

Section 4. Efforts to Protect Civilians in Armed Attack Situation and Other Situations

In case of armed attack situations etc. from the outside against Japan, it is crucial to protect the lives, bodies and property of the people, as well as to take measures to minimize the adverse effects of such an armed attack on people's livelihood and the national economy. From this standpoint, the Law Concerning the Measures for Protection of the Civilian Population in Armed Attack Situations etc. (Civil Protection Law)⁵⁶ enacted in June 2004 provides for measures to be taken by the national Government and local governments regarding protection of civilians in case of situations such as an armed attack.

In this section, a brief summary of measures for civil protection, and associated actions to be taken by the Defense Agency and the SDF are discussed.

1. Measures for protection of civilians

(1) Measures for protection of the people in armed attack situations and anticipated situations (civil protection measures)

In case of armed attack situations and anticipated situations against Japan, the Japanese Government

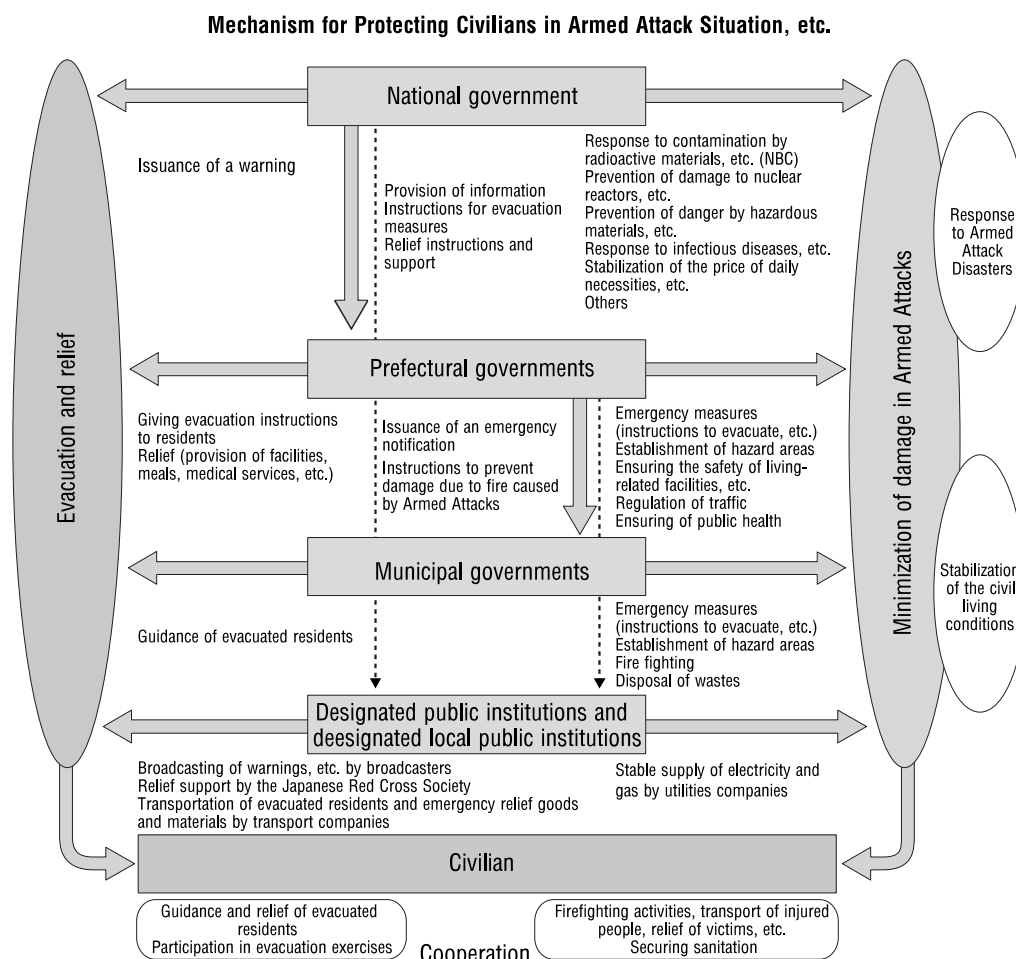


Fig. 3-4-1

shall respond to such situations to protect the lives, bodies and property of the people, and to take measures to minimize the adverse effects of such an armed attack on people's livelihood and the national economy. Specifically, the government shall, pursuant to the Basic Response Plan of the Armed Attack Situation Response Law and its already formulated Basic Guidelines for the Protection of People, mobilize all of its organizations and functions to exert every possible effort in self-implementation of measures for protection of the civilian population, and shall support civil protection measures implemented by local governments and designated public institutions, etc. so that the whole nation can adequately cope with these situations.

In addition, local governments, under the policy of the Government, shall implement their respective civil protection measures and comprehensively facilitate civil protection measures of designated local public institutions in their jurisdictions. (See Fig. 3-4-1)

(2) Roles of the SDF in Civil Protection

1) SDF and Protection of the People

In case of armed attack situations etc., it is important for the SDF to promptly repel such an attack to minimize the damage to civilians. The SDF will endeavor to pursue the aforementioned duty, which can only be implemented by the SDF.

Therefore, in contrast to responses to natural disasters (such as disaster relief operations) where the SDF can focus its ability on lifesaving and recovery assistance alone, the SDF is to implement measures to protect civilians such as the guidance of evacuated residents, relief of evacuated residents and others, responses to armed attack disasters, and emergency recovery, as much as it can without interfering with its duty to repel armed attacks, and depending on the scale and type of armed attack situations and anticipated situations.



GSD's 101th chemical weapons protection unit personnel participating in the training to respond to terrorist attack at JR Omiya station (Saitama Prefecture)

2) Civil Protection Dispatch

Along with the enactment of the Civil Protection Law and in order to make doubly sure the SDF implements the Civil Protection Law, the Defense Agency amended the SDF Law so that the SDF can implement civil protection measures in situations where an armed attack is anticipated, and has newly established the category of Civil Protection Operations in Article 77-4 of the SDF Law as a new action of the SDF.

The details of the operations are not different from the disaster relief operations in natural disasters, but since they are operations under the circumstances of armed attack situations and anticipated situations, provisions have been established regarding the use of arms and the approval of the Prime Minister. (See Fig. 3-4-2)

Where a defense operation is ordered in an armed attack situation or an internal security operation is ordered as counter measures against an emergency response situation, the civil protection measures or emergency response protection measures will be implemented as part of the defense operation or the internal security operation without ordering any civil protection operation, etc.

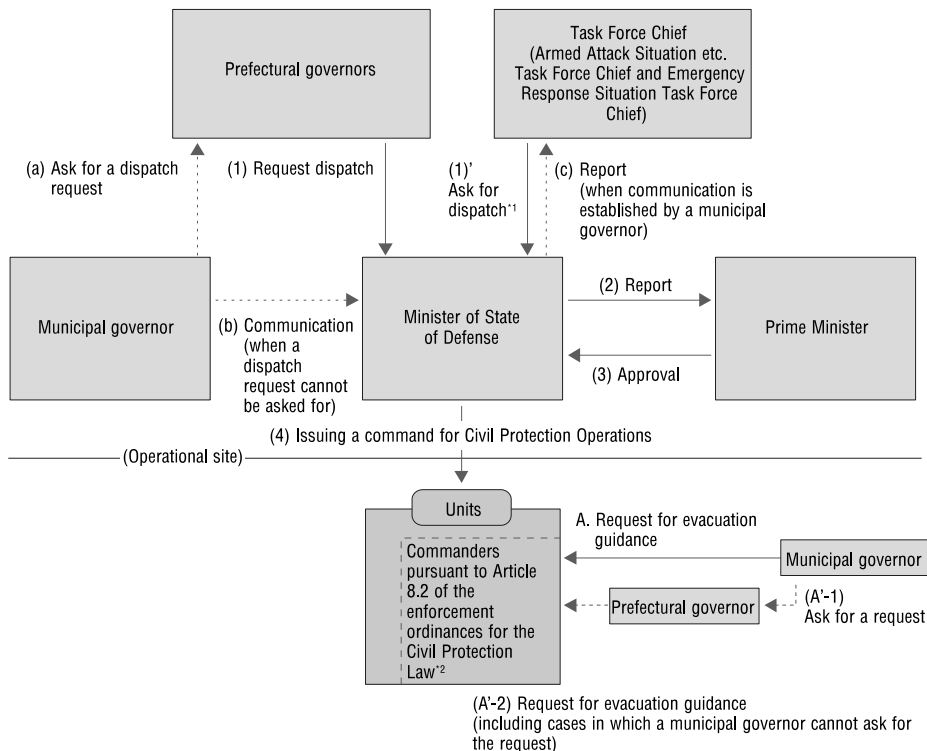
An outline of the provisions regarding the civil protection operation is as follows:

a. Request for Dispatch

The Minister of State for Defense, when requested by a prefectural governor and realizes it is unavoidable, or when requested by the Task Force Chief,⁵⁷ may dispatch units for civil protection measures with the approval of the Prime Minister.

Mechanism of Civil Protection Operations

(Applicable to both Armed Attack Situation and Emergency Response Situation)



*1 Cases where no request is made from the prefectural governor

*2 (Web page of the Prime Minister's Office) http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/hogohousei/hourei/hogo_s.html

Fig. 3-4-2

b. Authorities Similar to Those of Policemen

The SDF personnel ordered for a civil protection dispatch may, only in cases when police officers etc. are not on the scene, exercise authority over evacuation measures, prevention and restriction of crimes, access, and use of weapons pursuant to the Law Concerning Execution of Duties of Police Officers.

c. Authorities Similar to Those of Municipal Mayors

The SDF personnel ordered for a civil protection dispatch may, only in cases when municipal mayors etc. are not on the scene, exercise authority over instructions on evacuation, public contributions concerning emergencies, establishment of caution areas, and requests to local residents for cooperation pursuant to the Citizen's Protection Law.

d. Temporary Organization of Units

For civil protection dispatches, temporary special units can be organized as needed, and SDF Ready Reserve Personnel and Reserve Personnel may be called up accordingly.

e. Emergency Response Protection Measures

Similar provisions shall be stipulated for measures for emergency response situations.

2. Measures and Policies of the Defense Agency and the Self-Defense Forces for Protection of the People

(1) Basic Guidelines for Protection of the People⁵⁸

In March 2005, the Government formulated the Basic Guidelines for Protection of the People (hereinafter referred to as "Basic Guidelines") based on Article 32 of the Civil Protection Law. For the purpose of identifying points of note in implementing civil protection measures, the Basic Guidelines describe the following four types of anticipated armed attack situations, namely: i) landing invasion; ii) Guerrillas and Special Operations Force attacks; iii) ballistic missiles attacks; and iv) aerial intrusion. Though these situations are anticipated to occur in combination, the Basic Guidelines sort out highlights of measures to be taken for protection of the people, according to each category. (See Fig.3-4-3 for features of each category and points of note in implementing measures for protection, in conjunction with responses by the Defense Agency and the Self-Defense Forces.)

As for emergency response situations, the following four types of situations are anticipated: i) situations in which facilities having hazardous substance are attacked (destruction of nuclear power establishments, bombing of a petrochemical complex, etc.); ii) situations in which facilities where many people gather and mass transportation systems are attacked (bombing of terminal situations and trains, etc.); iii) situations of attacks with substances capable of killing many people (mass spraying of anthrax bacteria or sarin, etc.); and iv) situations in which attacks are made by using transportation means as a means of destruction (suicide bombing by aircrafts, incoming of ballistic missiles, etc).



GSDF's 1st airborne brigade personnel (Chiba Prefecture) guiding evacuating residents in training for civil protection (in Chiba Prefecture)

(2) Civil Protection Plan of the Defense Agency and the Defense Facilities Administration Agency⁵⁹

The Defense Agency and the Defense Facilities Administration Agency, which are designated administrative agencies, formulated the Civil Protection Plan last October, based on Article 33, Section 1 of the Civil Protection Law and Basic Guidelines.

1) Basic concepts

The SDF shall implement measures to protect civilians such as evacuation and relief of residents, and responses to armed attack disasters, as much as it can without interfering with its main duty to repel armed attacks at full power in armed attack situations.

2) Implementation system, etc.

- a. The intra-agency coordination system and the emergency call posture of personnel shall be developed in peacetime.
- b. In armed attack situations and anticipated situations, the Minister of State for Defense shall give instructions of necessary responses under the advice of the Defense Meeting to be held as necessary. To that end, the system assisting the Defense Minister shall be established through augmentation of personnel, etc. In addition, readiness of the units shall be established in anticipation of implementing

measures for protection of the people (enhanced services of personnel, inspection and maintenance of equipment and supplies, etc.)

3) Procedures for implementation of measures for civil protection

- a. The Minister of State for Defense, when requested by a prefectural governor and realizes it is unavoidable, or when requested by the Task Force Chief, may order a civilian protection dispatch to implement civil protection measures with the approval of the Prime Minister.
- b. The Minister of State for Defense, when requested for support by a prefectural governor and realizes it is required, the Minister of State for Defense orders all or part of the forces ordered to defense operations/public security operations to implement measures for protection of the people.

4) Contents of measures for protection of the people executed by the SDF

a. Evacuation of residents

The SDF, in coordination with related organizations, implements guidance and transportation of evacuated residents, as well as collection and provision of necessary information. In addition, when asked by local government heads for passage through SDF bases for the purpose of evacuating residents, it must promptly make adjustments and take procedures to this end.

b. Relief of evacuated residents

The SDF implements lifesaving measures (search and rescue, provision of first aid, and others), such as medical assistance (transportation of the injured) in response to requests from the task force director and others, and as appropriate, measures for livelihood support (preparation of hot meals, water supply, and

Civil protection measures of the Defense Agency/SDF by type of armed attack situation

Type of Situation	Assumed armed attack situations in the Basic Guidelines		Actions by the Defense Agency/SDF
	Characteristics	Elements for consideration	
Landing invasions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Extensive areas and longer periods ○ Evacuation in anticipated armed attack situations also assumed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advance preparation is possible. Wide-area evacuation as well as advance evacuation from expected combat areas is necessary ○ Recovery from extensive armed attack disaster is important 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [In case of a small scale invasion on a remote island] ○ Basically in parallel with preparations for repelling an armed attack ○ Responses centering on support of advance evacuation of residents off the island (transportation by aircrafts and vessels) [In case of a full-scale invasion] ○ Implementation of activities centering on support of advance evacuation of residents, without interfering with preparations for repelling an armed attack
Attacks by guerilla and special forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Difficult to predict/detect situations in advance. Danger of sustaining unexpected damage ○ Limited area of damage, but possibilities of heavier secondary damage ○ Possibility of use of NBC weapons and others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Temporary indoor evacuation initially, and later appropriate evacuation while taking safety measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In parallel with activities to repel attacks and warning against further armed attacks in other areas ○ Rapid responses centering on support of evacuation and relief of residents in the disaster area and other measures to cope with armed attack disasters
Attacks by ballistic missiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Difficult to identify the target at launch phase ○ Short time to impact ○ Different responses and damage according to type of warhead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Containment of damage through rapid communication of information ○ Mainly indoor evacuation and fire fighting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rapid provision of information on launch of a ballistic missile to the Task Force ○ Rapid responses centering on support to evacuation and relief of residents in the disaster area and other measures to cope with armed attack disasters, in parallel with warning activities against further armed attacks
Aerial attacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Difficult to identify the target ○ Urban areas and lifeline infrastructure also assumed as potential targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ordering evacuation measures such as indoor evacuation in the wider area without confining the target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In parallel with preparations for measures to repel armed attacks including deploying units ○ Responses centering on support to advance evacuation of residents in the surrounding area

Fig.3-4-3

transportation of aid supply). In addition, it gives permission to use facilities of the Defense Agency for the purpose of relief.

c. Responses to armed attack disasters

The SDF checks on the damage (monitoring support, etc.), lifesaving (search and rescue, provision of first aid, etc.), prevention of amplification of the damage (evacuation support of peripheral people, fire fighting, etc.), removal of hazardous substances caused by attacks using NBC weapons, etc. In addition, it implements support for securing safety of life-related facilities (instruction/advice, personnel dispatch, etc.).

d. Emergency recovery

The SDF is engaged in emergency recovery of facilities and equipment over which the Defense Agency holds jurisdiction, and upon request from prefectural governors, provides assistance to removal of dangerous rubble and emergency repair of roads and runways.

5) Responses to Emergency Response Situations

Implementation procedures and contents based on measures for civil protection shall be implemented for measures in emergency response situations. (See Fig.3-4-3)

3. Activities of the Defense Agency/SDF to Facilitate Measures For Civil Protection

(1) Participation in training for civilian protection

With the enactment of legislation to deal with contingencies, legal foundations for measures necessary to repel and terminate armed attacks as well as implementation of measures for protection of the people including evacuation measures of residents have been completed regarding responses to the most significant situations for peace and safety of the country and its people, including armed attacks against Japan. In addition, a Civil Protection Plan formulated based on the Law Concerning the Measures for Protection of the Civilian Population in Armed Attack Situations (Civil Protection Law), etc. has defined responses by the Defense Agency/SDF, making clear measures to be taken for protection of the people. Hereafter, for adequate and expeditious implementation of measures to protect the people in armed attack situations and anticipated situations, it will be important to arrange coordination procedures related to implementation of measures for protection of the people in collaboration with each ministry and agency, and local authorities.

From this perspective, on October 28, 2005, the Defense Agency/SDF participated in the 2005 top Exercise for Emergency Response Situation⁶⁰ organized by the Cabinet Office, Saitama Prefecture, Toyama Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, and Saga Prefecture, together with other ministries and agencies.

On November 27, 2005, the Defense Agency/SDF participated in the 2005 Field Exercise of Civil Protection⁶¹ organized by the Cabinet Office and Fukui Prefecture, along with related ministries and agencies, neighboring local authorities and related designated public institutions. This exercise was conducted under an assumption that the Mihama Nuclear Power Plant of Kansai Electric Power Company was attacked by a terrorist group, and a part of its facilities sustained damage, resulting in a situation of possible leakage of



GSD's 14th infantry regiment (Ishikawa prefecture) guiding evacuating residents in training for civilian protection (in Fukui Prefecture)

radio active materials. Exercises were conducted focusing on procedures for establishing a local headquarter of the task force and holding various meetings, guiding evacuation of residents, providing relief to evacuated residents, setting a caution area, and tightening security. The Defense Agency/SDF, utilizing vehicles and aircrafts, conducted exercises to support monitoring and to guide evacuation of residents.

The Defense Agency/SDF will make efforts for stronger coordination with local governments and others related to protection of civilians, by actively participating in and contributing to future exercises associated with civil protection implemented by local governments and other related organizations.



GSD's Middle Army personnel participating in the meeting of the local headquarter of the task force in training for civilian protection (in Fukui Prefecture)

(2) Coordination with local governments in peacetime

In order to establish a close coordination with local governments in peacetime and to make measures of civil protection effective, the Defense Agency/SDF reforms the department of Commanding General of Army of the GSDF to establish the Provincial Liaison & Coordination Division. Furthermore, in order to strengthen functions related to coordination and cooperation with local authorities, the post of Civil Protection and Disaster Relief Coordinator is newly created within the SDF Provincial Liaison Offices. In conjunction with this, the name of the SDF Provincial Liaison Office is changed to the Provincial Cooperation Headquarters.

[COLUMN]

COMMENTARY

**Efforts to promote civil protection
(collaboration between Tottori Prefectural Government and SDF)**

Shinichi MIZUNAKA (reserve, Major of GSDF)

Tottori Prefecture started taking action to promote civil protection of people in 2003, even before the enactment of the Law Concerning the Measures for Protection of the Civilian Population in Armed Attack Situations (Civil Protection Law). At the end of last year, the Prefectural Government conducted a joint command post exercise and a simulation drill with the Central Government. I have participated in the Prefectural Government's work to draw up civil protection plans and its exercises from the beginning.



Mizunaka (center)

Efforts by Tottori Prefecture to ensure civil protection feature collaboration being made between the Prefectural Government and municipalities and as much support as possible being provided by SDF units which are stationed in Tottori. The Prefectural Government was able to draw up a civil protection plan smoothly as it was able to utilize know-how which would not be available at a local government, such as how to evacuate citizens, how to use maps and how to compile protection plans, in cooperation with the 8th Infantry Regiment of the GSDF, stationed in Yonago City, Tottori Prefecture. Working with GSDF troops, I came to realize that special consideration needs to be given to evacuation routes to be used by citizens and the use of roads because traffic would be limited in Tottori Prefecture as it is surrounded by the sea and mountains, in the event of the SDF taking action to prevent the invasion of enemy forces amid evacuation activities by citizens.

When the Tottori Prefectural Government conducted a joint command post exercise with the Central Government, we had members of the 8th Infantry Regiment join the civil protection measures headquarters of the Tottori Prefectural Government to help support the exercise. The headquarters was able to use a variety of know-how of the GSDF regiment which would be useful for its activities, including how to draw up a map that monitors momentary changes in situations. The joint exercise is expected to enable officials of local municipalities, who are not familiar with the SDF to deepen their understanding of the SDF's daily activities, helping both parties to smoothly collaborate in possible disaster-relief operations in the future.

In addition, the Tottori Prefectural Government and a group of retired SDF officers signed an agreement in March this year to enable the group to support the evacuation of citizens in the event of natural disasters and for ensuring civil protection. We want relevant organizations to provide support to us as a way to enhance civil protection in Tottori Prefecture.

- 1) New threats including the proliferation of ballistic missiles and weapons of mass destruction as well as activities of international terrorist organizations, and diverse contingencies that may affect peace and security.
- 2) Report on the Study of Joint Operations
<<http://www.jda.go.jp/join/folder/seikahoukoku/cyou-houkoku.pdf>>
- 3) The official name is "The National Defense Program Guideline for FY2005 and beyond"
- 4) The official name is "Mid-Term Defense Program" (FY2005 to FY2009)
- 5) This refers to a case where, in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 22 of the SDF Law, a special unit is formed to carry out a specific assignment, or a unit is placed under the command of a commander other than the commander to which it is originally assigned, and these units are made up of SDF units from two or more of the ground, maritime, and air SDF forces.
- 6) Commanding General of Army GSDF; Commander Self-Defense Fleet/Commandant, District, MSDF; Commander, Air Defense Command/Commander, Air Support Command/Commander, Air Force, ASDF, etc.
- 7) Vessels equipped with Aegis air defense systems that automatically handle via high-performance computers the entire air defense process, i.e. target search and detection, identification/classification, and attack.
- 8) The PATRIOT system is one of the air defense system for countering airborne threats. Unlike its predecessor the anti-aircraft PAC-2, PAC-3 is designed primarily to intercept ballistic missiles.
- 9) Allows early detection of ballistic missiles and is under development since FY1999.
- 10) Fire unit (the minimum fire unit of the surface-to-air fire troops)
- 11) This refers to an object other than an aircraft that is recognized to cause a grave damage to human life and property if ballistic missiles, etc. are dropped. (Article 82-2 of the SDF Law)
- 12) The January 2003 Nuclear Posture Review (NPR) focused on three new key points: non-nuclear (conventional) and nuclear strike capability, defense (including ballistic missile defense), and national defense infrastructure (defense industries, etc.)
- 13) A treaty signed by the United States and Russia in 1972 that restricted the deployment of anti-ballistic missile systems for national defense.
- 14) The United States is steadily enhancing its missile defense systems through R&D while deploying systems as they become technically feasible in what is called as the evolutionary spiral development method.
- 15) Persons engaged in illegal acts, such as subversive activities, in Japan using weapons with significant deadly power and those cooperating with such persons.
- 16) Formerly, the Agreement on the Maintenance of Public Order in the Event of Public Security Operations. This agreement was concluded between the Defense Agency and the National Public Safety Commission.
- 17) An incident in which members of the Aum Shinrikyo spread extremely poisonous sarin gas in subway trains crowded with commuters at stations such as Kasumigaseki, claiming the lives of 12 people. The SDF conducted decontamination operations in the trains and at the stations.
- 18) After September 2001, postal mail with anthrax was delivered to individuals such as members of the U.S. Senate and others in the American mass media.
- 19) In the criticality accident that occurred at the JCO Ltd. uranium-processing plant in Tokaimura, Ibaraki Prefecture in 1999, some employees working in the plant were exposed to radioactive emissions caused by the nuclear criticality and died. In this accident, the GSDF chemical protection unit was dispatched to the plant for disaster relief activities.

- 20) Radioactive substances are inhaled into the body and cause radiation sickness.
- 21) Radiation injury caused by being directly exposed to external radioactive substances.
- 22) The report, which lists and classifies the necessary measures to be taken in case biological weapons are used in Japan, states as follows:
 - (1) The Defense Agency and the SDF should actively tackle the following ten items: building-up of an integrated structure to promote measures; reinforcement of the research and development structure; enhancement of equipment such as that for biological agent detection; development of human resources; reinforcement of the information-gathering structure; enhancement of the medical structure, such as construction of hospital rooms for infectious diseases; establishment of the emergency response structure; implementation of exercises; coordination with relevant organizations and information disclosure; and public relations.
 - (2) Establishment of a structure to cope with biological weapons is an important matter that should be tackled by the Government as a whole. It is expected that the initiative of the Defense Agency and the SDF, taking into account the whole Government response, will ensure people's safety. Report made by the Panel on Biological Weapons Countermeasures
<<http://www.jda.go.jp/j/delibe/seibutu/houkoku.html>>
- 23) Study Group on Vaccines <<http://www.jda.go.jp/j/delibe/vaccine/houkoku.html>>
- 24) Mainly destroyers kept constant surveillance on the Tsushima and Soya Straits (except when the straits were frozen over), but beginning this fiscal year, instead of such fixed surveillance by destroyers, aircraft and destroyers are being flexibly deployed to ensure a surveillance system without fail.
- 25) Including territorial waters and inland waters.
- 26) "About response to foreign submarines navigating under water in the territorial waters and inland waters of Japan" decided at the Security Council and the cabinet meeting in December 1996. This cabinet decision has opened the way for the troops of the SDF to promptly demand any submarine navigating under water in the territorial waters and inland waters of Japan to appear above water, raise the national flag, and deport according to the judgment of the Prime Minister by having decided the basic policy and procedure at a cabinet meeting in advance so that no individual cabinet decision is required for the occurrence of each incident.
- 27) Officially, "maritime security operations" (Article 82 of the SDF Law) An action to be taken by the SDF in cases where it is particularly necessary to protect the lives and properties of the people and for keeping peace and order. This requires approval of the Prime Minister.
- 28) An SDF patrol aircraft (P-3C) found a suspicious boat during surveillance operations. The SDF pursued and surveilled the boat with a patrol ship and aircraft. The boat did not stop despite the repeated orders given by the Japan Coast Guard. The SDF therefore fired warning shots after alerting the boat. The suspicious boat, however, still did not stop and made an Armed Attack on the patrol ship. The patrol ship therefore fired self-defense shots. The boat subsequently exploded probably by self-destruction and sank. Based on the facts revealed in the process of investigation, the boat was identified as a North Korean spy ship. Also in 2002, an incident occurred in which a patrol aircraft (P-3C) discovered a suspicious ship about 400km north-northwest off the Noto Peninsula (beyond the exclusive economic waters of Japan) and a patrol vessel of Japan Coast Guard, destroyer, and aircraft tracked and surveilled (Sea of Japan Chubu Incident).
- 29) An SDF patrol aircraft in a surveillance operation (P-3C) found two suspected North Korean spy ships, or suspicious boats disguised as Japanese fishing boats in Japanese territorial waters west of Sadogashima Island off the Noto Peninsula. A maritime patrol ship, a destroyer, and an aircraft pursued the boats around the clock, but the two boats fled to outside the Air Defense Identification Zones and

allegedly reached a port in the northern part of North Korea.

- 30) In March 2002, two vessels were commissioned. Major upgrades were as follows: (1) Speed was enhanced to approximately 44 knots, thereby enabling the tracking of suspicious boats; (2) Equipped with a 12.7 mm machine gun; (3) Bullet proof features were installed on the bridge; (4) Equipped with night vision devices.
- 31) A special unit of the MSDF newly established in March 2001 to deter expected resistance and to disarm and immobilize suspicious boats in case of onboard inspection under maritime security operations.
- 32) Non-bursting shell shot from 76 mm artillery launchers aboard an MSDF destroyer. The flat front edge of the shell prevents scattering.
- 33) (1) The boat in question appears to be foreign (and excluding military vessels and those owned or operated by foreign governments exclusively for noncommercial objectives) and engages in navigation other innocent passage in the inland or territorial waters of Japan pursuant to Article 19 of the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea (excluding the cases in which such navigation is justified for a certain reason); (2) Such navigation, if neglected, will probably lead to similar activities in the future; (3) The suspicion that such navigation is to prepare for committing serious, violent crimes on Japanese territory cannot be denied; (4) Future serious, violent crimes will not be prevented unless appropriate actions are taken based on information obtained through an on-site inspection of the halted boat.
- 34) An earthquake of M7.3 with its epicenter in the southern part of Hyogo Prefecture in 1995 caused devastating damage, including over 6,400 dead or lost in the Hanshin region.
- 35) The criticality accident (an uncontrolled condition where neutrons are discharged during nuclear fission and nuclear fission continues as a chain reaction) at the JCO uranium reprocessing plant in Tokaimura, which killed two employees working in the plant.
- 36) <<http://www.jda.go.jp/j/library/archives/keikaku/bousai/index.html>>
- 37) The Prime Minister, when informed of a predicted earthquake, if it is deemed necessary to urgently implement earthquake disaster prevention emergency measures, will issue an alert concerning the earthquake, endorsed by the Cabinet.
- 38) Manual for measures against disasters in urban areas; disasters in hilly and mountainous areas; disasters on islands; and special disasters. <http://www.jda.go.jp/j/library/archives/keikaku/bousai/sankou_01.pdf>
- 39) (1) Creation of a new provision that units, etc. may be dispatched to provide assistance at the request of the Director of the Nuclear Disaster Countermeasures Headquarters; (2) Revision enabling SDF personnel dispatched for nuclear disaster relief to exercise necessary authorities; (3) Revision that provides for the temporary organization of special units where necessary for nuclear disaster relief dispatches; (4) Revision enabling SDF Ready Reserve Personnel also to be called up for service in the event of nuclear disaster relief dispatches.
- 40) Extraordinary disasters may be caused by terrorism and attacks using weapons of mass destruction, etc. See 2 of this section.
- 41) In addition to the prevention and control of crimes and use of weapons, duties authorized to SDF personnel include making inquiries, evacuation instructions and other measures, and access to property only when no police official is at the scene.
- 42) SDF personnel can use weapons to the extent judged as reasonably necessary in a given situation within the facilities when they consider that such use of weapons is necessary for executing the duties or protecting themselves or others. The use of weapons, however, shall not cause harm to other people, except for cases falling under self-defense or an act of necessity.
- 43) A specially-organized unit dispatched along with transport units (SDF aircraft and ships) to guide

overseas Japanese nationals at the site of a disturbance.

- 44) Formally, the "Law concerning the Measures for Peace and Safety of Japan in Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan"
- 45) Formally, the "Law concerning the Conduct of Ship Inspection Operations in Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan".
- 46) As of the end of June 2006, 48 defense attaches (SDF personnel temporarily transferred from the Defense Agency to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) were dispatched to diplomatic establishments abroad at 37 locations. These attaches take advantage of their experience as SDF personnel and are engaged in collecting military information through exchanges with defense-related persons of the country to which they have been dispatched or with military attaches of other nations.
- 47) The first model (two satellites) of the information gathering satellite has been in regular operation since April 2004. Efforts are being made toward establishing a four-satellite system, which has been the initial goal for strengthening Japan's independent image information collection capability.
- 48) In modern warfare, air operations are an important element to determine victory, and it is critical to secure air superiority ahead of, or in parallel with, superiority in land and marine operations.
- 49) A state in which strategies can be put in place to confer an air capability greater than that of the opponent, preventing damage by the opponent.
- 50) An automated air warning and control organization with a nationwide command and communication system to process and disseminate orders and information.
- 51) To systematically patrol a particular region with the purpose of preventing a surprise attack from the enemy or collecting information, etc.
- 52) To possess long-range and large-caliber howitzers and rockets and destroy or intercept infantry, light armored vehicles, facilities, etc.
- 53) Assault units aboard transport aircraft parachute to the ground near important terrain and assail the enemy on the ground. Specially formed, equipped, and trained units engage in this airborne assault. These units can be quickly moved by air over long distances.
- 54) Assault units aboard transport helicopters land near important terrain and assail the enemy on the ground. Compared with airborne assaults, helicopter-borne assault operations can be prepared and conducted more easily.
- 55) Relatively safe routes established for safe passage of ships, the area and width of which vary depending upon the type of threat.
- 56) Portal site for protection of the people <<http://www.kokuminhogo.go.jp/>>
- 57) The Director and the Prime Minister are essentially the same person, but are specified as separate entities.
- 58) <<http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/hogohousei/hourei/050325shishin.pdf>>
- 59) <http://www.jda.go.jp/j/library/archives/keikaku/kokumin_hogo.pdf>
- 60) About 400 government officials (from the Cabinet secretariat, designated government institutions) and about 350 prefectural officials (Total about 800) participated.
- 61) About 140 organizations, about 1,800 individuals (incl. about 500 administration staffers), and about 120 residents participated.