Security, after the end of World War II, has more or less been narrowly defined as the capacity to deter potential attacks and to counterattack when invaded. Collective security, which aims to deter potential military threats by defending collectively if challenged, was employed by the drafters of the UN Charter to maintain international peace and security.\textsuperscript{1} The collective security system of the United Nations was not able, however, to function in the manner envisaged by those who drafted the Charter. UN collective security, based on the concert system, was paralyzed by the Cold War confrontation between two of its permanent members, the United States and the Soviet Union. The creation of United Nations forces envisaged under Article 43 of the Charter has not been realized to date as described in Chapter 3. The Military Staff Committee provided by Article 47 of the Charter meets regularly in New York but closes within a few minutes after simply establishing the date of the next meeting.

Since collective security has not been functioning in the manner originally conceived, concepts of international security to buttress collective security have been explored.

4.1 COMMON SECURITY

Among the concepts of international security which have been proposed, ‘common security’ arrived first. The Palme Commission in 1982 issued a report entitled ‘Common Security: A Blueprint for Survival’.\textsuperscript{2} The report defined ‘common security’ as follows:

Our alternative is common security. There can be no hope of victory in a nuclear war, the two sides would be united in suffering and destruction. They can survive only together. They must
achieve security, not against the adversary, but together with him. International security must rest on a commitment to joint survival rather than on a threat of mutual destruction. The avoidance of war, particularly nuclear war, is a common responsibility. The security – even the existence – of the nations of the world is interdependent. For both East and West, the avoidance of nuclear catastrophe depends on mutual recognition of the need for peaceful relations, national restraint, and amelioration of the armaments competition. For stability based on armaments will suddenly crumble. A more effective way to ensure security is to create positive processes that can lead to peace and disarmament. Acceptance of common security as the organizing principle for efforts to reduce the risk of war, limit arms, and move towards disarmament means, in principle, that cooperation will replace confrontation in resolving conflicting interests. 

Thus, the common security approach attempts to achieve international lasting security not via arms development but rather through disarmament and arms control as a means to avoid ultimate nuclear warfare between the East and the West. This approach focuses on removing suspicion and on inclusive participation of all nations concerned including potential adversaries.

### 4.2 COMPREHENSIVE SECURITY

In the 1970s, Japan introduced a new concept of ‘comprehensive security’ which proposed taking a comprehensive approach to diversified threats. This security concept included military and non-military threats ranging from military attack, economic well-being, disruption of resource supplies, pollution, natural disaster, crime and terrorism.

In this context, security was broadly defined ‘as the protection of life and core values of people.’ In order to maintain security, military power in and of itself was regarded as insufficient. It was proposed that a comprehensive approach of combining military, economic and social policies be implemented for the overall security of citizens. Hence the phrase ‘comprehensive security’.

The first official report on comprehensive security was submitted by an advisory group called the Comprehensive National Security Study Group of the Policy Research Commission chaired by