

Security Architecture in Asia-Pacific

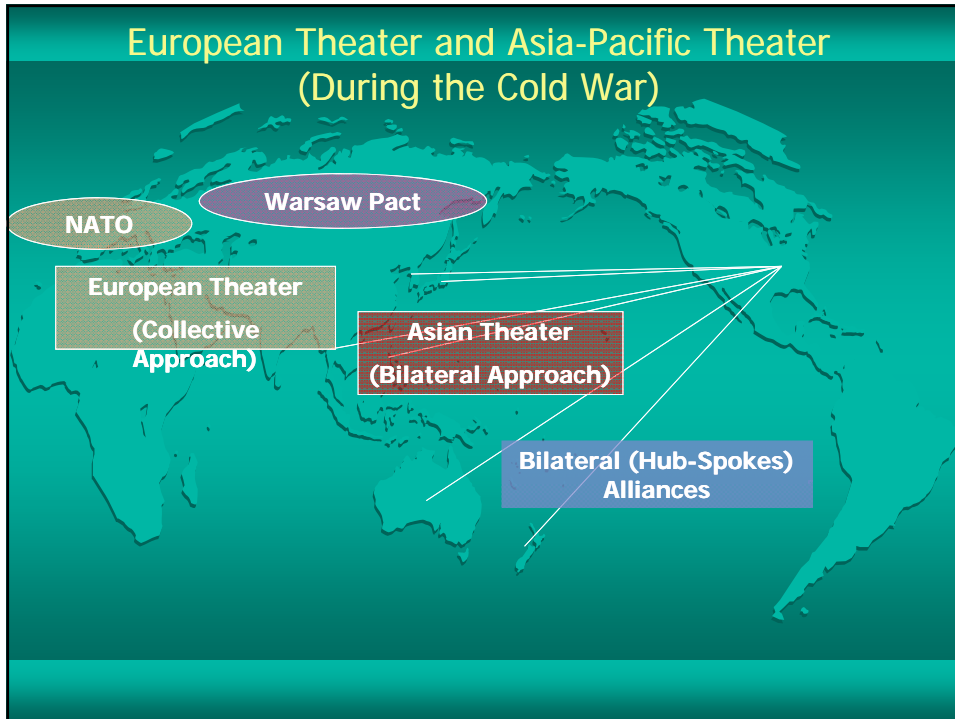
Keio-Kyoto ASIA WORKSHOP 2009
October 16, 2009



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Introduction: Understanding Asia-Pacific Security

- Security Architecture during the Cold War
 - European Theater and Asia Pacific Theater
- Impact of the End of Cold War
 - Strategic Circumstances
 - US Engagement
 - Rise of Multilateral Security
 - Prevailing Double Track Approach
- New Dynamics of Security in East Asia after 9-11
 - Strategic Circumstances
 - US Strategy and Engagement in East Asia
 - Japan-US Alliance / Korea-US Alliance Renovated
 - Cooperative Security: Multi-Layered Cooperation
 - Ad-hoc Functional Mechanisms



- ### Impact of the End of the Cold War Four Dimension
- In Europe...
 - Dissolution of Warsaw Pact
 - NATO Expansion
 - European Security & Defense Policy (ESDP)

⇒ In Asia, Hub-Spokes Remain the Same! But ...
 - Four Dimension
 - Strategic Circumstances
 - US Engagement
 - Rise of Multilateral Security
 - Prevailing Double Track Approach



Strategic Circumstances

- Declining of Large Scale Threat
 - Demise of East-West Confrontation
 - Transformation of USSR

- Rising Regional Agenda
 - Korean Nuclear Crisis (1993-94)
 - Taiwan Straits Tensions (1996)



US Military Engagement

- Bush Sr. Administration (1989-1993)
 - East Asian Strategic Initiative (EASI)
 - > Force Reduction Plan

- Clinton Administration (1993-2000)
 - East Asian Strategic Report I (EASR I, 1995)
 - > US-Japan Alliance
 - East Asian Strategic Report II (EASR II, 1998)
 - > Comprehensive Engagement

- Bush Jr. Administration (2001-2008)
 - Global Posture Review (GPR)
 - Defense Policy Review Initiative (DPRI)





Rise of Multilateral Security

- Track-I Framework
 - ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF <1994-present>)

- Track-II Dialogues
 - Council for Security Cooperation in Asia Pacific (CSCAP)
 - Northeast Asian Cooperation Dialogue (NEACD)



Prevailing “Double Track Approach” (1995-2001?)

