

Abstract

The Global Commons in South and East China Sea : Ramification of U.S. strategic “Rebalance”

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While safeguarding the global commons becomes main issue for national security, there is no domain which has many threats anti free access other than maritime so that only maritime security could be considered as a strategy.

In collapse of Pax Americana, the decline of U.S. means deterioration to owe the cost for securing the commons although a collision of maritime commons between U.S. and China exist in South and East China Sea. Therefore the allies and friendly nations of U.S. are required more proactive act to maintain order of the law.

It is necessary for Japan’s stable use of maritime commons surrounded its interested area to engage in maintaining maritime order and to respond A2/AD capabilities in accordance with U.S. rebalance. The key is to engage against “The Emerging Asian Power Web” and to survey attempts to alter the status quo by coercive measures in South China Sea with using MPA.

The Security Council’s Action Under the ChapterVII of the Charter the Limited Nations towards *Piracy Jure Gentium*

YOSHIDA Yasuyuki

The chief objective of this article is to examine legal aspects of counter-piracy operations off Somalia. As of the time when the article is being composed, the combined operations are conducted by multilateral naval forces, such as EUNVFOR (Operation Atalanta), NATO SNMGs (Operations Ocean Shield), and Combined Maritime Forces (CTF 151) for several years. The Article first observed the chronological

development of the Operations by those participants. Next the Article deals with legal feature of the Operations. The first Phase of this portion is to acknowledge related United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) provides related articles for piracy *jure gentium* (piracy by the law of nations), as well as High Sea Conventions (HSC) and other historical legal materials. The second phase is to conduct precious legal analysis upon related United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) adopted under the Chapter VII of the Charter, which provide mandate for participant. For this reason, although counter-piracy operations themselves are maritime constabulary operations which are to be conducted unilaterally, counter-piracy operations off Somalia have been the UN-mandated collective actions. This is the unique legal feature of the Operations, and bearing this in mind, the article examines the context of measures called upon by UNSCRs.

Significance of the Partnership Cooperation between Japan and NATO from the Perspective of NATO

NAGAIHIRO Makoto

‘Individual Partnership and Cooperation Programme between Japan and NATO’ was signed by Japanese Prime Minister Abe and NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen in 2014. This was a great step forward in implementing Japan’s current security policy, which covers cooperation not only with the US, but also with other countries. On the other hand, what does this cooperation mean for NATO?

In this article, first of all, I clarified NATO partnership policy based on the thesis “1999 and 2010 NATO Strategic Concept : A cooperative analysis” written by Maltynas Zapolskis in Vilnius University in 2012, then considered the significance of cooperation with Japan for NATO.

Finally, it can be recognized that Japan is a useful nation for NATO as a key actor of building the Asia-Pacific regional security, and also Japan is a significant contributor for NATO in NATO-led operations.

Analysis of factors for adjournment of the Japan-South Korea General Security of Military Information Agreement (GSOMIA)

: Factors for the policy change made at the last moment, just an hour prior to reaching the agreement

HAYASHI Takashi

In June 2012, South Korea government suddenly proposed adjournment of concluding the Japan-South Korea General Security of Military Information Agreement (GSOMIA) at the last moment, an hour prior to signing the agreement, in spite of the two countries' constructive negotiation over one and a half years. In general, it is said that there is a strong anti-Japanese sentiment in South Korea because of Japan's annexation of the Korean Peninsula in prewar days. However, I think it is too simple to say that the sentiment caused South Korean government to change their policy decision suddenly. This paper discusses other factors for South Korea's sudden change in decision. With the aim to find such factors, this paper mainly analyzes press release resources and media information.

My conclusion is that the main factor is derived from a state-level aspect: South Korea government (or the governing party) put the highest priority on government's stability and the coming presidential election. They inclined to populism, thus gave up sticking to their decision to reach Japan-South Korea GSOMIA.

The result of the subsequent opinion poll was that more than half answered it was important to improve the relations and security-concerned cooperation with Japan. South Korea government (or the governing party) tends to incline to the public sentiment, which sometimes gets highly emotional. On the other hand, each citizen in South Korea is realistic, and willing to strengthen future-oriented relations with Japan, which could be a clue to the development of Japan and South Korea defense cooperation.

Coercive diplomacy at the Falklands Conflict : Insufficient coercion and contingent escalations

SATO Madoka

The Falklands Conflict is the rare case, in which a conflict over islands sovereignty was escalated into war. Britain's ambivalent reactions induced invasion by the Argentine junta, and even afterwards, Britain was not able to coerce the junta to withdraw from the islands, and finally the situation escalated to recover occupied territory by military might. What was the cause that the conflict over the small islands escalated to the war? Were there any other possible solutions by other means for bargaining? Based upon these considerations, we can see that it contains the complex elements, which we cannot settle by using simple words like "an outmoded colonial conflict".

This paper focuses on the coercive diplomacy conducted by Britain and analyzes it with an assumption that their inefficient coercion caused the escalation shifting from crisis to the war. In particular, this paper aims to analyze the Falklands Conflict from the following aspects: a) What was the effect of coercive diplomacy that Britain demonstrated. b) What made Britain impose restrictions on them? c) Why was their coercion insufficient as a result?

The conclusion of the paper is as follows: As it was indispensable for Britain to gain the support from domestic and international society (The United States, EC nations and UN, and other countries), Britain had to impose many military restrictions to win their support.