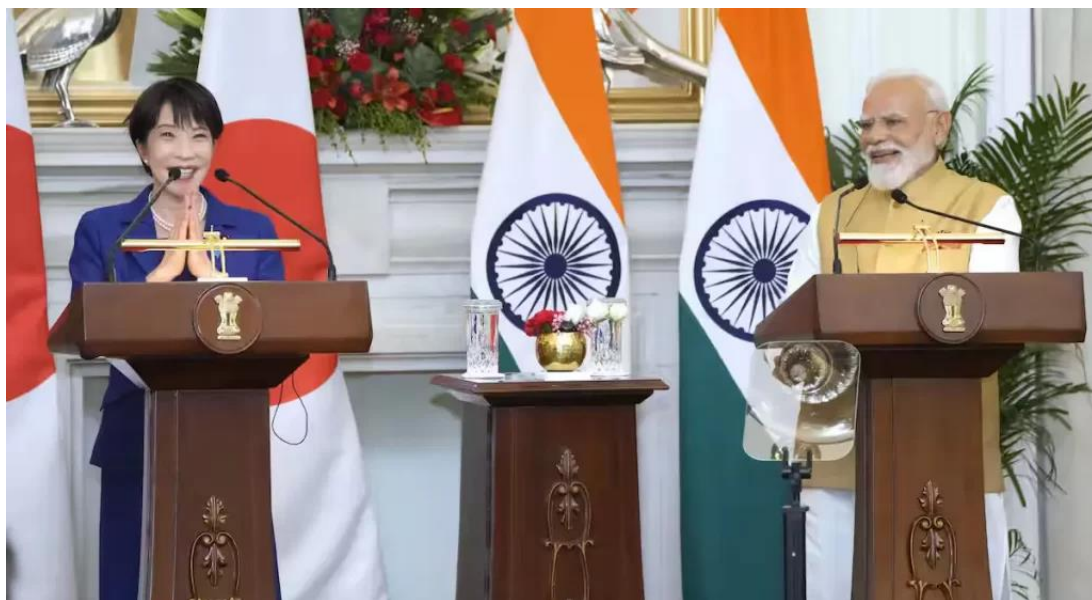


Japan and India Deepen Defense Ties, Ink \$13 Billion in Deals as Takaichi Pushes FOIP

先日、日本とインドの首脳会談が行われ、防衛や経済など幅広い分野で協力を強化する方針が示されました。世界では、安全保障や経済をめぐる課題が複雑になる中、価値観を共有する国どうしの連携がますます重要になっています。あなたは、平和で安定した地域を築くために、国際協力はどのような役割を果たすと思いますか。



1. Article

Read the following article aloud.

Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi met with Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi in New Delhi on July 2. The two leaders released a joint statement on stronger maritime security cooperation, including expanded exercises between Japan's Self-Defense Forces and the Indian Navy, as well as cooperation on ship maintenance. Both sides also reaffirmed the importance of Takaichi's vision for a Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP).

At a joint press conference afterward, Takaichi announced roughly 120 cooperation agreements between Japanese and Indian companies, including investment worth ¥2 trillion (\$13.3 billion), to "open up the future of Japan and India through public-private collaboration." She also expressed support for India's bid to join the International Energy Agency and instructed that the Japan-India 2+2 foreign and defense ministerial security dialogue be convened before the end of the year.

Continued on next page.

Source: Japan and India Deepen Defense Ties, Ink \$13 Billion in Deals as Takaichi Pushes FOIP

1. Article

Takaichi said India and Japan are now among the world's largest economies, with a free, [prosperous](#), and rules-based Indo-Pacific their shared [priority](#). She added that as the region's largest democratic and market economies, the two countries' new [initiatives](#) would "pave the way for peace, stability, and progress across the entire region." Modi said the two countries were entering a "new chapter" in their partnership to take on greater responsibility for regional stability. He also pointed to the signing of the two nations' first co-development project in the defense sector as evidence of that deepening cooperation.

The two sides separately issued a joint [declaration](#) on economic security, pledging to advance cooperation across priority sectors including semiconductors, critical minerals, and clean energy. With China clearly in mind, the declaration expressed concern over economic coercion and non-market policies and practices, including arbitrary export restrictions and price manipulation. A further joint statement on artificial intelligence positioned Japan and India as "[strategic](#) R&D partners in the field of AI." The declaration's language on arbitrary export restrictions and price manipulation is clearly aimed at China.

India is a core pillar in FOIP. With the world's largest population, its economy continues to grow steadily, and it will soon have the world's fourth-largest GDP. For Japan, which depends on the Middle East for oil, securing the sea lanes that stretch across the Indian Ocean is also critically important. Modi also proposed the MAHASAGAR Initiative, a maritime security and economic cooperation framework with the same philosophy as FOIP that extends its reach beyond the Indian Ocean region to the Pacific.

To maintain a free and open maritime order based on the rule of law and to support peace and stability in the region, the Quad—Japan, the US, Australia, and India—will need to function fully to advance FOIP. That said, India maintains friendly relations with Russia and is a member of the BRICS framework, which is partly led by China and Russia. While India pursues a multi-alignment diplomacy, it remains suspicious of China, with which it has a border dispute.

2. Key phrases and vocabulary

First repeat after your tutor and then read aloud by yourself.

1. prosperous 繁栄した

The city's high-quality education programs helped keep it prosperous for many years.

2. priority 優先事項

Safety is our top priority during the ultramarathon.

3. initiative 構想

The town started a new initiative to reduce food waste at restaurants and convenience stores.

4. declaration 宣言

The volunteer organization released a declaration about its future plans.

5. strategic 戦略的な

The soccer coach made a strategic change right before the final game.

3. Questions

Read the questions aloud and answer them.

1. What kinds of defense cooperation did Japan and India agree to expand?
2. Which sectors were included in the joint declaration on economic security?
3. Why does the article describe India as a core pillar for FOIP?
4. In your opinion, how does Japan benefit from strong ties with India?
5. As long as Japan depends on countries in the Middle East for oil, it will always be in danger of shortages and sudden price increases. How can Japan lessen its dependence on fossil fuels?

4. 日印首脳会談 「FOIP」の推進を図れ

高市早苗首相は訪問先のインドでモディ首相と会談し、防衛装備品などでの戦略的協力関係の深化や、経済安全保障分野での協力推進、日印企業の投資やイノベーションの連携などで一致した。

経済安保協力に関する共同宣言では「重要鉱物や重要産業部門に対する恣意（しい）的な輸出制限を含む経済的威圧への深刻な懸念」を表明し、「同志国間での強靱（きょうじん）で信頼性のあるサプライチェーン（供給網）を構築する重要性」を明記した。

中国を念頭に置いたもので妥当だ。合意の具体化を着実に進めてもらいたい。

両首脳は海洋安保協力の拡大や、防衛装備品の協力も確認した。中国は東・南シナ海で力による一方的な現状変更を試み、インド洋でも影響力を拡大している。防衛協力を通じ対中抑止力を向上させねばならない。

高市首相は進化した「自由で開かれたインド太平洋（FOIP）」構想を掲げている。

インドはFOIP実現のための中核的存在だ。世界最大の人口を抱え、経済は堅調に成長している。名目国内総生産（GDP）は日本を抜いて世界第4位になりそうな勢いである。原油を中東に依存する日本にとって、インド洋に広がるシーレーン（海上交通路）の確保も極めて重要だ。

一方でモディ首相は、対象地域をインド洋地域から太平洋まで広げた海洋安全保障・経済協力の「マハーサーガル」構想を提唱している。これはFOIPと理念を共有するものだ。両構想を相乗的に発展させ、法の支配に基づく自由で開かれた海洋秩序の維持と地域の平和と安定につなげたい。

そのためにも重要なのは、FOIP推進の枠組みの一つである日米豪印による「クアッド」を十分に機能させることだ。

もっとも、インドはロシアと友好関係にあり、中国やロシアなどが主導する「BRICS」の枠組みにも加盟している。全方位外交を志向するインドだが、国境紛争を抱える中国に対しては警戒感が強い。最近ではモディ首相はトランプ米大統領とも会談している。

高市首相には、2024年9月以来開かれていないクアッド首脳会合の開催を模索し、日米豪印の結束をより強固なものにすることが求められる。