

## **Abstract**

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### **The Transition of Deterrence Concept : Multilayered and Redefinition**

**USHIROGATA Keitaro**

This study verified the transition of deterrence concept from the Cold War Era to the current world. Through the ‘process tracing,’ various official documents as to strategies, military doctrines, budget and several classical deterrence theories are investigated. The findings show that current perception of deterrence concept can be explained by two ways. First, it is multilayered including strategic nuclear force, conventional force and non-military measure. Second, its definition has changed through classical theory in the Cold War Era, “Tailored Deterrence” in the Counter-terrorism War, and current multipolarity world. It revolved as original understanding, “maintaining status-quo” in the context of “keeping current international law and order.” In the end, deterrence concept is the matter of Epistemology, so that it is critical to confirm its definition and the range of application within relating state-actors to avoid unintended conflict by miscalculation.

### **An Analysis of China’s Engagements in the Indian Ocean : A Study of the impact of the Engagement for Japan’s security in the Indian Ocean highway**

**KAWANAMI Tasuku**

The Indian Ocean (IO) is becoming a distinct and increasingly important geographic space as well as a potentially contentious political arena, mainly caused by China’s engagements in the ocean. Based on the change of the security environment in the IO, there are two arguments about military threats posed by China’s engagements.

One is the pessimists who regard China's threat is high, and another is the optimists who regard the threat is not so high.

This paper tries to reveal the impact posed by China's engagements in the IO for the countries seeking the freedom of the ocean, through the study of the arguments and facts of China's engagements today, and identifies the impact for the Japan's security in the IO highway.

In the short term, China's engagements in the IO will not be a high and dangerous military threat. However, it should be recognized as 'Common Concern' for the countries which have the importance in the IO highway, considering the acceleration of developments of China's power projection capability and oversea bases.

Japan should make efforts to enhance the cooperative nature in the IO with supporting U.S. and India's efforts to hedge China's engagements by hard power.

## **The Strategic Significance of the Sea around Taiwan in the Current Maritime Security : The Implication Brought by the Transition of US-Sino-Taiwanese Military Balance**

**NAKAZAWA Noriya**

It is time to focus on Taiwan. The United States would defend Taiwan from China's attacks with its naval assets. Arguably, those past US military operations do indicate Taiwan's importance to US national security. When we see the strong US ally in East Asia, Japan, it also regards the seas around Taiwan as strategic importance albeit its official policy which states that Japan does not touch the so-called Taiwan issue. Yet, it is still unclear what problems exist around Taiwan. China has improved its military capability, thereby forcing the US and other countries to react it in East Asia. Is Taiwan in the same situation as them? Focusing on the transition of security environment around Taiwan, this paper proves the followings: 1) The US has trouble defending Taiwan against China's invasion; 2) Although Japan has

much interest in the seas around Taiwan, it can do nothing directly to help Taiwan against China; and 3) the Cross Strait issue will not be stable because Taiwan's role has become bigger in terms of deterrence against China.

**Rare earths policy of the Japanese Government and the  
WTO suit against China**  
**: The decision-making change of the Japanese Government  
for export regulation problem of China**

**TSUKAGOSHI Yasunori**

Rare earths are necessary resources for Japan because they contribute to the development of the car technology, Information Technology, the high-tech industry and military technology. So rare earths are indispensable for Japan which is a technology-oriented nation.

But Japan is dependent on import from China for most of the rare earths. Buy such situation, it was difficult for Japan to secure rare earths stably, because China had strengthened the export regulation of rare earths remarkably after 2000.

The Japanese Government filed a suit against China to WTO with the United States and the European Union in March, 2012 from the posture which the Japanese Government gave priority to negotiations between Japan and China. This is the first case that the Japanese Government filed a suit against China to WTO.

In this thesis, at first I confirmed the significance of studying about rare earths. I derived problems about Chinese overconcentration of rare earths and unstable supply to Japan to the second. I confirmed resolutions of conflict cases by WTO and effect of the rare earths policy by the Japanese Government to the third. Finally I studied about a change in a decision-making of the Japanese Government which could decided on the WTO suit against China, inspecting from Diet remarks, newspaper reports and interviews to related ministries and agencies, etc.

## **Water resource issue in China : Oversea dependence of water resource due to water resource policy**

**TANAKA Katsuya**

Today, the water resource is related not only economic development and environmental issues but also nontraditional security issue. Both developed and developing countries have been seeking to secure water resource and formulating diplomatic sphere for the assurance of water resource by means of virtual water use, Land Grab, large scale farm investment etc. It becomes tangible and then a new axis of confrontation vying for water resource could rise as a serious concern if the gap between the countries having water and the countries having not is widened.

In this context, one has to focus China, which has twenty percent of the world population while she has only five percent of water resource on the earth. For China, water resource is now bottleneck for sustainable development because China has suffered lack of water resource because of rapid economic development and increase of population, and the issue of water pollution has made things worse.

Since 2000', China has promoted to manage the water resource within the country. Nevertheless, why is she now increasing farm products' imports, which increase dependency of water resource to the foreign countries, and challenging large amount of farm land acquisition in foreign countries? This paper reveals the reason of China's moves is that China concludes they cannot solve the scarcity of water resource in long term due to the deadlock of water resource management by Chinese government.