

Section 3. Measures and Policies for Enhancing Credibility of the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements

It is necessary to make incessant efforts to ensure the continued effectiveness and enhance the credibility of the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements. The following section explains about relevant measures other than those mentioned in the preceding section.

1. Japan-U.S. Policy Consultation

(1) Major Fora for Japan-U.S. Consultations on Security

Close policy consultations on security are conducted by diplomatic routes as well as between officials in charge of defense and foreign affairs at multiple levels of the governments of Japan and the United States through the Security Consultative Committee (SCC) (the so-called Two-Plus-Two meeting), and the Security Subcommittee (SSC), and the Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation (SDC). The framework of these consultations is shown in the following table.

Major Fora for Japan-U.S. Consultations on Security

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

Notes: 1. The U.S. side was headed by the U.S. Ambassador to Japan and the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Command before December 26, 1990.
2. Meetings are held from time to time between working-level officials of the two Governments, such as officials corresponding in rank to vice minister or assistant secretary.
3. A Council of Deputies consisting of Deputy-Director General and Deputy Assistant Secretaries was established when the SDC was recognized on June 28, 1996.
4. The Director-General of the Bureau of Defense Operations was added on September 23, 1997.

Fig. 4-3-1

Additionally, the Defense Agency accordingly organizes Japan-U.S. defense minister's meetings of Minister of State for Defense of Japan and US Secretary of Defense to discuss with a focus on defense policies of respective governments and defense cooperation.

Furthermore, the Defense Agency has held working-level meetings as necessary to exchange information with the U.S. Department of Defense and others under the Japan-U.S. Security arrangements. The importance of these opportunities has further increased by the progress in defense cooperation between Japan and the United States in recent years.

The sharing of information and views at every opportunity and level between Japan and the United States is undoubtedly conducive to increased credibility of the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements, through further enhancement and closeness of collaboration between the two countries. Therefore the Defense Agency is actively involved in these activities.

(2) Recent Policy Consultations between Japan and the United States

On October 29, 2005, following the February 2005 meeting of the SCC, a Two-Plus-Two meeting was held among then Minister of State for Defense Ohno, U.S. Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld, then Minister of Foreign Affairs Machimura, and Secretary of States Rice. On this occasion, the Ministers exchanged views on issues of global security cooperation such as Iraq and the fight against terrorism as well as regional situations including China and North Korea, and as an outcome of the past meetings of the SCC on the future Japan-U.S. alliance, the SCC document entitled "The Japan-U.S. alliance: Transformation and Realignment for the Future" was put together.

On January 17, 2006, Defense Minister Nukaga and Defense Secretary Rumsfeld had a Japan-U.S. defense minister's meeting in Washington D.C. The two defense chiefs shared recognition of meaning and significance of the Japan-U.S. security arrangements, of which roles are expanding regionally and globally from merely the security of Japan.

At this meeting, also recognized was the need for accelerated efforts for realignment of U.S. forces, which must be successfully completed. In addition, Minister Nukaga mentioned that realignment issue is significant in deciding directions of defense policies of Japan and future Japan-U.S. relations, and in finalizing examination, it is important to send a certain political message on a new Japan-U.S. alliance in the 21st century, both at home and abroad. Therefore, he stated that a new modality of the Japan-U.S. alliance should be on the agenda for future discussions. Other issues they exchanged views on were the Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance in Iraq and incidents caused by the U.S. service members stationed in Japan.

Minister Nukaga and Secretary Rumsfeld had a defense summit meeting again on April 23, 2006 in Washington D.C. and discussed issues such as the cost for relocation of U.S. Marine Corps in Okinawa to Guam.

On May 1, 2006, following the October 2005 meeting, Minister of State for Defense Nukaga, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld, Minister of Foreign Affairs Aso, and Secretary of State Rice, had a Two-Plus-Two meeting. On this occasion, they reaffirmed importance of the Japan-U.S. alliance as well as significance of international cooperation in reconstruction and democratization of Iraq and the



Japanese Minister of State for Defense Nukaga and U.S. Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld to start the Japan-U.S. Defense Ministers Meeting (in May this year)

fight against terrorism. The U.S. expressed appreciation for support provided by Japan including the dispatch of the SDF. They also discussed other issues such as the nuclear issue in Iran, situations of North Korea, and situations of China. As for realignment of U.S. forces, a final document entitled United States-Japan Roadmap for Realignment Implementation was issued. During meeting with Secretary Rumsfeld, Minister Nukaga pointed out the significance of declaring far-reaching purpose and philosophy of Japan-U.S. defense and security, as series of unexpected events took place since 1996 Japan-U.S. Joint Declaration on Security was issued.

On May 3, a Japan-U.S. defense ministers' meeting was held between Minister Nukaga and Secretary Rumsfeld. They exchanged ideas on issues including specific plans toward finalization of the realignment initiatives.

Subsequently on June 4, another Japan-U.S. defense summit was held during the IISS Asia Security Conference in Singapore. At the meeting, it was confirmed that the finalization of initiatives on the realignment of the U.S. forces at the "2 + 2" meeting held in May was quite significant for the two countries.

Apart from ministerial meetings, Japan-U.S. working-level meetings attended by defense councilors in Japan and counterparts in the United States are held as necessary, and more detailed and specialized discussions are conducted. (See Fig. 4-3-2)

Japan-U.S. (Minister-Level) Consultations (In and After 2005)

Date	Type of consultation	Place	Japan	The United States
February 19, 2005	Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee ("2+2" Meeting)	Washington (in U.S.A.)	Minister of State for Defense Ohno Foreign Minister Machimura	Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld Secretary of State Rice
June 4, 2005	Japan-U.S. defense ministers meeting	Singapore	Minister of State for Defense Ohno	Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld
October 29, 2005	Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee ("2+2" Meeting)	Washington (in U.S.A.)	Minister of State for Defense Ohno Foreign Minister Machimura	Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld Secretary of State Rice
January 17, 2006	Japan-U.S. defense ministers meeting	Washington (in U.S.A.)	Minister of State for Defense Nukaga	Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld
April 23, 2006	Japan-U.S. defense ministers meeting	Washington (in U.S.A.)	Minister of State for Defense Nukaga	Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld
May 1, 2006	Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee ("2+2" Meeting)	Washington (in U.S.A.)	Minister of State for Defense Nukaga Foreign Minister Aso	Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld Secretary of State Rice
May 3, 2006	Japan-U.S. defense ministers meeting	Washington (in U.S.A.)	Minister of State for Defense Nukaga	Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld
June 4, 2006	Japan-U.S. defense ministers meeting	Singapore	Minister of State for Defense Nukaga	Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld

Fig. 4-3-2

2. Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation and Policies to Ensure their Effectiveness

(1) The Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation

In the Japan-U.S. Joint Declaration on Security that was announced in 1996, following changes in the security environment after the end of the Cold War, the review of the Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation¹¹ was listed as one of the matters of cooperation in core areas to increase the credibility of Japan-U.S. alliance. Accordingly, the Japanese and U.S. governments reviewed the Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation ("the former Guidelines") for the first time in approximately 20 years since its formulation in 1978, to further increase the credibility of the Japan-U.S. security arrangements. In 1997, the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee (SCC) approved the new Guidelines for the Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation ("the Guidelines"). The following is an outline of the Guidelines.

1) Aims of the Guidelines

The Guidelines aim at creating a solid basis for more effective and credible Japan-U.S. cooperation under normal circumstances, in case of an armed attack against Japan and a situation in areas surrounding Japan.

2) Matters for Cooperation Prescribed in the Guidelines

a. Cooperation under Normal Circumstances

Both governments will maintain close cooperation for the defense of Japan and for the creation of a more stable international security environment, and will promote cooperation in various fields under normal circumstances. Such cooperation will include information sharing and policy consultations; security dialogues and defense exchanges; U.N. Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) and international humanitarian operations; bilateral defense planning and mutual cooperation planning; enhancing joint exercises and trainings; and establishing a bilateral coordination mechanism.

b. Actions in Response to Armed Attack against Japan

Bilateral actions in response to an armed attack against Japan remain a core aspect of Japan-U.S. defense cooperation. The two governments will cooperate in the following ways:

- i) The SDF will primarily conduct defensive operations in response to an armed attack against Japan¹², and U.S. forces will conduct operations to supplement and support them.
- ii) The SDF and U.S. forces will conduct effective joint operations of their respective ground, maritime, and air services in a coordinated manner. This will allow them to utilize a role-based strategic concept to respond to air attacks, defend sea areas around Japan, and deal with airborne and seaborne invasions.
- iii) The SDF will have primary responsibility to check and repel guerrilla-commando-type attacks or any other unconventional attacks at the earliest possible stage, receiving appropriate support from U.S. forces, depending upon the situation. The SDF and U.S. forces will cooperate and coordinate closely to respond to a ballistic missile attack. U.S. forces will consider, as necessary, the use of units having strike capabilities. (See Fig. 4-3-3)

**Concept of Operations When an Armed Attack
against Japan Takes Place**

Operations		Operations by Self-Defense Forces	Operations by U.S. Forces
Operations to counter the air attack against Japan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will have primary responsibility for conducting operations for air defense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will support SDF operations Will conduct operations, including those which may involve the use of strike power, to supplement SDF capabilities
Operations to defend surrounding waters and to protect sea lines of communication		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will have primary responsibility for the protection of major ports and straits in Japan, for the protection of ships in surrounding waters, and for other operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will support SDF operations Will conduct operations, including those which may provide additional mobility and strike power, to supplement SDF capabilities
Operations to counter airborne and seaborne invasions of Japan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will have primary responsibility for conducting operations to check and repel such invasions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will primarily conduct operations to supplement SDF capabilities <p style="text-align: center;">(The U.S. will introduce reinforcements at the earliest possible stage, according to the scale, type, and other factors of invasion, and will support SDF operations.)</p>
Responses to other threats	Guerrilla-commando type attacks or any other unconventional attacks involving military infiltration in Japanese territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will have primary responsibility to check and repel such attacks at the earliest possible stage. In its operations, the SDF will cooperate and coordinate closely with relevant agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will support the SDF in appropriate ways depending on the situation
	Ballistic missile attacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will cooperate and coordinate closely to respond to such attacks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will provide Japan with necessary intelligence, and Will consider, as necessary, use of forces providing additional strike power

Fig. 4-3-3

c. Cooperation in Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan

The governments of both Japan and the United States will make every effort, including diplomatic efforts to prevent situations in areas surrounding Japan¹³ from occurring. Functions and fields of cooperation and examples of items of cooperation in such situations are as shown in the following table:

Functions and Fields and Examples of Item Cooperation in Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan

Functions and Fields		Examples of Item Cooperation
Cooperation in activities initiated by either Government	Relief activities and measures to deal with refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation of personnel and supplies to the affected area • Medical services, communications and transportation in the affected area • Relief and transfer operations for refugees, and provision of emergency materials to refugees
	Search and rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search and rescue operations in Japanese territory and at sea around Japan and information sharing related to such operations
	Noncombatant evacuation operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information sharing, and communication with and assembly and transportation of noncombatants • Use of SDF facilities and civilian airports and ports by U.S. aircraft and vessels for transportation of noncombatants • Customs, immigration and quarantine of noncombatants upon entry into Japan • Assistance to noncombatants in such matters as temporary accommodations, transportation and medical services in Japan
	Activities for ensuring effectiveness of economic sanctions for maintenance of international peace and stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection of ships based on U.N. Security Council resolutions for ensuring the effectiveness of economic sanctions and activities related to such inspections • Information sharing
Japan's support for activities by U.S. forces	Use of facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of SDF facilities and civilian airports and ports for supplies and other purposes by U.S. aircraft and vessels • Reservation of spaces for loading/unloading of personnel and materials by the U.S. and of storage areas at SDF facilities and civilian airports and ports • Extension of operating hours for SDF facilities and civilian airports and ports for use by U.S. aircraft and vessels • Use of SDF airfields by U.S. aircraft • Provision of training and exercise areas • Construction of offices, accommodations, etc., inside U.S. facilities and areas
	Supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of materials (except weapons and ammunition) and POL (petroleum, oil and lubricants) to U.S. aircraft and vessels at SDF facilities and civilian airports and ports • Provision of materials (except weapons and ammunition) and POL to U.S. facilities and areas
	Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land, sea and air transportation of personnel, materials and POL inside Japan • Sea transportation of personnel, materials and POL to U.S. vessels on the high seas • Use of vehicles and cranes for transportation of personnel, materials and POL
	Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair and maintenance of U.S. aircraft, vessels and vehicles • Provision of repair parts • Temporary provision of tools and materials for maintenance
	Medical services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical treatment of casualties inside Japan • Transportation of casualties inside Japan • Provision of medical supply
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security of U.S. facilities and areas • Maritime surveillance around U.S. facilities and areas • Security of transportation routes inside Japan • Information and intelligence sharing
	Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of frequencies (including those for satellite communications) and equipment for communications among relevant Japanese and U.S. agencies
	Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for port entry/exit by U.S. vessels • Loading/unloading of materials at SDF facilities and civilian airports and ports • Sewage disposal, water supply, and electricity inside U.S. facilities and areas • Temporary increase of workers at U.S. facilities and areas
Japan-U.S. operational cooperation	Surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intelligence sharing
	Minesweeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minesweeping operations in Japanese territory and on the high seas around Japan, and information and intelligence sharing on mines
	Sea and airspace management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maritime traffic coordination in and around Japan in response to increased sea traffic • Air traffic control and airspace management in and around Japan

Fig. 4-3-4

3) Bilateral Programs under the Guidelines

In order to promote Japan-U.S. cooperation under the Guidelines in an effective manner and to achieve positive results without fail, the two countries need to conduct consultative dialogues throughout the spectrum of security conditions: normal circumstance, armed attacks against Japan, and situations in the areas surrounding Japan. In addition, both sides must be well informed at various levels and undertake appropriate coordination to attain such objectives. To that end, the two governments will strengthen their information-and intelligence-sharing and policy consultations by taking advantage of all available opportunities, and will establish the following two mechanisms for facilitation of consultations as well as policy coordination and coordination in strategies and areas of activities.

a. Comprehensive Mechanism

The comprehensive mechanism is created with the participation of the relevant agencies of the respective governments as well as the SDF and U.S. forces, and enables the bilateral work under normal circumstances based on the Guidelines. In the comprehensive mechanism, joint work such as bilateral defense planning and mutual cooperation planning will be conducted to respond smoothly and effectively to armed attacks against Japan and to situations in areas surrounding Japan. (See Fig. 4-3-5)

Structure of the Comprehensive Mechanism

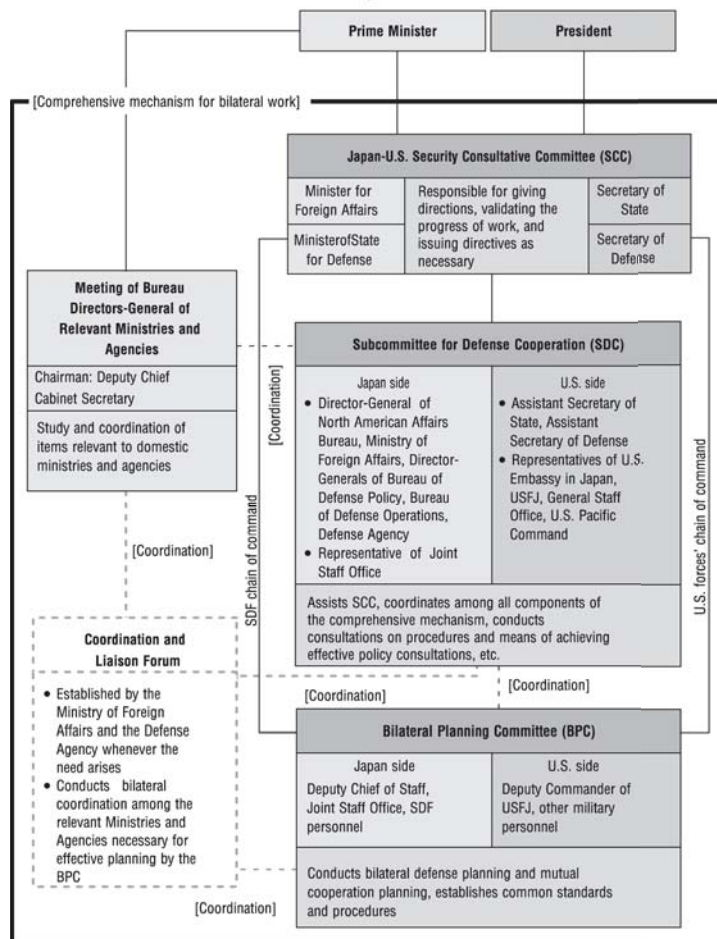


Fig. 4-3-5

b. Coordination Mechanism

The coordination mechanism, established in 2000, aims to coordinate the respective activities of the two countries to be conducted in the event of an armed attack against Japan and in situations in areas surrounding Japan. (See Fig. 4-3-6)

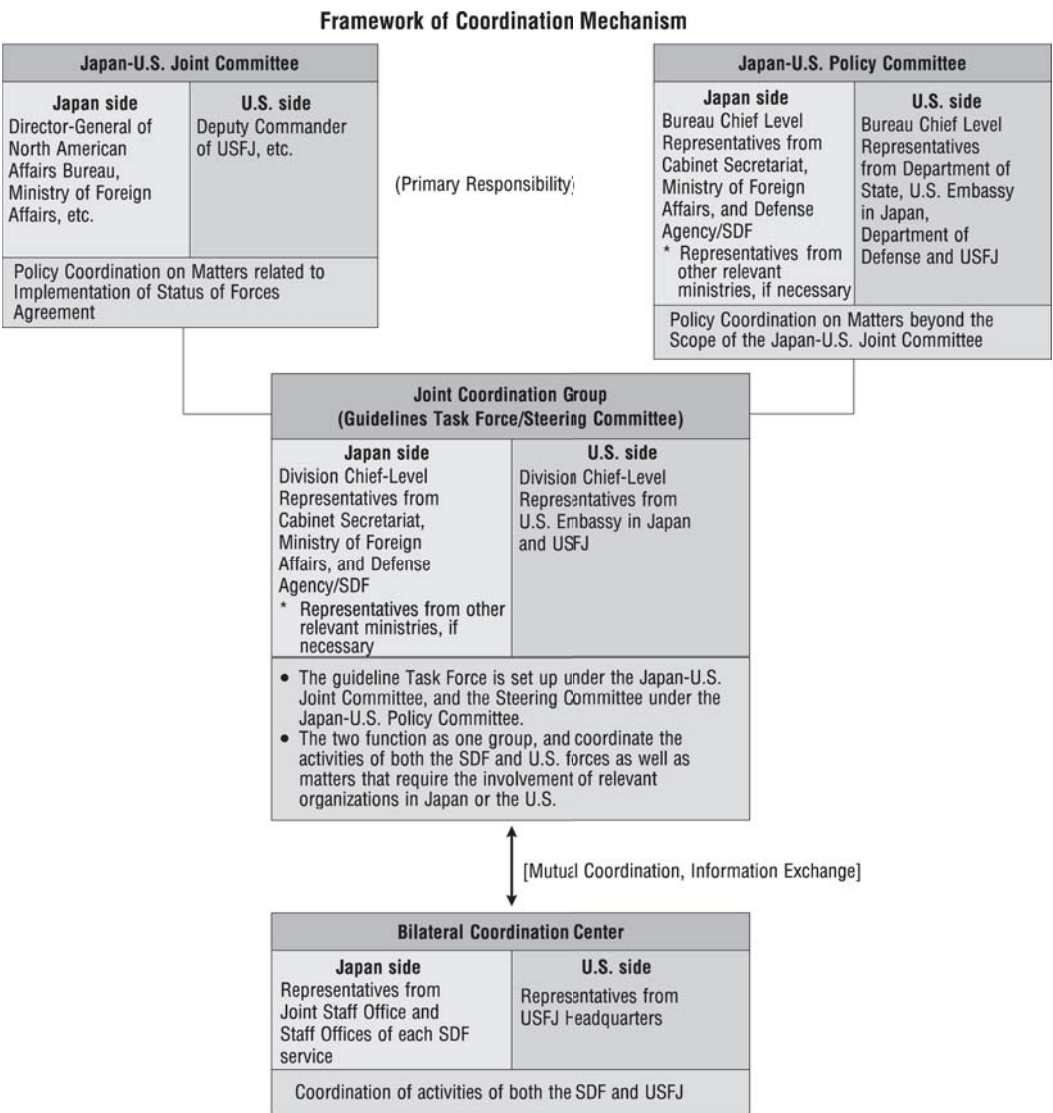


Fig. 4-3-6

(2) Various Policies for Ensuring the Effectiveness of the Guidelines

1) Measures for ensuring the Effectiveness of the Guidelines

In order to secure effectiveness of the Guidelines, it is important to take necessary measures appropriately including legal aspects regarding the Japan-U.S. cooperation in armed attack situations and situations in areas surrounding Japan as well as in programs under normal circumstances. From this perspective, it is required that the Japanese government as a whole collaborate in advancing joint efforts between Japan and the U.S. including examination of bilateral defense planning and mutual cooperation planning in the

Guidelines in peacetime.

From the standpoint of cooperation in armed attack situations and anticipated situations, measures to facilitate activities of the U.S. forces have been incorporated as part of the development of emergency laws (see Chapter 2, Section 3). In terms of Japan-U.S. cooperation at the time of situations in areas surrounding Japan, the legal structure including the Law Concerning Measures to Ensure the Peace and Security of Japan in Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan and the Ship Inspection Operations Law has been developed.

2) Outlines of the Law Concerning Measures to Ensure the Peace and Security of Japan in Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan and of the Ship Inspection Operations Law

The Law Concerning Measures to ensure the Peace and Security of Japan in Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan provides for the measures that Japan will implement in response to situations in areas surrounding Japan and the actual implementation procedures. The Ship Inspection Operations Law provides for the types and procedures for Japan's ship inspection operations implemented in response to situations in areas surrounding Japan. The following shows the outline.

When the Prime Minister deems it necessary for the SDF to provide supplies and services for rear area¹⁴ support, rear area search and rescue activities, or ship inspection operations, the Prime Minister must request a cabinet decision on such provisions and on the draft of a basic plan for implementation. The Prime Minister must obtain prior approval, or ex post facto approval in case of emergency, from the Diet in order for the SDF to conduct rear area support, rear area search and rescue activities, or ship inspection operations.

In accordance with the basic plan, the Minister of State for Defense will draw up an implementation outline (regarding designation of implementation areas and others.), obtain approval for the outline from the Prime Minister, and give the SDF orders to conduct rear area support, rear area search and rescue activities, or ship inspection operations.

Heads of relevant government institutions will implement responsive measures and may request the heads of local governments to provide the necessary cooperation for the agencies to exercise their authorities in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and the basic plan. Also, the heads can request those other than national and local governments for cooperation in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and the basic plan.¹⁵

The Prime Minister reports to the Diet without delay when there has been a decision or a revision concerning the basic plan, or when measures prescribed in the basic plan have been completed. (See Fig. 4-3-7)

3) Rear Area Support

Rear area support is given by Japan in rear areas to the U.S. forces conducting activities that contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty in situations in areas surrounding Japan, which includes the provision of goods, services, and conveniences.

The SDF provides goods and services for rear area support regarding the following items, supplies, transportation, repair, maintenance, medical services, communications, port and harbor activities and base activities.

4) Rear Area Search and Rescue Activities

Rear area search and rescue activities (including the transport of those rescued) are conducted in rear areas by Japan in the event that participants go missing during combat operations conducted in situations in areas surrounding Japan.

Procedure in Response to Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan

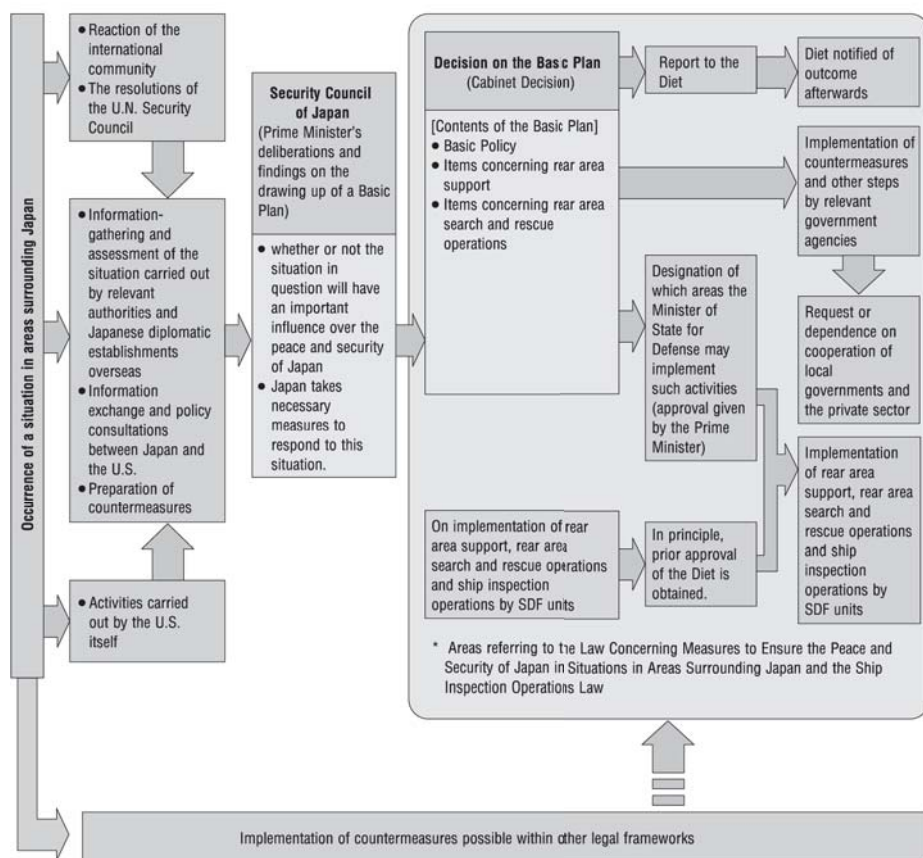


Fig. 4-3-7

In the event that noncombatants go missing, they will be searched and saved as well. In addition, if there are any casualties in the territorial waters of a foreign country adjacent to the area in which the SDF is conducting activities, the SDF will also rescue such casualties, after obtaining approval from that foreign country, limited to cases in which there are and will be no combat operations conducted in the waters throughout the period during which the SDF is conducting activities.

5) Ship Inspection Operations

Ship inspection operations are the operations that Japan conducts in its territorial waters or in the surrounding high seas (including the EEZ) to inspect and confirm the cargo and destination of ships (excluding warships and others¹⁶) and to request, if necessary, a change of route or destination (port or place), based on the resolution of the U.N. Security Council or with the consent of a flag state¹⁷, with the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of measure regulating trade and other economic activities, in which Japan takes part, in situations in areas surrounding Japan.

3. Japan-U.S. Joint Exercises

Joint exercises conducted by the SDF and U.S. forces are useful for enhancing the tactical skills¹⁸ of both, Joint exercises are also an indispensable means of facilitating mutual understanding and close communica-

tion under normal circumstances, improving interoperability and ensuring the smooth conduct of a Japan-U.S. joint response in the event of an armed attack against Japan. In addition, it is important for the SDF to conduct necessary trainings for measures of cooperation and coordination¹⁹ between the SDF and the U.S. forces, so as to carry out the missions conferred by such measures as the Law Concerning Measures to Ensure the Peace and Security of Japan in Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan. Such efforts serve to maintain and enhance the credibility of the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements as well as the effectiveness of the deterrent.



An SH60J patrol helicopter being dispatched to the United States for exercise is conducting a joint reconnaissance drill with a U.S. nuclear-powered submarine

Therefore, the SDF has continued to carry out a variety of joint exercises, and it is the policy to work to make these exercises even more substantial in the future. In February 2006, for example, in light of coming SDF's transition to a new joint operations posture, a Japan-U.S. joint exercise (a command post exercise), attended by about 1300 personnel in total from the Joint Staff Council, GSDF, MSDF and ASDF, was held to maintain and improve the bilateral and joint operations coordination. The exercise involved cooperation and coordination procedures between the three SDF forces, as well as between the SDF and the U.S. forces, in cases when an armed attack against Japan or a situation in areas surrounding Japan occurred.

4. The Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA) between Japan and the United States

The basic principle of the Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA)²⁰ between Japan and the U.S. is that if either side requests the provision of goods or services, the other side should provide those goods or services²¹. The Agreement is designed to contribute positively to the smooth and effective operation of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and to efforts for international peace made under the leadership of the United Nations. Its scope of application includes various occasions such as joint exercises in peacetime, U.N. PKOs, situations in areas surrounding Japan, or armed attack situations. (See Fig. 4-3-8)

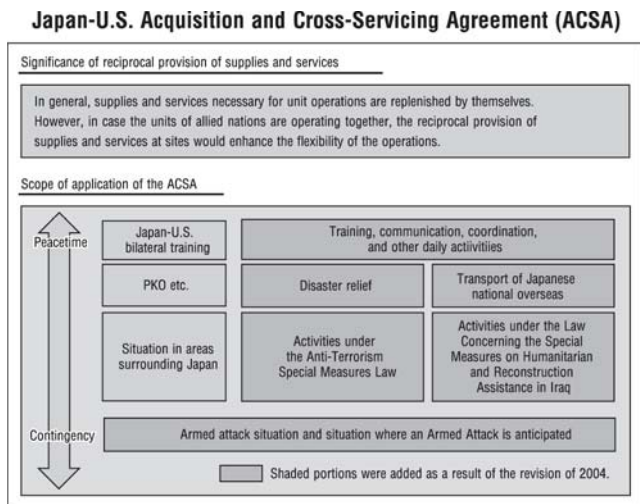


Fig. 4-3-8

5. Mutual Exchanges of Equipment and Technology

The Japan-U.S. Treaty calls on the two countries to cooperate with each other in maintaining and developing their respective defense capabilities. The Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement between Japan and the United States of America provides a framework for cooperation between the two countries in the area of defense by stipulating that either government can provide the other government with equipment, materials, services, and other support. Consistent with the principles of such cooperation, Japan must actively facilitate

cooperation with the United States in matters relating to military equipment and technology, while paying due attention to the maintenance of its own technology and production base.

In view of the progress of technological cooperation between Japan and the United States and the improvement of technological standards, Japan decided to open the way for the transfer of its military technology to the United States²² in 1983, as an exception to the Three Principles on Arms Exports and other regulations. It has so far determined to provide the U.S. with 14 items of military technology, from portable surface-to-air missile (SAM) technology for U.S. naval vessels to weapon technologies related to joint technological research on ballistic missile defense.

Japan and the United States consult with each other at fora such as the Systems and Technology Forum (S&TF), which provides opportunities for exchanging opinions about military equipment and technology, and conduct joint research and modifications regarding the specific projects agreed at the fora. So far, the two countries have concluded arrangements for 14 joint research projects. Among these joint projects, eight have already been completed. The Japan-U.S. cooperation in military equipment and technology is meaningful for improving interoperability and for reducing R&D costs and risks, and the two countries have been examining the possibility of expanding joint research projects in the years to come. (See Fig. 4-3-9)

Japan-U.S. Joint Research Projects

Project	Summary	Time of conclusion, agreed upon by the Japanese and U.S. Governments, on the implementation of Japan-U.S. joint research projects	Time of completion
Ducted Rocket Engine	Research into basic technology for the secondary combustion of solid rocket fuel through the injection of air from an external source	September 1992	January 1999
Advanced Steel Technology	Research into basic technology for the welding of extra-high-strength steel used in the pressure hulls of submarines, etc.	October 1995	January 2002
Fighting Vehicle Propulsion Technology Using Ceramic Materials	Research into basic technology related to diesel engines using ceramic materials	October 1995	October 2002
Eye-Safe Laser Radar	Research into basic technology related to LIDAR systems using eye-safe frequencies	September 1996	September 2001
Ejection Seat	Modification work to supplement combat aircraft ejector seats with pilot-restraint devices and seat-stabilizing equipment	March 1998	March 2003
Advance Hybrid Propulsion Technology	Research into basic technology related to thrust-controllable propulsion devices made up of solid fuel and liquid oxidizers	May 1998	May 2005
Shallow Water Acoustic Technology	Research related to the analysis of the characteristics of transmittance of sound waves in shallow sea regions, and the reflection of sound waves on the seabed	June 1999	February 2003
Ballistic Missile Defense Technology	Research related to the Navy's Theater Wide Defense System's (Current Sea-Based Midcourse Defense System) four principal missile components (infrared seeker, kinetic warhead, second stage rocket motor and nose cone)	August 1999	Ongoing
Low Vulnerability Gun Propellant for Field Artillery	Research related to the development of gunpowder that avoids unintentional secondary explosions of the gunpowder at the time of bombing	March 2000	January 2004
Avionics Aboard the Follow-on Aircraft to the P-3C	Research into onboard avionics of the MSDF's next P-3C fixed-wing maritime patrol aircraft (P-X) and the U.S. Navy's future Multi-purpose Maritime Aircraft (MMA) for better interoperability	March 2002	Ongoing
Software Radio	Research into basic technologies of software radio, which enables primary radio functions through software	March 2002	Ongoing
Advanced hull material/structural technology	Research into hull system of vessels improved in its stealth feature and survivability by utilizing advanced materials/structural technology	April 2005	Ongoing
Sea-Based Radar System	Research on the Phased Array Radar technology for ships that applies high-power semiconductor device	April 2006	Ongoing
Sea-Based Radar System	Research on improving the information processing ability by applying the open architecture technology to the combat system for ship	April 2006	Ongoing

Fig. 4-3-9

6. Measures, etc. to Ensure the Smooth Stationing of USFJ

The stationing of USFJ forms a core of the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements and also serves as an expression of the deep U.S. commitment to Japan and the Asia-Pacific region. USFJ has contributed significantly to the peace and stability of Japan and the Asia-Pacific region in a number of ways. Especially, their presence itself is considered to function as a visible deterrent. Thus, the Government of Japan has actively taken various measures to ensure the smooth stationing of USFJ and enhanced the credibility of the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements.

(1) Cost Sharing for the Stationing of USFJ

The cost sharing for the stationing of USFJ is important in order to ensure the smooth and effective implementation of the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements. From this point of view, the Government of Japan has made efforts as much as possible within the scope of the Status of Forces Agreement or based on the Special Measures Agreement²³, with due consideration for the situation of the finances and so forth in Japan. At present, the Defense Agency bears the following costs as the cost sharing for the stationing of USFJ: i) costs for the Facilities Improvement Program for the facilities and areas to be used by USFJ²⁴; ii) labor costs for USFJ employees locally employed; iii) utility costs for official procurement by USFJ; and iv) additional costs for the relocation of USFJ training at the request of the Japanese side (training relocation costs).

Since the Special Measures Agreement covering the period from JFY 2001 through JFY2005 (the former agreement) was scheduled to expire on March 31, 2006, the Government of Japan, paying attention to various situations surrounding Japan and the United States of America, had reviewed it in consultation with the U.S. Government since February 2005, in order for the Japanese side to aim to bear the costs for the stationing of USFJ, and to ensure effective activities of USFJ.

As a result, both governments reached the final agreement on a new Special Measures Agreement, and the Agreement was signed between the Government of Japan and U.S. Government in January 2006 and then was entered into force on April 1st, 2006 after the approval of the Diet. Based on particular circumstances that it is difficult to make sure the results of developments of realignment of USFJ, the Agreement more temporarily covers a period of two years, instead of a traditional period of five years. In the Agreement, the same cost-sharing framework and level as the former agreement are maintained, regarding three categories of expenditures of labor costs, utility costs and training relocation costs. On the other hand, the Government of Japan, taking account of the tight situation of the finances of Japan, made efforts to further retrench costs for the Facilities Improvement Program in this fiscal year. Thus, the cost sharing for the stationing of USFJ was constrained as a whole. In addition, with regard to the future way that the cost sharing for the stationing of USFJ should be, it is necessary to make sure the progress of realignment of USFJ, and therefore, it will be dealt with by giving synthetic consideration to various factors such as tight situation of the finances of Japan and necessity of the smooth and effective operations of the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements again at that time when the Agreement expires in two years. (See Fig. 4-3-10)

Besides the cost sharing for the stationing of USFJ, the Government of Japan bears necessary costs for the furnishing of the USFJ facilities and areas (rental fee for the facilities, etc.), takes measures to improve a living environment, etc. in the surrounding areas of these facilities and areas and devises countermeasures against unemployment of USFJ employees locally employed. Base subsidy²⁵, etc. are also provided to the municipalities as a substitute for fixed property taxes. (See Fig. 4-3-11)

(2) Ensuring the Stable Use of the USFJ Facilities and Areas

The Government of Japan has concluded lease contracts with the owners of the private and public land

Outline of Cost Sharing for the Stationing of USFJ

Cost for Facilities Improvement Program	○ Barracks, family housing, environmental facilities, etc. have been constructed in the USFJ facilities and areas by the Japanese side since JFY 1979 and furnished to USFJ	Within the framework of the Status of Forces Agreement
Labor Costs	○ Welfare costs, etc. since JFY1978 and pay that exceeds the one equal to the pay conditions of national public employees since JFY 1979 have been borne by the Japanese side.	Within the framework of the Status of Forces Agreement
	○ Eight kinds of allowances such as Adjustment Allowance have been borne by the Japanese side since JFY 1987	Special Measures Agreement (JFY 1987)
	○ Basic pay, etc. have been borne by the Japanese side since JFY 1991. (By gradually increasing the costs borne by the Japanese side, the total amount have been borne within the scope of the upper limit of the number of workers since JFY 1995)	Special Measures Agreement (JFY 1991)
Utility Costs	○ Fee or charge for electricity, gas, water supply, sewerage and fuels (for heating, cooking or hot water supply) have been borne by the Japanese side since JFY 1991. (By gradually increasing the costs borne by the Japanese side, the total amount have been borne within the scope of the upper limit of the procured quantity since JFY1995.)	Special Measures Agreement (JFY 1991)
	○ The upper limit of the procured quantity provided in the Special Measures Agreement (JFY 1996) have been cut by 10% after subtracting the quantity of the off-base U.S. residential housing since JFY 2001.	Special Measures Agreement (JFY 2001)
Training Relocation Costs	○ Additionally necessary costs incident to the relocation of the training requested by the Japanese side have been borne by the Japanese side since JFY 1996.	Special Measures Agreement (JFY 1996)

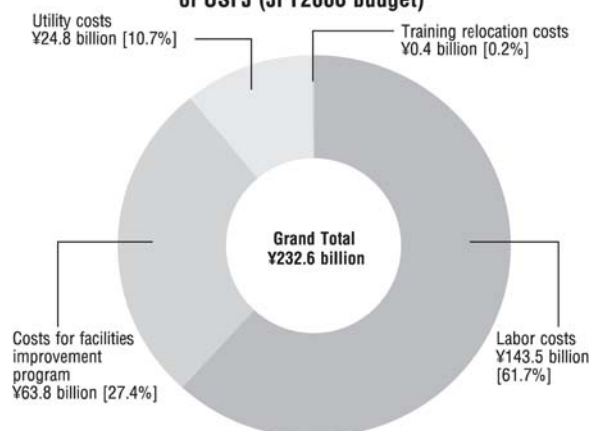
Fig. 4-3-10

on which these facilities and areas exist in order to secure the stable use of the necessary U.S. facilities and areas. However, should the government be unable to obtain the agreement of the owners of land, it plans to acquire entitlement²⁶ under the Special Measures Law for USFJ Land²⁷.

In addition, the Government of Japan has been promoting various measures concerning the USFJ facilities and areas in order to achieve the objectives of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and to harmonize with demands from the local communities around the facilities and areas.

Furthermore, incidents and accidents caused by U.S. service members and the others, have affected local residents in the surrounding areas of the USFJ facilities and areas. With regard to the mishap of the U.S. helicopter that crashed

Present Situation of Cost Sharing for the Stationing of USFJ (JFY2006 budget)



Note: Numbers in [] represent the relative composition within the whole.
* The grand total has dropped by 2.2% from the previous year

Fig. 4-3-11

in Ginowan City, Okinawa Prefecture in August 2004, the cause of the mishap and the preventive measures against recurrence have been already released and both governments are jointly studying possible further safety measures for Futenma Air Station. As to the murder-and-robbery case of January 2006 committed by a U.S. service member in Yokosuka City, on the occasion of the Japan-U.S. defense ministers meeting held in the same month, Defense Secretary Rumsfeld expressed his regret and condolences, and Defense Minister Nukaga made remarks that the Defense Secretary was expected to exercise leadership in the prevention of recurrence and the enforcement of strict discipline.

The Government of Japan has requested that USFJ take effective measures for the prevention of recurrence such as educating personnel and enforcing strict discipline among them, and has cooperated in such measures. The Government of Japan has also taken measures for prompt and appropriate compensation for the damage caused by such incidents and accidents.

(3) Efforts to Preserve the Environment Surrounding USFJ Facilities and Areas

Concerning environmental issues surrounding USFJ facilities and areas, at the "2+2" Meeting held in September 2000, the Japanese and U.S. governments, recognizing the importance of environmental protection associated with USFJ facilities and areas, reached an agreement on a common goal of ensuring the health and safety of local residents around USFJ facilities and areas, U.S. military and civilian personnel and their dependents, and announced the Joint Statement of Environmental Principles²⁸. In order to follow up this statement, Japan-U.S. consultations have been intensified. Specifically speaking, related ministries and agencies, in cooperation, are engaged in discussions regarding strengthened cooperation at the time of periodic reviews of the Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS)²⁹, exchange of environmental information, and response to environmental contamination. In addition, at the "2+2" Meeting held in February 2005, the Japanese and U.S. Ministers confirmed the importance of improved implementation of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) including due attention to the environment.

Executive program sponsored by U.S. think tank for Defense Agency officials

MSDF

MSDF Officer Candidate School (then she was studying in U.S.)

Lieutenant Miyuki HAMANAKA

In March this year, I took part in executive program for Japan's Defense Agency officials sponsored by the Center for Strategic & International Studies, one of the major think tanks in the U.S. This program mainly had two purposes - one was designed for Japanese Defense Agency officials to absorb the most updated and also broad knowledge on national security policies including the Japan-U.S. alliance, and the other was for these officials to build human connections with national security officials at the U.S. Government.

At the program, I learned about a variety of defense issues such as policies, operation, information and equipment procurement as well as the understanding of regional situations in countries like China, India and Republic of Korea (ROK) and foreign policies with these countries from highest possible-level lecturers for U.S. security and Japan-U.S. security studies, including former U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Armitage, and Adm. Fargo, the former Commander of PACOM. Through the program, I have come to have better understanding about the fact that the objective of the U.S. national security policy has not changed much in the past decades from the viewpoint of pursuing national interest but the United States has always had the basic idea of pursuing best means for executing the objective, including readiness to adopt most updated technologies and reform the status quo. What has impressed me much was that the United States has promoted the use of capabilities and ideas of the private sector in the fields of security and defense as a way to increase policy efficiency, including significantly introducing methods employed by business corporations.

As described earlier, having acquired the most updated knowledge at the seminar became valuable experience for me. Another major fruits in the program was that I was able to know, by exchanging views with U.S. Defense Department officials who are in charge of Japan policy, including Mr. Hill, Senior director for the Northeast Asia, OSD, about their frank views on U.S. policy toward Japan in the past, now and in the future. Asked by one participant from Japan about what kind of role the United States wants Japan to play as its ally, one U.S. government official said the United States wants Japan from now on to think on its own about what kind of role it is willing to play, rather than asking the United States what kind of role it wants Japan to play. This kind of remarks, also echoed in comments by other U.S. officials, appear to reflect the United States' hope that Japan will act on its own initiative under the framework of the Japan-U.S. alliance.

U.S. government officials allotted their precious time to take part in this program, held for younger-generation Japanese defense officials, and frankly exchanged views with them. Participating in the seminar, I felt that the United States has highly appreciated Japan as its ally, relations between Japan's Defense Agency and the United States have been strong and the United States has placed great expectations on the future of the Defense Agency.



Lieutenant Senior Grade Hamanaka of MSDF Staff College
(center in the photo)

- 1) The official title is, "The Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and the United States of America"
- 2) In East Asia, the United States has formed alliances with South Korea, the Philippines, etc., in addition to Japan, based on respective treaties.
- 3) One of the occasions of policy talks between Japan and the United States of America which is attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of State for Defense from Japan, and Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense from the United States. See Charts in Chapter IV, Section 3.
- 4) This is also called "interoperability" in English. Interoperability refers to commonality and duality of use in strategy, equipment, logistics, and operating procedures. See the column.
- 5) Future changes in U.S. facilities and areas and force structure not addressed elsewhere in the SCC Document will be addressed in accordance with existing practices under the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and its related arrangements.
- 6) Formally, "Agreement between Japan and the United States of America Regarding Facilities and Areas and the Status of United States Armed Forces in Japan under Article VI of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and the United States of America"
- 7) From October 2007 through September 2008.
- 8) Also, last October, the US Navy announced that a U.S. aircraft carrier, the Kitty Hawk, would be decommissioned in 2008 to be replaced by a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier. The nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, the George Washington, was later established and announced as a replacement. See column.
- 9) On May 9 this year it was agreed at the Japan-US. Joint Committee that a part of the facilities of the sub-base would be provided to the U.S. forces for the temporary deployment of radar system for a limited period, and approved at the cabinet meeting on May 12.
- 10) In May this year the "symposium on the realignment of the U.S. forces" was held in Tokyo to deepen the understanding of representatives of peoples from local governments, press and other knowledgeable peoples on the significance and details of the finalization of realignment initiatives, with explanation by the Government and panel discussions.
- 11) Former guidelines compiled in 1978. This stipulates how the cooperation between Japan and the U.S should be made to effectively achieve the objective of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, etc.
- 12) An operation carried out for interdiction of the enemy's offensive, to prevent their purpose from being fulfilled. An offensive operation refers to a positive posture of seeking enemies on one's own initiative to destroy them.
- 13) Situations that will have an important influence on Japan's peace and security, including situations that, if left un-addressed, could develop into a direct Armed Attack against Japan.
- 14) Rear Area refers to Japan's territorial waters and international waters surrounding Japan (incl. the exclusive economic zone up to 200 nautical miles (or approximately 370km) from the baseline of the territorial waters) in which there are no combat operations, and which are approved to have no combat operations throughout the period when the activities are carried out, and the space over those areas.
- 15) Where any party in country other than the one requested for cooperation suffered a loss as a result of the cooperation it extended, the government takes a necessary fiscal action for the loss.
- 16) Warships and a vessels that is possessed or operated by the government and is exclusively used for non-commercial purposes.
- 17) The state that has the right to fly its flag as prescribed in Article 91 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.
- 18) The capabilities required to operate a unit of a certain size in addition to the use of individual items of

equipment.

- 19) Procedures for mutual communication and cooperation to deal with issues.
- 20) The official title is "The Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America Concerning Reciprocal Provision of Logistic Support, Supplies and Services between the Self-Defense Forces of Japan and the Armed Forces of the United States of America".
- 21) The categories of supplies and services as provided under the Agreement include: food; water; billeting; transportation (incl. airlift); petroleum, oil, and lubricants; clothing; communications; medical services; base support; storage; use of facilities; training services; spare parts and components; repair and maintenance; airport and seaport services; and ammunition (only in armed attack situations, etc.) (weapons not included).
- 22) The formal name is the "The Exchange of Notes concerning the Transfer of Military Technologies to the United States of America under the Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement between Japan and the United States of America."
- 23) The official title is, "Agreement between Japan and the United States of America concerning New Special Measures relating to Article XXIV of the Agreement under Article VI of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and the United States of America, Regarding Facilities and Areas and the Status of United States Armed Forces in Japan"
- 24) Concerning the Facilities Improvement Program (FIP), the Government of Japan formulated "Criteria for adopting the FIP projects" to make an effort for efficiency in implementation of FIP as follows:
 - 1) Concerning facilities contributing to the improvement of foundation for the stationing of USFJ (bachelor housing, family housing, etc.), the Government of Japan improves those facilities steadily by considering necessity, urgency, etc.
 - 2) Concerning welfare facilities such as recreational facilities and entertainment-oriented facilities, the Government of Japan especially scrutinizes the necessity and refrains from newly adopting the facilities regarded as entertainment-oriented and profitable (shopping malls, etc.)
- 25) Provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.
- 26) Entitlement is a legal cause to justify an act.
- 27) Formally, the Law for Special Measures Regarding the Use and Expropriation of Land, etc., Incidental to the agreement Under Article VI of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between Japan and the United States of America, Regarding Facilities and Areas and the Status of United States Armed Forces in Japan.
- 28) Consists of (1) environmental governing standards, (2) information exchange and entrance, (3) action to solve environmental pollution, and (4) consultation on environment.
- 29) The Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS) is an environmental governing standard as prepared by the United States Forces in Japan (USFJ) to guarantee that the USFJ's activities and facilities can protect the health of the people and natural environments. It sets forth on handling and control of environmental pollutants.