Committee: The Disarmament and İnternational

Security Committee

State: Japan

School: Zafer College

Delegate: Volkan Ünver

As the Delegate of Japan we believe it is important for our country to have space weapons nowdays because our border neighbors and world counties already made progress. We do this to maintain peace, keep our country safe and to establish balance in the world.

Japanese Cabinet, Space Policy Committee releases first draft of Japan's space security policy. Space Security Plan emphasizes the importance of strengthening cooperation and creating a space security system by resorting to the technology of private enterprises.

The plan mainly examines policies and measures in the field of space security and attempts to create the framework for the structuring of Japan's space security system in the next 10 years.

The plan analyzes Japan's space security environment. Recommends specific measures to achieve medium and long-term construction goals. The concept emphasizes the establishment of a space security system in line with Japan's interests to ensure more secure use of space in the future.

In terms of threat research and judgment, the plan indicates that space has become a new arena for the competition of military capabilities, and points out that Japan's neighboring countries have significantly increased the number of reconnaissance satellites, which leads to increasing threats to Japan in the space field. In this regard, the plan proposes three major construction paths.

First, form wide-area, high-frequency and high-precision intelligence collection capabilities for space, strengthen satellite communication security, and improve capabilities of missile threat response, satellite navigation, and space transportation. Second, improve the capabilities to detect, track and identify space targets, promote the recycling of spacecraft, increase the response speed and capability to satellite attacks, and participate in the formulation of international space safety rules. Third, achieve a virtuous cycle of security support and space industry development, which includes the improvement of autonomous space technology research and development capabilities and the enhancement of the status and role of the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA).

The plan outlines in detail the roadmap for the development of the space security system from 2023 to 2034. It determines the number and plans for satellite launches in the next 10 years. The plan focuses on building a Quasi-Zenith Satellite System to improve capabilities to identify and track space targets. At present, the US GPS satellite network only needs 24 satellites to achieve global coverage, so the strength of the QZSS navigation system with 11 satellites cannot be underestimated.

Japan has made frequent moves in the space field in recent years. The establishment of the Space Operation Squadron in May 2020, the substantial increase in space-related budgets year by year, and the formulation of the security plan this time all highlight Japan's ambition to continue to promote the militarization of space.

Japan currently emphasizes transparency and confidence-building measures to increase trust and prevent misperceptions and miscalculations in space activities involving various actors.

  In conclusion, Japan would like to reiterate its strong commitment to ensuring the safety, security, stability and sustainability of outer space activities.

Bibliography:

* <http://eng.chinamil.com.cn/OPINIONS_209196/Opinions_209197/16230709.html>
* <https://thediplomat.com/2020/05/japans-gradual-shift-toward-space-security/>
* <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan>
* <https://www.csis.org/analysis/space-security-japans-new-strategy-documents>