

Abstract

The Successful Example of the Strategic Value Exchange in the U.S.-Poland Alliance: Missile Defense System as the Substitute of Military Base

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This paper attempts to explain the deployment of Aegis Ashore in Poland as an example of "strategic value exchange," one of the theories of alliance policy.

Considering the capability of Aegis Ashore, the implication of its deployment in Poland cannot be elucidated merely by examining the military aspect. Therefore, the author has focused on the alliance politics between the US and Poland (NATO, base contract, military aid, and strategic value exchange) and the domestic situation in Poland.

The main research questions of this paper are as follows. Why is Missile Defense system being deployed in Poland despite the absence of shared strategic interests and common threat recognition with the United States and despite the strong opposition of Russia?

The author's hypothesis is as follows. In the circumstance where the additional NATO troops are difficult to station in Poland, Poland skillfully utilized negotiating opportunities with the United States and utilized the MD system as a "trip wire" in alliance policy. In addition, Poland accepted the MD system in order to obtain the improvement of its defense capability. Through negotiations, Poland succeeded in "exchanging strategic value".

In this paper, the author is considering the following issues.

- a) For what purpose is the MD system deployed? Also, what kind of capability does it have?
- b) How was the negotiating attitude between the United States and Poland? Also, what was the threat perception of each country?
- c) What kind of "reward" was obtained by Poland, through negotiations?

- d) How can Polish behavior be explained from the perspective of alliance policy?
- e) Why was Poland able to accept its deployment in spite of Russia's opposition?

As the result of this research, it is revealed that through negotiations on MD system deployment, Poland succeeded in exchanging strategic value and won the major rewards of modernization of the military and institutionalization of an effective bilateral alliance.

China's Growing Maritime Role in the South and East China Seas

SAITO Yusuke

Abstract and English version are available on the webpage below.
(<https://www.cnas.org/publications/reports/chinas-growing-maritime-role-in-the-south-and-east-china-seas>)

China's Military and Maritime Expansion in the East China Sea : Imbalanced Growth of Power

BITO Yukiko

Why does China intensify its military activities in the East China Sea? Comparative distribution of power between countries in the international system would be a factor for changing nations' external actions. While there is no unique definition of "power", this paper aims to address the Chinese power in the area, based on ideas that military power is one of a principle determinative tool for power. It also identify the point and cause for China's military and maritime expansion in the East China Sea.

南シナ海における信頼醸成措置の効果

－ 冷静かつ建設的か －

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信頼醸成措置(CBM)はアジア太平洋地域における平和を促進する重要な手段である。政府間や軍事間などに適用され、様々なフォーラムにおいても議論されている。それにも関わらず、信頼醸成措置の効果についてはそれほど研究されていない。本稿は、南シナ海を対象地域とし、スカボロー礁での事案が生じた2012年4月からフィリピンが提訴したことにより仲裁裁判の判断がなされた2016年7月までの期間の信頼醸成措置の効果について明らかにする。事例として、ASEANと中国との「南シナ海行動宣言(DOC)」、米国と中国が締結した「軍事海洋協議協定(MMCA)」、中国とベトナム間の「基本原則合意(BPA)」および「洋上で不慮の遭遇をした場合の行動基準(CUES)」を挙げ、それらが信頼醸成措置の過程で「直接的か、または間接的か」、同時に、「ボトムアップ型か、またはトップダウン型か」の枠組みで分析する。

インド太平洋地域の新たな地政学の出現

－ インドの課題と好機 －

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インドおよび中国の台頭は、21世紀の地球規模の地政学を新しい地政学、つまり、「インド太平洋」概念へと変化させた。過去の長い間、インド亜大陸での対応に重点を置いてきたインドは、インド洋に侵入する中国へは十分な対応してこなかったが、2012年以降、多数の国とともにインド洋への関与を強化した。本稿の主な論点は、近年の中国の活動は、地域覇権国になることによってインド太平洋地域のバランス・オブ・パワーを変える願望を示唆するものであるものの、インドはその戦略的發展に後れを取って

いないということである。本稿では、インド太平洋地域においては、インドの地政学的優位が中国の覇権を阻止していることを明らかにする。さらに、インドが南アジアのみならず、インド太平洋地域の安全保障促進のための重要な役割をいかに果たしていくかについて論じる。

The Third Offset Strategy : Its Outline and the Potential Impact on Japan

FUJII Kenichi

In November 2014, Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel made an announcement about the “Defense Innovation Initiative” (DII) and explained that this new initiative will make innovative ways to sustain and advance America’s military dominance for the 21st century.

The Department of Defense as a whole has been engaged in DII to produce the “Third Offset Strategy” (TOS). The offset strategy can be employed in order to balance adversaries’ quantitative superiority with its asymmetric and qualitative superiority. They introduce this strategy to establish superiority over competitors and adversaries. Regarding TOS, official documents from the US government have not been published yet and discussions in Japan are inactive. However, think tanks of the United States and Europe have positioned it as the major turning point of the period and are conducting active discussions. It is expected that Japan will be greatly influenced by this strategy in the future.

In preparation for an official announcement from the US government, to research on discussions conducted by various foreign countries and consider the influence on Japan in advance are fruitful. The past two offset strategies activated only when the United States was in crisis. What is the role of Japan as an ally of this offset strategy? This paper analyzes the difference between the past two and the new offset strategy to show the substance of the third offset strategy and considers the potential impact on Japan as an ally.

Entry into Foreign Territorial Sea and the Superjacent Airspace by Aircraft to Render Emergency Assistance to Those in Danger or Distress at Sea : The Concept of “Assistance Entry”

SATO Koki

Some major naval powers take the position that entering a foreign territorial sea by ships or under certain circumstances, aircraft, without permission of the coastal state to render assistance to those in danger or distress at sea is consistent with international instruments and customary international law. Assistance entry represents an important maritime concept, yet is not well developed in Japan.

This essay discusses when an entry into the territorial sea of a foreign state by ships and aircraft is authorized under international law to render assistance. The following conditions are key elements of “assistance entry.”

- ① The coastal state is not able to render assistance or render timely assistance.
- ② The location of the distress must be well known.
- ③ If possible, the coastal state shall be notified before the territorial sea (airspace) is entered.

This essay will also examine the underlying concepts of rescuing those in distress at sea and the how “assistance entry” protects mariners, the application of assistance entry to aircraft, and reconciling varying views.