

Abstract

「武器輸出三原則等」から「防衛装備移転三原則」へ

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第二次安倍政権までに、日本の武器移転政策は大きく変化を遂げた。佐藤栄作内閣で規定され、三木内閣で強化された原則禁輸を意味すると解釈されてきた武器輸出三原則は、安全保障政策上の理由で移転可能とする防衛装備移転三原則へと進化した。

ただし、移転三原則への変化は、安倍政権のみの成果ではなく、民主党政権時より継続してきた F-35 調達のための武器禁輸例外措置の拡大が、大きな意味を持った。安倍政権は、それまでの例外措置を整理統合し、国家戦略の一部として意義付けた点に大きな役割を果たした。

しかし、安倍政権の防衛装備移転に対する能動的な関与は、その後防衛装備移転に目立った成果を達成することができず、また防衛技術戦略や防衛産業基盤の維持に、必ずしも効果的に貢献したとは言えない。安倍政権は多くの課題を積み残している。その課題は、菅政権以降でも認識されているが、効果的な対応がなされていない。

During the second Abe administration, Japan's arms transfer policy underwent a major change. The Three Principles on Arms Exports, which had been interpreted to mean an arms transfer ban in principle, was enacted by the Eisaku Sato Cabinet and strengthened by the Miki Cabinet. It later evolved into the Three Principles on Defense Equipment Transfers, which allows for transfers for security policy reasons.

The change to the three principles was not the result of the political initiative of the Abe administration alone. Also significant was the expansion of the exception to the arms embargo for the procurement of the F-35, which had been in place since the administration led by the Democratic Party of Japan. The Abe administration did, however, play a major role in organizing and integrating the previous exceptions and giving them significance as part of the national strategy.

However, the Abe administration's active involvement in defense equipment transfer

has not achieved any significant results in defense equipment transfer since then, nor has it necessarily contributed effectively to the defense technology strategy or the maintenance of the defense industrial base. The Abe administration left many challenges unaddressed. These challenges were recognized by the Kan administration and subsequent administrations as well, but to date have not been effectively addressed.