Japanese Approach to International Cooperation and Competition

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Basic Space Law

- Reorganize space administration
  - Creation of Strategy Headquarters for Space Policy
  - Central administration from MEXT to Cabinet Office
  - Policy focus from tech-oriented to user-oriented space

- Reinterpretation of “peaceful purpose”
  - Space can be used for international and national security
  - Limited within the framework of Constitution – Exclusively defensive and peacekeeping purpose
  - Recognition of the importance of security as user

- Promotion of industrialization of space
  - Tech-oriented programs – low reliability and high cost
  - User-oriented programs would increase competitiveness

- Space for society and policies
  - Justification for spending tax payers’ money
Growth Strategy for Japan

- “Top sales”
  - Government collaborates with industry to enhance commercial opportunities in developing countries

- Package sales
  - Domestic space market is saturated
  - Exporting not only satellites but also entire system and know-how
  - International cooperation and leadership

- Small satellites
  - Improving cost effectiveness, affordable to developing countries
APRSAF as the Focus of Cooperation

- Asia Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum
  - Est. 1993, MEXT/JAXA (NASDA) initiative
  - Talking shop of space agencies for long time

- Change of strategy in 2005
  - Fukuoka IAF and APRSAF-12
  - Competing with emerging Chinese ambition
  - Sentinel Asia – providing JAXA EO image to APRSAF

- From talking shop to program management
  - SAFE (Space Application for Environment), 2008
  - STAR (Space Technology for Asia-Pacific Region), 2009
Leadership Competition

- Japan has not been influenced by Chinese space activities
  - Manned space flight – Japan refrained from manned space
  - Moon exploration – Japan sent Kaguya first but there is no follow on because of the termination of US plan
  - ASAT test – Concerned about space debris and changing military balance but not aiming to acquire same capability

- GOJ concerns about Chinese strategy for using space as an asset for diplomacy
  - APSCO – rival to APRSAF
  - Bilateral relationship with resource-rich nations
  - Competition of the leadership in Asia
Implication to Other Countries

- South East Asian Countries
  - Increasing policy options – Leadership competition benefits them
  - Opportunity for regional integration through space
    - APRSAF provides infrastructure for disaster management etc.
    - Creation of more integrated organization such as Eumetsat
  - Provide more security and capability
    - Radar satellite (and its know-how) to Vietnam
    - Coalition of countries with maritime/territorial issues

- Implication for global governance
  - Leadership competition isolate China from ICoC?
  - Bringing other SE Asian countries in the international forum