



Asan Plenum 2011

O U R N U C L E A R F U T U R E

A Photo Album

June 13-15, 2011

Asan Plenum 2011

O U R N U C L E A R F U T U R E



A Photo Album

June 13~15, 2011

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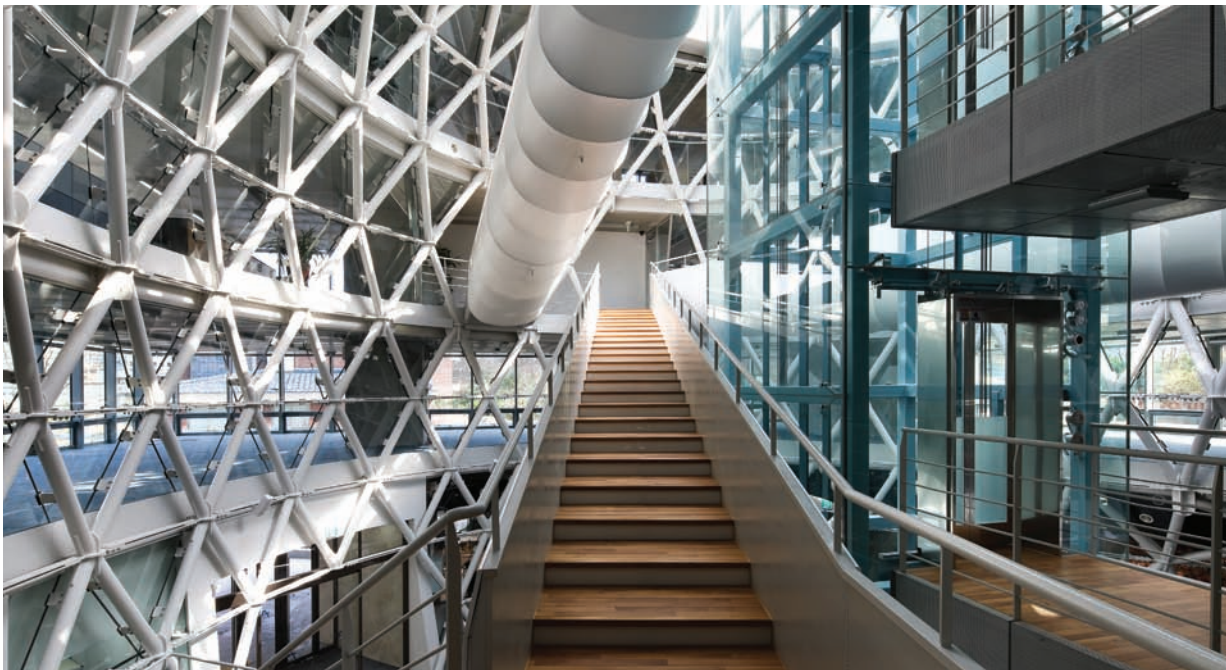
120 Comments

About the Asan Institute

The Asan Institute for Policy Studies is an independent, non-partisan think tank with the mission to undertake policy-relevant research to foster a domestic, regional, and international environment conducive to peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and Korean reunification.

The Institute was founded by Dr. Chung Mong Joon, a six-term member of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, chairman of the board of trustees of Ulsan University, and Chairman of the Asan Foundation, the largest philanthropic organization in Korea. The Institute is named after Dr. Chung's late father, "Asan" Chung Ju-Yung, a global entrepreneur who founded the Hyundai Group and dedicated his life to Korea's prosperity and welfare, as well as the nation's peace and reunification.

The Institute focuses on three major areas of research, "foreign affairs and national security," "governance," and "philosophy & public policy."



About the Asan Plenum

The Asan Plenum is a yearly gathering of the world's leading think tanks in Seoul, Korea to discuss the challenges facing the world. The Plenum is a multi-day, multi-session conference with each panel organized by a global think tank. This division of labor capitalizes on the differing areas of expertise of each think tank, as well as ensuring diversity of opinion and perspective so as to bring together as wide and as deep a knowledge-base as possible. The Asan Plenum thereby aims to impact the policy making process enabling the global community to better address the challenges it faces.

About the Asan Plenum 2011

Asan Plenum 2011: "Our Nuclear Future," brought together 350 leading nuclear scientists, engineers, policy experts, and public intellectuals from around the world for a 3-day meeting. The Plenum focused on five major themes — nonproliferation, disarmament, peaceful use, nuclear security, and deterrence. With South Korea set to host the 2nd Nuclear Security Summit in March 2012, and with the Fukushima nuclear crisis in neighboring Japan as well as North Korea's pursuit of nuclear weapons providing the immediate backdrop, the Plenum initiated a much needed comprehensive reassessment of myriad issues which have crucial implications for our nuclear future.

Opening Ceremony

Date Monday, June 13, 2011
Time 13:30~14:00
Place Grand Ballroom



Opening Ceremony



“

We are living in a world where the ability to understand, communicate, and sympathize with people who belong to different cultures is becoming just as critical as expert analysis of particular issues.

”

Welcoming Remarks by Lee In-ho,
Chairperson of the Asan Institute

“

By providing a format to connect those insights, we hope to come up with some real solutions to some of the most intractable and difficult issues that confront us and that will deeply affect our nuclear future.

”

Opening Remarks by Hahm Chaibong,
President of the Asan Institute for Policy Studies



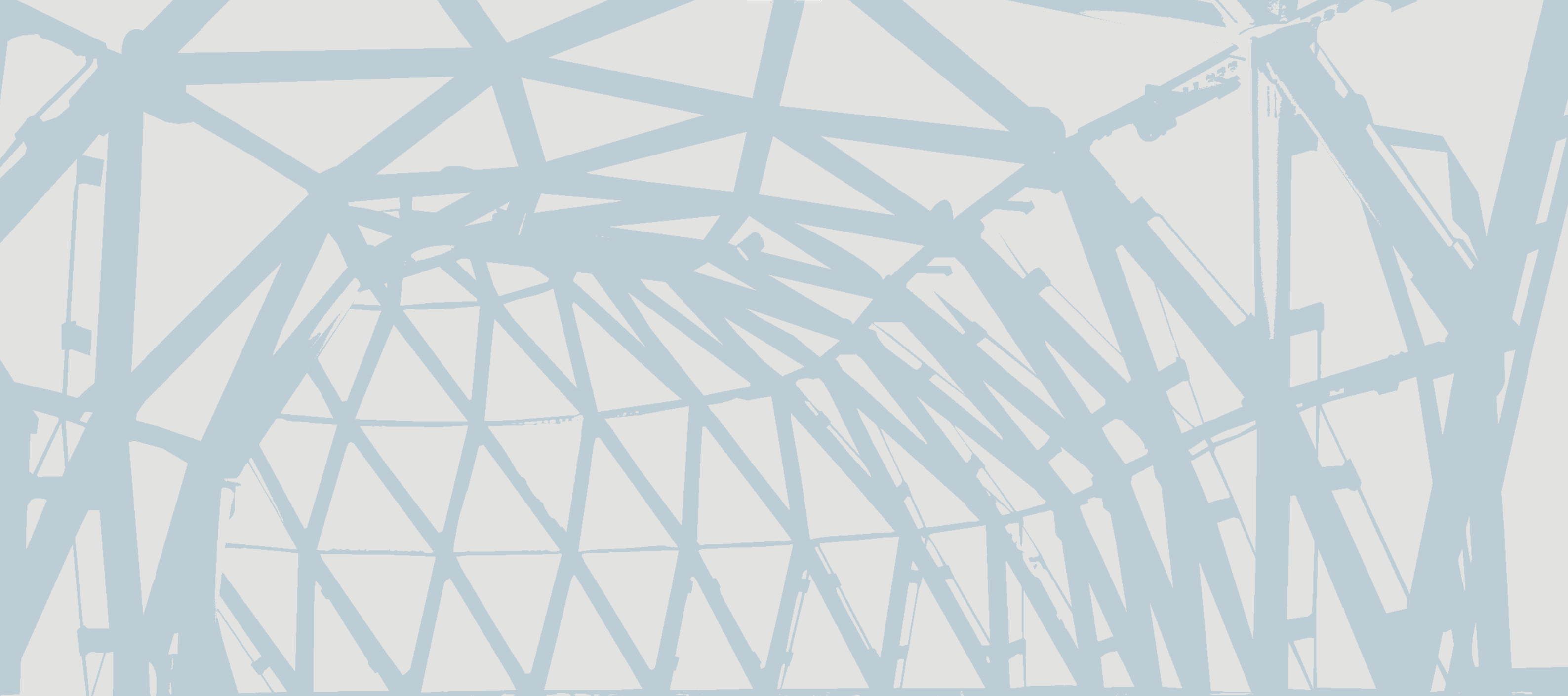
“

On the Korean Peninsula, there are two very different countries: the Republic of Korea, a model country in its peaceful use of nuclear energy and an active participant in international nonproliferation efforts; and the DPRK, which undermines the very basis of the NPT regime by developing nuclear weapons. I believe this stark contrast clearly illuminates the direction in which we need to be heading in ‘Our Nuclear Future’.

”

Keynote Speech by Kim Sung-Hwan,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade





Monday, June 13, 2011

OUR NUCLEAR FUTURE

Plenary Session 1

Date Monday, June 13, 2011
Time 14:15~15:30
Place Grand Ballroom

A World Free of Nuclear Weapons: A Bold Dream v. A Reality in the Making

Moderator: David Sanger, The New York Times

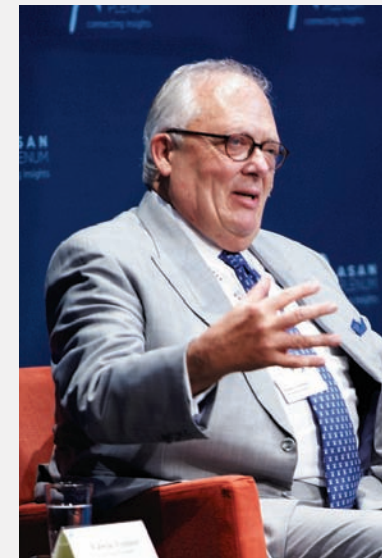
Panelists: Edwin Feulner, The Heritage Foundation

Han Sung Joo, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Korea

Lee Hong Koo, Former Prime Minister, Korea

The opening plenary session focused on the goal of global nuclear disarmament and brought it into relief against the backdrop of the security situation on the Korean Peninsula. The Korean Peninsula poses a unique challenge to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty regime, which hopes to derive much-needed strength from the disarmament vision. Discussants took note of the crucial role that South Korea has to play in shaping the future nuclear landscape, observing the country's role as host to the 2010 G-20 Summit and the 2012 Nuclear Security Summit, as well as its growing importance in the global economy and in the nuclear industry specifically. Moreover, the goal of global nuclear disarmament, while embraced and officially supported by South Korea, faces one of its most acute challenges in the "grim reality" presented by a divided Korean Peninsula with a nuclear-armed North.

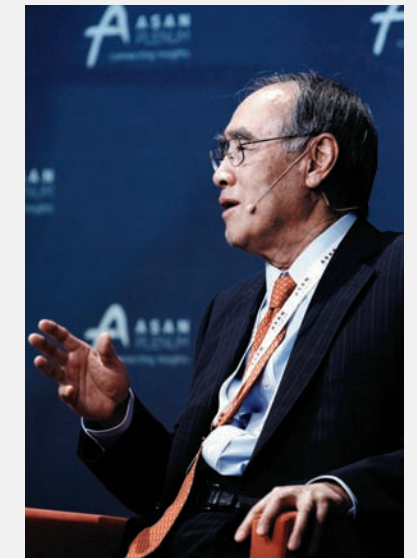
-Mark Jansson, Center for Strategic and International Studies



Edwin Feulner



Han Sung Joo



Lee Hong Koo



David Sanger

Session 1

Date Monday, June 13, 2011
Time 15:45~17:00
Place Grand Ballroom

Nuclear and Missile Commerce: The Cases of Iran, Myanmar, North Korea, and Syria

Moderator: Leonard Spector, Monterey Institute

Panelists: Jeffrey Lewis, Center for Nonproliferation Studies (CNS), Monterey Institute
Joshua Pollack, Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC)

Examining an issue straight from the headlines, the panel took an in-depth look at trafficking and commerce in nuclear and ballistic missile technologies. It focused on a number of countries that operate outside the bounds of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), operate in violation of the NPT, or act in ways that are inconsistent with the NPT. These states have capitalized on outside assistance to advance their programs in addition to their history of collaboration amongst themselves. Despite some successes in blocking dual-use items, export controls have not kept pace with the tactics of traffickers, and it was predicted that further constraints on shipping, the expansion of UN Security Council designations, and other strategies would likely be employed in the future.

-Melissa Hanham, Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute

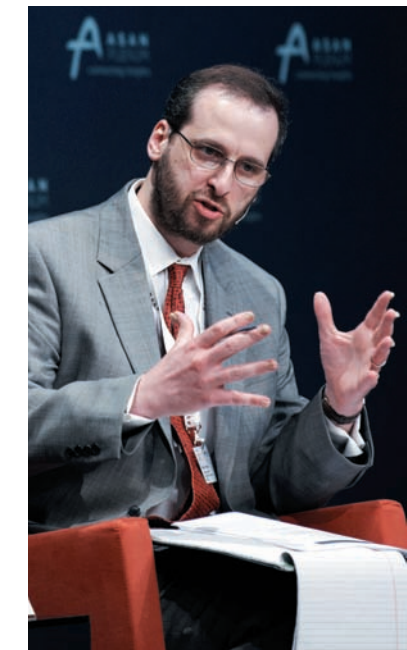
-Brian Rose, U.S. Institute of Peace



Leonard Spector



Jeffrey Lewis



Joshua Pollack



Session 1

Date Monday, June 13, 2011
Time 15:45~17:00
Place Orchid

Safety of Nuclear Facilities on the Korean Peninsula

Moderator: Chang Soon Heung, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST)

Panelists: Baek Won Pil, Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI)

Fujiie Yoichi, Tokyo Institute of Technology

Kang Ki-Sig, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Lee Jong In, Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety (KINS)

The goal of nuclear safety is to protect individuals, society, and the environment from the potential dangers of nuclear facilities. There are two levels of safety: a minimum required level and a desirable safety level. South Korea has satisfied the minimum required level, but further improvement is necessary to achieve the desired safety level. Areas of improvement that can further enhance nuclear-facility safety are advanced reactors with high levels of safety standards, design basis revision for natural and man-made hazards, and greater understanding of cooling mechanisms. It was argued that although Korea currently has a relatively good operating history, this does not ensure the future safety of a nuclear facility. Emphasis was placed on the need to review off-site emergency management alongside better communication between stakeholders and command chains.

-Lee Jeong Ik, Khalifa University



Baek Won Pil



Fujiie Yoichi



Chang Soon Heung



Lee Jong In



Kang Ki-Sig



Session 1

Date Monday, June 13, 2011
Time 15:45~17:00
Place Lilac/Tulip

Reprocessing and Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel

Moderator: Sharon Squassoni, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)

Panelists: Alan Hanson, Stanford University

Andrew Orrell, Sandia National Laboratory

Charles McCombie, Association for Regional International Underground Storage (Arius)

Juhani Vira, Posiva Oy

Decisions to reprocess spent nuclear fuel (SNF) and/or directly dispose of SNF from once-through fuel cycles require states to confront oft-mischaracterized tradeoffs between hard and soft factors related to proliferation risk, repository performance, economics, safety, energy security, and resource sustainability over the short and long term. Though reprocessing may simplify waste management, improve repository performance, and increase stakeholder acceptance, reprocessing does not obviate the need to site a long-term disposal facility. Given the cost premium and scaling issues with typical reprocessing technologies, the why, how, when, and where of closing the fuel cycle will likely require a confluence of rationales that will be state specific and context dependent. As a case in point, resource-poor states with large nuclear programs may be more willing to accept the cost premium of reprocessing in exchange for the energy-security benefits of utilizing plutonium in SNF.

-Lance Kim, UC Berkeley



Charles McCombie



Andrew Orrell



Juhani Vira



Alan Hanson



Sharon Squassoni



Session 1

Date Monday, June 13, 2011
Time 15:45~17:00
Place Cosmos/Violet

Extended Deterrence and Assurance in Japan

Moderator: Andrew Oros, Washington College

Panelists: Martin Fackler, The New York Times

Takahashi Sugio, National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS)

Victoria Tuke, University of Warwick

The concept of extended nuclear deterrence is being challenged in the current era of nuclear arms reduction, constrained defense budgets, and steps toward a nuclear-free world. This session focused on issues of deterrent capability and credibility related to Japan's evolving security and defense posture in response to the rise of China and the changing security environment in Northeast Asia. Japan's perception of extended deterrence continues to rely on the United States. The United States has repeatedly stated its defense commitments to Japan after the occurrences of security incidents in the region, reconfirming its commitment to Japan and the region. There remains an important aspect of assurance for further alliance consultation and regional confidence-building measures with respect to nuclear and non-nuclear threat perception and deterrence effectiveness.

-Daniel Gearin, Center for a New American Security

-Gordon Wyn Jones, King's College, London



Takahashi Sugio



Victoria Tuke



Martin Fackler



Andrew Oros



Session 2

Date Monday, June 13, 2011
Time 17:15~18:30
Place Grand Ballroom

Japan's Nuclear Program after Fukushima

Moderator: Ahn Chak-hee, JTBC

Panelists: Iwata Shuichi, University of Tokyo

Furukawa Katsuhisa, Research Institute of Science and Technology for Society (RISTEX)

Hwang Il Soon, Seoul National University

Suzuki Tatsujiro, Japan Atomic Energy Commission

The aftermath of the Fukushima disaster presented several lessons learned by Japan, such as the fact that manuals created for emergency situations were not sufficient for real-case scenarios. Particularly, emergency manuals were based on the premise that emergency diesel engines would continue to provide power after reactors shut down. To avoid repeating such unfortunate events, risk assessment must be rethought. International cooperation is vital to the prevention of a catastrophe of such magnitude, and Japan should take a leading role in creating such a mechanism. A major shift has taken place in Japan's energy security strategy, which includes expanding its nuclear energy dependency, enhancing the safety standards of the present nuclear power plants, and increasing renewable energy power usage and efficiency overall.

-Yuma Kuwata, Keio University



Ahn Chak-hee



Hwang Il Soon



Furukawa Katsuhisa



Suzuki Tatsujiro



Iwata Shuichi



Session 2

Date Monday, June 13, 2011
Time 17:15~18:30
Place Orchid

Nuclear Weapons States v. Non-Nuclear Weapons States

Moderator: Lee Jung Hoon, Yonsei University

Panelists: Etel Solingen, University of California, Irvine

Henry Sokolski, Nonproliferation Policy Education Center (NPEC)

James Walsh, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)

Nuclear weapons exhibit a significant amount of attractiveness as instruments for regime survival. The pitting of states with nuclear weapons versus states without nuclear weapons is in some ways a misnomer, for only a select group of states without nuclear weapons—those with inward-looking economic tendencies—are likely to pursue nuclear weapons. The points of greatest contention between non-nuclear and nuclear-weapons states, such as the right to the peaceful use of nuclear energy, were in fact a divergence from the original intent of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The peaceful use of nuclear energy is not an inalienable right, but rather conditional to the state's nonproliferation commitments. The debates that continue to keep the NPT in deadlock should be redefined to focus on what states could agree on, while continuing to build institutions and norms.

-Melissa Hanham, Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute

-Wilfred Wan, Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation



Lee Jung Hoon



Etel Solingen



James Walsh



Henry Sokolski



Session 2

Date Monday, June 13, 2011
Time 17:15~18:30
Place Lilac/Tulip

Intersection between Nuclear Safety and Nuclear Security

Moderator: Igor Khripunov, University of Georgia

Panelists: Ferenc Dalnoki-Veress, Center for Nonproliferation Studies (CNS), Monterey Institute
Trevor Findlay, Carleton University, Center for International Governance Innovation (CIGI)
Hahn Choong-hee Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Korea (MOFAT)
Roger Howsley, World Institute for Nuclear Security (WINS)

Based on the primary perception that security is bounded by a state, focus tends to be placed on safety issues, especially after significant disasters, including Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, and Fukushima. However, it was deemed futile to test nuclear safety without addressing nuclear security. Therefore efforts to facilitate interactions between governments on a national and international level are needed, alongside nuclear-energy companies that operate in multiple states. Nuclear safety and nuclear security can oftentimes be in opposition due to differing objectives in cases of nuclear emergency. In accident-related emergencies, respondents are tasked with saving lives, while man-made emergencies call for law enforcement to preserve the scene for forensic evidence. Increasing training activities would allow each field to gain awareness of the unique challenges faced during any nuclear crisis, be it accidental or man-made.

-Dawn Verdugo, Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute

-Mwita Chacha, Center for International Trade and Security



Hahn Choong-hee



Ferenc Dalnoki-Veress



Roger Howsley



Igor Khripunov



Trevor Findlay



Session 2

Date Monday, June 13, 2011
Time 17:15~18:30
Place Cosmos/Violet

Missile Defense

Moderator: Paul Davis, Pardee RAND Graduate School

Panelists: James Bonomo, The RAND Corporation

Kim Taewoo, Korea Institute for Defense Analyses (KIDA)

Presumptions exist regarding the close connection between missile defense and the delivery of ballistic missiles carrying nuclear warheads. There are, however, several methods to deliver a nuclear weapon without a ballistic missile. Some have argued that missile defense has little applicability for South Korea due to the primary threat of short-range rockets with the capability of reaching Seoul. While short-range missile defense systems such as PAC-3 and AEGIS could provide some defense, they cannot be considered a panacea. An invasion by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is deemed unlikely, but as the Cheonan and Yeonpyeong Island incidents have demonstrated, the DPRK continues to commit provocations without fear of retaliation. Ballistic missile defense (BMD) could reinforce this by incentivizing tolerance of such attacks among South Koreans. By moving away from BMD towards a mutual vulnerability posture, the Republic of Korea would be able to focus on its ability to retaliate and deter attacks on its territory.

-Crispin Rovere, Strategic and Defense Studies Centre

-Christopher Jones, Center for Strategic and International Studies



Paul Davis



Kim Taewoo



James Bonomo



Opening Dinner

Date Monday, June 13, 2011
Time 18:30~21:30
Place Crystal Ballroom, Lotte Hotel



“ All the challenges posed by our nuclear future seem to come to a head around the Korean peninsula, and we now have an unprecedented opportunity to find a collective solution. ”

Welcoming Remarks by Dr. Chung Mong Joon,
Honorary Chairman of the Asan Institute



A toast by former Prime Minister Lee Hong Koo

Performance

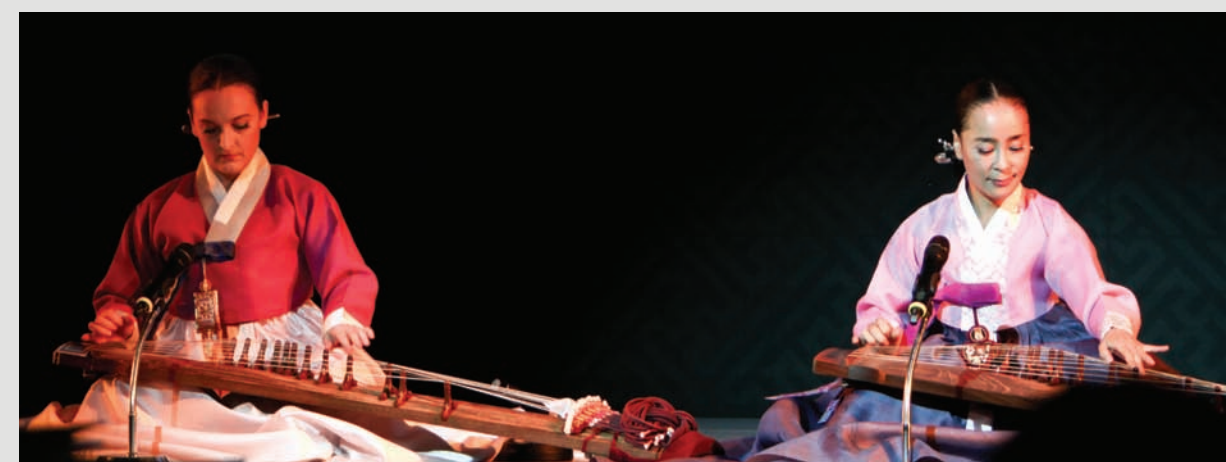




Artists



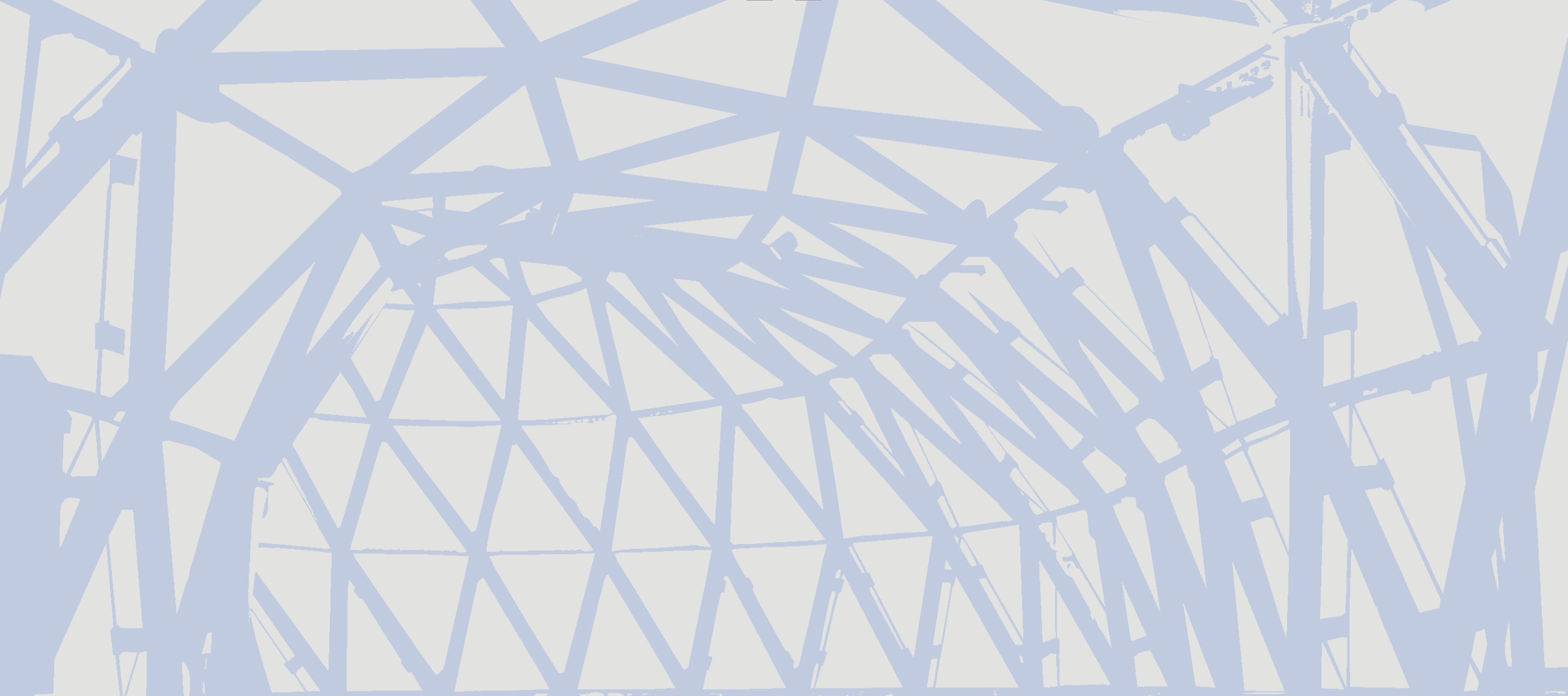
Dr. Chung Mong Joon, B.B. Bell



Performance

Opening Dinner





Tuesday, June 14, 2011

OUR NUCLEAR FUTURE

Session 3

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 8:00~9:15
Place Orchid

Spent Nuclear Fuel Issues in Korea

Moderator: Charles McCombie, Association for Regional International Underground Storage (Arius)

Panelists: Jorshan Choi, Berkeley Nuclear Research Center (BNRC)

Hwang Yongsoo, Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI)

Miles Pomper, Center for Nonproliferation Studies (CNS), Monterey Institute

Even though other countries have given up on nuclear energy, this proves to be impractical in Korea's case. Nuclear energy in Korea is inevitable for maintaining a sustainable and secure energy supply. Thus, without a practical solution for spent fuel in Korea, a sustainable nuclear energy solution will be impossible to attain. Korea is moving towards a role as a world leader in nuclear technology due to its increasing establishment of domestic nuclear reactors and technology exports to other countries. In this sense, Korea must take responsibility for spent-fuel issues. Historically, dealing with the spent-fuel issue involved multinational participation based on increased potential transparency in relation to the number of countries involved. The United States has not shown support for reprocessing technology and subsequently pyro-processing. However, with expansion in its nuclear fleet, Korea must face this growing domestic problem of spent fuel.

-Jeong Ik Lee, Khalifa University



Charles McCombie

Miles Pomper

Hwang Yongsoo

Jorshan Choi



Session 3

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 8:00~9:15
Place Lilac/Tulip

Fissile Material

Moderator: William Tobey, Belfer Center, Harvard University

Panelists: John Carlson, Lowy Institute

Chaim Braun, Stanford University

Tom LaTourrette, The RAND Corporation

Plutonium proves to be a necessary source for future energy security, but it is also a potential danger as a fuel for nuclear weapons. Thus, the careful management of plutonium production is of prime importance. It can be accomplished through close coordination and cooperation on an international level. Two fields exist: technology and international cooperation. As for the technology field, there is increasing concern over a fast reactor system that has the capability to burn uranium and plutonium. However, this process of manufacturing a fast reactor fuel requires several steps, leading to the risk of proliferation. Therefore, it is necessary to have an advanced methodology for safely handling plutonium and collaboration for the maintenance of security and safety. The international enrichment center has the ability to lead such advanced technology as well as clear management of enrichment facilities. It has been argued that policy and management regulation should more closely follow the leadership of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

-Seung Min Woo, KAIST



William Tobey

Chaim Braun

Tom LaTourrette

John Carlson



Session 3

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 8:00~9:15
Place Cosmos/Violet

NATO and Extended Deterrence

Moderator: Michael Lekson, United States Institute of Peace (USIP)

Panelists: Jennifer Laurendeau, U.S. Department of State

Paul Schulte, Carnegie Endowment

Elaine Bunn, National Defense University (NDU)



Throughout NATO's history, the U.S. nuclear deterrent has represented a strategic guarantee to European NATO allies against a Soviet threat. Tensions ebbed and flowed with the threat level, reaching a high point with the decision to deploy INF missiles in Europe in response to the Soviet Union placing similar missiles targeting Europe. A turning point occurred when President Reagan and President Gorbachev agreed to the INF Treaty in 1987, eliminating U.S. and Soviet INF missiles. This ushered in a period in which NATO allies began to consider the relevance of nuclear weapons in a post-Cold War world. Although many activists see the role of deterrence as eliminated in the post-Cold War era, allies have different strategic cultures that influence their willingness to eliminate nuclear weapons. The NATO experience proves that the size and unity of an alliance adds to deterrence but also makes decisions more difficult.

- Jason Portner, Northeastern University



Paul Schulte

Jennifer Laurendeau

Michael Lekson

Elaine Bunn



Session 4

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 9:30~10:45
Place Grand Ballroom

The Six-Party Talks as a Viable Mechanism for Denuclearization

Moderator: Bruce Klingner, The Heritage Foundation

Panelists: Burwell B. Bell, Former Commander, UNC/CFC/USFK

Larry M. Wortzel, U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission

Sue Mi Terry, Council on Foreign Relations (CFR)

While the vision of the Six-Party Talks is admirable, they are not considered viable for achieving denuclearization. Since inception, they have been hampered by three broad, fundamental flaws. First, North Korea has been disingenuous throughout the process; second, the other five parties have divergent objectives; and third, there have been instances of insincerity on all sides. Based on these flaws, no mutual agreement has existed on process, objectives, or outcomes. The Obama administration must at least tactically demonstrate that dialogue is possible with North Korea. Talking to North Korea should be part of the policy approach to denuclearization, and the Six-Party Talks are the “least bad” option amongst others with worse potential outcomes. Dialogue with North Korea is just one tool of national power, but it must be implemented with instruments of national power, including tougher sanctions, better military cooperation with allies, and a missile defense system for South Korea and Japan.

-Nicholas Hamisevics, Korea Economic Institute

-Amy Greer Meisels, Harvard University

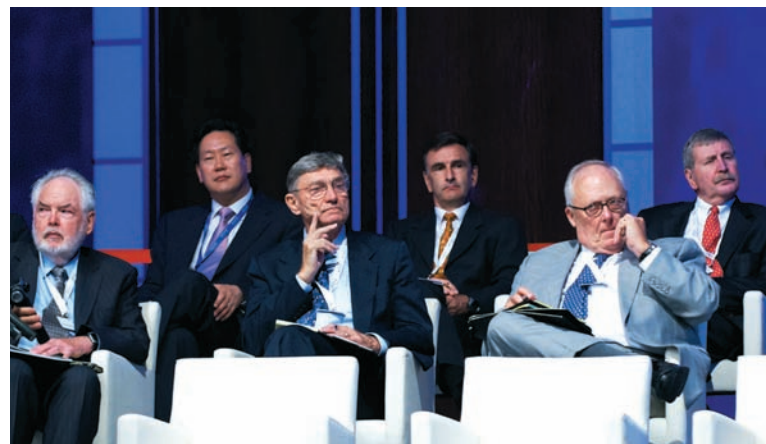


Sue Mi Terry

Larry M. Wortzel

Burwell B. Bell

Bruce Klingner



Session 4

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 9:30~10:45
Place Orchid

Japan's Nuclear Disaster and the U.S.-Japan Alliance

Moderator: Patrick Cronin, Center for a New American Security (CNAS)

Panelists: Chaim Braun, Stanford University

Zachary Hosford, Center for a New American Security (CNAS)

Kotani Tetsuo, The Okazaki Institute

Yamaguchi Noboru, National Defense Academy of Japan

In the wake of Japan's triple disaster, this panel session addressed the impact of the nuclear disaster on the U.S.-Japan alliance, including a breadth of issues intersected by the recent nuclear crisis, such as nuclear safety and crisis response, energy strategy, and economic and political implications. Emphasis was placed on the U.S. crisis support and three aspects of the "Operation Tomodachi" coordinated military response: the rapid deployment of sea- and land-based forces, the importance and significant impact of U.S. military assistance, and the overall effectiveness of Japan-U.S. coordination. The actions and the impact of "Operation Tomodachi" for the U.S.-Japan alliance were observed, highlighting the positive implications of alliance visibility and contribution in terms of rapid response and positive public awareness.

-Gordon Wyn Jones, King's College, London



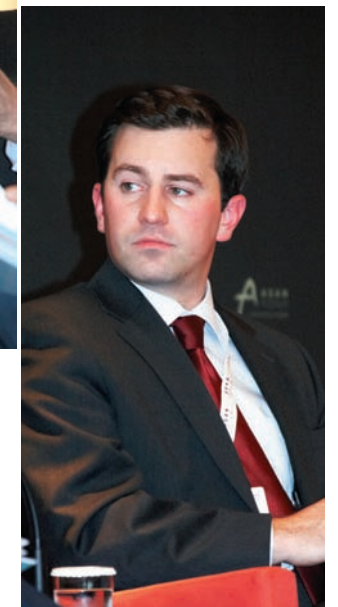
Chaim Braun



Kotani Tetsuo



Patrick Cronin



Zachary Hosford



Yamaguchi Noboru



Session 4

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 9:30~10:45
Place Lilac/Tulip

Europe's Response to Fukushima

Moderator: Dominique Grenèche, Nuclear Consulting

Panelists: Hans-Joachim Schmidt, Pacific Regional Institute Frankfurt/M (PRIF)

Barthélémy Courmont, Institute for International and Strategic Relations (IRIS)

Following the Fukushima nuclear accident, France, the United Kingdom, and the Czech Republic defended respective civilian nuclear programs by stating that safety lessons should be learned from Fukushima. In contrast, Germany made the decision to immediately shut down eight of its plants and phase out nuclear power by 2022. If Germany's transition is successful, it will serve as a good example for other European nations and other regions of the world, showing that it is possible to renounce nuclear energy without major economic costs. The European Union reached a technical consensus regarding the safety of power plants, but reaching a similar consensus is nearly impossible within the political side of the nuclear energy issue and several differences between countries remain.

-Eduardo Diez, Salvador University & Rotary University

-Tamara Spitzer-Hobeika, Center for Strategic and International Studies



Dominique Grenèche



Hans-Joachim Schmidt



Barthélémy Courmont



Session 4

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 9:30~10:45
Place Cosmos/Violet

China's Nuclear Weapons

Moderator: Scott Snyder, Council on Foreign Relations (CFR)

Panelists: Jeffrey Lewis, Center for Nonproliferation Studies (CNS), Monterey Institute

Yuan Jingdong, University of Sydney

Wang Jun, Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)



China's nuclear posture is unique in that it is small and vulnerable, due to the fact that China's nuclear arsenal consists primarily of land-based, immobile ICBMs. Yet China still embraces a no-first-use policy. This doctrine was deemed to be a result of cultural belief, historical background, and, in particular, Mao's belief in the utility of China's nuclear weapons. China has consistently embraced a small nuclear arsenal with very concentrated command and control that has not been integrated into a war-fighting doctrine. While analysts increasingly question the credibility of China's no-first-use pledge, it makes sense for China to continue to adhere to this commitment. China would not need nuclear weapons to defeat conventional attacks from non-nuclear states, and a nuclear response to a conventional attack by the United States would only prompt a U.S. nuclear response.

-Chris Jones, Center for Strategic and International Studies

-He Yun, Tsinghua University



Jeffrey Lewis

Scott Snyder

Wang Jun

Yuan Jingdong



Session 5

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 11:00~12:15
Place Grand Ballroom

Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy

Moderator: Miles Pomper, Center for Nonproliferation Studies (CNS), Monterey Institute

Panelists: Trevor Findlay, Carleton University, The Center for International Governance Innovation

Tom LaTourrette, The RAND Corporation

Leonard Spector, Center for Nonproliferation Studies(CNS), Monterey Institute

Sharon Squassoni, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)

Panelists reviewed various aspects for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Based on the current nuclear energy expansion and statistics, three main drivers for expansion exist: electricity growth, climate change, and energy security. There is a tendency to strengthen global governance following a crisis; thus the Fukushima accident is an opportunity to improve global governance on safety, such as by creating a mandatory system for safety checks. Emphasis was placed on the importance of international consensus on major rules among core groups to implement both approaches. It was argued that political and social decisions are much more important than technical differences for choosing an appropriate option for spent-fuel management.

-Kenta Horio, University of Tokyo



Leonard Spector



Miles Pomper



Sharon Squassoni



Tom LaTourrette



Trevor Findlay

Session 5

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 11:00~12:15
Place Orchid

Disarmament

Moderator: Bruce MacDonald, United States Institute of Peace (USIP)

Panelists: Corey Hinderstein, Nuclear Threat Initiative

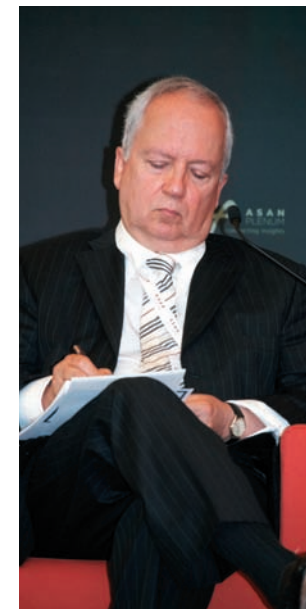
Masood Khan, Pakistani Ambassador to China

Andrew Pierre, United States Institute of Peace (USIP)

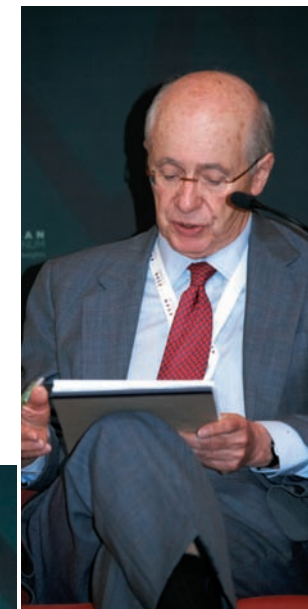
John Park, United States Institute of Peace (USIP)

This is a time of renewed interest in disarmament, not only due to the situations in North Korea and Iran, but also due to the ratification of the New START Treaty. The panel on disarmament identified and discussed the next steps beyond the New START Treaty and how to move closer to achieving Global Zero. Getting to Global Zero will ultimately require a transformation in the atmosphere of international relations. There are two difficult issues in the arms-control field that will need to be dealt with: theater missile defense in Europe (and how it fits into the next round of arms-control negotiations) and multilateral strategic arms control. The United States and its European allies distinguish theater missile defense as one potential way to counter the growing missile threat from Iran. However, Russians are deeply concerned about any new system deployed in Europe that undermines their own security.

-Sarah Bessell, U.S. Institute of Peace



Bruce MacDonald



Andrew Pierre



John Park



Corey Hinderstein



Masood Khan



Session 5

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 11:00~12:15
Place Lilac/Tulip

Nuclear Deterrence and Conventional Deterrence

Moderator: Scott Snyder, Council on Foreign Relations (CFR)

Panelists: Elaine Bunn, National Defense University (NDU)

Brad Glosserman, Pacific Forum CSIS

Clark Murdock, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)

Broadly revolving around the contemporary division between conventional and nuclear deterrence capabilities, the three panelists' remarks focused on the real and potential effects of both nuclear and conventional prompt global strike capabilities on the ability of the United States to deter threats and assure its allies. Conventional prompt global strike, a concept that remains only in research and development, seeks to develop an arms capability that is able to deliver conventional strikes anywhere in the world in under an hour. It has been argued that strategic assets for extended deterrence must be more broadly defined. In short, the United States must employ a wider array of tools for extended deterrence and assurance than simply military capabilities.

-Chad Peltier, Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University



Scott Snyder

Brad Glosserman

Clark Murdock

Elaine Bunn



Session 5

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 11:00~12:15
Place Cosmos/Violet

Nuclear Programs: Iran and Pakistan

Moderator: Ellen Laipson, Stimson Center

Panelists: Emile Hokayem, International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS)

Feroz Khan, Naval Postgraduate School (NPS)

Jeffrey Lewis, Center for Nonproliferation Studies (CNS), Monterey Institute

Uncertainty exists regarding Iran's nuclear program and its intentions of reaching a nuclear status. For Pakistan, it has been argued that the calculation of Pakistan's nuclear weapons is connected to the country's dynamics with India. Pakistan's overall nuclear program has to balance the need for energy with the need for deterrence; however, Pakistan is the only country that pursued nuclear technology for the purpose of building nuclear weapons. Based on these actions, the international community should not make exceptions or pardon countries for building nuclear weapons due to geopolitical concerns. Some believe that the international community made a mistake by allowing Pakistan to build nuclear weapons because of its geopolitical rivalry with India. Excusing countries allows for greater exceptions and leads to more countries developing weapons rather than eliminating them.

- Nicholas Hamisevicz, Korea Economic Institute



Feroz Khan



Emile Hokayem



Ellen Laipson

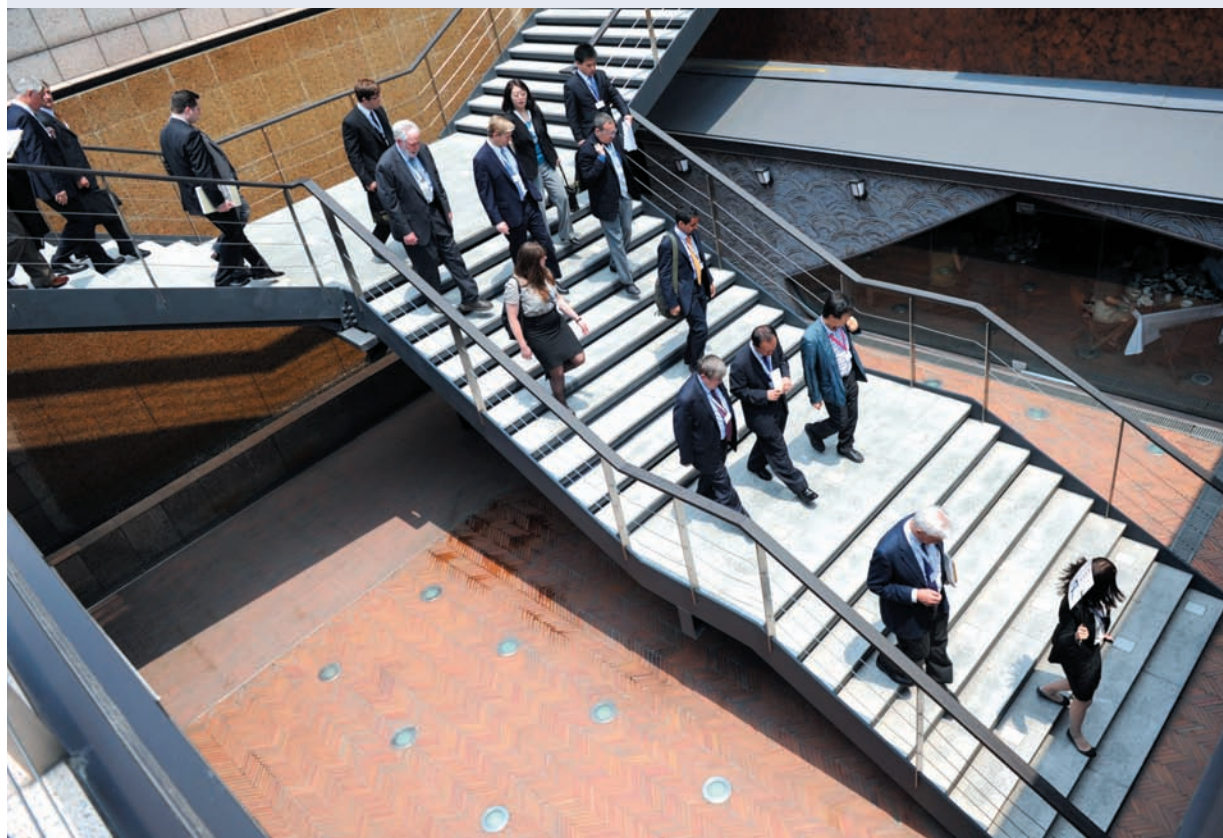


Jeffrey Lewis



Networking Lunch

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 12:15~15:00
Place Various restaurants





Session 6

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 15:15~16:30
Place Grand Ballroom

Japan's Nuclear Crisis

Moderator: Abe Nobuyasu, Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA)

Panelists: Ota Masakatsu, Kyodo News

Sharon Squassoni, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)

Nakagome Yoshihiro, Japan Nuclear Energy Safety Organization (JNES)

Suzuki Tatsujiro, Japan Atomic Energy Commission

Panelists broadly outlined the current situation in Japan, lessons learned from the crisis, and implications for Japan's nuclear future. It was reported that Japan is still at the stage of cooling down its reactors, and failures exist where the government could have taken preventive measures, in particular to mitigate crisis-management issues. As for the impact the crisis has had on the U.S. nuclear posture, President Obama reiterated the U.S. commitment to nuclear energy and reasserted that U.S. reactors are safe. On the congressional front, legislation was introduced for a nuclear power licensing act, which stipulated high standards when renewing licenses for building new reactors. In the Northeast Asia context, China perceives safety issues without distinguishing them from security issues, while Japan differentiates them as separate concepts. Since mutual reliance is key in preserving nuclear security and safety, there is

a need to address these differences between China, Japan, and South Korea.

-Kee Hoon Chung, SAIS, Johns Hopkins University



Abe Nobuyasu



Sharon Squassoni



Suzuki Tatsujiro



Ota Masakatsu



Nakagome Yoshihiro



Session 6

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 15:15~16:30
Place Orchid

Extended Deterrence and Assurance in Korea

Moderator: Ralph Cossa, Pacific Forum CSIS

Panelists: Scott Snyder, Council on Foreign Relations (CFR)

Brad Glosserman, Pacific Forum CSIS

Cheon Seong-Whun, Korea Institute for National Unification

This panel focused on South Korean concerns about extended deterrence and especially on issues regarding the credibility of the U.S. nuclear umbrella. There is a growing sense of threat in South Korea after recent North Korean provocations, which leads to general concern about the rise of a “new Cold War structure” in East Asia. There was argument for the redeployment of U.S. tactical nuclear weapons on South Korean soil, as well as for the decline in the U.S. extended deterrence commitment since the end of the Cold War. In retrospect, the United States needs to provide reassurance for the Republic of Korea, as the alliance goes back to the early days following the Korean War and North Korea continues to be a security threat.

-Leif-Eric Easley, Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center, Stanford University



Brad Glosserman



Cheon Seong-Whun



Ralph Cossa



Scott Snyder



Session 6

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 15:15~16:30
Place Lilac/Tulip

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

Moderator: Jenifer Mackby, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)

Panelists: Hossam Eldeen Aly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Egypt

Ola Dahlman, Verification Group, Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)

Lee Dong Myung, Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety (KINS)

David McCormack, Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)

Wang Jun, Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)

The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty remains an important piece of the legal architecture that provides structure to global nonproliferation and disarmament efforts. However, continuing debates about whether or not the treaty's stringent entry-into-force protocol and extensive verification requirements can be met have led to prolonged debates in some states whose ratification is needed for the treaty to enter into force. Panelists focused primarily on the verification issue, specifically the capacity of the International Monitoring System (IMS) that was developed to provide the data necessary to detect possible violations of the treaty. It was observed that many concerns about potential shortcomings of the IMS's capacity to detect nuclear explosive tests may be addressed through a variety of other technical means that states are able to employ as well as through "precision monitoring" of particular areas of concern.

-Mark Jansson, Center for Strategic and International Studies



Wang Jun



Ola Dahlman



Jenifer Mackby



Hossam Eldeen Aly



David McCormack



Lee Dong Myung



Session 6

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 15:15~16:30
Place Cosmos/Violet

Europe and Nuclear Security

Moderator: Benjamin Hautecouverture, Foundation for Strategic Research (FRS)

Panelists: Henry Sokolski, Nonproliferation Policy Education Center (NPEC)

Hans-Joachim Schmidt, Pacific Regional Institute Frankfurt/M (PRIF)

Vicente Garrido Rebolledo, International Affairs and Foreign Policy Foundation (INCIPE)

Panelists discussed a wide range of issues, including nuclear terrorism, tactical nuclear weapons, NATO alliance dynamics, and the Fukushima accident. Discussants addressed the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and the progress of Spain as a regional leader for implementing accounting and physical protection systems, the rise of the practice of nuclear forensics, and combating nuclear terrorism. For the case of deployment of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, despite the general unity among NATO members, perceptions of challenges to security in Europe vary because of different historical experiences. Thus, it was brought to light that European nuclear security is incomplete without focusing on events that have unfolded over the past six months, including the Fukushima incident in Japan and the Arab Spring and the Stuxnet computer attacks in Iran, which all have security implications for Europeans.

-Kelsey Hartigan, National Security Network



Benjamin Hautecouverture



Henry Sokolski



Vicente Garrido Rebolledo



Hans-Joachim Schmidt

Session 7

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 16:45~18:00
Place Grand Ballroom

Prospects for the 2012 Nuclear Security Summit

Moderator: Jun Bong-Geun, Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS)

Panelists: Hahn Choong-hee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Korea (MOFAT)

Alexandra Toma, Fissile Materials Working Group (FMWG)

Yoo Hosik, Korea Institute of Nuclear Nonproliferation and Control (KINAC)



Next March, the Republic of Korea (ROK) will host the 2012 Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul. The summit is expected to bring together more than fifty world leaders to discuss how their countries can work to improve the global nuclear security regime. The summit will cover several major issues, including the intersection of nuclear safety and security. The recent crisis in Japan may have provoked increasing interest among terrorist groups in attacking civilian nuclear facilities in order to spread havoc and fear. Experts need to identify the common ground between nuclear safety and security. Furthermore, nuclear experts need to communicate clearly with the public regarding nuclear safety, particularly if civilian nuclear power is to continue its renaissance. ROK officials hope that the summit will bring increasing attention to North Korea and the challenges of denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula.

-Ryan Costello, Connect U.S. Fund



Jun Bong-Geun

Hahn Choong-hee

Alexandra Toma

Yoo Hosik

Session 7

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 16:45~18:00
Place Orchid

New START II

Moderator: Paul Hughes, United States Institute of Peace (USIP)

Panelists: Leonid Ryabikhin, Committee of Scientists for Global Security and Arms Control

Elbridge Colby, Center for Naval Analyses (CNA)

Feroz Khan, Naval Postgraduate School (NPS)

The panel focused on the Russian, American, and Pakistani viewpoints on the New START process and arms control more broadly, as well as its accomplishments, limitations, and future prospects. From a Russian perspective, New START was a great achievement in a “modern era of stagnation” for arms control as a process and a step forward for the U.S.-Russian relationship. Questions exist regarding whether New START actually represented a sharp change from the policies of previous administrations in which New START is distinguished as a reinvigoration of traditional U.S. approaches to nuclear policy by pursuing “practical, modest arms control efforts while maintaining a firm and modern deterrent”. There are reactions to U.S.-Russian bilateral reductions with particular attention to arms-control dynamics between India and Pakistan. A panelist argued that India’s problem is actually two tiered and India must direct a credible deterrent to both Pakistan and China.

-Brian Rose, U.S. Institute of Peace



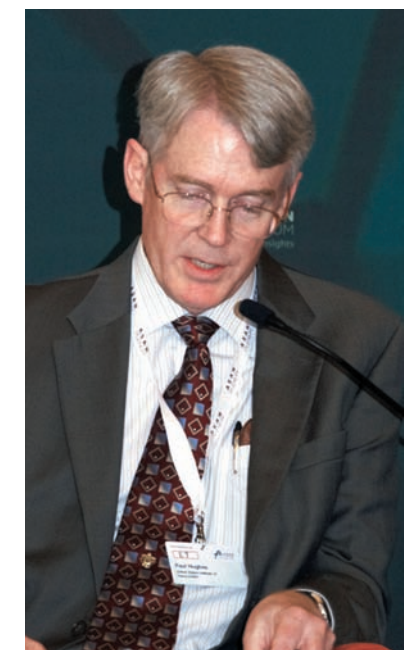
Elbridge Colby



Feroz Khan



Leonid Ryabikhin



Paul Hughes

Session 7

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 16:45~18:00
Place Lilac/Tulip

Treaty of Tlatelolco: Evaluating the Establishment and the Efficacy of Nuclear Weapons Free Zone

Moderator: Ricardo Lagorio, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Argentina; Argentine Council for International Relations (CARI)

Panelists: John Carlson, The Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office, Lowy Institute
Sonia Fernández Moreno, CARI-Caribbean Nuclear Regulatory Authority (CARI-ARN)
Leonardo Sobehart, Nuclear Group, Argentine Council for International Relations (CARI)

The adoption of the Treaty of Tlatelolco is the first regional nuclear-weapon-free zone (NWFZ) treaty in history. Tlatelolco represents a common will to solve disputes by peaceful means and to limit the degree of mutual aggression. The relationship between Argentina and Brazil reinforces Tlatelolco, emphasizing the importance of integration and the significance of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Both countries provided mutual transparency to their nuclear programs and established bilateral safeguards to control and verify their nuclear activities. Tlatelolco was soon followed by similar efforts in the South Pacific (Raratonga), Southeast Asia (Bangkok), Africa (Pelindaba), and Central Asia (Semipalatinsk). These NWFZ treaties, all subscribed to by non-nuclear-weapon states party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, serve an important purpose by prohibiting the stationing of nuclear weapons and have an important transparency and confidence-building function that can provide a substantial body of experience to draw on for potential new NWFZ treaties in other regions.

-Tomas Pico, National Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Argentina



John Carlson

Leonardo Sobehart

Ricardo Lagorio

Sonia Fernández Moreno



Session 7

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 16:45~18:00
Place Cosmos/Violet

Engaging China and Russia on Nuclear Disarmament

Moderator: Patrick Cronin, Center for a New American Security (CNAS)

Panelists: Alexey Fenenko, Institute of International Security Studies (IISS)

Jeffrey Lewis, Center for Nonproliferation Studies (CNS), Monterey Institute

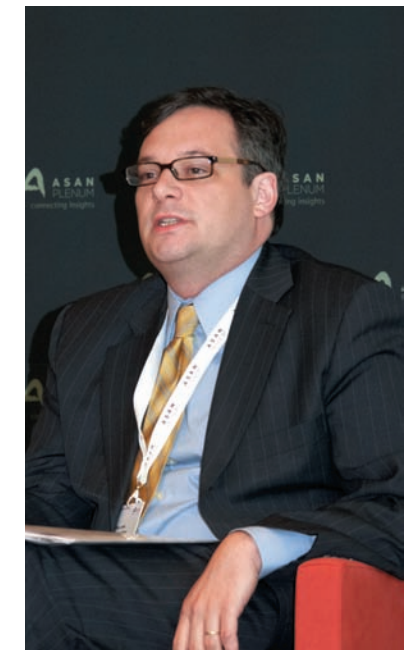
Lora Saalman, Carnegie Endowment and Carnegie Tsinghua Center for Global Policy

There has been a consistent position in Russian perception of disarmament and what constitutes “strategic stability”. Russia regards arms control with China as being in the Russian national interest, in consideration of China’s great potential for mobilizing strategic military systems. China regards ballistic missile defense and prompt global strike as major problems, as these systems can undermine the strategic balance. China believes Americans want to lock China into a permanent state of strategic inferiority, in which Russians and Chinese fear that missile defense might serve as a “mopping up” capability in the aftermath of a surprise U.S. first strike.

-Hayoun Jessie Ryou, George Washington University



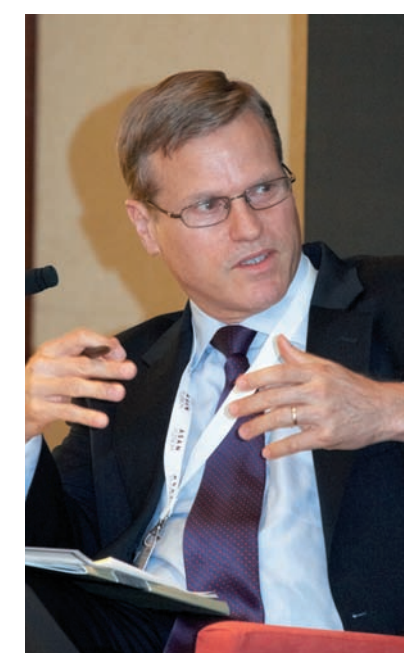
Alexey Fenenko



Jeffrey Lewis



Lora Saalman



Patrick Cronin

Session 8

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 18:15~19:30
Place Grand Ballroom

Evaluating the 2010 NPT Review Conference

Moderator: Sharon Squassoni, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)

Panelists: Abe Nobuyasu, Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA)

Hossam Eldeen Aly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Egypt

Scott Davis, U.S. Department of State

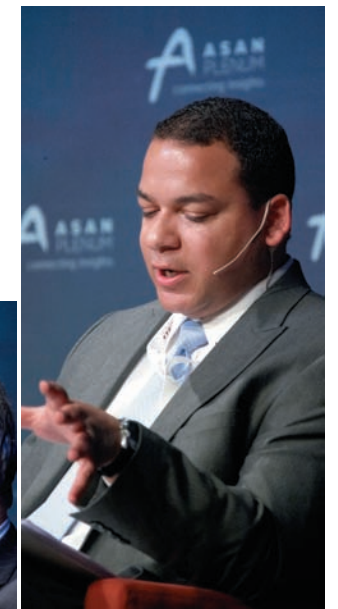
Peter Crail, Arms Control Association (ACA)

The 2010 NPT Review Conference was widely perceived as a success but raised the question of whether this perception was largely due to the dismal failure of the 2005 conference. A consensus document was successfully prepared, and the nuclear disarmament action plan explicitly identified a nuclear-free world as the end goal of disarmament. From another perspective, it can be argued that the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) represented a modest success and much work towards the goals of the NPT can be done outside the framework of the NPT. Looking forward to 2015, progress on disarmament, detecting and dealing with non-compliance, and a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East are critical challenges.

-Mark Bell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology



Scott Davis



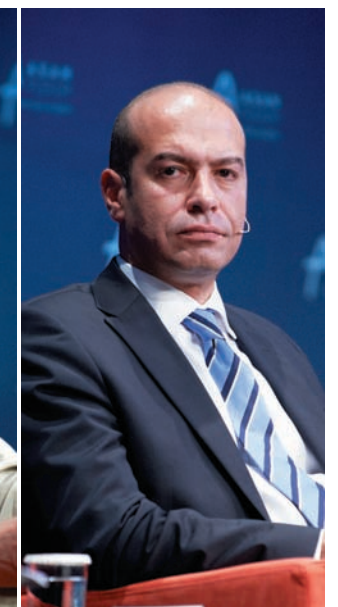
Peter Crail



Sharon Squassoni



Abe Nobuyasu



Hossam Eldeen Aly

Session 8

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 18:15~19:30
Place Lilac/Tulip

Russia's Nuclear Energy

Moderator: Leonid Ryabikhin, Committee of Scientists for Global Security and Arms Control

Panelists: Mikhail Kobrinskiy, Nuclear Safety Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IBRAE)

Viacheslav Amirov, Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO)

Jonathan George, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL)

Russia has been a pioneer in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. However, recent events, such as the accident at Fukushima and the renewed interest in nuclear energy, raise the need to assess the current state of Russia's nuclear energy sector. A revival in nuclear energy is apparent in Russia, and Russia is now considered to be a pioneer in technological innovation for the production and supply of nuclear energy. Through training of those who manage nuclear and radiological materials, security culture could be improved. This has been the case in Russia, where the government and industry have developed safety mechanisms that address both group and individual perceptions of nuclear safety. One premise of the resetting of relations between the United States and Russia is to enhance cooperation in a variety of policy areas, including global nonproliferation efforts to combat the threat of nuclear terrorism while promoting the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

-Mwita Chacha, Center for International Trade and Security



Leonid Ryabikhin

Viacheslav Amirov

Mikhail Kobrinskiy

Jonathan George



Session 8

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 18:15~19:30
Place Cosmos/Violet

Nuclear Safeguards System

Moderator: Kim Byung Koo, Konyang University

Panelists: Ahn June Ho, Seoul National University (SNU)

John Carlson, Lowy Institute

Chaim Braun, Stanford University

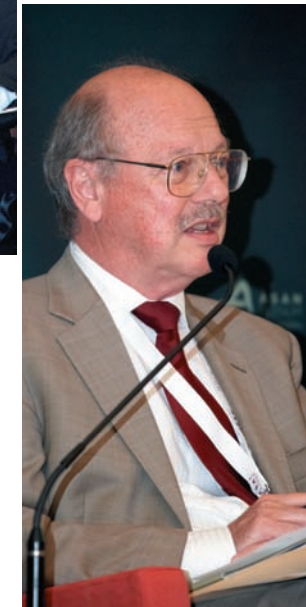
Min Gyungsik, Korea Institute of Nuclear Nonproliferation and Control (KINAC)

The system of nuclear safeguards administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency in cooperation with member states has evolved to improve its efficacy and efficiency in response to several global and regional challenges. Independent verification of states' declarations of nuclear activities was largely based on nuclear-material accountancy with containment and surveillance as complementary measures. After operating for decades with minimal difficulties, several challenges to this quantitative, classical safeguard approach focused on verifying the correctness of a state's declaration emerged following the discovery of the clandestine Iraqi and North Korean nuclear weapons programs. Regional approaches to safeguards provide important benefits by building strong partnerships, improving transparency, and building confidence. The Fukushima accident highlighted the regional and global repercussions of a major accident, possibly opening a window of opportunity and providing the momentum to promote regional cooperation on nuclear issues, possibly resurrecting the ASIATOM concept.

-Lance Kim, University of California, Berkeley



Ahn June Ho



John Carlson



Chaim Braun



Kim Byung Koo



Min Gyungsik



Dinner

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 19:40~20:40
Place The Westin Chosun Hotel





Plenary Session 2

Date Tuesday, June 14, 2011
Time 20:50~22:00
Place Grand Ballroom

Crisis Management on the Korean Peninsula

Moderator: David Sanger, The New York Times

Panelists: Burwell B. Bell, Former Commander, UNC/CFC/USFK

Gary Samore, Special Assistant to the President, WMD

Larry Welch, Former President, Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA)

Hahm Chaibong, The Asan Institute for Policy Studies

A nuclear North Korea is unacceptable as it poses a direct threat to allies and the United States, destabilizes Asia, and weakens international treaties and regimes. It is thus necessary to achieve complete denuclearization according to the Six-Party Talks agreements and UN Security Council Resolutions 1718 and 1874. While the United States believes that the North Korean regime will eventually collapse, it cannot state with high confidence when that will occur. Two possible types of crises are the economic and political collapse of North Korea and North Korean military aggression. It is necessary to have detailed contingency plans in place that coordinate international and South Korean actors. The United States and the Republic of Korea must find a way to deal with North Korean behavior for the foreseeable future while also planning for the difficulties of eventual Korean unification.

-Leif-Eric Easley, Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center, Stanford University

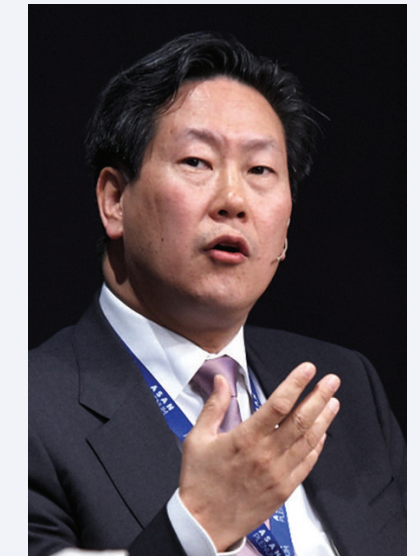
-John Warden, Center for Strategic and International Studies



Burwell B. Bell



David Sanger



Hahm Chaibong



Larry Welch



Gary Samore



Wednesday, June 15, 2011

OUR
NUCLEAR
FUTURE

Session 9

Date Wednesday, June 15, 2011
Time 8:00~9:15
Place Grand Ballroom

North Korea's Nuclear Program

Moderator: Alan D. Romberg, Stimson Center

Panelists: Kim Sung-han, Korea University

Liu Ming, Shanghai Academy of Social Science (SASS)

Yuki Tatsumi, Stimson Center

North Korea is facing a triangular dilemma: concerns about Kim Jong-Il's health, the power succession question, and the need to maintain a military-first policy, especially during a succession scenario. The weakness of the Six-Party Talks is apparent due to their gradualist "salami tactics" approach. Observers have noted that North Korea's nuclear weapons are more symbolically important than tactically important and are a sign of prestige. Based on North Korea's situation, China craves stability in North Korea. For Japan, the North Korean nuclear issue represents the most tangible short-term security threat. North Korea only seems to engage with Japan in an effort to drive a wedge between the United States and Japan. In this context, the United States has outlined several goals for the North Korean nuclear issue: preventing proliferation, maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula, and coordinating closely with allies.

-Greer Meisels, Harvard University



Kim Sung-han

Liu Ming

Yuki Tatsumi

Alan D. Romberg



Session 9

Date Wednesday, June 15, 2011
Time 8:00~9:15
Place Lilac/Tulip

U.S. Nuclear Posture Review

Moderator: Clark Murdock, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)

Panelists: Lora Saalman, Carnegie Endowment and Carnegie Tsinghua Center for Global Policy
Walt Slocombe, Caplin & Drysdale

The Obama administration has shown that it is serious about both the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons and the need to maintain a safe, secure, and effective nuclear deterrent as long as nuclear weapons exist. Although the rhetoric has softened, Chinese analysts remain concerned that their country is an implicit target of U.S. nuclear weapons. They also believe that the United States is locked in a Cold War mindset and fears China is becoming the next Soviet Union. In terms of the Russian reaction to the 2010 Nuclear Posture Review, Russian strategic thinkers observe an enduring role for nuclear weapons, which they see as both a key symbol of their superpower status and an important instrument of military power, while many in Russia fear U.S. advantages in missile defenses and precision-strike weapons.

- John Warden, Center for Strategic and International Studies



Lora Saalman



Clark Murdock



Walt Slocombe

Session 9

Date Wednesday, June 15, 2011
Time 8:00~9:15
Place Cosmos/Violet

New START I

Moderator: Leonid Ryabikhin, Committee of Scientists for Global Security and Arms Control

Panelists: Vladimir Ivanov, EastWest Institute Moscow Branch

Paul Hughes, United States Institute of Peace (USIP)

Jonathan George, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL)

The New START Treaty demonstrates an evolution of Russian strategic military thinking beyond a posture of mutually assured destruction. This evolution is based on a growing gap between the capabilities of the United States, the NATO countries, and the Russian Federation. During negotiations, Russia discussed this and other important concerns. It was postulated that the new treaty is more symbolic than substantive. In consideration of future arms-control negotiations, there was consensus that near-term negotiations will continue to be bilateral, as multilateral candidates are not yet ready for this discussion. Continued reductions, rather than nuclear abolition, should drive future arms control. The goals of strategic stability and security of nuclear weapons and nuclear materials should also be important objectives.

-Dawn Verdugo, Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute



Vladimir Ivanov

Jonathan George

Paul Hughes

Leonid Ryabikhin



Plenary Session 3

Date Wednesday, June 15, 2011
Time 9:30-10:45
Place Grand Ballroom

Nuclear Energy and Our Green Future

Moderator: Simon Long, The Economist

Panelists: Abdelmajid Mahjoub, Arab Atomic Energy Agency

Ellen Laipson, Stimson Center

Chang Soon Heung, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST)

Suzuki Tatsujiro, Japan Atomic Energy Commission

In a post-Fukushima environment, Japan must review regulations and safeguards and implement a new cost assessment of nuclear energy to include environmental costs. The Fukushima accident can serve as a great opportunity to move toward a green future and can provide a goal for Japan to build an eco-friendly area in the earthquake-devastated region. Beyond Japan, Middle Eastern countries have experienced a delay in the development of nuclear energy. The interest in nuclear energy is driven by industrial levels that have led to improvement of living standards but more pollution, water scarcity, high levels of urbanization, health problems, and possible oil depletion. Cost performance and availability of renewable technologies will determine the green future in the Middle East and North Africa.

-Javier Serrat, Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute

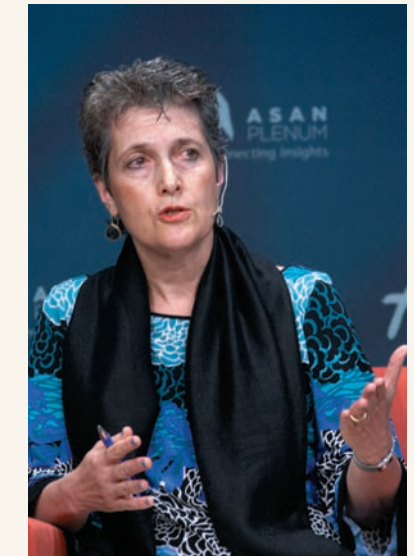
-Jason Portner, Northeastern University



Abdelmajid Mahjoub



Chang Soon Heung



Ellen Laipson



Simon Long



Suzuki Tatsujiro

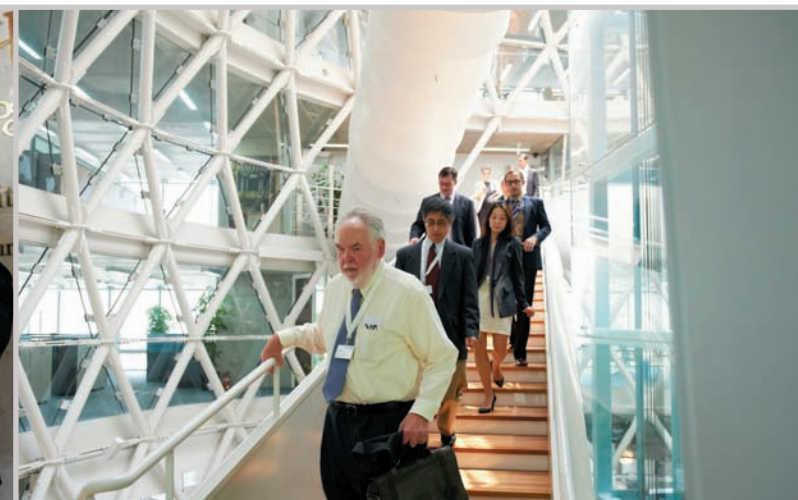
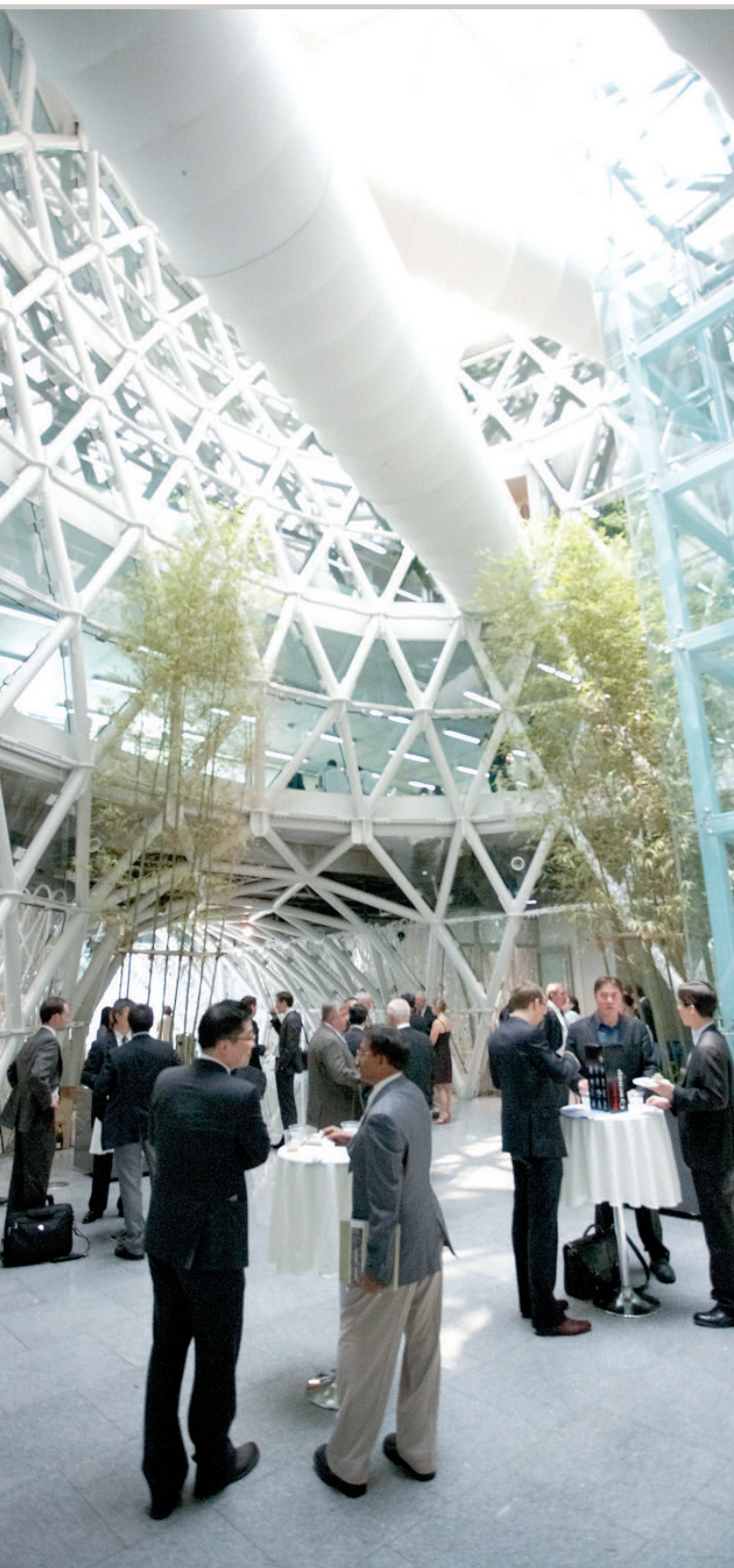


Closing Ceremony





Reception at the Institute





Participants

Abe Nobuyasu

Director, Center for the Promotion of Disarmament and Non-Proliferation; Director, Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA)

Arabinda Acharya

Research Fellow, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University

Naeem Ahmed

Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, University of Karachi

Ahn Chak-hee

Deputy General Manager, JTBC

Ahn June Ho

Research Professor, Seoul National University (SNU)

Hossam Eldeen Aly

Counselor, Disarmament and International Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Egypt

Viacheslav Amirov

Director for Research, Center for Asia Pacific Studies, Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO)

Beak Won Pil

Vice President, Department of Nuclear Safety Research, Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI)

Peter Beck

Research Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations-Hitachi Fellowship

Burwell B. Bell

Former Commanding General, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/US Forces Korea

Edward Blandford

Postdoctoral Fellow, Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, Stanford University

Szymon Bochenski

Sous Sherpa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Poland

Bong Youngshik

Senior Research Fellow, The Asan Institute for Policy Studies

James Bonomo

Senior Physical Scientist, The RAND Corporation

Chaim Braun

Consulting Professor, Center for International Security and Cooperation, Stanford University

Linda Briza

Sous Sherpa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Algeria

Elaine Bunn

Distinguished Research Fellow, National Defense University (NDU)

John Carlson

Director, The Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office, Lowy Institute

Chang Soon Heung

Professor, Department of Nuclear and Quantum Engineering, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST)

Cheon Seong-Whun

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Alvin Chew

Adjunct Fellow, Center for Non-Traditional Security Studies S. Rajaratnam School of Singapore

Cho Sungmin

Kelly Fellow, Pacific Forum, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)

Jorshan Choi

Former Professor, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL)

Elbridge Colby

Research Analyst, Center for Naval Analyses (CNA)

Ralph Cossa

President, Pacific Forum, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)

Barthélemy Courmont

Research Fellow, Institute for International and Strategic Relations

Peter Crail

Nonproliferation Analyst, Arms Control Association

Patrick Cronin

Senior Advisor and Senior Director, Asia Program, Center for a New American Security (CNAS)

Victoria Curzon-Price

Professor of Economics, University of Geneva

Ola Dahlman

Chair, Verification Group, Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)

Ferenc Dalnoki-Veress

Research Scientist, Center for Nonproliferation Studies (CNS), Monterey Institute

Paul Davis

Senior Principal Researcher, The RAND Corporation; Professor, Pardee RAND Graduate School

Scott Davis

Deputy Director, Office of Multilateral Nuclear and Security Affairs, U.S. Department of State

Martin Fackler

Chief, Tokyo Bureau, The New York Times

Fang Kuo Wei (Nicholas)

Director, Singapore Institute of International Affairs

Rick Fawn

Senior Lecturer, University of St. Andrews

Alexey Fenenko

Leading Research Fellow, Institute of International Security Studies (IISS), Russian Academy of Sciences

Edwin Feulner

President & CEO, The Heritage Foundation

Trevor Findlay

Professor, Carleton University, Center for International Governance Innovation (CIGI)

Chuck Freilich

Senior Fellow, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, Harvard University

Furukawa Katsuhisa

Fellow, Research Institute of Science and Technology for Society, Japan Science and Technology Agency

Jonathan D. George

GS-NSO-Strategy and Policy, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL)

Michael Gerson

Research Analyst, Strategic Studies Division, Center for Naval Analyses (CNA)

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Comments

“What a great conference... I was delighted to have participated in it. Congratulations and a particular word of thanks to [Asan] staff who did such a marvelous job in pulling it all together.”

Edwin J. Feulner, The Heritage Foundation

“The first Asan Plenum has been a great success and a very important contribution for debating one of the most sensitive issues of our 21 century.”

Ricardo E. Lagorio, Argentine Council for International Relations (CARI)

“...My sincere gratitude for affording me the opportunity to participate in what proved to be a cutting edge conference.”

James G. McGann, Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program, University of Pennsylvania

“It was a very well-run and informative conference, an amazing start to what promises to become a great tradition.”

William Tobey, Belfer Center, Harvard University

“Panel subjects were very timely and well balanced.”

Iwata Shuichi, University of Tokyo

“I was very much impressed by the tremendous organizational work in preparing the Asan Plenum.”

Chaim Braun, Center for International Security and Cooperation (CISAC), IIS/Stanford University

“I was one of the young scholars. I thought the conference was excellent... a great opportunity to meet established experts in the field as well as younger scholars. I got a huge amount out of the conference, and would love to be involved in future Asan events.”

Mark Bell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)

“Thank you for a most well organized and interesting conference. The overall impression was simply; excellent.”

Ola Dahlman, Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)

“The substance discussed was very high level and informative; the individuals at the conference were also appropriate and interesting.”

Elbridge Colby, Center for Naval Analyses (CNA)

“The Asan Plenum experience was an exceptional one. Both the selection of the panelists as well as the topics raised were at the highest level. It is remarkable to put together such a good conference on such a short notice.”

Szymon Bochenski, Polish Sous-Sherpa for the Nuclear Security Summit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland

“The exceptional breadth of backgrounds and experience represented by the attendees expanded my understanding of the issues that were the plenum's focus, Our Nuclear Future.”

David Nokes, Sandia National Laboratory

“Asan has put itself on the international map of leading think tanks, an institute all should be interested in ongoing contact with. It was also deeply rewarding to have the opportunity to see a bit of your beautiful country. Keep up the excellent work and looking forward to future conferences and work together.”

Chuck Freilich, Former Deputy National Security Advisor, Israel

“Outreach to the future through the Asan Plenum Young Experts program hit a very positive personal chord. Providing such a young experts program should benefit us all.”

James H. McNally, Los Alamos National Laboratory

I'd like to express my appreciation of the mission of the Asan Institute. It is really a center of think tank for policy studies in different disciplines of knowledge and sciences

Tarek Hussein, Cairo University and the Council of Egyptian Atomic Energy Authority

“It seems the consensus is that this is an incredible event, one that will become quite an annual institution as you go along.”

Ken Sheffer, The Heritage Foundation



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