
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
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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