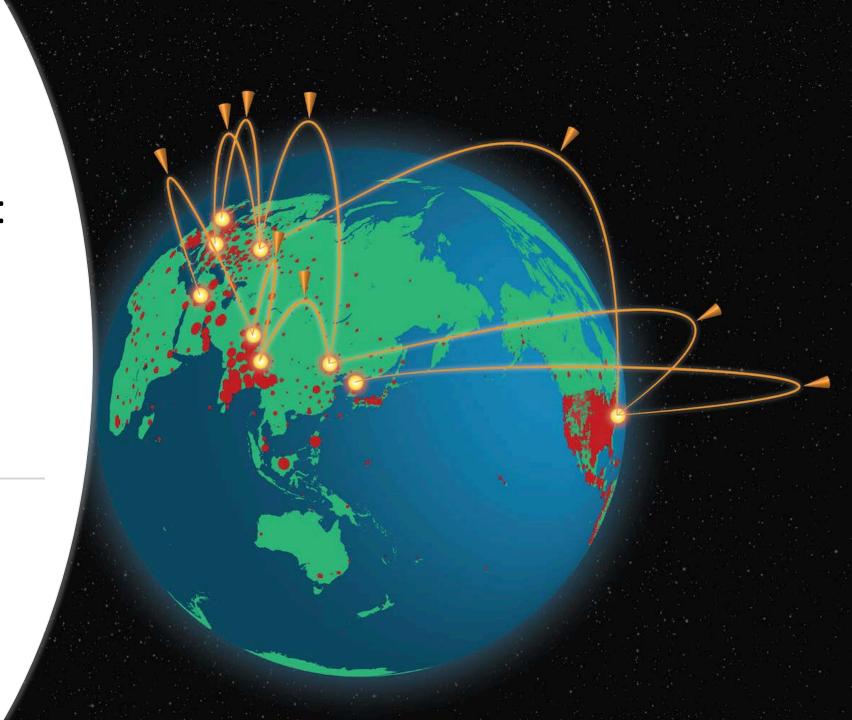
Scenario Planning : Nuclear Risk Reduction and Disarmament in Northeast Asia

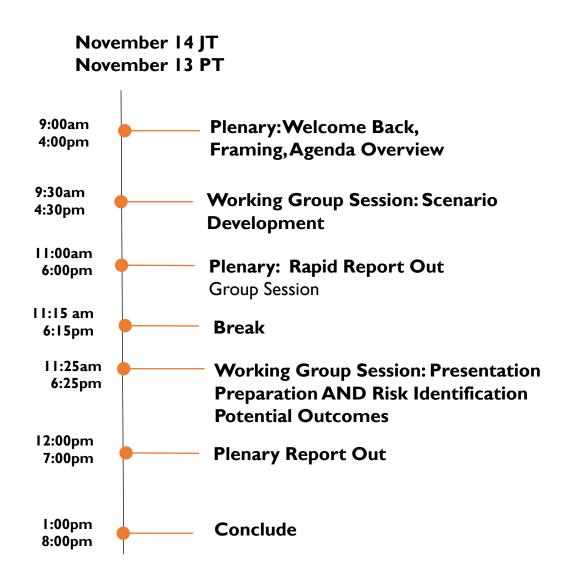
Guiding Presentation Week 2 Day 1



# Target for today...

Develop 4 scenarios for 2030 that describe alternative contexts for which we can imagine strategies for nuclear disarmament and reduction

## Today's Agenda



## Reminder of Project Goals

Identify opportunities driven by global pandemics for governments, civil society, and market actors to reduce nuclear risk and resume nuclear disarmament in Northeast Asia...

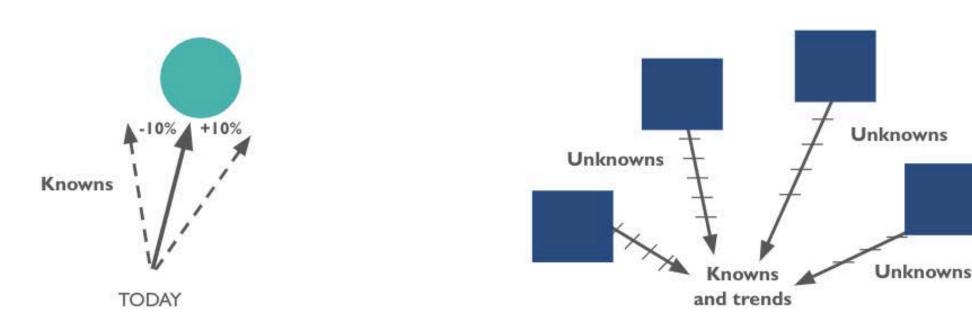
1) Develop an analytical understanding of the interrelated nature of the co-occurring existential threats of nuclear weapons and global pandemics for 2030

2) Explore potential levers and pathways to influence the future under various conditions

3) Identify concrete strategies to reduce the risk of nuclear war and resume nuclear disarmament to be considered by state and non-state actors.

### Our Approach: Scenario Planning

- Rather than beginning with a forecast that we presume <u>will</u> happen, we will explore a range of uncertainties that we can imagine <u>might</u> happen
- We will use those uncertainties to imagine four future scenarios that describe the contextual conditions within which strategies will be developed
- Then, we'll use an enriched understanding of the context to increase and expand the solution set available to us to reduce nuclear risks



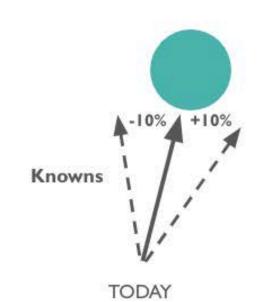
### Our Approach: Scenario Planning

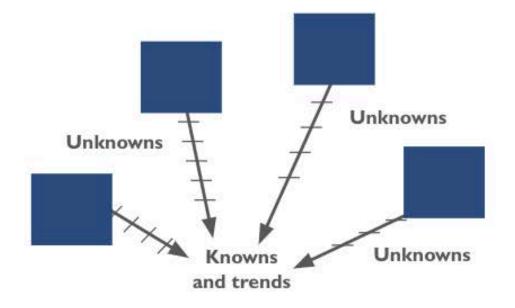
Last Session...

- Surfaced a wide range of potential uncertainties
- Imagined a range of outcomes that would impact the options available for nuclear disarmament or reduction

Today and Tomorrow...

- Create 4 plausible alternative futures based on forces out of our control that set-up different solution sets
- Identify unique and common strategies for nuclear disarmament and reduction for various stakeholders





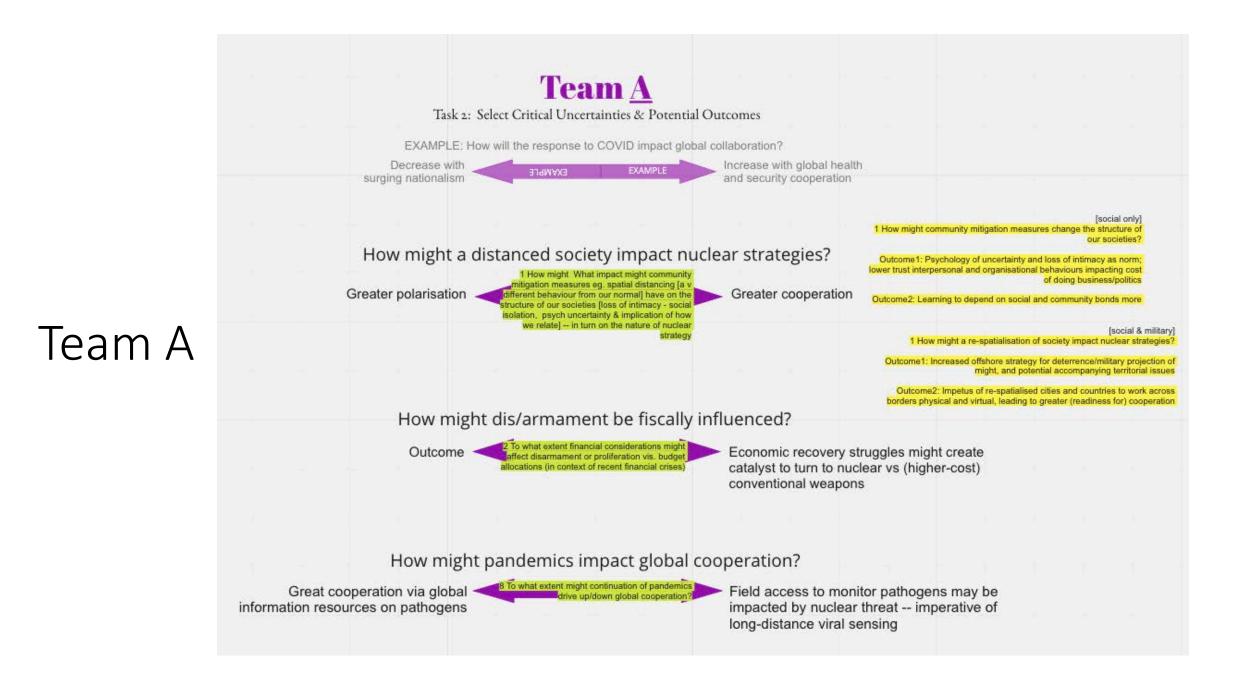
## A Few Reflections and Reminders

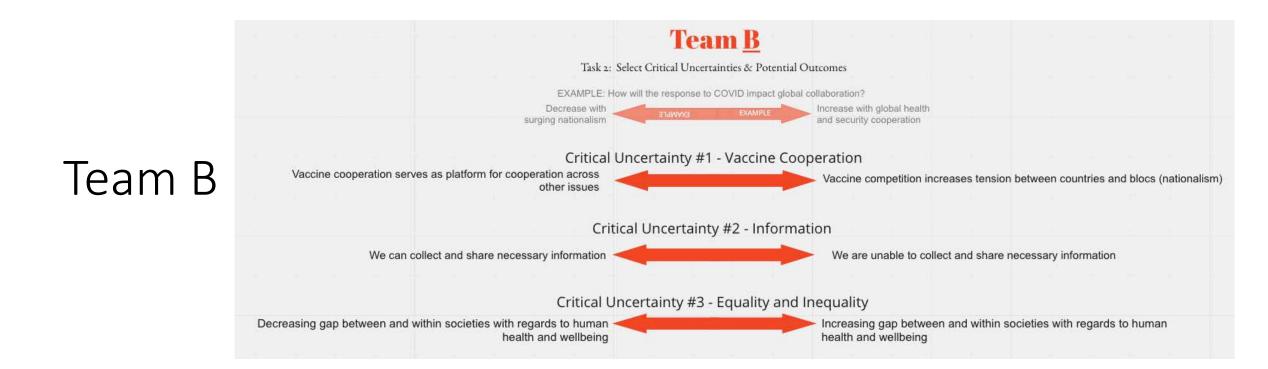
#### **On Our Process**

- We are taking on a lot, and recognize that most exercises will feel rushed... In some ways, this is the start of a conversation
- We want to hear from everyone... Please be mindful that all voices are heard

### **On Our Scenarios**

- We are interested in the potential roles for cities and civil society and on implications in Northeast Asia
- We are interested in what MIGHT be, rather than what WILL be





	rtainties & Potential Outcomes	
EXAMPLE: How will the response t	o COVID impact global collaboration?	
Decrease with surging nationalism	Increase with global health and security cooperation	

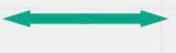
What will be the impact of simultaneous or prolonged threats (climate change, pandemics, and mass migration) on states/governments handling of nuclear issues?

Multiple threats distract states/governments from nuclear disarmament issues. They are caught in responding to situations / survival focus within their state (e.g. Risk of no vaccine and impact of this on economy and social functioning), unwillingness to take vaccine, climate change / environmental issues (e.g. deforestation increasing risk of pandemics, possibility of multiple pandemics or prolonged pandemic, new strains of virus, never returning to pre-COVID life) (e.g. food insecurity as a result of CC increasing tensions and risk of war), (e.g. sea level rise resulting in mass migration), risk of terrorist groups using biological and nuclear weapons)

## Team C

#### Multiple simultaneous threats require governments to collaborate and work together. Increased awareness in public of the gravity of the situation, no denial have to face it, support for recovery requires reallocation of budgets towards health, education, economic recovery. Working together results in increased trust, possible international agreements/dialogues to reduce border disputes, risk of war and focus on recovery. Recognition of the importance of global health / interconnectedness / interdependence leads to more focus on peace, capacity building and disarmament.

#### What is the impact of technology on nuclear risk and disarmament?



Increased capacity for early detection, military monitoring (e.g. global google map of military establishments so can clearly see mobilisation and monitor it, greater transparency), increased ability for communication with auto-translation which will help for effective dialogue and decrease likelihood of misunderstanding. Increased affordability and supply of renewable energies would decrease need for nuclear power supplies/plants thereby decreasing risk of these having nuclear accidents and/or being converted for use for military purposes.

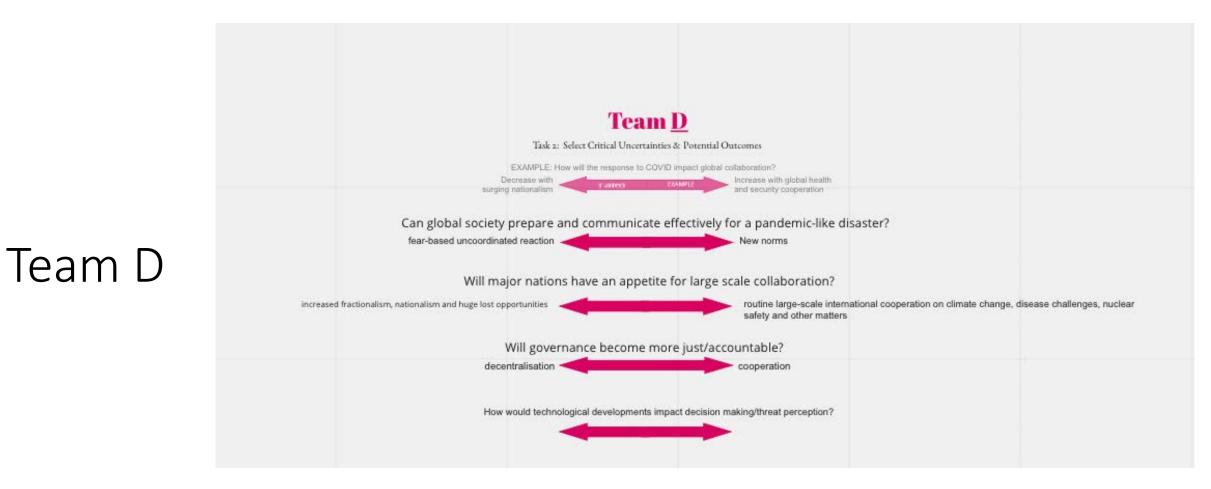
Technology used to create division (disinformation, deep fakes, propaganda, hackers intercepting and altering messages), cyberattacks, blurring of conventional and nuclear weapons (increased difficulty to detect which is which when under attack), increased focus on technological weapons (drones, robotisation, targetting technologies), increased risk of war from false positives from technology errors, increased potential for abuse of privacy / misuse of information collected via technology (e.g. use to restrict civil liberties, advocacy efforts)

#### What will the human societal response be to nuclear issues?



Strong civil society creating pressure on governments to act (climate change, nuclear disarmament), Civil monitoring of government actions/non-compliances with treaties, agreements. Civil responses when governments don't do as they want. Civil disobedience when governments impose controls that are deemed unacceptable. Technology enabling mobilisation of civil society on causes.

Nationalistic focus (reversal of globalism trends preferring local trade, local recovery, vaccine and medical supplies, not accepting refugees, not assisting other states, decreased funding contributions for other countries or international organisations), lack of collaboration, eroded public trust in government institutions / international organisations / multinational companies (erosion of trust if they take advantage of crisis situations for their own agendas, misuse information, etc). Increasing tensions between states and risk of war (e.g. China US relations, tensions in South China Sea)



### How are existential challenges such as climate, pandemics, nuclear, and migration addressed?

Approach to Global Risks Fragmented

 Problems addressed without global and comprehensive coordination and cohesion

- Nationalistic innovation agendas generate highly local and regional solutions
- "Splinternet," drives fragmented and information and trade flows among aligned actors

Approach to Global Risks Collaborative

- Democratization of global problem solving through collaboration
- Widespread sharing of information, technology, and innovative models across geographies
- Effective international frameworks, bodies, and organizations

## Axis 1

### Are power and influence concentrated centrally or distributed?

#### Primary Locus of Global Leadership

National Governments

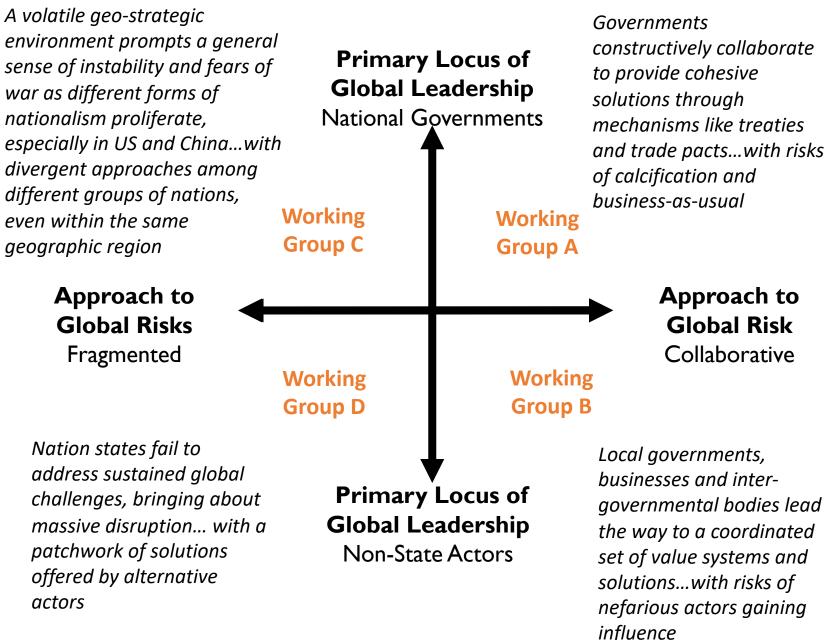
Axis 2

- Civil society (local governments and corporations) are considered "heroes" during crises
- Simultaneous unresolved existential threats create climate of distrust of national governments
- Transnational institutions (from WTO to terrorist groups) wield increasing influence
- Re-spatialization challenges traditional notions of borders and governance

- Strong role of governments and continued rise of authoritarian leadership
- Governments control and manage media, information, and innovation agendas
- Nations maintain domestic order, rule of law, and stability during crises
- Strong state response to pandemic

#### Primary Locus of Global Leadership Non-State Actors

## A 2x2 matrix



## Drivers to Consider for All Scenarios

#### In your scenario....

- What role does technology and innovation play in addressing the risks of climate, nuclear, and pandemics?
- How does spatial distancing (social distancing between individuals and their bubbles/pods, border closures, shortened supply chains, etc.) and other changes due to pandemics persist?
- What is the role of cities, local governments, and civil society?
- How might geo-strategic dynamics evolve, particularly in Northeast Asia?
- How do military strategies evolve in nuclear and nonnuclear countries?

# Working Group Session: Scenario Development

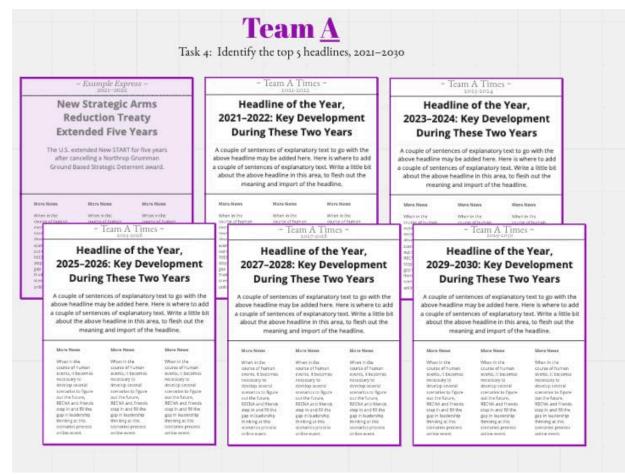
90 minutes

- Become a creator and advocate for your scenario
- Consider all of the uncertainties and the 5 Considerations.... Then, identify the 5 biggest drivers of your scenario A driver is a CRITICAL OUTCOME of an UNCERTAINTY that is CONSISTENT with your scenario. (i.e. countries go-it-alone with vaccine deployment)
- Identify the 5 SEMINAL headlines that show how your scenario would occur over the next 10 years
- Select a scenario name
- Provide a 1-2 sentence description of your scenario endstate in 2030

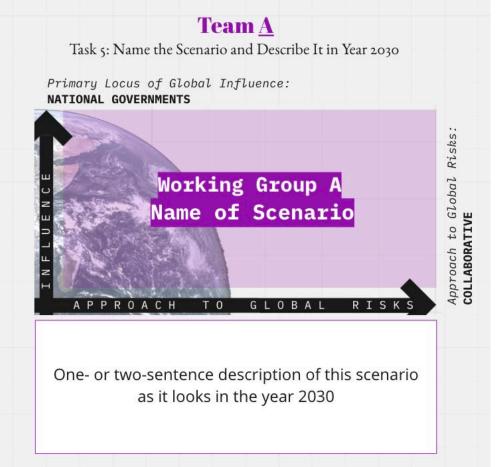
# Working Group Session: Scenario Development

	Team <u>A</u> Task 3: Identify the 5 biggest drivers of the scenario
• Global economi	<b>Example Drivers:</b> • Japan, China, and South Korea all have independent vaccine solutions ic trade continues to increase, with globalization patterns looking similar to pre-coronavirus
	Driver #1
	Driver #2
	Driver #3
	Driver #4
	Driver #5

# Working Group Session: Scenario Development



# Working Group Session: Scenario Development



# Working Group Session: Presentation Development

45 minutes (including break)

- Finalize your templates and prepare your presentation
- Identify the top 3-4 challenges and opportunities this scenario would create for nuclear risk reduction if it were to come about

# Working Group Session: Presentation Development

#### Team <u>A</u>

Task 6: What challenges and opportunities does this scenario pose for those wanting to reduce the risk of nuclear war in the region?

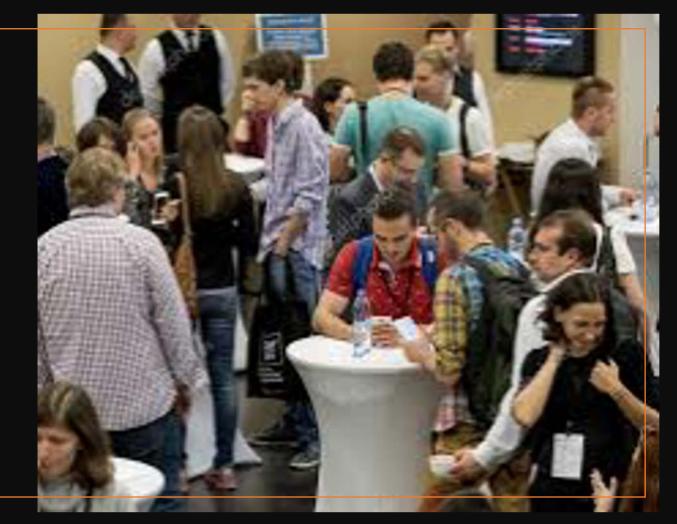
3 biggest challenges	3 biggest opportunities
Example: Gaining alignment on nuclear treaties given rising conflict between Asian nations	<b>Example:</b> Leveraging AI and encryption technology to launch a global, shared, warning/communications/resolution system
Challenges	Opportunities

## Wrap Up

# In the Chat....

# One thing I've learned from this workshop...

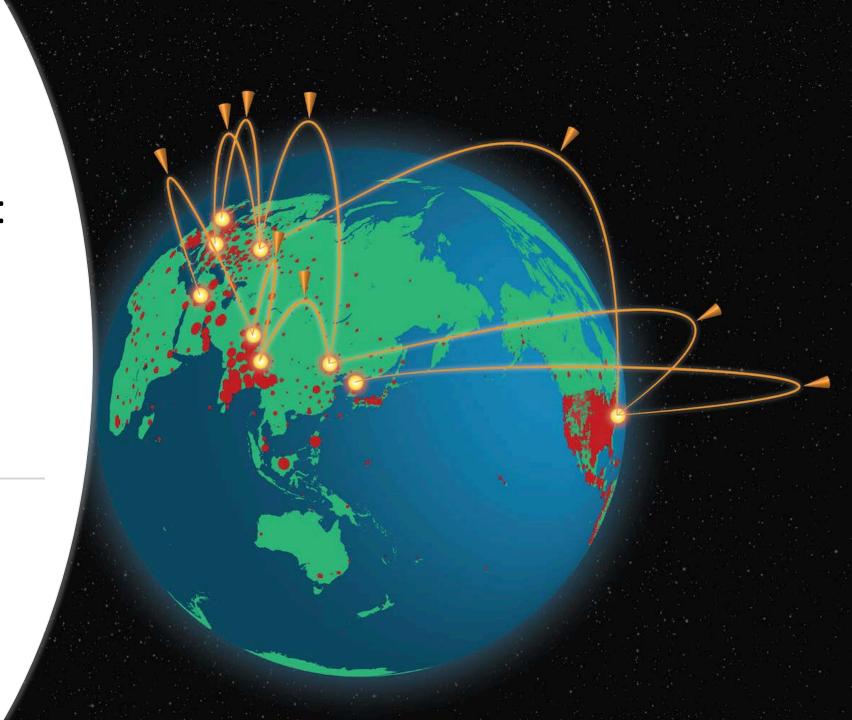
# The Zoom Chat is Open...



# Day 2

Doug Randall (415) 672-2129. doug@randallconsulting.com Scenario Planning : Nuclear Risk Reduction and Disarmament in Northeast Asia

Guiding Presentation Week 2 Day 2



Target for today...

Identify no-regrets moves and scenario-specific strategies for reducing nuclear risk in North East Asia

## Today's Agenda



## A Few Reflections and Reminders

#### **TO COME BASED ON WHAT HAPPENS DAY 1**

# Working Group Session: Risks and Solutions

60 minutes

- For Your Scenario
- Identify the most significant risks of a nuclear event
- What are the levers to reduce these risks (with an emphasis on new ideas)
- If you knew this scenario were going to come about, what actions could be taken by which stakeholders to reduce risks?

# Working Group Session: Risks and Solutions

Most Significant Risks Example: False warning leading to an attack	Levers to Reduce These Risks Example: Resilient hotlines
Risk	Lever

# Working Group Session: Risks and Solutions Actions To Be Taken Stakeholders to Take Action

Actions To Be Taken Example: Create early warning systems and communications	Stakeholders to Take Action Example: Nuclear-armed states
Action	Stakeholder

# Working Group Session: Strategies

35 minutes

- What are the most promising measures to consider? No- Regrets Moves
  Scenario Specific Moves
- What are the most important findings from the workshop

# Working Group Session: Preliminary Recommendations

#### Team <u>A</u>

Task 8: Most promising measures; most important findings

Most Promising Measures To Consider Now		
"No-Regrets" Measures (Applicable in any scenario)	Scenario-Specific Measures (Applicable in 1, 2, or 3 scenarios)	Most Important Findings from This Workshop
Measures	Measures	Findings

# Closing Thoughts

TΚ

# **Closing Question**

My biggest take-away is...

# The Zoom Chat is Open...

