

Chapter 3

Multi-layered Security Cooperation with the International Community

It is extremely difficult for countries to tackle international security challenges on their own today and it is becoming a matter of great importance for Japan to work together with its ally, friendly nations, and other countries involved to tackle regional or global security issues.

Based on such circumstances, the 2010 National Defense Program Guidelines (NDPG) locates the building of “multi-layered security cooperation with the international community,” through cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region and cooperation as a member of the international community, as one of the pillars of Japan’s basic security policy.

To that end, Japan is 1) making efforts to combine bilateral and multilateral security cooperation and create a network in a multi-layered manner, and in line with the Japan-U.S. Alliance, taking effective steps to further stabilize the security environment in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as 2) taking proactive steps in international peace cooperation activities as a member of the international community, in order to contribute to improving the global security environment and to ensuring the security and prosperity of Japan.

This chapter explains the measures relating to 1) further stabilizing the security environment in the Asia-Pacific region in Sections 1 and 2, and the measures relating to 2) improving the global security environment in Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Section 1

Promoting Multilateral Security Cooperation and Dialogues in the Asia-Pacific Region

1 Significance and Evolution of Security Cooperation and Dialogues and Defense Cooperation and Exchanges

After the end of the Cold War, there was increased awareness on the importance of preventing unnecessary arms buildup as well as the occurrence and escalation of contingencies through enhancing transparency in military capabilities and defense policies, as well as deepening mutual trust through dialogues and exchanges between defense authorities and various joint exercises. In addition, there is also an increasingly pervasive perception of the need for the international community to work together to tackle various security issues, amidst mutual cooperation and interdependency between countries are developing. As Japan takes proactive steps to improve the security environment, defense exchanges are expanding in terms of both quality and quantity.

Specifically, 1) in addition to the confidence building, moves toward establishing and strengthening cooperation

are accelerating, 2) dialogue and exchange partners have expanded from the neighboring countries to those across the world, and 3) substantial exchanges, rather than those only for goodwill, have come to be of increasing importance, as have exchanges accompanied by concrete activities rather than those that involve only dialogue. With some partners, our defense exchanges have developed well and deepened to include practical cooperation not limited to exchanges. In addition, 4) with regard to multilateral security frameworks, efforts in the security field in the Asia-Pacific region are also gradually shifting from dialogues focused on confidence building, to practical cooperation including building regional order and common norms and standards.

In light of these developments, the Ministry of Defense is also taking proactive steps in developing multi-layered security

cooperation in the international community today, while effectively and efficiently making use of limited resources. In doing so, there is a need to pursue security cooperation and dialogues as well as conduct defense cooperation and exchanges in a strategic manner, while considering the characteristics of each country or region.

In particular, in non-traditional security areas such as disaster relief and counter-terrorism, it is important to nurture an overall sense of cooperation and coordination. Based on such activities, it is necessary to promote practical and concrete cooperation for building regional order and establishing common norms and standards. In our neighboring countries and region, it is

essential to eliminate the sense of confrontation and sense of vigilance, to create a cooperative atmosphere with a future-oriented perspective, and to actively promote cooperation in bilateral or multilateral arenas.

In the 2010 NDPG, “efforts to further stabilize the security environment of the Asia-Pacific region” have also been highlighted as one of the roles of defense forces. To that end, the Ministry of Defense and the SDF will promote security cooperation and dialogues, defense cooperation and exchanges, and joint training and exercises in a multi-layered manner.

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

See References 49, 50, 53

Fig. III-3-1-1 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"> Dialogue and mutual visits between Japan's Defense Minister and defense ministers from other countries Dialogues and mutual visits between Japan's Senior Vice-Minister for Defense; Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Defense; Administrative Vice-Minister of Defense; Chief of Staff, Joint Staff; GSDF, MSDF, ASDF Chiefs; and their counterparts in foreign countries
	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"> Consultation between Director-General-level officials, Deputy Director-General-level officials, and their counterparts Dialogue between Japan's Joint Staff, GSDF, MSDF, ASDF, and their counterparts in foreign countries
	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"> Personnel exchanges Mutual visits of training squadrons, aircraft, and joint exercises for search and rescue operations
	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"> Mutual acceptance of students Dispatch of students to overseas military-related organizations
	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 broadly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dialogues at the ADMM-Plus and ARF Multilateral dialogue sponsored by the Minister of Defense Japan Multilateral dialogue sponsored by governments Multilateral dialogue sponsored by private sector
	Joint exercises and seminars	Improving skills and contributing to improvement and enhancement of mutual trust and cooperation through joint exercises and seminars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel exchanges Joint exercises, and seminars related to disaster relief, minesweeping, and submarine rescue operations

Fig. III-3-1-2 From Dialogues and Exchanges to Cooperation

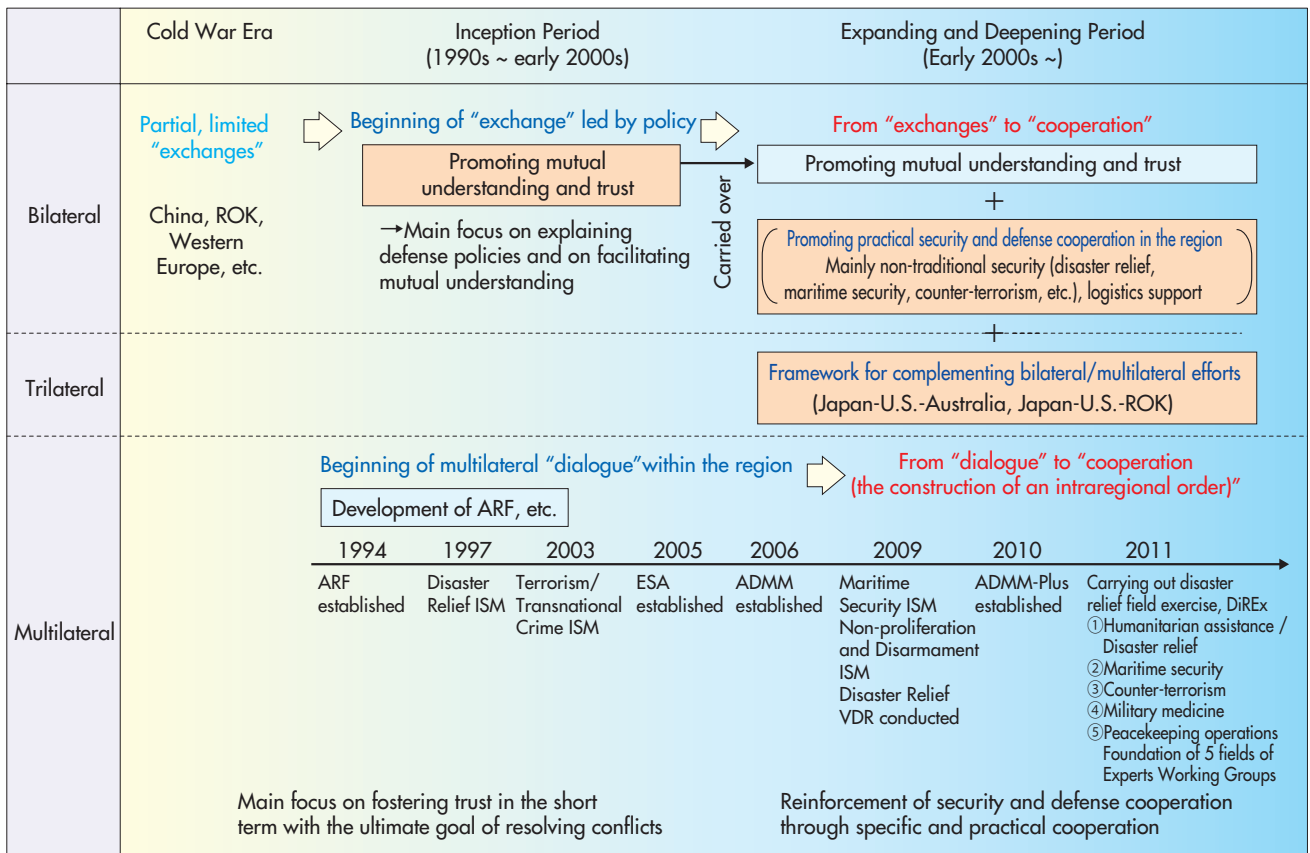
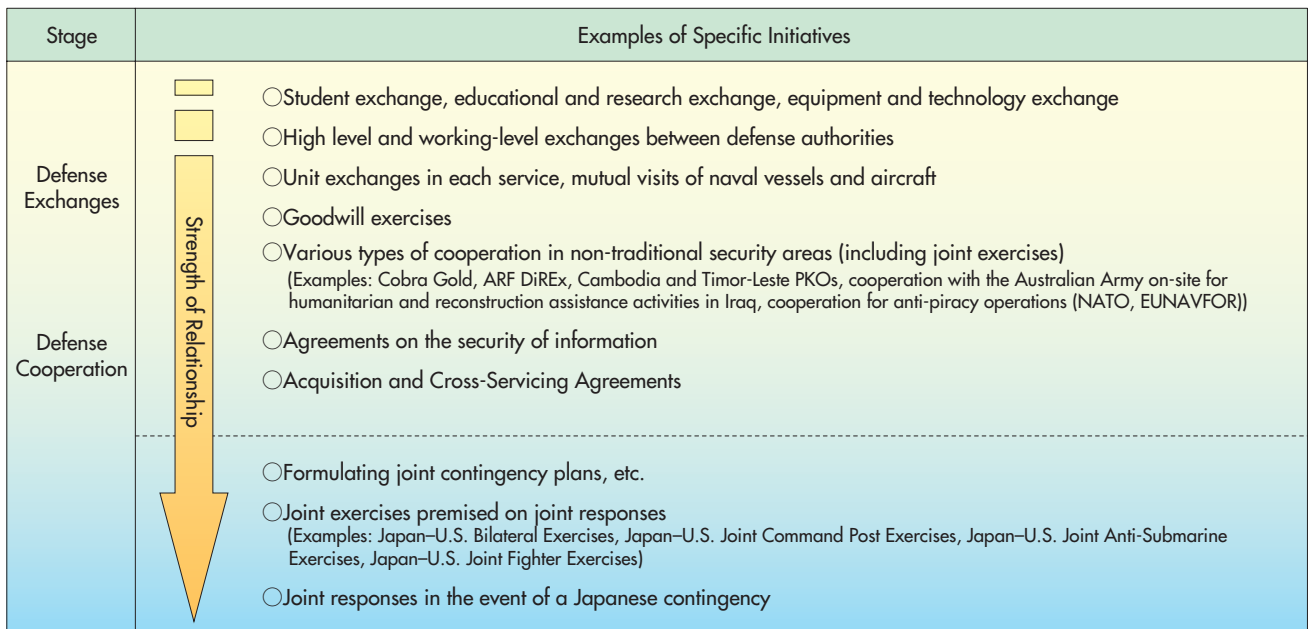


Fig. III-3-1-3 Defense Cooperation and Exchanges



2 Efforts under the Multilateral Security Framework and through Dialogues

1 Efforts under the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus)

In addition to the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) established in 1994, which serves as a security framework for the region, the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM), a ministerial level meeting between defense authorities in the ASEAN countries, has been held since May 2006. In addition to this, the establishment of the ADMM-Plus was decided at the 4th ADMM in May 2010. The ADMM-Plus includes eight¹ non-ASEAN countries, and the 1st ADMM-Plus was held in October 2010 in Hanoi, Vietnam.

Until the establishment of the ADMM-Plus, there had been no official meeting for the region's defense ministers. The establishment of the ADMM-Plus is highly significant from the perspective of encouraging the development and deepening of security and defense cooperation in the region. Furthermore, the ADMM-Plus is a framework that tackles a broad, diverse range of security issues in the region; the Ministry of Defense and the SDF are also of the view that the ADMM-Plus should be developed as a major pillar of security cooperation in the region, and are providing active support for its efforts.

At the 1st ADMM-Plus, discussions were held on mutually beneficial and practical areas of cooperation including the following five: 1) humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, 2) maritime security, 3) counter-terrorism, 4) military medicine, and 5) peacekeeping operations. The participants also discussed issues regarding the South China Sea, which affects the stability of the region, stressing the complete implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC)² as well as peaceful resolution of conflicts through international law, such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

The participants welcomed the establishment of the ADMM-Plus and signed the Hanoi Joint Declaration, which called for the future strengthening of security cooperation in the region.

The Hanoi Joint Declaration locates the ADMM-Plus as "an integral part of the ADMM", which will be a part of the ASEAN Political Security Community, and states that the ADMM-Plus is a framework for concrete and practical cooperation, not just as a venue for discussion. For that reason, it was decided that

the following decision-making bodies would be established within the ADMM-Plus: 1) ADMM-Plus, a ministerial meeting held once every three years, 2) ADSOM-Plus (ASEAN Defense Senior Officials' Meeting-Plus), a senior-level meeting held every year, 3) ADSOM-Plus Working Group, and 4) the Experts' Working Groups (EWG) to address the abovementioned five common regional security matters.

The EWGs were formally inaugurated at the ADSOM-Plus meeting in April 2011, with Japan and Singapore serving as co-chairs of the EWG on Military Medicine³. The latter EWG held its first meeting in July 2011 in Singapore, at which participants shared their experiences and information about issues relating to military medicine in the fields of humanitarian aid and disaster relief, as well as exchanging opinions on the tabletop exercise to be carried out at the next meeting. In the meantime, other EWGs have all successively held meetings⁴ and are promoting practical cooperation in their various fields through the exchange of opinions between the participant countries. Japan is also participating in each EWG and is endeavoring to further strengthen security cooperation in the region through the active exchange of opinions with the other participants, as well as by submitting proposals.

(See Fig. III-3-1-4-5)



GSDF member giving a presentation at the first EWG on military medicine (Singapore, July 2011)

¹ Japan, Australia, China, India, New Zealand, Russia, Republic of Korea, and the United States.

² Declaration that lays out the fundamental principles for the peaceful resolution of conflicts in the South China Sea, signed between ASEAN and China in 2002.

³ The countries holding co-chairmanship of the respective Expert Working Groups (EWG) are as follows: Vietnam and China for the EWG on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HA/DR), Malaysia and Australia for the EWG on Maritime Security, Indonesia and the United States for the EWG on Counter-Terrorism, Singapore and Japan for the EWG on Military Medicine, and the Philippines and New Zealand for the EWG on Peacekeeping Operations (PKO).

⁴ The first meeting of the EWG on Maritime Security was held in July 2011, the EWG on Counter-Terrorism in September the same year, and the EWGs on HA/DR and PKO both in November that year.

Fig. III-3-1-4

ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM-Plus) Organizational Chart

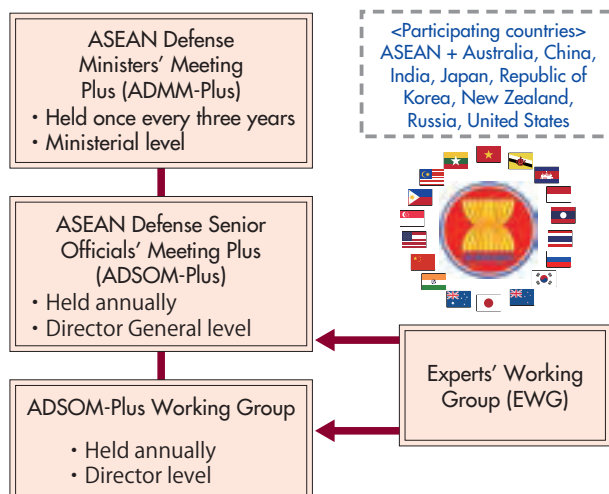


Fig. III-3-1-5

Main Points of the Hanoi Joint Declaration

- I ADMM-Plus is the highest ministerial defense and security consultative and cooperative mechanism for regional security issues.
- II Strengthen regional defense and security cooperation through conduct of concrete and practical cooperation such as capacity building.
- III Establish an ASEAN Defence Senior Officials' Meeting-Plus (ADSOM-Plus) to implement the understandings and decisions of the ADMM-Plus.
- IV Establish specific Expert Working Groups on the five fields: 1) humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, 2) maritime security, 3) counter-terrorism, 4) military medicine, and 5) peacekeeping operations.



Column

VOICE

Commentary

Q&A

Military Medical Cooperation in the ADMM-Plus

COL(DR) **KANG WEE LEE** Chief of Medical Corps, Singapore Armed Forces
Co-Chair, ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group on Military Medicine

The inauguration of the ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus) in October 2010 represents an important response to the evolving strategic developments in the wider region. The ADMM-Plus which brings together the ten ASEAN Member States and eight "Plus" countries, including Japan, is a key component of the regional security architecture that allows key stakeholders to work together to enhance the peace and stability of the region.

Apart from facilitating strategic discussions at the Ministerial level, the ADMM-Plus plays a crucial role in strengthening regional cooperation amongst the armed forces of the ADMM-Plus countries. In this regard, the Experts' Working Groups (EWGs) – launched six months after the inaugural ADMM-Plus meeting – is a valuable platform for the militaries to forge practical cooperation in five key areas, namely humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR), maritime security, peacekeeping operations, counter-terrorism and military medicine. The EWG on Military Medicine (EWG-MM) is co-chaired by Japan and Singapore. Our partnership underscores the strong bilateral defense relations between the two countries.

The EWG-MM is a distinctive platform to enhance practical military medical cooperation because this is the first time military medicine is on the agenda of an ASEAN security-related forum. In our EWG-MM co-chairmanship, Japan and Singapore will lead the ADMM-Plus' military medical services in enhancing the regional HADR medical response framework by driving the development of useful initiatives in the areas of inter-operability and coordination, information sharing and medical training.

To this end, the inaugural EWG-MM meeting in Singapore in July 2011 garnered strong support for a set of recommendations to strengthen the operational interface and facilitate the inter-operability of ADMM-Plus' military medical services. Significant achievements include the establishment of a register of points-of-contact, an inventory of medical support capabilities and a set of Standard Operating Procedures for disaster medical assistance.

With a strong foundation laid by the first EWG-MM meeting, Japan and Singapore co-hosted a EWG-MM Tabletop Exercise, focusing on the medical support for HADR operations, in Japan in July 2012. This is aligned to the EWG-MM's strategic direction to progress towards more operationally challenging activities and to enhance inter-operability, which is an important test of regional capability given that the military is often one of the first responders to a disaster scene. In this regard, a collective approach in building the regional capacity and capability for HADR medical response is an important and necessary step to meet the challenges in the scale and complexity of modern day disasters.

* Standard Operating Procedure



2 ASEAN Regional Forum

The ARF currently comprises 26 countries and one organization⁵.

At present, the ARF is different from security organizations such as NATO and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE); however, the ARF serves as an important venue for both foreign and defense officials to get together in various inter-governmental meetings on security.

The Ministry of Defense believes that it is important for the respective defense authorities to promote trust in order for the ARF to develop a sense of community within the Asia-Pacific region, thereby making the framework to stabilize the regional security environment. To this end, the Ministry has been continuing its efforts to deepen mutual understanding within the ARF through regular participation, encouraging ARF members to increase the transparency of their defense policies while explaining Japan's policies and efforts, and promoting frank discussion among defense officials.

In addition, in recent years, non-traditional security areas such as humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, maritime security, and peacekeeping and peacebuilding have been discussed as common regional security challenges. Every year, meetings such as the Senior Officials Meeting (SOM)⁶ are held, at which lively discussions take place in addition to annual ministerial meeting. Furthermore, in the maritime security field, an Inter-Sessional Meeting on Maritime Security (ISM-MS) has been held annually since March 2009. In 2011, Japan, Indonesia, and New Zealand co-hosted the third meeting in Tokyo. Thus, through these various opportunities, ways of achieving practical cooperation and the establishment of rules have been sought.

In such non-traditional security fields, efforts are being made to seek more practical cooperation. For instance, in the field of humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, following the establishment of "the ARF General Guidelines" that serves as guidelines for international cooperation, "the ARF Strategic Guidance for HA/DR" is currently being drafted as guidelines that lay down procedures for more detailed cooperation.

In 2009, the first ARF disaster relief field exercise (ARF-VDR) was held in the Philippines, co-hosted by the United States. Japan dispatched GSDF medical, sanitation, and water supply units, one MSDF rescue amphibious aircraft (US-2), and two ASDF transport aircraft (C-130), with about 100 personnel. Japan sent the second-largest number of participants, behind

only the Philippines, the host country.

Japan co-hosted the second ARF disaster relief field exercise (ARF-DiREx 2011) with Indonesia in March 2011 in Indonesia, but the dispatch of troops scheduled to participate in this exercise was called off, as they were required for disaster relief operations following the Great East Japan Earthquake on March 11. At the same time, in order to demonstrate to the international community the resolve of the Japanese Government to fulfill its responsibility as the co-host, about ten members from the Ministry of Defense and SDF who had been liaising with the Indonesian Government in preparation for the exercise, as well as key personnel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA, took part in the exercise in Indonesia as representatives from the co-host country. This attitude on the part of Japan toward the event was highly appreciated by the Indonesian Government and served as an opportunity to make a strong appeal on the importance of international cooperation to the international community during earthquake and tsunami disasters.

The ARF disaster relief exercise holds great significance, as it demonstrates that the ARF has moved from the stage of dialogue to that of practical field training. The ARF thus plays an important role in promoting practical and concrete security cooperation in the region.

In this way, in various fields, the nations of the Asia-Pacific region have been repeating a process of discussing practical cooperation and coordination methods, setting certain rules, conducting training and exercises, then reflecting the feedback on the cooperation and coordination methods in the region, thereby leading to improving the capacity for addressing challenges such as natural disasters in the region, as well as promoting mutual understanding and confidence building between participating nations. Therefore, it is important for Japan to further advance these efforts.

3 Multilateral Security Dialogue Hosted by the Ministry of Defense and the SDF

(1) Tokyo Defense Forum

As Japan's own initiative regarding security in the Asia-Pacific region, the Ministry of Defense has held since 1996 the Asia-Pacific Defense Forum (Tokyo Defense Forum) with the participation of officers in charge of defense policy (Directors General of defense ministries and General-class officers) from the countries of the region. At the forum, discussions are being

⁵ 26 countries, consisting of 10 ASEAN countries (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia (from 1995) and Myanmar (from 1996)), Japan, Australia, Canada, China, India (from 1996), New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Russia, the U.S.A., Mongolia (from 1998), North Korea (from 2000), Pakistan (from 2004), East Timor (from 2005), Bangladesh (from 2006), and Sri Lanka (2007), plus the European Union (EU).

⁶ As well as the Senior Officials Meeting (SOM), meetings of the Inter-Sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ISG on CBM/PD) and the ARF Security Policy Conference (ASPC) are also held. Moreover, since the Cabinet-level meeting in 2002, ARF Defense Officials' Dialogue (DOD) meetings and Inter-Sessional Meetings (ISM) are held ahead of the main meeting.

held on defense policy issues and confidence-building measures in the region.

Twenty-four countries from the Asia-Pacific region, as well as the European Union (EU), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) took part in the 16th forum in March 2012. At this forum, discussions took place on the subject of 1) military-civilian relations in disaster relief, and 2) initiatives relating to maritime security. Moreover, in conjunction with this forum, we organized a public seminar entitled “The Tokyo Defense Forum Seminar”⁷, inviting distinguished experts as well as defense officials, with the aim of contributing to the promotion of dialogue and cooperation within the region.



Then Defense Minister Tanaka (center) welcoming participants to the Tokyo Defense Forum (Tokyo, March 2012)

(2) Japan–ASEAN Defense Vice-Ministers’ Meeting

Every year since 2009, the Ministry of Defense has held the Japan–ASEAN Defense Vice-Minister-level meeting, with the purpose of creating a foundation for strengthening multilateral and bilateral relationships through establishing human networks between Japanese and ASEAN vice-ministerial-level officials. In conjunction with this, the Ministry holds bilateral talks at the vice-ministerial level, as well as the “Tokyo Seminar on Common Security Challenges”, a public seminar held annually, to which security experts, including both academics and government officials, from Japan and other countries are invited, in order to discuss security challenges in the region and the roles of defense authorities in tackling them⁸.

The third meeting was held in September 2011, with the participation of vice-ministerial-level officials from ASEAN member states and the ASEAN Secretariat. Views were exchanged concerning 1) regional initiatives focused on strengthening maritime security; and 2) support for capacity building, focused primarily on non-traditional security fields. In addition, as well as expressing their best wishes for Japan’s recovery following the Great East Japan Earthquake, the participating countries praised the response of the SDF to the disaster. Moreover, the Administrative Vice-Minister of Defense held bilateral talks with the participants from Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar (first vice-ministerial-level talks with this country), the Philippines and Vietnam.

See Reference 51



Then Administrative Vice-Minister of Defense Nakae (right) exchanging opinions with other participants in the Japan–ASEAN Defense Vice-Ministers’ meeting (Tokyo, September 2011)

(3) Other

a. International conferences held by private organizations

In the field of security, besides official intergovernmental conferences, various international conferences are also held by private organizations, which are attended by government officials, academics, and journalists. Such conferences not only contribute to disseminating policy and building confidence between governments, but they are also important as venues for sharing and exchanging opinions on medium- to long-term security issues, which the Ministry of Defense highly appreciates.

Among these international conferences, the IISS Asia Security Summit (Shangri-La Dialogue)⁹ and the IISS Regional

⁷ Discussions at the FY2011 Tokyo Defense Forum Seminar focused on the same theme as the main meeting.

⁸ In FY2011, the Tokyo Seminar on Common Security Challenges was held the day after the main meeting, with discussions focusing on 1) resource problems and security problems; and 2) regional initiatives aimed at strengthening maritime security.

⁹ This is a multilateral conference instituted at the initiative of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, a private British think tank, in which defense ministers from across the Asia-Pacific region participate with the objective of discussing defense-related issues and regional defense cooperation. Since the first conference in 2002, it has been held in Singapore each year and is known as the Shangri-La Dialogue, from the name of the hotel at which it takes place. See <<http://www.mod.go.jp/j/approach/exchange/dialogue/others/iiss.html>>

Security Conference (Manama Dialogue), both hosted by the international Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) are good examples in which the Ministry of Defense has engaged.

IISS Asia Security Summit was established to build a regional security framework and has taken place annually in Singapore. The eleventh meeting was held in June 2012, in which Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister of Defense Shu Watanabe participated on behalf of Japan. He delivered a speech entitled “Protecting Maritime Freedoms”. In his speech, Senior Vice-Minister Watanabe pointed out the importance of 1) free navigation as an overriding principle, 2) good seamanship as a form of manner on the seas, and 3) practical cooperation with the countries in the region, in order to establish a stable international order of the seas in the Asia-Pacific region. Moreover, at the meeting, as well as participating in trilateral discussions between Japan, the U.S.A. and R.O.K, and Japan, the U.S.A. and Australia, Senior Vice-Minister Watanabe took the opportunity to meet with counterparts from Australia,



Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister of Defense Watanabe giving a speech at the Shangri-La Dialogue (Singapore, June 2012)

Singapore, New Zealand, Indonesia, the U.K. and France in a series of bilateral discussions.

The IISS Regional Security Conference is an international conference at which exchanges of opinions on security are carried out primarily among parties concerned such as foreign and defense ministers from countries in the Middle East. The conference is convened in Manama, Bahrain¹⁰. The stability of the Middle East is extremely important to Japan, from the perspective of energy security, as well as the safety and security of sea lanes, so the Ministry of Defense has participated in this conference every year, since the 2nd conference in 2005.

b. Asia-Pacific Chiefs of Defense Conference (CHOD)

The CHOD is a meeting of the chiefs of defense, mostly from the Asia-Pacific region, aimed at nurturing trust among countries in the region and enhancing security relations through free exchanges of opinions on regional security and bilateral dialogues, among other activities.

The conference has been held every year since the 1st conference in 1998, and Japan has participated in each conference from the beginning. In 2004, Japan hosted the 7th conference together with the United States Pacific Command. In 2011, the 14th Conference, hosted by the United States Pacific Command, convened in Hawaii, and the Joint Chief of Staff attended it.

See Reference 52

c. Invitations to opinion leaders

Since 2001, the Ministry has invited to Japan key figures – primarily those involved in security policy – from countries in the Asia-Pacific region with which deepening relationships of trust is thought to be particularly beneficial, with the objective of promoting an understanding of our security and defense policy, and the current status of the SDF. In FY2011, defense ministry officials from Indonesia and Myanmar were invited to Japan for the first time as part of this initiative.

3 Promoting Practical Multilateral Security Cooperation

1 Support for Capacity Building

In recent years, the role of and cooperation between defense authorities have been deepening and widening in non-traditional security fields, such as humanitarian aid and disaster relief, disposal of land mines and unexploded ordnance, and

military medicine; in particular, there is an awareness of the importance of cooperation by the international community in providing support for capacity building aimed at improving the capabilities of stakeholder countries in such fields. In light of this situation, the 2010 NDPG clearly stipulates that as well as utilizing the capabilities of the SDF and promoting

¹⁰ Then-Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Defense Hirota attended the 7th conference, which took place in December 2010. At that conference, he took the opportunity to exchange opinions separately with U.K. Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Defence Lord Astor, Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister of Defence Schmidt, Minister of State for Defense Affairs of Bahrain Mohammed, and Commander Fox of the U.S. Fifth Fleet. The conference did not take place in 2011.

concrete, practical cooperation, Japan will build and strengthen cooperation frameworks within the region and provide support for capacity building of the countries in the region.

As part of the country's endeavors in international cooperation, the Ministry of Defense and SDF have hitherto carried out such activities as 1) United Nations peacekeeping operations; 2) international disaster relief activities; and 3) anti-piracy activities off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden; these activities can be regarded as reactive or "ex post facto" responses to security problems that have actually occurred, such as disputes and large-scale disasters. Support for capacity building is an initiative based on a new concept, which seeks to improve the ability of developing countries to deal with such situations themselves, through human resource development and technical support in non-traditional security fields in peacetime, thereby actively creating stability within the region and improving the international security environment. Providing support for capacity building has the following advantages: 1) strengthening bilateral relationships by providing support in capacity building in a form that satisfies each country's requests for support; 2) improving developing countries' capacity in the security field will lead to the improvement in international security situation; 3) promoting an accurate awareness among the Japanese people and the countries receiving such support of Japan's stance of working proactively and independently to promote regional peace and stability, thereby increasing trust in the Ministry of Defense and SDF, as well as Japan as a whole, leading, by extension, to an increase in Japan's influence in the international community; and 4) increasing the possibility that, compared with an ex post facto response, it will be possible to prevent situations occurring, or reduce the damage in the event that a situation does actually arise, thereby considerably reducing the costs involved in dealing with that situation.

In particular, requests have been received from Southeast Asian countries for support in improving their abilities to handle

non-traditional security fields, and the Ministry of Defense and SDF believe that it is necessary to use our knowledge and experience to improve the capabilities of the militaries and military-related authorities of relevant countries and actively work on human resource development.

Accordingly, in FY2011, the Ministry carried out field surveys and efforts to grasp and analyze specific needs, focusing mainly on Southeast Asian countries, and conducted research concerning the fields in which support for capacity building should be provided in the future, as well as the forms that this support should take. In FY2012, the Ministry plans to determine the countries that will be targeted by specific support projects and the content of that support, and then implement full-scale capacity building support projects. An example of such a project would be that the Ministry of Defense concludes a contract with private sectors such as a NGO (Non-Governmental Organization) with expertise on the relevant support area, and provides military and military-related authorities of relevant countries with support for capacity building in collaboration with these private sectors.

(See Fig. III-3-1-6)

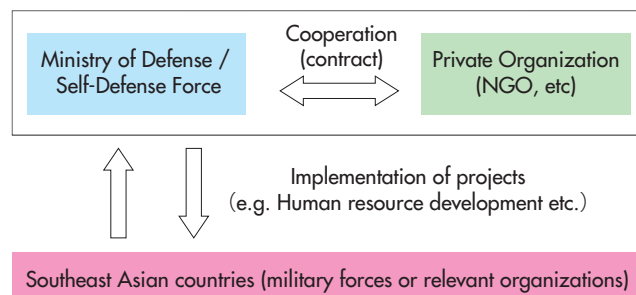
2 The Pacific Partnership

The Pacific Partnership (PP), which started in 2007, is an initiative in which naval vessels, primarily those from the U.S. Navy, visit countries in the region to provide medical care and engage in cultural exchange and seek to strengthen collaboration with the participating countries and facilitate disaster relief activities, through cooperation with the governments, militaries, international organizations and NGOs in those countries in the course of these endeavors. Since 2007, Japan has dispatched MSDF medical officers, amongst others, to conduct research as part of this initiative.



MOD and SDF members coordinating capacity-building support in Cambodia (Phnom Penh, March 2012)

Fig. III-3-1-6 Image of Capacity Building Support Projects



Notes: Approximately \$160 million was appropriated in FY2012 budget



Participation in PP promotes mutual understanding and cooperation with the countries involved, and contributes to improving the international security environment, as well as strengthening the Japan-U.S. security alliance, so it is important from the perspective of ensuring the peace and safety of our country. Moreover, it is seen as a valuable opportunity to gain know-how in coordinating and collaborating with private sector groups, as well as improving the proficiency and skills of the SDF in relation to medical care and transport in international disaster relief activities and international peace cooperation duties through undertaking specific activities.

SDF troops were dispatched for the first time in 2010, when the MSDF transport vessel "Kunisaki" and an SDF medical team participated, in cooperation with NGOs while providing medical care and engaging in cultural exchange in Vietnam and Cambodia. In 2011, participation was scaled down compared with the previous year, due to the Great East Japan Earthquake, but those who did participate provided medical care and education in public health in East Timor and Micronesia. In 2012, the scale of participation returned to that seen in 2010, and in addition to an MSDF transport vessel and an SDF medical team, an ASDF transport aircraft was also dispatched, with participants cooperating with NGOs while providing medical care and engaging in cultural exchange in the Philippines and Vietnam.

3 Multilateral Joint Training

a. The Significance of Multilateral Joint Training in the Asia-Pacific Region

Since 2000, in the Asia-Pacific region, in addition to conventional training conducted in preparation for combat situations, steps have also been taken to undertake multilateral training in non-traditional security fields, such as humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, as well as non-combatant evacuation operation.

The involvement of many countries in co-hosting and participating in such joint training exercises not only raises the skill level of the SDF; it is also important in creating a cooperative platform through various coordination and exchanges of opinions between the countries involved. The Ministry of Defense and the SDF continue to actively engage in such training.

(See Fig. III-3-1-7)

b. Efforts toward Multilateral Joint Training

(a) Participation in, and hosting of, multilateral joint training events

In April 2002, the MSDF hosted Pacific Reach 2002, the second Western Pacific submarine rescue exercise, for the first time. In October the same year, the MSDF also hosted multilateral search and rescue exercises. In March 2011, Japan and Indonesia co-hosted the second ASEAN Regional Forum



An MSDF medical officer providing medical care in collaboration with a physician from an NGO in the Philippines (June 2012)

Disaster Relief Exercise 2011 (ARF-DiREx2011) within the framework of the ARF. Approximately ten officers from the Ministry of Defense and SDF participated in the ARF-DiREx2011.

After 2005, Japan's SDF have also been involved in the annual "Cobra Gold," a multilateral joint training co-hosted by the United States and Thailand. In Cobra Gold 12 held in February 2012, the SDF participated in the command post exercises, the medical department of humanitarian and civic assistance activities, and training in transporting Japanese nationals living abroad.

Furthermore, in August 2011, the GSDF participated in the multilateral joint training, "KHAAN QUEST 11," co-hosted by the U.S. and Mongolia. In addition, in October 2011, the MSDF took part in the multilateral minesweeper training co-hosted by the U.S. and U.K. that took place in waters around Bahrain, and in February 2012, the ASDF, U.S. Air Forces, and Royal Australian Air Force held their first joint Japan – U.S. – Australia trilateral training, "Cope North Guam," in Guam, in efforts to promote mutual understanding between participating forces. As described above, Japan is actively involved in many



An ASDF member coordinating with U.S. and Australian military officers during a joint training exercise involving Japan, the U.S.A. and Australia (Cope North Guam) (February 2012)

Fig. III-3-1-7 Participation in Multilateral Joint Training (After 2011)

Date	Exercise	Venue	Participating countries	Participating SDF units, etc.
February 2011	Cobra Gold 11	Thailand	Japan, <u>U.S.</u> , <u>Thailand</u> , Indonesia, ROK, Singapore, Malaysia, etc.	Approximately 60 participants from Joint Staff office, Ground Staff office, Air Support Command, Central Readiness Force, Internal Bureau, etc.
March 2011	AMAN-11	Pakistan	Japan, <u>Pakistan</u> , China, France, U.K., U.S., Australia, etc.	2 aircraft
March 2011	ARF-DiREx 2011	Indonesia	Japan, <u>Indonesia</u> , U.S., Australia, China, India, Singapore, etc.	Approximately 10 participants from Joint Staff office, Ground Staff office, Maritime Staff office, Air Staff office, Internal Bureau
June 2011	Global Peace Operations Initiative Capstone training (Ayala Guardian 11)	Thailand	Japan, <u>Thailand</u> , U.S., Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Vietnam, etc.	Approximately 10 crew including observers
June to July 2011	Pacific Partnership 2011	Timor-Leste, Micronesia	Japan, U.S., Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain, etc.	Approximately 10 crew
July 2011	Japan-U.S.-Australia Joint Training	Waters around Brunei	Japan, U.S., Australia	1 vessel
July to Aug 2011	Multilateral Joint Training (Conquest 11)	Mongolia	Japan, <u>U.S.</u> , <u>Mongolia</u> , Cambodia, India, Korea, Indonesia.	2 crew
October 2011	U.S.-U.K. Co-hosted Multilateral Minesweeper Training	Waters around Bahrain	Japan, <u>U.S.</u> , <u>U.K.</u>	2 vessels
February 2012	Japan-U.S.-Australia Joint Training (Cope North Guam)	U.S. Guam Island and surrounding airspace	Japan, U.S., Australia.	Approximately 20 aircraft and 330 crew
February 2012	Cobra Gold 12	Thailand	Japan, <u>U.S.</u> , <u>Thailand</u> , Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, etc.	Approximately 70 participants from the Joint Staff office, Ground Staff office, Air Support Command, Central Readiness Force, Internal Bureau, etc.
February to March 2012	Global Peace Operations Initiative Capstone training (Shanti Doot-3)	Bangladesh	Japan, <u>Bangladesh</u> , Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, etc.	2 crew
April 2012	American-Filipino Joint Training (Balikatan 12)	Philippines	Japan, <u>U.S.</u> , <u>Philippines</u> , Australia, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia.	3 crew
May 2012	Australian Army-Hosted Shooting Convention	Australia	Japan, Australia, U.S., Brunei, Canada, France, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste.	Approximately 20 crew
June 2012	Japan-U.S.-Australia Joint Training	Kyushu, southeastern waters	Japan, U.S., <u>Australia</u> .	2 vessels 1 aircraft
June 2012	Japan-U.S.-Korea Joint Training	Korean peninsula, southern waters	Japan, U.S., Korea	3 vessels
June to July 2012	Pacific Partnership 2012	Philippines and Vietnam	Japan, U.S., Australia, Canada, Chile, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Singapore, etc.	1 vessel, 6 aircraft and approximately 200 crew

* Underlined countries represent host countries

multilateral joint training exercises.

(b) Invitation of observer to multilateral joint training

Efforts have also been made to invite observers from other foreign countries, since observers from eight Asia-Pacific countries participated in the fourth Japan – Russia search and rescue joint training hosted by Japan in September 2001.

In addition, the GSDF has also hosted the Multinational

Cooperation Program in the Asia Pacific (MCAP) every year since 2002 as part of its multilateral cooperative efforts. For the MCAP, it invites officers from the respective countries involved, mostly from the Asia-Pacific region. In September 2011, 22 countries and 6 United Nations agencies participated in the event and exchanged opinions on “sharing experiences and lessons of the Great East Japan Earthquake.”