

8 Processes for Review

The two governments will regularly evaluate whether the Guidelines remain adequate in light of the evolving circumstances, and will update the Guidelines in a timely

and appropriate manner if deemed necessary. The new Guidelines newly incorporate the implementation of the regular evaluation while maintaining the approach of the 1997 Guidelines.

Section 3 Initiatives to Build the Foundation for Strengthening the Alliance

1 Background to the Strengthening of the Alliance

Since the conclusion of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty in 1960, Japan and the United States have built a robust alliance based on democratic ideals, respect for human rights, the rule of law and common interests. During the Cold War era, the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements ensured the safety of Japan as a country with a liberal ideology. It also contributed to peace and stability in the region.

Following the end of the Cold War, the leaders of Japan and the United States announced the Japan-U.S. Joint Declaration on Security in 1996, reaffirming the importance of the Japan-U.S. Alliance in light of the state of affairs in the Asia-Pacific region following the Cold War. Upon the Declaration, the final report was compiled at the Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO) at the end of that year, and as part of the promotion of cooperative relations presented in the Declaration, at the “2+2” Meeting held in the following year (1997), the aforementioned 1997 Guidelines were approved.

Afterwards, in light of further changes to the security environment due to the 9/11 terrorist attacks in 2001 and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, following the “2+2” Meeting in December 2002, Japan and the United States held working-level and other consultations as part of bilateral strategic dialogue on security from the perspective of how to make the Japan-U.S. Alliance’s capacity more effective to adapt to changing times. As a result of a number of these Japan-U.S. consultations, the direction of the Japan-U.S. Alliance was arranged in three stages. These stages are: confirmation of common strategic objectives to both countries, including enhancing peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region (first stage) in February 2005; the announcement of the results of the examination of the roles, missions, and capabilities of Japan and the United States for accomplishing the common strategic objectives (second stage) in October 2005; and the formulation of the United States-Japan Roadmap for Realignment Implementation, a program for implementing specific measures for the realignment of the U.S. Forces in Japan, in May 2006.

See Reference 19 (United States–Japan Roadmap for Realignment Implementation)

Furthermore, Japan and the United States at the “2+2” Meeting in May 2007 reconfirmed and updated their common strategic objectives. In February 2009, the two countries signed the Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America concerning the Implementation of the Relocation of III Marine Expeditionary Force personnel and their dependents from Okinawa to Guam (the Guam International Agreement), which entered into force in May 2009.

In the Joint Statement of the “2+2” Meeting in June 2011, the two countries revalidated and updated their common strategic objectives set forth in the Joint Statements of the previous “2+2” Meetings, including maintenance of maritime security domain by defending the principle of freedom of navigation and maintenance of bilateral cooperation with respect to protection of and access to space and cyberspace, and covered a diverse range of areas regarding the strengthening of alliance security and defense cooperation, including an expansion of information sharing and joint intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) activities.

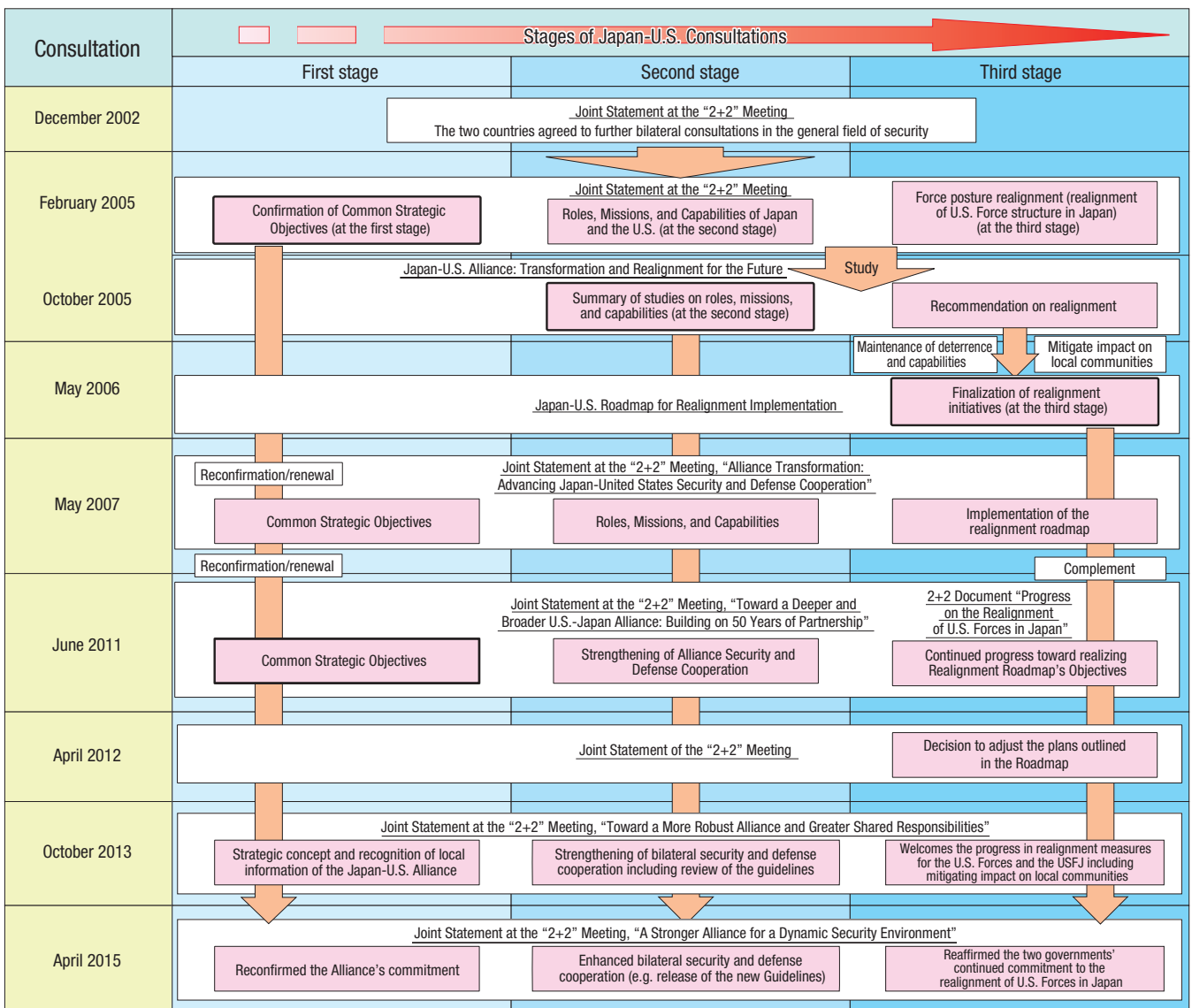
In the Joint Statement of the “2+2” Meeting in April 2012, Japan and the United States announced that they decided to adjust the plans outlined in the United States-Japan Roadmap for Realignment Implementation (Realignment Roadmap) of May 2006, considering significant progress on the realignment of the U.S. Forces stationed in Japan since the Joint Statement of the “2+2” Meeting in June 2011 as well as the security environment in the Asia-Pacific region.

See Part II, Chapter 3, Section 4-2-1 (Achievements in the “2+2” Joint Statement (April 27, 2012)); Fig. II-3-3-1 (Major Milestones in Security Cooperation Between Japan and the United States); Fig. II-3-3-2 (Overview of Japan-U.S. Consultations); Reference 20 (Joint Statement of the Security Consultative Committee (April 27, 2012))

Fig. II-3-3-1 Major Milestones in Security Cooperation Between Japan and the United States

1951		The former Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is signed
1952	Years of the former Japan-U.S. Security Treaty	The treaty enters into force
1958		Fujiyama-Dulles Talks (agreement on the revision of the treaty)
1960	Revision of Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and the new Japan-U.S. Security Treaty	The new Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is signed and enters into force
1968		(Ogasawara Islands are returned to Japan)
1969		Sato-Nixon Talks (agreement on the renewal of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and the return of Okinawa to Japan)
1972		(Okinawa is returned to Japan)
1976	Formulation of the 1978 Guidelines and expanding Japan-U.S. defense cooperation	(Agreement on the establishment of Sub-Committee for U.S.-Japan Defense Cooperation)
1978		Formulation of the 1978 Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation (1978 Guidelines)
1991		(Collapse of USSR and end of the Cold War)
1996	End of the Cold War and the establishment of the 1997 Guidelines	Japan-U.S. Joint Declaration on Security (Hashimoto-Clinton Talks) SACO Final Report
1997		Formulation of the 1997 Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation (1997 Guidelines)
2001		9/11 terrorist attacks in the U.S.
2003	Japan-U.S. relations since the 9/11 Terrorist attacks in the United States	The Japan-U.S. Alliance in the global context (Koizumi-Bush Talks)
2006		Formulation of the United States-Japan Roadmap for Realignment Implementation The Japan-U.S. Alliance of the New Century (Koizumi-Bush Talks)
2007		The Japan-U.S. Alliance for the World and Asia (Abe-Bush Talks) Irreplaceable Japan-U.S. Alliance (Abe-Bush Talks)
2010		50th anniversary of the conclusion of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty
2012		Japan-U.S. Joint Statement: A Shared Vision For the Future (Noda-Obama Talks)
2013		Agreement on the revision of the 1997 Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation (1997 Guidelines)
2014		The United States and Japan: Shaping the Future of the Asia-Pacific and Beyond (Abe-Obama Talks)
2015	New security environment and the establishment of the new Guidelines	U.S.-Japan Joint Vision Statement (Abe-Obama Talks) Formulation of the New Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation (New Guidelines)

Fig. II-3-3-2 Overview of Japan-U.S. Consultations



2 Policy Consultations between Japan and the United States

1 Initiatives including the “2+2” Meeting

Japan and the United States have maintained close coordination at multiple levels, including the summit-level and ministerial level, and have continually strengthened and expanded cooperative relations for the peace, stability and prosperity of not only the two countries but also the entire international community, including the Asia-Pacific region.

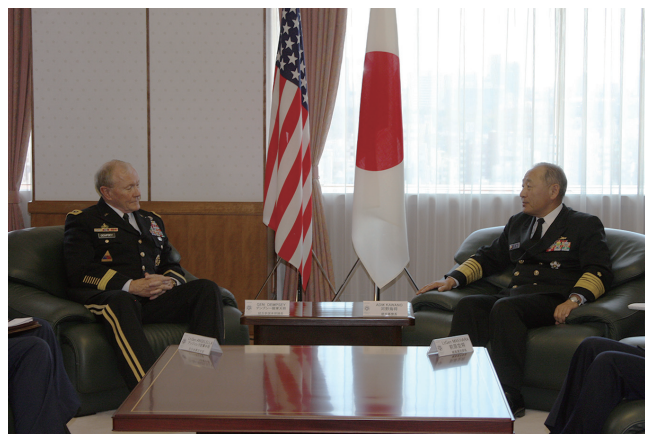
Close policy consultations on security are conducted through diplomatic channels as well as between officials in charge of defense and foreign affairs at multiple levels in the Governments of Japan and the United States through meetings such as the Japan-United States Security Consultative Committee (SCC) (“2+2” Meeting), the Security Subcommittee (SSC) and the Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation (SDC). As the framework for ministerial consultations among the top officials in charge of defense and foreign affairs of the two countries, the Security Consultative Committee (SCC) (“2+2” Meeting) represents such policy consultations. The SCC functions as an important consultative panel to discuss issues related to Japan-U.S. cooperation in the area of security.

See Fig. II-3-3-3 (Major Consultations on Policies Held between Japanese and U.S. Government Officials concerning Japan-U.S. Security Issues)

In addition, the Ministry of Defense organizes Japan-U.S. defense ministerial meetings between the Japanese Defense Minister and the U.S. Secretary of Defense as necessary where discussions are made with a focus on the defense policies of the respective governments and defense cooperation. Furthermore, the Japanese Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister of Defense and the U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense work together, and MOD officials, including the Administrative Vice-Minister of Defense, the Chief of Staff of the Joint Staff, the Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs, and Chiefs of Staff of SDFs, have working level meetings when necessary and exchange information with the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) and others under the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements. Furthermore, in recent years, the Chief of Staff of the Joint Staff of the SDF and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff held the strategic dialogue in April 2014 for the first time ever. The importance of these opportunities has been further increased as Japan-U.S. defense cooperation has been enhanced.

The sharing of information and views at every opportunity and level between Japan and the United States is undoubtedly conducive to the increased credibility of the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements, and results in the further enhancement of close collaboration between the two countries. Therefore, the MOD is proactively engaging in these initiatives.

See Reference 21 (Japan-U.S. (Minister-Level) Consultations (Since 2012))



Chief of Staff of the Joint Staff Kawano meeting with General Martin E. Dempsey, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States

2 “2+2” Meeting (April 27, 2015)

On April 27, 2015, Japan and the United States held the “2+2” Meeting in New York. This meeting, held in the milestone year marking the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II, heralded Prime Minister Abe’s official visit to the United States and the Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting held on the next day (April 28, 2015), opening a new chapter in the long history of the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements and Defense Cooperation.

The major accomplishments of the Joint Statement of this “2+2” Meeting are as follows.

- (1) The Ministers announced the approval of “the new Guidelines,” which update the general framework and policy directions for the roles and missions of the two countries and manifest a strategic vision for a more robust Alliance and greater shared responsibilities by modernizing the Alliance and enhancing its deterrence and response capabilities for all phases from peacetime to contingencies.
- (2) Both countries noted with satisfaction ongoing progress in strengthening the Alliance’s deterrence and response capabilities.
- (3) Recognizing the Japan-U.S. Alliance as the cornerstone of peace and security in the region as well as a platform for promoting a more peaceful and stable international security environment, the Ministers highlighted recent progress in regional and international cooperation, including humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations.
- (4) The Ministers reaffirmed the two governments’ continued commitment to implement existing arrangements on the realignment of U.S. forces in Japan as soon as possible, while ensuring operational capability, including training capabilities, throughout the process. In addition, both parties also underscored their commitment to maintaining a robust and flexible force posture that enhances deterrence by strengthening the capability to respond effectively to future challenges

Fig. II-3-3-3

Major Consultations on Policies Held between Japanese and U.S. Government Officials concerning Japan-U.S. Security Issues

Consultative Forum	Participants		Purpose	Legal Basis
	Japanese Side	U.S. Side		
Security Consultative Committee (SCC) ("2+2" Meeting)	Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Defense	U.S. Secretary of State, U.S. Secretary of Defense ¹	Study of matters which would promote understanding between the Japanese and U.S. Governments and contribute to the strengthening of cooperative relations in the areas of security, which form the basis of security and are related to security	Established on the basis of letters exchanged between the Prime Minister of Japan and the U.S. Secretary of State on January 19, 1960, in accordance with Article IV of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty
Security Subcommittee (SSC)	Participants are not specified ²	Participants are not specified ²	Exchange of views on security issues of mutual concern to Japan and the United States	Article IV of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and others
Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation (SDC) ³	Director-General of North American Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Director General of Bureau of Defense Policy, Director General of the Bureau of Operational Policy, Ministry of Defense; Representative from Joint Staff ⁴	Assistant Secretary of State, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Representative from: U.S. Embassy in Japan, USFJ, Joint Staff, PACOM	Study and consideration of consultative measures to Japan and the United States including guidelines to ensure consistent joint responses covering the activities of the SDF and USFJ in emergencies	Established on July 8, 1976, as a subentry under the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee in its 16th meeting Reorganized at the Japan-U.S. vice-ministerial consultation on June 28, 1996
Japan-U.S. Joint Committee	Director-General of North American Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Director General of Bureau of Local Cooperation, Ministry of Defense; and others	Deputy Commander of USFJ, Minister at the U.S. Embassy, and others	Consultation concerning implementation of the Status of Forces Agreement	Article XXV of the Status of Forces Agreement

Notes: 1. The U.S. side was headed by the U.S. Ambassador to Japan and the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Command before December 26, 1990.

2. Meetings are held from time to time between working-level officials of the two Governments, such as officials corresponding in rank to vice-minister or assistant secretary.

3. A Council of Deputies consisting of Deputy-Director General and Deputy Assistant Secretaries was established when the SDC was recognized on June 28, 1996.

4. Then Director-General of the Bureau of Defense Operations was added on September 23, 1997.

and threats, while also mitigating the impact of U.S. forces on local communities.

The outline of the Joint Statement of the "2+2" Meeting is as follows:

a. Overview

(a) The Japan-U.S. Alliance and the New Guidelines

- The Ministers announced the approval and release of new, revised "Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation" (the Guidelines).
- The new Guidelines update the roles and missions of the two countries and promote a more balanced and effective Alliance to meet the emerging security challenges of the 21st century.
- Both countries affirmed that the Japan-U.S. Alliance, strengthened by the new Guidelines and the two countries' respective security and defense policies, continues to serve as the cornerstone of peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region as well as a platform for promoting a more peaceful and stable international security environment.

(b) The United States continues to implement its rebalance to focus on the Asia-Pacific region.

- As articulated in its 2015 National Security Strategy, the United States is actively implementing its rebalance to focus on the Asia-Pacific region.
 - The ironclad U.S. commitment to the defense of Japan, through the full range of U.S. military capabilities, including nuclear and conventional, is central to this.
 - In this context, the Ministers reaffirmed the indispensable role of the Japan-U.S. Alliance in promoting regional peace, security, and prosperity.
- #### (c) Japan's Security Policy
- As Japan continues its policy of "Proactive Contribution to Peace," based on the principle of international cooperation, the United States welcomes and supports Japan's recent momentous achievements.
 - Among these are: the cabinet decision by the Government of Japan on July 1, 2014, for developing seamless security legislation; the creation of its National Security Council; the Three Principles on Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology; the Act on the Protection of Specially Designated Secrets; the Basic Act on Cybersecurity; and the new Basic Plan on Space Policy.

(d) Recognition of the Regional Situation

The Ministers also reaffirmed that the Senkaku Islands are territories under the administration of Japan and therefore fall within the scope of the commitments under Article 5 of the Japan-U.S. Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, and that they oppose any unilateral action that seeks to undermine Japan's administration of these islands.

b. The New Guidelines

- Both countries approved the new Guidelines recommended by the Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation (SDC). This accomplished the objectives of the revision of the Guidelines as outlined by the Ministers in October 2013.
- Recognizing the significance of ensuring consistency between the new Guidelines and Japan's efforts to develop seamless security legislation, the Ministers acknowledged that such legislation would make bilateral efforts under the new Guidelines more effective. The United States welcomes and supports the ongoing efforts to develop the legislation, which is to reflect Japan's policy of "Proactive Contributions to Peace" and its July 2014 cabinet decision.
- The Ministers confirmed their intention to start bilateral work under the new Guidelines. In this context, the SCC directed the SDC to implement the new Guidelines, including establishing the standing Alliance Coordination Mechanism and upgrading the Bilateral Planning Mechanism, thereby strengthening bilateral planning.
- The Ministers also expressed their intention to expeditiously negotiate an acquisition and cross-servicing agreement to operationalize the mutual logistics cooperation envisioned by the new Guidelines.

c. Bilateral Security and Defense Cooperation

- The Ministers noted with satisfaction ongoing progress in strengthening the Alliance's deterrence and response capabilities in a variety of areas.
 - The Ministers confirmed the strategic importance of deploying the most modern and advanced U.S. capabilities to Japan (i.e., welcomed the U.S. plans to deploy U.S. Navy P-8 maritime patrol aircraft; U.S. Air Force Global Hawk unmanned aerial vehicles; the USS Green Bay, an upgraded amphibious transport ship; and U.S. Marine Corps F-35B aircraft).
 - The Ministers committed to continued engagement through the bilateral Extended Deterrence Dialogue¹, which reinforces the credibility of the U.S. defense commitment to Japan, including through discussions on nuclear and conventional capabilities.
 - sustained cooperation in enhancing Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) capabilities, particularly the deployment of an AN/TPY-2 radar system to Kyogamisaki in December 2014 and the planned

deployment of two additional BMD-capable destroyers to Japan by 2017.

- space security, including the collaboration through the whole-of-government Japan-U.S. Comprehensive Dialogue on Space and other mechanisms and the establishment of a new framework for discussing space-related issues among the defense authorities.
- cooperation on cyberspace issues, including cooperation through the whole-of-government Japan-U.S. Cyber Dialogue and the Cyber Defense Policy Working Group.
- enhanced Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) cooperation, including the rotational deployment of U.S. Air Force Global Hawk unmanned aerial vehicles.
- strengthened defense equipment cooperation, as reflected by Japan's Three Principles on Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology, the F-35 regional maintenance location (regional depot), the Japan-U.S. Systems and Technology Forum (S&TF) and others.
- continued progress in information security measures through the Bilateral Information Security Consultations, including the implementation of the Act on the Protection of Specially Designated Secrets and the enhancement of information security cooperation.
- The Ministers expressed their intention to start consultations on future arrangements to provide an appropriate level of host-nation support for U.S. forces in Japan.
- Both countries affirmed their intent to consider at the earliest opportunity an appropriate bilateral consultation framework that would enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of Alliance management processes.

d. Regional and International Cooperation

- Recognizing the Japan-U.S. Alliance as the cornerstone of peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as a platform for promoting a more peaceful and stable international security environment, the Ministers highlighted recent progress in the following areas:
 - Increased cooperation in Humanitarian Assistance/ Disaster Relief operations, as observed in the response to the November 2013 typhoon in the Philippines;
 - Continued close coordination on partner capacity building, particularly in Southeast Asia, including maritime security capacity building endeavors; and
 - Expanded trilateral and multilateral cooperation, particularly with key partners such as the Republic of Korea (ROK) and Australia, as well as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Japan and the United States leverage a trilateral information sharing arrangement with the ROK for expanded cooperation into the future concerning the nuclear and missile threats posed by North Korea. The Ministers also affirmed their intention to pursue closer cooperation with Australia

¹ The Extended Deterrence Dialogue is designed for a frank exchange of views on ways to ensure the Japan-U.S. Alliance's deterrence capability as part of Japan-U.S. security and defense cooperation, and functions as a forum for Japan, which is being provided with the U.S. deterrence capability, to deepen its understanding of the U.S. deterrence policy and to make policy adjustments necessary to secure Japan's security.



Security Consultative Committee (SCC) ("2+2" Meeting)

on capacity building activities in Southeast Asia, and on security and defense issues through the Security and Defense Cooperation Forum.

e. Realignment of U.S. Forces in Japan

- The Ministers reaffirmed the two governments' continued commitment to the realignment of U.S. Forces in Japan.
 - Continue aviation training relocation, including to locations outside of Okinawa
 - Relocation of MCAS Futenma to Camp Schwab (Henoko).
 - Returns of the land south of Kadena Air Base (confirmed the update of the Consolidation Plan by Spring 2016 and highlighted the on-time return of the West Futenma Housing Area).
 - Relocation of U.S. Marine Corps personnel from Okinawa to Guam (confirmed the steady implementation of U.S. Marine Corps personnel relocation from Okinawa to locations outside of Japan as planned).
 - Continue negotiation on ancillary documents of an Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Stewardship to supplement the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) as expeditiously as possible.

See Part II, Chapter 3, Section 4-2-3 (Achievements in the "2+2" Joint Statement (April 27, 2015)); Reference 23 (Joint Statement of the Security Consultative Committee (April 27, 2015))

3 Recent Japan-U.S. Meetings

(1) Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting (May 30, 2015)

Minister Nakatani and Secretary Carter took the opportunity of the 14th IISS Asia Security Summit (Shangri-La Dialogue) to hold the Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting in Singapore.

a. Overview and Regional Situation

The Ministers exchanged views on the security environment in the Asia-Pacific region and shared their view to continually oppose any attempts to change the status quo through the use of force in such areas as the East China Sea and the South China Sea. Also, as the security environment

in the Asia-Pacific region remains increasingly severe, the Ministers agreed to further develop trilateral defense cooperation with the ROK or Australia. Furthermore, both parties agreed to continually enhance cooperation with Southeast Asian nations for capacity building assistance and other initiatives, from the perspective of making contributions to the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region.

b. Efforts to Ensure the Effectiveness of the New Guidelines and Development of Legislation for Peace and Security

Minister Nakatani mentioned that the Cabinet had decided to approve the legislation for peace and security, and that the Japanese Diet had started deliberations on this topic. The Ministers confirmed that this legislation will help ensure the effectiveness of the new Guidelines. Both parties also agreed to continually facilitate steady efforts to ensure the effectiveness of the new Guidelines by establishing the new Alliance Coordination Mechanism, developing bilateral plans, and expediting negotiations on the Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement.

Both parties welcomed the fact that the Cyber Defense Policy Working Group had successfully compiled the results of its discussions and agreed to further enhance bilateral cooperation in cyber space.

c. Realignment of U.S. Forces in Japan

Minister Nakatani explained that Japan would continue to make utmost efforts to realize the return of Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Futenma and the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Camp Schwab as soon as possible. The Minister also stated that the relocation to Camp Schwab is the only solution to avoid continued use of MCAS Futenma. In addition, Minister Nakatani explained the importance of mitigating the impact of the U.S. Forces on Okinawa and requested cooperation from the United States. Secretary Carter stated that the United States would continue efforts to cooperate with Japan to mitigate the impact.

d. Osprey

Minister Nakatani stated that the Government of Japan has been explaining to its people that the deployment of the CV-22 Osprey to Japan starting in 2017 would enhance the deterrence and response capabilities of the Japan-U.S. Alliance and contribute to the stability of the Asia-Pacific region. The Minister also referred to the accident involving an Osprey in Hawaii² and requested the U.S. side to offer additional information to ensure the safety of the aircraft, including information on this accident. Secretary Carter stated that the United States would provide necessary information to Japan and make all possible efforts to ensure safe operation of Osprey, including the MV-22 already deployed to Japan.

² In relation to the hard landing of the MV-22 Osprey in the State of Hawaii on May 17, 2015 (U.S. time), the U.S. Government reported to Japan that as of the end of May 2015 there was no reason to believe that there was any fundamental deficiency in the design of the MV-22 and that no reason had so far been discovered for generally stopping the operation of the MV-22, while investigations are still underway as to the hard landing of the aircraft.



Prime Minister Shinzo Abe making an address at the Joint Meeting of the U.S. Congress [Cabinet Public Relations Office]



A welcome ceremony at the White House [Cabinet Public Relations Office]

(2) Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting (April 28, 2015)

From April 26 to May 2, 2015, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe visited the United States, which was the first official visit by a Prime Minister of Japan to the United States in nine years. During this visit in the year marking 70 years since the end of World War II, Japan and the United States confirmed how the Japan-U.S. Alliance has contributed to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the world in the postwar period. Both countries also demonstrated their strong intention to continue to contribute hand-in-hand to the region and the world based on their shared fundamental values, such as freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. These points were particularly emphasized by Prime Minister Abe's address to a joint session of the U.S. Congress. Prime Minister Abe's address to the joint session

represented the first time in history that a Prime Minister of Japan had such an opportunity. This visit also enhanced the personal relationship between President Obama and Prime Minister Abe.

The following summarizes the Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting, made during this visit, from a security perspective.

a. Opening Remarks

President Obama said that Japan and the United States were making efforts to further vitalize their security relationship, and that strengthening the Japan-U.S. Alliance would be important for addressing various challenges in the region. Furthermore, President Obama stated that there was no more reliable partner than Japan when addressing various global challenges and working in the international arena, and that Prime Minister Abe's courage and strength were important for both the United States and the world.

In response, Prime Minister Abe emphasized the historic significance of his visit to the United States in this milestone year marking the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II, and expressed his gratitude for the invitation to make the official visit. Furthermore, Prime Minister Abe expressed his intention to take the opportunity of this Summit Meeting to send out a powerful message at home and abroad that the Japan-U.S. Alliance, whose foundation is a set of fundamental values of freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law, would fulfill a leading role in ensuring peace and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region and the world.

b. Japan-U.S. relations

(a) Security and Defense Cooperation

The two leaders voiced their appreciation of the success of the Japan-U.S. "2+2" Meeting that was held on April 27, and confirmed that the alliance's deterrence and response capabilities would be further strengthened under the new Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation issued after the meeting. Also, Prime Minister Abe explained that Japan is working rigorously on developing security legislation. President Obama responded by expressing his support for Japan's initiatives.

(b) Realignment of U.S. Forces

Concerning the relocation of Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Futenma, Prime Minister Abe explained that he had recently held his first talks with Governor of Okinawa Prefecture Takeshi Onaga and stated that despite Governor Onaga's opposition to the plan to construct the Futenma Replacement Facility (FRF) at Henoko, the unwavering position of the Government of Japan is that the relocation to Henoko is the only solution, and that the Government continues to hold talks in order to obtain Okinawa's understanding. Furthermore, to that end, Prime Minister Abe explained that it was a priority for the Government to mitigate the impact on Okinawa, including through increasing training of MV-22 Osprey outside the prefecture and return of the land south of Kadena Air Base. In addition, Prime Minister Abe stated that Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida had explained that

the operation of MCAS Futenma would be suspended within five years to Secretary of State John Kerry at the Japan-U.S. “2+2” Meeting. Prime Minister Abe expressed his will to sign the Agreement to Supplement the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) on Environmental Stewardship at an early date. Prime Minister Abe also asked for the cooperation of the United States in order to obtain the public support for the Japan-U.S. Alliance. In response, President Obama said that the United States would continue to cooperate to mitigate the impact on Okinawa.

Prime Minister Abe further explained that the relocation of the U.S. Marines in Okinawa to Guam would promote the development of Guam as a strategic hub and would also contribute to U.S. rebalancing policy, and expressed his intention to steadily advance the relocation in coordination with the United States.

c. Regional Situation

(a) Asia

Prime Minister Abe explained the outcomes of the most recent Japan-China Summit Meeting. Both leaders agreed that Japan and the United States would play key roles to maintain and develop a free and open Asia-Pacific region based on the rule of law, and that both countries would cooperate to incorporate China into the region. The two leaders also affirmed their opposition to any unilateral attempts by China to change the status quo. President Obama reiterated that Article 5 of the Japan-U.S. Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security covers all the territories under the administration of Japan, including the Senkaku Islands.

Both leaders confirmed that Japan and the United States were pursuing various measures to resolve the issues in the South China Sea, including supporting a united

ASEAN response.

Prime Minister Abe explained Japan’s efforts to improve relations with the ROK, and President Obama expressed his support for such efforts. With regard to North Korea, Prime Minister Abe explained Japan’s consistent policy of pursuing a comprehensive resolution of outstanding issues of concern including the nuclear, missile, and abduction issues. Both leaders reaffirmed that Japan, the United States, and the ROK would coordinate their responses to the North Korea nuclear and missile issues. Prime Minister Abe also stated Japan’s intention to resolve the abduction issue at the earliest stage and President Obama expressed his understanding and support for these efforts.

(b) Ukraine

Prime Minister Abe said that while continuing to monitor the local situation in Ukraine and prioritizing coordination with the G7, Japan would respond appropriately, including working on Russia, to achieve a peaceful and diplomatic resolution. Both leaders agreed that they would continue to support the reform efforts in Ukraine.

(c) Iran

Prime Minister Abe welcomed the recent agreement on Iran’s nuclear issue and expressed his complete support for President Obama’s policies. He also described the outcomes of the recent Japan-Iran Summit Meeting, and explained that Japan would continue to work with Iran and play its own role.

d. Global Issues

Both leaders shared the view that the importance of global cooperation through the Japan-U.S. Alliance is increasing, and discussed measures to address climate change and infectious diseases.

3 Major Initiatives for Strengthening the Alliance

The new Guidelines define that the two countries will work on a variety of measures, including intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) activities, air and missile defense, maritime security, and joint training and exercises, and cooperate in response to a large-scale disaster in Japan in order to “seamlessly ensure Japan’s peace and security.” The Guidelines also require both countries to work on “Cooperation for Regional and Global Peace and Security,” through cooperation in international activities and trilateral and multilateral cooperation; to cooperate for “Space and Cyberspace Cooperation” which are emerging as new strategic domains; and to develop and enhance “Bilateral Enterprise” through defense equipment and technology cooperation for further improving the effectiveness of bilateral cooperation. Many of these items are incorporated into the National Defense Program Guidelines to “strengthen the Alliance’s deterrence and response capabilities” and to “strengthen and expand cooperation in a variety of areas.”

See Part II, Chapter 3, Section 2-2 (Content of the New Guidelines); Reference 18 (The Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation (April 27, 2015))

1 Cooperative Measures from Peacetime to Seamlessly Ensure Japan’s Peace and Security

(1) Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) Activities

With regard to joint ISR activities, from the perspective that it is important to implement ISR activities in a broad Asia-Pacific region in cooperation between Japan and the U.S. to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the activities between both countries, the two countries set up the Defense ISR Working Group in February 2013 consisting of director-level defense officials from Japan and the U.S., which is further deepening the cooperation between the two countries as well as expanding bilateral exercises and training.

The expansion of these ISR activities will function as

deterrence capabilities, and will also ensure information superiority over other nations and enable the establishment of a seamless cooperation structure in all phases from peacetime to contingencies.

(2) Missile defense

Regarding the response to ballistic missiles, bilateral response capabilities have improved, through such measures as operational information sharing and the establishment of the guidelines for responding to an attack. Accordingly, Japan and the U.S. closely cooperated and coordinated in responding to the missile launches carried out by North Korea respectively in April 2009, and April and December 2012, which were purported to be “satellites.” Also, in the systems and technology field, the cooperative development of a new ballistic missile defense (BMD) interceptor with enhanced capabilities (SM-3 Block IIA) is steadily in progress.

(3) Maritime Security

The new Guidelines will allow Japan and the United States to develop and enhance the sharing of maritime surveillance information from peacetime and to cooperate where appropriate for the maintenance and enhancement of the presence of Japan and the United States through ISR as well as training and exercises. The Maritime Self-Defense Force and the United States Navy plan to maintain and enhance both countries' presence in the Western Pacific through multiple joint training and exercises, including a bilateral special anti-submarine training held in February 2014.

(4) Joint Training and Exercises

Such joint training and exercises in peacetime not only contribute greatly to maintaining and enhancing the Japan-U.S. joint response capabilities by deepening mutual understanding of tactics and other aspects, enhancing mutual communication, and improving interoperability, but also are effective for improving tactical skills on each side. In particular, the knowledge and techniques that the Japanese side can learn from the U.S. Forces, which

have vast experience in actual fighting, are invaluable and greatly contribute to improving the JSDF's capabilities. In addition, holding bilateral exercises at effective times, places, and scales demonstrates the unified commitment and capabilities of Japan and the United States, which has a deterrent effect. In light of these perspectives, the MOD and the SDF are continuing their initiatives to enrich the contents of bilateral training and exercises.

See Reference 24 (Record of Japan-U.S. Bilateral Exercises in FY2014)

Joint training and exercises have been expanded not only within Japan but also to the United States by dispatching SDF units, and continuous efforts are being made to improve interoperability and bilateral response capabilities at the military service and unit levels, including participation in exercises including the Japan-U.S. Bilateral Regional Army command post exercises, special anti-submarine exercises, and Japan-U.S. Bilateral Fighter combat training. Expanding joint training and exercises increases cooperative activities in peacetime, thereby improving the readiness and operational capability of units as well as interoperability between the SDF and the U.S. Forces.

Since FY1985, mostly on an annual basis, command post exercise and field training exercise have been conducted alternately as the Japan-U.S. Bilateral Joint Exercise; the field training post exercise held in November 2014 was the 12th of its kind. In recent years the U.S. Forces stationed in Japan have also participated in disaster drills organized by local governments, thereby deepening cooperation with relevant institutions and local governments.

(5) Logistics support

Japan-U.S. cooperation is also being steadily promoted through logistical support based on the Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA)³ signed in 1996, as a result of increased opportunities for cooperation between the two countries. The Agreement is designed to positively contribute to the smooth and effective operation under the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and to initiatives for international peace taken under the leadership of the United



GSDF personnel and the U.S. military personnel at a casualty evacuation training using the MV-22 Osprey



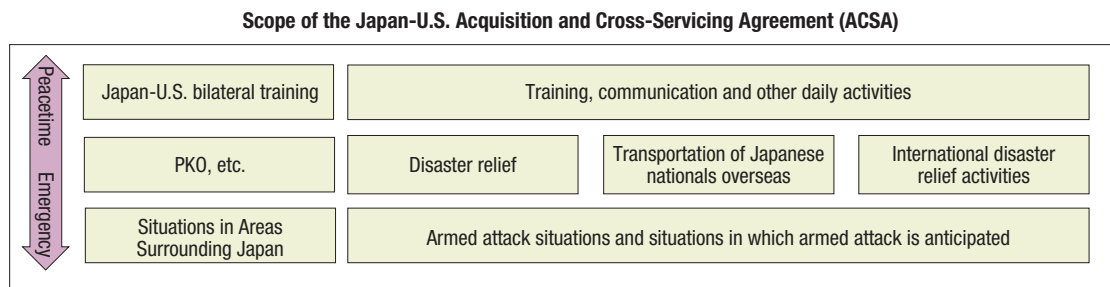
MSDF and U.S. Navy vessels participating in the multilateral joint exercise hosted by the U.S. Navy (RIMPAC 2014)



ASDF and the U.S. Air Force aircraft participating in the Japan-U.S. joint exercise RED FLAG-Alaska

³ The official title is the Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America Concerning Reciprocal Provision of Logistic Support, Supplies and Services between the Self-Defense Forces of Japan and the Armed Forces of the United States of America

Fig. II-3-3-4 Scope of the Japan-U.S. Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA)



Nations. Its scope of application includes various occasions such as bilateral training and exercises in peacetime, disaster relief activities, U.N. peacekeeping operations, international disaster relief activities, situations in areas surrounding Japan, and armed attack situations. If either the JSDF or the U.S. Forces require the other party to provide supplies or services, this Agreement in principle allows the party to do so⁴.

In addition, the Joint Statement of the “2+2” Meeting in April 2015 demonstrated the intention to expeditiously work on a negotiation on the Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement to operationalize the mutual logistics cooperation envisioned by the new Guidelines. The negotiations are underway between the two countries.

See Fig. II-3-3-4 (Scope of the Japan-U.S. Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA)); Part II, Chapter 3, Section 3-2-2 (“2+2” Meeting (April 27, 2015))

(6) Joint/Shared Use

Expanding joint/shared use of facilities and areas increases bases for the SDF’s activities such as maneuver areas, ports, and airfields, which in turn enhances the diversity and efficiency of Japan-U.S. bilateral training and expands the scope and raises the frequency of such activities as ISR. The SDF have only a limited number of facilities in Okinawa, including Naha Air Base, and most of them are located in urban areas, which results in operational limitations. The joint/shared use of USFJ facilities and areas in Okinawa will greatly improve the SDF’s training environment in Okinawa, and facilitate implementation of joint exercises and interoperability between the SDF and the U.S. Forces. It will improve readiness and contribute to maintaining the safety of local people in the case of a disaster. While taking the JSDF defense posture in the regions including Southwestern Islands and relations with local communities into account, Japan and the U.S. are proactively engaged in deliberations, and specific initiatives are steadily progressing. For example, the GSDF has been using Camp Hansen since March 2008 for exercises. Moreover the relocation of the ASDF Air Defense Command to Yokota

in April 2012 and the relocation of the GSDF Central Readiness Force Headquarters to Zama in March 2013 were carried out. In addition, in December 2013, the MSDF conducted the training on the sea and training utilizing facilities in Guam and its surrounding area in cooperation with the U.S. Navy. The development of training ranges in Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands (Tinian Island, Pagan Island, etc.) for shared use by the SDF and the U.S. Forces is under consideration.

2 Cooperation in Response to a Large-scale Disaster in Japan

In the aftermath of the Great East Japan Earthquake, 2011, the SDF and the U.S. Forces demonstrated their high joint response capabilities based on the strong ties they had developed. The success of the joint response between the U.S. Forces and the SDF through “Operation Tomodachi” was the result of Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training and Exercises over many years, and will lead to the Alliance being deepened further in the future. “Operation Tomodachi” involved the deployment of a large-scale force, at its peak including troops of approximately 16,000 personnel, around 15 ships, and around 140 aircraft; resulting in relief activities that were unprecedented in scale, contributing greatly to Japan’s restoration and reconstruction. Not only



SDF and U.S. Forces personnel collaboratively engaged in disaster relief activities

⁴ The categories of supplies and services as provided under the Agreement include: food; water; billeting; transportation (including airlift); petroleum, oils, and lubricants; clothing; communications; medical services; base support; storage; use of facilities; training services; spare parts and components; repair and maintenance; airport and seaport services; and ammunition (only in armed attack situations and anticipated situations). (Provision of weapons is not included.)

those affected but numerous Japanese at large were filled with a deepened sense of appreciation and trust for the U.S. Forces in Japan.

The main factors behind the success of the joint Japan-U.S. response to the Great East Japan Earthquake were the cooperation between the two countries that has been taking place even in peacetime, the swift and thorough implementation of coordination between them, and the presence of the U.S. Forces in Japan. In addition, the success of these endeavors was also due not only to the ongoing policy discussions and bilateral exercises carried out between the two countries in peacetime, but also to the fact that the stationing of the U.S. Forces in Japan means that their troops here are well-acquainted with the geography and culture of the country. On the other hand, some issues have emerged; such as clarifying the roles, missions and capabilities of Japan and the United States in the event of a disaster within Japan, as well as stipulating more concrete joint guidelines to facilitate greater participation by the U.S. Forces in disaster prevention drills, and examining mechanisms for the sharing of information and more effective coordination mechanism.

In addition, the December 2013 Response Plan for a Massive Earthquake in the Nankai Trough listed the Japan-U.S. Joint Response Plan and the two countries conducted a bilateral joint comprehensive disaster prevention training in Kochi Prefecture in February 2014 to prepare for an earthquake in the Nankai Trough. The U.S. Forces in Japan (USFJ) also participated in the Wakayama Prefecture Tsunami Disaster Readiness Practical Training (October 2014) and “Michinoku ALERT 2014” (November 2014), a disaster relief exercise by the GSDF Tohoku Headquarters. This shows how the JSDF and USFJ have been enhancing their cooperation for disaster readiness at home and abroad.

3 Cooperation for Regional and Global Peace and Security

(1) Cooperation in International Activities

Japan is conducting activities in close cooperation with the U.S. through activities pursuant to the former Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Act, international disaster relief activities and international peace-keeping operations in the Philippines and Haiti, and anti-piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden. Japan and the United States worked closely together at local multilateral coordination centers to respond to the typhoon disaster that hit the Philippines in November 2013. To respond to the outbreak of Ebola virus disease, Japan started to dispatch liaison officers to the U.S. Africa Command in October 2014 for close cooperation, coordinating efforts and collecting information with related countries including the United States.

As for maritime security, both Japan and the United States are making efforts as maritime nations to maintain and develop “the open and stable ocean” based on

fundamental rules such as freedom of navigation, ensured safety, and the rule of law (e.g. peaceful dispute resolution based on international laws). The two countries have been working closely together on various multilateral maritime security cooperation initiatives supported by such countries as those around sea lanes, including the International Minesweeping Exercise in the Persian Gulf hosted by the United States from October to November in 2014, the PSI Maritime Interdiction Training hosted by the United States in August 2014, and the participation in CTF 151 for responding to pirates.

See Part III, Chapter 3, Section 2-1 (Ensuring Maritime Security); Part III, Chapter 3, Section 2-3-2 (International Initiatives Aimed at Nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction)

(2) Trilateral and Multilateral Training and Exercises

The new Guidelines will enable Japan and the United States to promote and enhance trilateral and multilateral security and defense cooperation. Thus, the JSDF are participating in trilateral (e.g. Japan-U.S.-Australia, Japan-U.S.-India, and Japan-U.S.-ROK) and multilateral training, in addition to bilateral training and exercises between Japan and the United States.

4 Cooperation on Space and Cyberspace

(1) Cooperation on Space

With regard to cooperation on space, based on the agreement made by the Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting in November 2009 to promote cooperation in areas of space security as part of initiatives to deepen the Japan-U.S. Alliance, the two countries have periodically been working together to discuss how they should cooperate in the future by allowing related ministries and agencies to hold the 1st Japan-U.S. Space Security Dialogue in September 2010.

Furthermore, the Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting in April 2012 decided to deepen the space-based partnership for civil and security purposes and to create a whole-of-government comprehensive dialogue on space, enabling a variety of related ministries and agencies to hold the 1st whole-of-government Japan-U.S. Comprehensive Dialogue on Space in March 2013. The two countries have been sharing information on their respective space policies and discussing plans for future cooperation on a regular basis.

Moreover, based on the instructions given by the Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting on April 8, 2015, the two countries established the Space Cooperation Working Group (SCWG) to further promote the cooperation among bilateral defense authorities in the area of space. Going forward, Japan and the United States will leverage this working group to deepen discussion in a wide variety of areas, including (1) promoting space policy dialogue, (2) reinforcing information sharing, (3) working together to develop and ensure experts, and (4) implementing tabletop exercises.

(2) Cooperation on Cyberspace

Concerning cooperation on cyberspace, the Cyber Defense Policy Working Group (CDPWG) was established in October 2013 as a framework between the MOD and DoD to discuss a broad range of professional and concrete issues, including the sharing of information at the policy level, human resources development, and technical cooperation. The two countries plan to accelerate discussions based on the new Guidelines released in April 2015 and the CDPWG Joint Statement published in May 2015⁵.

5 Bilateral Enterprise as a Foundation for Enhancing the Efficiency of Cooperation

(1) Defense Equipment and Technology Cooperation

Japan proactively promotes cooperation in defense equipment and technology while bearing in mind the maintenance of the technological and production bases and the mutual cooperation principle based on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and the Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement between Japan and the United States of America.

In view of the progress in technology cooperation between Japan and the United States, the improvement of technological level, and other factors, Japan decided to transfer its military technology to the United States regardless of the Three Principles on Arms Exports and related guidelines. In 1983, Japan established the Exchange of Notes concerning the Transfer of Military Technologies to the United States of America⁶. In 2006, the Exchange of Notes concerning the Transfer of Arms and Military Technologies to the United States of America⁷ was established to replace the foregoing Exchange of Notes. Under these frameworks, Japan decided to provide

the United States with 20 items of arms and military technologies, including military technologies related to joint technological research on BMD. Japan and the United States consult with each other at forum such as the Systems and Technology Forum (S&TF) and conduct cooperative research and development regarding the specific projects agreed upon at the forum.

See Reference 25 (Japan-U.S. Joint Research and Development Projects)

Part III, Chapter 2 explains initiatives for the common maintenance infrastructure for the 24 Osprey deployed by the U.S. Marine Corps at MCAS Futenma and the Osprey planned to be deployed by the GSDF⁸ as well as initiatives for the on-site maintenance locations for the F-35A deployed by the ASDF.

See Part III, Chapter 2, Section 4-1 (Deepening Relationships with the United States regarding Defense Equipment and Technology Cooperation)

(2) Education and Research Exchange

The new Guidelines recognize the importance of intellectual cooperation relating to security and defense, and the two governments will deepen exchanges between members of relevant organizations, and strengthen communication between each side's research and educational institutions. To this end, the JSDF and the MOD have been working on education and research exchange by accepting students from abroad and holding bilateral and multilateral seminars with the United States so that security and defense personnel can share knowledge and enhance cooperation.

See Reference 55 (Exchange Student Acceptance Record (Number of Newly Accepted Students in FY2014)); Reference 56 (Multilateral Security Dialogues Hosted by the Ministry of Defense); Reference 57 (Other Multilateral Security Dialogue)

5 A document showing a clear direction for future cooperation in cyber defense between Japan and the United States, including cooperation in response to significant cyber attacks, roles and responsibilities, information sharing, and protection of critical infrastructure for cyber security to complete required tasks. The two countries will define specific measures in the future through the CDPWG and other mechanisms.

6 The official title is the Exchange of Notes concerning the Transfer of Military Technologies to the United States of America under the Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement between Japan and the United States of America

7 The official title is the Exchange of Notes concerning the Transfer of Arms and Military Technologies to the United States of America under the Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement between Japan and the United States of America

8 The GSDF plans to deploy 17 tiltrotors (V-22 Osprey), which are expected to supplement and enhance the capabilities of transport helicopters (CH-47JA), in order to respond to attacks on islands.