



From **Greedy Capitalism** To **Green Capitalism**

Ryuichi Teshima



President Barack Obama

Born on Aug. 4, 1961 in Hawaii. Age 48.

**Son of a Kenyan father and a Caucasian mother from Kansas.
Spent childhood in Indonesia.**

**After graduating Harvard Law School, joined a law firm in
Chicago as an attorney. State senator from 1997 to 2004.**

**His keynote speech at the 2004 Democratic National Convention
attracted wide attention, leading to his election as Federal Senator
from Illinois.**

Became the 44th US President on Jan. 20, 2009.

**In the Prague speech, President Obama urged to create “Green
New Deal,” and called for a world without nuclear weapons .**

President Obama's Prague Speech - Condemning North Korea's Missile Launch and Calling for World without Nuclear Weapons



Photo from New York Times



May 25, 2009
at White House Rose Garden

North Korea's Nuclear Bomb Test and Missile Launches

The danger posed by North Korea's threatening activities warrants action by the international community. We have been and will continue working with our allies and partners in the Six-Party Talks as well as other members of the U.N. Security Council in the days ahead.

北朝鮮の威嚇行動による危険に対して、国際社会は当然行動する。米国は今後も引き続き、6者協議の同盟国やパートナー国ならびにその他の国連安保理理事国と連携していく。

米国は北朝鮮の
核保有を認めない。

北朝鮮による核兵器や核物質
の移転は、アメリカや同盟国に
とって深刻な脅威だ。



US Secretary of Defense Robert Gates
May 30 at IISS Asia Security Summit in
Singapore

Our goal is complete and verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and **we will not accept North Korea as a nuclear weapons state.**

The transfer of nuclear weapons or material by North Korea to states or non-state entities would be considered a grave threat to the United States and our allies

Responses of UN Security Council to North Korea's Nuclear Bomb Tests and Missile Launches

July 5, 2006 Missile Launches

“Condemnation Resolution” demanding North Korea to suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile programme and calling upon North Korea to return immediately to the Six-Party Talks without precondition.

October 9, 2006 Underground Nuclear Test

“Sanction Resolution” 1718

Deciding that all Member States shall, among others, 1) prevent exports to North Korea of weapons of mass destruction and related items; 2) take cooperative action including inspection of cargo to and from North Korea; and 3) freeze the funds that are owned or controlled by the persons or entities designated as being engaged in weapons of mass destruction-related programmes of North Korea.

April 5, 2009 Missile Launches

Chairman's deploring statement with explicit mention to violation of relevant resolutions

May 25, 2009 Underground Nuclear Test and Missile Launches

Member States unanimously agreed that the activities were in violation of relevant resolutions, and sought adoption of a new resolution.

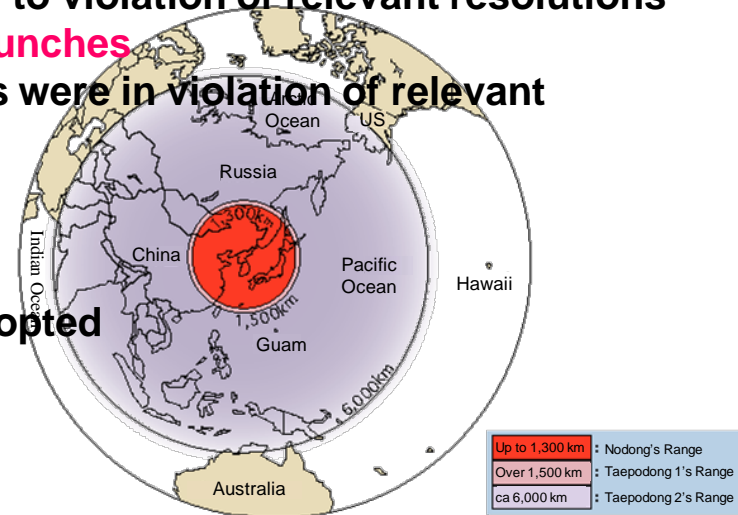
May 26, 2009 Missile Launches

June 12, 2009

All the 15 Security Council members unanimously adopted the sanction resolution.

July 2, 2009 4 Missile Launches

July 4, 2009 7 Missile Launches



← Taepodong Missile

Source: Jane's Fighting Ships, etc.

As of July 6, 2009

Range of Ballistic Missiles from North Korea (from Defense White Paper 2008)

Unanimous Adoption by UN Security Council of Resolution 1874 Calling for Sanction against North Korea

Unanimous Adoption by All 15 Council Members on June 12

- **Inspection of Cargo**

- **Financial Sanction**

- Directed Sanction Committee of Security Council to designate additional North Korean corporations to be subjected to asset freeze

- **Ban on Arms Exports/Imports**

- Exports/imports of all arms banned

Security Council acts under Chapter VII of UN Charter, which is the basis for enforcement measures, and takes measures stipulated in Chapter VII Article 41, which includes economic sanctions.



Photo: Image from UN Security Council webpage

Unanimous Adoption by UN Security Council of Resolution 1874 Calling for Sanction against North Korea

Unanimous Adoption by All 15 Council Members on June 12

- Nuclear test was in violation of relevant resolutions.
- Demands not to conduct any further nuclear test or any launch using ballistic missile technology.
- Demands unconditional return to the Six-party talks.



Photo: Image from UN Security Council webpage

“1. *Condemns* in the strongest terms the nuclear test conducted by the DPRK on 25 May 2009 (local time) in violation and flagrant disregard of its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1695 (2006) and 1718 (2006), and the statement of its President of 13 April 2009 (S/PRST/2009/7);

“2. *Demands* that the DPRK not conduct any further nuclear test or any launch using ballistic missile technology;

“3. *Decides* that the DPRK shall suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile programme and in this context re-establish its pre-existing commitments to a moratorium on missile launches;

“4. *Demands* that the DPRK immediately comply fully with its obligations under relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1718 (2006);

“5. *Demands* that the DPRK immediately retract its announcement of withdrawal from the NPT;

“6. *Demands* further that the DPRK return at an early date to the NPT and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, bearing in mind the rights and obligations of States Parties to the NPT, and *underlines* the need for all States Parties to the NPT to continue to comply with their Treaty obligations;

Sanction under Chapter VII

Enforcement measures based on Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

Chapter VII stipulates “Action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression.”

Article 39 of Chapter VII states that the “Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken ... to maintain or restore international peace and security.”

Sanctions may include measures without use of armed force, such as interruption of economic relations and of transportation and means of communication, under Article 41. If such measures prove inadequate, the Council may take armed actions under Article 42.

Inspection of Cargo

11 すべての国に、北朝鮮を出入りするすべての貨物について、その貨物が決議1718の段落8(a)(b)(c)や本決議の段落9、10で供給、売却、移転、輸出が禁じられている品目を含んでいると信じるに足る合理的な理由を提供する情報を得た場合、上記条項の厳格な履行を確かなものとするため、自国の権限と法律に従い、また国際法に従い、港と空港を含む自国の領内で検査することを求める。

11. *Calls upon* all States to inspect, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation, and consistent with international law, all cargo to and from the DPRK, in their territory, including seaports and airports, if the State concerned has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the cargo contains items the supply, sale, transfer, or export of which is prohibited by paragraph 8 (a), 8 (b), or 8 (c) of resolution 1718 or by paragraph 9 or 10 of this resolution, for the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of those provisions;

Inspection of Cargo

12 すべての加盟国に対して、公海上の船舶について、その貨物が決議1718の段落8(a)(b)(c)や本決議の段落9、10で供給、売却、移転、輸出が禁じられている品目を含んでいると信じるに足る合理的な理由を提供する情報を得た場合は、上記条項の厳格な履行を確かなものとするため、船籍国の同意を得て船舶検査をするよう求める。

“12. *Calls upon* all Member States to inspect vessels, with the consent of the flag State, on the high seas, if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the cargo of such vessels contains items the supply, sale, transfer, or export of which is prohibited by paragraph 8 (a), 8 (b), or 8 (c) of resolution 1718 (2006) or by paragraph 9 or 10 of this resolution, for the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of those provisions;

Inspection of Cargo

13 すべての国に、段落11と12に基づく検査に協力することを求める。そして、船籍国が公海上での検査に同意しない場合は、段落11に基づく地元当局による検査実施のため、船籍国は船舶に対して適切で好都合な港に移動するよう指示することを決定する。

13. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate with inspections pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 12, and, if the flag State does not consent to inspection on the high seas, *decides* that the flag State shall direct the vessel to proceed to an appropriate and convenient port for the required inspection by the local authorities pursuant to paragraph 11;

Developments Leading to Unanimous Agreement on UN Security Council Sanction Resolution against North Korea

**Japan, US, South Korea, UK
France, China, Russia**

**Coordination Efforts for
Agreement on 7-Nation Proposal**



Issues in Dispute

First-ever Japan, US, South Korea Defense Minister Meeting on May 30, 2009 in Singapore

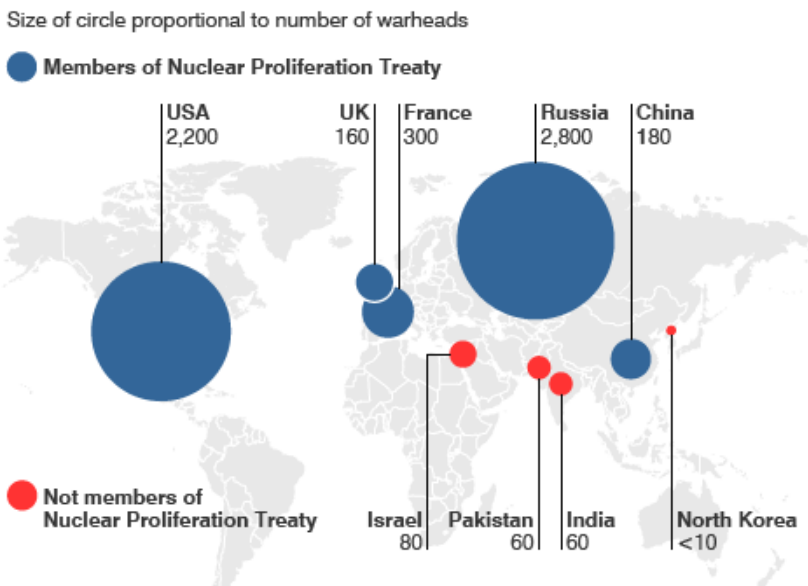
- (1) Explicit statement referring to UN Charter Chapter VII that stipulates measures with armed force**
- (2) Approval of cargo inspection with enforcement**
- (3) Financial sanction**
- (4) Ban on arms exports/imports to/from North Korea**

Towards Cut-off Treaty

The United States will seek a new treaty (cut-off treaty) that verifiably ends the production of fissile materials intended for use as nuclear weapons.



If we are serious about stopping the spread of nuclear weapons, then we should put an end to the dedicated production of weapons-grade materials that create them.



SOURCE: Federation of American Scientists; Nuclear Threat Initiative

From President Obama's Prague Speech
April 5, 2009



Geneva Disarmament Conference of UN starts negotiations on “cut-off” treaty

Cut-off Treaty A treaty to ban production of weapons-grade fissile materials that nuclear weapons are created from.

On May 29 2009, Chairman’s proposal for 2009 programme incorporating start of negotiations was unanimously adopted, and the negotiations are due to start.



Change in US Policy

US changed its policy to assent to the start of negotiations thanks to birth of Obama Administration that holds up concrete measures for creating world without nuclear weapons



Nuclear Arms Reduction (Obama vs. Bush)

● Obama Administration Proposes nuclear abolition

- Return to Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)
- Starts negotiations on treaty to ban production of weapons-grade fissile materials
- Maintains nuclear forces that are effective as deterrent

New Standards

“Moral responsibility”

“Cooperation with other nations”

● Bush Administration US unilateralism

- Guardian of nuclear non-proliferation
- Opposes “Nuclear Abolition Resolution” that Japan proposes to UN
- Tolerates India’s nuclear policy

Double Standards

“What is good to US is good to the world”

Prague Speech

April 5, 2009



As the only nuclear power to have used a nuclear weapon, the United States has a moral responsibility to act.

We cannot succeed in this endeavor alone, but we can lead it, we can start it.



To put an end to Cold War thinking, we will reduce the role of nuclear weapons in our national security strategy, and urge others to do the same.

Make no mistake: As long as these weapons exist, the United States will maintain a safe, secure and effective arsenal to deter any adversary.



Photo: Prague Daily Monitor

...guarantee that defense (defense with nuclear weapons) to our allies. But we will begin the work of reducing our arsenal.

We will negotiate a new Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty with the Russians. And we will seek to include all nuclear weapons states in this endeavor.

To achieve a global ban on nuclear testing, my administration will immediately and aggressively pursue U.S. ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Photo: BOSTON.COM

After more than five decades of talks, it is time for the testing of nuclear weapons to finally be banned.



One terrorist with one nuclear weapon could unleash massive destruction. Al Qaeda has said it seeks a bomb.



We know that there is unsecured nuclear material across the globe. I am announcing a new international effort to secure all vulnerable nuclear material around the world within four years.

We will set new standards, expand our cooperation with Russia, pursue new partnerships .

Iran has yet to build a nuclear weapon. My administration will seek engagement with Iran based on mutual interests and mutual respect. We will present a clear choice.

We will support Iran's right to peaceful nuclear energy with rigorous inspections. That's a path that the Islamic Republic can take.

Or the government can choose increased isolation, international pressure, and a potential nuclear arms race in the region that will increase insecurity for all.

Iran's Nuclear-related facilities (BBC)



US-South Korea Top-level Meeting

Confirm “Nuclear Umbrella” and Tighter Encirclement around North Korea (June 16, 2009 at White House, Washington D.C.)



Agree on unified cooperation to tighten encirclement around North Korea.

The two leaders announced “US-Korea Joint Vision for the Future” that explicitly incorporates security of South Korea through extended deterrence, which includes the nuclear umbrella.

US-Russia Top-level Meeting

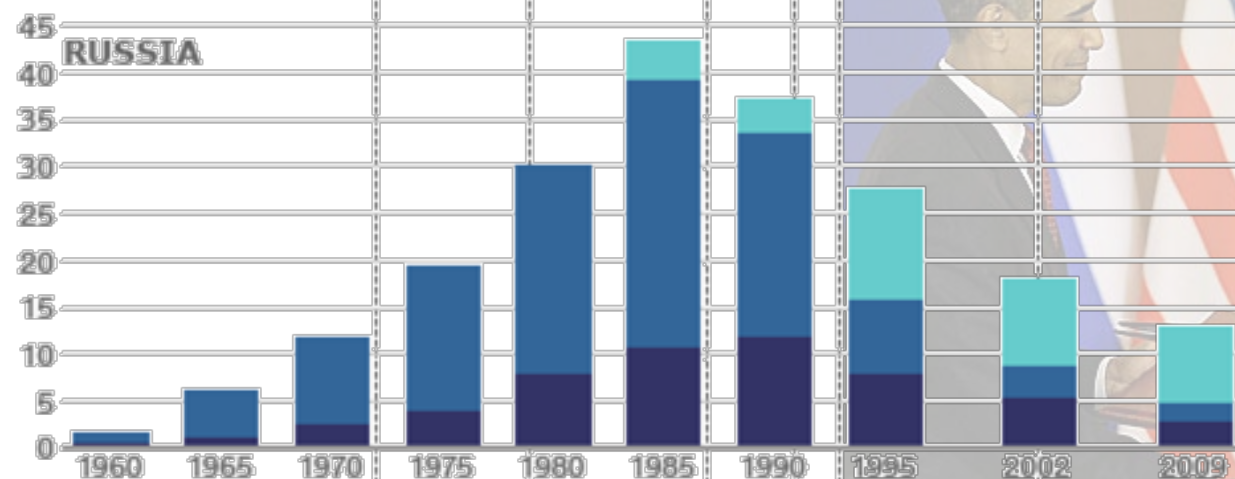
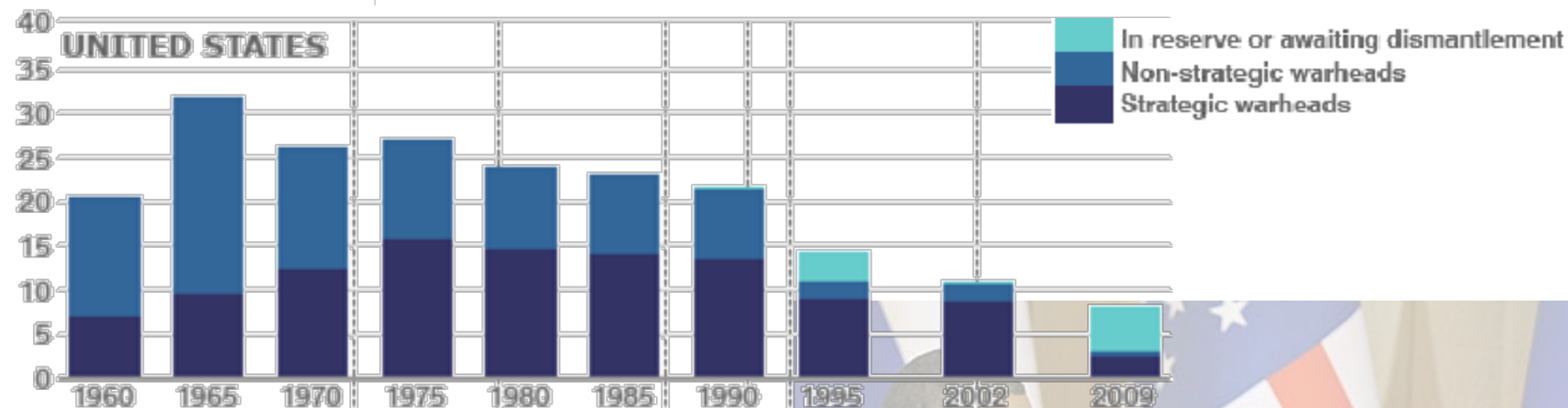
Seek Subsequent Agreement to First Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START1) by Year End (July 6, 2009 at Kremlin, Moscow)

- Cuts nuclear warheads to 1500 - 1675 from current 1700 - 2200
- Cuts nuclear-warheads delivery vehicles to 500 - 1100 from current 1600
- Agree on issues of nuclear development of Iran and North Korea, and on nuclear non-proliferation
- Seek cooperation about US missile defense system
- Agree on forming bilateral presidential commission to accelerate political talks



No. of Nuclear Warheads of US and Russia

Number of warheads
Thousands



Arms deals between the US and the USSR/Russia:

1972
ABM & Salt I

1979
Salt II

1987
INF Start I

1993
Start II

2002
Moscow

SOURCE: Natural Resources Defense Council, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists

Source: BBC (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/8136918.stm#graph>)

US-Russia Relationship

Developments up to July 6 Meeting

- May 2008 Mr. Medvedev assumes office of Russian President
- July 2008 US and Czech sign agreement on building facilities for missile defense (MD)
- Aug. 2008 Russian invasion of Georgia
- Nov. 2008 President Medvedev announces deployment of new missiles as countervailing measure against US MD
- Jan. 2009 Mr. Obama assumes office of US President
- Mar. 2009 Meeting of US Secretary of State Clinton and Russian Foreign Minister Lavrov. Confirm “reset” of mutual relationship
- Apr. 2009 Meeting of President Obama and President Medvedev. Agree on starting negotiations on new nuclear disarmament treaty

L'Aquila Summit (G8)

Statement on Non-proliferation

July 8 - 10, 2009 at L'Aquila, Italy

- We welcome the Joint Understanding signed on 6 July 2009 between US and Russia.
- We will work together so that the 2010 NPT Review Conference can successfully strengthen the Treaty's regime.
- We will intensify our efforts towards the early entry into force and universalisation of the CTBT.
- We strongly support the early commencement of international negotiations on a Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (FMCT).
- We are all committed to seeking a safer world for all and to creating the conditions for a world without nuclear weapons.

L'Aquila Summit (G8)

July 8 - 10, 2009 at L'Aquila, Italy

President Obama

**Calls for Global Nuclear Security Summit
in March 2010 in Washington.**



L'Aquila Summit (G8)

G14 Summit (G8 + G5 + Egypt)

July 8-10, 2009 at L'Aquila, Italy



G8

US, Japan, Germany,
UK, France, Italy, Russia,
Canada

G5

China, Brazil, India, Mexico,
South Africa

Share perception that the need is increasing for G8 countries to work with emerging nations . First-ever joint statement.

L'Aquila Summit

G14 Joint Statement

July 9, 2009 at L'Aquila, Italy

- Hold ministerial meeting prior to the Third Financial Summit (G20) to be held in Pittsburgh, US in September
- Seek conclusion of WTO multilateral trade negotiations (Doha Development Round) in 2010
- Continue the partnership that includes developing nations for the next two years as the Heiligendamm-L'Aquila Process (HAP)

L'Aquila Summit

Major Economies Forum (MEF) Summit

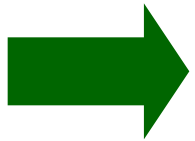
Greenhouse Gas July 9, 2009 in L'Aquila, Italy

The numerical target that **“the greenhouse gas emission to be reduced by half by 2050 globally,”** which was agreed on at the G8 meeting on July 8, was not incorporated in the summit declaration.



Objection from developing nations

Efforts for Climate Change Framework Conference of Parties (COP15) meeting Scheduled in December in Denmark



Numerical target not incorporated either in the memorandum signed in the US-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue held on July 28 - 29, 2009, in Washington.

L'Aquila Summit

Joint Statement on Global Food Security

July 10, 2009 in L'Aquila, Italy

G8 to mobilize \$20 billion over three years for agriculture and food of developing countries



Inauguration Speech



January 20, 2009

Photo from video on White House webpage

Today I say to you that the challenges we face are real. They are serious and they are many. They will not be met easily or in a short span of time. But know this America: They will be met.



今日、アメリカが直面している試練は、現実に深刻で多岐にわたっている。短い期間で解決できるものではない。しかしながら、我が祖国アメリカよ、われわれはこれらの試練を必ず乗り越えてみせる。

アメリカ経済がかくまで悪化してしまったのは、
一部の者たちの**貪欲と無責任**きわまりない振る舞いの故な
のです。

Our economy is badly
weakened, a consequence of
greed and
irresponsibility
on the part of some, but also our
collective failure to make hard
choices and prepare the nation
for a new age.



私たちを結び付けているネットワークとしての
高速道路網や橋、送電・エネルギー網、
さらには光ファイバーのデジタル回線を
我が国土に張り巡らせます。



科学を正当な地位に戻し、技術の驚異的な力を使って
医療の質を向上させ、処方薬のコストを下げていきます。

太陽や風や土壌を存分に使って、
それらの再生エネルギーを動力源に
自動車を走らせ、工場を動かしていきます。

We will build the roads and bridges, the electric grids and digital lines that feed our commerce and bind us together. We'll restore science to its rightful place, and wield technology's wonders to raise health care's quality and lower its cost. We will harness the sun and the winds and the soil to fuel our cars and run our factories.



市場(マーケット)は善悪どちらかを促す力になるかを問うているわけではない。市場は、富を生み出し、自由を押し広げる力を内に秘めていることでは並ぶものなき存在だ。だが、市場に監視の目が注がれなければ、制御不能になってしまう。

Photo from NYSE webpage

Nor is the question before us whether the market is a force for good or ill. Its power to generate wealth and expand freedom is unmatched. But this crisis has reminded us that without a watchful eye, the market can spin out of control.

アメリカは行動する。――。
あらたに雇用を創り出すだけでなく、
新しい経済成長の礎を築いていく。

And we will act, not only to
create new jobs, but to lay a
new foundation for growth.



From **Greedy Capitalism** to **Green Capitalism**

Speech made by then Senator Obama in the “Automotive State” of Michigan

New Energy for America

August 4, 2008

- To invest 150 billion dollars over the next 10 years to create employment for 5 million people.

「グリーン大連合」
が確定できません
ので仮訳としており

Obama's Grand Green Alliance

(Green Collar)

- To have one million US-built plug-in hybrid cars on the road that run 150 miles per gallon by 2015.
- Power from renewable resources
(Biomass, Wind, Solar, Geothermal)
 - 10% of all generated power by 2012
 - 25% of all generated power by 2025
- Cut greenhouse gas emission by 80% by 2050 from 1990 level

American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009

Passed House of Representative
on June 26, 2009

First-ever anti-warming bill to pass Congress

Pro 219

Con 212

President Obama persuaded Democrats opposed to the bill in fear of negative impacts on economies.

Seek Senate passage by the end of 2009

Outline of American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009

- 15% of Electric Power to be “Clean Energy” such as with wind-power and photovoltaic generation by 2020
- Reduce greenhouse gas emission by: 20% by 2020 (17% for corporations); 42% by 2030; and 83% by 2050, from 2005 level
- Allocate emission allowances to corporations
- Introduce emission trading scheme



Transaction to identify new values in CO₂

The Green Exchange

Established in December 2007 as a subsidiary of New York Mercantile Exchange. Trading of futures, swaps, and options contracts on environment products, and emission credits of NO_x, SO₂, and carbon.

(Founding members: Morgan Stanley, Credit Suisse, JP Morgan, Merrill Lynch, Tudor Investment, ICAP, and Constellation Energy)

Global trading volume/value of emission credits

- **2005:** 700 million tons/10.9 billion dollars
- **2006:** 1.7 billion tons/31.2 billion dollars
- **2007:** 64 billion tons/64 billion dollars



わが国はキリスト教徒、イスラム教徒、ユダヤ教徒、ヒンズー教徒、無宗教の人々で構成され、地球上のあらゆる場所から集まった言語と文化によって形作られています。わが国は内戦や人種差別の苦汁を味わい、その暗い歴史から、より強く、より一層団結して再浮上したのです。だからこそ、我々はどうしても信じたい。古い憎しみがいつの日か過ぎ去り、部族の線引きがやがて消えることを。世界が狭くなるにつれ、共通の人類愛が浮き彫りになることを。そして米国が新しい平和の時代をもたらすために、役割を果たさなければならないことを。

We are a nation of Christians and Muslims, Jews and Hindus-and non-believers. We are shaped by every language and culture, drawn from every end of this Earth; and because we have tasted the bitter swill of civil war and segregation, and emerged from that dark chapter stronger and more united, we cannot help but believe that the old hatreds shall someday pass; that the lines of tribe shall soon dissolve; that as the world grows smaller, our common humanity shall reveal itself; and that America must play its role in ushering in a new era of peace.

Cairo Speech

June 4, 2009



今回、私がこの地を訪れたのは、
アメリカと世界のイスラム教徒にとって、
新たな関係の始まりを希求するために他にならない

I've come here to Cairo to seek a new beginning between the United States and Muslims around the world, one based on mutual interest and mutual respect, and one based upon the truth that America and Islam are not exclusive and need not be in competition. Instead, they overlap, and share common principles -- principles of justice and progress; tolerance and the dignity of all human beings.

Accra Speech (Ghana)

July 11, 2009 before Ghanaian parliament



By Gene Thorp —
The Washington Post

アフリカの将来は、あなた方、
アフリカ人の手に委ねられている。
我々は、アフリカの変革を
助けるパートナーになろう。

We must start with a simple premise that Africa's future is up to Africans..... the true sign of success is not whether we are a source of perpetual aid that helps people scrape by -- it's whether we are partners in building the capacity for transformational change.



Automobile Giant GM - Chapter 11 Filing and Temporary Nationalization



June 1, 2009 at White House, Washington

今日は古いGMの終わりであり、
新生GMの始まりだ。

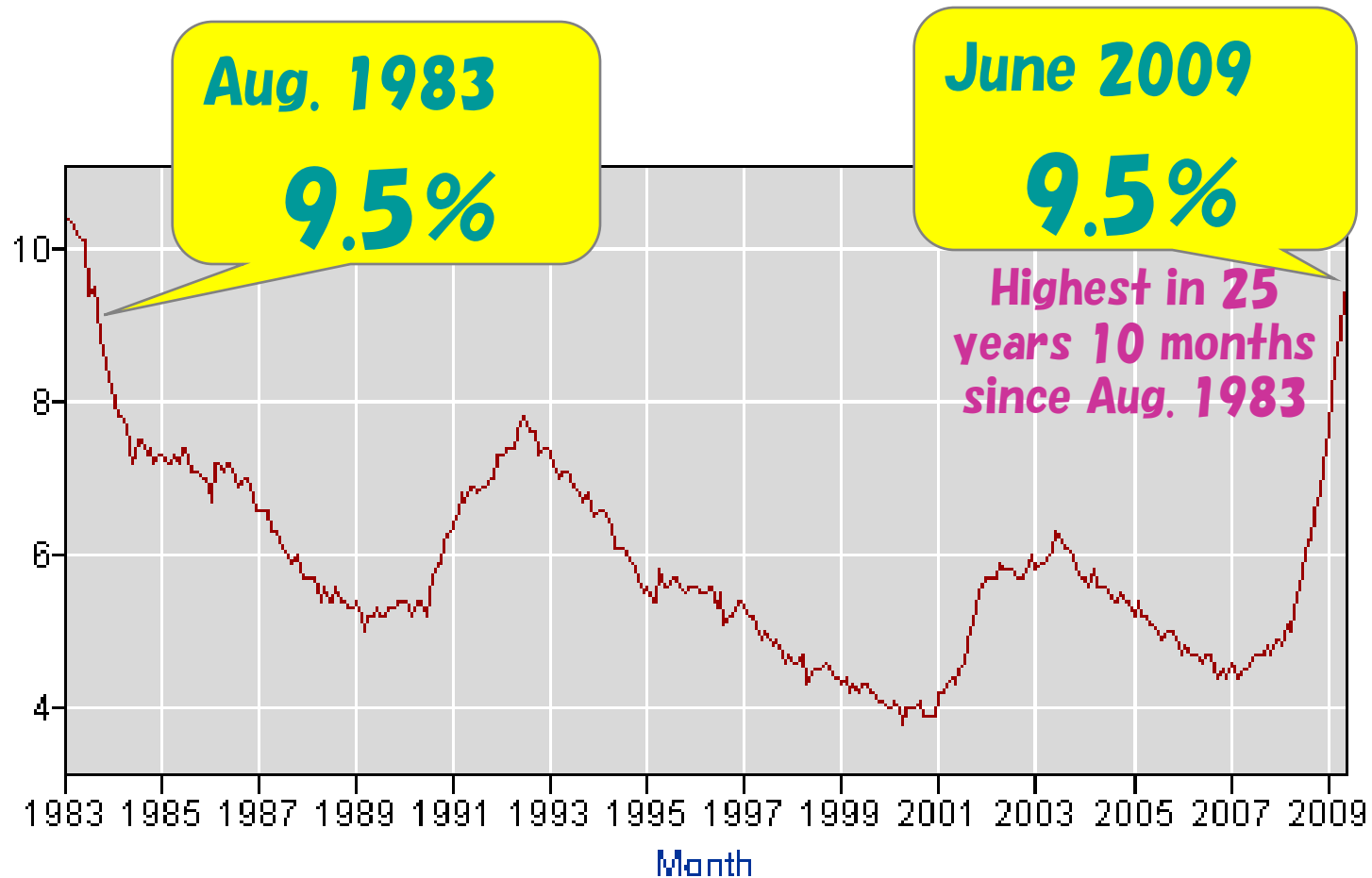
自動車大手が崩壊すれば、経済全体に
大変な損害を与えかねない。

So I'm confident that the steps I'm announcing today will mark the end of an old GM, and the beginning of a new GM.

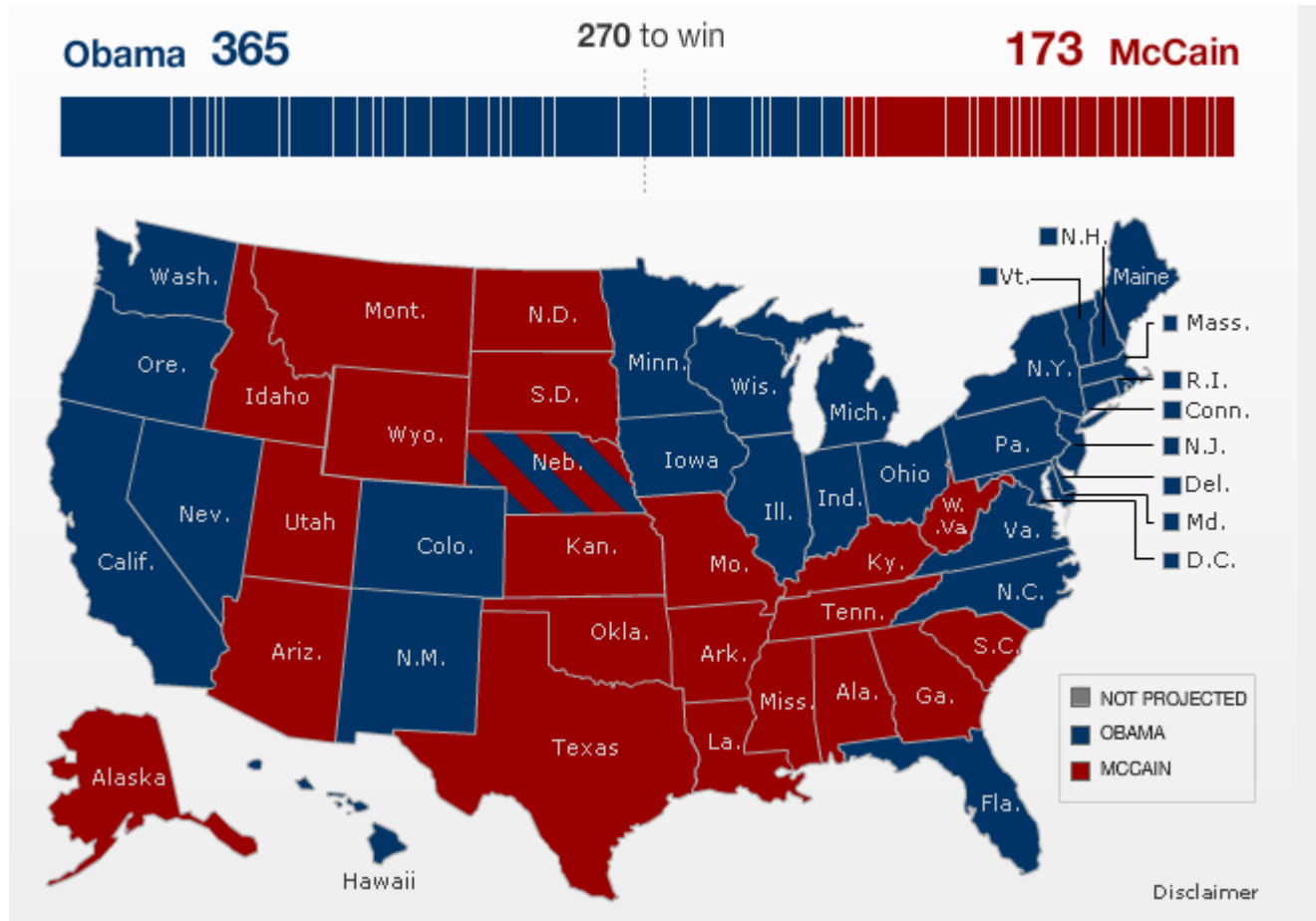
In the midst of a deep recession and financial crisis, the collapse of these companies would have been devastating for countless Americans, and done enormous damage to our economy.

US Unemployment Rate

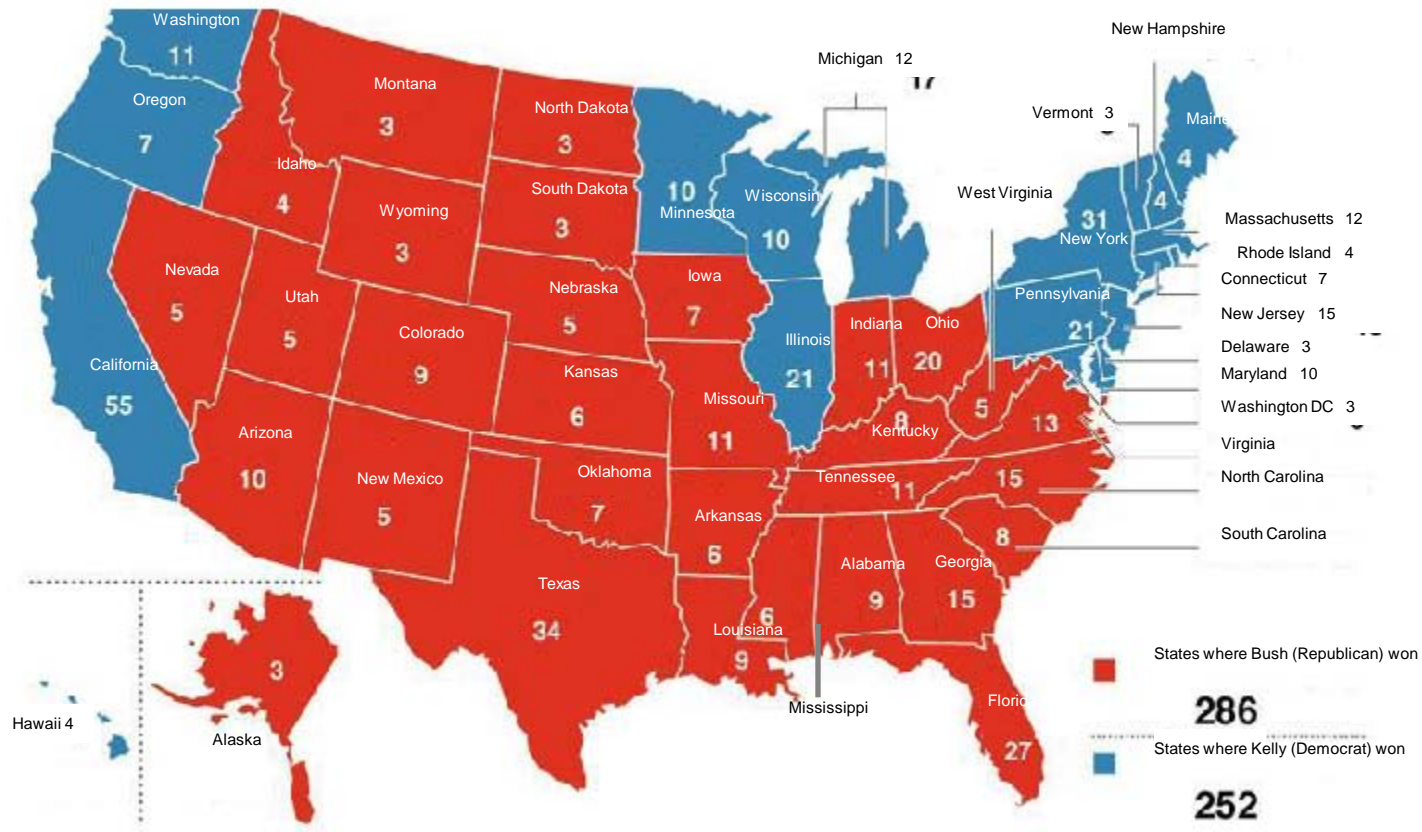
(Seasonally adjusted, preliminary, US Bureau of Labor statistics)



2008 US Presidential Election Results (Source: ABC)



No. of Electors in 2008 Election and Results of 2004 Election



◆ **Secretary of Treasury**

Timothy Geithner, former President of Federal Reserve Bank of New York, age 47



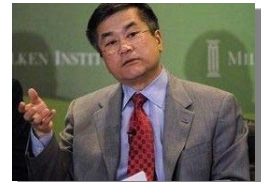
◆ **Economic Adviser and Director of National Economic Council**
Laurence Summers, former Secretary of Treasury, age 53



◆ **Chair of Council of Economic Advisers**
Christina Romer, Professor at University of California Berkeley



◆ **Secretary of Commerce**
Gary Locke, former Governor of Washington



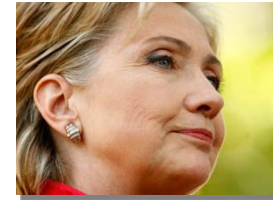
◆ **Chairman of Economic Recovery Advisory Board**
Paul Volcker, former Chairman of Federal Reserve



◆ **Director of Office of Management and Budget (OMB)**
Peter Orszag, former Director of Congressional Budget Office (CBO)



- ◆ **Secretary of State**
Hillary Clinton, Senator



- ◆ **Secretary of Defense**
Robert Gates (Holdover)

- ◆ **Secretary of Homeland Security**
Janet Napolitano, former Governor of Arizona



- ◆ **National Security Adviser**
James Jones, retired Marine Corps
Four-star General

- ◆ **Secretary of Veterans Affairs**
Eric Shinseki, former Chief of Staff of Army



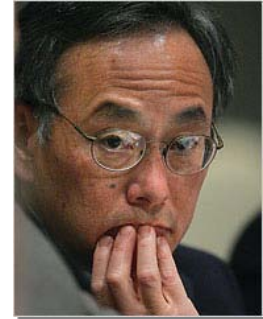
- ◆ **United States Ambassador to United Nations**
Susan Rice, former Assistant Secretary of State

- ◆ **White House Chief of Staff**
Rahm Emanuel, former Member of House of Representatives



◆ **Secretary of Energy**

Steven Chu, Director of Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Nobel Laureate in Physics



◆ **Assistant for Energy and Climate Change (Newly Formed)**

Carol Browner, former Administrator of Environmental Protection Agency



◆ **Administrator of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

Lisa Jackson, Chief of Staff to Governor of New Jersey



◆ **Chair of Council of Environmental Quality**

Nancy Sutley, former Deputy Mayor of City of Los Angeles