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The Canon Institute for Global Studies  
Foreign Affairs and National Security Group

The 25<sup>th</sup> CIGS Policy Simulation  
The New Great Game in Eurasia: Eradicating IS and Dealing with Frequent Concurrent  
Crises  
Summary Report and Assessment

1. **Summary**

Canon Institute for Global Studies (CIGS) held the 25<sup>th</sup> CIGS Policy Simulation “The New Great Game in Eurasia: Eradicating IS and Dealing with Simultaneous Frequent Crises” from Saturday April 22<sup>nd</sup> to Sunday April 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2017. This simulation hypothesized the international situation of five years after the current date, of April 2022, to simulate how Russia, Iran, and China would respond to political, economic, and military crises unfolding simultaneously in the eastern periphery (Northeast Asia), inland (Central Asia), and the western periphery (the Baltic states) of Eurasia, as well as the kinds of diplomacy that major countries like the US, Japan, and the EU would develop. At the same time, we examined the state of Japan’s policies toward China and Russia within this kind of Great Game.

About 50 active public officials, researchers, businesspeople, and journalists participated in this simulation, and many lessons and issues were brought up over the course of the two-day practicum/exercise. The simulation teams and players were set as follows: the Russian Federation (president, prime minister, foreign minister, defense minister, chief of staff of the military, etc.); Iran (supreme leader, president, foreign minister, defense minister, Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, etc.); the US (president, secretary of state, secretary of defense, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, assistants to the president aides, etc.); China (president, foreign minister, defense minister, chief of staff of the military, etc.); Japan (prime minister, foreign minister, defense minister, national security advisor, etc.); and the media (international media, Japanese media, etc.). The game controller supervised the progress of the entire simulation, and was also played the roles of the Genkystan Republic (a fictional country in Central Asia), the United Nations,

NATO/EU, and organizations related to ISIS.

2. **Scenario Hypotheses (Situation in April 2022) \*See also the reference material “Circumstances in Each Nation”**

- In Russia, the Putin administration that was re-elected in the 2018 presidential election continues a staunch political system, but there are budding power struggles among the next generation of leaders eyeing the end of Putin’s term in 2024. As energy prices transition to a median, challenges for the Russian economy are still on the creation of non-energy industries, but the Putin administration has not been successful in making an effective transition of the industrial structure. In these circumstances, Islamic extremism grows in the Caucasus and in Central Asia, and there is rising frustration among Russian leadership about the Baltic states leaning toward NATO. President Putin is exploring the development of the Eurasian economic community that links Russia with Central Asian nations into its own economic sphere of influence as the final most important issue for the administration.
- In the US, the Republican Party has narrowly maintained majorities in the Senate and House in the 2018 midterm elections, and President Trump was narrowly re-elected in the 2020 presidential election. On the other hand, the base for the Democratic Party that wants an ideological middle road has been rejuvenated, and developments are already underway for the next presidential election of 2024. As for the American economy, large-scale public investments and tax reduction policies are bearing fruit: stock prices are rising, near-full employment has been achieved, , and the median income has been raised. America’s import prices have risen sharply starting in the second quarter of 2020, the consumer price index has been raised, and consumer spending is sluggish.
- Relations between the US and Russia have not improved as much as had been first expected, and Russia’s concerns have deepened regarding the expansion of America’s conventional and nuclear forces and the strengthening of defense capabilities of NATO countries. However, the US and Russia have promoted policy cooperation on strategies against IS, succeeding in the capture of IS base Raqqa; IS lost its command abilities in Syria. The Trump administration in the US has loudly announced the complete defeat of IS.
- However, IS leadership, including Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, has scattered outside of Syria, and is searching for their second base of operations within the unstable

Genkystan Republic in Central Asia. Baghdadi declares the “Islamic State of Genkystan” (ISG), and is calling for global jihad. ISG coordinates with the Caucasus and Uighur branches, intent on terrorist activity over a wide area. The Uighur branch in particular is increasing terrorist activity in western China and the Xinjiang Uighur region.

- In the Baltic States, a sense of alert is growing toward Russia, which repeatedly conducts military exercises and training around the Baltic Sea area. NATO has reinforced its multinational force stationed in Poland and the Baltic states, while Russia has made the permanent deployment of Iskander medium-range missiles in Kaliningrad in response. The US has somewhat softened its relationship with Russia under the Trump administration, and has been redirecting its interest more to the Middle East and East Asia instead of NATO, which has been concerning for NATO countries.
- In China, at the Communist Party convention of 2017, in a break from conventional precedents, political documents placing Secretary-General Xi Jinping as the “core” were publicly adopted, and the personnel of the Politburo Standing Committee came to be entirely occupied by those in Xi Jinping’s camp. Furthermore, the “essential decisions for reform and development of Party affairs and the department of national political agencies” was adopted, a new post of “Chief” was established in the central committee, and Xi Jinping was inaugurated as the first chief (with a 10-year term of office). With the 2022 party convention just six months away, the Chinese Communist Party is expected to continue Xi Jinping’s system, but movements for a generational change in leadership has also been gaining momentum within China. In the policy toward the US under the Trump administration, China at first demonstrated a conciliatory stance and sought compromise with the US regarding the trade imbalance and foreign exchange, but the policy of reconciliation suffered setbacks as it encountered demands from the US that were tougher than expected. Afterwards, China has been emphasizing participation in Eurasia centered on the “Belt & Road” initiative. Regarding the relationship between the US and China, in spite of a number of summit meetings such as Xi Jinping’s visit to the US (2017) and Trump’s visit to China (2018), diplomatic tensions continue over the trade imbalance, foreign exchange, and the South China Sea.
- In Japan, the Abe administration ended as Abe completed his term as the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) president in September 2021. The first Kono administration

was formed under Shintaro Kono , who was selected as the LDP President at the party convention. There was a House of Representative snap general election in 2019, and although the ruling party lost some seats, it maintained its majority along with the New Komeito. The “Japan First no Kai (or Japan First Party)” led by Tokyo Governor Oike has made rapid progress and acquired 27 seats in the Diet, and created a coalition with the Japan Innovation Party to compete with the opposition Democratic Party for power. Prime Minister Kono maintains an energetic diplomacy in his policy toward Russia, and has expanded “joint economic activity under a special system” to all four Northern Islands. On the other hand, Russo-Japanese peace treaty negotiations have been deadlocked from continued opposition over issues with the possession of the four northern islands and the status of the two islands under the US-Japan Security Treaty after their return. China is further increasing activity in the East China Sea. The Sino-Japanese “Maritime and Aerial Communication Mechanism” that has been debated for several years has still not resulted in implementation.

- In Southeast Asia, the South China Sea issue is still a point of contention. China has nearly completed the construction of facilities in seven reclaimed territories, and has been conducting large-scale military exercises in the South China Sea since 2019. The “Framework for Code of Conduct in the South China Sea” was adopted by China and ASEAN in 2017, but there has been no progress on the establishment of concrete conduct standards.
- America’s Trump administration attempted to seek renegotiation of a comprehensive nuclear deal (2015) with Iran, but it was deadlocked due to opposition from the other parties to the agreement Iran and Russia. The US government considered the nuclear deal to be inadequate for preventing Iran’s nuclear development, and implemented unilateral economic sanctions, calling on other countries to make similar sanctions. Iran strongly opposed this, and other countries did not follow the US. As the lifting of the sanctions continues, Iran maintains yearly economic growth of over 6%, and has in recent years introduced state-of-the-art weapons from China and Russia, rapidly modernizing its military force.
- In 2019, the autonomous province of Genkystan, half of whose population is Russian decent who lives in the eastern part and the other half is Islamic residents, gained independence through local referendum to become the Genkystan Republic (President Zakharov, Russian descent). Because Genkystan produces a lot of

high-quality natural gas, many companies from America, China, and Russia have expanded into the country. The nation is considered to have been founded with substantial backing from Russia, and there is strong opposition in one part of Turkmenistan.

- The UN Security Council established the United Nations Interim Force in Genkystan (UNIFIG) in 2021 to avert armed conflict on the border between Genkystan and Turkmenistan. Genkystan and Russia opposed this at first, but later agreed with it due to international criticism, including from the other permanent members of the Security Council. In so doing, they agree with the resolution with the following conditions: to limit PKO missions to cease-fire monitoring, not to assign missions based on Charter 7 of the UN Charter, to send the Russian army to participate in the mission, and to assign the commander from the countries other than NATO.
- In UNIFIG, the US and Russia have each sent 500 ground troops, and NATO countries including England and France have provided personnel. Japan also sent 400 Ground Self-Defense Force Engineering Unit for the first time since the withdrawal from UNMISS in 2017, as logistical support. At the beginning of 2022, the Swedish army major general who had been serving as the first commanding officer of UNIFIG stepped down. The deputy commander, a Polish army major general, was nominated as successor to this position, which Russia opposes. Furthermore, in recent years, because IS has been making remarkable inroads into Genkystan, the US is proposing a change in the mandate of the UN Security Council to add counterterrorism operations to the UNIFIG mission.

### 3. Policy Simulation Process

#### (1) The Four Phases and Points of Consideration

##### Phase 1: Political instability in Genkystan, Sino-Russian Military Exercises, Legal Status of the Baltic States

- In the Genkystan Republic in Central Asia, President Maftoumgroff was dismissed due to health reasons, and A Chief of Staff Kahar Nabiyeu assumed office as interim president. Russia recognized Genkystan's new administration, and decided to send in a ew "stabilization force" of 3,000 troops to maintain public safety there. In a press conference, China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that Genkystan's revolution would have no effect on their natural gas contracts with that country.

- Russia’s Ministry of Defense announced that it would conduct its largest ever military exercises with China in the seas surrounding the Northern Territories as well as on Etorofu (Iturup) Island. These exercises are the first to include landing exercises by the Russian and Chinese armies onto Etorofu Island, and were quite a shock to Japan which had been pursuing the Russo-Japanese peace treaty negotiations. Furthermore, in addition to Russo-Japanese the joint economic activity, Russia also opened up the four Northern Islands to China for investment. China has positioned the Northern Territories as the “eastern frontier of the Belt & Road Initiative” and has been making large-scale infrastructure investments since 2018.
- The Russian public prosecutor’s office stated the opinion that the approval of the independence of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia by then the Supreme Soviet in 1991 was legally incomplete. That office expresses doubt about the legal status of the Baltic States just as it made the judgement that the transfer of Crimea in 1954 was unconstitutional. The Russian government declared that “Russia is a state under rule of law, and takes the legal decisions by the public prosecutor’s office very seriously.”

**Phase 1: Points for Consideration**

- 1 With the background of the dismissal of the president of Genkystan remaining unclear, how should the new Genkystan administration be positioned? How will Russian recognition of the government and deployment of “stabilization forces” (their relationship to UN PKO) be perceived?
- 2 How can the intentions of the Chinese and Russian military exercises in the Northern Territories be analyzed? What to do with Russo-Japanese (Kuril Islands joint economic activity and Russo-Japanese peace treaty negotiations) and Sino-Japanese relations?
- 3 With the Russian public prosecutor’s office’s newly stated opinion about the legal status of the Baltic states (that the recognition of independence in 1991 was incomplete), how should the relationship between the Baltic states and the US and nations in western Europe be considered? Should there be concerns about Russian expansionism in the style of the annexation of Crimea?

## Phase 2: Stagnant Russo-Japanese Relations, Russia and Iran Getting Closer, Pipeline Severance, Issues with Romania

- In response to the Japanese government's objection to China and Russia's joint military exercises in the Kuril Islands, the Russian government announced that it would indefinitely postpone the Russo-Japanese peace treaty negotiations as well as foreign and defense (2+2) ministerial meeting. The Russian government declared that "the Southern Kuril Islands are historically Russian territory, and military exercises are completely within our sovereignty."
- Iran's state-run oil company and Russia's state-run natural gas company "Gazprom" announced that they would conduct comprehensive development in the world's largest (\$37 billion over five years) natural gas fields and the surrounding area, in the western part of Kazakhstan.
- An American NGO that had been providing humanitarian assistance in northern Kazakhstan was attacked by local armed insurgents; all local staff members were killed and five American staff members were kidnapped. The "Islamic State of Kazakhstan (ISG)" claimed responsibility on the internet.
- The "Turkmenistan-China Gas Pipeline," which accounts for 50% of China's natural gas imports, was cut off by armed insurgents inside Kazakhstan, and it was confirmed that gas exports were completely suspended.

- In response to suspicion of the Romanian prime minister embezzling large sums of money, the Romanian parliament overwhelmingly voted to impeach both the president and prime minister. Vitali Petruscu is being eyed for inauguration as the next president; he is the head of the far-right “Romania Patriot Party” that has long called for Romania to immediately secede from NATO and to close American military facilities within the country.

#### **Phase 2: Points for Consideration**

- 1 The Russo-Japanese peace treaty negotiations have run aground due to the joint Chinese and Russian military exercises in the Kuril Islands. How will the Japanese and Russian governments see this circumstance?
- 2 Russia and Iran are taking the lead and activate large-scale energy investment in Genkystan. How will major oil companies in the West look at the market in Genkystan? How should the Russia-Iran partnership’s potential and limits be assessed?
- 3 Public safety in Genkystan is still unstable, and ISG kidnapping of American NGO staff. Will the US intervene in Genkystan from the perspective of protecting its citizens or counterterrorism? Will the worsening of public safety in the country have an impact on the PKO mandate or the participation of other countries?
- 4 About 50% of Chinese natural gas imports come from Turkmenistan, which is transported to stern China through a pipeline in Central Asia. How does China maintain the safety of the pipeline in central Asia, and how does it respond to growing Islamic extremism in that region?
- 5 The emerging trend of far-right parties and politicians continues in Europe, and seems to be spreading to Romania. Within Romania, disputes arise backing the annulment of an alliance based on nationalism, and ideas like secession from NATO and the withdrawal of the US military are starting to become a real possibility. How do the US and NATO perceive this situation?

#### **Phase 3: Hijacked Aircraft Crash near Beijing, Russian Intervention in the Baltic States**

- There is a news flash that a China Southern Airlines flight from Urumqi to Beijing



(Flight CZ6905) has been hijacked by the “Uighur Branch of the Islamic State.” Although the aircraft continued to head toward Beijing, it crashed in a western suburb of the city. The hijacked plane veered off its course to land at Beijing Airport, and reports circulated that it had been flying at low altitude toward Zhongnanhai. There was no hope for the 320 people on board.

- In Genkystan, Kahar Nabiyeu was inaugurated interim president, but there was a terrorist bombing in the middle of his inaugural speech, and the president himself was killed. Kuniban Kornilov, who was slated to be inaugurated as vice president, assumed the office of interim president. He announced that he would promote a strong anti-Islamic extremism stance.
- The Baltic states issued strong to the Russian public prosecutor’s expressed opinion, and announced that they would strengthen ties with NATO. These states’ financial systems were interrupted and their economies thrown into chaos due to Russian cyberattacks. The Lithuanian government press secretary stated that there were indications that Russia was in the process of moving 200,000 troops to the border between the two countries.

### **Phase 3: Points for Consideration**

- ① China Southern Airlines was hijacked by Uighur extremists, and it was confirmed that the plane had been flying at low altitude toward the Zhongnanhai government district rather than keeping to its landing course for Beijing Airport. In the simulation the only hypothesis was that the plane “crashed in a western suburb of Beijing.” Understandably, there would be much speculation on everything from the crash by hijackers piloting the plane, to steering trouble, to the plane being secretly shot down by the Chinese military. How does the Chinese government respond to this situation? How does it set up policies regarding the Uighur branch of the Islamic State?
- ② Terrorism in Genkystan shows no signs of slowing down. Eventually ISG bombed the presidential inauguration, killing the president. The interim president is expected to take a strong anti-Islam policy stance, and rifts between Russian and Islamic residents within the country are certainly expected to deepen.
- ③ Russia’s intervention into the Baltic states is increasing. The cyberattacks on the Baltic states raise the intensity, and are throwing their financial systems into chaos. There are also signs that the Russian army is being mobilized to the Lithuanian border. On what strategic calculation is the Russian pressure on the Baltic states based? How do the Baltic states, the US, and NATO respond?

#### Phase 4: Revelation of ISG Possession of Dirty Bombs, Romania Withdraws from NATO

- During an ISG search-and-destroy operation, the Genkystan government obtained reliable evidence that ISG was producing and keeping nuclear-related materials (dirty bombs). The documents obtained included dirty bomb production records and attack plans for major world cities. Due to search-and-destroy operations by the Genkystan, Russian, and Iranian governments, ISG has lost its base of operations within Genkystan and is attempting to migrate and flee outside the country. It is thought that ISG continues to possess dirty bombs.
- Romanian president-elect Vitali Petrescu announces that “as soon as I take office we will withdraw from NATO and call for the stationing of Russian troops instead.” Some in Romania call for caution with regards to Russia, but most have reacted positively. Specifically, the president-elect alluded to the possibility of seeking the deployment of forces into the southern military district by the Russian Federation army, and suggested that, depending on the circumstances, he was considering effectively accepting the entrance of the Russian army.

#### **Phase 4: Points for Consideration**

- 1 Because ISG is producing and keeping dirty bombs, the nature of the ISG issue has expanded to the “proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.” How will the Genkystan government + a combine search-and-destroy operations, the defeat of ISG, and the prevention of the use and proliferation of dirty bombs?
- 2 Not only withdrawing from NATO, the new administration in Romania also has shown a policy of accepting the stationing of Russian troops within the country, greatly shaking the foundations of NATO. How do the US, European nations, and NATO respond?

#### (2) Action Plans of Each National Government

In this simulation, after starting “Phase 4,” each national government was asked to submit a comprehensive action plan. These are summarized below.

##### [Genkystan Government]

- 1 **Strategic Objectives:** Maintain independence; ensure public safety (sweep out IS, domestic reconciliation); establish position in the international community (overcome Russia’s puppet regime, leverage relationships with Russia and Iran in

spite of relying on them, and elicit engagement from China and the US); participate in regional organizations (CIS, SCO, Eurasian Economic Community, etc.); After getting a foothold through these organizations, participate in UN.

- 2 **Domestic Governance**: Military leadership for the time being on the pretext of national crisis; work toward reconciliation with Shia citizens; show a roadmap to democratization (timing of an election) to gain approval by the international community.
- 3 **Other**: Further support from Japan; get support also from China; hold an international conference in Japan on the topic of anti-terrorism. Tokyo Meeting (including pledging).

[Russian Government]

- 1 **Strategic Objectives**: Restore the Russian Empire; win over NATO countries in Europe; remove the US and China to strengthen effective control of its “sphere of influence”
- 2 **Anti-Terrorism (ISG Measures)**: Move and lead into the south while carrying out ISG search-and-destroy operations. Block ISG involvement in Chechnya through under-the-table payoffs (provide secret funds).
- 3 **Cyberattacks**: Leak the private emails of the Georgian president and senior government officials (→aim to establish a pro-Russian administration and un-NATO-zation of Georgia); cyberattacks on critical infrastructure in Ukraine ; cyberattacks on major Saudi Arabian oil plants (→expand Russian energy exports through a sudden jump in the price of crude oil).
- 4 **Enter a (New) Peace Treaty with Japan**: Drastically increase energy exports to Japan (→increase Japan’ s dependence on Russian energy); extend natural gas pipelines and electric supply networks.

[Iranian Government]

- 1 **Strategic Objectives**: Secure position as a regional power (establish a basis in which the US, Russia, and China cannot do whatever they want in central Eurasia without Iran’ s consent); maintain nuclear weapon development capability (against Saudi Arabia, Israel, and Turkey); reinforce navy (acquire military supremacy in the Strait of Hormuz)
- 2 **Counter-Terrorism**: Participate in IS search-and-destroy operations in Genkystan; function as a front and a hub in the region for confining IS
- 3 **Governance of Genkystan**: Create a new administration that corresponds with the ethnic configuration; discuss and carry out a change of scope of both countries’ militaries that are being deployed in Genkystan (5000 troops from Iran, 6000 troops from

Russia); support Genkystan' s reconstruction (Japan will indirectly supply funds through UNDP); continue joint natural gas development in Genkystan in cooperation with Russia

- 4 **Other:** Related to the development of natural gas pipelines: develop a liquefaction plant and shipping port in the outskirts of Chah Bahar (funds already received from Japan); naval defense of the Strait of Hormuz area (two frigates already purchased from Russia)

[China Government]

- 1 **Strategic Objectives:** “Restore China to greatness” (solidify its standing as a world' s first-class nation in advance of the 100-year anniversary of the founding of China in 2049); inhibit domestic independence movements (maintain a unified China); split the alliance between the US and Japan (deter movements to encircle China); inhibit Russian expansion (stability of order in accordance with China-centered interests); secure reliable supply of energy and resources; establish soft power
- 2 **Governance of Genkystan:** Prevent a return to dependence on Russia (limit Russia' s influence); (a) peacekeeping within UN framework (UNIFIG); emphasis on nation-building; (b) provide economic and military cooperation package: nation development bank loan (\$4~5 billion); deploy military assistance advisory groups; IS obstruction operations (coastline blocking, cyberterrorism steps); connections with the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and One Belt, One Road; create international public opinion that is anti-IS
- 3 **Other:** Expand China' s influence; weaken the influence of the US-Japan alliance; establish its status in Eurasia; establish its status as a country equal to the US

[The U. S. Government]

- 1 **Strategic Objectives:** Mainland defense (maintain security within the US); preserve the safety and assets of American citizens abroad; freedom of navigation in international waters and overflight of international airspace; build consensus between the US, China, and Russia on maintaining the status quo until the annihilation of IS
- 2 **Governance of Genkystan:** Create a framework for executing joint operations with China and Russia; UN Security Council resolution: Chapter 7 type measures for defeating IS, which is not confined to Genkystan; intensify ban of entry to the US (executive order) and reinforcing surveillance of potential terrorists as part of maintaining public security and counteracting terrorism in the US; strengthen ISR on the east

and west coasts and around Alaska; reinforce border security

- 3 **Other:** Reinforce measures against cyberattacks; approve NATO counter-hybrid strategies (as a safeguard in the event of non-compliance with \* above); conduct working-level consultation with Japan about security issues accompanying the signing of the Russo-Japanese peace treaty

[UN]

- 1 **Priority Item 1:** Conduct the UN Genkystan Mission; reinforce the UN PKO mission and the Genkystan public safety force (restore public safety); continue to push for democratization and liberalization as the UN (restore political stability). If the above conditions are deemed not to have been met, consider a behind-the-scenes change from a “PKO mission” to a “political mission; encourage the formation of a “counterterrorism” multinational force (vis-à-vis America and Europe)
- 2 **Priority Item 2:** Measures against IS possession of dirty bombs; authorization by the UN Security Council: call for each concerned nation to implement “the means deemed necessary” ; form a Coalition of the Willing and drastically intensify counterterrorism through domestic procedures in each UN member nation; demand implementation by relevant organizations: (as above)
- 3 **Stabilizing the Baltic Region:** The separation and independence of the Baltic states from the former Soviet Union was a proper conduct in accordance with the principle of the “self-determination of peoples” (UN stance); any covert pressure against UN member states violates the principle of a peaceful resolution of disputes among UN member nations
- 4 **Governance of Genkystan:** Promote UN trust fund under UN Development Program (UNDP) leadership (welcome funds provided by Japan); revise the upper limit of UN military force, and execute the “civilian protection” mandate if possible (amend the UN Security Council mandate); however, if the risk borne by the UN is deemed to be too great, consider ending the mission
- 5 **Other:** To be honest, the UN’ s role is slowly getting smaller due to worsening public safety condition, and that they should consider curtailing the mission or its withdrawal; furthermore, the US tends to prioritize the Coalition of the Willing and independent action over the UN, and sometimes the UN welcomes this

[NATO and EU]

- 1 **Priority Item 1:** Reconstruction of the deterrence against Russia; ensure security for Baltic state members and deter “hybrid warfare” including cyberattacks; reinforce member nation RAPs (response action plans), strengthen aerial surveillance

and ISR, scale up exercises, reconstruct deterrence posture

- 2 **Application of Collective Defense Clause against Cyberattacks (New Policy):**  
 “Regarding organized and continuous cyberattacks, if member nations that have been damaged lack the capability for effective defensive measures and are confronted with military pressure such as large-scale massing or movement of troops, Article 5 (responsibility of collective defense) of the Treaty will come into effect with the intent to inhibit further cyber-related conduct” (application of anticipatory self-defense to cyberattacks)
- 3 **Priority Item 2:** Countermeasures for IS possession of dirty bombs: prevent damage to NATO member nations; announce policy as NATO: announce the necessity of global preemptive and preventative measures for the purpose of responding to comprehensive threats of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; if authorization is obtained from the UN Security Council, conduct aerial bombing of related facilities as the preemptive measures mentioned above
- 4 **Maintaining Solidarity as an Alliance:** Prevent withdrawal of other countries after Romania; quickly select new countries for deployment of land-based missile defense (Aegis Ashore) to maintain NATO missile defense system
- 5 **Governance of Genkystan:** Provide sense of safety for NATO partner countries in central Asia (reassurance): Genkystan regional stabilization through cooperation with Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan; prevent the risk of Genkystan’s unstable situation spreading to Afghanistan; precaution against the spread of Russian influence: (for that reason NATO welcomes China’s active participation)

[Japanese Government]

- 1 **Strategic Objectives:** Solve Northern Territories issue; improve security situation (sign peace treaty); recover traditional territory (have two islands returned); create basis for stable economic development (agreement already reached with Iran); secure reliable supply of energy; preserve land, water, and air territory (agreement already reached with the US and Russia); keep the US-Japan alliance; keep China in check by strengthening ties with Russia
- 2 **Governance of Genkystan:** Implement Kono Initiatives; support economic development; hold Genkystan reconstruction council (Tokyo meeting); mediate reconciliation between new administration and Zakharov faction for Genkystan domestic reconciliation; promote public security measure reinforcement in the countries surrounding Genkystan and in Southeast Asian countries (provide funds; support improvement of counterterrorism investigation capabilities; provide unique Japanese

counterterrorism technology such as facial recognition systems)

- 3 **Counter-Terrorism**: Call for the formulation of schemes to globally curtail plutonium extraction such as revisions to the US-Japan nuclear energy agreement (ban reprocessing); launch a global specialist organization for counterterrorism led by Japan with cooperation with other countries; reinforce domestic counterterrorism (lift the ban on wiretapping in counterterrorism investigations; share information about terrorists with each country [US, China, Russia, Genkystan, Iran]; improve/update facial recognition systems introduced for counterterrorism at the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and expand to the entire country)

### (3) Establishing Circumstances Based on the Action Plans

After comprehensively examining the above action plans, the game controllers established the following circumstances.

#### (UNIFIG and UN Engagement)

- The UN Secretary General expressed concerns about the deterioration of public safety in Genkystan, and stressed the necessity of enhancing the functionality of the UN Interim Force in Genkystan (UNIFIG) as well as reinforcing Genkystan's public safety force. The Secretary General strongly implied the need for the UN Security Council to revise the mandate (amend the upper limit of UN military force, bring in ground forces, protect civilians).
- The Chinese government expressed approval for strengthening the mandate for UNIFIG currently deployed in Genkystan, and strongly urged the necessity of the political stability of the Genkystan government. As for specific measures, it indicated the objectives of a \$5 billion loan to the Genkystan government from the national development bank as well as the deployment of military advisors.

#### (Anti-IS Strategy)

- The government of Iran cooperated with Russia, China, and the US to destroy IS within Genkystan and contain its expansion in the surrounding area, and announced that it would "act as the hub and the front lines of the region."
- The US government clearly defined its objectives as annihilating IS, implying that it would deepen its cooperation with concerned nations including China and Russia. It also hinted that the UN Security Council should adopt a resolution including Chapter 7 type measures, in order to destroy IS.
- To respond to concerns about the proliferation of dirty bombs, the Japanese government will lift the ban on wiretapping in counterterrorism investigations;

enhance information-sharing with the US, China, Russia, Genkystan, and Iran on international criminal organizations and terrorists; and enhance the application of new technologies including facial recognition systems.

- The UN Secretary General expressed deep concerns over IS Genkystan (ISG) producing and keeping dirty bombs, urging an early-stage meeting of the UN Security Council as well as the consensus-building for each concerned nation to be able to implement “the measures deemed necessary.”
- The NATO emergency council meeting issued a joint statement opposing the complex threats of terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, saying “global preemptive and preventive action is needed.” According to NATO officials, they have military strikes against the facilities related to weapons of mass destruction premised on the UN Security Council resolution in mind.
- IS Genkystan (ISG) lost its base in Genkystan as a result of search-and-destroy operations by Genkystan, Russia, Iran, and the US, and is regrouping along the borders of Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and China (the Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region).
- ISG united with the “Uighur Branch of IS” and declared the “Islamic State 3.0.” It warned on its website that it would “soon be waging” large-scale terrorist attacks using weapons of mass destruction (dirty bombs).

#### (Restoration of Order and Governance in Genkystan)

- The Genkystan interim government continued to emphasize the necessity of restoring order under the leadership of the Genkystan military, and stressed the approach of aiming to unite with Shia citizens within the country. It announced that it is preparing to show a road map for the recovery of democratic governance going forward.
- The NATO emergency council affirmed that it would strengthen coordination with central Asian countries including Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakhstan to ensure stability in Genkystan. It also expressed concerns about the risk of the Genkystan situation affecting public safety in Afghanistan.
- As part of the “Kono Initiatives” for the Genkystan situation, the Japanese government gave Genkystan economic cooperation and political mediation assistance for domestic reconciliation, and also is anticipated to decide to hold the “Genkystan Reconstruction Conference ” in Tokyo.
- The UN Secretary General strongly called for restoring democratic governance to Genkystan, and stressed that it should be implemented under the leadership of



the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). He expressed hopes for Japan's Kono Foundation.

- The Iranian government expressed its intention to assume a central role in stabilizing public safety and establishing governance in Genkystan. In addition to contributing funds to support the reconstruction of Genkystan, it announced that it would continue joint development of natural gas fields in the country in cooperation with Russia.

#### (Severe Cyberattacks)

- In Georgia (Gruziya), the private emails of the president and top government officials have been leaked. They spread simultaneously from major media, social networking sites, and the accounts of famous bloggers. The Georgian government harshly criticized the attacks, calling them “intentional hacking from foreign countries.”
- There has been a large-scale power outage in the Ukrainian capital Kiev and neighboring towns, and there is no prospects for restoring electricity. It seems that there is serious dysfunction in that country's thermal power stations and the control systems for electricity transformation and power grids.
- The Saudi Arabian government announced that its important oil fields and crude oil refinery plants had been hit by large-scale cyberattacks. They believe that a maximum 35% drop in Saudi Arabia's productive capacity is unavoidable. After this announcement, the international crude oil price rose sharply (WTI = \$87 /+19.7%).
- NATO held an emergency council meeting and decided to exercise the right of collective self-defense for cyberattacks. If member nations that have been damaged by organized and continuous cyberattacks lack the capability for effective defense measures and are confronted with military pressure, Article 5 of the Treaty (commitment to collective defense) will come into effect with the intent to inhibit further cyber-related conduct.

#### (Other Situations)

- NATO's emergency council meeting expressed “deep concerns” over Romania's announcement that it would withdraw from NATO. It affirmed the solidarity of the alliance to keep more member nations from deciding to withdraw. It rushes to designate a new country for the deployment of currently Romanian-based missiles (Aegis Ashore).
- The US government announced that it would intensify ban of entry to the US

(executive order), increase border security, and reinforce surveillance of potential terrorists as part of maintaining public safety and counteracting terrorism in the US. It will also strengthen precautionary surveillance of its east and west coasts and the area around Alaska.

- The Iranian government announced construction plans for a large-scale liquefied natural gas plant and shipping port in the outskirts of Chah Bahar. The Japanese government also plans to add donations of funds. It also announced that it would purchase two state-of-the-art frigates from Russia to increase its precautionary surveillance capabilities of the Strait of Hormuz.
- Russian president Putin and Japanese prime minister Kono held a summit meeting and agreed to a framework for a “new Russo-Japanese peace treaty.” The contents of the agreement would be announced shortly by each government. The Japanese government holds the Russo-Japanese summit meeting and conducts joint announcements for entering a Russo-Japanese peace treaty premised on agreements over the Northern Territories issue.

#### 4. Lessons learned and Policy Implications of this Simulation

This simulation provided many lessons learned on the roles that various countries, including Japan (which is strengthening economic participation) as well as international organizations like the UN, the EU and NATO, would play in various situations surrounding Eurasia as of April 2022. These situations center on the two triangles of the US, China and Russia’s “power game among major countries” and Russian, Iran and China’s “power game among emerging nations.”

##### (1) Expansion of Russian Influence in Eurasia

- Russia continued to keep the expansion of its sphere of influence as a strategic objective, and expanded its influence in central Asia by leveraging on political and ethnic relationships in the former Soviet bloc, military deployments and energy policy.
- It is easier for Russia to make the policy objective of acquiring the power to block American intervention and unilateral action not only in Russia’s sphere of influence but also in the surrounding area. Joint China-Russia exercises in the Northern Territories and the cyberattacks in the Baltic states can be seen

as evidence of this. Furthermore, because the rising crude oil price will increase diplomatic leverage on its energy policy, the chaos in the Middle East (especially in countries that supply energy) has a high utility value for Russia.

- There were many assessments that Russia has more room westward and southward to expand its sphere of influence. As with the political chaos in Romania and political intervention in Georgia, the breakdown of new EU and NATO influence has become an important policy objective. To that end, Russia needed to stabilize its “eastern” side, and in this simulation it was determined that the peace treaty with Japan is important for keeping a check on China’s influence.

## **(2) Limitations on US Presence, American and Russian Cooperation on IS, the US Continuing to Face Inward**

- The US in 2022, with the assumption that Trump has been re-elected, is expected to continue its policy of prioritizing domestic issues as it heads toward midterm elections. As the US economy starts to lose steam after having been supported by an economic boom and public investment, economic policy becomes the utmost priority.
- According to the US, the positioning of the Middle East was clear on “anti-IS and Islamic extremism,” but has become much more hesitant in its engagement in the governance of the Middle East. Shale gas development has progressed in the US, and the relative importance of Middle East with an emphasis on security energy has gone down as well.
- In the context of counterterrorism, eventually a new important relationship between the US, China, and Russia has been displayed through the organization of strategies for eliminating IS bases by these three countries. However, as Russian military presence and Russian and Iranian security cooperation deepens, the US has lost influence in Genkystan. It was also unable to present decisive policy on dealing with the Baltic states and in the Romanian revolution.

## **(3) Expansion of China’s Opportunistic Economic Presence**

- As of 2022, China has still not demonstrated an approach of actively providing international public goods as “the world’s police officer.” However, it has expanded its economic presence in Central Asia and the Middle East, centered on its “Belts & Roads” initiative, and it has been able to secure a predominant position in the region through an attitude of biding its time, without taking assertive action.
- On the other hand, China tries to achieve balance against one influence (Russia

or Iran) creating a dominant position in Eurasia. In this scenario, China's emphasis on the importance of a UN peacekeeping mission inside Genkystan, and its attempt to lead a multinational reconstruction support conference, were to prevent an excessive presence from Russia.

- Another concern for China was the influence of Islamic extremism in Central Asia spreading to China through the Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region. The China Southern Airlines hijacking was an example suggesting that such Islamic extremism could threaten central Beijing, leading to further reinforcement of counterterrorism policies to combat it. The China team conducted large-scale IS search-and-destroy operations in the Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region, and tried to coordinate with Russian and Iranian strategies in central Asia.

#### (4) Intelligence Battles Stressed by Iran

- The strategy objectives of the Iran team were to secure a position as a regional power and to influence the relationships of major countries by leveraging intelligence unavailable in the US, Russia, and China. In past simulations that took place in the Middle East, Iran's actions were generally defensive (expand support for Iran, aid Shia people in the region, and neutralize the American presence). However, this time, it actively deployed its own military for peacekeeping in the neighboring Genkystan and around the border with Afghanistan, and also actively worked with Russia on energy development.
- These proactive actions contributed to the overwhelming improvement to Iran's intelligence capabilities. Specifically, it came to have the most detailed information on the issues such as the movements of extremism within Genkystan, the whereabouts of hostages, and the circumstances of dirty bomb development. It took a proactive approach to providing intelligence to the US and Russia on defeating IS, and in return it succeeded in getting many diplomatic benefits.

#### (5) Shakeup of the Positioning of the UN and NATO

- In Central Asia, the interests of standing members of the UN Security Council just barely converged, and the UN Interim Force in Genkystan (UNIFIG) was able to play a leading role in peacekeeping. This was a very interesting case in which Russia and China cooperated to actively utilize the UN, and were able to suppress America's presence in Central Asia (the US is not very proactive about UN PKOs to begin with).
- However, as the situation in Genkystan deteriorated, it struggled to change the PKO mission mandate and assign the missions for counterterrorism and suppressing

insurrection. Instead, the responsibility of these missions that exceeded the low end of the spectrum of the activities fell onto the deployment of the armies of Russia and Iran. When things got to this stage, China took the posture of emphasizing the UN to keep Russian and Iranian measures in check.

- NATO confronted crises as an organization from Russian cyberattacks intervening in the Baltic states, and the risk of Romania withdrawing from NATO due to its revolution. Under these circumstances, the NATO team approved preemptive offensive options in the cyber realm, cooperated with the UN on this from the perspective of counterterrorism, and searched for a new meaning for its existence.

#### (6) The Possibilities and Limitations of Japanese Diplomacy in Eurasia

- Mr. K, acting as the prime minister on the Japan team, recollected that “Japan doesn’t seem to have much of an arsenal for diplomacy in Eurasia...” Japanese diplomacy had held to “proactive pacifism,” but through both economic diplomacy centered on resource development and the deployment of Japanese Self-Defense Forces, it ended up in a losing position in its relationships with the US, China, Russia, and Iran.
- Japan’s strategic objectives still placed importance on legality within the country, and aimed to sign a peace treaty with Russia while securing a reliable energy supply. Regarding the former, although there were joint Chinese and Russian military exercises in the Northern Territories, Japan tenaciously negotiated with the Russian government and committed to entering the Russo-Japanese peace treaty. The context for these efforts in truth also contained the strategic thinking of driving a wedge between Russia and China through Japanese and Russian cooperation.
- Japan also decided to remove self-defense forces deployed in the UN Genkystan mission (UNIFIG) at an “unexpectedly high speed” (comments from large number of participants). In this scenario, this was positioned as the first self-defense force PKO deployment since South Sudan, but the policy decision for risk reduction in the event of deteriorating conditions in Genkystan may have beleaguered the Japanese government. However, Japan’s hard and soft leadership on Genkystan’s reconstruction support, amounting to hosting the multinational Genkystan reconstruction support council in Tokyo, hinted at the shape of Japan’s initiatives in Eurasia.