

2020年12月17日

報道機関 各位

「ナガサキ・核とパンデミック・シナリオプロセス」報告書（英文）

発表について

長崎大学核兵器廃絶研究センター（RECNA）では、被爆75年、そして核不拡散条約（NPT）発効50年の節目の年を迎えるにあたり、米NGOノーチラス研究所、韓国NGOアジア太平洋核軍縮・不拡散リーダーシップ・ネットワーク（APLN）との共催で、オンラインによるシナリオ・プランニング「ナガサキ・核とパンデミック・シナリオプロセス」を10月31日（土）～11月1日（日）に第1ラウンド、11月14日（土）～11月15日（日）に第2ラウンドの2回に分けて行いました。

この度、その報告書（英文）「Pandemic Futures and Nuclear Weapon Risks: The Nagasaki 75th Anniversary Pandemic-Nuclear Nexus Scenarios」が完成、ウェブにて公開となり、海外メディア等に英文のプレスリリースを発表（添付）いたしましたので、お知らせいたします。なお、日本語翻訳版は、1月後半に発表予定で、その際には記者会見を行う予定であります。その節はまた、ぜひご参集ください。

報告書ウェブリンク先：

RECNA-Nagasaki University, Asia Pacific Leadership Network, Nautilus Institute, "PANDEMIC FUTURES and NUCLEAR WEAPON RISKS," December 2020, at:

RECNA: https://www.recna.nagasaki-u.ac.jp/recna/75th_scenario_project-e

APLN: http://www.apln.network/project/project_view/Pandemic-Nuclear_Nexus_Scenarios_Project

Nautilus Institute: <https://nautilus.org/napsnet/napsnet-special-reports/pandemic-futures-and-nuclear-weapon-risks/>

【本リリースに関するお問い合わせ先】

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Lessons from COVID-19 for Tackling Global Existential Risks

New report explores new ways to think about addressing nuclear weapons in a world re-shaped by the COVID-19 pandemic

Tokyo, Seoul, Thursday 17 December 2020

New analysis by the Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition, Nagasaki University (RECNA), Asia-Pacific Leadership Network (APLN), and Nautilus Institute, explores how the far-reaching impacts of COVID-19 and future pandemics could alter the landscape for nuclear risk and disarmament.

In less than a year, the global pandemic has exposed how in an interconnected world states can lack the capacity and political will to effectively manage a public disaster. The new report identifies future scenarios, challenges and opportunities for governments, civil society, and market actors to reduce existential risks, including nuclear risks, in Northeast Asia. The findings are the culmination of a series of scenario planning workshops imagining highly uncertain future conditions and generating a series of “robust actions” that if taken today would ensure that states and societies are better prepared for future risks.

Many of the report’s recommendations are drawn from lessons from the pandemic for addressing nuclear threats and cover constituent engagement, technological solutions and regional approaches. Recommendations include:

- **Establishing a Northeast Asian (NEA) Public Health Security Initiative:** The pandemic has unequivocally demonstrated that strong public health systems are the best defence against pandemics and deliberate weaponization of pathogenic agents. Northeast Asian cities could promote a regional public health security initiative to respond to these threats. This also offers the opportunity to engage the DPRK and may fit into a Biden Administration’s attempt to promote a multilateral COVID-19 response, and factor into a reset of the US-China relationship. Lessons could be learned from regional and local efforts that used digital technologies for health solutions in ROK, Singapore and Taiwan (Chinese Taipei).
- **Taking advantage of use of personal “sensors”:** The use of contact-tracing apps to manage the COVID crisis is a reminder that modern digital devices can be utilised as sensors for on-the-ground actions in the event of a nuclear crisis. Safeguards are needed to ensure that they are not abused by governing authorities.

- **Establishing city networks and regional cooperation networks:** Cities and other local and regional governments could work together better to tackle nuclear risks and other global threats such as climate change. Cities could push their national governments to establish Northeast Asia-nuclear-weapon-free zones, organizations such as Mayors for Peace could play a bigger role, and new networks of cities and regions could be established.
- **Tackling the DPRK Challenge:** Civil society actors, cities and regional governments in ROK and other Northeast Asian nations could play a greater role in bringing DPRK and the US to the negotiating table, including by thinking creatively about further incentives and cross-cultural programs to help soften the stance of both DPRK and the United States.
- **Developing new platforms for sharing emergency response information:** Misinformation can undermine public trust and confidence with catastrophic consequences in the event of a nuclear crisis. New platforms or approaches are needed to verify the source and accuracy of information to respond to an emergency.
- **Developing ways to ensure the integrity of information:** The propagation of false information related to the pandemic shows how easily disinformation can spread. New methods are needed to verify information as social media becomes more widely used and “deep fakes” become more sophisticated.
- **Nuclear Hotlines:** There no routinized communication channel between nuclear commanders. Establishing nuclear hotlines could be a joint initiative in a regional security framework, or championed by a regional middle power. It could be developed using open-source means with market players contributing faster to a project.

The report highlights that the global conversation on nuclear disarmament has become calcified and debates are stale. There are opportunities for non-traditional actors, including in reforming existing institutions (potentially forging new kinds of institutions) to bring a fresh approach to tackling these challenges.

The Project is co-hosted by the Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition, Nagasaki University (RECNA), the Asia-Pacific Leadership Network for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament (APLN), and Nautilus Institute, in cooperation with the Nagasaki University Planetary Health Project and the Panel on Peace and Security of Northeast Asia (PSNA).

ENDS

Note to Editors

The project leads Dr Peter Hayes, Dr. Tatsujiro Suzuki are available for comment:

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Convened as a series of online workshops in October-November 2020, the project brought together roughly 40 participants from diverse backgrounds, ages, and nationalities. The Project was co-sponsored by the Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition, Nagasaki University (RECNA), the Asia-Pacific Leadership Network for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament (APLN), and Nautilus Institute for Security and Sustainability, in cooperation with the Nagasaki University Planetary Health Project and the Panel on Peace and Security of Northeast Asia (PSNA).

The goals of the workshop were to: 1) develop an analytical understanding of the interrelated nature of the co-occurring existential threats of nuclear weapons and global pandemics; 2) explore potential levers and pathways to influence the future under various conditions; and 3) identify concrete strategies to reduce the risk of nuclear war and resume nuclear disarmament to be considered by state and non-state actors, in particular, in the Northeast Asia region.

The workshops were structured through a process of scenario planning, a widely used methodology for imagining future conditions that are highly uncertain, and generating robust strategies for shaping the future. Participants developed four plausible futures for the year 2030 that aim to help explore the focal question: *What are the opportunities driven by global pandemics for Northeast Asian governments, civil society, and market actors to reduce nuclear risk and resume nuclear disarmament?*

The scenarios were developed based on the intersection of two critical uncertainties: 1) whether the locus of influence and power in nuclear disarmament will continue to reside with nation-states, or will shift toward non-state actors, such as local governments and civil society organizations; and 2) whether the relationships and mutual actions among actors will be characterized by fragmentation and isolation, or by collaboration and cooperation.

The four scenarios developed were:

- *Middle Powers Rising*: National governments are the primary locus of influence, and the approach to global risks is collaborative. The pandemic brings about a new recognition of the critical role of global, multilateral collaboration for dealing with existential risks like pandemics and climate change. “Middle power” countries fill the leadership void left by traditional superpowers.
- *Local Powers Step Up*: The locus of power and influence shifts toward non-nation-state actors, and the approach to challenges is collaborative. The scenario envisions a new role for local governments and civil society, who lead a bottom-up effort to address increasingly dire existential challenges that national governments prove incapable of tackling by themselves.

- *Island Mentality*: In this scenario, national governments are the primary drivers of influence, but the approach to global risks like pandemics and nuclear deterrence is fragmented. Resurgent nationalism around the world has led to heightened tension and a sense of instability and fear of war.
- *Fragile Optimism*: The role of nation-states has diminished and non-state actors — including cities and civil society organizations — have stepped up to fill the gap. But there is a lack of coordination among these groups, and they often find themselves working at cross-purposes.

The Asia-Pacific Leadership Network for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament

(APLN) has ninety-three members from sixteen countries across Asia and the Pacific, consisting of former political, diplomatic and military leaders, senior government officials, and scholars and opinion leaders. As an advocacy group, the APLN aims to inform and energise public opinion, especially high-level policymakers, to take seriously the very real threats posed by nuclear weapons, and to do everything possible to achieve a world in which they are contained, diminished and eventually eliminated.

Nautilus Institute

The Nautilus Institute hold that it is possible to build peace, create security, and restore sustainability for all people in our time. To this end, we convene a community of scholars and practitioners who conduct research on strategies to solve interconnected global problems. With networks of partners, we develop and apply these strategies to the linked threats of nuclear war, urban and energy insecurity, and climate change in the Asia Pacific region. We encourage civil society to strengthen regional governance of these common problems and shared solutions.

Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition, Nagasaki University (RECNA)

Nagasaki University is the only university in the world that has inherited a medical college having experienced the atomic bombing. Achieving a “world free from nuclear weapons” is thus a paramount concern to the University. Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition, Nagasaki University (RECNA), located in a city that was attacked by an atomic bomb, is an educational and research institute which is the interdisciplinary center of local academia with a firsthand experience of the horror of nuclear weapons.