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研究課題名（和文）China's November 2013 ADIZ declaration in the East China Sea - Significance, Strategic Motivations, and the Implications for Regional Security.

研究課題名（英文）China's November 2013 ADIZ declaration in the East China Sea - Significance, Strategic Motivations, and the Implications for Regional Security.

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交付決定額（研究期間全体）：（直接経費） 1,200,000円

研究成果の概要（和文）：研究文書の最終草稿は約 60 ページにわたり、今後 1 年以内に短い本として出版できる予定です。研究結果に基づいて、いくつかの新しい理論と新しい科学的視点を提案することができました。これには、2012年9月に日本が尖閣諸島を国有化したことに対抗して、中国が防空識別圏（ADIZ）へ侵入したことが含まれています。また、この研究では、中国のADIZに関する主張と、世界のその他14カ国が行っているADIZ関連の主張との類似点及び相違点も明らかにされました。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義

This research project represented new ground in that the ADIZ issue in the East China Sea had only mostly been discussed in media articles and a small number of academic publications. It is hoped that these perspectives may also provide underexplored insights into the South China Sea disputes.

研究成果の概要（英文）：The final draft of the research document incorporated roughly sixty pages which it is hoped can be submitted for publication as a possible short book over the coming year. Based on the results, I was able to propose some new theories and new scientific viewpoints that contribute to knowledge and a greater understanding of these central issues for regional security. Also, the wide-scope collection of objective quantitative data presented a reliable and structured cause-and-effect relationship, and these were displayed in tables, charts, and graphs, as well as in written form. Using data from Chinese, Japanese, South Korean, (as well as US sources), the data showed co-relations, mismatches, or contradictions between the various data sources in order to discern the actual facts and to evaluate the possible reasons behind actions and counter-actions in the air above the East China Sea.

研究分野：International Relations

キーワード：ADIZ China Japan South Korea East China Sea Aerial Defense

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様式 C - 19、F - 19 - 1 (共通)

1 . 研究開始当初の背景

Background at the start of the research

This research expanded upon the principal investigator's (PI's) book, "China, South Korea, and the Socotra Rock Dispute: A Submerged Rock and its Destabilizing Potential" by publishers, Palgrave Macmillan. The book dedicated a chapter to how the ADIZ declaration influenced Sino-South Korean relations over Socotra Rock with more deserving to be said. It also related to my journal article in the leading global publication "China Information" (Sage publishers) i.e. "The Senkaku Shoto/Diaoyu Islands and Okinotorishima disputes: Ideational and material influences" (2016). My PhD thesis (completed in 2011) also examined the East China Sea disputes between Japan and China. These publications and research experiences helped the author to make preparations in advance to examine this under-explored but important research topic. My publications have also shown the extent to which maritime disputes in East Asia have implications and ramifications for regional stability and security. The ADIZ issue was selected because it is a new development that deserved further examination. The ADIZ declaration of November 2013 provided important insights into China's tactical and strategic use of aerial claims and how China addresses and will address its competing claims with its regional neighbors. It also had and has ramifications for the more problematic South China Sea disputes (involving seven states), a key question in the fields of international relations and conflict prevention. Research of the aerial aspects of these disputes added valuable insights and perspectives to a more comprehensive understanding that benefits not only the academic community but also regional observers in general. In conducting preparations and background reading into this ADIZ issue, it was noted that ADIZ declaration-related sources are often from the 2013 to 2014 period, are often mostly media articles, and often only indirectly address the East China Sea ADIZ issue. I therefore realized that there was a research gap with regards to this important issue.

2 . 研究の目的

Research objectives

This research project looked at the internationally important issue of maritime disputes from a new angle. The project's research methods are aimed at showing the significance, strategic motivations, and results and implications of China's ADIZ declaration. This was an under-explored issue that provided important insights into a new aspect of China's strategy and into how neighbors such as Japan and South Korea can respond. Prior to this research, research publications focused almost completely on the land and the sea aspects of maritime disputes but not in the air. In the small number of non-detailed academic publications available regarding the East China Sea ADIZ issue, some scholars viewed the ADIZ development as a low-risk largely symbolic assertion by China (see Kimberly Hsu, January 2014) while others who saw it as a calculated escalation aimed at heightening tensions and/or dividing the US-Japan-South Korea alliance (see Victor Cha, December 2013). Looking deeper into the key scientific question above, this research asked what the ADIZ claim represents in terms of strategy, investigates why it happened when it did, and examined its repercussions and implications for regional security, in areas such as the South China Sea.

3 . 研究の方法 **Research methods**

The research methods aimed at showing the research project objective i.e. the significance, strategic motivations, and results and implications of China's ADIZ declaration in November 2013. This research utilized both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection in order to provide a balanced and objective review of the data. The travel disruptions and restrictions caused by the COVID-19 epidemic (2019 to 2022) ruled out the possibility of conducting research, interviews etc. in Tokyo or overseas so the research emphasis changed to official and academic documents that were translated from Chinese, Japanese, and Korean into English. The research thus compared and contrasted the data (qualitative and quantitative) and arguments (plus official positions) in the three focus countries, collected the opinions of international experts via translated documents and email correspondence, and then integrated the data in order to make proposals in my research findings. A reputable translation company was used to translate non-English language sources into English.

The quantitative data collection and then data analysis processes objectively examined statistical data / information such as the number, length of stay, characteristics, timing and location of Chinese aerial intrusions (and Japanese and South Korean counter-measures) for example. Purpose: These quantitative data (descriptive and inferential statistical and numerical data, graphs etc.) aimed to determine general but not conclusive patterns of behavior. Cross-tabulation, co-relational, and causal-comparative analytical methods and processes were used.

The qualitative data collection presented an objective review of the available English language and non-English language literature and documents (descriptive and factual data from books, journal articles, official governmental and military sources and statements etc.). This aimed to provide a comprehensive overview of diverse official, academic, and observer (media, international community, research think-tanks, legal views etc.) opinions and findings regarding China's East China Sea ADIZ. In addition, qualitative research methods such as exploratory and semi-structured one-to-one subjective online interviews of experts of regional security and maritime disputes at research institutes and universities in Japan, China, and South Korea were utilized.

4 . 研究成果 **Research results**

The final draft of the research document incorporated roughly fifty to sixty pages which it is hoped can be submitted for publication as a possible short book over the coming year. This research project represented new ground in that to date, the ADIZ issue in the East China Sea had only mostly been discussed in media articles and a very small number of academic publications. The final year of the project involved tracking

down and translating into English important Japanese, Chinese, and Korean language documents that provided valuable insights into the Chinese, Japanese, and South Korea perspectives (by scholars, think tanks etc. in Japan and China). These all directly relate to factors behind, and the implications of, the Chinese government's declaration of an ADIZ in the East China Sea in late 2013. The final year was also spent incorporating these otherwise unnoticed Chinese, Japanese, and South Korean arguments into the main research document alongside English language sources and perspectives of the ADIZ issue. It is hoped that these perspectives may also provide underexplored insights into the possibility of a Chinese ADIZ declaration in the South China Sea disputes. Based on these results, I was able to propose some new theories and new scientific viewpoints that contribute to knowledge and a greater understanding of these central issues for regional security in East and North-east Asia. Also, the wide-scope collection of objective quantitative data presented a reliable and structured cause-and-effect relationship, and these were displayed in tables, charts, and graphs, as well as in written form. Using data from Chinese, Japanese, South Korean, (as well as US sources), the data showed co-relations, mismatches, or contradictions between the various data sources in order to discern the actual facts and to evaluate the possible reasons behind actions and counter-actions in the air above the East China Sea.

5. 主な発表論文等

〔雑誌論文〕 計0件

〔学会発表〕 計1件（うち招待講演 0件 / うち国際学会 0件）

1. 発表者名 Senan Fox
2. 発表標題 Invited Panel Discussant, Reviewer, and Commentator
3. 学会等名 East Asian Maritime Conflicts Seminar (Meiji University)(September 15-16 2022)
4. 発表年 2022年～2023年

〔図書〕 計1件

1. 著者名 Senan Fox	4. 発行年 2021年
2. 出版社 Palgrave Macmillan	5. 総ページ数 246
3. 書名 Mischief Reef: China, the Philippines, and a Disputed Atoll in the South China Sea	

〔産業財産権〕

〔その他〕

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6. 研究組織

氏名 (ローマ字氏名) (研究者番号)	所属研究機関・部局・職 (機関番号)	備考
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7. 科研費を使用して開催した国際研究集会

〔国際研究集会〕 計0件

8. 本研究に関連して実施した国際共同研究の実施状況

共同研究相手国	相手方研究機関
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