



防衛研究所
The National Institute for Defense Studies



Maritime Security: Policies and Measures Seen in the Third Basic Plan on Ocean Policy and their Characteristics, etc.

Government and Law Division, Security Studies Department Fellow Seiya Eifuku

NIDS コメンタリー

No. 81 January 9, 2019

Preface

The third Monday in July has been designated Ocean Day, a national holiday for being grateful for the blessing of the seas and for wishing for the prosperity of Japan, a maritime country. This year's Ocean Day is on July 16 and next year's is on July 15. On May 15 this year, in advance of Ocean Day, the (Third) Basic Plan on Ocean Policy, the basic plan for promoting the measures of Japan related to the oceans in a comprehensive and systematic manner, was decided by the Cabinet. The Basic Act on Ocean Policy established in 2007 called for the preparation of the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy, and the Headquarters for Ocean Policy with the Prime Minister serving as its Director-General shall prepare the plan. The Act stipulated that the government shall review the plan almost every five years based on the changes in the situation with regard to the oceans and an evaluation of the effect of the measures, and shall make necessary changes.¹ After the First Plan was decided by the Cabinet in March 2008, the Second Plan was decided in April 2013, and the Third Plan was decided in May this year.

In other words, the Third Basic Plan on Ocean Policy was amended from the Second Plan based on changes in the

situation, etc. from April 2013 onwards, and its biggest feature is that maritime security is addressed much more than previously. Therefore, in this paper we introduce the content of the Third Basic Plan on Ocean Policy regarding maritime security, in particular centered on the content related to the Ministry of Defense and the Japan Self-Defense Forces, and provide a commentary on its characteristics, etc.

1. Overall composition of the Third Basic Plan on Ocean Policy

The Third Basic Plan on Ocean Policy is comprised of three large chapters in addition to the "Introduction" and "Conclusion." Chapter 1 is "What Ocean Policy should be", Chapter 2 is "Measures the Government Should Take Comprehensively and Systematically with Regard to the Ocean Policy," and Chapter 3 is "Requirements for Comprehensive and Systematic Implementation of Ocean Policy."

The "Introduction" presents an overview of the various measures over the ten years from enforcement of the Basic Act on Ocean Policy to today, the recent situation and the status of the current implementation of Japan, etc. Based on this, Chapter 1 presents the philosophy and direction for ocean policy for the next 10 years, and the

basic policies pertaining to the specific measures to realize this philosophy and direction. Moreover, two major policies are presented as said basic policies, and one of those is a policy related to maritime security.

Chapter 2 presents each of the measures that will be implemented specifically based on the basic policies presented in Chapter 1. Specifically, it presents the nine major items of (i) Maritime security, (ii) Promotion of industrial use of the ocean, (iii) Maintenance and protection of marine environment, (iv) Strengthening the capacity of Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA),² (v) Promotion of research and development regarding ocean surveys and related science and technology, etc., (vi) Promotion of the preservation, etc. of remote islands and development, etc. of the Exclusive Economic Zone, etc., (vii) Promotion of Arctic policy, (viii) Ensuring international collaboration and promotion of international cooperation, and (ix) Development of human resources with knowledge of ocean and advancing citizens' understanding (and there are approximately 370 detailed items). The Second Plan only brings up maritime security as treated the same as "Securing public order," one of the detailed measures under the measures called "Securing Safety and Security of the Sea" in relation to maritime transport safety measures and countermeasures against marine-derived natural disasters, etc., but as stated above the Third Plan states maritime security as an independent item among the measures to be implemented and states it first as well.

Chapter 3 lists the requirements for promoting the measures, including means of

steadily promoting the plan such as inspections of the implementation status of the measures, etc., mutual collaboration among the people involved, an active publication of information regarding the measures, etc.

2. Content related to Maritime Security, etc.

The "Introduction" of the Third Basic Plan on Ocean Policy shows an increase in the threats and risks to Japan's maritime interests, the emergence of threats and risks to the stable use of sea lanes, the development of claims in the international arena regarding maritime interests, etc. with an unclear basis under international law, and the need to respond to natural disasters derived from the oceans and large-scale aircraft-shipwrecks, etc. as changes in the security situation related to the oceans. Among these, regarding the increase in the threats and risks to Japan's maritime interests, it shows ~~lists~~ specific examples including more vigorous activities such as intrusions into the territorial sea of Japan by foreign public vessels, navigation through the territorial waters of Japan by foreign warships, etc. and the expanding scope of such activities, illegal fishing, drifting and drifting ashore by foreign fishing vessels, etc., surveying activities within the Exclusive Economic Zone by foreign research vessels that have not obtained the consent of Japan, and in addition the launching of ballistic missiles into Japan's Exclusive Economic Zone and the launching of ballistic missiles that fly over Japan, etc. by North Korea. Furthermore, it lists specific examples of threats and risks to the stable use of the sea

lanes including unilateral attempts to change the status quo in the oceans and attempts to establish those changes as a fait accompli, piracy and armed robbery, illegal acts by terrorist organizations and other international criminal organizations, the impact on the smooth and safe passage of Japan-affiliated vessels, etc. caused by regional conflicts, etc. Furthermore, regarding the status of responses for these kinds of threats and risks, etc. it presents the fact that Ministry of Defense and the Japan Self-Defense Forces are aiming to strengthen the defense structure for handling the security environment of the seas and airspace surrounding Japan, Japan Coast Guard is advancing the strengthening of the Coast Guard System to respond to the issues directly faced, ensuring the safety of maritime transport and advancing ocean security cooperation through anti-piracy measures and capacity-building support, etc. for countries adjacent to the sea lanes, and promotion of the “Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy” in order to make the Indo-Pacific region a global commons through maintaining and strengthening the maritime order of the said region as a part of maintaining and strengthening a free and open maritime order based on the principle of the “rule of law”.

Based on this situation, Chapter 1 “What Ocean Policy should be” states that the philosophy and direction of ocean policy focusing on the 10 years going forward is “resolutely and fully protecting the peace and security of Japan, life, body and property of the people, and sovereignty and sovereign rights of Japan’s territorial sea, etc. including

maritime interests such as fisheries and ocean development, etc.,” and “(also for that purpose) aiming for comprehensive and systematic policy development ... and achieving the realization of a “maritime nation through “maintaining and strengthening the maritime order based on the rule of law and international collaboration and cooperation” to “develop rapidly into a new oceanic nation.” Moreover, based on the tough security environment in the vicinity of Japan, it states regarding the concept of maritime security that “(Japan will) interpret the concept broadly and then develop policy in a direction that further strengthens the initiatives to date,” and in addition to measures directly pertaining to maritime security, it will categorize measures that have aspects which contribute to maritime security as measures which form the foundation contributing to the strengthening of maritime security. Both types of measures shall be called “Comprehensive Maritime Security” and the entire government will advance them. The three policy directions that should be kept in mind when doing this are as follows:

- Ensuring the national interest in Japan’s territorial sea, etc.,
- Ensuring the stable use of the important sea lanes of Japan, and
- Strengthening of the international order of the sea (in order to secure the freedom of the usage of the sea).

Note that the measures which form the foundation contributing to the strengthening of maritime security are divided into the “foundational measures” that directly lead to the strengthening of maritime security and

the “reinforcing measures.” The former includes establishment of a Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) structure, preservation and management of remote islands near national borders, ocean surveys and ocean observations, science and technology and research and development, and developing human resources and advancing the understanding, and the latter includes economic security and preservation of the marine environment.

Moreover, regarding the measures related to maritime security in Chapter 2 “Measures the Government Should Take Comprehensively and Systematically with Regard to the Sea,” of the aforementioned three directions, the measures related to “ensuring the national interest in Japan’s territorial sea, etc.” include:

- Improvement of the deterrent capabilities, response capabilities, and maritime law enforcement capabilities of Japan itself,
- Ensuring sovereignty and maritime interests through diplomatic initiatives,
- Strengthening collaboration with allies and friendly countries,
- Construction of an information gathering, analysis, and sharing structure,
- Securing safety in maritime transport, and
- Responses to marine-derived natural disasters.

Furthermore, the measures related to “ensuring the stable use of the important sea lanes of Japan” include:

- Implementations in the important sea lanes of Japan,
- Strengthening of the information gathering, consolidation, and sharing structure, and
- Capacity-building support, etc.

The measures related to “Strengthening of the international order of the sea” include:

- Strengthening of diplomatic implementations for thorough realization of the “rule of law,”
- Strengthening of strategic information dissemination, and
- Strengthening of intergovernmental international collaboration.

Moreover, the detailed measures under these various measures are presented together with the names of the implementing ministries. The measures among those detailed measures for which the Ministry of Defense is the implementing ministry or is included in the implementing ministries are shown in Table 1,³ Table 2, and Table 3.⁴

Note that the measures other than measures pertaining to maritime security for which the Ministry of Defense is included in the implementing ministries are four of the eight items not related to maritime security that are presented in 1: “Strengthening the capacity of Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA),” “Promotion of the preservation, etc. of remote islands and development, etc. of the Exclusive Economic Zone,” “Ensuring international collaboration and promotion of international cooperation,” and “Development of human resources with knowledge of ocean and advancing citizens’ understanding.” The specific content of those measures is shown in Table 4.

3. Characteristics, etc.

As already stated, the major difference between the Third Basic Plan on Ocean Policy and the previous plans is that maritime security is positioned as a main

pillar of the plan overall whereas in the Second Plan it was only positioned as treated the same as securing public order, one of the detailed measures within “Securing Safety and Security of the Sea,” one of the 12 measure items. Moreover, the various measures pertaining to maritime security are planned in a broad and multitiered manner. Regarding this point, Atsuko Kanehara, Councilor of the Advisory Council for the Headquarters for Ocean Policy and Professor at the Sophia University Faculty of Law, has explained that the plan is aiming for the realization of “Comprehensive Maritime Security” as the comprehensive effect of unique measures, and that the concept of maritime security is interpreted broadly because that is the international trend and because it is based on the instructions of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in the April 2017 meeting of the Headquarters for Ocean Policy to widely address “maritime security” in the Third Plan.⁵ Therefore, it is thought that the background to maritime security being addressed to a great extent in the Third Plan is that the security environment itself surrounding the area (seas) around Japan including the South China Sea has become tough, as can be seen from the more vigorous activities by Chinese warships and the expanding scope of such activities,⁶ enforcement of large-scale and rapid reclamation by China in the South China Sea and the construction of military facilities, etc. at said reclaimed places. In addition, as can be seen in incidents of North Korea firing ballistic missiles into the Exclusive Economic Zone of Japan,⁷ it is also thought that the

background is that the threats and risks to Japan’s maritime interests have expanded to those derived using military means, and it has already become difficult to prevent and eliminate those kinds of threats and risks with responses going no further than the perspective and level of securing public order; moreover, the maritime interests of Japan have expanded in terms of content and geographically due to promotion, etc. of the development of the Exclusive Economic Zone, etc. So utilization of the defense capabilities, in particular maritime defense capabilities, has become necessary and vital for protecting the maritime interests. It can be construed that “Strengthening the capacity of Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA)” is positioned as one of the “foundational measures” directly leading to the strengthening of maritime security and the efficient operation and steady buildup of ships, etc. is included in one of the specific measures for that purpose⁸ due to that necessity and importance.

Furthermore, the points we should focus on in particular in the Third Plan are that resolutely and fully protecting maritime interests is stated first as the main pillar of Japan’s ocean policy (while listed next to the peace and security, etc. of Japan and included by the sovereignty and sovereign rights of territorial waters, etc.), military means and their exercise such as the launch of ballistic missiles by North Korea are stated as one of the threats and risks to maritime interests, and the utilization of defense capabilities such as ships, etc. as one means of protecting maritime interests is also included in the specific measures, etc.⁹

In other words, regarding the issues in ocean policy of what we should protect from what and how we should protect it, the fact that Japan will (need to) protect maritime interests from infringement using military means and the fact that Japan will utilize its defense capabilities to protect maritime interests, etc. are reflected in the various measures for maritime security. However, taking active elimination measures using defense capabilities consisting of the destruction of ballistic missiles for the protection of maritime interests from infringement using the military means of launching ballistic missiles is not considered under this plan. The only measure under the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy for an immediate response to the launch of ballistic missiles is the plan for the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism to advance the development of means to quickly transmit information regarding the launch of ballistic missiles, etc. to vessels navigating and operating in the coastal waters of Japan.¹⁰ It can be construed that this is due to the fact that as seen in the provisions of the Self-Defense Forces Act, Article 82-3, the objective in the case of responding with destructive measures to a ballistic missile launch that does not constitute an armed attack under Japan's current ballistic missile defense concept is deemed to be to protect against harm to human lives and property in Japanese territory, and the protection of maritime interests outside Japanese territory such as sovereign rights pertaining to the Exclusive Economic Zone is not included in

that objective. Actually, the subject of protection pertaining to ballistic missile defense and the allocation and deployment, etc. of deployed military force should be judged relatively in light of all aspects of national security after taking into account priorities, etc., so it can be concluded that it is difficult to make decisions only from the perspective of maritime security. Furthermore, it is thought that fast information transmission to relevant vessels by itself can be expected to prevent the decline in navigation and activities by the said vessels in the coastal waters of Japan if implemented accurately and reliably. Moreover, from the perspective of ensuring maritime interests through diplomatic implementations, in the case that a situation arises in which maritime interests are threatened by ballistic missile launches, making fast protests and requests through diplomatic routes, etc. is also reflected in the plan as one of the measures pertaining to maritime security.¹¹ Therefore, we cannot definitely conclude that the fact that destructive measures are not included in measures to respond to a ballistic missile launch from the perspective of protecting maritime interests under the Third Basic Plan on Ocean Policy is an omission in the measures. In any case, we can conclude that interpreting ballistic missiles as not only national security threats and risks but also threats and risks to maritime interests is an important perspective under the ocean policy, so perhaps particularly special note should be made of the point that the said perspective which was not in the previous Basic Plan on Ocean Policy and the

measures pertaining to it, etc. are clearly stated.

Note that there is a discussion concerning “maritime security” [海洋の安全保障] in the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy and in addition there is a discussion concerning “maritime security” [海洋安全保障] in the National Security Strategy as well. Clear definitions of the two maritime security concepts are not presented, but based on the fact that the official English translation of both is “maritime security” and other factors it seems that there is no problem with thinking of them both as the same concept. (Hereinafter they are unified under the phrase “maritime security” [海洋の安全保障] in this paper.) Given this, we can conclude that maritime security is one of Japan’s ocean policies and at the same time is one part of national security. Moreover, one of the purposes of establishing the National Security Strategy is deemed to be to present guidelines for policies in areas related to national security, including sea, etc.,^{1 2} and regarding the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy and the National Security Strategy, even though the former is under the jurisdiction of the Headquarters for Ocean Policy and the latter is under the jurisdiction of the National Security Council, they were both decided by the Cabinet, so naturally the various measures under the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy regarding maritime security would be expected to be consistent with the guidelines, etc. under the National Security Strategy. However, under the current National Security Strategy the focus of maritime security is mainly placed on sea lanes and measures related to them, and the protection

of maritime interests other than sea lanes and utilization of defense capabilities for Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA), etc. discussed in the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy are not discussed. Of course, considering the fact that the time when the current National Security Strategy was established was 2013, earlier than the present Basic Plan on Ocean Policy, and that even the Second Basic Plan on Ocean Policy which was originally established at the same time as the National Security Strategy did not discuss maritime security very much, it is probably unsurprising that they are not completely consistent regarding maritime security. On the other hand, regular systematic evaluation keeping in mind a period of about a decade and necessary revisions are planned for the National Security Strategy.^{1 3} Therefore, it is thought that in the evaluation review work for the National Security Strategy going forward, efforts will be made to achieve consistency with the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy regarding maritime security.

Conclusion

Ocean policy is important policy for Japan which is surrounded by the sea on all four sides; furthermore, security is an important issue pertaining to existence for all nations. Therefore, in a sense it is probably natural that maritime security is reflected in the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy and is positioned as a main pillar in the present plan. On the other hand, in order to aim for maritime security appropriately, it is perhaps necessary to continuously discuss how and from what we should protect maritime

interests with what kind of content, based on the evolution and fluctuation of technologies, systems, international situations, etc. related to the oceans and security, and reflect these discussions in the measures. Therefore, based on changes in the security situation surrounding the oceans, in the Third Basic Plan on Ocean Policy maritime security is positioned as the main pillar of the plan overall, and various broad and multitiered measures pertaining to maritime security are planned under the concept of “Comprehensive Maritime Security;” and, most importantly, military means such as ballistic missiles are understood to be one of the threats and risks to maritime interests, and the utilization of the defense capabilities (of ships, etc.) is included in measures to protect maritime interests. These are good revisions based on fluctuations, etc. in the international situation, and we can conclude that they have major significance in terms of “achieving the realization of a “maritime nation”.” (Completed July 24, 2018)

¹ Basic Act on Ocean Policy, Article 16, Paragraph 5.

² Aim to effectively collect, consolidate, and share diverse information related to oceans that contributes to maritime security, preservation of the marine environment, promotion of ocean industries, the development of science and technology, etc. while taking care regarding its handling, etc. and efficiently ascertain the situation regarding the oceans. Basic Plan on Ocean Policy, May 15, 2018, Cabinet

Decision, p. 29; The Handbook of Terms Regarding the Third Basic Plan on Ocean Policy, Cabinet Office, May 2018, www8.cao.go.jp/ocean/policies/plan/plan03/pdf/plan03_glossary.pdf.

³ Of the measures pertaining to “Ensuring the national interest in Japan’s territorial sea, etc.,” the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries are the implementing ministries for the measures related to “Ensuring sovereignty and maritime interests through diplomatic implementations.” Refer to the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy, May 15, 2018, Cabinet Decision, p. 29.

⁴ Of the measures pertaining to the “Strengthening of the international order of the sea,” the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the exclusive implementing ministry for the measures related to “Dissemination of strategic information.” Refer to the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy, p. 36.

⁵ Atsuko Kanehara, The Third Basic Plan on Ocean Policy: its Significance and Issues, “Symposium to Commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Japan Society of Ocean Policy: The Third Basic Plan on Ocean Policy and the Ocean Policy of Japan Going Forward — Debating the Content of the Basic Plan,” Japan Society of Ocean Policy, June 29, 2018 p. 49. Refer to the following as examples which present the international trend of interpreting the concept of maritime security broadly. Douglas Guilfoyle, “Maritime Law Enforcement Operations and Intelligence in an Age of Maritime Security,” *International Law Studies*, Vol. 93, 2017, p. 299; Natalie Klein, “Maritime Security,” Donald R. Rothwell et al., eds., *The Oxford Handbook of the Law of the Sea*, Oxford University Press, 2015, pp. 582-603.

⁶ Ministry of Defense, DEFENSE OF JAPAN 2017, pp. 118-119.

⁷ Ibid, p. 96.

⁸ Basic Plan on Ocean Policy, pp. 56-57. Refer to Table 4 in this paper.

⁹ Ibid, p. 30. Refer to Table 1 in this paper.

¹⁰ Ibid, p.28.

¹¹ Ibid, p. 29.

¹² National Security Strategy, December 17, 2013, National Security Council decision and Cabinet decision, p. 1.

¹³ Ibid, p. 2.

* Tables 1 to 4 are on the next page onwards.

Table 1: The various measures pertaining to ensuring the national interest in Japan's territorial sea, etc.

Improvement of the deterrent capabilities, response capabilities, and maritime law enforcement capabilities of Japan itself	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Steady implementation of defense capabilities improvement; in particular, enhancement and strengthening of the defense posture and structure in island areas (Ministry of Defense) ○ Strengthening of the information gathering and analysis structure in order to maintain and improve abilities to respond to unidentified vessels and spy ships, continuing implementation of exercise training to respond to unidentified vessels, and strengthening of collaboration of the Ministry of Defense and the Japan Self-Defense Forces with the Japan Coast Guard (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense)
Strengthening collaboration with allies and friendly countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Through the full range of drills and information sharing, exercises, etc. in peacetime, endeavoring to further strengthen collaboration between Japan and the U.S. in a wide range of maritime security fields to ensure the long-term and stable presence of the US military, and strengthening collaboration with friendly countries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defense)
Construction of the structure for information gathering, analysis, and sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promotion of information gathering using satellites and research, and the introduction of equipment, etc. taking into consideration manpower saving and unmanned approaches (Cabinet Secretariat, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense) ○ Strengthening of the ocean monitoring and information gathering structure in Japan's territorial sea, etc. through efficient operation and steady buildup of ships, aircraft, information gathering satellites, etc. and radar installed on the coast, etc., utilization of a full range of satellites including advanced optical satellites, etc. and small satellites, etc. of the private sector, etc., and collaboration with allies and friendly countries, etc. (Cabinet Secretariat, Cabinet Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense) ○ Enhancement of the information sharing structure of the Ministry of Defense and the Japan Self-Defense Forces with the Japan Coast Guard (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense) ○ Strengthening of monitoring and surveillance in important remote islands and the sea zones surrounding them (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure,

	Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense)
Securing safety in maritime transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Building of a structure that can ascertain the position of vessels, etc. and establishment of an information sharing structure between the related government ministries and agencies for appropriate responses to rescue incidents (Cabinet Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense)
Responses to marine-derived natural disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development of a structure enabling an appropriate response to large-scale natural disasters (Cabinet Office, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense)

Compiled by the author based on the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy.

Table 2: The various measures pertaining to ensuring the stable use of the vital sea lanes of Japan

Implementations in the important sea lanes of Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Building of relationships of trust and cooperative relationships with countries adjacent to the sea lanes, etc. through participation in international cooperation activities such as the counter-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden and through other peacetime exchanges, maritime law enforcement capacity-building support, port calls by Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force and the dispatch of patrol boats, and the promotion of collaboration across all ministries and agencies such as joint drills, etc. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense) ○ Discussion of measures such as continuation of the counter-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden and further utilization of the base for operations in Djibouti, information gathering in collaboration with the Combined Maritime Forces (CMF), strengthening of collaboration with the relevant countries through international cooperation frameworks such as the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS), the Combined Task Force 151 (CTF 151), etc., and support for improvement of the capabilities of the coast guard agencies of Somalia and its neighboring countries, etc. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense) ○ Effective implementation of the appropriate enforcement of Anti-Piracy Act anti-piracy laws, promotion of the required boarding security by private sector armed guards, strengthening of collaboration and cooperation with the
---	--

	<p>maritime law enforcement agencies, etc. of foreign countries, capacity-building support for the maritime law enforcement agencies of countries located on the sea lanes, etc. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Discussions among related government ministries and agencies regarding the approach to ensuring the safety of Japan-affiliated vessels navigating sea lanes (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense)
<p>Strengthening of the structure for information gathering, consolidation, and sharing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As well as the efforts of Japan itself related to the gathering of information about sea lanes, building of cooperation structures with allies, friendly countries, etc. and promotion of collaboration with other countries and cooperation that contributes to the improvement of capabilities pertaining to the ocean monitoring and information gathering of countries adjacent to the sea lanes (Cabinet Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense) ○ Building of an appropriate structure pertaining to the provision of ocean monitoring information (Cabinet Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense)
<p>Capacity-building support, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promotion of implementations for strengthening discipline in oceans, including equipment and technical cooperation, in collaboration with allies, friendly countries, and international institutions (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense) ○ Promotion of cooperation contributing to improvement of the capabilities of ASEAN overall in accordance with the Vientiane Vision (a policy on Japan-ASEAN defense cooperation) beginning with capacity-building support, joint drills and exercises, defense equipment and technical cooperation (Ministry of Defense) ○ Building of a structure enabling the appropriate sharing of the current situation of the support being provided by the related government ministries and agencies (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense) ○ Continuous pursuit of effective and efficient support through the strengthening of collaboration and coordination of support at the working-level with the United States, friendly countries, and the relevant countries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense)

Compiled by the author based on the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy.

Table 3: The various measures pertaining to strengthening of the international order of the sea in order to secure the freedom of ocean use

<p>Strengthening of diplomatic implementations for thorough realization of the “rule of law”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Proactive implementations for collaboration with the related countries and institutions utilizing the international frameworks of the G7 and the ASEAN Defence Ministers’ Meeting Plus (ADMM-PLUS) (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defense)
<p>Strengthening of intergovernmental international collaboration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the maintenance and development of a “free and open ocean,” utilizing bilateral and multilateral security dialogues and defense exchanges at a variety of levels among the defense authorities to strengthen cooperation related to maritime security with other countries, and being actively involved in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) and other international cooperation pertaining to the prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, etc. (National Police Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense)

Compiled by the author based on the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy.

Table 4: The various measures for which the Ministry of Defense is included in the implementing ministries other than measures pertaining to maritime security

<p>Measures related to strengthening the capacity of Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthening the capacity of MDA by strengthening the information gathering structure through efficient operation and steady buildup of ships, aircraft, information gathering satellites, etc. and radar installed on the coast, etc., utilization of a full range of JAXA satellites and small satellites, etc. of the private sector, etc., and collaboration with allies and friendly countries, etc. (Cabinet Secretariat, Cabinet Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense)
<p>Measures related to the information consolidation and sharing structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Building of an organic information structure enabling flexible and fast information sharing among the related government ministries and agencies and the strengthening of collaboration with private sector institutions (Cabinet Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense) ○ Advancing the development of information sharing systems between the Ministry of Defense, the Japan Self-Defense Forces, and the Japan Coast Guard in order to enhance the information sharing structure, and

	<p>construction of the “Maritime Domain Display System” enabling the consolidation of ocean-related information from a full range of sources including published information and academic information (Cabinet Office, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense)</p>
<p>Measures related to international collaboration and international cooperation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gathering of the ocean information held by foreign countries, international institutions, etc. through a full range of routes (Cabinet Secretariat, Cabinet Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Defense) ○ As well as the efforts of Japan itself, strengthening of the MDA structure through the building of cooperation structures with allies, friendly countries, etc. regarding MDA and the promotion of collaboration with other countries and cooperation that contributes to the improvement of capabilities pertaining to Maritime Domain Awareness of countries adjacent to the sea lanes (Cabinet Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense)
<p>Promotion of the preservation, etc. of remote islands and development, etc. of the Exclusive Economic Zone</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Appropriate preservation and management of remote islands near national borders through the Cabinet Office taking the lead and collaborating with the related government ministries and agencies to continuously ascertain the status of the coastlines, etc. of remote islands near national borders using satellite images, etc. (Cabinet Office, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Defense) ○ Maintaining functions possessed by regions of inhabited remote islands near national borders as bases for activities regarding territorial sea preservation, etc. (Cabinet Secretariat, Cabinet Office, National Police Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Defense) ○ Promotion of ocean surveys and centralization of ocean information in order to organize infrastructure information pertaining to the effective

	<p>use, etc. of the Exclusive Economic Zone, etc., and publication of ocean information after taking into consideration the strategic nature of the information (Cabinet Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Defense)</p>
<p>Assurance of international collaboration and promotion of international cooperation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Actively participating in international frameworks related to the ocean, and endeavoring to play a leading role in activities, etc. carried out through collaboration and cooperation in the international community (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense)
<p>Development of human resources with knowledge of ocean and advancement of citizens' understanding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regarding "Train and secure sailors, etc." which is one of the measures pertaining to "Train and secure specialist HR to support the oceanic state," continuing to develop an environment for enabling retired Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force members, etc. to work as sailors (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense)

Compiled by the author based on the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy.

プロフィール
profile

Security Studies Department
Government and Law Division
Fellow Seiya Eifuku

Fields of expertise: international law (law of the sea, law of armed conflict law, international criminal law and criminal procedure) and criminal law

The views expressed in this paper do not represent the official views of the National Institute for Defense Studies. Please contact us at the following regarding any views or questions you may have regarding the NIDS Commentary. We do not permit any unauthorized reproduction or unauthorized copying.

Planning and Coordination Office,
 The National Institute for Defense Studies
 Telephone (direct): 03-3260-3011
 Telephone (general): 03-3268-3111 (ext. 29171)
 FAX: 03-3260-3034

* National Institute for Defense Studies website:
<http://www.nids.mod.go.jp/>