Fig. III-1-1 Conceptual Image of Warning and Surveillance of the Sea Areas and Airspace Surrounding Japan

Staff of the Combat Information Center in a destroyer engaging in warning and surveillance activities

P-3C aircraft flying around the Senkaku Islands

P-3C Fixed-Wing Patrol Aircraft (Sea areas around Hokkaido)

P-3C Fixed-Wing Patrol Aircraft (East China Sea)

Joint Staff, etc.

Ground SDF: Coastal surveillance unit
Air SDF: Radar site
Air SDF: Radar site (BMD response)

Flow of Information

Schematic image of a surveillance range. It does not exactly match with the actual range.

P-3C aircraft flying around the Senkaku Islands

Conceptual Image of Warning and Surveillance of the Sea Areas and Airspace Surrounding Japan
Fig. III-1-1-2 Number of Incursions into the Territorial Waters Around the Senkaku Islands Performed by Chinese Government Ships

(Year)

(Times)
Fig. III-1-1-3  Number of Scrambles in the Last Decade and Its Breakdown
Chinese aircraft presumably operating in the East China Sea

Su-27 (same type as Russian aircraft)

J-10

JH-7

Y-8, airborne early warning aircraft

Tu-154, aircraft for information collection

Number of scrambles per quarter (FY2012) (times)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>1st Quarter</th>
<th>2nd Quarter</th>
<th>3rd Quarter</th>
<th>4th Quarter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[FY 2012]</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The number of scrambles in FY2012 almost doubled compared to FY2011.
* The numbers include many cases of scrambles in response to detection of fighter aircraft.

December 2012
A Y-12 aircraft belonging to SOA intruded into the territorial airspace over Uotsuri Island.

Example of Flight Patterns of Chinese Aircraft Against Which Scrambles Were Directed
Example of Flight Patterns of Russian Aircraft Against Which Scrambles Were Directed

December 2012
A Russian Tu-214, a new intelligence gathering aircraft, was first observed flying around Japan.

February 2013
Two Russian Su-27 fighters intruded the airspace over the territorial waters off the southwest coast of Rishiri Island for about one minute.

March 2013
A Russian Tu-95 bomber was observed flying around Japan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY2012</th>
<th>1st Quarter</th>
<th>2nd Quarter</th>
<th>3rd Quarter</th>
<th>4th Quarter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>62</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In cases where islands are occupied, operations will be conducted to recapture them.

SDF troops will be concentrated in an area expected to be attacked ahead of the deployment of enemy units and they will try to deter or prevent enemy attacks.

Fig. III-1-6 Conceptual Image of Defending Japan’s Offshore Islands
Conceptual Image of a Cyberspace Defense Group (tentative name)

- Information gathering/sharing
- Defense
- Training
- Research and study
- Technical assistance

C4 Systems Command, Self-Defense Forces (SDF)

Cyber Defense Group (tentative name)

Cyber attack

Malware

Internet

DII open network

DII closed network

Various information systems

GSDF (System Protection Unit)

MSDF (Communications Security Unit)

ASDF (System Security Unit)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Commenced a comprehensive study on the posture of the air defense system of Japan and a Japan–U.S. joint study on ballistic missile defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>North Korea launched a ballistic missile over Japanese territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Security Council and the Cabinet meeting approved the Japan–U.S. joint cooperative technical research on ballistic missile defense (BMD) as part of a sea-based upper-tier system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Started the Japan–U.S. joint cooperative technical research on four major components for advanced interceptor missiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Decision by the United States on the initial deployment of BMD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>The Security Council and the Cabinet meeting approved the introduction of BMD system and other measures, and the deployment of BMD in Japan started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>The Security Council and the Cabinet meeting approved a Japan–U.S. Cooperative Development on advanced interceptors for BMD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>North Korea launched seven ballistic missiles toward the Sea of Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>• The deployment of Patriot PAC-3 units started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SM-3 launch tests by Aegis destroyers started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>• 2009 North Korea launched one ballistic missile toward the Pacific Ocean in April and seven toward the Sea of Japan in July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Orders for ballistic missile destruction measures were issued for the first time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>• The deployment of Patriot PAC-3 to three Air Defense Missile Groups and training units was completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SM-3 launch tests by Aegis destroyers finished (adding BMD capability to four Aegis destroyers finished)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>• Completing deployment of FPS-5 (4 radars total)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>• North Korea launched missiles which it called “Satellites” in April and December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Minister of Defense issued the operation order for the implementation of Destruction Measures against ballistic missiles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conceptual Image of BMD Deployment and Operation

- **Upper-tier (exo-atmospheric) interception by Aegis BMD**
- **Lower-tier interception (endo-atmospheric) by Patriot PAC-3**
- Detection/tracking by a variety of sensors (ground-based radars/Aegis ships)
- ASDF’s air warning and control unit
- Ground based radars (FPS-3 (improved capability) and FPS-5)
- ASDF air defense Missile units Patriot PAC-3
- MSDF component unit
- Aegis ships
- Commander, Joint Task Force-BMD

**Ballistic missile**

**Mid-course phase**
In this phase, the rocket engine burns out and the missile is flying in outer space (exoatmosphere) inertially.

**Boost phase**
In this phase, the rocket engine is burning and accelerating the missile.

**Terminal phase**
This phase covers the part from atmospheric re-entry to the impact.

**Protected area**
- Protected area by Aegis BMD
- Protected area by JADGE

**Principles of BMD**

- **Mid-course phase**
  - In this phase, the rocket engine burns out and the missile is flying in outer space (exoatmosphere) inertially.

- **Boost phase**
  - In this phase, the rocket engine is burning and accelerating the missile.

- **Terminal phase**
  - This phase covers the part from atmospheric re-entry to the impact.

**Detection/tracking**
A variety of sensors (ground-based radars/Aegis ships) detect and track the ballistic missile.

**ASDF’s air warning and control unit**

**Ground based radars**
- FPS-3 (improved capability)
- FPS-5

**ASDF air defense**
Missile units
- Patriot PAC-3

**Commander, Joint Task Force-BMD**

**MSDF component unit**

**Aegis ships**

**Japan Aerospace Defense Ground Environment (JADGE)**

**Aegis BMD**

**Protected area by Aegis BMD**

**Protected area by JADGE**

**ASDF air defense**
Missile units
- Patriot PAC-3

**ASDF’s air warning and control unit**
Minister of Defense orders destruction measures upon approval of the Prime Minister (Item 1)

Minister of Defense orders destruction measures in advance as provided in the emergency response procedure (approved by the Cabinet in 2007)

SDF takes measures on the order of the Minister of Defense (Item 3)

If armed attack is recognized (Declared intent to attack, imminent missile launch)

An armed attack situation is recognized and a defense operation order is issued

Take measures in the framework of defense operation

SDF Law, Article 76 (Defense operation)

Not recognized as armed attack

When the possibility that ballistic missiles may fly toward Japan is acknowledged

Minister of Defense orders destruction measures upon approval of the Prime Minister

SDF takes measures on the order of the Minister of Defense (Item 1)

Article 82-3 of the SDF Law (Destruction measures against ballistic missiles)

Although the ballistic missiles are not expected to fly over Japan, a rapid change in circumstances may create an emergency situation which makes it difficult to obtain an approval from the Prime Minister in time

Minister of Defense orders destruction measures in advance as provided in the emergency response procedure (approved by the Cabinet in 2007)

SDF takes measures on the order of the Minister of Defense (Item 3)
### SM-3 (currently under deployment)

- **Unitary nose cone**
- **13.5” kinetic warhead**
  - One-color infrared seeker
  - 13.5” DACS
- **13.5” rocket motor**

### BMD Advanced Interceptor Missile (Cooperative development)

- **Clam shell-type nose cone**
  - Improved reliability in target detection
- **21” kinetic warhead**
  - Two-color infrared seeker
    - Improved discrimination capability
    - Expanded target search range
    - 21” DACS
    - Improved maneuverability
- **21” rocket motor**
  - Expanded propulsion

**Effects**
- Expanded defended area
- Improved intercept capability
- Capability to respond to future ballistic missiles

---

**DACS**: Divert and Attitude Control System
Fig. III-1-1-12
Example of Operations for Coping with Guerillas and Special Forces
Overseas disaster, disorder or other emergency

Minister of Defense
Order (If safe transport is ensured)
SDF unit

Transport request
Consultation on safety of transport
Minister for Foreign Affairs

* In case safety is deemed to be ensured based on consultation on safe transport, MOD replies that transport will be conducted within the scope of capabilities.
* If needed, cabinet decision is made on dispatch and preparation of SDF aircraft/ships.

The SDF take over Japanese nationals living abroad from diplomatic establishments abroad at airport/port, etc., and safely guide them to aircraft/ships.

Fig. III-1-13 Ordering Procedure and Image Regarding Transport of Japanese Nationals Living Overseas
In case of particular urgency with no time to wait for a request from prefectural governors

Demand a request from the prefectural governor

Direct notification (when a request cannot be demanded)

Outbreak of a disaster

The Minister of Defense or the individuals designated by the Minister

Order to dispatch

Dispatch of units (discretionary dispatch)

Order to dispatch

Alarm

1) Procedure for request
   • Normally requested in writing
   • Requested verbally or by telegram or telephone in case of emergency (a written request should later follow)

2) Content of request
   • Condition of the disaster and the reason for the request
   • Desired length for dispatch
   • Desired area for dispatch and desired activities
   • Other items for reference

* Request to be made to the nearest station or base

Notes:
1. SDF ready reserve personnel and SDF reserve personnel will be called on if necessary.
2. Units are all withdrawn together.
3. Disbandment of SDF ready reserve personnel and SDF reserve personnel.
When an earthquake of seismic intensity five or greater occurs, intelligence will be collected immediately using aircraft, etc.

A state of first response readiness is maintained in 158 bases and stations throughout the country.
A state of readiness among first response units is maintained such that they can deploy within a standard target period of one hour.

A single first response vessel is designated in each regional command.
Patrol and rescue aircraft are kept on standby at each air station.

Rescue aircraft are kept on standby at each base for air rescue readiness.
Transport aircraft are kept on standby at each base for emergency airlift readiness.

GSDF Western Army
Personnel, vehicles, helicopters, chemical protection, bomb disposal

GSDF Middle Army
Personnel, vehicles, helicopters, chemical protection, bomb disposal

GSDF Eastern Army
Personnel, vehicles, helicopters, chemical protection, bomb disposal

GSDF North Eastern Army
Personnel, vehicles, helicopters, chemical protection

GSDF Northern Army
Personnel, vehicles, helicopters, chemical protection

Okinawa

Iwo Jima
### Record of Disaster Relief Dispatches (FY2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number of dispatches</th>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>Vehicles</th>
<th>Aircraft</th>
<th>Vessels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responses to storm, flood, and earthquake disasters</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5,515</td>
<td>1,347</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transporting emergency patients</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>2,115</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search and rescue</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3,072</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assisting firefighting</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>989</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>12,410</td>
<td>2,068</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The MOD and SDF put their utmost effort into their response to the Great East Japan Earthquake. Therefore, improvements of the lessons consist of 32 items in 10 categories, from decision-making to organizational operations. The points of improvements are summarized according to subject in a cross-cutting manner as follows.

**Strengthening of organizations, etc.**
- Strengthening of a system for response to an emergency mobilization team conference
- Deployment of 109 personnel to front-line units
- Establishment of the new post of Deputy Director, Operations Department within the Joint Staff and strengthening of offices in charge.
  → Japan-U.S. coordination, reserve personnel, etc. etc.

**Enhancement of equipment, etc.**
- Providing a variety of wireless equipment, including an outdoor communication system
  → Securing communications with other organizations, etc.
- Research into unmanned aircraft and vehicles, and a CBRN threat assessment system
- Provision of transport aircraft, transport helicopters, and helicopter destroyers etc.

**Collaboration with other countries and relevant organizations**
- Strengthening of collaboration with other countries, including the U.S., ministries and agencies, and local authorities
  → Enhancement of disaster prevention drills, promoting consideration of cooperation in disasters
- Promoting disaster agreements with communications providers
- Expanding use of private sector transport capacity and strengthening cooperation with them etc.

**Strengthening of functions supporting deployment**
- Strengthening of mental health and family support
- Implementation and research of earthquake-proofing for facilities, and tsunami and radiation countermeasures
- Enhancement of PR measures to promote understanding of deployment
- Investigation and designation of heliports in collaboration with local authorities etc.

Building systems and capabilities that allow to respond more effectively to various disasters including a great earthquake in the future.
1. Aircraft with alternative control capabilities for defense ground environments, with early warning and control functions in waters distant from national land.
2. Keeping armed fighters on standby in order to immediately respond to approaches by enemy aircraft.
Air defense warfare
Anti-surface warfare
Anti-submarine warfare
Fig. III-1-20  Example of Operations for Coping with the Landing of Invading Forces

- Fighters
- Assault helicopter
- Unmanned reconnaissance aircraft
- Surface ship
- Surface-to-ship missile
- Surface-to-air missile
- Surveillance radar
- Surface-to-air missile
- Tank
- Artillery
- Armored vehicle
- Response in coastal waters
- Response in sea waters
- Response to enemy airborne unit
- Response in urban areas
- Guiding evacuees

- Response in coastal waters
- Response in sea waters
- Response to enemy heliborne units
### Outline of the Emergency Legislation

**Amendment to the Self-Defense Forces Law**
- Determines measures to construct self-defense facilities prior to the issuance of self-defense operations orders, and special provisions, including exemptions from related laws to facilitate smooth operations of the SDF

**The Armed Attack Situation Response Law**
- In order to ensure national independence and security as well as the safety of the people
- The posture for response to armed attack situations is prepared by stipulating the basic items such as the fundamental principles, responsibilities of the national and local governments, and procedures
- The law clearly states the policy, items, and system for examinations on the development of individual legislations that become necessary when responding to armed attack situations

**Amendment to the Act for Establishment of the Security Council of Japan**
- Clarifies and enhances the role of the Security Council in responding to situations
- Adds as council members: Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications; Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry; and Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
- Establishes the Special Advisory Committee for Contingency Planning

### Individual Legislation under the Armed Attack Situation Response Law

#### Measures to Protect Lives, etc., of the People and Minimize the Effects on Their Daily Lives, etc.
- **Civil Protection Law**
- **Maritime Transportation Restriction Law**

#### Measures to Terminate Armed Attack Situations
- **Facilitation of SDF Operations**
  - U.S. Military Actions Related Measures Law
  - Amendment to the Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA)
  - Amendment of the SDF Law in conjunction with ACSA amendment agreement
- **Facilitation of U.S. Forces Operations**
  - U.S. Military Actions Related Measures Law
- **Coordination of the Use of Facilities of Ports and Airfields, Roads and Others**
  - Law Regarding the Use of Specific Public Facilities

#### Guarantee of Appropriate Implementation of International Humanitarian Laws
- **Prisoners of War Law**
- **Law Concerning Punishment of Grave Breaches of the International Humanitarian Law**
- **Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions, Protocol I**
- **Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions, Protocol II**

---

**Notes:** Underlined laws fall under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense

- Laws established in the ordinary Diet session in 2003 (three laws related to emergency legislation)
- Laws established in the ordinary Diet session in 2004 (seven laws related to emergency legislation)
- Treaties ratified in the ordinary Diet session in 2004 (three related treaties)
Occurrence of armed attack, etc.

Creation of a draft basic response plan

Cabinet decision on the basic response plan

Approval of the basic response plan

Comprehensive promotion of response measures

Formulation of usage guidelines for specific public facilities, etc.

Task Force for Armed Attack Situations and Anticipated Situations
(Task Force Chief: Prime Minister)

Security Council
Role: Deliberation of the draft basic response plan

Special Advisory Committee for Contingency Planning
Role: Specialized assistance to Security Council

Notes: The Task Force will be established in the Cabinet for general advancement of measures to respond to armed attacks and other situations.
### Responsibilities of the National and Local Governments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main body</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Government**                | • Has a unique mission to defend Japan, protect the homeland and the lives, bodies, and properties of the people  
                                 | • Respond to armed attack situations and take every possible measure by using all organizations and functions  
                                 | • Implement all possible measures as a whole nation                                                                                      |
| **Local Government**          | • Has responsibilities of protecting the region and the lives, bodies, and properties of the residents  
                                 | • Implement necessary measures in mutual cooperation with the national government, other local governments, and other institutions       |
| **Designated Public Institutions** | • Implement necessary measures in the scope of their work, in mutual cooperation with the national government, local governments, and other institutions |
| **Civilians**                 | • Strive to provide necessary cooperation for implementation of response measures taken by the designated administrative institutions, local governments, or designated public institutions |
Mechanism of Civil Protection Dispatches

2. If it needs specifically.
Operational System of the SDF and Roles of the Chief of Joint Staff and the Chiefs of Staff of the Ground, Maritime, and Air Self-Defense Forces

**Basic Rule for Joint Operation**
- The Chief of Joint Staff, solely assists the Minister of Defense on SDF operations from a military expert's viewpoint.
- The Minister of Defense commands SDF operations through the Chief of Joint Staff.
- The Minister of Defense's orders to the SDF are executed by the Chief of Joint Staff.

**Responsibilities for force operations**
- Force user: Prime Minister → Minister of Defense → Chief of Joint Staff → Joint Staff Office
- Force provider: Intelligence Headquarters
  - Development of Current & Crisis Intelligence
  - Ground Chief of Staff
  - Maritime Chief of Staff
  - Air Chief of Staff

**Responsibilities for affairs other than force operations**
- Prime Minister → Minister of Defense → Chief of Joint Staff → Joint Staff Office
- Intelligence Headquarters
  - Development of Current & Crisis Intelligence
  - Ground Chief of Staff
  - Maritime Chief of Staff
  - Air Chief of Staff

**Chain of command for operations**
- Chief of Joint Staff → Joint Staff Office

**Chain of command for affairs other than operations**
- Information Line
- Coordination Line

**Notes:**
1. The Chief of Joint Staff is responsible for joint training.
2. With respect to forces affairs other than operations in regards to the Joint Task Force, command responsibilities of the Defense Minister.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Outline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **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 | • 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 | • 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 bilateral exercises and events for exchanges | • Personnel exchanges  
• Mutual visits of training squadrons, aircraft, and -bilateral 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 | • 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 | • 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 |
|                | Multilateral exercises and seminars | Improving skills and contributing to improvement and enhancement of mutual trust and cooperation through multilateral exercises and seminars | • Personnel exchanges  
• Multilateral exercises, and seminars related to disaster relief, minesweeping, and submarine rescue operations |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cold War Era</th>
<th>Inception Period</th>
<th>Expanding and Deepening Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1990s ~ early 2000s)</td>
<td>(Early 2000s ~)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bilateral

- Partial, limited "exchanges"
- China, ROK, Western Europe, etc.
- Main focus on explaining defense policies and on facilitating mutual understanding

### Trilateral

- Beginning of "dialogue" within the region
- Development of ARF, etc.

### Multilateral

- 1994: ARF established
- 1997: Disaster Relief ISM
- 2003: Terrorism/Terrorism/Transnational Crime ISM
- 2005: EAS established
- 2006: ADMM established
- 2009: Maritime Security ISM
- 2010: Non-proliferation and Disarmament ISM
- 2011: Disaster relief field exercise conducted

### From "dialogue" to "cooperation (the construction of an intraregional order)"

- Main focus on fostering trust in the short term with the ultimate goal of resolving conflicts
- Reinforcement of security and defense cooperation through specific and practical cooperation

---

**Fig. III-2-1-2 From Dialogues and Exchanges to Cooperation**
### Vision for Defense Cooperation and Exchanges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Examples of Specific Initiatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Defense Exchanges      | ○ Student exchange, educational and research exchange  
○ High level and working-level exchanges between defense authorities  
○ Unit exchanges in each service, mutual visits of naval vessels and aircraft  
○ Goodwill exercises  
○ Various types of cooperation in non-traditional security areas (including bilateral exercises)  
(Examples: Cobra Gold, ARF DIREx, search and rescue combined training, Cambodia and Timor-Leste PKOs, cooperation with the Australian Army on-site for humanitarian and reconstruction assistance activities in Iraq, Pacific Partnership, cooperation for anti-piracy operations with other countries and organizations)  
○ Memorandum on the defense cooperation and exchanges  
○ Agreements on the security of information  
○ Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements  
○ Formulating bilateral contingency plans, etc.  
○ Bilateral exercises premised on bilateral responses  
(Examples: Japan–U.S. Bilateral Joint Exercise, Japan–U.S. Bilateral Command Post Exercise, Japan–U.S. Bilateral Anti-Submarine Warfare Training, Japan–U.S. Bilateral Fighter Combat Training)  
○ Bilateral responses in the event of a Japanese contingency |
Overview of Experts' Working Group (EWG)
★ Establishing EWGs categorized by five common regional security matters
★ Being held jointly with non-ASEAN countries
★ Promoting information sharing, holding workshops and seminars, and multinational training
★ Submitting recommendations and reports

EWG and Chair Nations
① Humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (China and Vietnam)
② Maritime security (Australia and Malaysia)
③ Military medicine (Japan and Singapore)
④ Counter-terrorism (the U.S. and Indonesia)
⑤ Peacekeeping operations (New Zealand and the Philippines)
Fig. III-2-1-5  Concept of Capacity Building Support Projects

Implementation of projects (e.g. Human resource development, etc.)

Southeast Asian countries (military forces or relevant organizations)
### Status of Activities of Short-Term Dispatch Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Supporting target</th>
<th>Dispatched personnel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>October 17, 2012</td>
<td>Conducting a seminar on the efforts by GSDF Medical corps officials as support in the area of hygiene</td>
<td>Medical officers at Central Hospital of Mongolian military, etc.</td>
<td>Two GSDF officers One internal bureau administrative official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>October 22−23, 2012</td>
<td>Conducting a seminar on overview of diving medicine</td>
<td>Medical officers in the Vietnamese navy</td>
<td>Three MSDF officers One internal bureau administrative official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>May 22−24, 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Two MSDF officers Two internal bureau administrative officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>February 4−6, 2013</td>
<td>Conducting a seminar on oceanography as support in the area of maritime security</td>
<td>Indonesian Navy Hydro-Oceanographic office</td>
<td>Three MSDF officers One internal bureau administrative official</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig. III-2-1-6**
Notes: 1. The data is based on a report by the International Maritime Bureau (IMB) of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).
2. Regarding piracy cases that have occurred off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden in 2013, approximately 160 cases of piracy have been reported as of late June.
SDF’s Counter-Piracy Operations

**Fig. III-2-3-2**

- **Vanguard ship**
- **Escorted ship**
- **Rearguard ship**
- **Patrol helicopter**

**Djibouti**

- **Point A**
- **Point B**
- **Point C**

Approx. 1,100 km

Conducting escort between Point A and Point B during the monsoon season

Conducting surveillance operations, and information collection and provision

**Information collection**

**Information provision**

**Merchant ship**

**Ship suspected of being a pirate ship**

**Deployed Maritime Force for Anti-Piracy Operations**

**Source**: ETOP01 (The United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration)
Structure of the Deployed Forces

Commander, Self Defense Fleet

Commander, Deployed Maritime Force for Anti-Piracy Operations
- Headquarters
- Coast Guard Officers (eight persons aboard)
- 1 destroyer
- 1 destroyer

Commander, Deployed Air Force for Anti-Piracy Operations
- Air squadron (2 P-3Cs)
- Facility operation units
- Support and logistics units
- Guard units
- In addition, transport units comprised of C-130H transport aircraft under the Air Support Commander are providing airborne transportation of materials etc. when necessary.

Chief of Djibouti Local Coordination Center
- Total 3 personnel

Coast Guard Officers (eight persons aboard)
- 1 or 2 patrol helicopters on each vessel, as well as one or two special boats
- Special Boarding Unit personnel aboard

Total approx. 400 personnel

Total approx. 190 personnel (120 maritime, 70 ground)
International Peace Cooperation Activities Conducted by the SDF

**International Peace Cooperation Mission**

- **International Peace Cooperation Activities**
  - Activities based on the "Law Concerning Japan’s Cooperation in the U.N. Peacekeeping Operations and other Operations"

- **International Disaster Relief Activities**
  - Activities based on the "Law Concerning the Dispatch of International Disaster Relief Teams"

- **Cooperation in Efforts toward the Reconstruction of Iraq**
  - Activities based on the "Law Concerning Special Measures on Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance and Support Activities for Ensuring Security in Iraq" (Ended in February 2009)

- **Activities to Respond International Terrorism**

**Legend:**
- : activities based on time-limited laws
- : activities based on permanent laws
1. Agreement on a ceasefire shall have been reached among the parties to armed conflicts
2. Consent for the undertaking of U.N. peacekeeping operations as well as Japan’s participation in such operations shall have been obtained from the host countries as well as the parties to armed conflicts
3. The operations shall strictly maintain impartiality, not favoring any of the parties to armed conflicts
4. Should any of the requirements in the above-mentioned guideline cease to be satisfied, the International Peace Cooperation Corps may suspend International Peace Cooperation Assignments. Unless the requirements are satisfied again in a short term, the Government of Japan may terminate the dispatch of the personnel engaged in International Peace Cooperation Assignments.
5. The use of weapons shall be limited to the minimum necessary to protect the lives of personnel, etc.
Fig. III-2-4-3  Map of the Golan Heights and Its Vicinity
SDF personnel are deployed separately in Baucau and Bobonaro.
South Sudan and Its Surrounding Area
Notes: Blue boxes show the number of Japanese personnel dispatched on UNMISS.
The Head of the Coordination Center carries out coordination with UNMISS as the National contingent commander.

Orders concerning the activities and duties of the engineer unit are handled through the Coordination Center. Discussions concerning the content of the activities of the engineer unit are handled within the Engineer Unit.

* Excludes commands relating to judicial police duties.
Fig. III-2-4-9  PKO Centers in Africa

- PKO training Center (Mali)
- Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (Ghana)
- Cairo Regional Center for Training on Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa (Egypt)
- International Peace Support Training Centre (Kenya)
- South African National Peace Mission Training Centre (South Africa)

Countries:
- Algeria
- Tunisia
- Libya
- Morocco
- Mauritania
- Senegal
- Guinea
- Burkina Faso
- Mali
- Niger
- Chad
- Sudan
- South Sudan
- Central African Republic
- Cameroon
- Equatorial Guinea
- Sao Tome and Principe
- Congo
- Republic of Congo
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- South Sudan
- Eritrea
- Sudan
- Ethiopia
- Somalia
- Kenya
- Uganda
- Tanzania
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Angola
- Mozambique
- Zimbabwe
- Botswana
- Namibia
- Lesotho
- South Africa
- Madagascar
- Cyprus
- Syria
- Lebanon
- Israel
- Jordan
- Iraq
- Iran
- Yemen
- South Africa
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Weapons of Mass Destruction, etc.</th>
<th>Conventional Weapons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nuclear Weapons</td>
<td>Conventions, etc. on Arms control, Disarmament and Nonproliferation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chemical Weapons</td>
<td>Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Biological Weapons</td>
<td>Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Delivery Systems (Missiles)</td>
<td>The Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Convention on Cluster Munitions</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines (Ottawa Treaty)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>United Nations Register of Conventional Arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United Nations Report on Military Expenditures</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Control Frameworks Aired at Nonproliferation</td>
<td>Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)</td>
<td>Australia Group (AG)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wassenaar Arrangement (WA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New International Initiatives Aired at Nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction</td>
<td></td>
<td>Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Exercise</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep 2010</td>
<td>PSI air interdiction exercise hosted by Australia</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 2010</td>
<td>PSI maritime interdiction exercise hosted by ROK</td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2012</td>
<td>PSI air interdiction exercise hosted by Japan</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep 2012</td>
<td>PSI maritime interdiction exercise hosted by ROK</td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 2013</td>
<td>PSI exercise co-hosted by U.S. and UAE</td>
<td>UAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scale of the Defense Industry in Japan and its Degree of Reliance on Defense Demand

Overall degree of reliance on defense demand: 4.4%

Note: The distribution of degrees of reliance on defense demand among relevant companies (5-year average from 2003 to 2007) based on surveys conducted by the Ministry of Defense on 57 relevant companies.
Japan's Science & Technology Budget by Ministry (FY2012 Budget)

Defense R&D Expenditure of Major Countries (FY2011)

R&D Expenditure as a Proportion to Defense Expenditure of Major Countries (FY2011)

<Reference> Defense R&D Expenditure as a Proportion to Government-funded Research Expenditure in Major Countries (2011)

Japan 2.7% USA 56.8% France 6.8%
UK 14.6% Germany 4.0% ROK 16.3%
Sweden 7.8%

Source: Main Science and Technology Indicators 2012/2 edition

Source: OECD: Main Science and Technology Indicators 2012/2 edition; The Military Balance 2012
### Status of Cost Reductions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Amount of Cost Reduction</th>
<th>Percentage Cost Reduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY2007</td>
<td>Approx. 170 billion yen</td>
<td>Approx. 8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2008</td>
<td>Approx. 160 billion yen</td>
<td>Approx. 8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2009</td>
<td>Approx. 280 billion yen</td>
<td>Approx. 13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2010</td>
<td>Approx. 140 billion yen</td>
<td>Approx. 7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2011</td>
<td>Approx. 121 billion yen</td>
<td>Approx. 6.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1. Amount of cost reduction = Initial requirement (theoretical value before conducting efficiency measures) - Actual amount spent
2. Percentage of cost reduction = Amount of cost reduction ÷ (Expenditure relating to equipment and materials + Amount of cost reduction)
The ALGS Concept

Australia
UK
Italy
Netherlands
Canada
Turkey
Norway
Denmark
Israel

Spares Pool

Made in UK
Made in USA
Made in USA
Made in Japan

Units exchanged swiftly, as required

Japan

F-35A

Engine

Units exchanged swiftly, as required

Fig. III-3-4-1
Fig. III-3-4-2  The Concept of FACO

Assembly of main wings
Forward fuselage
Center fuselage
Aft fuselage
Assembly of tails
Mounting of tail assembly components
Mounting of engine & hatches, etc.
Finished aircraft
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Outline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| GSDF (see “Location of Principal SDF Units” at the end of the book) | ○ Regional Armies  
• Composed of multiple divisions and brigades, and other directly controlled units (such as engineer brigades and antiaircraft artillery groups)  
• There are five regional armies, each mainly in charge of the defense of their respective regions  
○ Divisions and Brigades  
• Compared to the combat troops, composed of logistics support units which support combat units and others  
○ Central Readiness Force  
• Consisting of an airborne brigade, a helicopter brigade, the Central Readiness Regiment, the Special Forces Group, and the Central NBC Weapon Defense Unit |
| MSDF (see “Location of Principal SDF Units” at the end of the book) | ○ Self-Defense Fleet  
• Consists of key units such as the Fleet Escort Force, the Fleet Air Force (consisting of fixed-wing patrol aircraft units and such), and the Fleet Submarine Force  
• Responsible for the defense of sea areas around Japan primarily through mobile operations  
○ Regional Units  
The five regional units mainly guard their posts and support the Self-Defense Fleet |
| ASDF (see “Location of Principal SDF Units” at the end of the book) | ○ Air Defense Command  
• Composed of three air defense forces and the Southwestern Composite Air Division  
• Primarily responsible for general air defense duties  
○ Air Defense Force  
• Composed of key units such as air wings (including fighter aircraft units and others), the Aircraft Control and Warning Wing (including aircraft warning and control units), and Air Defense Missile Groups (including surface-to-air guided missile units and others) |
| National Defense Academy of Japan (Yokosuka, Kanagawa) | ○ An institution for the cultivation of future SDF officers  
• Conducts training and education for future SDF officers (including education that complies with the same university establishment standards as other universities)  
• Offers a science and engineering postgraduate course equivalent to master’s or doctoral degree from a university (undergraduate and postgraduate courses) and a comprehensive security postgraduate course equivalent to a master’s degree.  
• Conducts education and training in order to impart a high level of knowledge and research capability |
| National Defense Medical College (Tokorozawa, Saitama) | ○ An institution for the cultivation of future SDF medical officers, the SDF officials and engineering officials who are nurses  
• Conducts education and training for future SDF officers, the SDF officials and engineering officials who are nurses who will serve as medical doctors (including education that complies with the School Education Act that universities with medical education also comply to)  
• Offers a medical course that complies with university establishment standards for PhD programs for schools of medicine.  
• Provides education and training on sophisticated theories and their application, and to develop research capabilities related to the knowledge obtained. |
| National Institute for Defense Studies (Meguro-ku, Tokyo) | ○ Organization that functions as a “think tank” of the Ministry of Defense  
• Conducts basic research and studies related to the administration and operation of the SDF  
• Conducts research and compiles data on military history  
• Educates SDF officers and other senior officials  
• Manages books and documents of historical value located in the connected library |
| Defense Intelligence Headquarters (Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo) | ○ Central intelligence organization of the Ministry of Defense, which collects and analyzes military data  
• Collects various military intelligence, including signal intelligence, images and other information acquired by warning and surveillance activities; comprehensively analyzes and assesses the information; and provides information to related organizations within the ministry  
• Consists of six communication sites and its headquarters |
| Technical Research and Development Institute (Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo) | ○ Central organization that conducts equipment-related research and development  
• Conducts R&D in response to the operational needs of each service of the SDF  
• Conducts R&D in a wide range of fields, from firearms, vehicles, ships, and aircraft used by each service of the SDF to equipment for responses to NBC weapons and clothing |
| Equipment Procurement and Construction Office (Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo) | ○ Central organization for affairs related to equipment procurement and a part of the construction work required by the SDF to accomplish its duties  
• Necessary equipment include firearms, explosives fuel, guided weapons, ships, aircraft, and vehicles  
• Within the construction work related affairs, the drafting of technical standards and evaluation of plans are conducted |
| Inspector General’s Office of Legal Compliance (Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo) | ○ This is an organization that inspects overall tasks of the Ministry of Defense and the SDF from an independent position.  
• It inspects whether the tasks of the Ministry of Defense and the SDF are properly carried out from an independent position in light of legal compliance under orders from the Minister of Defense. |
| Regional Defense Bureau (eight locations nationwide) | ○ Ensure understanding and cooperation of local public organizations, and conduct cost audit, supervision, and inspection related to acquisition of defense facilities, management, construction, taking measures concerning neighborhood of the base, and procurement of equipment. |
Fig. III-4-1-3  Changes in the Number of People Eligible to Join the SDF

Material sources:
Data for FY2005 and FY2010 are the proportionally adjusted populations of unknown age ascertained by National Institute of Population and Social Security Research based on “Population Census,” Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.
Data from FY2012 onward are based on “Population Projection for Japan” (medium estimates in January 2012), National Institute of Population and Social Security Research.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Measures for employment support</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Occupational aptitude testing</td>
<td>Testing aimed to provide retiring SDF personnel with guidance on the basis of individual aptitudes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical training</td>
<td>Provide retiring SDF personnel with skills usable in society after retirement (large sized motor vehicle operation, large sized special motor vehicle operation, information processing, crane operation, motor vehicle repair, boiler maintenance, nursing care (home helper), etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster prevention and risk control training</td>
<td>Provide SDF personnel who will take early retirement with technical knowledge on disaster prevention administration and the Civil Protection Plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correspondence courses</td>
<td>Provide retiring SDF personnel with the capability to acquire public certification (certified social insurance labor consultant, health supervisor, real-estate transaction specialist, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business management training</td>
<td>Support SDF personnel who will take early retirement to cultivate social adaptability as well as provide know-how to lead a stable life after retirement or reemployment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Career guidance</td>
<td>Prepare soon-retiring SDF personnel to find new employment and provide them with know-how to choose new occupation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outsourcing of career counseling, etc.</td>
<td>Outsource career counseling, etc. to external experts to meet the needs of each SDF personnel who is planning to retire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures for internal support personnel</td>
<td>Training for support personnel</td>
<td>Training of labor administration, support activities, etc. to improve the quality of support personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures for outside</td>
<td>Support publicizing to business owners</td>
<td>Publicizing to companies, etc. the effectiveness of SDF personnel who are planning to retire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Invitation of business owners to unit tours</td>
<td>Invite business owners to units, etc. and provide them with tours, explanations of the employment support situation, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items</td>
<td>Administrative officials and others</td>
<td>SDF regular personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>○ Promote active use of elderly but talented human resources and secure employment until pension age through reemploying retirees who are capable and motivated to work as SDF personnel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job conditions</td>
<td>○ Full-time</td>
<td>○ Limited to full-time service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ Shorter-time service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period of reappointment</td>
<td>○ One year, with the possibility of renewal</td>
<td>○ Appointment may be renewable for up to one year (up to three years for those under 60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>○ Appointment may be extended for a certain period of time (six months to a year) in the case of defense operation, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum age for reappointment</td>
<td>○ 65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>○ Annual leave, sick leave, special leave, care leave (same as before retirement)</td>
<td>○ Annual leave, sick leave, special leave, care leave (same as before retirement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ Annual leave for shorter-time service is limited to no more than 20 days in view of working hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary and allowance</td>
<td>○ Fixed monthly salary is provided based on job level and rank. Allowances, such as a commuting allowance, are provided</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Deliberation Framework**

**Defense Council**
Deliberate on general policies related to the Ministry of Defense
(Article 19-2 of the Act for Establishment of the Ministry of Defense)

Chair: Minister of Defense

Members: Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister of Defense, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Defense, Special Advisors to the Minister of Defense, Administrative Vice-Minister of Defense, Director Generals of Minister’s Secretariat and each Bureau, Chief of Staff, Joint Staff, Chief of Staff, GSDF, Chief of Staff, MSDF, Chief of Staff, ASDF, Director, Defense Intelligence Headquarters

**Council for Deliberation on the MOD Reform**
Conduct deliberation on necessary issues concerning the MOD reform under the instruction of the Ministry of Defense

Chair: Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister of Defense

Representative of the Chair: Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Defense

Members: Administrative Vice-Minister of Defense, Director Generals of Minister’s Secretariat and each Bureau, Chief of Staff, Joint Staff, Chief of Staff, GSDF, Chief of Staff, MSDF, Chief of Staff, ASDF, Assistant Vice-Minister, Minister’s Secretariat (in charge of the MOD reform)

**Board of Governors**

Assistant Vice-Minister and Director-level Project Team (PT)

- Defense Planning PT
- Operational PT
- Policy Planning PT
- Information Transmission PT

Chief-level Working Team (WT)

- Defense Planning WT
- Operational WT
- Policy Planning WT
- Information Transmission WT

Newly established (February 21, 2013)
Other regions 10% Approx. 111km²
Kanto region 5% Approx. 57km²
Kyushu region 12% Approx. 135km²
Tohoku region 14% Approx. 147km²
Chubu region 16% Approx. 178km²

Total area: approx. 1,087km²

Notes: Numbers may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
Distribution by region

Total area: approx. 309km²

Okinawa Prefecture 74% Approx. 228km²
Kanto region 11% Approx. 36km²
Tohoku region 8% Approx. 24km²
Other regions 7% Approx. 22km²

Maneuver Areas 53% Approx. 165km²
Airfields 20% Approx. 60km²
Warehouses 13% Approx. 40km²
Others 14% Approx. 44km²

Notes: Numbers may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Description of Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevention of Noise Problems</td>
<td>Subsidies to finance sound insulation work</td>
<td>• Educational facilities such as elementary schools, junior high schools, and kindergartens; medical facilities such as hospitals and clinics; and welfare facilities such as nursery centers, day-service centers for the elderly, and special nursing homes for the elderly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compensation for relocations</td>
<td>• Compensation for relocating buildings&lt;br&gt;• Land procurement&lt;br&gt;• Improvement of public facilities such as roads, water-supply systems, and sewage facilities in the area where housing, etc., is to be relocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improvement of green belts</td>
<td>• Tree planting, installation of grass fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention of Nuisance Other Than Noise</td>
<td>Subsidies to finance trouble prevention work</td>
<td>• Canals, reservoirs, roads, river improvement, television broadcast community reception facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction of Troubles Related to Living and Business</td>
<td>Subsidies to build facilities meant to stabilize people’s lives</td>
<td>• Roads, radio broadcast facilities, nursing homes, fire departments, parks, waste disposal facilities, welfare centers for the elderly, public facilities for learning, etc.&lt;br&gt;• Agricultural facilities, fishing facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction of Impacts on Surrounding Areas</td>
<td>Provision of specified defense facilities environs improvement adjustment grants</td>
<td>• Improvement of public facilities such as traffic facilities, recreation centers, and welfare facilities&lt;br&gt;• Medical expenses, operating costs of community buses, assessment fees for earthquake resistance for school buildings, etc.*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Newly added due to the partial revision of the Act on Improvement of Living Environment of Areas Around Facilities (effective as of April 27, 2011)
Partial Revisions to the Law Concerning Adjustment of the Living Environment in the Vicinity of Defense Facilities

### Background
- Diversification of local needs (requests for appropriation for "soft" projects)
- "Public projects review" evaluation results of the Government Revitalization Unit
  - "Make use more flexible and convenient"

### Before revision
- Improvement of public facilities:
  - Transportation and communication facilities, sports and recreation related facilities, sanitation facilities, educational and cultural facilities, medical facilities, social welfare facilities, facilities for fire fighting, facilities helping to promote industry

### After revision
- Improvement of public facilities
- So-called "soft" projects (Newly added)
  - Aid for medical expenses (medical fees for children up to elementary school age, antenatal fees, etc.)
  - Aid for operating costs of community buses (operating costs for welfare buses, etc.)
  - Aid for assessment fees for earthquake resistance for school buildings, etc. (Assessment fees for earthquake resistance for elementary/junior high schools, etc.) Above-mentioned "soft" projects are envisioned

### Revision of calculation formula
1. Change in budget distribution of calculation factors (increasing budget distribution for "implementation")
2. Establishment of training sites for large-scale or specialized training (Budget is to be increased in the cases that Japan-U.S. joint training and a large-scale training, etc., take place)
3. Priority is given to municipalities with high population densities (adding population density points)
4. Properly reflect effects of operations (Refining points for number of flight and points by exercising personnel)

### Defense facilities and municipalities that were newly designated as specified defense facilities or specified defense facility related municipalities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specified defense facility</th>
<th>Specified defense facility related municipalities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matsuura Airfield</td>
<td>Ishinomaki City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iwoto Airfield</td>
<td>Ogasawara Village, Tokyo Metropolitan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atsugi Airfield</td>
<td>Fujisawa City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asagaya Airfield</td>
<td>Minamimakimachi, Ongagun, Fukuoka Prefecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torashima Firing Practice Field</td>
<td>Kuniejima, Shimajirigun, Okinawa Prefecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimokita Testing Field</td>
<td>Higashidori Village, Shimokita, Asahi Prefecture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specified defense facility</th>
<th>Specified defense facility related municipalities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kasumigaura Airfield</td>
<td>Hayama City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utsunomiya Airfield</td>
<td>Utsunomiya City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somagahara Airfield</td>
<td>Shiroi Village, Katsunumaikun, Guna Prefecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kisarazu Airfield</td>
<td>Kisanuki City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Zama</td>
<td>Sagamihara City</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specified defense facility</th>
<th>Specified defense facility related municipalities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sagamihara General Supply Depot</td>
<td>Sagamihara City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokushima Airfield</td>
<td>Matsushigecho, Itanogun Tokushima Prefecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metaburu Airfield</td>
<td>Yoshinogahiro, Komagahara Saga Prefecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hokubu (North) Training Site</td>
<td>Kunigamison, Kunigamun Okinawa Prefecture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fig. III-4-3-4
- Diversification of local needs (requests for appropriation for "soft" projects)
- "Public projects review" evaluation results of the Government Revitalization Unit
  - "Make use more flexible and convenient"
### FY2013 Costs for Countermeasures in Areas Near Bases (Based on Expenditures)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Mainland</th>
<th>Okinawa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Projects to prevent disturbance</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound-insulation projects</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures related to relocations</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies to stabilize people’s livelihoods</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road improvement projects</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environ Improvement Adjustment Grants</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other projects</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>