



Wilton Park

Programme

The future of extended deterrence and assurance: implications for NATO and Northeast Asia

Wednesday 18 – Saturday 21 June 2014 | WP1301

This conference will assess the changing trends and future patterns for extended deterrence and assurance in Northeast Asia. What trends – technological, strategic and political – can be regarded as decisive in how we think about extended deterrence and assurance? How can intra-alliance/Alliance dynamics be expected to change post-Crimea? What will be the impact of the Ukrainian crisis on NATO's priorities in the Northeast Asian region? What are the sources of insecurity in the region? As the US continues to shift in strategic focus towards the Asia-Pacific region, what will sustain its will to act there? What is the likely future development of the US-China relationship? What are the decisive trends in force structures and military capabilities in the region, and from them what can we infer about likely patterns 20 years hence? What technical and strategic trends can be detected in North Korea's nuclear, missile and other weapons development?

In association with Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory's Center for Global Security Research; the NATO Defense College; Sandia National Laboratory; the UK Atomic Weapons Establishment

Wednesday 18 June

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| 1700 | Participants arrive |
| 1830 | Drinks reception followed by dinner (BBQ, weather permitting – informal dress) |

Thursday 19 June

- | | |
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| 0800-0845 | Breakfast |
| 0900-0915 | Welcome and introduction
Eileen Vergino
Senior Fellow, Center for Global Security Research, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore |

In association with:



Mark Smith

Programme Director, Wilton Park, Steyning

0915-1045

1. The changing context of extended deterrence and assurance: implications of Ukraine

What trends – technological, strategic and political – can be regarded as decisive in how we think about extended deterrence and assurance? What are the implications of Russian action in Crimea, particularly on US allies? What match will there be between the needs of the assured, and what the assurers are willing/able to offer? How can intra-alliance/Alliance dynamics be expected to change post-Crimea?

Bruno Tertrais

Senior Research Fellow, Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique, Paris

Jamie Shea

Deputy Assistant Secretary General, Emerging Security Challenges, NATO, Brussels

Waheguru Pal Singh Sidhu

Senior Fellow, Brookings India, New Delhi

1045-1130

Photograph followed by tea/coffee

1130-1300

2. NATO and Northeast Asia

NATO has established partner relations with four Asia-Pacific countries (Australia, Japan, New Zealand and South Korea), and Secretary-General Rasmussen emphasised the importance of developing a more active dialogue with China in support of peace and stability. What is NATO's stake in Northeast Asia, and how is the Alliance's role there developing through its partnerships? What forms of NATO political and military engagement with China are already taking place? What are the most promising security policy areas that might contribute to the future content of NATO-China engagement, such as Afghanistan, transnational terrorism, nuclear proliferation, regional stability and maritime security? What will be the impact of the Ukrainian crisis on NATO's priorities in the Northeast Asian region?

Michito Tsuruoka

Senior Research Fellow, National Institute for Defence Studies, Tokyo

Marianne Péron-Doise

Political Adviser, Allied Maritime Command NATO, Northwood

1300

Lunch

1500-1630

3. Stability and instability, security and insecurity in the Northeast Asian region

What are the sources of insecurity in the region? Are these sources chronic and systemic or immediate and local? In what issues does insecurity have the capacity to become instability? What trends can be identified as decisive? What specific issues have the capacity to be the focus of genuine instability and conflict? How has extended deterrence changed – for good and ill – in Northeast Asia in recent years? Can enhanced and/or expanded deterrence cooperation help, and if so what are the prospects for that?

Sugio Takahashi

Senior Fellow, National Institute for Defence Studies, Tokyo

David Santoro

Senior Fellow, Nonproliferation and Disarmament, Pacific Forum; Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Honolulu

Sun Yun

Fellow, Henry L Stimson Centre, Washington DC

1630-1700

Tea/coffee

1700-1830

4. The strategic balance in Northeast Asia

Force structure and military posture: what are the decisive trends in force structures and military capabilities in the region, and what can we infer from them about likely patterns 20 years hence? Is the picture likely to become more or less prone to instability?

Jonathan Trexel

Program Manager, Deterrence and Planning Support (SAIC), HQ US Strategic Command, Offutt AFB

The weaponry of deterrence and assurance: to what extent will deterrence and assurance be driven by nuclear weapons? Is the nuclear umbrella still the only form of deterrence that really counts? What role can be envisaged for conventional deterrence?

James Acton

Senior Associate, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington DC

Unconventional aspects of conventional deterrence: what are the options for Japanese deterrent strategy?

Garren Mulloy

Associate Professor, Faculty of International Relations, Daito Bunka University, Higashi Matsuyama shi

1930

Dinner

Friday 20 June

0800-0900

Breakfast

0915-1045

5. The US 'pivot' and its future

As the US continues to shift in strategic focus towards the Asia-Pacific region, what will sustain its will to act there? What will it be willing to do in the event of instability or conflict, and what sustains its will to act? How dependent is the shift on a reasonably dependable and stable relationship with Russia, and to what extent can events like the Ukraine crisis reverse the shift? How is US will to act perceived in the region, and what affects this perception?

Elaine Bunn

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (DASD), Department of Defense, Washington DC

1045-1115

Tea/coffee

1115-1245

6. The US-China relationship

What is the likely future development of the US-China relationship? What are their mutual interests and their conflicts? Given the differences in levels of engagement on different issues (e.g. energy and defence), is it possible for the US to develop a coherent strategy? To what extent can their bilateral relations with their allies (e.g. China-DPRK, US-Japan) also be responsive to developments in relations between Washington and Beijing?

Stephanie Kleine-Ahlbrandt

Director of Asia-Pacific Programs, United States Institute of Peace, Washington DC

David Lai

Research Professor in Asian Security Studies, Strategic Studies Institute, US Army War College, Carlisle PA

1300

Lunch

1500-1630

7. North Korea: future development and implications for deterrence

What technical and strategic trends can be detected in North Korea's nuclear, missile and other weapons development? What are the implications for extended deterrence in the region? What reactions can be anticipated from US allies in the region?

Joshua Pollack

Senior Analyst, Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), Arlington VA

Kim Taewoo

Former President of the Korea Institute for National Unification (KINU); Chair and Professor, Dongguk University, Seoul

Liu Junbo

Deputy Director, Department for Asia Pacific Security and Cooperation, China Institute of International Studies (CIIS), Beijing

1630-1700

Tea/coffee

1700-1830

8. Conclusions

Christopher Twomey

Associate Professor, Department of National Security Affairs, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey

Tomonori Yoshizaki

Director, Security Studies Department, National Institute for Defense Studies, Tokyo

1900

Drinks reception followed by Conference dinner

Saturday 21 June

0800-0845

Breakfast and checkout

0900

Participants depart