

科学研究費助成事業 研究成果報告書

平成 27 年 6 月 26 日現在

機関番号：32615

研究種目：基盤研究(C) (一般)

研究期間：2012～2014

課題番号：24530146

研究課題名(和文)日本とオーストラリア、EU、NATOとの安全保障対話 - 域外活動の影響

研究課題名(英文)The Impact of Out-of-Area Missions on the Security Dialogue between Japan, Australia, the EU, and NATO

研究代表者

VOSSE Wilhelm (VOSSE, Wilhelm)

国際基督教大学・教養学部・教授

研究者番号：70327732

交付決定額(研究期間全体)：(直接経費) 2,100,000円

研究成果の概要(和文)：本研究の目的は、域外での連携協力活動が、日本とEUおよびその加盟国、NATO、オーストラリア間における安全保障上の対話にどの程度、どのような影響を与えるか検証することである。

アフガニスタン・中央アジアにおける日本とEUの共同作戦、および海上自衛隊とEUやNATO、多国籍連合部隊の連携によるソマリア沖海賊掃討作戦(アタランタ作戦)について実証的研究を行った。各種政府公文書や日英独を中心に作戦に参加した国の資料、各国の政府要人、防衛政策アナリストとのインタビュー結果分析により、日本の二国間・多国間における諸課題(軍事、財政、外交、政策、人材育成)と解決策をこの研究で明らかにすることが出来た。

研究成果の概要(英文)：The objective of this research project was to assess to what extent and in what ways the security dialogue among Japan and the European Union and some of its member states, NATO and Australia is influenced by the operational cooperation in out-of-area missions. The empirical research has been focused on two operations that has been held by the EU-Japan joint missions: 1) the mission in Afghanistan and Central Asia, 2) the counter-piracy mission off the coast of Somalia, where the JSDF (esp. MSDF) is cooperating with the EU mission ATALANTA, a NATO mission and the multinational Combined Maritime Forces. Through analyzing government documents, other sources from Japan and nations participating in the mission and interviews with Japanese, British, German, and European officials as well as foreign-defense policy analysts, the project could reveal Japan's challenges and solutions for operations, finance, capacity building, diplomacy, political engagement in bilateral/multilateral settings.

研究分野：社会科学

キーワード：外交政策 安全保障政策 日本 欧州連合 海賊 NATO

1 . 研究開始当初の背景

This is a study in critical foreign policy (Paul Williams 2005), and will identify factors which positively or negatively influence Japan's security discourse and formal negotiations with Australia, the EU, some of its member states, and NATO, and what role Japan's recent joint activities in out-of-area operations in Afghanistan, the Indian Ocean, Iraq, Somalia can play in this regard. The three-year project strengthened the assumption that specific out-of-area missions provide an important bases for the development of new or deepening of existing security partnerships and potentials for new security alignments for Japan.

2 . 研究の目的

The objectives of this research project was to assess to what extent and in what ways the security dialogue between Japan and the European Union and some of its member states, NATO and Australia is influenced by the operational cooperation in out-of-area missions.

3 . 研究の方法

Analyzing government documents and other official and academic sources from Japan and many of the participating nations. Interviews with a large number of Japanese, British, German, EU and NATO officials as well as foreign and defense policy analysts. Participation in round-table discussions with security experts in London and Tokyo, as well as a wide range of conferences on European security policy and EU-Japan security cooperation in Europe and Japan, which enabled the principal investigator to broaden his network on contacts with people in the field of security policy. Between September 2013 and August 2014, the principal investigator was a Visiting Academic at the Nissan Institute of Japanese Studies at the University of Oxford, UK, which gave the principal investigator access to the library and information system at the University of Oxford and access to Japanese, defense, security studies experts and officials affiliated with Oxford University, as well as many other British and European institutions.

4 . 研究成果

Given budget constraints, the focus was shifted to Japan's security cooperation in

out-of-area missions with the European Union and NATO. The operation chosen were the joint EU-Japan missions in Afghanistan and in Central Asia, but the empirical research focused on the counter-piracy mission off the coast of Somalia, since this is the first long-term mission (since 2009) where the JSDF (esp. MSDF) is cooperating with the EU mission ATALANTA, the NATO mission Operation Ocean Shield, and the multinational Combined Maritime Forces. Since the beginning of the Japanese deployment in 2009, Japan has become one of the most active independent deployers. By analyzing the government documents and other sources from Japan and many of the participating nations, interviews with Japanese, British, German, and European officials as well as foreign and defense policy analysts, the project could reveal opportunities and challenges of the Japanese operational, financial, capacity building, diplomatic, and political engagement in bilateral and multilateral settings.

First results have been presented in a series of lectures and major British and Japanese universities and a working paper. The principal investigator is currently finishing a book on Japan's new security partnerships, and has collected experts on India, Australia, ASEAN, and the EU for an edited book. Both are planned to be published in 2016.

The core findings of this project were that even limited out-of-area missions like the counter-piracy mission off the coast of Somalia have become more significant for Japanese foreign and security than originally anticipated.

Japan began its participating in the counter-piracy mission mainly as a response to attacks against Japanese owned ships or ships under Japanese flag passing through the Gulf of Aden or the coastal areas of Somalia, because the security of SLOCS are essential to Japan's economic and resource security.

However, between 2009 and 2015, Japan has not only become one of the most active independent deployers and has demonstrated the capacity of the MSDF, but the JSDF in general and the JMSDF in particular had the opportunity to cooperate with maritime forces from over 40 other countries, they have conducted exercises and training missions together, and MSDF senior personnel had countless opportunities to meet and exchange

opinions with captains and senior personnel of the ships from other countries. Without the counter-piracy missions these MSDF personnel would not have had the opportunity to engage with military personnel from the European Union in the mission ATALANTA, as well as other independent deployer nations such as India, Australia, and even Chinese maritime forces.

Apart from the military to military cooperation and its importance for cross-military learning, the mission also intensified the political and diplomatic exchange between Japan and the other participating nations. Central in this respect is Japan's engagement in the Contact Group of Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) which meets about every six months. This meeting consists mostly of representatives of foreign ministries and aims at providing political backing for the next steps of the missions.

The principal investigator contributed to the *Lessons Learned Project. Capturing the Experience of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia*, at Cardiff University. The Lessons Learned project has the support of the CGPCS and its objective is to list the lessons the participating countries in the counter-piracy missions off the coast of Somalia have learned since 2009, in order to improve cooperation and to draft a blueprint for similar missions in the future. The principal investigator wrote a Working Paper for the Lessons Learned Project titled "*Opportunities and challenges of an independent deployer in informal organizational structures: Japan's Contribution to the CGPCS*", which was presented and discussed at the CGPCS at the UN headquarters in New York. Japan's experience in counter-piracy in East Asia, particularly in developing codes of conduct was important in the drafting of the Djibouti Code of Conduct (DCOC).

Japan has also become increasingly involved in the Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) and its Combined Task Force #151, as well as the SHADE (Shared Awareness and Deconfliction) mechanism, both headquartered in Bahrain. Japan could provide valuable input because of its experience in setting up a Information Sharing Center for the ReCAAP mission in East Asia. SHADE has adopted a similar infrastructure.

Until 2013, Japan was predominantly involved in the escort

mission in the Gulf of Aden using two destroyers and two planes, but in 2013, it joined the CTF #151 which brought more flexibility in Japan's military engagement. The learning experience from this involvement brought Japan respect of other nations, and in May 2015, a MSDF Rear Admiral Ito has become the CMF commander. The first time in postwar history that a Japanese military officer has been the command of a multinational operation.

However, Japan has not only been militarily and diplomatically involved in the multi-national counter-piracy missions, the project also highlighted the significant financial contribution and the contribution to capacity building in the region. Because of its close ties to the International Maritime Organization (IMO), Japan was central in developing the concept, financing, and building the Regional Training Center in Djibouti (DRTC). This became another opportunity for Japan to focus on training of Coast Guard personnel from the region, and to assist in the building of a more reliable judicial and penal system in the region.

In sum, the significance of the counter-piracy mission goes far beyond the mission itself, its mid-term and long-term effects, namely in deepening and strengthening Japan's security partnerships with countries other than the United States. Early indications of these security alignments or partnerships, which are not expected to replace the US-Japan Alliance, are those with Australia, India, some EU countries like the UK and France, NATO, as well as some ASEAN member states. The extended period of operational cooperation in out-of-area missions and its coordination infrastructure (see above) has increased trust in Japan and its military and diplomatic capabilities.

The next step for this project is to study the specific lessons of the counter-piracy and other out-of-area missions for closer security cooperation on the bi-, tri-, and multi-nation political as well as military to military arrangements. The principal investigator is proposing a project on new security alignments (not alliances) with partners in Australia, India, and EU and ASEAN member states for 2016.

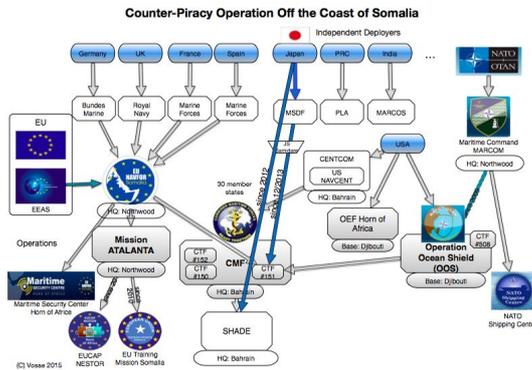


Figure 1: Organogram of the Counter-Piracy Mission off the Coast of Somalia

5. 主な発表論文等
(研究代表者、研究分担者及び連携研究者には下線)

[雑誌論文](計 4 件)

Wilhelm Vosse, From Abenomics to “proactive pacifism”: Developments in Japanese Foreign Policy 2013/2014 (in German), in: Japan 2014, Iudicium, Munich, 2014, pp. 100-124.

Wilhelm Vosse, From Noda to Abe: Japan’s foreign policy reaction to increasing threat perception (in German), in: Japan 2013, German Association for Social Science Research on Japan Berlin, 2013, pp.5-28.

Wilhelm Vosse, The DPJ approach to enhance Japan’s diplomatic role: Japanese Foreign Policy 2011/12 (in German), in: Japan 2012, German Association for Social Science Research on Japan, Berlin, 2012, pp. 91-108.

Wilhelm Vosse, Middle Power, Civilian Power, or New Power? Comparing Underlying Factors of the Security Policy in Japan and Germany, in: Journal of Social Science, No. 74, September 2012, pp. 5-25.

[学会発表](計 6 件)

Wilhelm Vosse, “The Japanese Counter-Piracy Missions and its Contribution to Abe’s Policy of ‘Proactive Pacifism’”, Lecture at: University of Oxford, Nissan Institute of Japanese Studies, Oxford, UK, February 26, 2015.

Wilhelm Vosse, “Japan’s Expanding Global Security Footprint: Maritime Security and the Counter-Piracy Missions”, Lecture at: University of Warwick, UK, Department of Politics and International Studies. Paper presented:, Warwick, November 17, 2014

Wilhelm Vosse, “EU-Japan Cooperation in the Development and Implementation of Renewable Energy”, Presentation at: Conference of the European Japan Advanced Research Network (EJARN), Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTSU), Trondheim, Norway, June 16-17, 2014.

Wilhelm Vosse, “Japan is Fighting Captain Hook: The Case of Japan’s Counter Piracy Mission in the Gulf of Aden”, Lecture at: University of Cambridge, East Asian Studies Seminar Series, Cambridge, UK, March 3, 2014.

Wilhelm Vosse, “EU-Japan Collaboration on Renewable Energy”, Presentation at: Monterey Institute of International Studies (MIIS), Workshop on the Effect of 3/11 on Japanese Foreign Policy, Monterey, USA, April 6-7, 2012.

Wilhelm Vosse, “Renewable Energy Strategies Leading to Closer Europe-Japan Cooperation After 3/11”, presented at: Annual Conference of the International Studies Association (ISA), San Diego, USA, April 1-4, 2012.

[図書](計 5 件)

Wilhelm Vosse, Japan’s New Security Alignments: The Role of Out-of-Area Missions with the European Union and NATO, Palgrave Macmillan, London and New York, 2015 (expected, currently under review).

Wilhelm Vosse, Reinhard Drifte and Verena Blechinger-Talcott (eds.) Governing Insecurity in Japan. The Domestic Discourse and Policy Response, Co-editors:, Routledge, London and New York, 2014.

Wilhelm Vosse, Heightened Threat Perception and the Future of Japan’s Anti-Militarism, in: Wilhelm Vosse, Reinhard Drifte, and Verena Blechinger-Talcott (eds.) Governing Insecurity in Japan. The Domestic

Discourse and Policy Response, Routledge, 2014, pp. 13-31.

Wilhelm Vosse, Opportunities and challenges of an independent deployer in informal organizational structures: Japan's Contribution to the CGPCS, Working Paper of the Lessons Learned Project. Capturing the Experience of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Cardiff University, 2014.

Wilhelm Vosse, Comparing Japanese, Australian and European Responses to 'out-of-area' Security Challenges, in: William T. Tow and Rikki Kersten (eds.) Bilateral Perspectives on Regional Security. Australia, Japan, and the Asia-Pacific Region, Palgrave Macmillan, Houndsmill, Basingstoke, 2012, pp. 160-182.

〔産業財産権〕

出願状況（計 0 件）

取得状況（計 0 件）

〔その他〕

ホームページ等 なし

6 . 研究組織

(1)研究代表者

V O S S E , W i l h e l m (Vosse, Wilhelm)

国際基督教大学・教養学部・教授

研究者番号 : 70327732