

## Section 2. Promotion of Defense Cooperation and Exchanges

In the 2004 National Defense Program Guidelines (NDPG), making proactive efforts on Japan's own initiative to help improve the international security environment is stated as a major role of defense. Therefore, the Ministry of Defense and the SDF proactively promote security dialogue, defense cooperation and exchanges, while taking part in international peace cooperation activities.

### 1. Significance and Transitions of Security Dialogue, Defense Cooperation and Exchanges

Since the end of the Cold War, awareness regarding the importance of preventing meaningless arms races, and contingencies and the escalation of such events through means such as increasing the transparency of military capabilities and defense policies, and enhancing mutual trust through dialogue and exchanges between defense officials and through various joint exercises between military units has grown. Today is an age when mutual cooperation and dependence among nations continue to grow in the international community. It is widely recognized that the international community should work together in responding to new threats and diverse contingencies.

In recent years, in particular, defense exchanges have deepened in terms of quality and have expanded in terms of quantity with the aim of proactively improving the security environment. Specifically, this includes: 1) the increasing significance of establishing and strengthening cooperative relations with the international community, as well as confidence-building; 2) demonstrating a global expansion of exchanges wherein the countries targeted for exchanges extend over Japan's neighboring countries; 3) the increasing importance of promoting not only goodwill exchanges but also practical ones, and action-oriented ones in addition to dialogues, with defense exchanges developing and deepening from simple exchanges to the stage of carrying out defense cooperation, according to the partner country; and 4) with regard to multilateral security frameworks, organizations on the security front in the Asia-Pacific region are moving from a stage of dialogue and trust-building to a stage of establishing an intraregional order and the formation of common norms.

Under such circumstances, the Ministry of Defense must continue to implement defense cooperation and exchanges strategically based on policies grounded on the characteristics of each country and region. This is to be conducted by utilizing limited resources effectively and efficiently in order to proactively carry out

Fig. III-3-2-1 Defense Cooperation and Exchanges

| Stage               | Examples of Specific Initiatives  |
|---------------------|---|
| Defense Exchanges   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Student exchange, educational and research exchange, equipment and technology exchange</li> <li>○ High level and working-level exchanges between defense authorities</li> <li>○ Unit exchanges in each service branch, mutual visits of naval vessels and aircrafts</li> <li>○ Goodwill exercises (Example: Japan–Russia Joint Search and Rescue Exercises, etc.)</li> <li>○ Various types of cooperation in non-traditional security areas (including joint exercises) (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))</li> </ul> |
| Defense Cooperation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Agreements on the security of information</li> <li>○ Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements</li> <li>○ Formulating joint contingency plans, etc.</li> <li>○ 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)</li> <li>○ Joint responses in the event of a Japanese emergency</li> </ul>  |

initiatives conducive to improve the future international security environment. When it comes to the countries and regions surrounding Japan in particular, the Ministry of Defense is required to eliminate feelings of antipathy and vigilance against Japan, foster a harmonious and cooperative atmosphere with a future-oriented perspective, and promote proactive exchanges and dialogue in bilateral and multilateral fora. What is more, it is essential to foster an overall sense of harmonious cooperation through mutual cooperation in non-traditional security areas such as disaster relief and counter-terrorism. It is also necessary to continue making efforts in order to create an intraregional order and common norms.

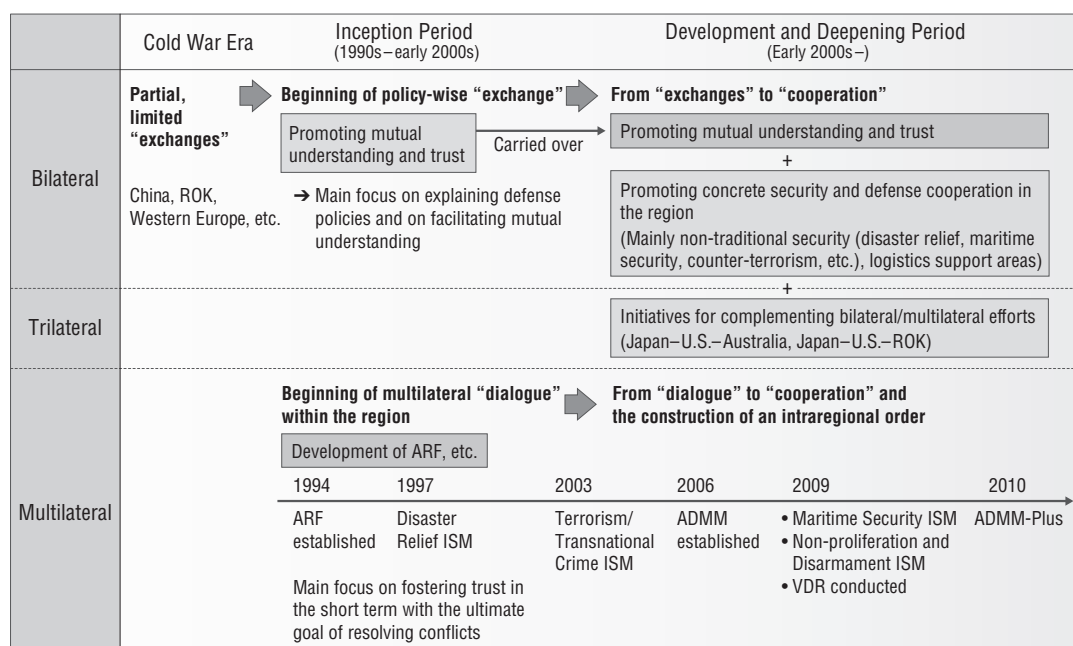
This section describes defense cooperation and exchanges in which the Ministry of Defense and the SDF have currently been engaged. The next section will describe initiatives for regional security frameworks and cooperation.

(See Figs. III-3-2-1, 2, and 3)

Fig. III-3-2-2 Security Dialogues and Defense Exchanges

| Classification | Type   | Significance   | Outline  |
|----------------|--|--|--|
| Bilateral      | Exchange of defense ministers and high-level officials | Improving and reinforcing mutual trust and cooperation through frank exchanges of views on regional situations and national defense policies that are important common interests to every country, and that subsequently enhance defense exchanges   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dialogue and mutual visits between Japan's Defense Minister and defense ministers from other countries</li> <li>• Dialogues and mutual visits between Japan's Senior Vice-Minister for Defense; Parliamentary Secretary for Defense; Vice-Minister of Defense; Chief of Staff, Joint Staff; GSDF, MSDF, ASDF Chiefs; and their counterparts in foreign countries</li> </ul> |
|                | Regular consultation between defense officials         | Paving the way for high-level dialogues and exchanges through continuous and direct exchanges of views between national defense policy-makers, and contributing to the enhancement of mutual trust and cooperation between related countries   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation between Director-General-level officials, Deputy Director-General-level officials, and their counterparts</li> <li>• Dialogue between Japan's Joint Staff, GSDF, MSDF, ASDF, and their counterparts in foreign countries</li> </ul>  |
|                | Exchange between units                                 | Contributing to the improvement and enhancement of mutual trust and cooperation between related countries through joint exercises and events for exchanges   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personnel exchanges</li> <li>• Mutual visits of training squadrons, aircraft, and joint exercises for search and rescue operations</li> </ul>   |
|                | Exchange of students                                   | Other than the original educational purposes, deepening the understanding of other countries' defense policies and the situation of their defense units as well as building mutual trust through the promotion of relatively long-term personnel exchanges, and establishing human networks. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mutual acceptance of students</li> <li>• Dispatch of students to overseas military-related organizations</li> </ul>   |
|                | Research exchanges                                     | Deepening mutual understanding between researchers of both countries through frank exchange of options for the maintenance and promotion of defense exchanges  | Research exchanges between Japan's National Institute for Defense Studies and military-related research organizations in other countries   |
| Multilateral   | Security dialogue                                      | Deepening mutual understanding on the recognition of situations and on security perceptions among related countries, and discussing multilateral issues efficiently and effectively  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ARF dialogue</li> <li>• Multilateral dialogue sponsored by the Defense Ministry</li> <li>• Multilateral dialogue sponsored by the Japanese Government</li> <li>• Multilateral dialogue sponsored by Japan's private sector</li> </ul>   |
|                | Joint exercises and seminars                           | Improving defense abilities and contributing to improvement and enhancement of mutual trust and cooperation through joint exercises and seminars   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personnel exchanges</li> <li>• Joint exercises, and seminars related to disaster relief, minesweeping, and submarine rescue operations</li> </ul>   |

Fig. III-3-2-3 From Exchanges and Dialogue to Cooperation and the Construction of an Intraregional Order



## 2. Promotion of Defense Cooperation and Exchanges

### 1. Japan–Australia Defense Cooperation and Exchanges

Australia is an important partner for Japan in the Asia-Pacific region: Japan and Australia are allies of the United States and share not only fundamental values such as democracy, the rule of law, respect for human rights, and capitalist economies, but also strategic stakes and interests in the security sector. In particular, the norm that different countries should work in concert to address global challenges is one that has been becoming widespread in the international community in recent years. Therefore, as responsible countries in the Asia-Pacific region, Japan and Australia are strengthening mutual cooperation and collaboration focused primarily on non-traditional security areas such as humanitarian assistance and disaster relief activities.

In terms of Japan–Australia bilateral defense cooperation and exchanges, the Japan–Australia Joint Declaration on Security Cooperation<sup>19</sup>, the first such joint declaration in the realm of security with a country other than the United States, was announced at the Japan–Australia summit meeting in March 2007 and has been making steady progress since then. Based on this joint declaration, the Joint Foreign and Defense Ministerial Consultations (“2+2”) were held two times, in June 2007 and December 2008. Such consultations have never before been carried out by Japan with a country other than its ally the United States, and embody enormous significance in terms of strengthening future security cooperation at the political level between Japanese and Australian foreign affairs and defense authorities.

Given the uniform recognition concerning security cooperation at such high levels, the two sides are currently moving to a stage of more practical and specific cooperation. To date, Japan and Australia have taken part in the 1992 U.N. PKO in Cambodia, and since then have deepened collaboration in the U.N. PKO in Timor-Leste and the international relief activities following the major earthquake off the coast of Sumatra and the tsunami in the Indian Ocean. When such activities are carried out by the SDF and Australian Defence Force (ADF), enabling

Fig. III-3-2-4 Leading Defense Exchanges and Cooperation

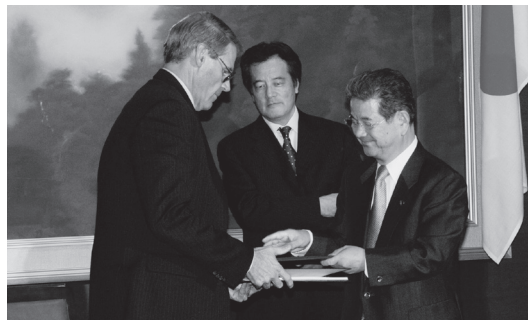
| 1. Recent defense exchanges and cooperation with Australia   |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| High-level talks between heads of state and defense          | <p>07. 3 Japan–Australia Summit Meeting(Tokyo)<br/>*“Japan-Australia Joint Declaration on Security Cooperation” announced</p> <p>07. 6 First Japan–Australia Joint Foreign and Defense Ministerial Consultations “2+2” (Tokyo)</p> <p>07. 6 Japan–Australia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)</p> <p>07. 9 Japan–Australia Summit meeting (Canberra)<br/>*Action plan prepared to implement the Japan–Australia Joint Declaration on Security Cooperation<br/>• States directions for revision of the Memorandum on Japan–Australia Defense Exchange</p> <p>08.12 Second Japan–Australia “2+2” meeting (Tokyo)<br/>*Joint statement released</p> <p>08.12 Japan–Australia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)<br/>*Memorandum on Japan–Australia Defense Exchange revised<br/>• 1) Promotion of cooperation in international peace cooperation activities, 2) improvement of cooperation and collaboration in peacetime including implementation of strategic policy discussions and expansion of exercises, and 3) strengthening of trilateral cooperation between Japan, the United States, and Australia as well as of cooperation in multilateral frameworks</p> <p>09. 5 Japan–Australia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore, the 8th Shangri-La Dialogue)<br/>*Both countries agreed to deal with the North Korean nuclear tests in a unified manner<br/>*Agreement reached to accelerate the study on cooperation in logistics, expand joint exercises, and strengthen trilateral cooperation between Japan, the United States, and Australia</p> <p>09.12 Japan–Australia Summit Meeting (Tokyo)<br/>*Revision of the action plan to implement the Joint Declaration on Security Cooperation<br/>• Agreement reached to work toward a treaty regarding Japan–Australia logistics cooperation</p> <p>10. 5 Third Japan–Australia “2+2” meeting (Tokyo)<br/>*Discussions carried out regarding 1) Japan–Australia security cooperation (welcoming the signing of the ACSA, the expediting of negotiations regarding a Japan–Australia treaty on protecting classified information, etc.), 2) Japan–U.S.–Australia cooperation, 3) the Korean patrol vessel sinking incident, 4) military nuclear disarmament and non proliferation, 5) regional architecture, and 6) regional posture</p> <p>10. 5 Japan–Australia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)<br/>*Views exchanged regarding 1) the security policies of both nations, 2) Japan–Australia defense cooperation, and 3) the regional security posture</p> |  |
|  | <p>07. 2 Visit to Australia by MSDF Chief of Staff</p> <p>07. 3 Visit to Japan by Australian Chief of Army</p> <p>07. 8 Visit to Australia by GSDF Chief of Staff (5th PACC)</p> <p>08. 4 Visit to Japan by Australian Chief of Navy</p> <p>08. 5 Visit to Australia by ASDF Chief of Staff</p> <p>09. 8 Visit to Japan by Australian Deputy Chief of Army (6th PACC)</p> <p>10. 4 Visit to Japan by Australian Chief of Air Force</p>  |  |
| Regular discussions between defense ministry representatives | <p>08. 2 10th Japan–Australia Politico-Military Consultations (PM)</p> <p>08. 9 13th Japan–Australia Military-Military Consultations (MM)</p> <p>09.10 14th Japan–Australia Military-Military Consultations (MM)</p> <p>10. 3 11th Japan–Australia Politico-Military Consultations (PM)</p>   |  |
| Unit-level exchange, etc.                                    | <p>07.10 Deployment of multipurpose support aircraft (U-4) to Australia</p> <p>08. 7–8 Participation in the Australian hosted multinational joint maritime exercise “Kakadu 2008”</p> <p>08. 9 Deployment of maritime patrol aircraft (P-3C) to Australia</p> <p>09. 9 Implementation of Japan–Australia joint exercises</p> <p>10. 6 Multi-purpose assistance aircraft (U-4) deployed to Guam (exchange with Australian Air Force units as part of Japan–U.S.–Australia High-level Trilateral Discussions)</p>   |  |
| Japan–U.S.–Australia trilateral cooperation                  | <p>07. 4 } Security and Defense Cooperation Forum (SDCF)</p> <p>08. 4 }</p> <p>09.11 }</p> <p>07. 6 Japan–U.S.–Australia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore, 6th Shangri-La Dialogue)</p> <p>07.10 } Japan–U.S.–Australia joint exercises</p> <p>09. 9 }</p> <p>10. 6 }</p> <p>07. 5 } Japan–U.S.–Australia High-level Trilateral Discussions (Guam: ASDF Chief of Staff Hokazono, Commander, U.S. Pacific Air Forces, Australian Chief of Air Force)</p> <p>08. 2 } Pacific Global Air Mobility Seminar (PGAMS)</p>  |  |



reciprocal provision of supplies and services such as water, food, fuel, and transport through an established framework would further facilitate and consolidate the strategic partnership between Japan and Australia. Furthermore, facilitating and strengthening cooperation like this would dramatically improve the effectiveness of the peacekeeping operations and international disaster relief activities conducted by Japan and Australia together. This would serve to contribute to the peace and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region, while also being conducive to an intraregional order through cooperation. Therefore, a decision was reached at the Japan–Australia summit meeting held in December 2009 to begin negotiations on an Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA)<sup>20</sup>. Based on this development, negotiations were held between Japan and Australia and the ACSA and its Procedural Arrangement were signed at the 3rd Japan–Australia “2+2” held in May of this year. Further, the understanding that the ACSA established a foundation for close defense cooperation between the SDF and the ADF and that the signing of the ACSA expressed a will of both countries to strengthen defense cooperation were shared at the Japan–Australia “2+2,” and at the Japan–Australia Defense Ministerial Meeting, which were held on the same day of the signing ceremony. To date, Japan has only concluded an ACSA with the United States. The conclusion of Japan’s first ACSA other than the one concluded with the United States on the premise of the Japan–U.S. Security Arrangements is considered to have enormous significance for Japan’s future defense cooperation and exchanges. The approval of the Diet is necessary in order to conclude the ACSA and domestic law needs to be revised quickly for its implementation.

At the same time, trilateral cooperation between Japan, the United States, and Australia has been increasing in recent years. As was previously mentioned, Japan and Australia are both allies of the United States, and simultaneously share fundamental values. They have been collaborating and cooperating closely in order to resolve the various challenges the Asia-Pacific region and the international community are facing. In order to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of such collaboration and cooperation, it is important that trilateral cooperation between Japan, the United States, and Australia be promoted in a manner which includes the United States, whose presence is indispensable for regional peace and stability. Under this recognition, the first Japan–U.S.–Australia Defense Ministerial Meeting was held on the opportunity afforded by the 6th International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) Asia Security Summit (Shangri-la Dialogue)<sup>21</sup> in June 2007. At the working level, the Security and Defense Cooperation Forum (SDCF), which is a Director-General-level meeting between the three countries, has been held three times in April 2007, April 2008, and November 2009, with consultations being carried out on such issues as trilateral defense cooperation. Furthermore, in May 2007 and February 2008, defense officials from Japan, the United States, and Australia held the Pacific Global Air Mobility Seminar (PGAMS). At the seminar, views were exchanged on future trilateral air lift cooperation. At the seminar in February 2008, the loading exercise of a GSDF CH-47J onto a U.S. Air Force’s C-17 was conducted. Moreover, in September 2009, a trilateral exercise using patrol aircraft (P-3C) was conducted for the second time since October 2007 among the MSDF, U.S. Navy, and Royal Australian Navy and Air Force.

For the future, it will be important to further strengthen defense cooperation and exchanges between Japan and Australia focusing mainly on non-traditional security areas such as humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, and which includes trilateral cooperation between Japan, the United States, and Australia.



Minister of Defense Kitazawa and Australian Minister for Defence Faulkner exchanging documents related to the signing of the ACSA

## Efforts to Improve International Security Cooperation

**Colonel Tim Gellel, Australian Defence and Armed Services Attaché**

### What Happens Twice Will Happen Thrice

Japan is a critically important strategic partner for Australia. Over the past decade, the very strong Australia–Japan defence relationship has moved towards a more practical focus, with successful operational cooperation in East Timor (2002–2004), reconstruction in Iraq (2004–2006), Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief operations in Aceh (2005) and Sumatra (2009), and more recently counter-piracy cooperation in the Gulf of Aden.

### ... So We Should Not Rest on Our Laurels

Working together, our national defence forces have made significant contributions to international peace and security. But each of those missions was difficult to predict, and we cannot rest on past achievements. We must continue to work hard to prepare for our next combined deployment by building upon the lessons learned from our previous experience.

On 19 May 2010, our two governments signed an Acquisitions and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA) which builds upon the very successful 2007 Joint Declaration on Security Cooperation, and the 2005 and 2008 Memoranda on Defence Cooperation. As the next step to deepen practical cooperation, both sides will need to exercise and test the ACSA frequently so that we become familiar with its operation before having to implement it on operations. As is the case with any effective relationship, we will need to continue to work very hard together to ensure our future success.



Colonel Tim Gellel (front) of the Australian army at the Japan–Australia defense ministers' meeting

## 2. Japan–Republic of Korea Defense Cooperation and Exchanges

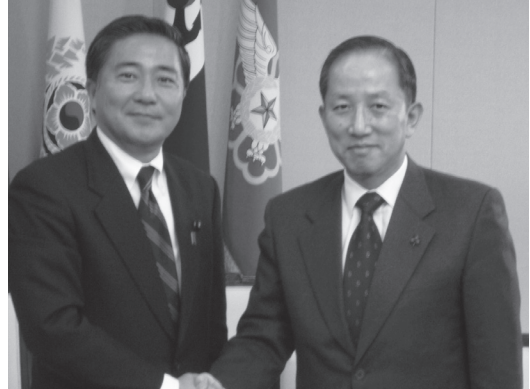
The Republic of Korea (ROK) is one of the neighboring countries which has historically maintained the closest relations with Japan in economic, cultural, and other areas. Moreover, it is also a country that is extremely vital to Japan from a geopolitical perspective. Just like Japan, the ROK shares fundamental values such as democracy, the rule of law, respect for human rights, and capitalist economies. The two countries also share many strategic interests as allies of the United States, such as permitting the stationing of U.S. armed forces. Therefore, the fact that the two countries collaborate closely on not only the economic front, but also the security front, has enormous significance for the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region.

Mutual understanding and trust has been promoted, as evidenced by the fact that almost every year since 1994 the defense ministers of Japan and the ROK have made reciprocal visits.

In the meantime, both Japan and the ROK are confronted with wide-ranging and complex security challenges. These include not only the North Korean nuclear and missile issues, but also counter-terrorism, peacekeeping operations, responding to large-scale natural disasters, anti-piracy measures, and maritime security.

Therefore, for the two countries to effectively respond to such security challenges it is important to carry out more broad-ranging and concrete defense cooperation, not just exchanges to promote mutual understanding and trust.

Under such a recognition, at the Japan–ROK Defense Ministerial meeting in April 2009, Japan and the ROK signed the first Memorandum of Intent regarding Defense Exchanges between the Ministry of Defense of Japan and the Ministry of National Defense of the Republic of Korea<sup>22</sup>, which was the first consensus document for security areas between Japan



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

Fig. III-3-2-4 Leading Defense Exchanges and Cooperation

| 2. Recent defense exchanges and cooperation with Korea       |       |   |
|--|-------|---|
| High-level talks between heads of defense                    | 09. 4 | Japan–Korea Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)<br>*Exchange of views regarding the issue of North Korea and defense exchange between Japan and Korea<br>**“Statement of Intention Regarding Japan–Korea Defense Exchange” signed |
|  | 09.12 | Visit to Korea by Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Defense Nagashima (Seoul)<br>*Met with the Korean Minister of Defense, Vice-Minister of Defense, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (Seoul)                               |
|  | 10. 6 | Japan–Korea Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore)   |
|  | 10. 7 | Visit to Korea by Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Defense Nagashima (Seoul)<br>*Meetings with the Vice-Minister of Defense, Senior Secretary to the President for Foreign Affairs and National Security, etc.                      |
|  | 08.10 | Visit to Korea by MSDF Chief of Staff   |
|  | 09. 6 | Japan–Korea Defense Vice Ministerial Meeting (Seoul)  |
|  | 09. 7 | Visit to Korea by ASDF Chief of Staff Hokazono  |
|  | 09. 8 | Visit to Japan by Chief of Staff, Korean Army (6th PACC)  |
|  | 09.10 | Visit to Korea by ASDF Chief of Staff Hokazono  |
|  | 09.11 | Visit to Korea by GSDF Chief of Staff Hibako  |
| Regular discussions between defense ministry representatives | 10. 2 | Visit to Korea by Chief of Staff of the Joint Staff Oriki   |
|  | 10. 4 | Visit to Korea by MSDF Chief of Staff   |
|  | 09.10 | 17th Japan–Korea Working-level Defense Dialogue (Assistant Vice Minister talks)   |
| Unit-level exchange, etc.                                    | 09.10 | 3rd Japan–Korea Working-level Defense Dialogue Working Group (Department chief-level talks)   |
|  | 09.12 | 9th Japan–Korea Security Dialogue (Discussions by foreign affairs/defense representatives)  |
|  | 08.10 | Japan lower enlisted exchange (Korea, Ground)   |
|  | 09. 5 | Visit to Korea by MSDF Commander Maizuru  |
|  | 09. 5 | Visit to Korea by Commander of the Western Air Defense Force  |
|  | 09. 7 | Japan–Korea joint search and rescue exercise  |
|  | 09. 9 | Japan–Korea commanders’ course student exchange (Japan, Korea, Air)   |
|  | 09.10 | Japan–Korea basic level officer exchange (Japan, Ground)  |
|  | 09.11 | GSDF officer candidate training (Korea)   |
|  | 09.11 | Japan–Korea mid-level officer exchange (Japan, Air)   |
|  | 09.11 | Japan–Korea lower enlisted exchange (Japan, Ground)   |
|  | 10. 1 | Visit to Korea by Commanding General of the Western Army  |
|  | 10. 3 | Japan–Korea basic level officer exchange (Korea, Ground)  |
|  | 10. 4 | Japan–Korea mid-level officer exchange (Korea, Air)   |
|  | 10. 7 | Japan–Korea mid-level officer exchange (Japan, Air)   |
| Japan–U.S.–Korea trilateral cooperation                      | 09. 5 | Japan–U.S.–Korea Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore, 8th Shangri-La Dialogue)<br>*Exchanged opinions regarding the handling of North Korea’s nuclear tests and the importance of close cooperation between the three nations  |
|  | 09. 7 | 13th Japan–U.S.–Korea Working-level Defense Dialogue  |
|  | 10. 6 | Japan–U.S.–Korea Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore, 9th Asia Security Summit)<br>*Views exchanged regarding the sinking incident of the Korean patrol vessel   |

and the ROK. In light of the prior tradition of exchange between Japan and the ROK, the memorandum lays out the future orientation for exchanges at each level, as well as cooperation in different areas such as international peace cooperation tasks. Based on this, the 17th and 18th military-to-military talks at the Director-General/Councilor-level were held in October 2009, with the 8th Politico-Military talks which included officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was held in December of the same year. As these and other examples show, the two nations are deepening defense cooperation and exchanges.

Furthermore, as both Japan and the ROK are allied with the United States and playing an indispensable role for the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region, trilateral cooperation between Japan, the United States, and the ROK has been developing in recent years much the same way as it has between Japan, the United States, and Australia. At the 9th IISS Asian Security Summit in June 2010, the third Japan–U.S.–ROK-Trilateral Defense Ministerial meeting was held following on the previous year. At this meeting, they supported the ROK's efforts in the wake of the sinking of the ROK patrol vessel and condemned North Korea, also confirming to consider trilateral cooperation in the areas of information sharing, PSI, etc. Further, agreement was reached to move forward with cooperation in the areas of humanitarian aid and disaster relief. In July the same year, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Defense Nagashima followed up his December 2009 visit with another visit to the ROK to hold discussions with ROK Defense Vice-Minister Chang Soo-man and others, and they agreed on the importance of defense cooperation between Japan, the United States, and the ROK after the sinking of the patrol ship.

Japan considers it important to continue developing future-oriented cooperative relations with the ROK in the field of security into the future.

### 3. Japan–India Defense Cooperation and Exchanges

India is located in the center of sea lanes which connect Japan with the Middle East and Africa, making it an extremely important country in a geopolitical sense for Japan, which relies on maritime transportation for most of its trade. Furthermore, Japan and India share fundamental values such as democracy, the rule of law, respect for human rights, and capitalist economies. They also have a common interest in the peace, stability, and prosperity of Asia and the world, and have constructed a strategic global partnership. Therefore, in recent years Japan and India have been strengthening relations in security areas in particular. In October 2008, Prime Minister Singh of India visited Japan and the two Prime Ministers signed the Joint Declaration on Security Cooperation between Japan and India (Joint Declaration)<sup>23</sup>, which is a joint declaration regarding the area of security coming after similar declarations with the United States and Australia. The Joint Declaration specifies that cooperation will be conducted between the two Defense Authorities by way of, for example, meetings between the Defense Ministers, meetings between the Vice-Minister of Defense of Japan and the Defence Secretary of India including Defense Policy Dialogue, military-to-military talks at the Director General/Joint Secretary-level, and service-to-service exchanges including bilateral and multilateral exercises. The declaration serves as a guideline for future cooperation in security areas between Japan and India. Furthermore, Japan-India Defense Ministerial meetings were held between Indian Minister of Defence A.K. Antony and Minister of Defense Toshimi Kitazawa when Minister of Defence Antony visited Japan in November 2009, and when Ministry of Defense Kitazawa visited India in April 2010. On these occasions they exchanged opinions on regional security conditions, maritime security, and the two countries' defense cooperation and exchanges. At the meeting in November 2009 a joint



Chief of Staff of the Joint Staff Ryoichi Oriki and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Lee Sang Hee (at the time)



## [COLUMN]

## COMMENTARY

### Japan's Efforts in Response to the Sinking of the Korean Patrol Vessel

On March 26, 2010, the Korean Navy patrol vessel Cheonan was sunk in the Yellow Sea near the Northern Limit Line. A team of military and civilian experts from four countries, the United States, Australia, the United Kingdom, and Sweden conducted a joint investigation and reported the results of the investigation on May 20, that the patrol vessel had been sunk by a North Korean torpedo.

Japan had received detailed explanations of the report contents in advance from the ROK, and so expressed strong support for the ROK and at the same time strong criticism for North Korea. In addition, Japan took the position that the attack by North Korea on the Korean patrol vessel was inexcusable in terms of regional and international peace and stability, and actively called for a response from the international community. As a result, a summit statement at the Muskoka G8 Summit was issued in June, as well as a U.N. Security Council presidential statement in July, and a clear message was sent by the international community regarding the North Korean attack.

Based on the results of investigation reported by the joint investigation team, the Defense Ministry ordered the SDF to re-examine its readiness, to continue to gather information, and to make every effort to conduct surveillance activities, in order to maintain readiness. In addition, Japan, the United States, and the ROK held defense discussions at the IISS Asia Security Summit (Shangri-La Conference) in June this year confirming the importance of cooperation and coordination between the three countries. Japan also received an invitation from the United States to send observers to the joint training exercise Independent Spirit conducted by the United States and the ROK from July 25 to 28 in response to the incident, and Japan sent four MSDF officers as observers. The SDF officers boarded the U.S. Navy aircraft carrier *George Washington* to observe the training by the U.S. and Korean militaries.

The Ministry of Defense will continue to maintain strong cooperative relations with Korea, looking to the future for regional peace and stability, and at the same time will continue to maintain close coordinating and cooperative relations with related institutions of Japan and other nations, including the United States.



Ministry of Defense Meeting Concerning the Dispatch of the JDRT to Pakistan  
(August 20, 2010)



The U.S. Navy aircraft carrier *George Washington* during the maritime drill  
[U.S. 7th Fleet]

press release was announced, which reached an agreement over promoting defense cooperation and exchanges between the two countries across various levels and fields.

Both Japan and India have shared the view to promote cooperation in non-traditional security areas such as counter-terrorism, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, and disaster relief. With the interest of strengthening concrete cooperation in the field of maritime security in particular, the two sides held the first Japan–India

Maritime Security Dialogue in October 2009. In December 2009 the then Prime Minister Hatoyama visited India. Together with the Indian Prime Minister Singh, he formulated the Action Plan to promote security cooperation between Japan and India. In the Action Plan, both sides decided to hold a Subcabinet “2+2” Dialogue with a participation from the Defense and Foreign Ministries. The first subcabinet “2+2” Dialogue was held in Delhi in July 2010. The Action Plan includes items for the actual promotion of cooperation in maritime security such as cooperation in anti-piracy activities and the holding of joint exercises at sea. In April 2009 Japan took part in “Malabar 09”<sup>24</sup>, a multilateral joint naval exercise organized by India being held for the second time since 2007. Here various tactical exercises such as anti-aircraft, anti-submarine, and anti-ship tactics were carried out in an effort to build both cooperative relations and capacity between the SDF and the Indian forces with regard to maritime security.



Minister of Defense Kitazawa and Indian Minister of Defence Antony

Fig. III-3-2-4 Leading Defense Exchanges and Cooperation

| 3. Recent defense exchanges and cooperation with India       |       |   |
|--|-------|---|
| High-level talks between heads of defense                    | 06.12 | Japan–India Summit Meeting(Tokyo)<br>*“Joint Statement Towards Japan–India Strategic and Global Partnership” announced  |
|  | 07. 8 | Japan–India Summit Meeting (Delhi)<br>*“Joint Statement on the Roadmap for New Dimensions to the Strategic and Global Partnership” announced<br>Japan–India Defense Ministerial Meeting (Delhi)<br>*Views were exchanged regarding the war on terror, regional posture, and bilateral defense exchange, and agreement was made to develop defense exchanges   |
|  | 08.10 | Japan–India Summit Meeting(Tokyo)<br>*“Joint Statement on the Advancement of the Strategic and Global Partnership between Japan and India” announced<br>*“Joint Declaration on Security Cooperation between Japan and India” announced.<br>It was announced that both Defense Ministries would proceed with cooperation based on Defense Ministerial Meetings, Defense Policy Dialogues, Military–Military talks between the ministries at Director General-level, and a framework for military exchanges including bilateral and multilateral exercises. |
|  | 09.11 | Japan–India Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)<br>*Views were exchanged regarding bilateral defense cooperation and exchanges, as well as the regional security posture (Release of a “joint press release”)   |
|  | 09.12 | Japan–India Summit meeting (Delhi)<br>*Joint statement announced entitled “A New Stage of Japan–India Strategic and Global Partnership”<br>*Action plan prepared to move forward with Japan–India security cooperation (sub-cabinet “2+2” dialogues and implementation of joint exercises were announced)   |
|  | 10. 4 | Japan–India Defense Ministerial Meeting (Delhi)<br>*Views exchanged regarding defense cooperation and exchanges between the two countries and maritime security. Both sides shared the view to deepen bilateral cooperation in the areas of antipiracy, U.N. PKO, and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief   |
|  | 07. 4 | 1st Japan–India Defense Policy Dialogue (Administrative Vice Minister-level) (Tokyo)  |
|  | 08. 8 | Visit to Japan by Indian Navy Chief of Staff  |
|  | 09. 8 | Visit to Japan by Indian Army Chief of Staff (6th PACC)   |
|  | 10. 7 | 1st Japan–India Subcabinet “2+2” Dialogue (Delhi)<br>2nd Japan–India Defense Policy Dialogue (Delhi)  |
| Regular discussions between defense ministry representatives | 09. 2 | 6th Japan–India Comprehensive Security Dialogue, 5th Military–Military Talks  |
|  | 09.10 | 1st India–Japan Maritime Security Dialogue  |
|  | 10. 4 | 7th Japan–India Comprehensive Security Dialogue<br>6th Japan–India Military–Military Talks  |
|  |       |   |
| Unit-level exchange, etc.                                    | 07. 4 | Japan–U.S.–India joint exercise   |
|  | 07. 9 | Multinational joint maritime exercise “Malabar 07-2”  |
|  | 09. 4 | “Malabar 09”  |

#### 4. Japan–China Defense Cooperation and Exchanges

China's outstanding economic development and the modernization of its military capabilities in recent years have raised its presence within the international community. While pending issues such as gas fields in the East China Sea exist between Japan and China, comprehensive promotion of the "Mutually Beneficial Relationship Based on Common Strategic Interests"<sup>25</sup>, and further deepening friendly and cooperative relations are common interests of both countries. Furthermore, from the standpoint of continuing to promote defense exchanges in a continuous and stable manner without being affected by political circumstances by bolstering mutual understanding and trust between Japan and China by striving to improve transparency in respective defense policies, is indispensable for the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region.

Both Japan and China have heretofore worked to advance mutual trust and understanding at various levels. In particular, there has been a broad array of high level exchanges including the two Japan–China Defense Ministerial meetings held in one year, in Beijing in March 2009 and in Tokyo in November 2009.

Exchanges between units have also developed in recent years. Thus far, the Chinese destroyer Shenzhen called at in Tokyo Bay from November to December 2007, the MSDF destroyer Sazanami visited Zhanjiang in China's Guangdong Province in June 2008, and the Chinese training vessel Zhenghe visited Kure and Etajima in November 2009. At the Japan–China Defense Ministerial meeting in November 2009, the two Ministers shared

#### [COLUMN]

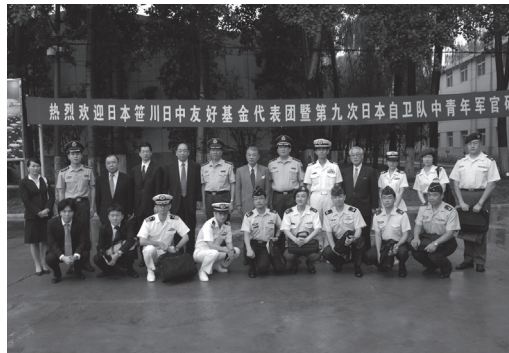
#### VOICE

#### Japan–China Defense Officials Exchange Project

##### Chairman Yohei Sasakawa, The Sasakawa Japan–China Friendship Fund

The Sasakawa Japan–China Friendship Trust has been carrying out a mutual visit and training program for active-duty field officer level personnel from Japan and China since FY2001. The aim of this program is to build stable Japan–China relations for the future and promote trust building in security areas for the two countries. The training has consisted of on-site reviews of ground, naval, and air units and courtesy visits to leaders, lectures on national defense policies, and frank exchanges of opinions through direct dialogue. It also incorporates variegated content related to fields such as history, society, and culture, thereby providing opportunities to come to a multi-faceted understanding of the partner country. In the exchanges over the past nine years, 102 field officer level SDF personnel have visited China, while 187 field officer level personnel from the PLA have visited Japan from China. The substance of the exchanges has also progressed from its initial formal nature, and in recent years officials have even held frank discussions over meals at each other's bases and aboard naval vessels, and shown one another the latest equipment. The fact that this project has continued even during tense relations between the Chinese and Japanese governments and when security exchanges have fallen into arrears, and that the private sector has amply played a leading role in it, deserves particular emphasis.

The year 2010 marks the 10th year for the program. It is hoped that this program will continue to contribute to the peace of both countries by linking the SDF and PLA together through understanding and trust into the future.



The 9th team of SDF field-grade officers to visit China



the view that exchanges between the army corps of the GSDF and those of the PLA would be carried out, and in June 2010 a group represented by the commander of the Jinan Military Region visited Japan. Both Japan and China are striving to strengthen mutual trust and improve the transparency of defense policies through such efforts.

When it comes to recent Japan–China defense exchanges, there is rising momentum not just for strengthening mutual trust and understanding, but also for working to gradually expand areas of cooperation underneath the notion of comprehensively promoting their “Mutually Beneficial Relationship Based on Common Strategic Interests.” Specifically, in November 2009 at a meeting between Defense Minister Liang Guanglie and Defense Minister Kitazawa, the two sides decided to examine and exchange opinions to explore future cooperation in specific areas. Such cooperation would include holding joint exercises concerning search and rescue at sea,

Fig. III-3-2-4 Leading Defense Exchanges and Cooperation

| 4. Recent defense exchanges and cooperation with China       |          |   |
|--|----------|---|
| High-level talks between heads of defense                    | 07. 8    | Japan–China Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)<br>*Agreed to the understanding that further development of Japan–China defense exchanges was important<br>*Announced the “Japan–China Defense Ministries Joint Press Release,” the first such document between the defense ministries of Japan and China   |
|  | 07.12    | Japan–China Summit Meeting (Beijing)<br>*Established the “Promotion of Exchange and Mutual Trust” as one of the three pillars to substantiate the “Mutually Beneficial Relationship Based on Common Strategic Interests”<br>*Agreed on strengthened exchange in the realm of security (deployment of MSDF vessels, mutual visits by young officers of the SDF and the People’s Liberation Army).  |
|  | 08. 5    | Japan–China Summit Meeting (Tokyo)<br>*Agreed to strengthening high-level exchange including at the Defense Minister-level, visits by MSDF vessels, and the swift establishment of a communications mechanism between the defense ministries<br>*Announced the “China–Japan Joint Statement on Comprehensive Promotion of a ‘Mutually Beneficial Relationship Based on Common Strategic Interests’”   |
|  | 09. 3    | Japan–China Defense Ministerial Meeting (Beijing)<br>*Carried out discussions regarding Japan and China’s defense policies, Japan–China defense exchange, and regional situation, and agreed to proceed with exchanges at each level and in each area, and to move forward with dialogue and cooperation in peacekeeping operations, disaster relief operations, and anti piracy activities.<br>*Released a “joint press release” including 10 items of common understanding regarding upcoming principle exchanges       |
|  | 09.11    | Japan–China Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)<br>*Announced a “joint press release”<br>*Agreed to such items as a visit to China by the Defense Minister, joint training for search and rescue at sea, exchange between the army corps of the GSDF and those of the PLA (starting in 2010), Senior Officials Defense Dialogues and Staff talks, and the exchanging views toward the sharing of experience and cooperation regarding humanitarian aid and disaster relief<br>*Held the first ever joint press conference |
|  | 08. 9    | Visit to Japan by commander of the PLA Air Force  |
|  | 08.10    | Visit to Japan by commander of the PLA Navy   |
|  | 09. 2    | Visit to Japan by the deputy chief of General Staff Headquarters  |
|  | 09. 7    | Visit to China by MSDF Chief of Staff   |
|  | 09.11    | Visit to China by ASDF Chief of Staff Hokazono  |
|  | 10. 2    | Visit to China by GSDF Chief of Staff Hibako  |
| Regular discussions between defense ministry representatives | 09. 3    | 11th Japan–China Security Dialogue (Foreign/Defense Ministry Director General-level talks)  |
|  | 10. 7    | 2nd joint working group meeting on a maritime communications mechanism between the defense ministries of Japan and China  |
| Unit-level exchange, etc.                                    | 07.11–12 | <Mutual visits by ships><br>*Visit to Japan by the Chinese vessel <i>Shenzhen</i>   |
|  | 08. 6    | *Visit to China by the MSDF vessel <i>Sazanami</i>  |
|  | 09.11    | *Visit to Japan by the Chinese training vessel <i>Zhenghe</i><br><Company-grade junior officer exchanges>   |
|  | 08. 9    | *Visit to Japan by a Chinese company-grade junior officer exchange group  |
|  | 09. 3    | *Visit to China by a Japanese company-grade junior officer exchange group   |
|  |          |   |

sharing experience and cooperation with regard to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, and the prompt establishment of a maritime communication mechanism between the Japanese and Chinese defense authorities. A joint press release<sup>26</sup> encompassing these points of consensus was announced, and the first joint press conference was held after the meeting. Among those, in light of the increased activities of the Chinese Navy in recent years, the establishment of a maritime communication mechanism between the defense organizations of Japan and China is an urgent task. Japan is working to encourage China regarding the implementation of specific discussions.

Hereafter it is essential to strive to promote mutual trust and understanding between Japan and China at various levels and in a wider range of areas, while also actively promoting concrete cooperation in non-traditional security areas. As a result of efforts to promote concrete discussions with the Chinese, discussions were held on this topic between the defense authorities of Japan and China in July 2010.



Minister of Defense Kitazawa and Chinese Minister of National Defense Liang Guanglie



Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) Air Force Commander General Xu Qiliang and ASDF Chief of Staff Kenichiro Hokazono

## 5. Japan–Russian Defense Cooperation and Exchanges

Russia has great influence on the security of Europe, Central Asia, and the Asia-Pacific region and is a neighboring country of Japan. It is therefore very important for Japan to deepen defense exchanges with Russia and promote relations of trust and cooperation.

As Japan–Russia relations have continuously been developing in wider areas, the Ministry of Defense has been steadily carrying out exchanges with Russia at various levels in accordance with the memorandum on Japan–Russia defense exchanges signed in 1999 (revised in 2006). Consultations between Director-General-level and Councilor-level defense officials, the Japan–Russia Bilateral Working Group meetings which confer over how to promote overall defense exchanges, and annual meetings based on the Japan–Russia Agreement on the Prevention of Incidents on and over the High Seas are all held in an ongoing manner.

Exchanges with Russia were relatively low key in 2009. Even so, the Commanding General of the GSDF Northern Army visited Russia in March, exchanges between units wherein Russian Ground Force observers were admitted to GSDF drills were carried out in September, and exchanges between officials in charge of medical affairs were conducted in October. For the future, Japan will further intensify these exchanges and work to promote mutual understanding and trusting relations in an ongoing manner.

## 6. Defense Cooperation and Exchanges with Southeast Asian Countries

Southeast Asian countries are located in an area deemed strategically important for maritime traffic that connects Japan with the Middle East and Europe, and they also have close economic relations with Japan. Not only are bilateral dialogues important for the region, but so too is cooperation at multilateral security frameworks for the Asia-Pacific region such as the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). As will be described in the next section, international cooperation is indispensable when it comes to the non-traditional security issues which have been actively discussed in recent years, including humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, maritime security, and

Fig. III-3-2-4 Leading Defense Exchanges and Cooperation

| 5. Recent defense exchanges and cooperation with Russia      |          |   |
|--|----------|---|
| High-level talks between heads of defense                    | 06. 1    | Japan–Russia Defense Ministerial meeting (Moscow)<br>*Memorandum on Japanese Russian defense exchange revised |
|  | 06. 5    | Visit to Russia by GSDF Chief of Staff  |
|  | 07. 6    | Visit to Russia by ASDF Chief of Staff  |
|  | 08. 3    | Visit to Japan by Russian Ground Forces Commander in Chief  |
|  | 08. 4    | Visit to Russia by Chief of Staff of the Joint Staff  |
| Regular discussions between defense ministry representatives | 10. 6    | Visit to Japan by Air Force Commander in Chief  |
|  | 06. 4    | 7th Japan–Russia Defense Officials Consultations (Tokyo)  |
|  | 07.12    | 8th Japan–Russia Defense Officials Consultations (Moscow)   |
|  | 08. 4    | 4th Japan–Russia Security Talks (Tokyo)   |
|  | 08. 5    | 9th Japan–Russia Defense Officials Consultations (Tokyo)  |
| Working-level exchange                                       | 10. 7    | 5th Japan–Russia Security Talks (Moscow)  |
|  | 08. 7    | Visit to Japan by the Surgeon General of the Russian Federation Armed forces                                  |
| Unit-level exchange, etc.                                    | 09.10    | Visit to Russia by the Director General for Health and Medicine   |
|  | 06.10    | Visit to Russia by the Commanding General of the GSDF Northern Army   |
|  | 06.10    | Visit to Japan by Russian Navy vessels (8th Japan–Russia Search and Rescue Exercises)                         |
|  | 07. 8    | Visit to Russia by MSDF vessels (9th Japan–Russia Search and Rescue Exercises)                                |
|  | 07.12    | Visit to Japan by the Commander, 11th Air Force and Air Defense Army of the Russian Air Force                 |
|  | 08. 9    | Deployment of GSDF observers to Russian Ground Forces exercises   |
|  | 08. 9    | Visit to Japan by Russian navy vessels (10th Joint Japan–Russia search and rescue exercises)                  |
|  | 08.11    | Visit to Japan by the Commander of the Russian Far Eastern Military District                                  |
|  | 08.11    | Visit to Russia by the Commanding General of the ASDF Northern Air Defense Force                              |
|  | 09. 3    | Visit to Russia by the Commanding General of the GSDF Northern Army   |
|  | 09. 9–10 | Participation by Russian Ground Forces observers in GSDF exercises  |
|  | 10. 7    | Visit to Russia by MSDF vessels (11th Joint Japan–Russia search and rescue exercises)                         |

peacekeeping and peacebuilding. Promoting trust and cooperative relations for various security challenges through the framework of bilateral and multilateral dialogues with these countries is meaningful for both Japan and Southeast Asian countries. What is more, debate has been actively carried out in recent years through these bilateral and multilateral frameworks with regard to the construction of security architecture for the Asia-Pacific region. For its part, the Ministry of Defense proactively explains its stance toward improving the regional security environment. It is also actively working to build cooperative security architecture in the region with Southeast Asian countries.

In concrete terms, Japan has held meetings at the Minister-level and Vice-Minister-level with Singapore, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia. At such meetings, Japan has engaged in active exchanges of opinions regarding defense cooperation and exchanges between the two countries in each case and security cooperation architecture in the region. Furthermore, in January 2010 Vice-Minister of Defense Kimito Nakae visited the ASEAN Secretariat for the first time as Vice-Minister of Defense, and held discussions with Deputy Secretary General of ASEAN Sayakane Sisouvang. Also, in May of the same year, Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister of Defense Shimba visited Laos, Cambodia, and Timor-Leste to exchange views regarding practical cooperation including cooperation in nontraditional security issues and assistance in capacity-building efforts, while making efforts to strengthen bilateral defense cooperation and exchange with each nation.



Vice-Minister of Defense Nakae in a meeting

Fig. III-3-2-4 Leading Defense Exchanges and Cooperation

| 6. Recent defense exchanges and cooperation with ASEAN countries |       |   |
|--|-------|---|
| High-level talks between heads of defense                        | 10. 5 | Visit to Cambodia by Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister of Defense Shimba   |
|  | 08. 2 | Visit to Japan by the Chief of Staff of the Indonesian Navy   |
|  | 10. 1 | Visit to Indonesia by Vice Minister of Defense Nakae  |
|  | 10. 6 | Visit to Indonesia by Chief of Staff of the Joint Staff Oriki   |
|  | 10. 5 | Visit to Laos by Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister of Defense Shimba   |
|  | 09. 8 | Visit to Japan by the Commander of the Royal Malaysian Navy   |
|  | 10. 1 | Visit to Malaysia by Vice-Minister of Defense Nakae   |
|  | 09. 5 | Visit to the Philippines by the Parliamentary Secretary for Defense Kishi   |
|  | 09. 2 | Japan–Singapore Defense Ministerial Meeting (45th Munich Security Conference)   |
|  | 09. 5 | Japan–Singapore Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore, 8th Shangri-La Dialogue)  |
|  | 09. 9 | Visit to Japan by the Chief of Army, Singapore Army   |
|  | 09.11 | Japan–Singapore Vice-Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)  |
|  | 09.12 | Japan–Singapore Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)   |
|  |       | *Views were exchanged regarding the defense policies of both countries, defense exchange, and the regional security posture   |
|  |       | *Memorandum on Defense Exchanges signed   |
|  | 10. 2 | Visit to Singapore by MSDF Chief of Staff   |
|  | 10. 6 | Japan–Singapore Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore, 9th Shangri-La Dialogue)  |
|  | 09.12 | Visit to Thailand by Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister of Defense Shimba   |
|  | 10. 8 | Visit to Japan by the Commander of the Thai Royal Navy  |
| Regular discussions between defense ministry representatives     | 09. 2 | Visit to Japan by the Timor-Leste Secretary of State for Defense  |
|  | 09. 3 | Japan–Timor-Leste Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)   |
|  |       | *Views were exchanged regarding the acceptance of exchange students at the National Defense Academy in 2010 and beyond and the promotion of defense exchange through multilateral meetings such as the Tokyo Defense Forum  |
|  | 10. 5 | Visit to Timor-Leste by Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister of Defense Shimba  |
|  | 09. 5 | Japan–Vietnam Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore, 8th Shangri-La Dialogue)  |
|  |       | *Work to prepare a defense exchange memorandum of understanding was begun and agreed regarding mutual visits and strengthening exchange in the realm of education, etc.   |
|  | 09. 5 | Visit to Vietnam by the Parliamentary Secretary for Defense Kishi   |
|  | 10. 1 | Visit to Vietnam by Vice-Minister of Defense Nakae  |
|  | 10. 2 | Visit to Vietnam by MSDF Chief of Staff   |
|  | 09. 8 | 6th PACC (visit to Japan by the following)<br>Chief of Staff of the Bangladesh Army, Vice Commander of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces and Commander of the Royal Cambodian Army, Chief of Staff of the Indonesian Army, Chief of Staff of the Malaysian Army, Commander of the Philippine Army, Commander of the Singapore Army, Commander of the Sri Lankan Army, Commander of the Royal Thai Army, Chief of Staff of the Vietnam People's Army, |
| Unit-level exchange, etc.  | 10. 3 | 2nd Meeting of Senior Defense Officials on Common Security challenges in the Asia-Pacific Region (Tokyo, attended by the following)<br>Brunei Vice Minister of Defense, Cambodian Minister of Defense, Indonesian Vice Minister of Defense, Laotian Vice Minister of Defense, Malaysian Vice Minister of Defense, Philippine Vice Minister of Defense, Vietnamese Vice-Minister of Defense  |
|  | 10. 6 | 1st Japan–Cambodia Politico-Military Consultations<br>1st Japan–Cambodia Military-Military Consultations  |
|  | 10. 8 | 4th Japan–Philippine Politico-Military Consultations<br>4th Japan–Philippine Military-Military Consultations  |
|  | 09. 9 | 10th Japan–Singapore Military-Military Consultations  |
|  | 09. 9 | 8th Japan–Thailand Politico-Military Consultations, 8th Japan–Thailand Military-Military Consultations  |
| Unit-level exchange, etc.  | 10. 4 | 6th Japan–Vietnam Foreign/Defense Ministry Dialogue, 6th Japan–Vietnam Defense Ministry Dialogue  |
|  | 09. 5 | Participation in the U.S. and Philippines sponsored ARF Disaster Relief Exercise (Philippines)  |

With regard to the ARF framework, in June 2009 Japan served as the co-chair of the ARF Peacekeeping Expert's Meeting together with Cambodia, and is planning to co-host the 2nd ARF Disaster Relief Exercise 2011 (ARF-DiREx 2011) with Indonesia in March 2011. As these and other cases indicate, Japan is actively working to participate in security dialogues and contribute to the development of concrete cooperation in the region, while also playing a leading role in improving the regional security environment.

(See Fig. III-3-2)

## [COLUMN]

## VOICE

### International Exchanges at the National Defense Academy of Japan —Exchange Students from Timor-Leste—

The National Defense Academy of Japan (NDA) is home to nearly 90 exchange students. The acceptance by the NDA of exchange students from Asian countries has been a tradition since 1958, when the first students were received from Thailand. In recent years, there has been an increased number of graduate exchange students, and exchanges have diversified, expanded and are now conducted reciprocally. Six personnel are reciprocally dispatched between the NDA and Military, Navy, and Air Force Academies of the United States every year for four months. Discussions about student exchanges are also underway with several other academies, including with France.

This year the NDA welcomed four new personnel from Timor-Leste. Last year Ambassador Iwao Kitahara invited the Prime Minister of Timor-Leste, Kay Rala Xanana Gusmão, to the NDA to speak to all of the academy's students. The Prime Minister spoke of the independence movement, the coup d'état disturbance that took place while he was working as the first prime minister to create the nation's foundation, and that he wants to send youth to the NDA to be trained as well-regulated, top-level military officials. Timor-Leste is one of the places that the SDF currently conducts PKO activities. The Prime Minister's request surely comes from the reputation of the SDF built through their activities, as a force that works for the benefit of citizens and with solid regulations, rather than pointing guns at them. Studying abroad in Japan is a good option when training upper level military officials during the current era of democracy, and I hope that the four students will have a good experience at the NDA that meets their expectations.

President Makoto Iokibe of the National Defense  
Academy of Japan



Exchange students from Timor-Leste and NDA President Makoto Iokibe



## 7. Japan–U.K. Defense Cooperation and Exchanges

Being a major power that has influence in the European region as well as the rest of the world, the United Kingdom has historically maintained close relations with Japan. On the security front, Japan shares the same strategic interests with the United Kingdom, as both countries are important allies of the United States. Given this relationship, it is extremely important for Japan that Japan and the United Kingdom further defense exchanges by cooperating on global issues such as international peace cooperation activities and countermeasures against terrorism and piracy, as well as by exchanging information relating to the regional situation.

During a Japan–U.K. summit meeting in January 2007 with the United Kingdom, the Japan–U.K. Joint Statement was announced, which encompasses cooperation in security areas. Moreover, in January 2004 the Defense Ministers for both countries signed a memorandum on bilateral defense cooperation in order to develop bilateral defense exchanges in various sectors, thereby advancing the two countries' resolve to promote defense exchanges at all levels and in various fields.



Senior Vice-Minister of Defense Shimba and U.K. Minister of State for Defence Equipment and Support, Lord Paul Rudd Drayson

## 8. Defense Cooperation and Exchanges with European Countries

Europe shares fundamental values with Japan such as democracy, the rule of law, respect for human rights, and capitalist economies. Moreover, it serves as the central core in working to address shared challenges to global security, focusing primarily on non-traditional security areas such as counter-terrorism and combating piracy, as well as international peace cooperation activities. Therefore, developing defense cooperation and exchanges with the countries of Europe provides a foundation for Japan to actively take part in global challenges, and is important for both Japan and Europe. Under this recognition, Japan is deepening its cooperative relations with European countries and organizations, such as France, Germany, Italy, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) by utilizing the forum of multilateral security dialogues. In May 2010, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Defense Kusuda visited Belgium and France and exchanged views with officials at NATO, EU, and the French Ministry of Defense.

(See Figs. III-3-2-4 and 5) (See Reference 60)



Italian Vice-Minister of Defence Guido Crosetto chatting with Senior Vice-Minister of Defense Shimba



Former MSDF Chief of Staff Akahoshi and Commander of the French Pacific Fleet Bichot

Fig. III-3-2-4 Leading Defense Exchanges and Cooperation

| 7. Recent defense exchanges and cooperation with the United Kingdom |       |  |
|---|-------|--|
| High-level talks between heads of defense                           | 04. 1 | Japan-U.K. Defense Ministerial Meeting (London)  |
|   |       | * A defense cooperation document was signed  |
|   | 06. 1 | Japan-U.K. Defense Ministerial Meeting (London)  |
|   |       | * Verified that high-level and working-level defense exchange was proceeding   |
|   | 09. 2 | Japan-U.K. Defense Ministerial Meeting (at the 45th Munich Security Conference)  |
|   |       | * Exchanged views regarding defense policy   |
|   | 09. 5 | Views were exchanged between the Minister of Defense and the Secretary of State for Defence (Singapore, 8th Shangri-La Dialogue) |
|   | 05. 6 | Visit to the U.K. by MSDF Chief of Staff   |
|   | 07. 4 | Visit to the U.K. by ASDF Chief of Staff   |
|   | 08. 1 | Visit to Japan by U.K. Chief of Naval Staff  |
|   | 09. 5 | Visit to the U.K. by MSDF Chief of Staff   |
|   | 10. 5 | Visit to the U.K. by ASDF Chief of Staff Hokazono  |
| Regular discussions between defense ministry representatives        | 09.11 | 10th Japan-U.K. Politico-Military Consultations, 6th Japan-U.K. Military-Military Consultations                                  |
| Unit-level exchange, etc.   | 09. 6 | Japan-U.K. unit exchange (U.K., Ground)  |
|   | 09. 7 | Japan-U.K. unit exchange (Japan, Ground)   |
|   | 10. 2 | Exchange of research and development personnel (Japan, Ground)   |

Fig. III-3-2-4 Leading Defense Exchanges and Cooperation

| 8. Recent defense exchanges and cooperation with European nations and others |       |   |
|--|-------|---|
| High-level talks between heads of defense                                    | 10. 5 | Visit to Belgium by ASDF Chief of Staff Hokazono  |
|  | 10. 5 | Visit to Belgium by Parliamentary Secretary for Defense Kasuta  |
|  | 09. 5 | Visit to France by MSDF Chief of Staff  |
|  | 09.12 | Visit to Japan by French Chief of the Defence Staff   |
|  | 10. 5 | Visit to France by Parliamentary Secretary for Defense Kasuta   |
|  |       | Visit to France by ASDF Chief of Staff Hokazono   |
|  | 09. 2 | Japan-Germany Defense Ministerial Meeting (at the 45th Munich Security Conference)  |
|  | 09. 3 | Visit to Japan by the Chief of Staff, German Army   |
|  | 10. 2 | Visit Japan by Italian Vice-Minister of National Defense  |
|  | 10. 4 | Visit to Japan by the Commander in Chief, Romanian Armed Forces   |
|  | 10. 6 | Visit to Japan by Chief of the Turkish Navy   |
|  | 09. 6 | Visit to Japan by the Canadian Deputy Minister of Defense   |
|  | 10. 6 | Visit to Canada by MSDF Chief of Staff  |
|  | 09.12 | Visit to the Republic of Djibouti and the Kingdom of Bahrain by Senior Vice Minister of Defense Shinba  |
| Regular discussions between defense ministry representatives                 | 09. 8 | 6th PACC (attended by the following)<br>Chief of the Land Staff, Canadian Forces Land Force Command<br>General of the Army, Chilean Army<br>Chief of Army, New Zealand Army |
|  | 09. 5 | 7th Japan-Canada Military-Military Consultations  |
|  | 10. 3 | 6th Japan-Canada Politico-Military Consultations  |
|  | 09. 6 | 11th Japan-France Politico-Military Consultations, 12th Japan-France Military-Military Consultations  |
|  | 10. 6 | 12th Japan-Germany Politico-Military Consultations  |
|  | 09.10 | 5th Japan-New Zealand Military-Military Consultations   |
|  | 10. 5 | 4th Japan-Pakistan Security Dialogue, 5th Japan-Pakistan Military-Military Consultations  |
|  | 09. 5 | 9th Japan-NATO subcommittee meeting   |



Fig. III-3-2-5 Japan's Defense Exchanges (Last Five Years)

## Defense Minister-level Exchanges of Ministers and High-level Defense Officials

| 2006            | 2007                       | 2008                                 | 2009                 | 2010                   |
|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
|                 |                            | International conferences and others |                      |                        |
|                 | Japan<br>U.S.<br>Australia | Visits                               |                      |                        |
|                 | The Philippines            | Acceptance of visits                 |                      |                        |
|                 | New Zealand                |                                      |                      |                        |
|                 | India                      |                                      |                      |                        |
|                 | ROK                        |                                      |                      |                        |
|                 | Singapore                  |                                      |                      |                        |
|                 | NATO                       |                                      |                      |                        |
|                 | Belgium                    |                                      | Singapore            |                        |
| The Philippines | Italy                      |                                      | U.K.                 |                        |
| New Zealand     | Thailand                   |                                      | Germany              |                        |
| Mongolia        | Pakistan                   |                                      | Vietnam              |                        |
| Indonesia       | India                      |                                      | Australia            |                        |
| Australia       | Australia <sup>1</sup>     | Canada                               | Mongolia             |                        |
| Singapore       | Germany                    | ROK                                  | Japan<br>U.S.<br>ROK |                        |
| Mongolia        | France                     | France                               | Singapore            |                        |
| Indonesia       | ROK                        | Singapore                            | China                | Japan<br>U.S.<br>ROK   |
| Russia          | Malaysia                   | U.K.                                 | Singapore            | ROK                    |
| U.K.            | China                      | Australia                            | India                | U.K.                   |
| India           | Luxembourg                 | New Zealand                          | China                | Singapore              |
| Canada          | Singapore                  | Cambodia                             | Timor-Leste          | India                  |
| New Zealand     | NATO                       | Australia <sup>1</sup>               | ROK                  | Australia <sup>1</sup> |

## Exchanges of Working-level Officials

| Country         | 2006  | 2007    | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-----------------|-------|---------|------|------|------|
| ROK             | ●     | ○ ○ ○ ● | ○ ●  | ○ ●  |      |
| China           | ▲ ○   |         | ▲    | ○    |      |
| Russia          | ●     | ●       | ○ ●  |      |      |
| Australia       | ○ ● ● | ●       | ○ ●  | ●    | ○    |
| New Zealand     | ●     | ●       | ●    | ●    |      |
| Singapore       |       | ●       | ●    | ●    |      |
| Thailand        | ○ ●   | ○ ●     |      | ○ ●  |      |
| Vietnam         |       | ○ ●     | ○ ●  |      | ○ ●  |
| The Philippines | ○ ●   | ○ ●     |      |      | ○ ●  |
| Indonesia       |       | ●       |      |      |      |
| Cambodia        |       |         |      |      | ○ ●  |
| India           | ○ ●   | △       | ○ ●  | ○ ●  | ○ ●  |
| Pakistan        | ○ ●   | ●       |      | ○ ●  | ○ ●  |
| U.K.            | ○ ●   | ○ ●     | ●    | ○ ●  |      |
| France          | ○ ●   | ○ ●     | ○ ●  | ○ ●  |      |
| Germany         | ○ ●   |         | ○ ●  |      | ○ ●  |
| Canada          | ●     |         | ○    | ●    | ○    |
| NATO            | ○     | ○       | ○    | ○    |      |

○ Working-level officials' meetings between foreign affairs/defense authorities

● Working-level officials' meeting between defense authorities

▲ Vice-minister-level meetings between Japan and China

△ Defense policy dialogue between vice defense ministers of Japan and India

Note 1: In addition to the defense ministerial meeting, "2+2" meetings were held between the Defense and Foreign Ministers of Japan and Australia.

## A Staff Talks with NATO and the EU

**Major Taiichi Yokogi, Defense Division, Joint Staff  
(Currently assigned to the 21st Squadron, 4th Air Wing)**

The Joint Staff carried out staff talks (Staff Officer consultations) with NATO and the EU in March 2010, in which I had the opportunity to take part. The purpose of these staff talks is to contribute to bolstering and strengthening trusting and cooperative relations with one another. Active and assertive initiatives to improve the international security environment are regarded as major roles in defense capabilities, and as such the Joint Staff is seeking to instantiate these by carrying out staff talks.

Through this round of staff talks we shared recognition with regard to our reciprocal security environments, while also bringing up topics like piracy and other threats facing Japan and the world and international initiatives to deal with them. In addition, there was a mutually shared recognition that the Joint Staff, NATO, and the EU would hold staff talks on a regular basis in the future.

While Japan and Europe are separated by no small amount of distance, it is believed that their further cooperation in the future will be essential. From this standpoint, I feel that the staff talks were extremely significant.



A group photograph at NATO staff talks (Major Yokogi on the left)