

核兵器廃絶の 国際連帯と日本

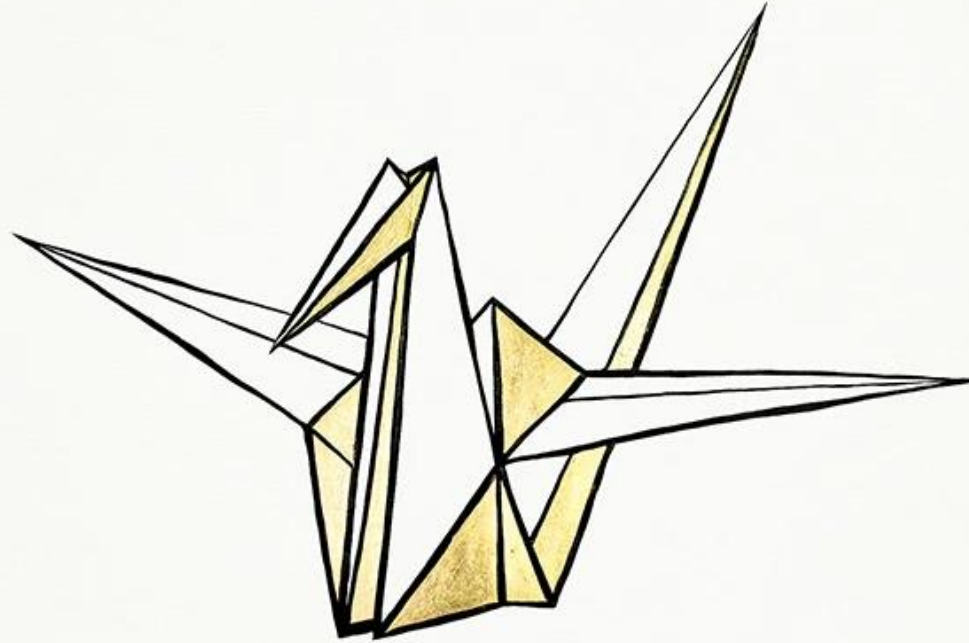
2025.01.05

畠山澄子 (ピースボート)



THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE 2024

Illustration: Niklas Elmehed



HC

Nihon Hidankyo

“for its efforts to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons
and for demonstrating through witness testimony
that nuclear weapons must never be used again”

THE NORWEGIAN NOBEL COMMITTEE



No More HIROSHIMA
Abolish Nuclear Weapons Now!
GENJI KYO

PEACE

No More Hiroshimas,
No More Nagasakis
Nihon Hidankyo - 2024 Nobel Peace Prize

Nobel Peace Prize
Nihon Hidankyo



2017年ノーベル平和賞受賞

ICAN = International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons

核兵器廃絶国際キャンペーン(ICAN)

1968年

核兵器不拡散条約(NPT)

核兵器は「必要悪」

NPTの三本柱

誠実に
軍縮交渉を行う義務
(第6条)

核軍縮

核兵器国以外への
核兵器の拡散防止
(第1条/第2条)

核不拡散

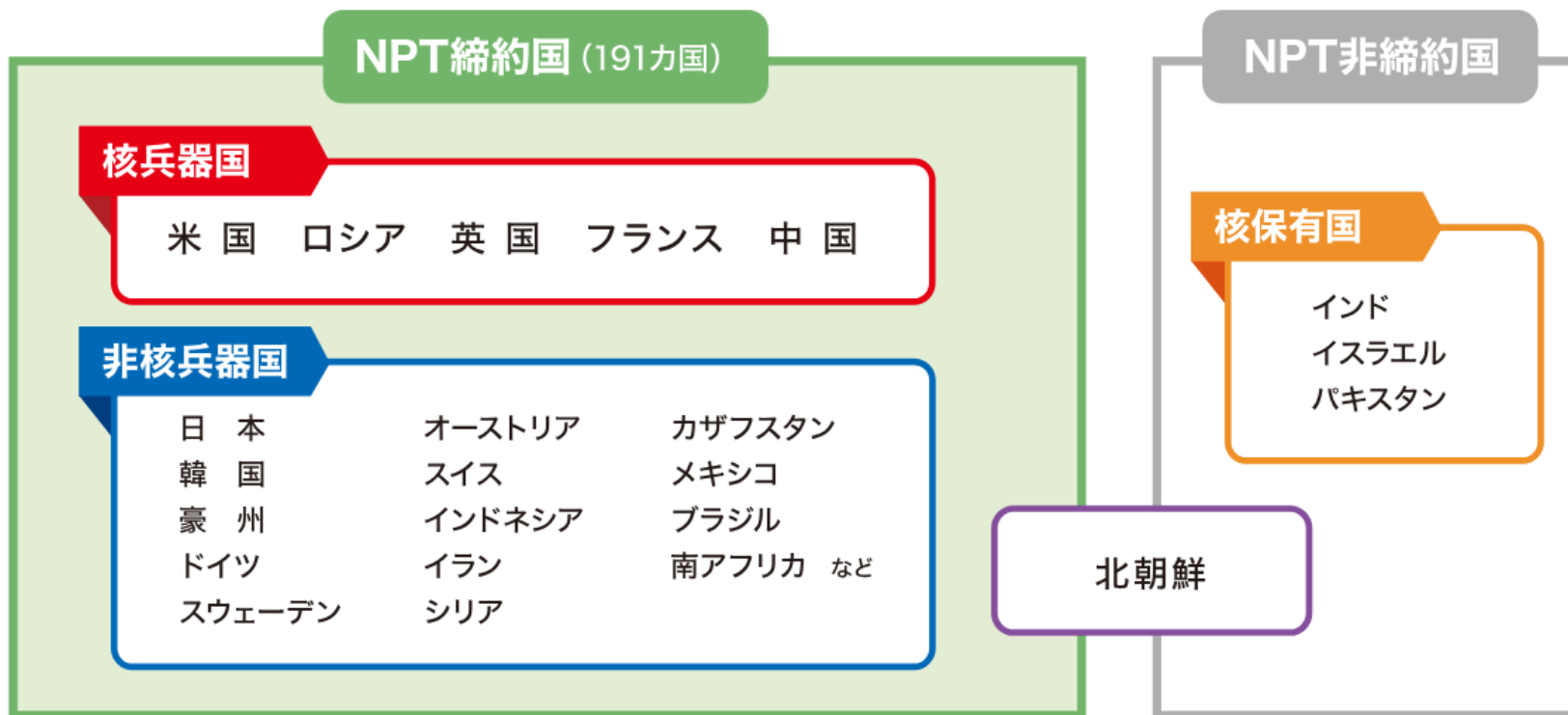
締約国の
「奪い得ない権利」
(第4条)

原子力の
平和利用

N P T

【NPT加盟状況】

- *世界で最も締約国の多い軍縮・不拡散条約の1つ
- *条約発効後、5年ごとに運用検討会議を開催
- *1995年に条約の無期限延長が決定



2017年

核兵器禁止条約(TPNW)

核兵器は「絶対悪」

核兵器禁止条約 (2017)

核兵器を非人道的な兵器として

全面的かつ完全に禁止し

核兵器の廃絶への道筋を定め

核被害者への援助を定めた条約

TREATY ON THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The States Parties to this Treaty,

Determined to contribute to the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned about the catastrophic humanitarian consequences that would result from any use of nuclear weapons, and recognizing the consequent need to completely eliminate such weapons, which remains the only way to guarantee that nuclear weapons are never used again under any circumstances,

Mindful of the risks posed by the continued existence of nuclear weapons, including from any nuclear-weapon detonation by accident, miscalculation or design, and emphasizing that these risks concern the security of all humanity, and that all States share the responsibility to prevent any use of nuclear weapons,

Cognizant that the catastrophic consequences of nuclear weapons cannot be adequately addressed, transcend national borders, pose grave implications for human survival, the environment, socioeconomic development, the global economy, food security and the health of current and future generations, and have a disproportionate impact on women and girls, including as a result of ionizing radiation,

Acknowledging the ethical imperatives for nuclear disarmament and the urgency of achieving and maintaining a nuclear-weapon-free world, which is a global public good of the highest order, serving both national and collective security interests,

Mindful of the unacceptable suffering of and harm caused to the victims of the use of nuclear weapons (**hibakusha**), as well as of those affected by the testing of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing the disproportionate impact of nuclear-weapon activities on indigenous peoples,

Reaffirming the need for all States at all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law,

Basing themselves on the principles and rules of international humanitarian law, in particular the principle that the right of parties to an armed conflict to choose methods or means of warfare is not unlimited, the rule of distinction, the prohibition against indiscriminate attacks, the rules on proportionality and precautions in attack, the prohibition on the use of weapons of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering, and the rules for the protection of the natural environment,

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OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS**

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Determined to contribute to the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned about the catastrophic humanitarian consequences that would result from any use of nuclear weapons, and recognizing the consequent need to completely eliminate such weapons, which remains the only way to guarantee that nuclear weapons are never used again under any circumstances,

Mindful of the risks posed by the continued existence of nuclear weapons, including from any nuclear-weapon detonation by accident, miscalculation or design, and emphasizing that these risks concern the security of all humanity, and

核兵器の使用の被害者（被爆者）、
また核実験被害者が受けてきた
容認し難い苦しみや被害に留意し、

Mindful of the unacceptable suffering of and harm caused to the victims of the use of nuclear weapons (**hibakusha**), as well as of those affected by the testing of nuclear weapons,

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X BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

Banned under the Biological Weapons Convention

1972



X CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Banned under the Chemical Weapons Convention

1993



X LAND MINES

Banned under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty

1997



X CLUSTER MUNITIONS

Banned under the Convention on Cluster Munitions

2008



NUCLEAR WEAPONS

NOT YET BANNED BY TREATY

1972
生物兵器
禁止条約

1993
化学兵器
禁止条約

1997
对人地雷
禁止条約

2008
クラスター弾
禁止条約

2017
核兵器
禁止条約





核兵器 禁止条約 交渉会議

◆ 国連総会決議 71/258

- 核兵器の全廃につながるような、核兵器を禁止する
- 法的拘束力ある文書(=条約)を交渉する国連会議

◆ 議長

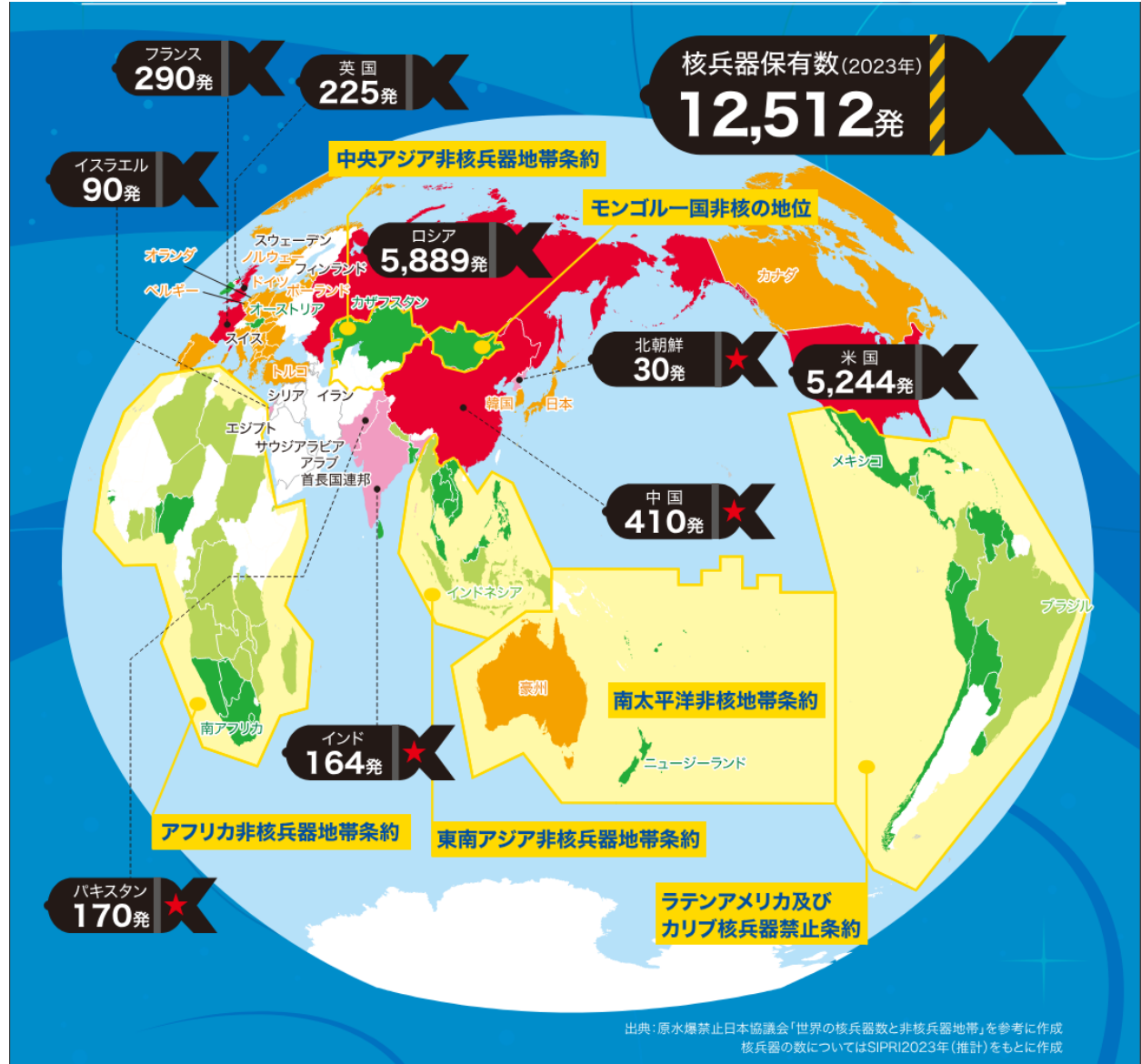
- エレイン・ホワイト大使(コスタリカ)

◆ コア・グループ

- オーストリア、ブラジル、アイルランド、メキシコ、ナイジェリア、南アフリカ+ICRC

◆ 会議の日程

- 3月27～31日
- 6月15日～7月7日



War-Free World— from Hiroshima Nagasaki

World War II.
split into two
dom, France,
an, Germany
r, making
killed 60 to
fought.
e first time in







平和首長会議

Mayors for Peace

加盟都市数

(2024年7月1日現在)

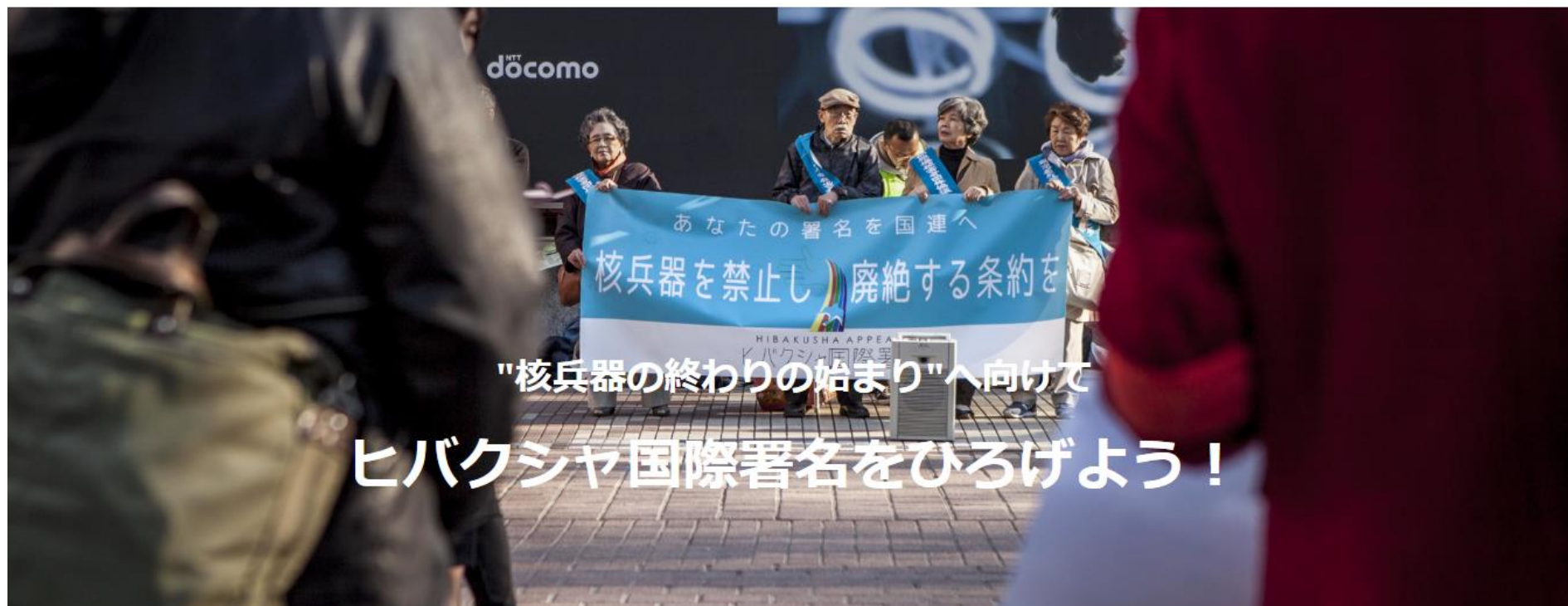
166 国・地域

8,403 都市

(うち国内 **1,740** 都市)

エリア名	国・地域数	加盟都市数
<u>アジア</u>	39	3,361
<u>オセアニア</u>	9	137
<u>アフリカ</u>	49	439
<u>ヨーロッパ</u>	41	3,383
<u>北アメリカ</u>	3	341
<u>ラテンアメリカ・カリブ海地域</u>	25	742

地域：台湾・パレスチナ・北キプロス（アジア）、北マリアナ諸島・仏領ポリネシア（オセアニア）、ソマリランド（アフリカ）、コソボ（ヨーロッパ）、グリーンランド（北アメリカ）、プエルトリコ（ラテンアメリカ・カリブ海地域）



"核兵器の終わりの始まり"へ向けて
ヒバクシャ国際署名をひろげよう！

現在の
署名数

13,702,345 人分

※2020年12月31日現在

署名活動は2020年12月31日に終了
しました

首長からの
署名

1,295 市町村

および20都道府県



PEACE BOAT

oyage for
-Free World
Hibakusha Project
PEAC





**現在の署名国は94か国
締約国(批准もした国)は73か国**

【TPNWの署名・締約国の状況】 (2023年末時点) 署名・締約国は表紙の世界地図を参照

署名国 (93カ国)

ブラジル
インドネシア など

締約国 (69カ国)

オーストリア
カザフスタン
メキシコ
ニュージーランド
南アフリカ など

署名していない国

核兵器国

米国 ロシア 英国 フランス 中国

非核兵器国

日本	スウェーデン	シリア
韓国	スイス	エジプト
豪州	ノルウェー	トルコ など
ドイツ	イラン	

核保有国

インド イスラエル パキスタン

北朝鮮





DENIN

I wish you were here

JAPAN

TAIDEN
JAPAN

日本が核兵器禁止条約に加わるための5つのステップ

