

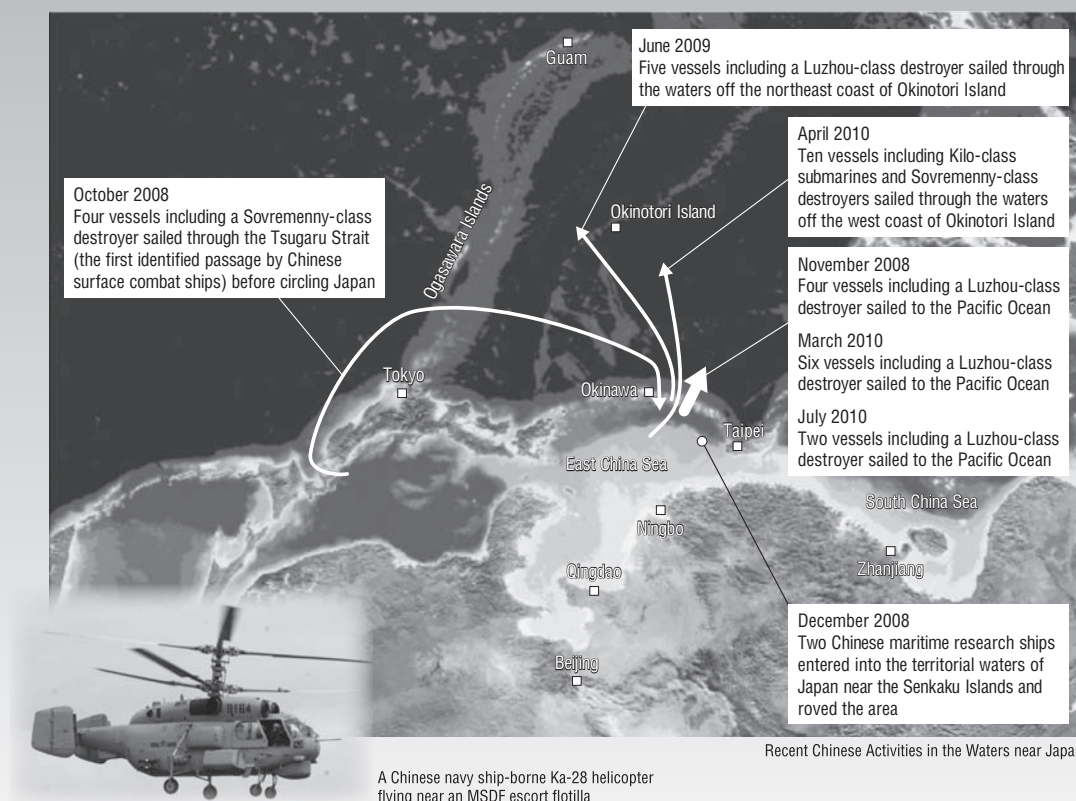
Part I Security Environment Surrounding Japan

❑ A Complicated and Uncertain International Security Environment.



In March of this year, the South Korean naval patrol vessel *Cheonan* sank. North Korea was strongly criticized by South Korea based on the results of an investigation by the Joint Civilian-Military Investigation Group consisting of specialists.

Efforts toward nuclear disarmament and nuclear nonproliferation have progressed, through the signing of the New START Treaty between the United States and Russia, and Nuclear Security Summits.



Chapter 1 Issues in the International Community

Chapter 2 National Defense Policies of Countries

- ❑ **There are a variety of challenges facing security in the international community including the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and activities by non-state actors such as international terrorist organizations.**

Non-state actors such as international terrorist organizations are still highly active.

- China's international presence is rising.
- China's high and constant increase in defense budget, and further military modernization.
- Advanced equipment appeared at the military parades celebrating the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the PRC, demonstrating the developments of mechanization and computerization in the Chinese military to Chinese people and overseas.

- Activities by Russian navy vessels and aircrafts near Japan are intensifying.



Russian air force Tu-95 aircraft



- Many Southeast Asian countries have been modernizing their militaries, focusing on maritime and air force capabilities, against the backdrop of economic development and other factors.
- India and Pakistan have advanced the military potential of their ballistic missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads



Singapore's Archer-class submarine [Singaporean Ministry of Defence]

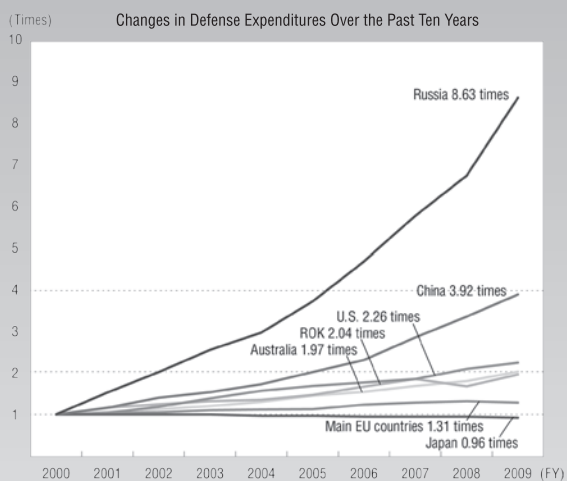
Review of 2004 National Defense Program Guidelines carried out in 2010



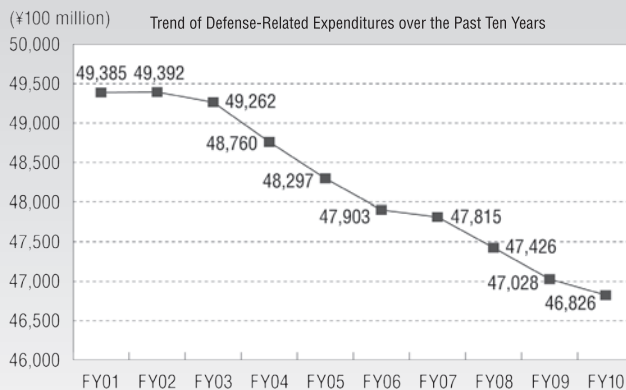
The 9th meeting of the Council on Security and Defense Capabilities in the New Era (August 27, 2010) [Cabinet Public Relations Office]

- ▶ The review of the 2004 National Defense Program Guidelines is an important issue related to the security of Japan. After paying sufficient consideration to the revision, the Government is due to reach a conclusion within this year.
- ▶ To this end, the Government has held the "Council on the Future of National Security and Defense Capabilities in the New Era" since February 2010, where discussions have been conducted among experts. In August 2010, the Council held its ninth meeting and submitted a report to Prime Minister Kan.

- Since the 2005 Mid-Term Defense Program was only applicable until FY2009, the policy on the compilation of the FY2010 budget was decided on by the Cabinet in order to build up appropriate defense capabilities in the absence of a Mid-term Defense Program.



- Notes:
1. Created based on the defense expenditures published by each country.
 2. These are numerical values obtained by simple calculation of the ratio between the defense expenditures each year, with the FY2000 value as 1 (times) (truncated to two decimal places).
 3. The definition and breakdown of the defense expenditures of each country is not necessarily clear. As we must take into account various factors such as foreign exchange fluctuations and price levels of each country, it is very difficult to draw a comparison of defense budgets or expenditures among the countries.
 4. The figures for main EU countries were calculated based on the sum total of the defense expenditures of the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. (Since France and Germany converted to the euro in 2002, it was newly calculated with 2002 as 1).
 5. See Reference 23.



Note: Does not include SACO-related expenses, or U.S. forces realignment-related expenses (portion meant to reduce the burden on the local community).

Chapter 1 The Basic Concepts of Japan's Defense Policy and Related Issues

Chapter 2 The National Defense Program Guidelines and Build-up of Defense Capability

- ▶ The Ministry of Defense has also been engaged in discussions on such matters as what the future defense capability should be and so on, by holding Defense Councils and so on, in order to contribute to the Government's deliberations.



Defense Council held on August 11, 2010 (in relation to the agenda on what the defense capability should be in the future)

○ Main equipment and materials covered in the columns



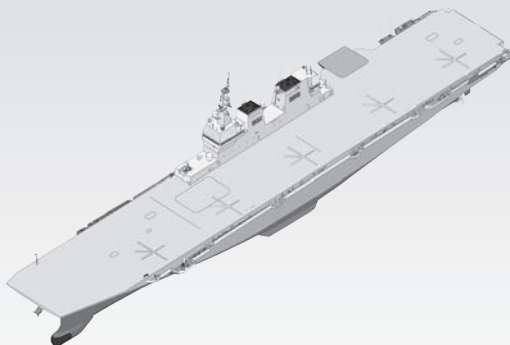
[Type 10 Main Battle Tank]

- ◆ New technology used in armor
- ◆ Improved communication and information transmitting capabilities
- ◆ Strengthened defense capacity against chemical and other weapons
- ◆ Equipped with the domestically-produced 120 mm smooth-bore gun
- ◆ Maximum speed : approximately 70 km/h
- ◆ Weight : 44t, 6t lighter than the Type 90 Main Battle Tank



[XC-2 Next-Generation Transport Aircraft]

- ◆ Developed as a successor to the domestically-produced C-1 transport aircraft
- ◆ Greatly improved air transport capabilities (cruising distance and load capacity)
Cruising distance: approximately 6,500 km (when carrying 12t)
C-1: approximately 1,700 km (when carrying 2.6t)
C-130H: approximately 4,000 km (when carrying 5.0t)
- ◆ Maximum load capacity: approximately 30t



[22DDH Destroyer]

- ◆ Central ship for command, communications, and helicopter operation
- ◆ Capable of carrying seven patrol helicopters and two maritime rescue helicopters
- ◆ Enhanced functions including transport and medical
- ◆ Standard displacement: approximately 19,500t

During North Korea's ballistic missile launch incidents (2009), Aegis ships and Patriot PAC-3s were deployed to prevent missiles falling down into Japanese territory.



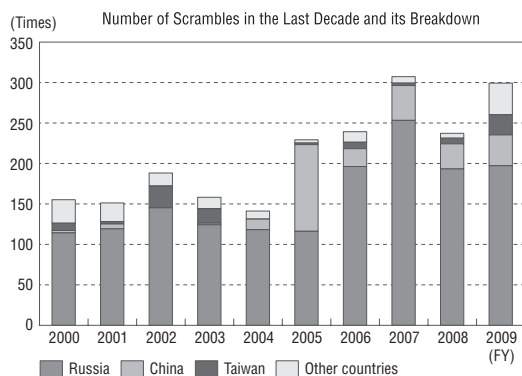
Right after a PAC-3 test launch



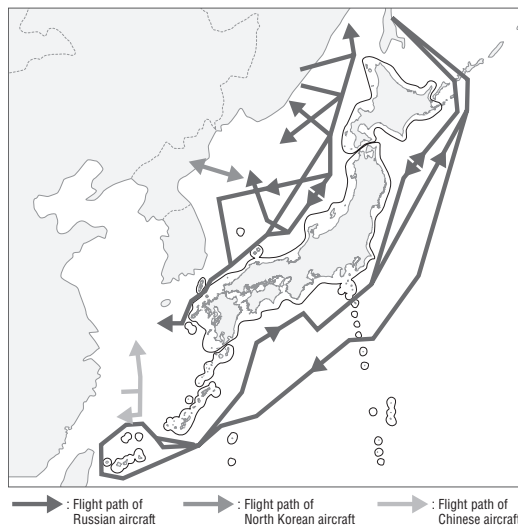
An SM-3 launched from an Aegis destroyer

Around-the-clock surveillance operations and emergency dispatch (scramble)

- ▶ Approximately 80% of scrambles by ASDF aircraft in FY2009 (299 times/year), were against Russian or Chinese aircraft



Example of Flight Patterns of Russian, Chinese, and North Korean Aircraft Against Which Scrambles Were Directed



First Russian Tu-160 military aircraft spotted near Japanese waters (taken by the ASDF in June this year)



Chinese Y-8 military aircraft (taken by the ASDF in March this year)

Chapter 1 Self-Defense Forces Operations

Response to Natural Disasters

- ▶ Response to the heavy rain damage which occurred in summer of last year focused in Western Japan
- ▶ Response to the tsunami which occurred off the coast of central Chile in February, 2010



- ▶ Response to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease which occurred in Miyazaki Prefecture in April 2010.

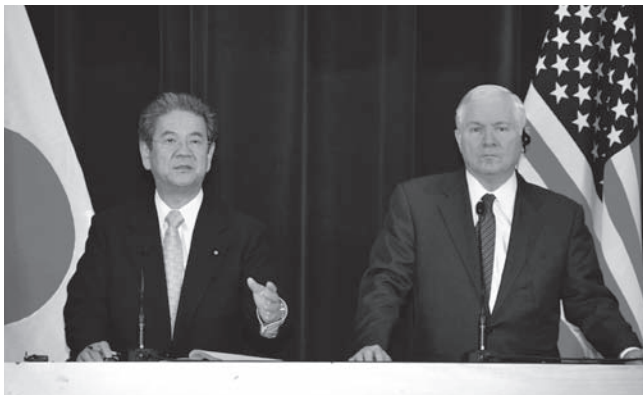
Anti-Piracy Efforts (Off the Coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden)



Vice Defense Minister Kazuya Shimba observing the air fleet dispatched for anti-piracy

- ▶ Japan relies upon maritime transport for a great deal of food and materials that form the foundation of Japan's survival and prosperity.
- ▶ Since acts of piracy are a major threat to public safety and order at sea, Japan needs to respond proactively.

This year has marked the 50th anniversary since the conclusion of the current Japan–U.S. Security Treaty.

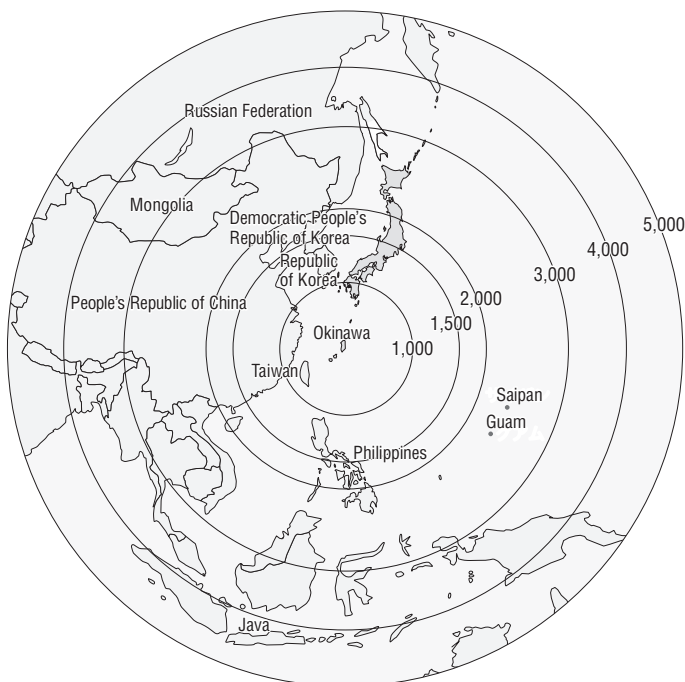


Minister of Defense Kitazawa and Secretary of Defense Gates holding a Japan–U.S. joint press conference (October 2009)

► The Japan–U.S. Security Arrangements contribute to the peace and development of Japan, as well as the stability and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region.

Significance and Role of the U.S. Forces in Okinawa

- The stationing of the U.S. Forces in Okinawa —including the U.S. Marine Corps which is in charge of first response for a variety of contingencies and is capable of high mobility and readiness— with its geographical characteristics, contributes greatly not only to the security of Japan but also to the peace and stability of Japan and the Asia Pacific region.
- In addition to the defense of Japan, the U.S. Marine Corps stationed in Okinawa can respond to natural disaster incidents such as the earthquake which wreaked havoc in Java, Indonesia in 2006, due to its high mobility and readiness.



Chapter 2 Strengthening of the Japan–U.S. Security Arrangements

Japan–U.S. joint exercises improve the tactical capabilities of both countries



► Deepening mutual understanding and communication and enhancing interoperability is vital for Japan and the United States to take bilateral action smoothly.

Swift response to the massive earthquake in Haiti



► The SDF initially conducted airlift operations by ASDF C-130H transport aircraft and medical relief as missions of the International Disaster Relief Activities. A PKO engineering unit was also dispatched in approximately two weeks after the request of the United Nations was issued.

From Defense Exchanges to Defense Cooperation

Stage	Examples of Specific Initiatives
Defense Exchanges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Student exchange, educational and research exchange, equipment and technology exchange ○ High level and working-level exchanges between defense authorities ○ Unit exchanges in each service branch, mutual visits of naval vessels and aircrafts ○ Goodwill exercises (Example: Japan–Russia Joint Search and Rescue Exercises, etc.) ○ Various types of cooperation in non-traditional security areas (including joint exercises)
Defense Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Examples: Cobra Gold, ARF DiREx, Cambodia and Timor-Leste PKOs, cooperation with the Australian Army on-site for humanitarian and reconstruction assistance activities in Iraq, cooperation for anti-piracy operations (NATO, EUNAVFOR)) ○ Agreements on the security of information ○ Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements ○ Formulating joint contingency plans, etc. ○ Joint exercises premised on joint responses (Examples: Japan–U.S. Bilateral Exercises, Japan–U.S. Joint Command Post Exercises, Japan–U.S. Joint Anti-Submarine Exercises, Japan–U.S. Joint Fighter Exercises) ○ Joint responses in the event of a Japanese emergency



- ▶ The IISS* Asia Security Summit is an international summit hosted by the private sector, but almost the only one attended by a substantial number of defense-minister-level officials from throughout the Asia-Pacific region (held every year in Singapore).
 * The International Institute for Strategic Studies

- ▶ The United States and the ROK will conduct a joint military exercise in July 2011. Japan has received an invitation and will dispatch four MSDF officers to the exercise.

- ▶ During the 9th Summit in June this year, in addition to giving a speech, Minister of Defense Toshimi Kitazawa engaged in bilateral defense talks with the defense ministers of participating nations, as well as Japan–U.S.–South Korea defense talks.

Chapter 3 Improvement of the International Security Environment

- The Ministry of Defense and the SDF proactively promote security dialogues, defense cooperation, and defense exchanges, while taking part in international peace cooperation activities.



International exchanges by defense ministers (detailed in column)



Japan–India Defense Ministers' Meeting (May 2010)



Signing ceremony for the Japan–Australia ACSA (May 2010)



Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Defense Nagashima and
ROK Minister of National Defense Kim Tae Young



Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Defense
Kusuda giving instructions at a departure
ceremony for dispatching units



Cope North, Guam (February 2010)

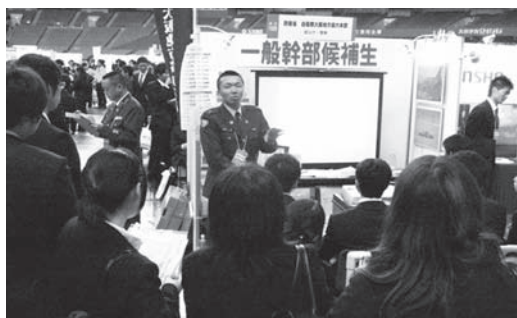


Field training with USMC in Japan (November 2009)



Joint port call commemorating the 50th anniversary of the conclusion of the
Japan–U.S. Security Treaty (Harumi, June 2010)

❑ The Self-Defense Forces (SDF) perform their duties with support and cooperation from the local communities and the Japanese people



Recruitment at a Provincial Cooperation Office

Daily education and training to foster personnel of the SDF

- ▶ Performing duties starting with the defense of Japan, requires a high level of ability, knowledge, and skill to be maintained among individuals along with a high level of discipline within units. Therefore, we provide them various education and training.

A variety of systems in place for recruitment and hiring

- ▶ Taking into consideration the worsening employment situation, the aging population, the declining birthrate, and other problems, we have been making continuous efforts to secure highly qualified personnel in order to fulfill various duties.



ADF personnel carrying out flight training exercises on a flight simulator

SDF Public Relations Activities



MSDF Fleet Review



JSDF hands-on tour

- ▶ The activities of the Ministry of Defense and the SDF cannot be carried out without the understanding and support of the people of Japan. The Ministry of Defense and the SDF conduct positive public relations activities from the perspective of responding to increased public attention to national defense and accountability to the public.

Chapter 4 The Relationship between the Japanese People and the Ministry of Defense and the SDF

Chapter 5 Reform of the Ministry of Defense

❑ Various cooperation activities by the SDF, including assisting in public welfare



The instant of an underwater mine demolition at Kobe Port

Activity in areas including handling unexploded ordnance and minesweeping

- ▶ Such activities further deepen the mutual trust between the SDF and the people, and give SDF personnel a sense of pride and confidence in their constant contribution to the life of the people.

Private Sectors Supporting Defense Capabilities

- ▶ Defense production and technology foundations in Japan play an important role in such areas as acquisition of equipment and materials which can exhibit maximum capabilities, stable, flexible, and efficient supply of acquired equipment and materials to front-line units, and the maintaining of these functions.



A light armored vehicle and development staff from a private company (details in column)



Reform of the Ministry of Defense

- ▶ The Ministry of Defense has addressed the issue of its reform, including the prevention of recurrence of misconduct, and reorganization of the central structures. After the change of government last year, deliberations are underway for the realization of reform at the Ministry of Defense under the new Government, including reviewing the measures taken in the previous reform.

Columns (Commentary, Voice, Q&A)

- 54 columns from not only SDF personnel, but people from friendly nations and from organizations we worked with, as well as questions from youth answered by SDF personnel.



Beginning of operations for an aerial refueling/transport unit (KC-767)
 (Part II Chapter 2)

Part II Columns:

- Status of SDF Personnel (actual number) (Commentary)
- Type 10 Main Battle Tank (MBT) (Q&A)
- Destroyer Equipped with Helicopters Planned for FY2010 (22DDH) (Commentary)
- First Flight of the Next-Generation Transport Plane (XC-2) (Commentary)
- Achievement of the 100th Escort Off the Coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden (Part III Chapter 1)



Voices of SDF personnel that participated in multilateral exercises
 (Part III Chapter 3)



MSDF pianist (Part III Chapter 4)



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Part I Columns:

- Status of Fifth Generation Fighters in Various Countries (Commentary)
- Trends in Military Science and Technology (Conventional Prompt Global Strike) (Commentary)
- KC767 Begins Operations (Commentary) (Part II Chapter 2)



The achievement of the 100th anti-piracy escort in the Gulf of Aden off the coast of Somalia (Part III Chapter 1)

Part III Columns:

- Japan's Ballistic Missile Defense (Commentary)
- Factors that Allowed Prompt Dispatch to the U.N. Haiti PKO (Commentary)
- Efforts to Improve International Security Cooperation (Voice of an Australian Colonel)
- Japan's Efforts in Response to the Sinking of the Korean Patrol Vessel (Commentary)
- Cooperation in filming "Saka no Ue no Kumo" (Cloud Above the Slope) (Commentary)
- Message from a Mayor (Voice)
- Questions from Youth (Q&A)
- Chronology of Japan-U.S. Alliance



ASDF personnel responding to questions from children (Part III Chapter 4)