESPONSES OF THE NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES
Protocol 2 and 3 prohibit use or threat of use of any nuclear explosive devices and the testing of any nuclear explosive devices anywhere within the zone. The US, UK and France signed after the termination of nuclear testing by France and as of now, all nuclear weapon states except the U.S. have ratified the Protocols.