

新しい安全保障環境における尹錫悦政権の展望

Prospects of Yoon Suk Yeol administration under the new security environment

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新政権による変化 外交安保政策の原則

①「自由」が最も重要

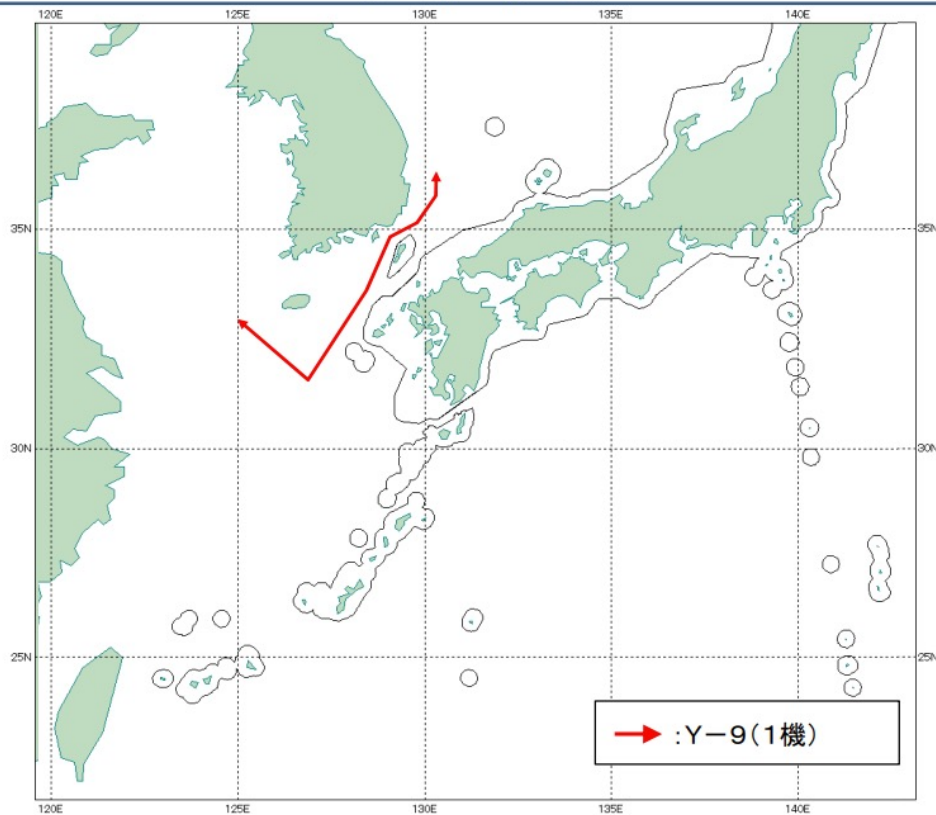
②「力」による平和を追求

③日米韓3カ国協力が安全保障の基盤

④グローバル中枢国家

対馬海峡付近における中国軍機の動き 2018年11月26日

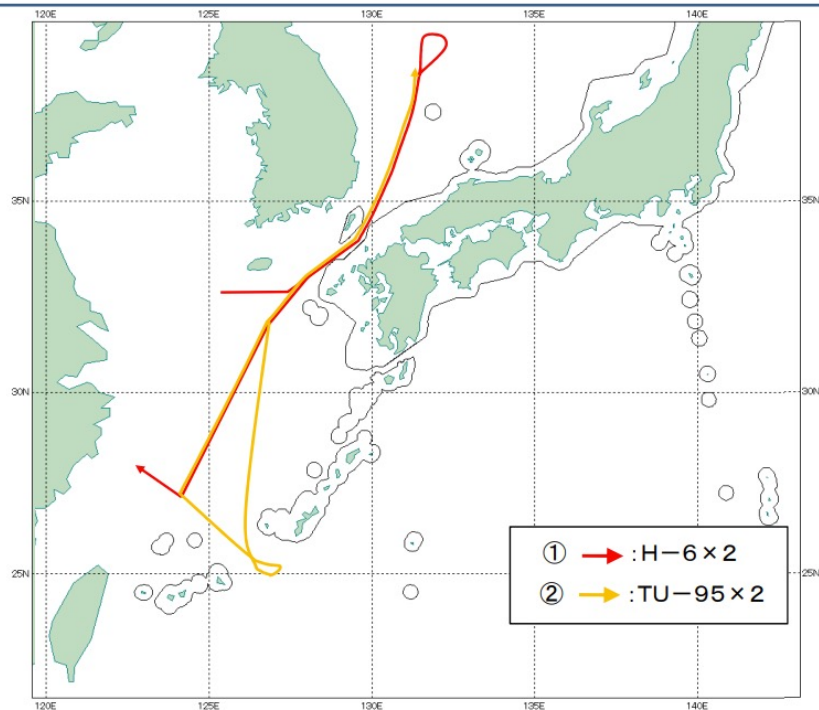
行 動 概 要



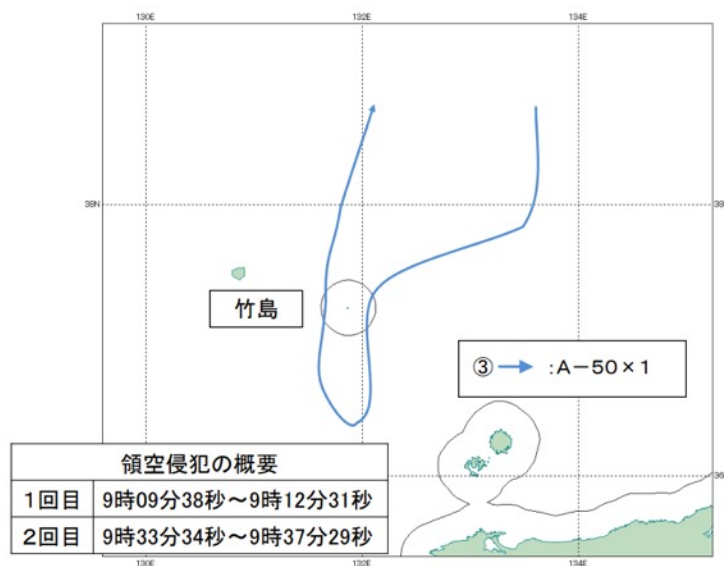
出典: 統合幕僚監部報道発表資料(2018年11月26日)

中ロ軍事協力の進展 2019年7月23日

行動概要(中国H-6爆撃機及びロシアTU-95爆撃機)



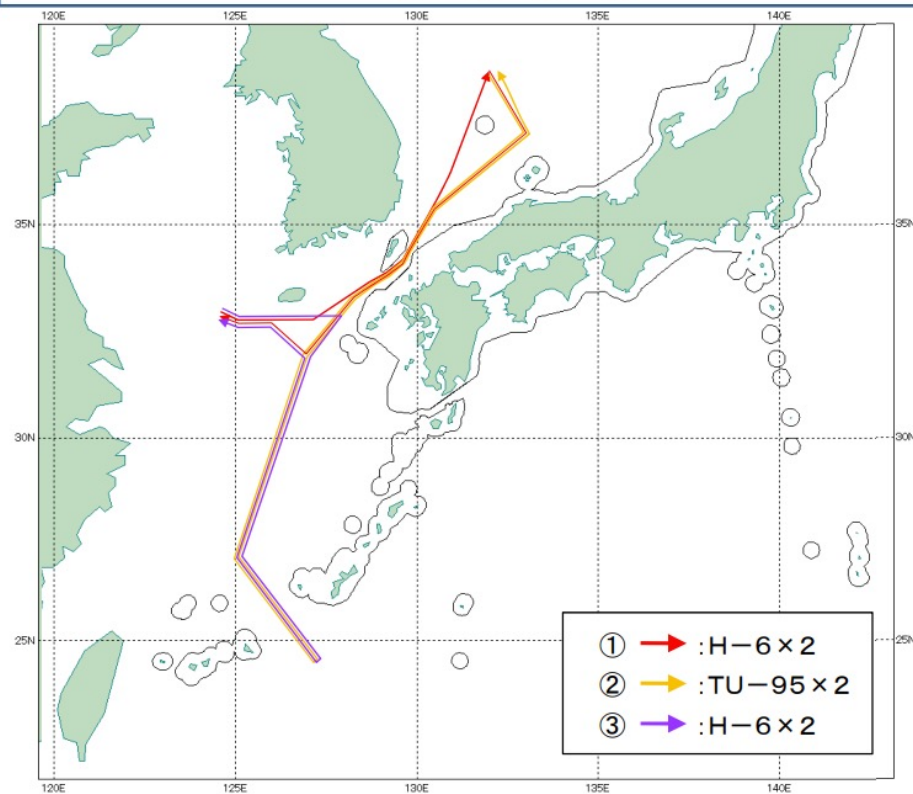
行動概要(ロシアA-50早期警戒管制機)



出典: 統合幕僚監部報道発表資料(2019年7月23日)

中口軍事協力の進展 2020年12月22日

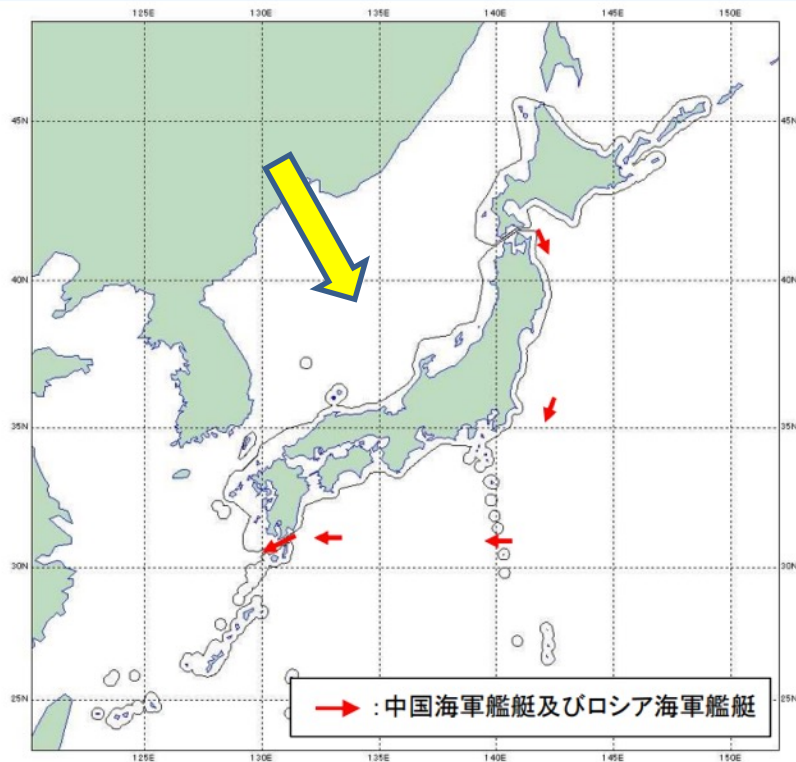
行 動 概 要



出典: 統合幕僚監部報道発表資料(2021年12月22日)

中ロ軍事協力の進展 2021年10月23日

行 動 概 要



中国海軍艦艇(右側)、ロシア海軍艦艇(左側)及び
中国海軍 レンハイ級ミサイル駆逐艦搭載ヘリコプター
Z-9

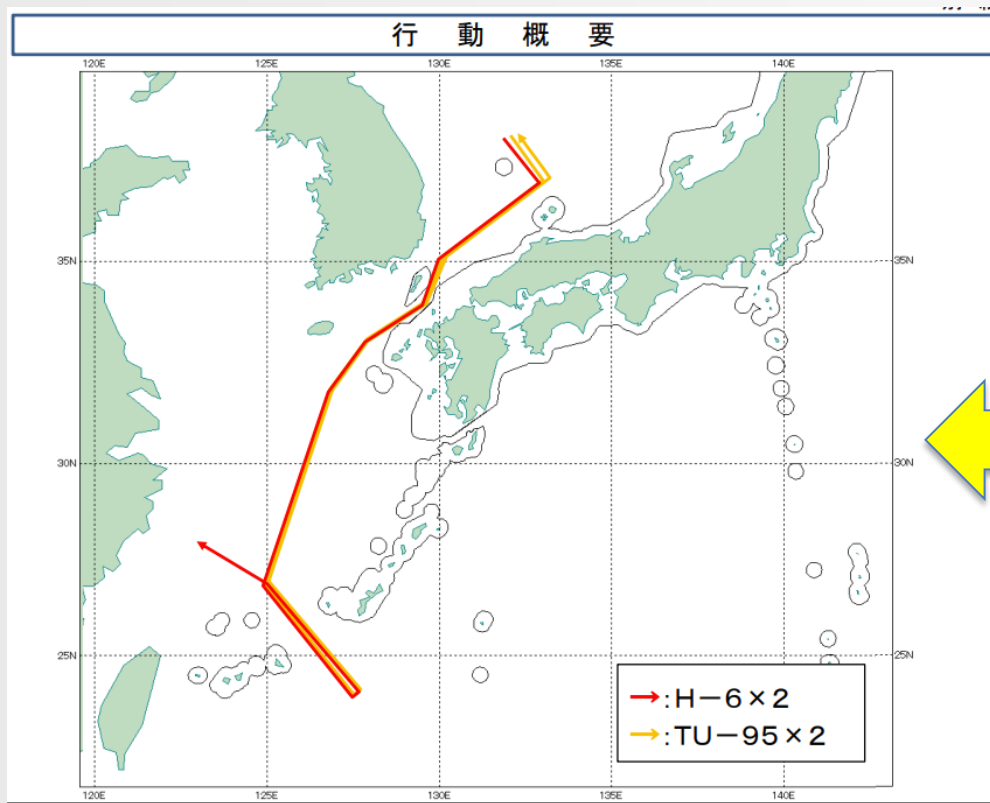


中国海軍艦艇(右側)及びロシア海軍艦艇(左側)



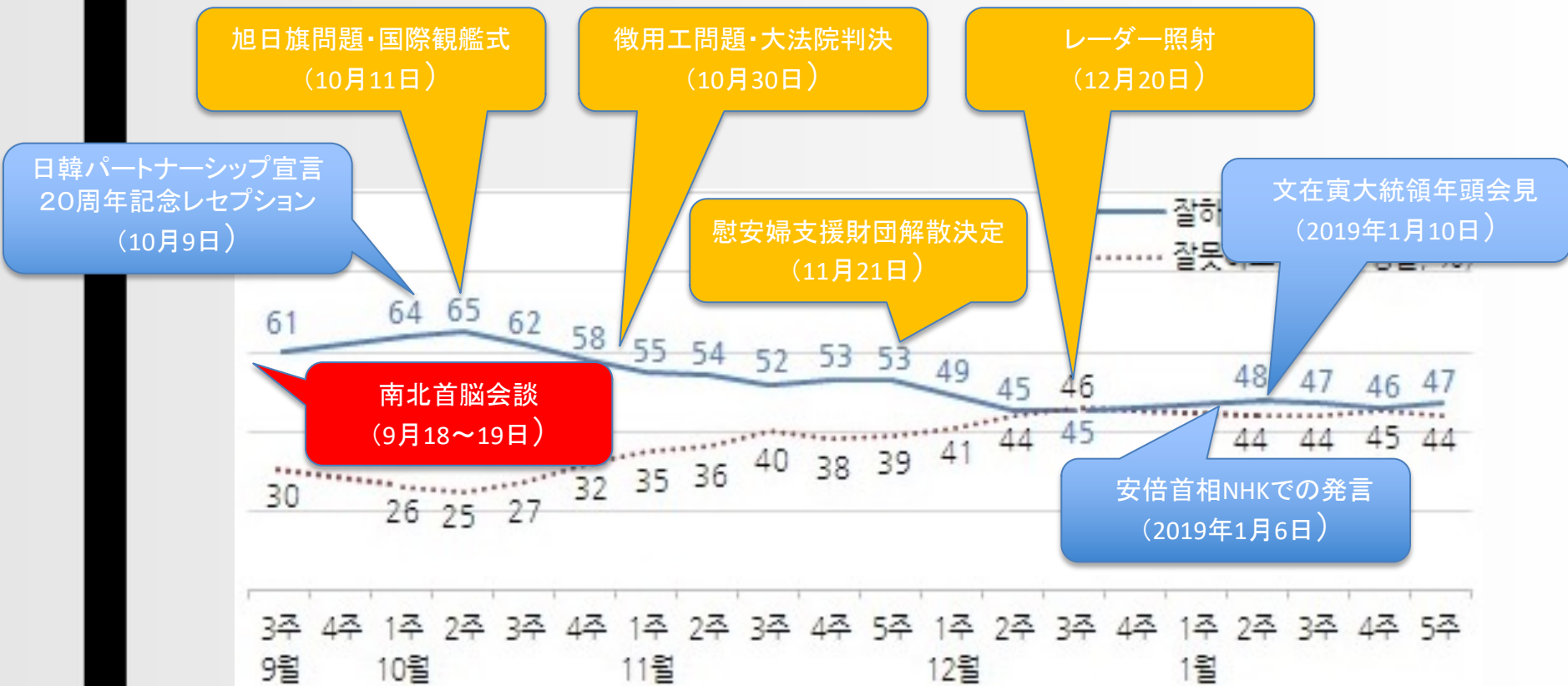
出典: 統合幕僚監部報道発表資料(2021年10月23日)

中口軍事協力の進展 2021年11月19日



日米韓次官協議会見中止
(2021年11月18日)

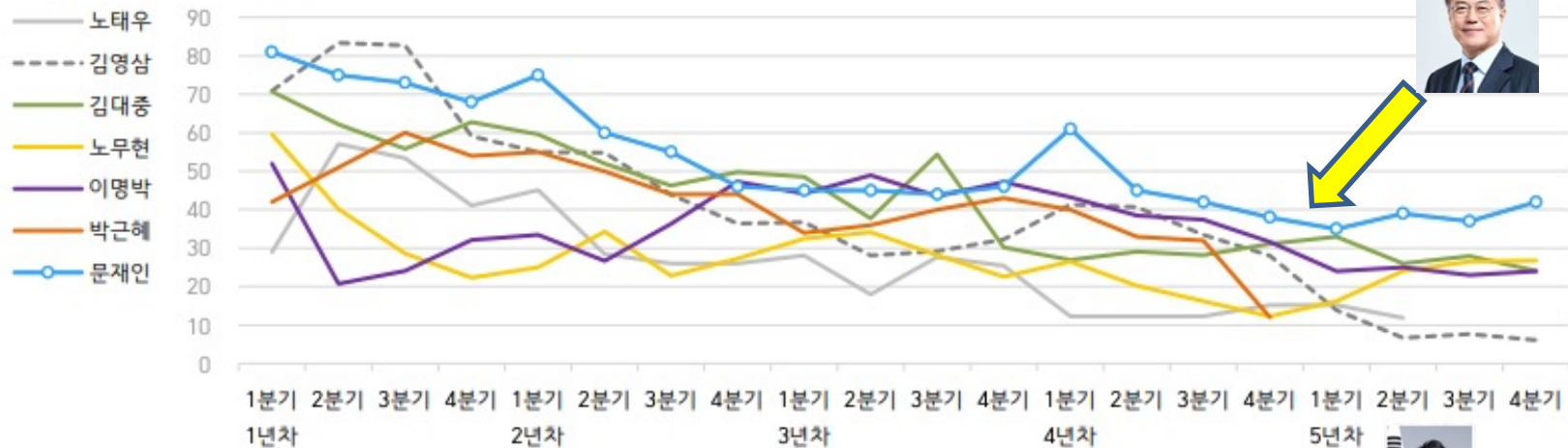
文在寅大統領支持率の推移と日韓関係（2018年後半）



文在寅政権最後の一年はレームダックだったのか？

- ① 何を持って「レームダック」と判断されるのか？
- ② 文在寅政権と歴代政権の違い

● 역대 대통령 직무 수행 긍정률 (%)



(出典:「ギャロップ코리아・デیلیーオピニオン」2022s年4月21日)



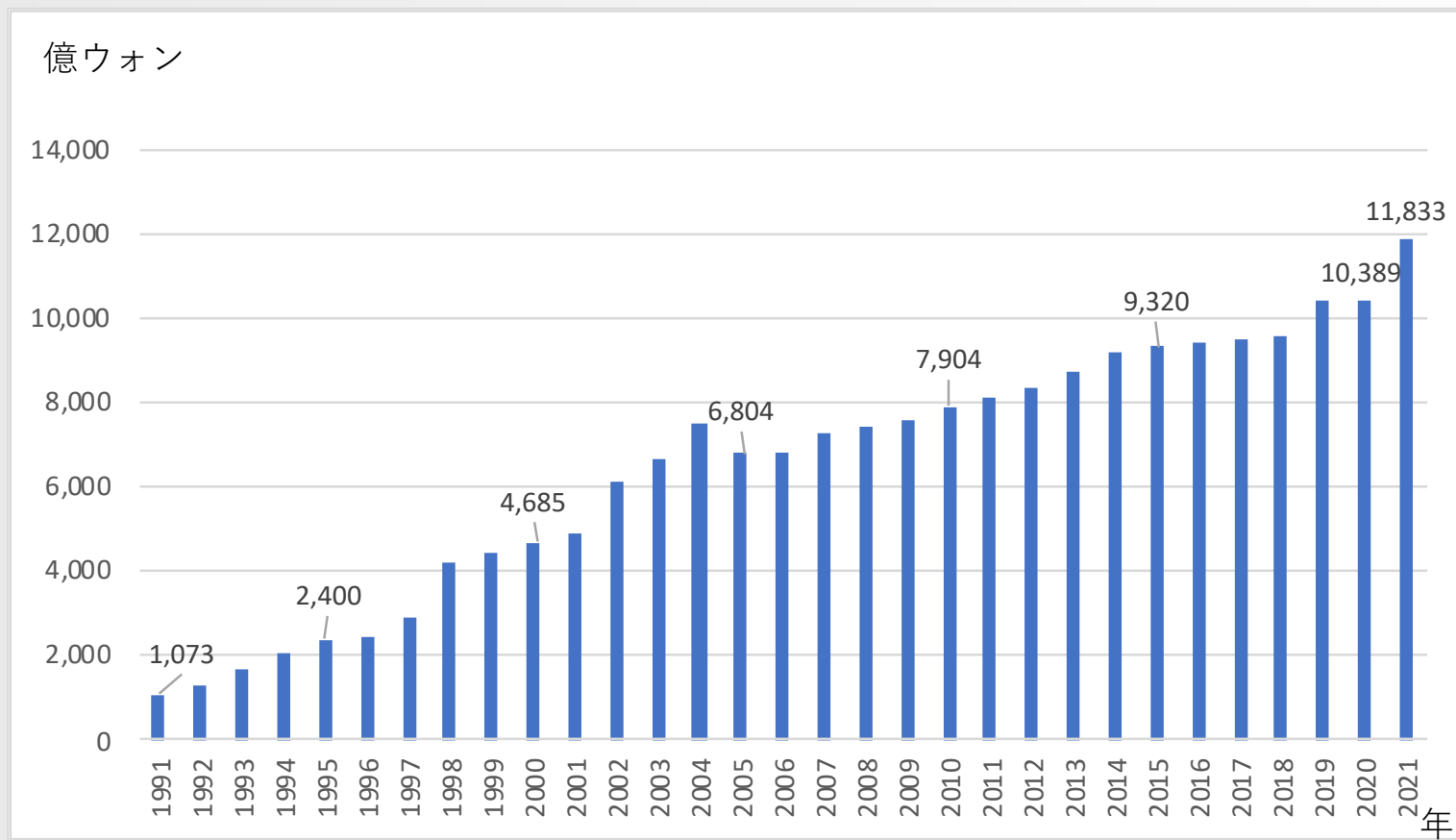
米韓関係は悪かったのか？

トランプ政権は韓国側に駐留経費負担の5倍増を要求

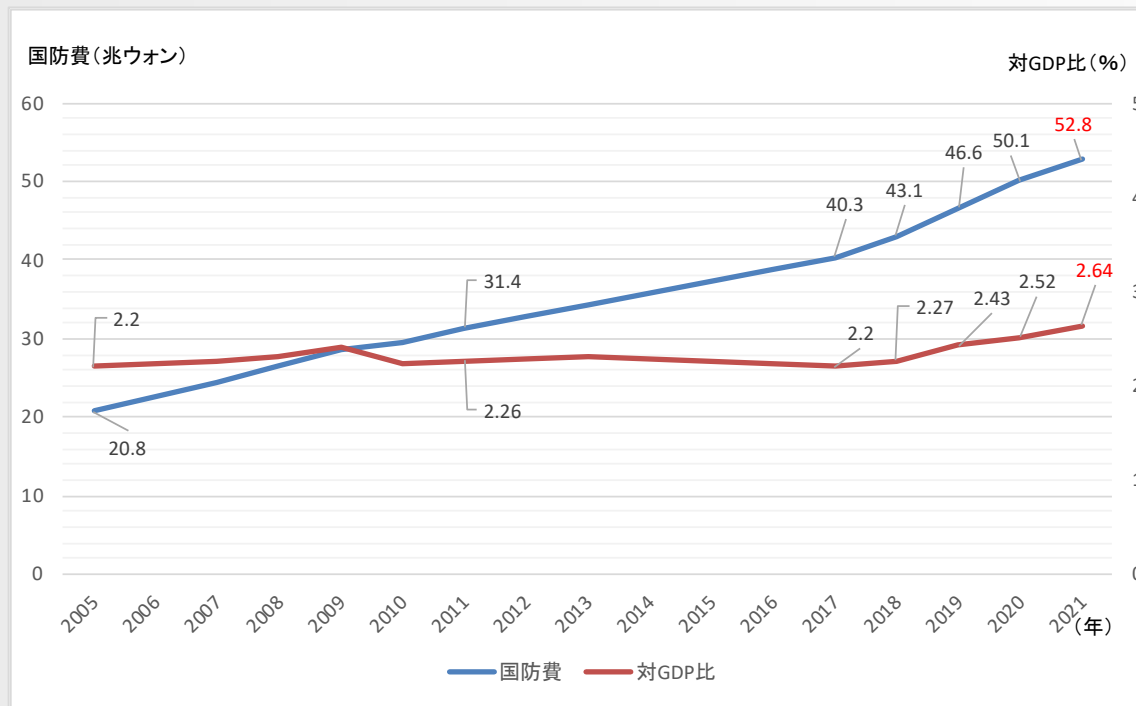


- ① 在韓米軍の安定的な駐留環境整備
- ② 防衛コスト負担
- ③ 連合訓練と演習
- ④ 海外派兵
- ⑤ 最新兵器の購入

在韓米軍駐留経費の負担の推移(1991年～2021年)

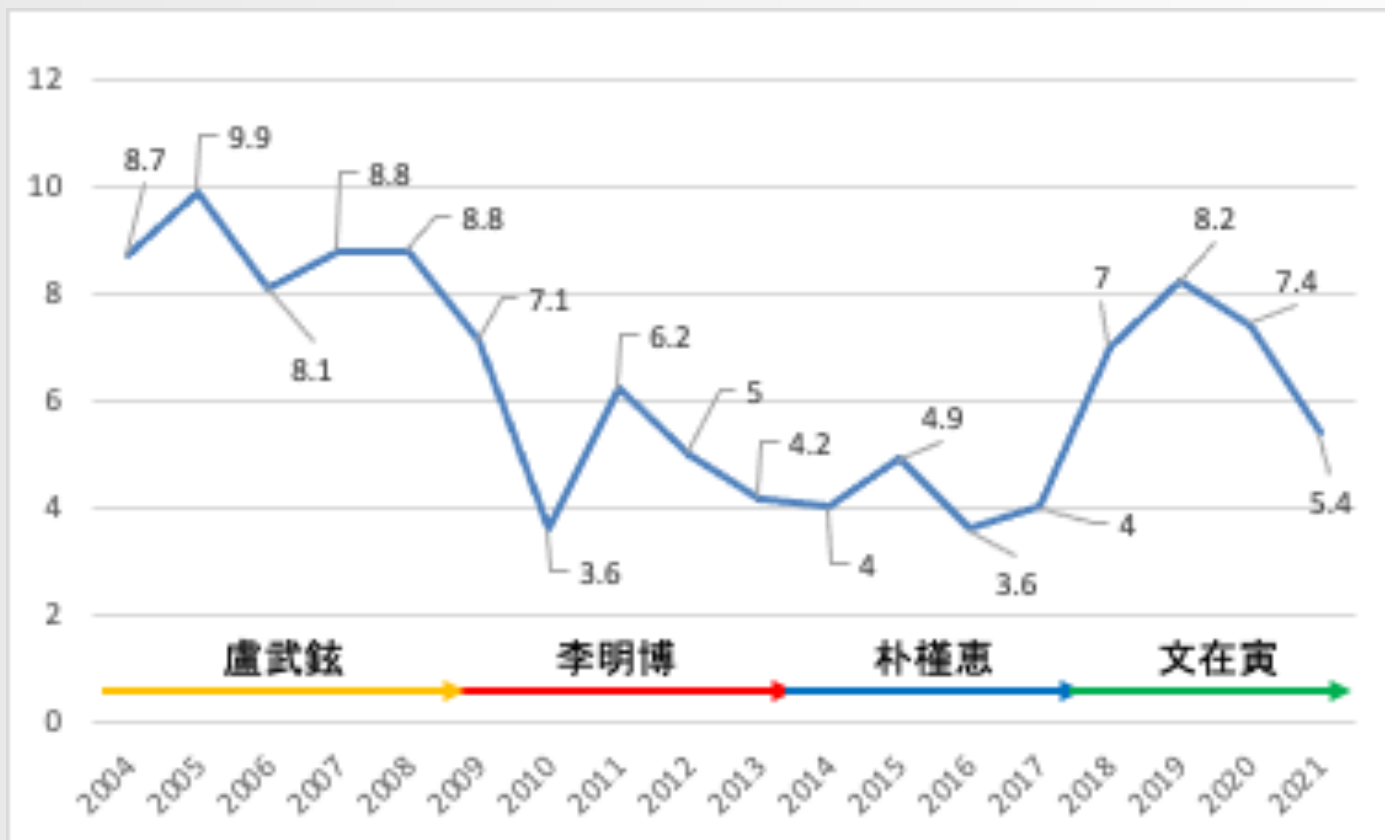


韓国国防費と対GDP比



- 「国防改革2.0」を実行するために、2019年～23年の間、**年平均7.5%の増加**が必要との説明
- 世界軍事費ランキング(SIPRI)では**10位**(日本9位)

韓国国防費と対GDP比



導入経緯 2050年の戦場でどのように勝利するか？

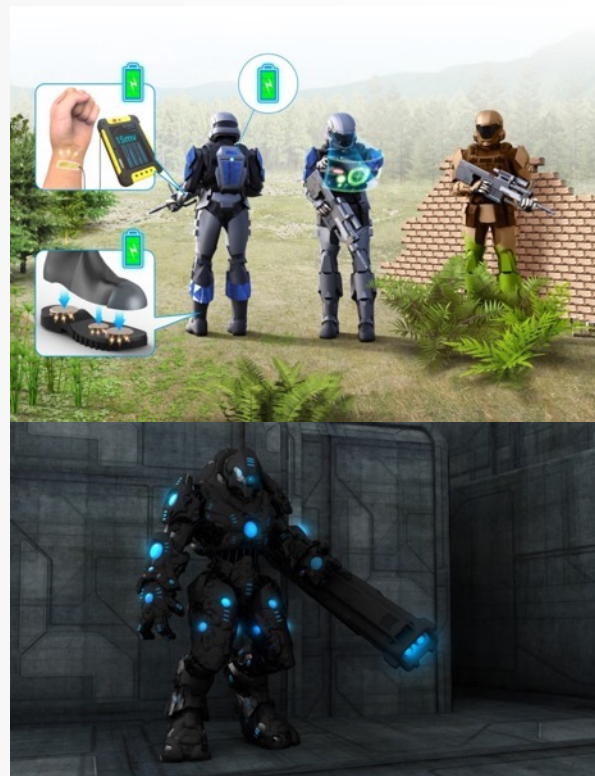
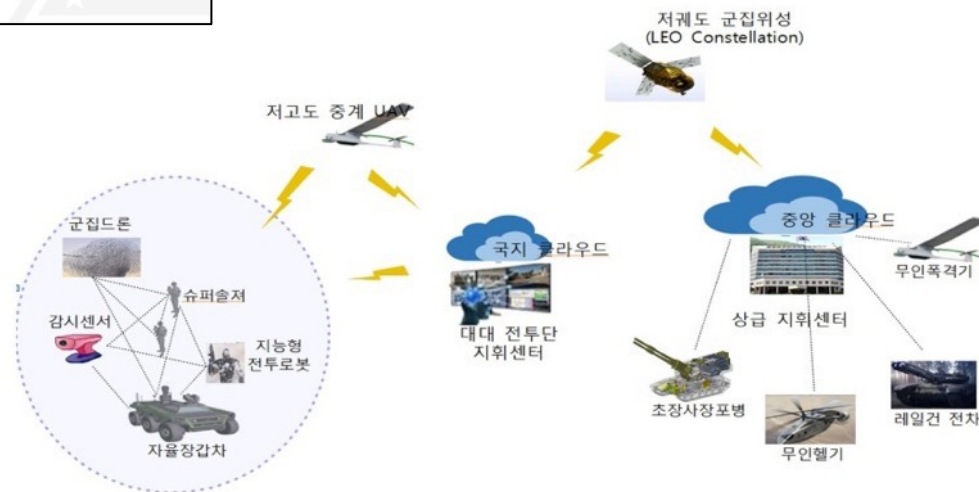
スマート国防の実現 陸海空三軍の未来戦への備え

육군비전
2050

「陸軍ビジョン2050」(2020年2月2日発表)

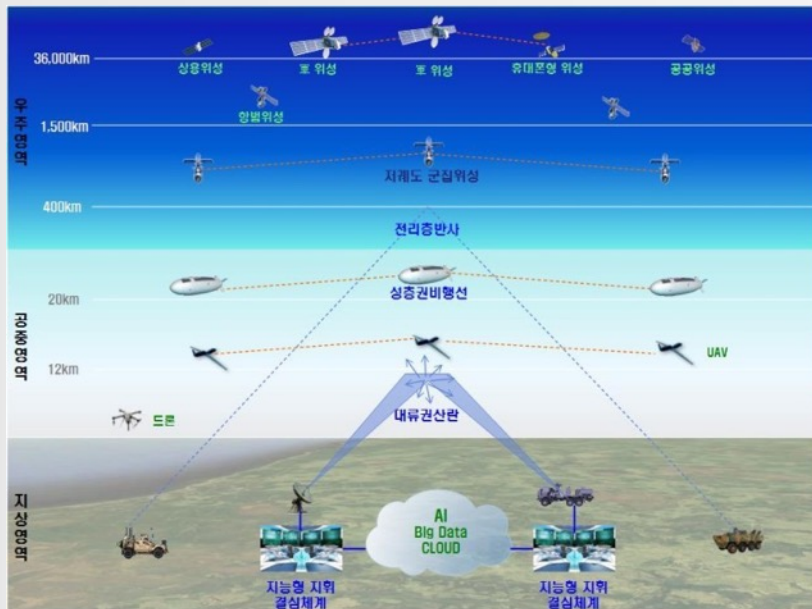
30年後の陸軍はどうあるべきか？

- ①兵力資源の急減による陸軍規模削減(18万-22万人)
- ②陸軍の縮小版である師団構造の代わりに独立的モジュール化部隊
- ③個人戦闘体系をはじめ未来兵器体系



導入経緯 2050年の戦場でどのように勝利するか？ スマート国防の実現 陸海空三軍の未来戦への備え

「陸軍ビジョン2050」



指揮統制通信体系および監視偵察運用概念図



知能型指揮決心体系

新南方政策の展開 2017年～2022年



- THAAD問題で経済の過度な中国依存がリスクであることを痛感
- インド・東南アジア諸国との経済協力拡大
- 北朝鮮と国交がある国との連携



2017.11.09 인도네시아



2017.11.13 필리핀



2018.03.23 베트남



2018.07.10 인도



2018.07.12 싱가포르



2019.03.11 브루나이



2019.03.12 말레이시아



2019.03.15 캄보디아



2019.09.02 태국



2019.09.03 미얀마



2019.09.05 라오스

평화를 향한 동행, 모두를 위한 번영
한-아세안 특별정상회의
2019, 부산

- 2017年11月のインドネシア訪問を皮切りに、2019年9月のラオス訪問によって、対象国への大統領訪問を完了。
- ニュージーランド・オーストラリアとの連携も強化

米国の新南方政策に対する評価 2+2共同声明文

Republic of Korea (ROK) Minister of Foreign Affairs Chung Eui-yong and Minister of National Defense Suh Wook hosted a Joint Foreign and Defense Ministerial meeting with United States (U.S.) Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken and Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin III in Seoul on March 18, 2021.

The Ministers and Secretaries reaffirmed that the ROK-U.S. Alliance, forged in blood on the battlefield 70 years ago, serves as the linchpin of peace, security, and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula and the Indo-Pacific region. Amid increasing global threats, the Alliance has never been more important.

They also acknowledged that the ROK-U.S. Alliance has developed into a comprehensive global partnership grounded in mutual respect and trust, close friendship, strong people-to-people ties, and shared values of freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. They vowed to further promote mutually-reinforcing and future-oriented cooperation across a wide range of areas encompassing a robust trade relationship, cooperation on combatting the climate crisis, and coordination on pandemic relief and post-COVID-19 economic recovery.

Both sides reaffirmed a mutual commitment to the defense of the ROK and to the strengthening of the ROK-U.S. combined defense posture, consistent with the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty. U.S. officials reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to the defense of the ROK and its extended deterrence using the full range of U.S. capabilities. Both sides committed to strengthening the Alliance deterrence posture, and they reiterated the importance of maintaining joint readiness against all shared threats to the Alliance through combined training and exercises. Both Secretaries and Ministers noted that U.S. forces in the ROK continue to play a critical role in maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in the region, and committed to continuing to ensure that we have the force posture and capabilities necessary to meet our common challenges.

Both sides affirmed that the agreement in principle on a new multi-year Special Measures Agreement is a symbol of the shared commitment to the ROK-U.S. Alliance, supports the stable presence of U.S. forces stationed in Korea, and enhances our combined defense posture.

The Ministers and Secretaries noted that since both sides decided to pursue the transition of wartime Operational Control (OPCON) in 2006, the ROK and the United States have achieved great progress through their combined efforts and reiterated their firm commitment to wartime OPCON transition consistent with the Conditions-Based OPCON Transition Plan (COT-P). Building on this progress, the leaders pledged to continue efforts toward the transition.

The Ministers and Secretaries emphasized that North Korean nuclear and ballistic missile issues are a priority for the Alliance, and reaffirmed a shared commitment to address and resolve these issues. They affirmed the importance of full implementation of relevant UN Security Council resolutions by the international community, including North Korea. The ROK and the United States are closely coordinating on all issues related to the Korean Peninsula. Both sides shared the view that these issues should be addressed through a fully-coordinated strategy toward North Korea between the ROK and the United States. To this end, they committed to maintain high-level consultations on the United States' ongoing North Korea policy review.

The Ministers and Secretaries affirmed the importance of ROK-U.S.-Japan trilateral cooperation and pledged to continue promoting mutually-beneficial, forward looking cooperation to promote peace, security, and prosperity in the region.

Against the backdrop of increasing challenges to the regional security environment, the shared values of the ROK-U.S. Alliance undergird the two countries' commitment to opposing all activities that undermine and destabilize the rules-based international order. The ROK and the United States emphasized that they remain united in their shared commitment to maintaining peace and stability, unimpeded lawful commerce, and respect for international law. The ROK and the United States reiterated their resolve to continue to work together to create a free and open Indo-Pacific region through cooperation with the ROK's New Southern Policy. The two countries are united in their dedication to support ASEAN centrality and other regional efforts. Both sides acknowledged the contributions of ongoing bilateral dialogues to expanding regional coordination with the Pacific Island countries and in the Mekong sub-region.

The Ministers and Secretaries emphasized the role that the ROK and the United States have played in nurturing partnership and cooperation in our collective response to an increasing number of global challenges. They committed to deepening cooperation across a range of areas including trade, health, non-proliferation, nuclear energy, COVID-19, combatting the climate crisis, space, and cybersecurity.

The Ministers and Secretaries emphasized that the ROK-U.S. Alliance—built upon shared values and bonded by trust—is stronger than ever. In this era of challenges and opportunities, the Ministers and Secretaries noted the dynamism, reciprocity, and boundless potential of the Alliance and reiterated their commitment to further advancing and deepening ROK-U.S. cooperation.

米国の新南方政策に対する評価 2+2共同声明文(抜粋)

Against the backdrop of increasing challenges to the regional security environment, the shared values of the ROK-U.S. Alliance undergird the two countries' commitment to **opposing all activities that undermine and destabilize the rules-based international order**. The ROK and the United States emphasized that they remain united in their shared commitment to maintaining peace and stability, unimpeded lawful commerce, and respect for international law. **The ROK and the United States reiterated their resolve to continue to work together to create a free and open Indo-Pacific region through cooperation with the ROK's New Southern Policy.** The two countries are united in their dedication to support ASEAN centrality and other regional efforts. Both sides acknowledged the contributions of ongoing bilateral dialogues to expanding regional coordination with the Pacific Island countries and in the Mekong sub-region.

(2021年3月18日)

米国の新南方政策に対する評価

【Fact Sheet】 The United States of America and The Republic of Korea on Working Together to Promote Cooperation between the Indo-Pacific Strategy and the New Southern Policy （2021年1月21日）

経済的繁栄の強化

①二国間パートナーシップの強化、②開発協力、③インフラ、④エネルギー、⑤デジタル経済、⑥スマートシティ、⑦天然資源管理

人的資本への投資と良い統治の擁護

①人材育成、②腐敗防止、③女性のエンパワースメント、④太平洋島嶼国の気候変動、⑤健康、⑥COVID-19

平和と安全の確保

①国境を越えた犯罪への対応、②麻薬対策、③海上安全保障、④サイバーセキュリティ、⑤海洋環境保護、⑥水の安全保障、⑦災害対応と準備

米・アセアン首脳会談（2022年5月12日・13日）

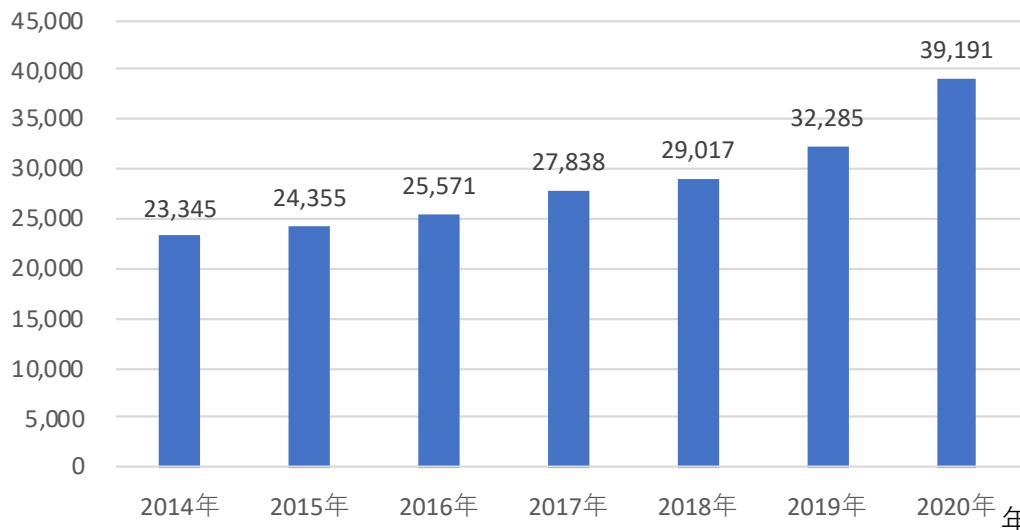


バイデン大統領は**インフラ整備、海洋安全保障、伝染病対策**などに1億5000万ドル（約194億円）の支援を約束

→前年に中国は**15億ドル**支援を表明

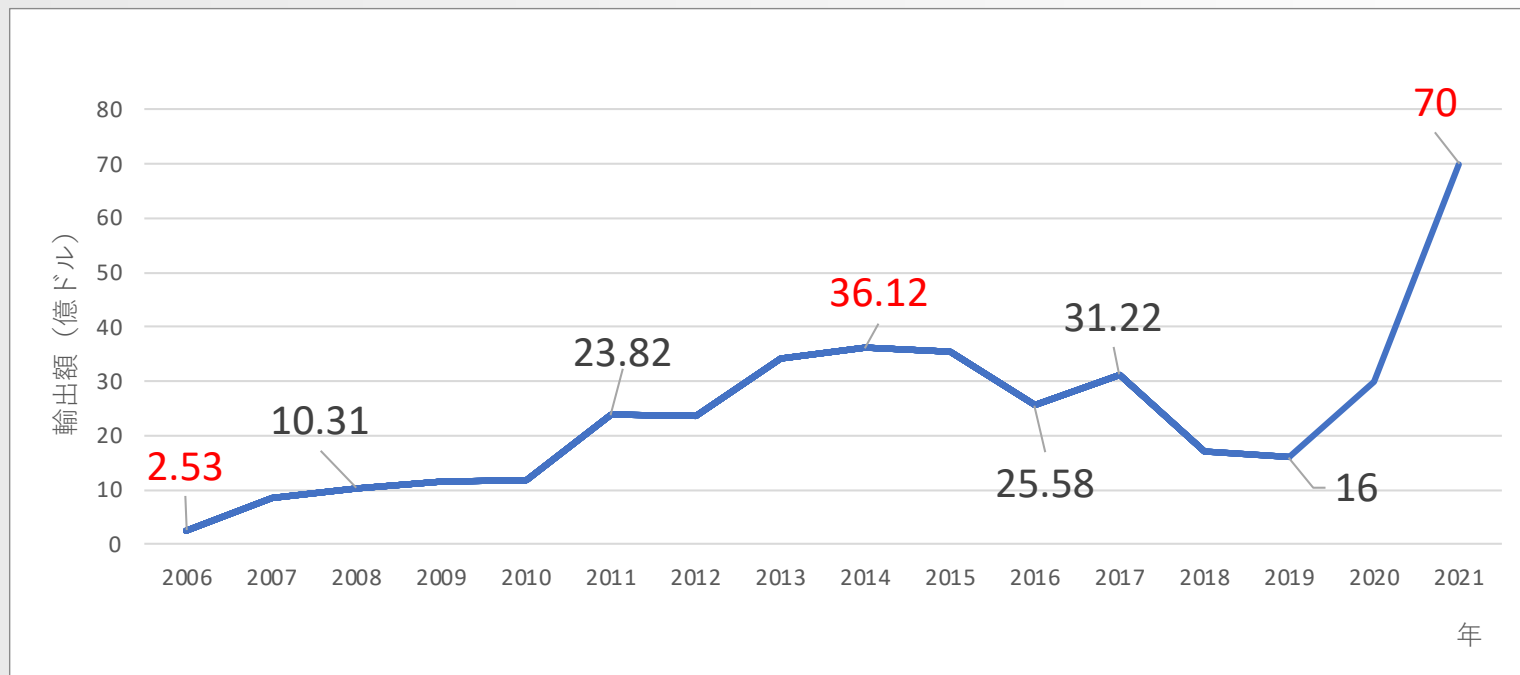
積極的な防衛産業振興 新たな輸出拡大を担う先端技術開発

億ウォン



	単位：億ウォン／％						
	2014年	2015年	2016年	2017年	2018年	2019年	2020年
国防R&D	23,345	24,355	25,571	27,838	29,017	32,285	39,191
増加率	-4.6	4.3	5.0	8.9	4.2	11.3	21.4
国家R&D占有率	13.2	12.9	13.4	14.3	14.8	15.7	16.2
国防費占有率	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.8

韓国装備品輸出額の推移(億ドル／2006年～21年)



新政権による変化 外交安保政策の原則

①「自由」が最も重要

②「力」による平和を追求

③日米韓3カ国協力が安全保障の基盤

④グローバル中枢国家

新政権による変化 外交安保政策の原則

①米軍との連携強化

②人事の変化

③国連軍司令部・後方司令部との関係強化

④国防外交の積極展開

⑤多国間演習への積極参加

米韓首脳会談共同声明文(2022年5月21日)

新南方政策に続く新しいインド太平洋戦略への期待

The two Presidents recognize the importance of maintaining a free and open Indo-Pacific that is prosperous and peaceful, and agree to strengthen mutual cooperation across the region. In this regard, **President Biden shares his support for President Yoon's initiative to formulate ROK's own Indo-Pacific strategy framework**. President Yoon also welcomed the U.S. Indo-Pacific Strategy.

防衛産業協力について初めて言及

Recognizing the **growing potential for ROK-U.S. cooperation in the defense industry**, the two leaders agree to strengthen partnerships in areas such as **defense sector supply chain**, joint development and manufacturing, including beginning discussions on a Reciprocal Defense Procurement agreement.