

Japan's Space Diplomatic Policy

Foreign Policy Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Promotion of diplomatic policy on space

1 Background

● Increase in space-utilizing nations and advancement of space technology

- Countries that possess satellites : More than 50 countries
- Satellite Launching Countries : 10 countries

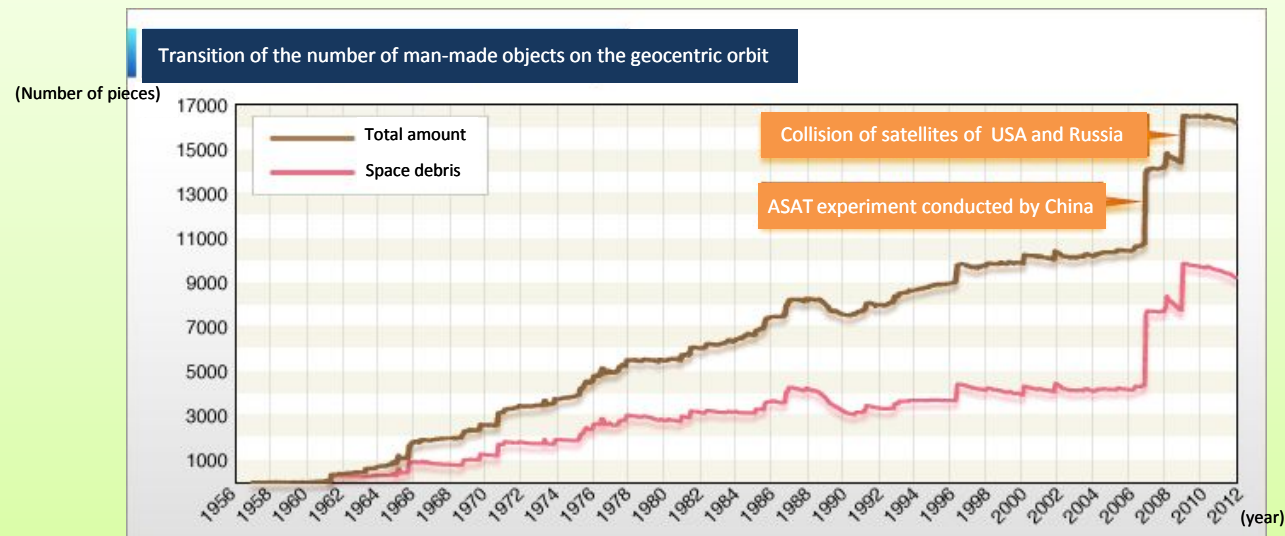
● Increased use of space for both civil and security applications

- Positioning, Communication and Broadcasting, Remote sensing
- Information gathering, Early warning and Missile defense by utilizing satellites

● Increased vulnerability and risks involved in outer space activities

- Congestion of outer space
- Increase in space debris
- Collision of satellites
- Experiments of anti-satellite weapons (ASAT)

※Based on the document of NASA Orbital Debris Program Office



2 Concrete Measures

1. International rulemaking for the utilization of space (both civil and national security aspects)

● **Participating in the international discussions toward the adoption of the International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities proposed by the European Union**

- Mitigation of the risks of satellites collision and space debris
- Restriction usage and experiments of ASAT
- Mechanism for reporting and consultation (Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures)

◆ **Japan is actively engaged in outreach efforts in order to gain the support from Asian countries.**

● **Contributing actively in making guidelines regarding the long-term sustainability of outer space activities at the United Nations Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)**

• **Coordinating with the Dr. Yasushi Horikawa, Chairman of the COPUOS**

- The Working Group on the Long-Term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities will summarize the best-practice guidelines on the following 7 fields.
 - (a) Sustainable space utilization supporting sustainable development on Earth
 - (b) Space debris
 - (c) Space weather
 - (d) Space operation
 - (e) Tools to support collaborative space situational awareness
 - (f) Regulatory regimes
 - (g) Guidance for actors in the space arena

2. Promoting International Cooperation regarding Space

● **Creating new markets for Japan's space industries by developing satellites and ground facilities for emerging countries including cooperation through ODA**

※ The future size of the world market : 7 trillion yen (2005) → 56 trillion yen (2025)

✓ Achievements

- Implemented promotion at Prime Minister and Minister levels to the Turkish Government, and gained an order for a communication and broadcasting satellite system
- Decision to provide yen loan for Vietnam for the purpose of the development of two earth observation satellites and related ground-based facilities.

● **Contributing to addressing global issues such as climate change, disaster risk management, production of forest, combat against illegal logging and energy resources**

➤ Promoting on the establishment of the "Disaster Management Network for the ASEAN Region"

➤ Implementation of ODA by utilizing Japan's space technology

✓ Achievements

- Utilization of the earth observation satellites (ALOS) Images to support protection of the Brazilian Amazon forest and combat against Illegal logging. (Brazil)
- Support forest resources management through leveraging satellite image information. (Indonesia)

● **Enhancing international cooperation and dialogues in bilateral and multilateral fora**

➤ Launching Japan-US comprehensive dialog about outer space in the future

➤ Promoting consultation about space with Canada, United Kingdom and EU in the future

➤ Promoting Space Diplomacy through the Asia-Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum (APRSAF)

3. Ensuring Space Security

● **Ensuring free access to space, transparency of space activities by nations, and further development and use of space in the area of national security**

➤ **Japan - US bilateral space security cooperation**

- ✓ Identified specific cooperation fields including Space Situational Awareness and Space-based Maritime Domain Awareness in the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee held in June 2011.
- ✂ “The Ministers recognized recent progress to deepen our bilateral space security partnership through the Japan-U.S. Space Security Dialogue and possible future cooperation in areas such as space situational awareness, a satellite navigation system, space-based maritime domain awareness and the utilization of dual use sensors.”

➤ **Promoting Japan’s utilization of Space for Security Purposes**

- ✓ Deliberation toward the construction of SSA Implementation attitude
- ✓ Deliberation of expanding utilization of Quasi-Zenith Satellite System in the national security field
- ✓ Maintaining 4 information gathering satellites system, and expanding and strengthening of their functions
- ✂ **Recent amendment of JAXA Law enabled its activities in space security area**