

- 1) The Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) released by the U.S. in February 2006 notes: "The Department of Defense cannot meet today's complex challenges alone. Success requires unified statecraft: the ability of the U.S. Government to bring to bear all elements of national power at home and to work in close cooperation with allies and partners abroad."
- 2) Along with SDF's medical rescue team, the U.S. and Southeast Asian countries dispatched military medical teams to Java in the Central Java Earthquake in May this year.
- 3) Since South Korea made a move to propose its own names for undersea features, including those in the zone where Japan insists to be exclusive economic zone, to the Subcommittee on Undersea Feature Names hosted by the International Hydrographic Organization and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, it became necessary for Japan to collect data at the earliest possible opportunity in order to submit a counter proposal. The South Korean government showed a very hard stance, saying that it will deter the Japan Coast Guard from conducting a survey of underseawater features, using every possible means such as seizure of the survey vessels. However, as a result of negotiation between the respective foreign ministries, the Japanese government decided not to conduct the survey with the understanding that South Korea will not propose its own names at the meeting of the Subcommittee on Undersea Feature Names in June this year.
- 4) Every year since 2002, an international conference hosted by a British nongovernmental organization (International Institute of Strategic Studies) has been held in Singapore with the participation of defense ministers of many countries in the Asia-Pacific and other regions.
- 5) In May this year, a meeting of defense ministers of ASEAN countries was held in Malaysia for the first time.
- 6) Three of the four suicide bombers were sons of Pakistani immigrants and the fourth was born in Jamaica; all were British nationals.
- 7) On the other hand, in February this year in Germany, the German Federal Constitutional Court decided that the provision of the Aviation Security Law stipulating that hijacked airplanes may be shot down is unconstitutional and should be repealed. Thus, awareness of anti-terrorism measures varies from one country to another.
- 8) The Afghanistan Compact identifies four priority areas: (1) security, (2) governance, the rule of law, and human rights, (3) economic and social development, and (4) counter-narcotic efforts.
- 9) Under U.N. Security Council Resolution 1386 (December 20, 2001) the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) was authorized to contribute to the maintenance of security in Kabul and surrounding areas. Command of the Force was rotated every six months among the United Kingdom, Turkey, Germany and the Netherlands; NATO took command in August 2003. U.N. Security Council Resolution 1510 (October 13, 2003) enabled the Force to expand its operations beyond Kabul. At present, the Force is active in about 50% of the country, including northern and western Afghanistan. Responsibility for southern Afghanistan is to be handed over to this Force by the multinational forces in May 2006.
- 10) On October 12, 2002, terrorist bomb attacks against two clubs on the island of Bali killed about 200 persons. On August 5, 2003 a car bomb set off near the JW Marriott Hotel (an American luxury hotel) in Jakarta took more than 10 lives. On September 9, 2004, about 10 persons were killed by a car bomb in front of the Australian Embassy in Jakarta.
- 11) This treaty took effect in 1970.
- 12) The United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France, and China. France and China signed the NPT in 1992.
- 13) Article 6 of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

- 14) South Africa, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus
- 15) Israel, India and Pakistan are nonmembers.
- 16) A means of attacking a country's most vulnerable points other than by conventional weapons of war (e.g., weapons of mass destruction, ballistic missiles, terrorist attacks, cyber attacks)
- 17) The Japan Defense Agency, "Basic Concept for Dealing with Biological Weapons" (January 2002)
- 18) Mustard gas is a slow-acting erosion agent. Tabun and sarin are swift-acting nerve agents.
- 19) It is reported that a Kurdish village was attacked with chemical weapons in 1988, killing several thousand people.
- 20) When this weapon is launched or exploded, two kinds of chemical agents are mixed, generating a lethal chemical agent. The handling and storing of this weapon is easy because its lethality is low before being used.
- 21) U.S. Department of State, "Proliferation: Threat and Response" (January 2001)
- 22) Dirty bombs are intended to cause radioactive contamination by scattering radioactive substances.
- 23) Richard Boucher, then U.S. Department of State Spokesman remarked, "This is decisive action that has been taken by the Government of Malaysia [Mr. Tahir] essentially ran network operations. We think his arrest is a major step and it will serve as a catalyst to international efforts to shut down the Khan network." (May 28, 2004)
- 24) Statement at a press conference with Japanese reporters (September 29, 2004)
- 25) James A. Kelly, then U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs said before the Hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in March 2004: "There are no longer any military dealings between North Korea and Pakistan. However, it was obviously not the case in the past...Iran had some kind of cooperative relationship [with North Korea] in military affairs." "What I can say in public is limited," he added.
- 26) Testimony of then Director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency George J. Tenet before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (February 24, 2004)
- 27) Accusation made by the Deputy Chairman of Ukraine's Parliamentary Committee on Combating Organized Crime and Corruption (February 2, 2005)
- 28) The Secretary-General's Report to the regular meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors (November 10, 2003) noted: "particles of high-grade and low-grade enriched uranium were detected during analyses of environmental samples taken during inspections of the Kalaye Electric Company in August 2003, contradicting Iran's declaration."
- 29) An agreement that urged Iran to abandon its nuclear fuel cycle in exchange for assistance in a civilian-use nuclear power program that would guarantee a fuel supply for light-water reactors, the provision of civilian aircraft (Airbus) and parts, and support for Iran's admission to the World Trade Organization (WTO)
- 30) It is said that Uranium enrichment level for nuclear power generation is 3.5 to 5.0 percent, and for nuclear weapon is 90.0% or more.
- 31) On April 28, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei, the Director General of the IAEA, submitted a report on the Iranian nuclear issue to the UN Security Council and the IAEA Board, and pointed out, among other factors, that Iran is continuing and expanding enrichment activities.
- 32) A region centered on the triangle linking the capital of Baghdad with Ramadi in the west and Tikrit (Saddam Hussein's birthplace) in the north, within which there are many Sunni residents and many people who support the former Hussein regime
- 33) The Joint Commission to Transfer Security Responsibility created in August 2005 consists of the Interior Minister, the Defense Minister, and the National Security Adviser from the Iraqi Transitional

Government, the US ambassador to Iraq, the British ambassador to Iraq, and George Casey, Commanding General, Multinational Force Iraq and others. This Commission engages in discussions whenever necessary about the conditions for transfer of responsibility from the multinational forces to Iraqi security forces. In transferring security responsibility, the U.S. Department of Defense will assess region by region, city by city in terms of (1) security situations, (2) capabilities of Iraqi security forces, (3) the capabilities of relevant Iraqi government organizations, and (4) abilities of the multinational forces to support the Iraqi security forces.

- 34) According to a statement released by the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq at a press conference on October 25, 2005, the draft constitution was approved since nearly 80% of the electorate voted in favor of the draft constitution, and in only two provinces two-thirds or more votes were in favor of opposition.
- 35) The final report by the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq on February 10, 2006 affirmed that, of a total of 275 National Assembly seats, the Shiite United Iraqi Alliance had come in first with 128 seats, the Kurdistan Alliance second with 53 seats, the Sunni Iraq Accord Front third with 44 seats, the secular Iraqi National List led by the former prime minister Iyad Allawi fourth with 25 seats, and the Sunni Iraqi Front for National Dialogue fifth with 11 seats.
- 36) While U.S. President is required to submit the National Security Strategy to the Congress every year in accordance with Section 404a, Title 50 of the United States Code, the release of the National Security Strategy in 2006 was the second submission by the Bush Administration following the one in September 2002.
- 37) QDR is a document which Secretary of Defense is required to submit to the Congress every four years according to Section 118, Title 10 of the United States Code. It foresees the security environment in the next 20 years and clarifies the national defense strategy, force structure, force modernization plan, infrastructure, budget plan, etc. The release of the 2006 QDR is the second submission by the Bush Administration following the one in September 2001.
- 38) In the Department of Defense, it is recognized that, based on the experiences in recent operations, integration of information and operations, fusion of all the information, and reforms of business practice for efficient management remain important. As an example of support to international organizations, the Department declares that it will continue activities such as Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) so that the African Union and other international organizations can cope with humanitarian crises more effectively.
- 39) The National Defense Strategy is a document released by Secretary of Defense in March 2005 as a guide to implement the National Security Strategy as well as the base of the QDR published in March 2006.
- 40) The Transformation Planning Guidance (April, 2003) defines transformation as "a process that shapes the changing nature of military competition and cooperation through new combinations of concepts, capabilities, people and organizations that exploit our nation's advantages protect against our asymmetric vulnerabilities to sustain our strategic position, which helps underpin peace and stability in the world."
- 41) The "National Defense Strategy" describes that as desirable strategic targets are not always attainable while attainable strategic targets are sometimes not worth the costs, there can be trade-off between strategic targets and scarce defense resources. Therefore, as stated in the previous QDR, it notes that the following four risks which are difficult to be eliminated at a time should be controlled carefully:

- (1) Operational Risks: Various costs arising in implementing strategies with the current forces.
  - (2) Future Challenges Risks: Risks associated with the Department's capacity to execute future missions successfully against an array of prospective future challenges.
  - (3) Force Management Risks: Risks associated with managing military forces in the areas of recruiting, retaining, training, and readiness.
  - (4) Institutional Risks: Risks associated with the capacity of new command, management, and business practices.
- 42) Striker Brigade Combat Team is a light unit so that it can be deployed everywhere in the world promptly by C-130 transport aircraft and other transportation means. Unlike conventional mechanized divisions which are heavily armed, the team is equipped with "Striker", 8-wheel-drive armored vehicles that are loaded with 105 mm guns and other weapons and are characterized by strike assets and mobility.
  - 43) In September 2004, Admiral Fargo, Commander of the U.S. Pacific Command at the time stated that U.S. forces were considering additional stationing of a Carrier Battle Group in the Pacific region.
  - 44) According to the congressional testimony in September 2004 of Admiral Fargo, Commander of the U.S. Pacific Command, U.S. forces deployed bombers in Guam by rotation.
  - 45) White House Fact Sheet (August 16, 2004)
  - 46) As a general definition, it is a concept that two rival nations can deter the nuclear attack by the opponent if they both have the capability to survive the first nuclear attack from the opposing nation and deliver the second attack to give fatal damage to the nation that made the preemptive strike.
  - 47) Organizational reform of U.S. Army intends to reorganize its conventional pyramidal structure (army, corps, divisions and brigades) into the headquarters with command and control functions and self-sufficient combat units (in the size of brigade) so that it can respond to various situations promptly and flexibly by combining headquarters and working units according to the purpose and scale of the mission.
  - 48) In September 2001, the 4th Marine Expeditionary Brigade was organized as an anti-terrorism unit which has the ability to deal with chemical and biological weapons. Recently, the Marine Corps Force Command was created within the Joint Forces Command whose mission includes providing forces to the Combatant Commands.
  - 49) Its headquarters is located at Camp Lejeune in North Carolina. As the Marine Corps Special Operation Command was created, the 4th Marine Expeditionary Brigade was deactivated.
  - 50) C-17 is a large cargo aircraft with excellent takeoff-and-landing capabilities that can transport about 70 tons of goods to a front-line base located more than 4,000 kilometers away. A C-5 with a cargo load of about 120 tons can fly about 4,000 kilometers, offload, and fly to a second base another 900 kilometers away from the original destination.
  - 51) Joint editorial of Korean Workers' Party journal, "Rodong Shinmun" and Korean Workers' Party journal, "Workers" (June 16, 1999)
  - 52) For example, according to the "Joint New Year Editorial" of the Rodong Shinmun and others in January 2005, it assertively say "it is imperative to secure (supply) everything necessary for the defense industry on a preferential basis, pursuant to the economic construction course in the Songun era."
  - 53) The approximate percentage of active servicepersons in total population is 0.2% in Japan, 0.5% in the U.S. and 0.7% in Russia.
  - 54) A nuclear reactor that uses graphite as a moderator

- 55) Measures both sides should take are shown such as, for example, North Korea remaining as a member of NPT.
- 56) Nuclear fuel rods used in the operation of nuclear reactors contain plutonium. This plutonium can be extracted by reprocessing the fuel rods.
- 57) The 2nd and the 3rd Six-Party Talks were held in February 2004 and June 2004 respectively, the 4th Six-Party Talks was held from July to August, and in September, 2005, and the 5th Six-Party Talks was suspended after it was held in November 2005.
- 58) In his testimony before a Senate Select Committee on Intelligence in February 2005, Lowell E. Jacoby, then director of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) stated, "Kim Jong-Il may eventually agree to negotiate away parts of his nuclear weapon stockpile and program and agree to some type of inspection regime, but we judge Kim is not likely to surrender all of his nuclear weapon capabilities."
- 59) In his testimony before a Senate Select Committee on Intelligence in February 2005, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Fingar stated, "(t)here is no convincing evidence that the DPRK has ever sold, given, or even offered to transfer such material (weapons-grade fissile material) to any state or non-state actor, but we cannot assume that it would never do so." Concerns were thus raised over the proliferation of these substances.
- 60) In November 2004, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) announced that it was their assessment that North Korea "possesses a stockpile of unknown size of chemical agents and weapons, which it could employ in a variety of delivery means," and "is believed to possess a munitions production infrastructure that would have allowed it to weaponize BW agents and may have some such weapons available for use." In the Defense White Paper published by ROK in February 2005, it is pointed out as follows: "It is believed that approximately 2,500 to 5,000 tons of toxic agents such as nerve, blister, blood, and vomiting agents as well as tear gas, which were produced at several chemical factories in the country, remain stored in a number of different facilities. The North is suspected of being able to independently cultivate and produce such biological weapons as the bacteria of anthrax, smallpox and cholera."
- 61) The ranges of Scud-B and -C missiles are estimated to be about 300 km and 500 km respectively.
- 62) In September 1999, North Korea announced that it would not launch missiles during U.S.-North Korea conferences. Subsequently, in September 2002 when the Japan-DPRK Pyongyang Declaration was announced and in May 2004 when Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi visited North Korea, the country expressed its intention to continue the moratorium on the missile launch. At the same time, however, North Korea has suggested a lifting of the moratorium.
- 63) Generally, missiles based on a solid fuel propellant system are considered to be militarily superior to those based on a liquid fuel propellant system because they are capable of immediate launch as they can be fueled in advance and are easy to store and handle.
- 64) In his testimony before a Senate Select Committee on Intelligence in February 2006, director of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), Michael D. Maples, stated, "North Korea continues to invest in its ballistic missile divisions for diplomatic benefits, sales out of the country and self defense. In 2005, the country conducted the test of new short-range ballistic missiles based on a solid fuel propellant system. Pyongyang is probably developing capabilities of middle-range ballistic missiles and intercontinental ballistic missiles."
- 65) For example, a two-stage missile may be converted into a three-stage missile by installing a propulsion device at the warhead.
- 66) In his testimony before a Senate Armed Services Committee on Intelligence in March 2006, Commander of U.S. Forces in South Korea, Burwell Bell, pointed out, "To continue the development of

three-stage Taepo Dong missiles which can become operative in ten years is not only providing North Korea with the capability of directly aiming mainland U.S., but also enabling North Korea to provide its customers with the capability of intercontinental ballistic missiles that will impair the stability of other regions.

- 67) In December 2002, a North Korean vessel carrying scud missiles to Yemen was intercepted and searched. It was pointed out that North Korea test-launched missiles in Iran and Pakistan after it exported them to those countries, and subsequently utilized the data from said tests.
- 68) Comments of June 16, 1998 by Korean Central News Agency, speech of December 13, 2002 by spokesman for the North Korean Foreign Ministry (report of the same date by the Korean Central News Agency)
- 69) Four Military Guidelines were adopted at the 5th Plenum of the 4th Korean Workers' Party Central Committee in December 1962.
- 70) In North Korea, it seems that various military decisions are made by the National Defense Commission (Chairman Kim Jong Il), which is the ultimate military authority, and the People's Armed Forces (corresponding to the Ministry of Defense in other countries), which is, in turn, controlled not by the cabinet but by the National Defense Commission.
- 71) Reportedly, North Korea has two types of special operations forces: one under the military forces and the other under the Korean Workers' Party. For example, it was further reported that the operations department of the Korean Workers' Party is in charge of transporting agents.
- 72) Covert operation by dispersed small units to infiltrate an enemy's territory
- 73) The Supreme People's Assembly is a decision-making organization composed of representatives who are elected in an election. The Constitution of North Korea refers to the Supreme People's Assembly as the "Supreme Organization of Sovereignty." The assembly corresponds to Japan's Diet.
- 74) On October 10, 2005, large-scale central debrief session and military parade were held to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Korean Workers' Party with attendance of Kim Jong Il, Chairman of the National Defense Commission.
- 75) In October 2005, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimated that North Korea's production of crop in 2005 would reach 3.9 million tons, the highest since 1995, but it would still need to import as much as 890,000 tons of crop.
- 76) For example, the following problems could arise: inflation accelerates due to the simultaneous raising of wages and commodity prices despite the unsolved shortage of commodities, the income gap widens, and dissatisfaction with the government increases as the people learn about the actual situation. It is pointed out that there are already such situations or signs of such situations happening in some areas.
- 77) According to the 2005 Country Report on Terrorism published in April this year
- 78) Following the visit by Wu Yi, a member of the Department of Political Affairs, Chinese Communist Party on October 10, 2005 to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Korean Workers' Party, Chinese President Hu Jintao visited the country at the end of the same month. In January 2006, General Secretary Kim Jong Il visited China for the fourth time since 2000 and in April 2006, Chinese Minister of Defense Cao Gangchuan visited North Korea.
- 79) The previous treaty contained the provision that if either of the signatories (Russia and North Korea) was attacked, the other would immediately provide military and other assistance. However, this provision was excluded from the new treaty.
- 80) The United States and the ROK have been operating the United States-Republic of Korea Combined Forces Command since 1978 that runs the U.S.-ROK joint defense system to deter wars in the Korean Peninsula and to perform effective joint operations in times of emergency. Under the U.S.-ROK joint

defense system, it is specified that the operation control authority over U.S.-ROK allied forces is exercised by the Joint Chiefs Chairman of the ROK forces in peacetime and by the Commander of U.S. Forces in South Korea in wartime.

- 81) The ROK dispatched a vessel to a joint search and rescue exercise conducted by the Russian Pacific Fleet in August 2003, which was a part of multilateral joint military exercises. The exercise performed in February 2004, therefore, was the first search and rescue exercise between the ROK and Russia.
- 82) In January 2001, the ROK and the United States reached an agreement that the upper limit of the range of the ROK's missiles was extended from 180 km, which had been fixed based on an agreement between the two countries, to 300 km, under the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). The government of the ROK then announced a new guideline of its own missile development, production and possession, and joined MTCR in March 2001.
- 83) Although the "Foal Eagle" exercise used to take place every fall, it has been conducted in conjunction with "RSOI" since 2002.
- 84) For example, "China's National Defense in 2004" issued in December, 2004 says that "to keep the force of 'Taiwan's independence' from acting for secession is a sacred responsibility of armed forces of China".
- 85) The term, "Responsible Stakeholder", was first used by Deputy Secretary of State Zoellick in his speech in New York last September. Since then, it has been quoted in various documents of both the U.S. and abroad. For instance, according to an account which appeared in the fact sheet of the U.S. Department of State (dated April 18, 2006), Deputy Secretary of State Zoellick has called on China to be a responsible stakeholder in the international community, working with the United States and other major nations to support the international system that has been such an instrumental part of China's success.
- 86) Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) (published in February 2006)
- 87) The Treaty states that both countries shall advance military confidence-building measures and reduction of forces in border areas; promote technical cooperation in military fields; and hold contacts and consultations when either of them recognizes a threat to peace.
- 88) Recent military exchanges between China and Southeast Asian countries include Joint search and rescue exercise conducted by the Chinese and Thai Navy last December and Defense Minister Cao Gangchuan's visits to Vietnam Malaysia, and Singapore.
- 89) China, Russia, and four Central Asian countries (Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan) established SCO in June 2001. The organization aims at encouraging mutual cooperation in not only security, but also politics, culture, energy and other broad areas. Since the establishment of this organization, summit-level meetings have been held on a regular basis and the organization's structure and functions have been enhanced by such measures as establishing a secretariat and Regional Antiterrorist Structure (RATS).
- 90) The SCO meeting in July last year issued a statement that a deadline should be set for the withdrawal of foreign forces stationed in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyz.
- 91) China traditionally adopted the strategy of "People's War" based on the recognition that there was a possibility of world-scale war in the future. Under that strategy, the country attributed importance to guerrilla wars using its vast territory and enormous population. This posture, however, led to harmful effects such as excessively enlarged and inefficient military forces. Under these circumstances, based on a new recognition that a world-scale war will not take place on a long-term basis, China has come to place importance on local wars over its territories and territorial waters since the first half of the 1980s. After the end of the Gulf War in 1991, it started to implement measures to improve its ability of

- military operations, in order to win local wars under hi-tech conditions
- 92) Due to China's expansionist fiscal policy, the ratio of the defense budget to the national budget for FY 2005 stands at approximately 7.3%, which gradually decreased over the last few years.
  - 93) The US Defense Department's Annual Report on Chinese Military Power (May 2006) estimates that the actual Chinese defense spending is 2 to 3 times that stated, and points out that the stated defense spending leaves out expenses for weapons procurements from overseas, armed police forces and strategic units (nuclear, missile), subsidies for the defense industry, defense-related research and development expenses, and extra budgetary income (part of military business is remaining).
  - 94) The People's Armed Police Force is responsible for protecting facilities of the Party and the state, maintaining security, implementing joint government-citizen projects, and conducting firefighting activities. According to the white paper on China's National Defense in 2002, these troops are to maintain state security and social stability, and assist the PLA in wartime in defensive operations.
  - 95) Responsible for economic construction in peacetime, and for combat support in time of war. The white paper on China's National Defense in 2002 states that under the command of military organs, the militia in wartime helps the standing army in its military operations, conducts independent operations and provides combat support and manpower replenishment for the standing army. In peacetime, it undertakes the tasks of performing combat readiness support, taking part in emergency rescue and disaster relief efforts, and maintaining social order.
  - 96) On September 9, 2005, a P-3C surveillance aircraft of the MSDF confirmed that 5 vessels in total including one Sovremenny-class destroyer operated near the "Kashi (Chinese name: Tianwaitian)" gas field in the East China Sea, and some of those vessels (three vessels in total including a Sovremenny-class destroyer) circled around drilling facilities of the said gas field.
  - 97) The economic growth rate in 2005 was 6.4%.
  - 98) The National Security Concept of the Russian Federation, formulated in 1997, was revised in January 2000. This revision was made in response to changed circumstances, including NATO enlargement, air strikes on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, NATO's announcement of its New Strategic Concept, and the emergence of Islamic extremist groups in and around Russia.
  - 99) A change can be seen in the Russian stance on NATO expansion since the National Security Concept was first developed. President Putin and Defense Minister Ivanov repeatedly express concerns over NATO expansion. Recently, however, they have emphasized the importance of promoting a cooperative relationship with NATO. In April 2005, Russia and NATO signed a status of forces agreement allowing the transit of troops through each other's territory.
  - 100) The following are pointed out as threats against Russia; attempts to weaken Russia's position as a core nation in a polarized world, moves to weaken the integration process of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), and demands for Russian territory.
  - 101) The following are listed as peacetime operations; combating international terrorism, preventing or intercepting subversive acts, maintaining and using the readiness of nuclear deterrent capabilities, conducting peacemaking operations under the mandate of the United Nations or CIS, and preventing emergencies and repairing the damage.
  - 102) Troops with high degree of combat readiness. Troops were reorganized in the reduction of military strength after the launch of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, and military personnel were concentrated in the troops so that they can immediately take action as combat-ready troops in the first phase of a large-scale war or in the event of a small conflict. Specifically, they are to urgently respond to risks jointly with other troops, defend the national borders, and participate in peacemaking operations. With highly sufficient military personnel and equipment, the troops are expected to start



operations within 24 hours, perform operations in their peacetime formation, and move to other front within 10 to 15 days. The permanent combat-ready troops are composed of those as follows; part of the ground force, most of the airborne soldiers and naval infantry, naval and air combat units, and for their expertise, the Strategic Rocket Units. Each troop has strength of a division or a regiment. At a military leaders meeting convened in November 2002, Russian Defense Minister Ivanov stated that they had 408 regiment-sized permanent combat-ready troops, to which 126,000 soldiers and noncommissioned officers as well as 40,000 commissioned and warrant officers were assigned. Also, in January 2004, Anatoly Kvashnin, the then Chief of the Russian General Staff, told that the permanent combat-ready troops had the military power of 500,000 personnel.

- 103) In accordance with the 1997 presidential decree, the Missile-Space Defense Unit of the Air Defense Force responsible for operating anti-ballistic missiles (ABM) and the Space Force responsible for the launch and control of space flight objects were integrated into the Strategic Missile Force, a military service in charge of ICBMs. However, a presidential decree in 2002 established a new Space Force and a new Strategic Force to launch ICBMs as branches of the military by integrating the former Military Space Force and the former Missile-Space Defense Unit into the Strategic Missile Force by the end of May 2002. As a result, the Russian armed forces have three services--ground, naval, and air--as well as three independent strategic branches (missile, space, and airborne branches).
- 104) In 1998, the Ground Force's General Headquarters was abolished and the Main Department of the Ground Force was established, which, however, was also abolished and the Ground Force's General Headquarters was reestablished in December 2002.
- 105) In 2003, more than 80 units (more than 25,000 soldiers) belonging to the air troops of the Ground Force were incorporated into the Air Force as branches.
- 106) Defense Minister Ivanov said in November 2005 that Russia would decrease the number of military personnel from 1,134,800 to 1,100,000 by 2011.
- 107) Military cooperation between the two countries, which started with confidence building, has been developing into a stage that envisages actual joint actions. For example, command post exercises codenamed "Torgau 2004" were started between US army stationed in Europe and Russian ground force in 2004, and "Torgau 2005" that included field training was also launched in 2005.
- 108) The United States, in its Quadrennial Defense Review published in February 2006, showed its concerns about the decline of democracy, restrictions of non-governmental organizations (NGO) and freedom of press, centralization of political power, and restrictions on economic freedom.
- 109) Some CIS countries want to maintain their distance from Russia. Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Moldova formed GUAM, a regional alliance, which is named by combination of the initial letters of the member countries, and have been following pro-Western policies to reduce their security and economic dependence on Russia. (Uzbekistan joined the GUAM alliance in 1999 after withdrawing from the CIS Collective Security Treaty, but withdrew from the alliance in May 2005.)
- 110) In August 2001, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, and Tajikistan provided one troop (battalion or smaller unit) each to form the Collective Rapid Deployment Force that was 1,000 to 1,300 strong. The command is located in Bishkek, the capital of Kyrgyz. In May 2004, Tajikistan provided another two troops and Russia and Kazakhstan provided one more each. As a result, there are now nine battalions with 4,500 personnel.
- 111) The United States and others have been using the Manas base for antiterrorism operations, which is located in the vicinity of Kant Air Base.
- 112) The following nine items have been named as common interests: (1) the fight against terrorism, (2) crisis management, (3) the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their conveyance, (4)

measures to increase arms control and confidence, (5) theater missile defense, (6) search and rescue at sea, (7) military cooperation and defense reform, (8) responses to civilian emergency situations, and (9) new threats and challenges.

- 113) In 2005, President Putin again expressed Russia's intention to join the East Asia Summit as an official member.
- 114) Russian Foreign Policy Concept (published in July 2000)
- 115) From 2003 to 2004, Russia concluded contracts with Indonesia, Malaysia, and Vietnam to sell its Su-27 and Su-30 jet fighters. In addition, Russia signed a contract in January 2004 to sell its air carrier to India. Furthermore, the country Russia reached an agreement with Algeria to cancel debts under the condition that Algeria purchase Russian-made weapons amounting to approximately \$7 billion.
- 116) At the Kananaskis Summit held in June 2002, the G8 countries decided to provide up to \$20 billion over next ten years to assist Russia in disposing of chemical weapons, dismantling decommissioned submarines, and fissionable materials.
- 117) Some divisions and brigades are designated as permanent combat-ready troops. The rest of them are thought to be extremely deficient in the number of staff, although they have sufficient equipment.
- 118) In 2000, the nuclear submarine Kursk of the Northern Fleet sank in the Barents Sea in an accident. In 2005, a small submersible vessel became incapable of surfacing off the coast of Kamchatka Peninsula. Also, aircraft and helicopter accidents often took place.
- 119) Estimated number of military personnel within the Siberian and Far Eastern Military Districts
- 120) Some divisions were transformed into machine gun/artillery divisions for regional defense, some were into brigades, some were assigned to armament storage base, which is able to reach the division-level strength by mobilizing.
- 121) For example, Indonesia signed a contract to purchase Su-27 and Su-30 fighters with Russia in 2003. Malaysia and Vietnam respectively signed a contract to purchase Su-30 fighters with Russia in 2003. Singapore signed a contract to purchase F-15 fighters with the United States in December 2005.
- 122) The ReCAAP is designed to enhance cooperation among maritime security agencies of the countries involved through the establishment of a piracy-related information sharing system and a cooperation network between the countries. Japan, China, ROK, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and 10 ASEAN member countries participated in the negotiations on this agreement. The agreement will take effect after 10 countries sign it and deposit their instruments of ratification to the government of Singapore, which serves as the depositary of the agreement. Japan deposited its instrument of ratification in April 2005.
- 123) ASEAN has urged non-ASEAN countries to join the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC). Accession to TAC became a precondition for participating in EAS. China and India joined TAC in October 2003, Japan in July 2004, Russia and ROK in November 2004, New Zealand in May 2005, and Australia in December 2005.
- 124) The Declaration "rejects any attempt to associate terrorism with any religion, race or nationality," and sets out the following: to strengthen necessary measures to counter and prevent the financing of terrorists, to strengthen immigration controls, to promote information exchange, to conclude treaties and enforce relevant laws for the transfer of suspected terrorists between countries, and to develop multilateral cooperation, towards enhancing effectiveness of efforts between Japan and ASEAN in the fight against terrorism.
- 125) East Asian community is a concept proposed by Japan's Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi in Singapore in January 2002. The concept is aimed at enhancing cooperation in the field of economy including trade and investment and pursuing regional integration in East Asia.

- 126) At the ASEAN Plus Three Summit held during the same period, the leaders stated that the ASEAN Plus Three process would continue to be the main vehicle in realizing an East Asian community.
- 127) Thailand, the United States, Japan, Singapore and Indonesia participated in "Cobra Gold 06" and about 10 countries sent observers to the exercise.
- 128) Major Non-NATO ALLY (MNNA), which was a status based on the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Nunn Amendment of 1987, allows designated countries to receive benefits in military areas such as eligibility to have U.S.-owned military equipment. A status of MNNA also represents significant implications that U.S. places importance on its close military cooperation with MNNA countries.
- 129) IMET, started in 1976, provides military personnel of US allies and friends with opportunities to study and receive training at US military education facilities. The U.S. has suspended IMET to Indonesia since 1999 in response to the violence in East Timor following the independence plebiscite in the year.
- 130) The draft of the Regional Code of Conduct in the South China Sea was proposed at an ASEAN-China officials meeting discussion in 1999 and consultations have been continued at working level meetings since then. This draft, however, has yet to be adopted because there is a great difference in the countries' opinions on the details.
- 131) The Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea clarifies general principles for resolving issues related to the South China Sea. However, this declaration contains political targets only and is not legally binding. Therefore, it is mentioned in the declaration that the parties concerned will continue the efforts to adopt a code of conduct in the South China Sea, which will provide detailed activities and be legally binding.
- 132) The country has Islamic population exceeding 100 million, which is estimated to be the second largest next to Indonesia.
- 133) Annual report published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in February 2006 and others
- 134) President Bush called India a "natural partner" of the United States.
- 135) The United States intends to provide India with capabilities and technologies required for the country to improve its defense capabilities to the appropriate level, including the sale of F-16 and F-18 fighters.
- 136) The U.S. and Indian air forces conducted joint exercises in November 2005 and the U.S. and Indian ground forces carried out joint exercises in January 2006. Also, the Indian air forces participated in a multilateral joint exercise organized by the U.S. air force in July 2004.
- 137) For the solution of the pending border issue, the countries agreed to each appoint a special representative. Also, in the declaration, India recognizes that the Tibet Autonomous Region is part of the territory of the People's Republic of China.
- 138) In the agreement, China admits that Sikkim belongs to India. Also, the two countries agreed to continue efforts for the early settlement of the pending border issue
- 139) In November 2004, India conducted a test launch of the missile on board.
- 140) Russian Defense Minister Ivanov, visiting India prior to the visit by President Putin, stated that Russia was ready to start the joint development of fifth generation fighters with India.
- 141) At the same time, India signed the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation between India and ASEAN and the ASEAN-India Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism.
- 142) President Musharraf visited China in February 2006. The president agreed with Chinese President Hu Jintao to expand cooperation in the energy and resource field, including the establishment of nuclear power plants in Pakistan in addition to cooperation in the security field.
- 143) Pakistan has supported the fight against terrorism led by the United States and other countries. For example, it provided logistical support for the U.S. operations against Afghanistan, and carried out

- operations to mop out terrorists in the border areas of Afghanistan. Also, it started to dispatch warships to naval operations in the Indian Ocean in April 2004. Appreciating these supports from Pakistan, the United States designated the country as a "major non-NATO ally."
- 144) At the same time, the sanctions that had been imposed also on India by the United States and other countries due to India's nuclear test were lifted.
- 145) Regarding the possibility of extending cooperation to Pakistan in the nuclear energy issue, President Bush only referred to the differences between Pakistan and India in terms of energy needs and history. In response, Pakistan stated that it was important for the United States to treat India and Pakistan equally in order to ensure strategic stability in South Asia.
- 146) In May 2000, the Supreme Court recognized the legitimacy of this military coup but ordered the Musharraf administration to hold elections for the upper and lower houses and provincial assemblies within three years.
- 147) Musharraf won the referendum overwhelmingly.
- 148) The constitutional amendments significantly increased the president's power, giving him the right to dissolve the parliament, appoint the chiefs of the army, navy, and air forces, and establish a president-led national security council.
- 149) The revised law stipulated that the president is allowed to hold the additional post in the event that it is necessary to fight against terrorism and destructive activities both within and outside the country to protect the interest of the nation.
- 150) In September 2005, President Musharraf reportedly demonstrated his recognition that the Kahn network had probably exported a dozen of ultracentrifuges to North Korea.
- 151) In March 2006, some including a U.S. diplomat were killed in a suicide car bombing targeting the U.S. Consulate General in Karachi.
- 152) A group for unified India (the Congress Party) and a group for Pakistani independence (the Muslim League) were in confrontation over the issue of independence.
- 153) The two countries have adopted greatly different positions in relation to solving the Kashmir issue. India's territorial claim over Kashmir is based on the document from the Maharaja of Kashmir to India, while Pakistan claims that the territorial claim over Kashmir should be decided through a referendum in accordance with the 1948 UN resolution.
- 154) Also, in August 2005, the two countries agreed on the prior notification of ballistic missile testing and on the establishment of a hotline between their Vice Foreign Ministers.
- 155) India and Pakistan have said that they will make efforts to reach a national consensus to sign the CTBT.
- 156) Following the nuclear test, India expressed concern about the nuclear environment in India's neighborhood. On the other hand, Pakistan gave the reason of the nuclear test as India's nuclear threat.
- 157) Based on the Agreement on Advance Notification of Ballistic Missile Tests (signed by India and Pakistan in October this year), in April this year, Pakistan notified India before conducting the test of medium-range missiles (Haft-6).
- 158) In recent years, the Caspian Sea has attracted attention from around the world as a place of energy supply for the future. At the time of the Soviet Union, there were only two countries on the coast of the Caspian Sea: the Soviet Union and Iran. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, however, the number of coastal nations increased to five: Russia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, and Turkmenistan. As for sovereignty, these five countries have conflicting opinions and are continuing negotiations on the sovereignty issue.

- 159) The reason these five countries joined the CIS is said to be that they could not significantly change their close relations with Russia, which was the core country of the Soviet Union, because they had relied on the Soviet Union's federal system, under which inter-republic specialization was practiced in all areas, including national security and economy.
- 160) Last year Uzbekistan withdrew from GUAM, the regional framework for U.S.-oriented policy, and rejoined CIS Collective Security Treaty in June 2006.
- 161) This framework was proposed by Kazakhstan's President Nazarbayev at the 47th UN General Assembly held in October 1992. The members of this regional organization are made up of 16 countries and one organization, namely, China, Russia, India, Pakistan, Turkey, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Egypt, Israel, Iran, Thailand and the Palestinian National Authority.
- 162) US forces in Central Asia withdrew from the Khanabad air base in November last year at the demand of the Uzbekistan government. Consequently, only about five support personnel of the International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF) operating in Afghanistan are stationed at the Manas base. Currently, the US and Kyrgyz governments are negotiating military base lease rates.
- 163) In February 2004, Australia announced the 2004-2014 Defence Capability Plan. This plan mainly aims to improve the country's ground force by introducing new-type tanks, to enhance its capability to dispatch its forces to overseas by introducing large amphibious warships and new-type air-defense destroyers, and to strengthen interoperability with the United States.
- 164) Trilateral security treaty among Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, which went into effect in 1952. However, the United States has suspended its obligation to defend New Zealand since 1986 because of New Zealand's non-nuclear policy. In September 2001, following the 9-11 terrorist attacks, Australia exercised the collective defense right defined in ANZUS and in October of the same year, Australia dispatched its forces.
- 165) This consultation has been held every year since the United States suspended its obligation to defend New Zealand in 1986.
- 166) In the Joint Declaration on Partnership, the two countries agreed on the formation of partnership in a wide range of areas, including cooperation in the political, economic, security, human exchange, and regional issues as well as on the conclusion of a security treaty
- 167) From September 1999 to April 2005, defense exchanges between the two countries were suspended because of conflicts over the treatment of East Timor.
- 168) Referred to as "non-Article 5 duties"
- 169) The NATO Ministerial Meeting in Berlin in June 1996 made a decision enabling access to NATO's assets and capabilities in operations led by the Western European Union (WEU). Most of the WEU's roles and duties were thereafter handed over to the EU. Accordingly, the NATO summit in Washington in April 1999 again decided to give the EU access to NATO's assets and capabilities. The decision is called "Berlin Plus." In December 2002, a permanent arrangement on the said decision was made between NATO and the EU.
- 170) These are termed "Petersburg duties," and comprise the duties of combat units in crisis management, including (1) humanitarian support and rescue/relief duties, (2) peacekeeping duties, and (3) peace building.
- 171) The tactical and strategic forces of Allied Command Europe and Allied Command Atlantic were consolidated in to a single force (Allied Command Operations), and Allied Command Transformation was created to oversee reform of NATO's military capabilities and improvement to interoperability.
- 172) NATO concluded a cooperation treaty with East European countries and other non-NATO OSCE

- countries to build confidence and maintain interoperability.
- 173) This treaty is officially known as "The Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe." Ratification by all EU member states is necessary for this treaty to go into effect.
- 174) The United Kingdom defines the capability to perform operations as that to perform a total of three operations at the same time: one large-scale operation under the United States leadership as in the Gulf War, and two small to medium operations under NATO leadership as in conflicts in Bosnia and Kosovo.
- 175) The intervention force comprises combat readiness troops equipped with state-of-the-art weapons. It is designed to deal with opponents that have well organized military formations in intensive operations to be implemented multilaterally by NATO combat readiness troops or EU Battlegroup units with the goal of providing foundation to peace stabilization operations. The stabilization force deals with opponents that have a certain level of military formations and perform peace stabilization operations in low- and medium-intensity operations that last for a relatively long period. The assistance force supports the intervention and stabilization forces in preparing for and performing operations in Germany and in the targeted areas, including the management of command, educational, and training organizations.
- 176) With regard to military equipment, the law specifies the construction of a second aircraft carrier, the order of unmanned reconnaissance aircraft, and procurement of A-400M transport aircraft, Rafale fighter aircraft, and Leclerc tanks.
- 177) France has opted for conventional propulsion for this aircraft carrier, the same propulsion system to be used on the aircraft carrier scheduled for future acquisition by the United Kingdom.
- 178) NATO and Warsaw Pact Organization (WPO) member countries as of 1990
- 179) Several problems must be resolved before it goes into effect, including the fact that the three new Baltic members of NATO have not concluded the CFE Treaty.
- 180) Efforts are made to disclose military intelligence, restrict certain military operations, and promote military communication in order to prevent accidental armed conflicts and build confidence between states. In general, these are referred to as confidence building measures.
- 181) Later, the Vienna Document 1999 was adopted in 1999, adding the following to the former documents: promotion of multilateral and bilateral measures for regional confidence building; provision of information on military exchanges; and restriction on the implementation of exercises based on the number of armored infantry combat vehicles and the scale of artillery units.
- 182) Aerial inspections are conducted by unarmed aircraft equipped with predefined types of sensors, in accordance with flight plans proposed by the inspecting nation and accepted by the country being inspected. Any signatory can access data collected through the inspections.
- 183) In July 2005, four nations, including Japan submitted a draft framework resolution on Security Council reform to the UN General Assembly secretariat. This draft was abolished with the end of the UN General Assembly session in September 2005, but in the UN World Summit held in the same month, "2005 World Summit Outcome" was adopted, which advocates Security Council reform to improve the Council's representativeness, efficiency, and transparency. Accordingly, discussions will be continued in the international community.
- 184) The number of U.N. personnel killed in PKOs, etc. was 128 in 2005, and the total thus far has reached 2,247 persons (at the end of March 2006); prompt measures must be taken to ensure the safety of personnel engaged in PKOs.