

ministers agreed to move forward with coordinations aimed at signing a memorandum on defense cooperation exchange, and also to continue opinion exchanges concerning areas such as humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, and cyber issues.

Regarding Japan's relationship with Middle Eastern countries, Japan-Saudi Arabia Summit Meetings were held in April 2013 and February 2014. During the meetings, the two leaders reconfirmed their intention to promote dialogue and exchange in the security field, and continue engaging in consultation and cooperation at various levels including the commencement of a dialogue between the National Security Councils (NSC) of the two countries in order to enhance the comprehensive partnership between the two countries.

Prime Minister Abe visited the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar in succession in May and August 2013, and shared a recognition of the necessity of promoting cooperation in the security and defense

field. In February 2015, a Japan-Qatar defense exchange memorandum was signed. With Oman, Prime Minister Abe held a meeting with His Majesty Qaboos bin Said, the Sultan of Oman, in January 2014, and both leaders agreed to enhance cooperation in the field of maritime security, including counter-piracy measures for ensuring the security and safety of maritime routes, as well as promoting defense exchanges. In addition, in February 2015, the Chief of Staff of the MSDF visited Saudi Arabia, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates.

With the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, a ministerial meeting with the Minister of Defence Mr. Cristovão was held when he visited Japan in March 2015, during which both ministers agreed to continue exchanges between their defense authorities through educational exchanges and support for capacity building.

**See** Reference 67 (Recent Defense Cooperation and Exchanges with European Nations and Others (Past Three Years))

## Section 2 Initiatives concerning Issues in the International Community

### 1 Ensuring Maritime Security

For Japan, a major maritime state, strengthening order on the seas based on such fundamental principles as the rule of law and the freedom of navigation, as well as ensuring safe maritime transport, is the foundation for its peace and prosperity. In cooperation with the relevant countries, Japan will support anti-piracy operations, as well as promoting various initiatives including assistance for capacity building in this field for coastal states, and making the most of various opportunities to enhance joint training and exercises in waters other than those in the immediate vicinity of Japan.

**See** Part III, Chapter 1, Section 1-4 (Initiatives towards Ensuring Maritime Security)

#### 1 Counter-Piracy Operations

Piracy is a grave threat to public safety and order on the seas. In particular, for Japan, which depends on maritime transportation to import most of the resources and food necessary for its survival and prosperity as a maritime nation, it is an important issue that cannot be ignored.

##### (1) Basic Approach

The Japan Coast Guard (JCG), one of the law enforcement agencies in Japan, is primarily responsible for coping with piracy. However, in cases where it is deemed extremely difficult or impossible for the JCG to cope with piracy by

itself, the SDF is to take action as well.

##### (2) Circumstances Surrounding Incidents of Piracy and Initiatives by the International Community

Incidents involving pirates armed with machine guns and rocket launchers who seek to take hostages for ransom have continued to occur in waters off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden.

**See** Fig. III-3-2-1 (Piracy Incidents Off the Coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden (Comparison with the number of incidents in Southeast Asia))

Successive United Nations Security Council resolutions<sup>1</sup>, such as United Nations Security Council Resolution 1816, which was adopted in June 2008, have requested that various countries take actions, particularly the dispatch of warships and military aircraft, to deter piracy off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden.

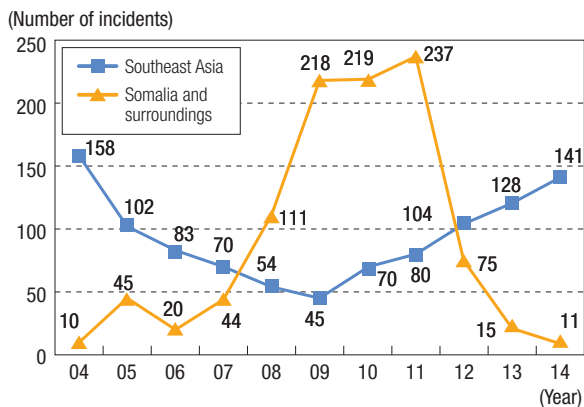
To date, approximately 30 countries, including the United States, have dispatched their warships to the waters off the coast of Somalia and the Gulf of Aden. As part of counter-piracy initiatives, the European Union (EU) has also commenced Operation Atalanta since December 2009, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has been conducting Operation Ocean Shield since August 2009, in addition to the counter-piracy operations conducted by the Combined Task Force 151 (CTF 151)<sup>2</sup> that was established in January 2009. Each country continues to respond against piracy in the waters off the coast of Somalia and the Gulf of

<sup>1</sup> Other United Nations Security Council resolutions calling for cooperation in deterring piracy are: Resolutions 1838, 1846, and 1851 (adopted in 2008), Resolution 1897 (adopted in 2009), Resolutions 1918 and 1950 (adopted in 2010), Resolutions 1976 and 2020 (adopted in 2011), Resolution 2077 (adopted in 2012), Resolution 2125 (adopted in 2013), and Resolution 2184 (adopted in 2014)

<sup>2</sup> The Combined Maritime Force (CMF), the headquarters of which is located in Bahrain, announced the establishment of the CTF in January 2009 as a multilateral combined task force for counter-piracy operations.

Fig. III-3-2-1

Piracy Incidents Off the Coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden (Comparison with the number of incidents in Southeast Asia)



Notes: The data is based on a report by the International Maritime Bureau (IMB) of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).

Aden, recognizing it to be a serious concern.

Although the number of acts of piracy occurring in the waters off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden has declined substantially in recent years, the root causes of piracy such as poverty in Somalia have not been solved. In addition, considering the fact that Somalia's capability to crackdown on piracy is also still not sufficient, if the international community reduces its counter-piracy efforts, the situation could be easily reversed. Moreover, the Japanese Shipowners' Association and other entities are continuously requesting that the SDF continue their counter-piracy operations. Therefore, there is no great change in the situation in which Japan must carry out its counter-piracy operations.

### (3) Japanese Initiatives

#### a. Legislation Concerning Counter-piracy Operations

In March 2009, following the order for Maritime Security Operations for the purpose of protecting Japan-affiliated vessels from acts of piracy in the waters off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden, two Japanese destroyers began escorting Japan-affiliated vessels, while P-3C patrol aircraft also commenced warning and surveillance operations in June the same year.

In view of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, Japan subsequently enacted the Anti-Piracy Measures Act<sup>3</sup> in July the same year in order to deal appropriately and effectively with acts of piracy. This act made it possible to protect the vessels of all nations from acts of piracy, regardless of their flag states. Moreover, it also enabled the use of weapons to a reasonable extent, if no other means were available, in order to halt vessels engaging in acts of piracy, such as approaching civilian vessels.

Furthermore, the Act on Special Measures concerning

the Security of Japanese Flagged Vessels in Areas that Are Highly Susceptible to Acts of Piracy came into force on November 2013, which made it possible to have security guards on board a Japanese ship provided certain requirements are met, enabling them to carry small arms for the purpose of security operations.

See Reference 11 (Main Operations of the Self-Defense Forces), Reference 12 (Statutory Provisions about the Use of Armed Force and Weapons by SDF Personnel), Reference 68 (Outline of a Bill Concerning Punishment of and Response to Acts of Piracy)

#### b. Activities by the Self-Defense Forces

##### (a) Participation in CTF 151

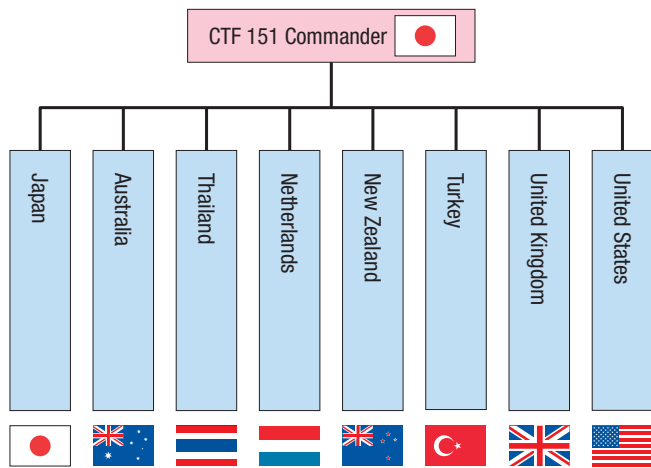
Due to the fact that the scope of the area susceptible to acts of piracy is spreading to areas off the coast of Oman and the Arabian Sea in recent years, there is a tendency that the area of activity of the Combined Task Force 151 (CTF 151), which conducts warning and surveillance activities (zone defense), has been increasingly spreading. Furthermore, the number of vessels that are directly escorted by the SDF surface force per escort operation (a method in which the destroyers guard the front and rear of the convoy) was gradually reduced. In light of such a situation, in July 2013, Japan decided to participate in CTF 151 to commence zone defense in addition to direct escort missions as before, while coordinating closely with the units of other countries that are engaged in counter piracy operations in order to conduct more flexible and effective operations. Following this, the surface force started zone defense in December 2013. In addition, air forces have been participating in CTF 151 since February 2014. This participation enabled the force to acquire information that was previously not accessible. Moreover, it became possible to conduct more flexible warning and surveillance activities. For example, aircraft can be deployed as needed even to areas that are highly susceptible to acts of piracy, and as a result, coordination between other countries' units was further enhanced.

Moreover, on July 18, 2014, the SDF decided to dispatch a commander and command center staff to CTF 151. With SDF personnel serving as the CTF 151 commander and command center staff, it becomes possible to facilitate coordination among units of countries involved and more broadly gather information on the counter-piracy operations of other countries off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden. This enables Japan to enhance the effectiveness of the SDF's counter-piracy operations through strengthened coordination with the units of other countries engaged in counter-piracy operations. The SDF dispatched command center staff in August 2014, and dispatched a CTF 151 commander as well as approximately another 10 command center staff in May 2015. No member of the SDF has ever served as a commander of a multinational force since the foundation of the SDF, and it is believed that this

<sup>3</sup> Official name: Acts on Punishment of and Measures Against Acts of Piracy

Fig. III-3-2-2

Organization of the CTF 151 Headquarters in which Japan Takes the Role of Commander



[Number of personnel at the headquarters (plan)]

SDF personnel: Approximately 10

Military personnel of other countries: Approximately 10

Total: Approximately 20 in total.

[Major achievement at the headquarters]

Information gathering and estimation regarding counter-piracy activities, and development of an allocation adjustment plan for zone defense, etc.

will enable Japan to further contribute to peace and stability in the international community.

See Fig. III-3-2-2 (Organization of the CTF 151 Headquarters in which Japan Takes the Role of Commander)

### (b) Achievements

At present, two destroyers have been dispatched, one of which is in principle escorting civilian vessels back and forth across the Gulf of Aden. The other destroyer is conducting zone defense in the designated marine area within the Gulf of Aden.

The direct escort method firstly places the destroyer and private vessels to be escorted at the assembly point, one each designated at the eastern and western ends of the Gulf of Aden. When the destroyer guards the convoy, the helicopter carried on the destroyer also watches the surrounding area from the sky. In this way, the ships take around two days to sail approximately 900 km<sup>4</sup>, all the while making absolutely certain that the convoy is safe and secure, day and night. Moreover, there are JCG officers aboard the destroyers<sup>5</sup>. As for zone defense, the destroyers conduct warning and surveillance activities as they stay within waters designated based on coordination with the CTF 151 headquarters, and strive to ensure the safety of the vessels.

As of April 30, 2015, 3,671 vessels have been escorted under the protection of the destroyers. Not a single vessel has come to any harm from pirates and they have all passed safely across the Gulf of Aden.

See Fig. III-3-2-3 (SDF's Counter-Piracy Operations)

In addition, the maritime patrol aircraft (P-3C) conduct warning and surveillance operations in the flight zone that is determined based on coordination with the CTF 151 headquarters. The P-3Cs confirm any suspicious boats, and at the same time, they provide information to the destroyers, the naval vessels of other countries and civilian vessels, responding by such means as confirming the safety of the surrounding area immediately, if requested. The information gathered by SDF P-3Cs is constantly shared with CTF 151 and other related organizations, and contributes significantly to deterring acts of piracy and disarming vessels suspected of being pirate ships.

Since commencing duties in June 2009, the aircraft have flown 1,319 missions as of April 30, 2015, and their flying hours total 10,160 hours. Approximately 108,300 ships conducted identification tasks, and information was provided to vessels navigating the area and other countries engaging in counter-piracy operations on around 10,720 occasions. While other countries also dispatch patrol aircraft, the activities conducted by the two MSDF P-3C patrol aircraft account for approximately 60% of the warning and surveillance operations in the Gulf of Aden.

Moreover, in order to improve the operational efficiency and effectiveness of the Deployment Air Force for Counter Piracy Enforcement, the Ministry of Defense (MOD) and the SDF have set up a base in the northwest district of the Djibouti International Airport, which started its operation in June 2011. In addition, GSDF personnel are also involved in the Deployment Support Unit for Counter Piracy, providing guards at operational bases and serving at the headquarters of the Support Unit. Furthermore, the ASDF has formed an airlift squadron to support these activities and is engaged in transport missions. In December 2014, the ASDF, for the first time, dispatched an ASDF medical officer to the Support Unit.

See Fig. III-3-2-4 (Structure of the Deployed Forces)



Parliamentary Vice-Minister Harada giving instructions at the returning home event for the Deployed Maritime Force for Anti-Piracy Operations in Yokosuka

<sup>4</sup> During the non-monsoon seasons (March-May, September-November), when the area within which acts of piracy occur grows due to the calmer seas, the escort route is extended by approximately 200 km to the east.

<sup>5</sup> Eight JCG officers are onboard and conduct judicial law enforcement activities, including arresting and interrogating pirates, as required.

Fig. III-3-2-3 SDF's Counter-Piracy Operations

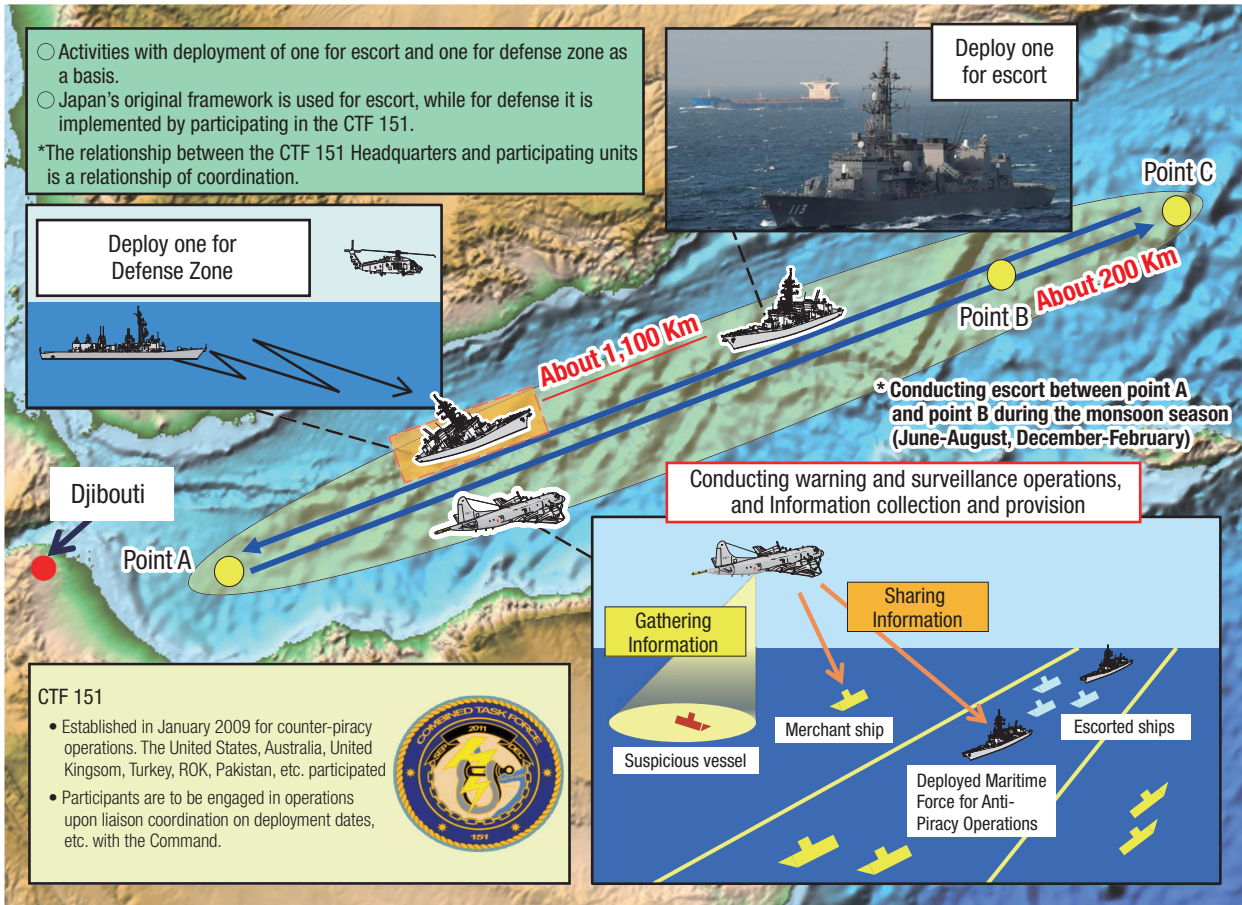
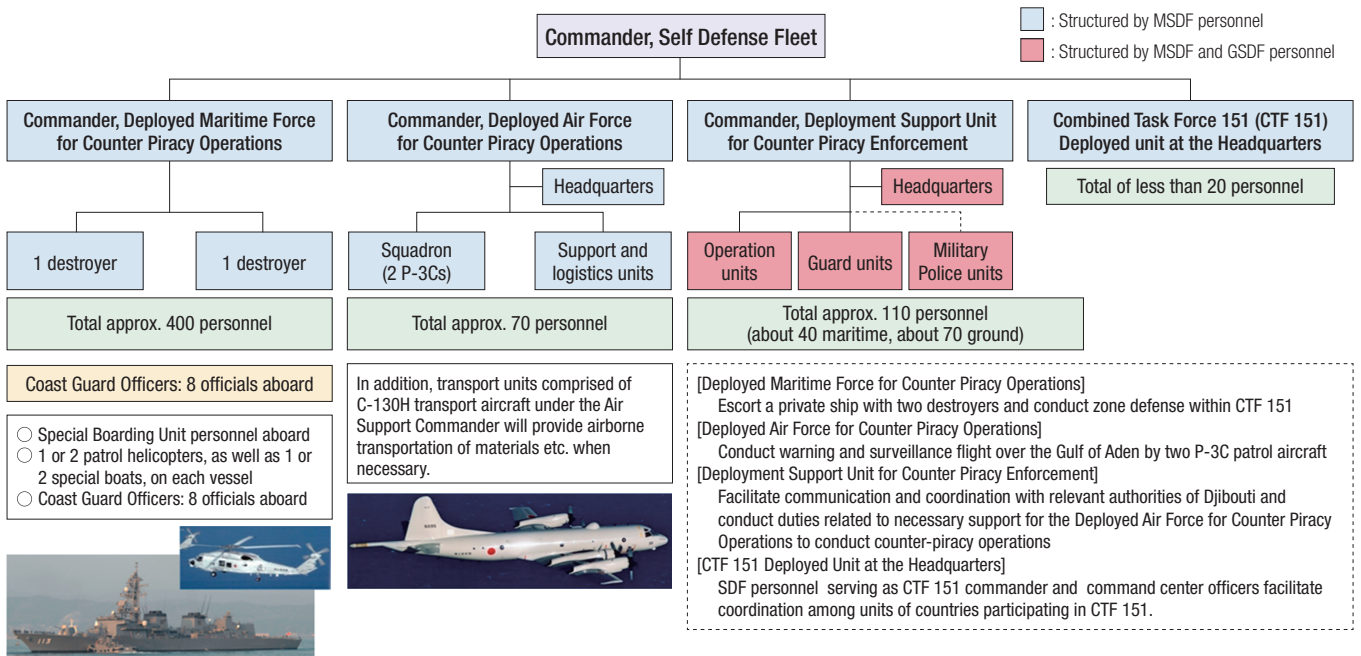


Fig. III-3-2-4 Structure of the Deployed Forces



#### (4) Praise for Japan's Endeavors

The counter-piracy operations by the Japan SDF have been highly praised by the international community, with national leaders and others expressing their gratitude. Moreover, the MSDF, which is engaging in counter-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden, has received many messages from the captains and ship owners of the vessels that its units have escorted, expressing their gratitude that the ships were able to cross the Gulf of Aden with peace of mind and asking them to continue escorting ships there. From the 1st to the 19th unit, a total of 2,900 messages have been received.

### 2 Contribution to the Maintenance of Public Safety and Order on the Seas through Maritime Training

#### (1) Training Conducted by the SDF and Counter-Piracy Teams from Various Countries in the Gulf of Aden

On September 25, 2014, in accordance with the agreement made between Prime Minister Abe and NATO Secretary General Rasmussen, the SDF deployed forces and NATO's counter-piracy unit, with the objective of enhancing their cooperation and tactical skills required for counter-piracy activities, implemented joint exercises for the first time in the Gulf of Aden, followed by the second exercises on November 26 of the same year<sup>6</sup>. In addition, on October 16, 2014, the SDF conducted their first joint exercises with the EU surface forces, followed by the second exercises on November 5, 2014, the third exercises on November 22, 2014, and the fourth exercises on March 6 in 2015<sup>7</sup>. Furthermore, the SDF also conducted joint exercises with counter-piracy units from the Turkish Naval Forces<sup>8</sup> on November 8, 2014 and another joint exercises with Pakistani counter-piracy units on March 22, 2015<sup>9</sup>.

These training exercises conducted in the Gulf of Aden had a great significance in that they strengthened the cooperation between the SDF and counter-piracy teams from various countries, and contributed to the maintenance of public safety and order on the seas.

#### (2) U.S.-Hosted International Mine Countermeasures Exercise

From October 27 to November 13, 2014, the MSDF participated in multilateral mine countermeasures exercise in the waters around the Arabian Peninsula hosted by the U.S. Navy (Third International Mine Countermeasures Exercise)<sup>10</sup>. This exercise has been conducted annually since 2012, and Japan has constantly participated in it. Participating in this exercise assists in the enhancement of the tactical skills of the MSDF and the strengthening of trust among the participating countries. The exercise also contributes to the maintenance of maritime security, while also contributing to the improvement of the global security environment.

See Reference 59 (Participation in Multilateral Training (Last Three Years))



Vessels from different countries participating in the international mine countermeasures exercise (U.S. Marine Corp website)

#### (3) Strengthening of Cooperation in Maritime Security through Japan-Philippines Joint Training

On May 12, 2015, the MSDF conducted a joint training with the Philippine Navy in the waters west of Manila with the aim of improving tactical skills and strengthening cooperation between the two countries in the area of maritime security<sup>11</sup>. This training was conducted based on the agreement reached in the Japan-Philippines Defense Ministerial Meetings held in January 2015, and during the exercises the communication training using CUES (Code for Unplanned Encounters at Sea)<sup>12</sup> and tactical maneuvering was conducted. The significance of the training was that it contributed to the steady implementation and further development of CUES, and also leading to the strengthening of maritime security cooperation between Japan and the Philippines.

6 On September 25, the Japanese destroyer Takanami and one P-3C aircraft conducted joint exercises with the Royal Danish Navy Combat Support Ship Esbern Snare from the Operation Ocean Shield Unit including exercises in communication, tactical movement, and on-the-spot inspections. On November 26, the Japanese destroyer Takanami and the Royal Danish Navy Combat Support Ship Esbern Snare from the above operation unit carried out their second joint exercises in communication, tactical movement, on-the-spot inspections, firing training, and takeoff and landing of helicopters on the vessels.

7 The Japanese destroyer Takanami conducted the following joint exercises with the Naval Forces of different countries from the Operation Atalanta Forces: on October 16 exercises in communication, tactical movement, on-the-spot inspections, etc., with the Italian Navy destroyer Andrea Doria; on November 5 exercises in communication, takeoff and landing of helicopters on the destroyers, and exercises in close proximity with the German Navy frigate Lübeck; and on November 22 exercises in communication, exercises in close proximity, and takeoff and landing of helicopters on the vessels with the Royal Netherlands Navy frigate "Van Speijk." In addition, On March 6, 2015, the Japanese destroyer Harusame carried out joint exercises in communication, tactical movement, and takeoff and landing of helicopters on the destroyers with the German Navy destroyer "Bayern."

8 The MSDF destroyer Takanami carried out a bilateral joint exercise in communication and takeoff and landing of helicopters on the destroyer, and exercises in close proximity etc., with the frigate Gemlic of the Turkish Naval Forces from CTF 151.

9 The MSDF destroyer Harusame carried out a bilateral exercise in communication and tactical movement with the destroyer Tariq of the Pakistan Navy from CTF 151.

10 Minesweeper tender Bungo and minesweeper Yaeyama conducted minesweeping training, submarine training, and other training.

11 MSDF, the destroyers "Harusame" and "Amagiri" of the 20th Counter-Piracy Marine Unit, and the frigate Ramon Alcaraz of the Philippine Navy participated in the training.

12 With regard to CUES, please refer to footnote 18 in Part III, Chapter 1, Section 1-4.

### 3 Capacity Building Assistance Initiatives and Other Initiatives

The National Security Strategy and the National Defense Program Guidelines state that Japan will play a leading role in maintaining and developing “Open and Stable Seas,” including maritime security cooperation with other countries.

As previously described, the MOD and the SDF implement capacity building assistance on maritime security for Indonesia, Vietnam and Myanmar, thereby assisting coastal states along sea lanes and others in enhancing their capabilities, and strengthening cooperation with partners that share the same strategic interests as Japan.

In addition, the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy states that

in order to contribute to the creation and development of order on the ocean, it will ensure international collaboration and promote international cooperation by making use of fora such as multilateral and bilateral ocean conferences to contribute to establishment of international rules and consensus. In response to this, the MOD has been working on cooperation for maritime security within the regional security dialogue such as the ASEAN Defense Ministers’ Meeting (ADMM) Plus and the Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security (ISM-MS).

See ▶ Part III, Chapter 3, Section 1-3 (Promoting Capacity Building Assistance and Other Practical Multilateral Security Cooperation)

See ▶ Part III, Chapter 3, Section 1-2 (Initiatives under the Multilateral Security Framework and through Dialogue)

## VOICE

## Assuming the Post of First Commander of a Multinational Unit

### Rear Admiral (MSDF) Hiroshi Ito, the 4th Escort Flotilla Commander

Piracy is a grave threat to public safety and order on the seas. In particular, for Japan, which depends on maritime transportation to import most of the resources and food necessary for its survival and prosperity as a maritime nation, it is an important issue that cannot be ignored. While the number of incidents of piracy off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden has been decreasing, piracy has not been completely eradicated. Therefore, it is necessary that Japan continue to respond to this issue in close cooperation with the international community, and in particular with the naval forces of relevant countries. The MSDF has been conducting counter-piracy operations since 2009. This year, which marks the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II, from the perspective of the policy of “Proactive Contribution to Peace,” the Government of Japan has made the decision to dispatch a commander and HQ officers to the multinational unit headquarters for counter-piracy operations. Nearly half of the units and the headquarters of Combined Task Force 151 (CTF 151), where a member of the MSDF will serve as commander on this occasion, is comprised of dispatched officers from the naval forces of other countries. Since ancient times, we, the Japanese, have possessed a spirit of “valuing harmony,” which respects the personalities of others and accepts diversity. Making effective use of this unique Japanese characteristic and collaborating with various units and partners, I will leverage the abilities of each of these officers and partners in an efficient manner.

The MSDF has grown to possess world-class maritime defense capabilities. As responsible members of the international community, countries with such a preeminent ability are required to fulfil their responsibilities accordingly. The MSDF will endeavor to complete this mission, and continue to contribute to the peace and stability of the international community.



The author (right) is exchanging opinions with a New Zealand Royal Navy Brigadier General who has previously served as CTF 151 Commander

## 2 Efforts to Support International Peace Cooperation Activities

The MOD and the SDF are proactively undertaking international peace cooperation activities, working in tandem with diplomatic initiatives, including the use of Official Development Assistance (ODA) for resolving the fundamental causes of problems such as conflict and terrorism.

See Appendix 6 (Record of Activities in the International Community by the Ministry of Defense and Self-Defense Forces)

### 1 Frameworks for International Peace Cooperation Activities

#### (1) Framework of International Peace Cooperation Activities and the Significance of Stipulating such Activities as One of the Primary Missions of the SDF

The international peace cooperation activities undertaken by the MOD and the SDF to date are as follows: (1) international peace cooperation duties such as United Nations peacekeeping operations (so-called UN PKO); (2) international disaster relief operations to respond to large-scale disasters overseas; (3) activities based on the former Special Measures on Humanitarian Reconstruction Assistance in Iraq; and (4) activities based on the former Anti-terrorism Special Measures Act, and the former Replenishment Support Special Measures Act. In 2007, international peace cooperation activities, which used to be regarded as supplementary activities<sup>13</sup> were upgraded, and are now to be one of the primary missions of the SDF, alongside the defense of Japan and the maintenance of public order<sup>14</sup>.

See Fig. III-3-2-5 (International Peace Cooperation Activities Conducted by the SDF)

See Reference 11 (Main Operations of the Self-Defense Forces), Reference 12 (Statutory Provisions about the Use of Armed Force and Weapons by SDF Personnel), Reference 69 (Summary Comparison of Laws Concerning International Peace Cooperation Activities), Reference 70 (The SDF Record in International Peace Cooperation Activities)

#### (2) Continuous Initiatives to Promptly and Accurately Carry Out International Peace Cooperation Activities

To be a proactive contributor to world peace, it is important for the SDF to be fully prepared for any future operations. For this purpose, the Central Readiness Regiment, a unit which can be deployed swiftly whenever it is needed and prepares the area for when the main unit arrives, was established under the GSDF Central Readiness Force in March 2008. Also, the GSDF has a rotational stand-by unit, in which members are chosen from each area force

Fig. III-3-2-5

International Peace Cooperation Activities Conducted by the SDF



of the five area forces in Japan in rotation. Furthermore, the MSDF and ASDF also have a designated stand-by unit, which are always ready to be deployed.

In 2009, in order to participate more actively in U.N. peacekeeping operations, Japan registered for the United Nations Stand-by Arrangement System (UNSAS)<sup>15</sup>, which is a system used when the U.N. peacekeeping operation is deployed. The objective of this system is to make the process faster and smoother for the United Nations to approach countries with a request for dispatch when implementing peacekeeping operations. Japan has registered its preparedness to provide SDF personnel capable of providing logistic support for such activities and operations as transportation, facilities, and HQ officers<sup>16</sup>.

The SDF is enhancing information-gathering abilities and defensive abilities, which would enable SDF units to complete their missions successfully and safely in the field. In addition, in order to respond to various environments and prolonged missions, the SDF is improving its capabilities for transport, deployment, and information communication, and is developing a structure of replenishment and medical support for conducting smooth and continuous operations. For example, the GSDF promotes initiatives to enhance the conditions of the engineering unit, which is in high demand in dispatch destinations, as well as improving protection vehicles for transport that are used to protect people from mines and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs). It also

<sup>13</sup> Activities prescribed in Article 8 of the SDF Act (a miscellaneous provision) or supplementary provisions

<sup>14</sup> Missions defined in Article 3 of the SDF Act. The primary mission is to defend Japan. The secondary missions are the preservation of public order, activities in response to situations in areas surrounding Japan and international peace cooperation activities.

<sup>15</sup> This is a system adopted by the United Nations in 1994 in order to facilitate agile deployment for U.N. peacekeeping operations. The system involves member nations registering beforehand the scope of the contribution that they can make, the number of personnel available for dispatch, and the time required for dispatch. When the United Nations approaches member nations with a request for dispatch based on the registered information, it is up to each country to decide whether or not to actually dispatch personnel.

<sup>16</sup> As of the end of March 2015, Japan has registered its preparedness to provide SDF personnel capable of providing logistic support for the following activities and operations: (1) medical care (including epidemic prevention measures); (2) transportation; (3) storage (including reserve); (4) communications; (5) construction; (6) SDF units capable of logistic support for installation, inspection, and repair of machines and apparatus; (7) military observers; and (8) staff officers at the Force and Sector Headquarters

promotes the development of wheeled armored personnel carriers (modified). The MSDF is promoting the portability and deployability of the Marine Air Command and Control System (MACCS) to facilitate the effective operation of fixed-wing patrol aircraft overseas. The ASDF promotes the upgrading of its equipment and devices including aviation satellite phones, as well as countermeasure dispensers for transport aircraft, and airborne collision avoidance systems, in order to maintain command communication function between aircraft and ground controllers under a range of environments.

With regard to the necessary education for engaging in international peace cooperation activities, the International Peace Cooperation Activities Training Unit at Camp Komakado (Shizuoka Prefecture) provides training and support for training for GSDF personnel to be deployed to international peace cooperation activities. In addition, the Japan Peacekeeping Training and Research Center (JPC), which was newly formed under the Joint Staff College in 2010, offers a basic training course on international peace cooperation activities, and it also provides specialized training to train future candidates for contingent commanders and staff officers at the deployed mission headquarters to support UNPKO and other peace support missions. These specialized courses are conducted by using UN standard training materials and foreign instructors. Furthermore, since FY2014, the JPC has provided training not just to SDF personnel but also to students from foreign militaries and other Japanese ministries. This initiative represents the approach taken by the MOD and the SDF, which emphasizes the necessity of collaboration and cooperation with related government departments and foreign countries, based on the recent situation that international peace cooperation activities have become more complicated and multi-dimensional. The MOD and the SDF aim to conduct more effective international peace cooperation activities by enhancing training collaboration with related actors at home and abroad who are expected to work in various international activities.



Educational activities provided at the Japan Peacekeeping Training and Research Center

### (3) Welfare and Mental Health Care of Dispatched SDF Units

SDF personnel are expected to fulfill their assigned duty under severe working conditions while being far away from their home country and their families. Therefore, it is extremely important to make necessary arrangements so that dispatched SDF personnel can effectively carry out their assigned duty while maintaining both their physical and mental health. For this reason, the MOD and the SDF have implemented various measures to support families to reduce anxiety for the dispatched SDF personnel and their families.

**See** Part III, Chapter 1, Section 4 (Human Foundation and Organization that Supports the Defense Force)

The SDF provides mental health checkups several times from the time before a dispatch to the time after a dispatch, for all the personnel to be sent. At the same time, the SDF also provides dispatched personnel with sufficient mental care such as offering a course on stress reduction methods and assigning SDF personnel who have completed specialized counseling education and training to SDF units in overseas mission sites. In addition to assigning medical officers to SDF units engaged in overseas missions, the MOD regularly sends mental healthcare support teams and provides education on methods of dealing with stress on the spot, as well as important points to consider in terms of communication with families or fellow SDF personnel after returning to Japan.

### 2 Initiatives to Support U.N. Peacekeeping Operations, etc.

As a means to promote peace and stability in the conflict regions around the world, the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) has expanded its missions in recent years to include such duties as the Protection of Civilians (POC), the promotion of political processes, providing assistance in Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) into society of former soldiers, Security Sector Reform (SSR), the rule of law, elections, human rights, and other fields, in addition to such traditional missions as ceasefire monitoring. To date, 16 U.N. peacekeeping operations and 11 political and peace building missions have been established (as of the end of March 2015).

International organizations, such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), respective governments, and non-governmental organizations (NGO) conduct relief and restoration activities for the victims of conflicts and large-scale disasters from a humanitarian perspective and from the viewpoint of stabilizing affected countries.

Japan has been promoting international peace cooperation activities in various regions including Cambodia, the Golan Heights, Timor-Leste, Nepal, and South Sudan for more than 20 years, and the results of these activities have been highly praised by both inside and outside



Japan. From the perspective of “Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation, and in light of the appreciation and expectation from the international community, Japan will actively engage in international peace cooperation operations in a multilayered way. In this regard, to maximize the effect of Japan’s contribution to the international community, it is necessary to deliberate more deeply about how the SDF should contribute to the international community. Therefore, regarding international peace cooperation operations and other relevant missions, the SDF will continue proactively taking part in peacekeeping activities utilizing their accumulated experiences and advanced skills in fields such as engineering, as well as by expanding the dispatch of SDF personnel to further responsible positions, such as mission headquarters and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in the United Nations. As such, the SDF places more emphasis on taking more of a leading role, and the MOD will be proactively involved in Japan’s initiatives for international contribution.

### (1) United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)

#### a. Background to the Decision to Dispatch Personnel to UNMISS

The United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) was established following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army in January 2005.

Beginning in October 2008, Japan dispatched two GSDF officers to UNMIS headquarters as staff officers (logistics and information staff officers), but UNMIS ended its mission in July 2011 following South Sudan’s independence. Meanwhile, with the objective of consolidating peace and security as well as helping to establish necessary conditions for the development of South Sudan, the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) was established. The Japanese Government was requested by the United Nations to cooperate with UNMISS, particularly through the dispatch of GSDF engineering units. The Cabinet approved the dispatch of two staff officers (logistics and information staff officers) to UNMISS in November 2011, and in December it decided to dispatch an SDF engineering unit, former Coordination Center, and an additional staff officer (engineering staff officer). In addition, the Cabinet also approved the dispatch of one staff officer (air operations staff officer).

The peace and stability of South Sudan is essential for the stability of Africa as a whole, and it is a crucial issue that should be dealt with by the international community. The

Fig. III-3-2-6 South Sudan and Its Surrounding Area



MOD and the SDF have accumulated experience through past peacekeeping operations, and we believe that it is possible for Japan to contribute to the peace and stability of South Sudan by providing personnel-based cooperation in infrastructure development, on which the United Nations places great expectations.

See Part I, Chapter 2, Section 1-2-7 (Situation in Sudan and South Sudan)

See Fig. III-3-2-6 (South Sudan and Its Surrounding Area)

#### b. Activities by the SDF

In January 2012, a Coordination Center (at the time) of the SDF was established for the first time in the SDF’s participation in U.N. peacekeeping operation, both in the South Sudan capital city Juba and in Uganda, in order for coordination for the activities conducted by the dispatched engineering unit to begin. Since the commencement of engineering activities within the United Nations facilities in March 2012, the SDF has gradually expanded its activities and has so far implemented engineering activities outside of the United Nations facilities; projects in cooperation with international organizations; and the “All Japan Project,” which consists of efforts in collaboration with development assistance projects. In May 2013, an SDF mobilization order regarding the expansion of areas for operation was issued, extending the SDF action areas from in and around Juba to areas in Eastern and Western Equatoria<sup>17</sup>. Since December 2013, due to the worsened security situation in South Sudan, the dispatched engineering unit conducted site preparation and maintenance activities for the internally displaced peoples (IDPs) camp within the United Nations’ facility in Juba. In addition, they also provided assistance in water supply activities and medical services, making use of

<sup>17</sup> The SDF operation was planned to be conducted in Eastern and Western Equatoria as well in accordance with the needs of the United Nations. However, following the armed conflicts in South Sudan that started in December 2013, it was decided that the dispatched units should focus on internally displaced persons support in Juba. For this reason, full-scale operations in Eastern and Western Equatoria have not been implemented.



Parliamentary Vice-Minister Ishikawa inspecting the Juba River Port Security Fence construction work in South Sudan



SDF personnel conducting gutter maintenance in South Sudan

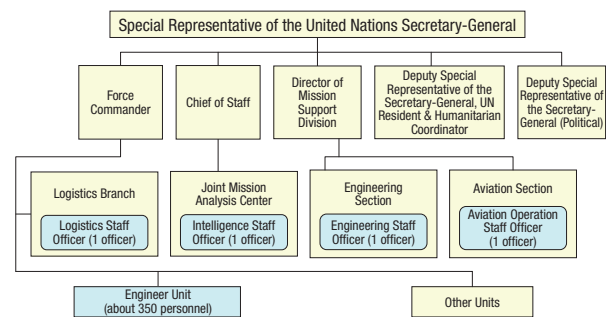


Chairs donated to a primary school in Poroti Star

the SDF management capabilities. On December, 2013, at the request of the United Nations and other organizations, Japan provided 10,000 bullets to the United Nations in light of the urgent necessity and humanitarian nature of the situation<sup>18</sup>.

In May 2014, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2155, which created the mandate of shifting the UNMISS role from support for nation building to the protection of civilians. Accordingly, the tasks of the deployed engineering unit also shifted from infrastructure development to mainly the provision of civilian protection support for the U.N. troops. In addition, the deployed engineering unit resumed road development and maintenance outside the U.N. facilities in June 2014 as the situation in Juba has become relatively stable. Furthermore, in November 2014, due to the United Nations Security Council's decision to adopt Resolution 2187, which extended the dispatch period to UNMISS until May 30, 2015, Japan made changes to the implementation plan of the International Peace Cooperation Operations in South Sudan in February 2015 and extended the dispatch period until August 31, 2015. In May 2015, the Security Council adopted the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2223 to extend the dispatch period of the UNMISS for six months.

Fig. III-3-2-7 Organization of UNMISS



Notes: Blue boxes show the number of Japanese personnel dispatched to UNMISS.

See Fig. III-3-2-7 (Organization of UNMISS)

See Fig. III-3-2-8 (Overview of the Coordination Center and the Engineer Unit Deployed in South Sudan)

### c. Cooperation Between Japan and Australia in UNMISS

To date, the MOD and SDF have cooperated closely with the Australian Defense Forces in the field, such as in activities to provide humanitarian and reconstruction assistance in Iraq and United Nations peacekeeping operations. Both Japan and Australia are also participated in UNMISS. In August 2012, two Australian military personnel, who were dispatched to carry out UNMISS duties, began to undertake coordination activities with Japan's Coordination Team.

### (2) Dispatch of SDF Personnel to the U.N. Department of Peacekeeping Operations

Currently two SDF personnel (one Division-Director level and one operational-level) have been dispatched to the U.N. Department of Peacekeeping Operations (U.N. DPKO) for a two-year period to serve as the primary contact to and for the military components within the office of operations and to conduct force generation affairs for U.N. peacekeeping operations.

See Reference 71 (Dispatch of Ministry of Defense Personnel to International Organizations)

<sup>18</sup> In 2014, the bullets Japan provided were handed back.

Fig. III-3-2-8 Overview of the Coordination Center and the Engineer Unit Deployed in South Sudan

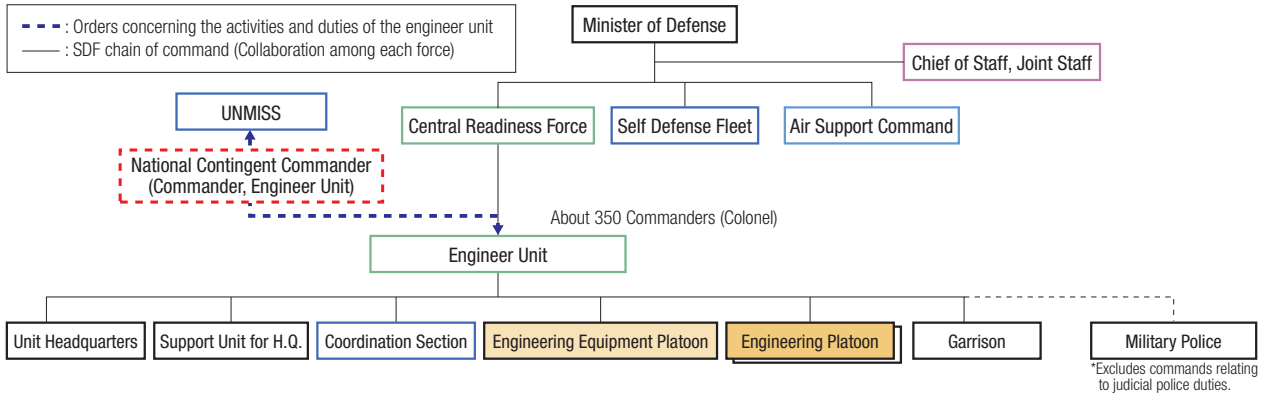
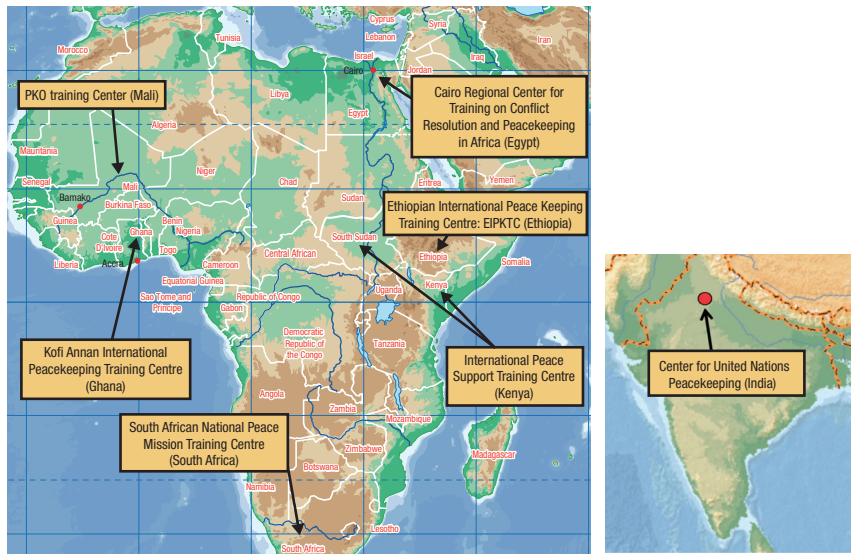


Fig. III-3-2-9 Status of Instructors Dispatched to PKO centers



Note: The dispatch of instructors to South Sudan refers to a lecture delivered in South Sudan by an instructor originally from the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya

**(3) Dispatch of Instructors to PKO Centers**

To support peacekeeping operation undertaken by African and other countries, the MOD and SDF have dispatched SDF personnel as instructors to the PKO centers to contribute to the peace and stability by enhancing the capacity of the centers. Starting with the deployment to the Cairo Regional Center for Training on Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa (CCCPA) in November 2008, a total of 20 SDF personnel (17 deployments and eight countries in total), including two female SDF officers, were dispatched over the period until May 2015. The SDF personnel provided education based on their experiences and lessons gained through SDF activities overseas, to include lectures concerning the importance of building relationships with local population in international peace cooperation activities, and the international disaster relief activities in which the SDF has engaged. In March to May at 2014, a SDF personnel was dispatched to the Ethiopian International Peacekeeping Center (EIPKTC) as an international consultant for the first time besides instructors, to provide advice on education and to design curriculums for cultivating U.N. peacekeepers, which were

highly appreciated by concerned local parties and students. Furthermore, in March 2015, two SDF officers were dispatched to Centre for U.N. Peacekeeping (CUNPK) in India, one as an evaluation officer for evaluating the educational content of the United Nations Peacekeeping Special Military Female Military Officers Course, and one as an observer for this training.

See Fig. III-3-2-9 (Status of Instructors Dispatched to PKO centers)



MSDF personnel providing education at the PKO Center in Kenya

#### (4) Formulation of United Nations Military Unit Manuals (UNMUM) for Engineers

In order to play more of a leading role in international peace cooperation activities, the MOD and SDF support the formulation of the United Nations Military Unit Manuals (UNMUM) for Engineers, which is initiated by the United Nations Headquarters, and Japan also serves as a chair country of the Engineering Unit Manual Working Group.

In March 2014, the first Engineer Unit Manual Working Group was held in Tokyo, its second meeting was held in Indonesia in June, and in August a final draft was submitted. The manual will be distributed to the member countries following the last adjustment within the United Nations.

#### (5) Partnership project for the Rapid Deployment of Engineering Capabilities in Africa

In some UN PKO missions in Africa, serious shortage of personnel and heavy equipment was revealed. In order to solve this problem, the Government of Japan is discussing the possibility to prepare equipment such as heavy equipment in advance at the United Nation's facilities in Africa. Together, the Government of Japan is also reviewing the initiatives to support the dispatch of engineering units by providing education on heavy equipment operation for African Troop Contributing Countries (TCC).

#### (6) United Nations Chiefs of Defence Conference

In March 2015, the United Nations Chiefs of Defence Conference was held as a follow-up to the summit meeting on the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations<sup>19</sup>. Over 100 countries participated in this conference. From Japan, the Chief of Staff of the GSDF attended the conference and delivered a speech expressing the SDF's determination about fulfilling its responsibility for international peacekeeping by actively participating in U.N. peacekeeping operations and providing support for capacity building and Rapid Deployment of Engineering Capabilities in Africa.



Chief of Staff, GSDF General Iwata participating in the United Nations Chiefs of Defence Conference

### 3 International Disaster Relief Operations

In recent years, the role of advanced capabilities in military affairs has become more diverse, and opportunities for its use in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief are growing. To contribute to the advancement of international cooperation, the SDF has also engaged in global disaster relief operations proactively from the viewpoint of humanitarian contributions and improvement of the international security environment.

To this end, the SDF maintains their readiness to take any necessary action based on prepared disaster relief operation plans. Based on the consultation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the SDF has been proactively conducting international disaster relief operations, which fully utilize their functions and capabilities, while taking into consideration specific relief requests by the governments of affected countries and disaster situations in these countries.

See Reference 70 (The SDF Record in International Peace Cooperation Activities)

#### (1) Outline of the Japan Disaster Relief Team Law

Since the enactment of the Law Concerning the Dispatchment of the Japan Disaster Relief Team (Japan Disaster Relief Team Law) in 1987, Japan has engaged in international disaster relief activities in response to requests from the governments of affected countries and international organizations. In 1992, the Japan Disaster Relief Team Law was partially amended, enabling the SDF to participate in international disaster relief activities and to provide transport to its personnel and equipment for this purpose.

See Reference 11 (Main Operations of the Self-Defense Forces)

#### (2) International Disaster Relief Operations by the SDF and SDF's Posture

Responding to specific relief requests by the governments of affected countries and the scale of disaster situations in these countries, the SDF's capabilities in international disaster relief operations encompass (1) medical services, such as first-aid medical treatment and epidemic prevention; (2) transport of personnel and equipment by helicopter and other means; and (3) water supply activities using water-purifying devices. In addition, the SDF uses transport planes and ships to carry disaster relief personnel and equipment to the affected area.

The Central Readiness Force and regional units of the GSDF maintain their readiness to ensure that they can carry out international disaster relief operations in an independent manner anytime the need arises. The Self Defense Fleet of the MSDF and Air Support Command of the ASDF also

<sup>19</sup> U.S. Vice President Joe Biden called for a high-level meeting concerning the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, and in response to this, Prime Minister Abe co-hosted the meeting in September 2014. Leaders and officials at the ministerial level from around the world attended the meeting, and their commitment to make contributions towards the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations was confirmed.

constantly maintain their readiness to transport personnel and their supplies to disaster affected areas.

### (3) International Disaster Relief Operations in the Philippines

In November 2013, responding to a request from the Government of the Philippines, which was suffering catastrophic damage from a large-scale typhoon, to the Government of Japan, and based on consultation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Defense decided to initiate international disaster relief operations conducted by the SDF.

Following the 50 SDF members who were initially dispatched, the MOD and the SDF formed the first ever international disaster relief Joint Task Force<sup>20</sup> (with approximately 1,100 personnel, the largest number to date). During the month-long activities, a total of 2,646 people received medical care; 11,924 people were vaccinated; epidemic control operations were conducted in an approximately 95,600 square meter area; approximately 630 tons of supplies were transported by aircraft; and a total of 2,768 affected people were transported by aircraft.

The Joint Operations Center consisting of SDF personnel which was also dispatched to the Philippines took part in coordination activities with the Embassy of Japan and JICA, with the related Filipino organizations and other relevant countries. In addition, liaison officers were exchanged between the MSDF destroyer Ise and the U.K. aircraft carrier HMS Illustrious for maintaining close communication and coordination. Furthermore, based on the Japan-US and Japan-Australia Acquisition and Cross-Serving Agreement (ACSA), supplies and services were provided and received<sup>21</sup> between these countries for the first time in international disaster relief operations.

### (4) The International Disaster Relief Operations for the Missing Malaysian Airplane

In March, 2014, in the search for the lost Malaysia Airlines Flight MH370 flying from Kuala Lumpur to Beijing, based on the consultation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs the Minister of Defense decided to conduct international disaster relief operations, taking into consideration the request for assistance from the Malaysian government.

The MOD and SDF initially dispatched two P-3C patrol aircraft of the MSDF and two C-130H Transport planes of the ASDF to Malaysia. After that, at the request of the governments of Malaysia and Australia, the two P-3C patrol aircraft moved to western Australia to continue the search and rescue operations.

In this operation, which continued over a month until April of the same year, a total of six P-3C patrol aircraft and C-130H transport planes, as well as 130 dispatched

SDF personnel, engaged in the activity, conducting search and rescue operations 46 times and for approximately 400 hours. During this operation, MSDF P-3C patrol aircraft received support including fuel from Australia based on the ACSA.

### (5) International Disaster Relief Operations for the Outbreak of Ebola in West Africa

Following the outbreak reported by Guinea in March 2014, Ebola continued to primarily spread in the three countries of Guinea and its neighboring countries Liberia and Sierra Leone. The MOD dispatched a liaison officer to the United States Africa Command (AFRICOM) located in Germany in October 2014, in order to strengthen the cooperation between Japan and the United States regarding the response to the Ebola epidemic and to gather information on the operational status of other countries including the United States (the first was a member of the ASDF, followed by a member of the GSDF). Furthermore, in response to the request of the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER) for swift and reliable transport of personal protective equipment that is vital for safe medical practice, and based on consultation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Defense decided to conduct international disaster relief operations on November 28, 2014.

The MOD and SDF organized the International Disaster Relief Airlift Unit for West Africa and initially four personnel were dispatched on December 5 to Accra, the capital city of Ghana, to conduct coordination and preparation tasks with relevant organizations such as UNMEER. On December 6, the International Disaster Relief Airlift Unit for West Africa (one KC-767 aerial refueling/transport aircraft) was dispatched, and on December 8, delivered approximately 20,000 items of personal protective equipment to UNMEER.

Furthermore, at the request of the World Health



SDF Airlift Unit for transporting protective clothing during the international disaster relief activities in West Africa

<sup>20</sup> The Philippines International Disaster Relief Team Joint Task Force: This team consisted of the following groups - the headquarters; a medical assistance and air support unit consisting of the 6th Division of the GSDF, 1st Helicopter Brigade, Northeastern Army Aviation Group, Tohoku Logistic Depot of the GSDF and Sendai Hospital; the maritime dispatched group consisting of the MSDF destroyer Ise and transport vessel Osumi; additionally an airlift unit consisting of the ASDF KC-767 tanker aircraft and C-130H transport aircraft were also dispatched.

<sup>21</sup> The U.S. Air Force provided liquid oxygen to ASDF C-130H transport aircraft, and the MSDF replenishment ship Towada conducted underway replenishment for an Australian vessel.

Organization (WHO), Japan has dispatched several experts to support epidemiological survey in the affected countries. In April 2015, receiving additional request to dispatch an expert, the MOD decided to dispatch one instructor from the National Defense Medical College (NDMC). Based on the consultation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, the Minister of Defense decided to send an NDMC instructor to Sierra Leone for approximately six weeks until the end of May 2015.

### (6) The International Disaster Relief Operations for the Missing AirAsia Airplane

In the early hours of December 28, 2014, AirAsia Flight 8501 flying from Surabaya to Singapore lost its contact. Following the request for search and rescue assistance from the Indonesian government, and based on the consultation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Defense decided to initiate international disaster relief operations conducted by the SDF on December 31.

The MOD and SDF organized the SDF Maritime Vessel Unit for the missing Air Asia airplane, and dispatched three personnel to conduct preparatory work as a Coordination Center. Two destroyers “Takanami” and “Onami,” as well as three helicopters, which were on their way to return to their bases following the completion of counter-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden, were dispatched to the waters where the international disaster relief was being conducted, engaged in search and rescue activities for approximately one week, and worked to recover the remains of the deceased passengers.



SDF Surface Force conducting a search and rescue operation during the international disaster relief activities in Indonesia

### (7) International Disaster Relief Activities in Nepal (Earthquake)

A massive M7.8 earthquake struck Nepal on April 25, 2015. On April 26, the MOD allowed an investigation team consisting of three personnel to accompany the Japan Disaster Relief Team dispatched by the Government of

Japan. In addition to this, responding to a request from the Government of Nepal, and based on the consultation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, the MOD decided to initiate international disaster relief operations.

The MOD and the SDF deployed personnel to Nepal that were comprised of the Joint Operations Coordination Center (four personnel), International Disaster Relief Medical Assistance Unit (approximately 110 personnel), and International Disaster Relief Air Transport Unit (approximately 160 personnel and six C-130 transport aircraft, etc.). At the same time, considering the urgent needs for medical assistance in the affected areas, part of the Medical Assistance Unit (approximately 20 personnel) was swiftly dispatched as the First Response Unit. In addition, the Airlift Unit and main Medical Assistance Unit were dispatched on April 29 and on April 30, respectively. During the operation period of approximately three weeks, the Medical Assistance Unit provided medical treatment to approximately 2,900 people within the capital Kathmandu and its suburbs, while the Joint Operations Coordination Center conducted coordination tasks with the Government of Nepal and other relevant organizations. At the same time, the Airlift Unit transported a total of nearly 9.5 tons of equipment and goods necessary for medical activities.



Members of the Medical Assistance Unit conducting medical activities on the spot



Unloading cargo from a C-130H transport aircraft (Kathmandu, Nepal)

### 3 Initiatives for Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

Causing anxiety not only to Japan, but also countries across the globe, North Korea’s launch of a missile, which was purported to be a satellite, and its nuclear test demonstrated that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missiles, which serve as their means of delivery, still posed a pressing challenge to the peace and stability of the international community.

Moreover, many countries are working on the regulation of certain conventional weapons, while taking

into account the need to maintain a balance between the humanitarian perspectives and defensive requirements.

One of the initiatives to deal with these issues is the development of an international framework for arms control, disarmament, and nonproliferation, and Japan is playing an active role in this effort.

**See** Fig. III-3-2-10 (Framework for Arms Control, Disarmament and Nonproliferation Relating to Conventional Weapons, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Missiles and Related Materials, etc.)

Fig. III-3-2-10

Framework for Arms Control, Disarmament and Nonproliferation Relating to Conventional Weapons, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Missiles and Related Materials, etc.

Category	Weapons of Mass Destruction, etc.				Conventional Weapons
	Nuclear Weapons	Chemical Weapons	Biological Weapons	Delivery Systems (Missiles)	
Conventions on Arms Control, Disarmament and Nonproliferation, etc.	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)	The Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC)	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) Convention on Cluster Munitions (Oslo Convention) Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (Ottawa Treaty) U.N. Register of Conventional Arms U.N. Report on Military Expenditures Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)
Export Control Frameworks Aimed at Nonproliferation	Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)	Australia Group (AG)		Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)	Wassenaar Arrangement (WA)
New International Initiatives Aimed at Nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction	Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540				

#### 1 Initiatives Focused on Treaties Relating to Arms Control, Disarmament, and Nonproliferation

Japan actively participates in international initiatives for arms control, disarmament, and nonproliferation in regard to weapons of mass destruction, in the form of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, as well as missiles as their means of delivery and associated technologies and materials.

Japan has contributed personnel in this field, offering its knowledge in the field of chemical protection from the time when negotiations over the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) were taking place, as well as dispatching GSDF personnel who are experts on protection against chemical weapons to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), which was established to continuously implement verification measures following the entry of the Convention into force. Furthermore, small quantities of chemical substances subject to regulation under the Convention are synthesized at the GSDF Chemical School (Saitama City), in order to conduct protection research. Thus, the school has undergone a total of nine inspections since its establishment, in accordance with the Convention regulations.

Moreover, the whole of the Japanese government is working on projects aimed at disposing of abandoned chemical weapons in China, in accordance with the CWC, and the Ministry has seconded nine personnel, including GSDF personnel, to the Cabinet Office to work on this project. Since 2000, GSDF personnel with expertise in chemicals and ammunitions have been dispatched to conduct excavation and recovery projects on a total of 14 occasions. In 2014, from August to September, seven GSDF personnel participated in the project undertaken by the Cabinet Office in Hunchun, in China’s Jilin Province. In addition, the MOD has been cooperating in endeavors aimed at increasing the effectiveness of regulations and decisions, by dispatching officials to major meetings such as those of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), as well as international export control regimes in the form of the Australia Group (AG) and the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). Furthermore, from 2011 to 2012, one GSDF personnel was dispatched to the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the first time.

**See** Reference 71 (Dispatch of Ministry of Defense Personnel to International Organizations)



Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Defense Ishikawa having a meeting with Ambassador Ahmet Üzümcü, Director-General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)



GSDF personnel conducting projects to excavate and recover abandoned chemical weapons in Jilin Province, China

Taking into account both the humanitarian perspectives and security needs, Japan has signed various conventions on the regulation of conventional weapons, including the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW)<sup>22</sup>. Japan has also signed the Convention on Cluster Munitions (Oslo Convention)<sup>23</sup>, which was adopted outside the framework of the CCW. With the entry of this Convention into force in August 2010, the use of all cluster munitions in the possession of the SDF immediately became prohibited. While the Convention stipulates that, in principle, all cluster munitions held by signatories be destroyed within eight years of its entry into force, disposal of such munitions possessed by the SDF was completed on February 9, 2015. Furthermore, the MOD has actively cooperated in the initiatives of the international community that are focused on the problem of anti-personnel mines, such as submitting annual reports that include data on Japan's exceptional stocks to the United Nations<sup>24</sup>.

In addition, the MOD and the SDF participate in various systems introduced by the United Nations with the goal of increasing the transparency of military preparedness and military expenditure (the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and the United Nations Report on Military Expenditures), and as well as providing the requisite reports, they dispatch personnel as needed to governmental expert meetings held in order to review and improve these systems.

## 2 International Initiatives Aimed at Nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

### (1) Proliferation Security Initiative

Harboring grave concerns about the development of weapons of mass destruction and missiles by countries such as North Korea and Iran, the United States announced its Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)<sup>25</sup> in May 2003, and sought the participation of other countries therein. Various initiatives are being undertaken based on PSI, such as PSI interdiction exercises aimed at improving the ability of participating countries to thwart the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related items, and holding meetings to consider issues on policies and legislations.

Since the 3rd PSI Meeting in Paris (September 2003), the MOD and the SDF have collaborated with relevant organizations and countries, dispatching MOD officials and SDF personnel to various meetings, as well as engaging in ongoing participation in these exercises since 2004.

To date, Japan has twice hosted PSI maritime interdiction exercises, working in partnership with relevant organizations, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Police Agency, the Ministry of Finance and the Japan Coast Guard, and for the first time hosted the PSI air interdiction exercise in July 2012. In addition, during the PSI maritime interdiction exercise, which was hosted by the United States in August 2014, Japan sent participants including personnel from the Joint Staff, MSDF naval vessels and aircraft, as well as personnel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Police Agency, the Ministry of Finance, and the Japan Coast Guard. Based on the proliferation cases in the areas surrounding Japan, and from the perspectives of preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

<sup>22</sup> CCW: Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

<sup>23</sup> Countries such as the United States, China and Russia, which are major producers and owners of cluster munitions, have not yet signed the Oslo Convention.

<sup>24</sup> Between 1999 and December 2006, the MOD nominated retired Self-Defense Officials to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), to support antipersonnel mine removal activities in Cambodia; these retired SDF personnel were dispatched to the Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC) as maintenance and transport advisors within JICA's long-term expert dispatch framework.

<sup>25</sup> An initiative that seeks to strengthen the relevant domestic laws of respective countries to the maximum possible extent, and considers measures that participating countries can jointly take while complying with existing domestic and international laws, in order to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related materials.



Fig. III-3-2-11 Participation of MOD/SDF in PSI Interdiction Exercise (Since 2012)

Date	Exercise	Location	Participation of MOD/SDF
July 2012	PSI air interdiction exercise hosted by Japan	Japan	Joint Staff, Air Defense Command, Air Support Command, Northern Army, Central Readiness Force, Internal Bureau
September 2012	PSI maritime interdiction exercise hosted by the ROK	Republic of Korea	1 destroyer, 1 patrol aircraft (P-3C)
February 2013	PSI exercise co-hosted by the U.S. and UAE	UAE	Dispatch of observer
August 2014	PSI maritime interdiction exercise hosted by the U.S.	United States	1 destroyer

in peacetime and improving the response capability of the SDF, the MOD will continue its efforts to conduct activities to strengthen nonproliferation frameworks, including PSI, as well as participating in and holding various relevant exercises and meetings.

See Fig. III-3-2-11 (Participation of MOD/SDF in PSI Interdiction Exercise (Since 2012))

## (2) United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 Regarding the Nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

In April 2004, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 regarding the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction, which lays the foundations for the international community to deal with the acquisition, development, use, and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by non-state actors. Japan supports the adoption of this resolution and hopes that all United Nations member countries will comply with it.