

Reference 1 Development of Seamless Security Legislation to Ensure Japan's Survival and Protect its People

(July 1, 2014, National Security Council Meeting Decision)
Cabinet Decision

Since the end of WWII, Japan has consistently followed the path of a peace-loving nation under the Constitution of Japan. While adhering to the basic policy of maintaining an exclusively defensive-oriented stance, not becoming a large military power that poses a threat to other countries, and upholding the Three Non-Nuclear Principles, Japan has flourished as a key economic power through the hard work of its people. Japan has also built a stable and affluent way of life for its citizens. In addition, as a peace-loving nation, Japan has been proactively engaging in international activities in cooperation with the international community and international organizations such as the United Nations (UN), while strictly upholding the tenets of the United Nations Charter. Japan's path as a peace-loving nation has won a high level of praise and respect from the international community, a position that must be further reinforced from now on.

Meanwhile, the security environment surrounding Japan has been fundamentally transformed in the 67 years between the enforcement of the Japanese Constitution and today, and it continues to evolve even further. Japan is also confronting complicated and significant national defense issues. There are no prospects for the realization of the so-called formal United Nations Command, which has been held up as an ideal in the UN Charter. Moreover, in the quarter-century following the end of the Cold War alone, shifts in global power balance, the rapid advancement of technological innovation, the development and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles, and threats from international terror organizations and similar have led to issues and tensions in the Asia-Pacific Region. Any threats, no matter where they arise in the world, could have a direct impact on the security of Japan. Furthermore, in recent years, risks that hinder free access to the oceans, space, and cyberspace, as well as their utilization, have been spreading and growing more serious. It is already no longer possible for any one country to uphold peace by itself. The international community expects Japan to take on a more proactive role in a way that is commensurate with its national capabilities.

The most important responsibility for the Government is to maintain the peace and security of Japan and ensure its survival, along with protecting the lives of its people. In order to adapt to the changing security environment surrounding Japan and fulfill its responsibility, the Government must first and foremost create a stable and predictable international environment and prevent the emergence of threats by promoting impactful diplomacy with sufficient institutional architecture. The Government must also resolve conflicts peacefully by acting in conformity with international law and placing importance on the rule of law.

Furthermore, it is important to appropriately build up, maintain, and operate Japan's own defense capabilities, strengthen mutual cooperation with the United States, which is Japan's ally, and deepen trust and cooperative relations with partners both within and outside the region. In particular, for the security of Japan and the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific Region, it is necessary to avoid armed conflicts and prevent threats from reaching Japan by further improving the effectiveness of the Japan-U.S. security arrangements and enhancing the deterrence of the Japan-U.S. Alliance. On that basis, to resolutely protect the lives and peaceful livelihoods of its people in any situation, as well as contribute even more proactively to the peace and stability of the international community under the policy of a "Proactive

Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, it is necessary to develop national legislation that will enable a seamless response.

In accordance with the basic orientation presented by then Prime Minister Abe at a press conference on May 15, which took place after the report of the "Advisory Panel on Reconstruction of the Legal Basis for Security" was submitted that same day, discussions have been repeatedly held between governing parties, and examination has also been conducted by the Government. Based on the results of discussions by governing parties, the Government will promptly develop national legislation necessary for protecting the lives and peaceful livelihoods of its people in accordance with the following basic policies.

1. Responses to Infringements that Do Not Amount to Armed Attacks

- (1) Considering the increasingly severe security environment surrounding Japan, situations that are neither pure peacetime nor contingencies are liable to occur, posing risks that could potentially develop into more serious situations. For infringements that do not amount to armed attacks, it has become even more important to prepare and ensure seamless and sufficient responses to any unlawful acts through closer cooperation between relevant agencies, including police organizations and the Self-Defense Forces (SDF), assuming the basic division of roles.
- (2) Specifically, under a basic policy in which relevant agencies, including the police and the Japan Coast Guard, are to respond in close cooperation with one another in accordance with their respective duties and authorities, the Government will further strengthen necessary efforts in all areas, such as enhancing each agency's response capabilities, strengthening collaboration including information sharing, examining and developing specific response guidelines, accelerating procedures to issue orders, and improving various types of exercises and training in order to respond to various unlawful acts.
- (3) As for accelerating procedures, in cases of responding to an external infringement not amounting to an armed attack that occurs in regions surrounding remote islands and similar where there are either no police forces available nearby or police agencies cannot respond immediately (including situations in which police agencies cannot respond due to the nature of the weapons held by the armed groups, etc.), the Government will thoroughly examine the application of related provisions for ordering public security operations or maritime security operations in advance and establish a common understanding among the relevant agencies. At the same time, to avoid the spread of damages caused by unlawful acts while procedures are being followed, the Government will also consider specific measures for issuing orders swiftly and accelerating procedures in accordance with the circumstances.
- (4) Moreover, to ensure Japan's security, it is crucial for the SDF and United States armed forces to respond seamlessly and in close cooperation to situations in which an attack is launched on U.S. armed forces units currently engaged in activities that contribute to the defense of Japan, and due to the circumstances, escalates into an armed attack. Assuming a case of an infringement not amounting to an armed attack against U.S. armed forces units in the course of various peacetime activities carried out in coordination between the SDF and the U.S. armed forces, and referring to the concept of "use of weapons" for the purpose of protecting its own weapons and other equipment under the

provision of Article 95 of the Self-Defense Forces Law, the Government will develop legislation that enables the SDF to carry out very passive and limited “use of weapons” at the minimum extent necessary for protecting the weapons and other equipment of the U.S. armed forces units should they be currently engaged in activities that contribute to the defense of Japan (including joint exercises) in cooperation with the SDF under the provision of Article 95 of the SDF Law, assuming a request or consent has been received from the U.S.

2. Further Contributions to the Peace and Stability of the International Community

(1) So-called Logistics Support and “Integration with the Use of Force”

1. So-called logistics support is a support activity that does not in itself constitute a “use of force.” For instance, when international peace and security are threatened and the international community is united in responding to the situation in accordance with a UN Security Council resolution, there are situations in which it is necessary for Japan to carry out such support activities for armed forces of other countries carrying out a legitimate “use of force” in line with the resolution. Meanwhile, in relation to Article 9 of the Constitution, legal frameworks limiting Japan’s support activities to “rear areas,” or so-called “non-combat areas,” etc. have been established in past legislation to ensure that the issue of “integration with the use of force” does not arise. This is to prevent Japan from being legally assessed as having carried out a “use of force” by itself, which is not permitted under the Constitution, as Japan’s support activities would form an “integral part” of the use of force by other countries and thereby constitute “integration with the use of force.”

2. Even under such legal frameworks, the SDF has been steadily carrying out various support activities, leading to growing expectations for and trust in Japan. Amid further major changes in the security environment, it is necessary to enable the SDF to play a sufficient role through a wide range of support activities for the peace and stability of the international community from the perspective of a “Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation. This is also vital from the viewpoint of ensuring Japan’s peace and security, thereby enabling such activities to be carried out more than ever before without any hindrances.

C. Under the premise of the so-called theory of “integration with the use of force” itself, and in light of the accumulation of discussions related thereto, considering factors such as the actual experiences of the SDF to date and the reality of the UN’s collective security measures, the Government does not support a conventional framework that uniformly limits the area of SDF activities to “rear areas” and “non-combat areas,” i.e., areas where the issue of “integration” does not arise. Instead, the Government recognizes that Japan’s support activities such as supply and transportation, which are carried out at places other than “sites where combative actions are currently being carried out” by other countries, do not constitute “integration with the use of force” of that country. Taking into account the following considerations based on that recognition, the Government will proceed to develop legislation that will enable the SDF to carry out activities necessary to support the armed forces of other countries engaging in

activities for ensuring Japan’s security and the peace and stability of the international community.

(i) Not carrying out support activities at “sites where combative actions are currently being carried out” by the armed forces of other countries that are subject to support by Japan.

(ii) Immediate pausing or ceasing support activities in places where Japan is carrying out support activities, should these places become “sites where combative actions are currently being carried out” due to changing conditions.

(2) Use of Weapons Associated with International Peace Cooperation Activities

1. Japan has been developing necessary legislation up to present, alongside conducting international peace cooperation activities for over 20 years. In conducting such activities, the right of SDF personnel to use weapons when engaging in international peace cooperation activities has been limited to so-called self-preservation and protection of its own weapons and other equipment. This is because the use of weapons in association with so-called “kaketsuke-keigo” operations (coming to the aid of geographically distant units or personnel under attack) or the “use of weapons for the purpose of executing a mission” could constitute a “use of force,” which is prohibited by Article 9 of the Constitution in cases where such use of weapons is directed against “a state or quasi-state organization.”

2. From the perspective of a “Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation, Japan must further enhance its efforts towards promoting the peace and stability of the international community. To that end, it is important to enable full and proactive participation in international peace cooperation activities such as UN peace keeping operations (PKO). Moreover, given that many Japanese nationals are actively working overseas, thus face the possibility of being involved in emergency situations such as acts of terrorism, it is necessary to enable the rescue of Japanese nationals overseas involving the use of weapons subject to receiving consent from the territorial state, which has an obligation to extend protection to foreigners within its territory under international law.

3. In light of the above, the Government will proceed to develop legislation that enables the SDF’s use of weapons associated with so-called “kaketsuke-keigo” operations and the “use of weapons for the purpose of executing a mission” in international peace cooperation activities that do not involve the “use of force,” including UN peacekeeping operations, as well as policing activities that do not involve the “use of force,” including the rescue of Japanese nationals based on consent from the territorial state, upon ensuring that “a state or a quasi-state organization” does not appear as an adversary. This legislation is based on the following considerations.

(i) With respect to UN peacekeeping operations and similar, since “consent of acceptance from the country that controls the regions in which the activities are conducted” and “consent of acceptance from the Parties to Armed Conflict conducting the activities” are necessary under the framework of the Five Principles for Participation in PKO, “a quasi-state organization” other than the Parties to Armed Conflict who have given their

consent of acceptance is not expected to appear as the adversary in principle. This has been backed up by Japan's experiences taking part in UN peacekeeping operations and similar for over 20 years. When the use of weapons in the execution of missions is expected to exceed the scope of self-preservation or the protection of its own weapons and other equipment, it is necessary that consent of acceptance from the Parties to Armed Conflict is stably maintained, especially due to the nature of the activities. This also includes cases in which the SDF is tasked with maintaining order, such as protecting citizens, which is considered to be an important mission in recent UN peacekeeping operations.

- (ii) When SDF units carry out policing activities not involving a "use of force," including the rescue of Japanese nationals overseas, based on consent from the government of the territorial state, the activities are conducted in the area for which consent from the government of the territorial state is valid, or in other words, in the area for which authority is maintained in the territory, as a matter of course. This means that no "quasi-state organizations" will be present in that area.
- (iii) The Cabinet will determine whether the consent of acceptance is stably maintained, as well as the area for which consent of the government of the territorial state is valid, etc., based on deliberations etc. by the National Security Council.
- (iv) The use of weapons in these activities is subject to the inherent constraints of the strict principle of proportionality, which is similar to the principle of police proportionality.

3. Measures for Self-Defense Permitted under Article 9 of the Constitution

- (1) In order to adapt to the changes in the security environment surrounding Japan and protect the lives and peaceful livelihood of its people in any situation, the Government has examined what constitutional interpretations would be appropriate, as sufficient responses would not necessarily be possible if the constitutional interpretation to date were maintained as the status quo. In this regard, logical consistency and legal stability are required for the Government's constitutional interpretation. Accordingly, the Government must form a logical conclusion for protecting the lives and peaceful livelihood of its people within the limits of the basic logic of the interpretation of Article 9 of the Constitution as expressed by the Government to date.
- (2) The language of Article 9 of the Constitution appears to prohibit any "use of force" in international relations in all forms. However, when considered in light of "the right (of the people) to live in peace," as recognized in the Preamble of the Constitution, and the purpose of Article 13 of the Constitution, which stipulates that "their (all the people's) right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" shall be the supreme consideration in governmental affairs, Article 9 of the Constitution cannot possibly be interpreted to prohibit Japan from taking measures of self-defense necessary to maintain its peace and security and ensure its survival. Such measures for self-defense are permitted only when they are inevitable for dealing with imminent unlawful situations where the people's right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is fundamentally overturned due to an armed attack by a foreign country, and for safeguarding these

rights of the people. Hence, "use of force" to the minimum extent necessary to that end is permitted. This is the basis, or the so-called basic logic, of the view consistently expressed by the Government to date with regard to any "use of force" permitted in exceptional circumstances under Article 9 of the Constitution. It is clearly shown in the document *Relationship between the Right of Collective Self-Defense and the Constitution* submitted by the Government to the Committee on Audit of the House of Councillors on October 14, 1972.

This basic logic must continue to be maintained under Article 9 of the Constitution.

- (3) Up to now, the Government had considered that, under this basic logic, "use of force" was permitted only in the case of an armed attack against Japan. However, as stated in the introduction, in light of the current situation, that is, one in which the security environment surrounding Japan has been fundamentally transformed and continues to evolve due to shifts in global power balance, the rapid advancement of technological innovation, and threats from weapons of mass destruction and similar, even an armed attack on another country could actually constitute a threat to Japan's survival, depending on its purpose, scale, and mode, etc.

Should a dispute arise, Japan will make the utmost diplomatic efforts to settle the dispute peacefully and take any action necessary in accordance with existing national laws and regulations developed based on the constitutional interpretation to date, and the development of laws and regulations capable of implementation within the limits of the constitutional interpretation, as a matter of course. However, Japan still needs to take all necessary measures to ensure its survival and protect its people.

Under the recognition of such issues and as a result of careful examination in light of the current security environment, it has been concluded in accordance with the basic logic of the Government's view to date that the Constitution should be interpreted as permitting the use of force to the minimum extent necessary as a measure for self-defense not only in the case of an armed attack on Japan, but also in cases where an armed attack on another country having a close relationship with Japan threatens Japan's survival and poses a clear danger in terms of fundamentally overturning people's right to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness, and further, there are no other appropriate means available to repel the attack, ensure Japan's survival, and protect its people.

- (4) Japan's "use of force" will be carried out while observing international law as a matter of course. At the same time, the legal basis under international law needs to be understood separately from the constitutional interpretation. In certain situations, the aforementioned "use of force" permitted under the Constitution is, under international law, based on the right of collective self-defense. The Government has concluded that although this "use of force" includes cases that are triggered by an armed attack on another country, these cases are permitted under the Constitution only when they are taken as measures for self-defense necessary for ensuring Japan's survival and protecting its people, or in other words, in defense of Japan.
- (5) Moreover, even when the "use of force" is permitted under the Constitution, since it is carried out to protect the lives and peaceful livelihood of the people, an assurance of democratic control is required as a matter of course. In the draft legislation, the Government will stipulate that

in principle, the approval of the Diet is required prior to ordering the SDF to be dispatched for carrying out a “use of force” permitted under the Constitution in the case of an armed attack not on Japan but on another country, in the same manner as procedures related to defensive dispatches as prescribed in the current laws and regulations.

4. The Way Forward for Developing National Legislation

When these activities are to be conducted by the SDF, the Cabinet shall make its decision in line with deliberations, etc.

by the National Security Council. Including such procedures, national legislation serving as the legal basis will be necessary in enabling the SDF to actually conduct such activities. Under the basic policies described above, the Government will commence drafting legislation that enables a seamless response to any situation to protect the lives and peaceful livelihood of its people. Alongside this, the Government will carry out a full examination, and as soon as preparations are complete, will submit the draft legislation to the Diet for its deliberations.

Reference 2 National Security Strategy (Outline)

(Approved by the National Security Council and the Cabinet on December 17, 2013)

I. Purpose

- As Japan's security environment becomes ever more severe, Japan needs to identify its national interests from a long-term perspective, determine the course it should pursue in the international community, and adopt a whole-government approach for national security policies and measures in order to continue developing a prosperous and peaceful society.
- In a world where globalization continues, Japan should play an even more proactive role as a major global player in the international community.
- The Strategy, as fundamental policies pertaining to national security, presents guidelines for policies in areas related to national security.
- With the National Security Council (NSC) serving as the control tower, as well as with strong political leadership, the Government of Japan will implement national security policies in a more strategic and structured manner through a whole-government approach.
- When implementing policies in other areas, the Government of Japan will give due consideration to national security so that Japan can utilize its strengths, such as its diplomatic ability and defense capability, in a smooth and fully-functional way as a whole, based on the Strategy.
- The Strategy will guide Japan's national security policy over the next decade. Through the implementation of concrete policies, the NSC will regularly carry out systematic evaluation and upgrade the Strategy in a timely and appropriate manner.

II. Fundamental Principle of National Security**1. Principles Japan Upholds**

- Japan is a country with rich culture and tradition, and upholds universal values, such as freedom, democracy, respect for fundamental human rights and the rule of law. Japan has a wealth of highly educated human capital and high cultural standards, and is an economic power with strong economic capacity and high technological capabilities. Japan has achieved its development benefiting from an open international economic system. In addition, Japan as a maritime state has pursued "Open and Stable Seas."
- Japan has consistently followed the path of a peace-loving nation since the end of World War II, and has adhered to a basic policy of maintaining an exclusively national defense-oriented policy, not becoming a military power that poses a threat to other countries, and observing the Three Non-Nuclear Principles.
- Japan has maintained its security, and contributed to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, by enhancing its alliance with the United States (U.S.), as well as by deepening cooperative relationships with other countries. Japan has also contributed to the realization of stability and prosperity in the international community through initiatives for supporting the economic growth of developing countries and for addressing global issues based on the principle of human security, as well as through trade and investment relations with other countries.
- Complying with the United Nations (U.N.) Charter, Japan has been cooperating with the U.N. and other international organizations, and has actively contributed to their activities. Japan has also continuously participated in international

peace cooperation activities. In addition, as the only country to have ever suffered atomic bombings in war, Japan has consistently engaged in disarmament and non-proliferation efforts, playing a leading role in international initiatives to realize "a world free of nuclear weapons."

- Japan will continue to adhere to the course that it has taken to date as a peace-loving nation, and as a major player in world politics and economy, contribute even more proactively in securing peace, stability, and prosperity of the international community, while achieving its own security as well as peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, as a "Proactive Contributor to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation. This is the fundamental principle of national security that Japan should stand to hold.

2. Japan's National Interests and National Security Objectives

- To maintain its sovereignty and independence; to defend its territorial integrity; to ensure the safety of life, person, and properties of its nationals, and to ensure its survival while maintaining its own peace and security and preserving its rich culture and tradition.
- To achieve the prosperity of Japan and its nationals through economic development, thereby consolidating its peace and security (to this end, it is essential that Japan strengthens the free trade regime and realizes an international environment that offers stability, transparency and predictability).
- To maintain and protect international order based on rules and universal values, such as freedom, democracy, respect for fundamental human rights, and the rule of law.

National Security Objectives

- To strengthen the deterrence necessary for maintaining Japan's peace and security and for ensuring its survival, thus deterring threats from directly reaching Japan; at the same time, if by any chance a threat should reach Japan, to defeat such threat and to minimize the damage.
- To improve the security environment of the Asia-Pacific region, and prevent the emergence of and reduce direct threats to Japan, through strengthening the Japan-U.S. Alliance, enhancing the trust and cooperative relationships between Japan and its partners within and outside the Asia-Pacific region, and promoting practical security cooperation.
- To improve the global security environment and build a peaceful, stable, and prosperous international community by strengthening the international order based on universal values and rules, and by playing a leading role in the settlement of disputes, through consistent diplomatic efforts and further personnel contributions.

III. Security Environment Surrounding Japan and National Security Challenges**1. Global Security Environment and Challenges**

- (1) Shift in the Balance of Power and Rapid Progress of Technological Innovation
 - The balance of power between nations is changing due to the rise of emerging countries (e.g., China and India). In particular, China is increasing its presence in the international community. The United States, which has the world's largest power as a whole, has manifested its policy to shift its emphasis of national security and economic policy towards the Asia-Pacific region.
 - The rapid advancement of globalization and technological innovation has increased the relative influence of non-state actors, and the threat of terrorism and crimes committed by non-state actors is expanding.

(2) Threat of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and Other Related Materials

- The issue of the transfer, proliferation, and performance improvement of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their means of delivery, such as ballistic missiles, the issue of nuclear and missile development by North Korea, and the nuclear issue of Iran remain major threats to Japan and the international community.

(3) Threat of International Terrorism

- International terrorism has spread and become diverse in its forms due to the advancement of globalization.
- Terrorist attacks against Japanese nationals and interests have actually taken place overseas. Japan and its people face the threat of international terrorism both at home and abroad.

(4) Risks to Global Commons

- In recent years, risks that can impede the utilization of and free access to global commons, such as the sea, outer space, and cyberspace, have been spreading and become more serious.
- In the seas, in recent years, there have been an increasing number of cases of unilateral actions in an attempt to change the status quo by coercion with respect to natural resources and the security of respective states.
- Due to these cases as well as piracy and other issues, there is a growing risk of the stability of sea lanes and freedom of navigation coming under threat.
- There exist risks that could impede the continuous and stable use of outer space, including an increasing amount of space debris caused by satellite collisions amongst others.
- Risks of cyber-attacks with the intent to disrupt critical infrastructure and obstruct military systems are becoming more serious.

(5) Challenges to Human Security

- Global issues that cannot be dealt with by a single country—namely, poverty, widening inequality, global health challenges including infectious diseases, climate change and other environmental issues, food security, and humanitarian crises caused by civil wars and natural disasters—are emerging as critical and urgent issues of human security, threatening the very survival and dignity of individuals.
- These challenges could have repercussions on peace and stability of the international community.

(6) The Global Economy and Its Risks

- The risk of the expansion of an economic crisis from one country to the entire global economy is growing.
- Signs of protectionism and reluctance towards the creation of new trade rules are becoming apparent.
- The rise of resource nationalism in resource rich countries as well as an intensified competition for the acquisition of energy and mineral resources by emerging countries are observed.

2. Security Environment and Challenges in the Asia-Pacific Region

(1) Characteristics of the Strategic Environment of the Asia-Pacific Region

- The region has various political regimes and a host of countries with large-scale military forces including nuclear-weapon states. Yet a regional cooperation framework in the security realm has not been sufficiently institutionalized.

(2) North Korea's Military Buildup and Provocative Actions

- North Korea has enhanced the capability of WMDs including nuclear weapons and that of ballistic missiles.

At the same time, North Korea has repeatedly taken provocative military actions including the use of provocative rhetoric against Japan and other countries, thereby increasing the tension in the region. The threat to the security of Japan and of other countries is being substantially aggravated.

- As Kim Jong-un proceeds to consolidate his regime, the domestic situation in North Korea needs to be closely monitored.
 - North Korea's abduction is a grave issue affecting Japan's sovereignty as well as the lives and safety of Japanese nationals. It is an urgent issue for the Government of Japan to resolve under its responsibility.
- ### (3) China's Rapid Rise and Intensified Activities in Various Areas
- There is an expectation for China to share and comply with international norms, and play a more active and cooperative role for regional and global issues.
 - China has been rapidly advancing its military capabilities in a wide range of areas without sufficient transparency.
 - China has taken actions that can be regarded as attempts to change the status quo by coercion based on their own assertions, which are incompatible with the existing order of international law, in the maritime and aerial domains, including the East China Sea and the South China Sea (e.g., intrusion into Japan's territorial waters and airspace around the Senkaku Islands, establishment of its own "Air Defense Identification Zone").
 - The cross-strait relationship has deepened economically. Meanwhile, the military balance has been changing. Thus, the relationship contains both orientations towards stability and potential instability.

IV. Japan's Strategic Approaches to National Security

1. Strengthening and Expanding Japan's Capabilities and Roles

- To ensure national security, Japan needs to first and foremost strengthen its own capabilities and the foundation for exercising those capabilities. Japan must also steadily fulfill the role it should play and adapt its capabilities to respond to future developments.
- Enhancing Japan's resilience in national security, through reinforcing its diplomatic power and defense force, as well as bolstering its economic strengths and technological capabilities, contributes to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the international community at large.
- In order to overcome national security challenges and achieve national security objectives, as well as to proactively contribute to peace in cooperation with the international community, Japan needs to expand and deepen cooperative relationships with other countries, with the Japan-U.S. Alliance as the cornerstone. At the same time, Japan needs to make effective use of its diverse resources and promote comprehensive policies.

(1) Strengthening Diplomacy for Creating a Stable International Environment

- The key of national security is to create a stable and predictable international environment, and prevent the emergence of threats.
- It is necessary for Japan to realize an international order and security environment that are desirable for Japan, by playing an even more proactive role in achieving peace and stability of the international community as a "Proactive Contributor to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation.

- It is necessary to enhance diplomatic creativity and negotiating power to deepen the understanding of and garner support for Japan's position in the international community.
 - By highlighting Japan's attractiveness, Japan needs to strengthen its soft power that would benefit the international community. Japan also needs to strengthen its capacity to promptly and accurately identify the needs of Japanese nationals and firms to support their overseas activities.
 - Japan will make even more proactive contributions to international organizations such as the U.N., including through increasing the number of Japanese staff in such institutions.
- (2) Building a Comprehensive Defense Architecture to Firmly Defend Japan
- Amid the severe security environment, Japan will efficiently develop a highly effective joint defense force, adapting to the change in strategic environment with consideration of its national power, and strive to ensure operations with flexibility and readiness based on joint operations.
 - Japan will advance coordination within the government and with local governments and the private sector. In doing so, even in peacetime, Japan will maintain and improve a comprehensive architecture for responding seamlessly to an array of situations, ranging from armed attacks to large-scale natural disasters.
 - In developing the structure of the Japan Self-Defense Forces (SDF), which plays a central role in these efforts, Japan will enhance its defense structure for deterrence and response to various situations, prioritizing important functions from a joint and comprehensive perspective.
 - With regard to the threat of nuclear weapons, the extended deterrence of the U.S. with nuclear deterrence at its core is indispensable. In order to maintain and enhance the credibility of the extended deterrence, Japan will work closely with the U.S., and take appropriate measures through its own efforts, including ballistic missile defense (BMD) and protection of the people.
- (3) Strengthening Efforts for the Protection of Japan's Territorial Integrity
- Japan will enhance the capabilities of the law enforcement agencies responsible for territorial patrol activities and reinforce its maritime surveillance capabilities.
 - Japan will strengthen coordination among relevant ministries and agencies to be able to respond seamlessly to a variety of unexpected situations.
 - Japan will proactively engage in the protection, management, and development of remote islands near national borders, and from a national security viewpoint, review issues related to the use of land in areas such as remote islands near national borders and areas surrounding defense facilities.
- (4) Ensuring Maritime Security
- As a maritime state, Japan will play a leading role, in maintaining and developing "Open and Stable Seas," which are upheld by maritime order based upon such fundamental principles as the rule of law, ensuring the freedom and safety of navigation and overflight, and peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with relevant international law, rather than by force.
 - Japan will strengthen its maritime domain awareness capabilities in a comprehensive manner that involves the use of outer space, while paying attention to the establishment of international networks.
- Japan will provide assistance to those coastal states alongside the sea lanes of communication and other states in enhancing their maritime law enforcement capabilities, and strengthen cooperation with partners on the sea lanes who share strategic interests with Japan.
- (5) Strengthening Cyber Security
- Japan as a whole will make concerted efforts to defend cyberspace and strengthen the response capability against cyber-attacks, so as to protect cyberspace from malicious activities; to ensure the free and safe use of cyberspace; and to guard Japan's critical infrastructure against cyber-attacks, including those in which state involvement is suspected.
 - Japan will constantly strengthen public-private partnership, and will comprehensively consider and take necessary measures with regard to expanding the pool of human resources in the security field, etc.
 - Japan will take measures at technical and operational levels to enhance international cooperation, and will promote cyber defense cooperation.
- (6) Strengthening Measures against International Terrorism
- Japan will first and foremost strengthen its domestic measures against international terrorism such as ensuring the security of nuclear facilities in Japan. In order to ensure the safety of Japanese nationals living abroad, Japan will strengthen such measures as collecting and analyzing intelligence on the situation of international terrorism.
- (7) Enhancing Intelligence Capabilities
- Japan will fundamentally strengthen its information-collecting capabilities from a diverse range of sources, including human intelligence and open source intelligence.
 - Japan will enhance its intelligence analysis, consolidation, and sharing capabilities including by developing experts, and will promote all-source analysis that makes use of the array of information-collecting means at the Government's disposal. Materials and intelligence will be provided to the NSC in a timely manner, and they will be appropriately utilized in policy formulation.
- (8) Defense Equipment and Technology Cooperation
- From the perspective of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, Japan is required to contribute more proactively to peace and international cooperation including through utilizing defense equipment, and to participate in joint development and production of defense equipment and other related items.
 - While giving due consideration to the roles that the Three Principles on Arms Exports and their related policy guidelines have played so far, the Government of Japan will set out clear principles on the overseas transfer of arms and military technology, which fit the new security environment. In this context, considerations will be made with regard to defining cases where transfers are prohibited; limiting cases where transfers could be allowed with strict examination; and ensuring appropriate control over transfers in terms of unauthorized use and third party transfer.
- (9) Ensuring the Stable Use of Outer Space and Promoting Its Use for Security Purposes
- Japan will engage itself in enhancing the functions of information-gathering satellites and in making effective use of satellites. Japan will also enhance a system for space situational awareness.
 - Japan will promote the development and utilization of outer space in a manner that contributes to national security in the medium- to long-term, including the development of technologies.

(10) Strengthening Technological Capabilities

- Japan should encourage the further promotion of technologies, including dual use technologies, thereby strengthening Japan's technological capabilities.
- Japan will constantly grasp science and technology trends, and make effective use of technology in the area of security by combining the efforts of industries, academia, and the Government.
- Japan will proactively utilize its internationally outstanding technologies in diplomacy.

2. Strengthening the Japan-U.S. Alliance

- Japan and the U.S. have persistently strengthened and expanded their cooperation on a wide range of areas for peace, stability, and prosperity of not only the two countries themselves, but also the Asia-Pacific region and the broader international community.
- The U.S., based on its Defense Strategic Guidance emphasizing a rebalancing towards the Asia-Pacific region, aspires to enhance its presence in the region and strengthen cooperation with its allies, including Japan and its partners.
- In order to ensure the security of Japan and to maintain and enhance peace, stability, and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region and the international community, Japan must further elevate the effectiveness of the Japan-U.S. security arrangements and realize a stronger Japan-U.S. Alliance.

(1) Further Strengthening of Japan-U.S. Security and Defense Cooperation in a Wide Range of Areas

- Japan will work with the U.S. to revise the Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation, through discussions on a variety of issues such as the concrete manner of defense cooperation and basic concepts of bilateral roles, missions, and capabilities, while ensuring consistency with various policies in line with the Strategy.
- Japan will strive to enhance the deterrence and response capability of the Japan-U.S. Alliance through working closely with the U.S. on operational cooperation and policy coordination on issues such as response to contingencies and the medium- to long-term strategy, and strengthening its security cooperation with the U.S. in such broad areas as BMD, maritime affairs, outer space, cyberspace and largescale disaster response operations.

(2) Ensuring a Stable Presence of the U.S. Forces

- While taking measures such as Host Nation Support and increasing deterrence, Japan will steadily implement the realignment of the U.S. Forces in Japan in accordance with the existing bilateral agreements, in order to reduce the impact on people in host communities including Okinawa.

3. Strengthening Diplomacy and Security Cooperation with Japan's Partners for Peace and Stability in the International Community

To improve the security environment surrounding Japan, Japan will engage itself in building trust and cooperative relations with partners both within and outside the region through the following approaches.

- Japan will strengthen cooperative relations with countries in the Asia-Pacific region with which it shares universal values and strategic interests.
 - ROK: Japan will strengthen the foundation for security cooperation. Japan, the U.S., and the ROK will work together closely in addressing North Korean nuclear and missile issues.
 - Australia: Japan will further strengthen the strategic partnership by steadily sharing strategic recognition and advancing security cooperation.

- ASEAN countries: Japan will further deepen and develop cooperative relations with the ASEAN countries in all sectors based on the traditional partnership lasting more than 40 years. Japan will also provide further assistance to ASEAN efforts towards maintaining and strengthening its unity.

- India: Japan will strengthen bilateral relations in a broad range of areas, including maritime security, based on the bilateral Strategic and Global Partnership.

- Japan will strive to construct a Mutually Beneficial Relationship Based on Common Strategic Interests with China from a broad, as well as a medium- to long-term perspective. Japan will encourage China to play a responsible and constructive role for the sake of regional peace, stability and prosperity, and Japan will respond firmly but in a calm manner to China's recent attempts to change the status quo by coercion.

- Japan will endeavor to achieve a comprehensive resolution of outstanding issues of concern, such as the abduction, nuclear and missile issues, in accordance with the Japan-North Korea Pyongyang Declaration, Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks, and relevant Security Council resolutions.

- Japan will advance cooperation with Russia in all areas, including security and energy, thereby enhancing bilateral relations as a whole.

- In promoting these efforts, Japan will actively utilize and engage in multilateral and trilateral cooperation frameworks.

- Japan will cooperate with other partners of the Asia-Pacific region towards ensuring the stability of the region.

- European countries are partners for Japan which together take a leading role in ensuring the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community. Japan will further strengthen its relations with Europe, including cooperation with the EU, NATO, and OSCE.

- Japan will endeavor to further develop relations with emerging countries, not merely on a bilateral basis, but in cooperative efforts in tackling global challenges.

- Japan will engage in constructing multilayered cooperative relations with the Gulf States, encompassing political and security cooperation beyond natural resources and energy. In addition, Japan will play a proactive role in the resolution of major issues affecting the stability of the Middle East.

- Japan will continue to contribute to the development and the consolidation of peace in Africa through various avenues, especially the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) process.

4. Proactive Contribution to International Efforts for Peace and Stability of the International Community

As a "Proactive Contributor to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, Japan will play an active role for the peace and stability of the international community.

(1) Strengthening Diplomacy at the United Nations

- Japan will further engage in active efforts by the U.N. for the maintenance and restoration of international peace and security.

- Japan will continue to strive to achieve the U.N. Security Council reform, including through an expansion of both permanent and nonpermanent categories, with Japan becoming a permanent member of the Council.

(2) Strengthening the Rule of Law

- In order to establish the rule of law in the international community, Japan will participate proactively in international rule-making from the planning stage, so that Japan's principles and positions are duly reflected.

- Japan will actively engage in realizing the rule of law relating to the sea, outer space and cyberspace, as well as in assistance for the development of legal systems.
- (3) Leading International Efforts on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation
 - Japan will carry out vigorous efforts in pursuit of “a world free of nuclear weapons.”
 - Japan will lead international efforts on disarmament and nonproliferation, including those towards the resolution of North Korea’s nuclear and missile development issues and Iran’s nuclear issues, in a manner consistent with the maintenance of the credibility of extended deterrence under the Japan-U.S. alliance.
- (4) Promoting International Peace Cooperation
 - Japan will further step up its cooperation with U.N. PKO and other international peace cooperation activities.
 - Japan will promote coordination between PKO and ODA projects, and make further strategic use of ODA and capacity building assistance.
 - Japan will proactively train peacebuilding experts and PKO personnel in various countries in close consultation with countries or organizations concerned.
- (5) Promoting International Cooperation against International Terrorism
 - Japan will promote consultations and exchanges of views with other countries on the situation on international terrorism and international counter-terrorism cooperation, as well as reinforcement of the international legal framework.
 - Japan will actively extend assistance to developing countries, etc.
- 5. Strengthening Cooperation Based on Universal Values to Resolve Global Issues

Japan will endeavor to share universal values and reinforce an open international economic system, which form the basis of peace, stability and prosperity of the international community. At the same time, Japan will advance the following measures towards the resolution of development issues and global issues that could hinder peace and stability of the international community.

 - (1) Sharing Universal Values
 - Through a partnership with countries with which Japan shares universal values, such as freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law, Japan will conduct diplomacy that contributes to addressing global issues.
 - Japan will actively utilize its ODA and other schemes in supporting democratization, the development of legal systems, and human rights.
 - Japan will engage proactively in diplomatic issues on women.
 - (2) Responding to Global Development and Global Issues and Realizing Human Security
 - It is necessary for Japan to strengthen its efforts to address development issues as part of “Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation.
 - Japan will strengthen efforts towards the achievement of the MDGs, and play a leading role in the formulation of the next international development goals.
 - Japan will engage in further efforts in mainstreaming the concept of human security in the international community.
 - (3) Cooperating with Human Resource Development Efforts in Developing Countries
 - Japan will invite a broad range of personnel from developing countries, including students and administrative officials, and provide them education and training. Japan will further promote human resource development in order to ensure that these personnel can contribute to development in their home countries.
- (4) Maintaining and Strengthening the Free Trade System
 - Japan will promote economic partnership efforts, including through the TPP, the Japan-EU EPA, a Japan-China-ROK FTA, and the RCEP. Through these efforts, Japan will strengthen the vigor and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region.
- (5) Responding to Energy and Environmental Issues
 - Japan will actively utilize diplomatic tools for efforts to achieve the stable supply of energy and other natural resources.
 - In the area of climate change, Japan will implement a proactive strategy for countering global warming.
- (6) Enhancing People-to-people Exchanges
 - Japan will expand two-way youth exchanges.
 - Japan will promote people-to-people exchanges through sport and culture.
- 6. Strengthening the Domestic Foundation that Supports National Security and Promoting Domestic and Global Understanding
 - In order to fully ensure national security, it is vital to reinforce the domestic foundation for diplomatic power, defense force, and other capabilities to be effectively demonstrated.
 - It is important to seek a deeper understanding of Japan’s security policies both at home and abroad to ensure national security.
 - (1) Maintaining and Enhancing Defense Production and Technological Bases
 - Japan will endeavor to engage in effective and efficient acquisition of defense equipment, and will maintain and enhance its defense production and technological bases, including through strengthening international competitiveness.
 - (2) Boosting Communication Capabilities
 - It is imperative that Japan proactively and effectively communicate its national security policy to the world and its people, deepen the understanding among the people of Japan, and build cooperative relations with other countries.
 - With the Prime Minister’s Office serving as the control tower, Japan will enhance its public relations in an integrated and strategic manner through a government-wide approach. Fully utilizing various information technologies and diverse media, Japan will also strengthen its information dissemination in foreign languages.
 - Japan will cooperate with educational institutions, key figures, and think tanks, and in doing so, promote Japanese language education overseas and train personnel who are capable of contributing to strategic public relations efforts and other areas.
 - By precisely and effectively communicating information on Japan’s position based on objective facts, Japan will be able to gain accurate understanding in the form of international opinion.
 - (3) Reinforcing the Social Base
 - It is essential that each and every Japanese national hopes to contribute to peace and stability in the region and the world, and to the improvement of the welfare of humanity, as well as that they perceive national security as a familiar and immediate issue for them, and have deep understanding of its importance and complexity.
 - Japan will foster respect for other countries and their people as well as love for the country and region.
 - Japan will advance measures that raise awareness with regard to security on such issues as territory and sovereignty, and that increase understanding of the activities of the SDF

and the U.S. Forces in Japan.

(4) Enhancing the Intellectual Base

- Japan will seek to enhance education on security-related subjects at institutions of higher education.
- Exchanges will be deepened between the Government and institutions of higher education, think tanks, etc.
- Japan will promote the fostering of private-sector experts and government officials.

Reference 3 NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM GUIDELINES for FY 2019 and beyond

(December 18, 2018)

I. NDPG's Objective

Japan since the end of World War II has consistently treaded the path of a peace-loving nation. This has been accomplished by the persistent efforts of our forerunners under the principle of maintaining peace.

The most consequential responsibility of the Government of Japan is to maintain Japan's peace and security, to ensure its survival and to defend to the end Japanese nationals' life, person and property of its nationals and territorial land, waters and airspace. This is the foremost responsibility that Japan must fulfill as a sovereign nation. Carrying out this responsibility by exerting efforts on its own accord and initiative is at the very heart of Japan's national security. Japan's defense capability is the ultimate guarantor of its security and the clear representation of the unwavering will and ability of Japan as a peace-loving nation. And maintaining Japan's peace and security is an essential premise for its prosperity.

At present, security environment surrounding Japan is changing at extremely high speeds. Changes in the balance of power in the international arena are accelerating and becoming more complex, and uncertainty over the existing order is increasing. In addition, rapid expansion in the use of new domains, which are space, cyberspace and electromagnetic spectrum is poised to fundamentally change the existing paradigm of national security, which has prioritized responses in traditional, physical domains, which are land, sea and air.

Even under these circumstances, Japan will vigorously march forward as a peace-loving nation. To do so, Japan, amid the dramatically changing security environment, needs to fundamentally strengthen its national defense architecture with which to protect, by exerting efforts on its own accord and initiative, life, person and property of its nationals, territorial land, waters and airspace, and its sovereignty and independence, thereby expanding roles Japan can fulfill. Today, no country can preserve its security by itself alone. Strengthening the Japan-U.S. Alliance as well as security cooperation with other countries are critical to Japan's national security, and this cannot be achieved without Japan's own efforts. The international community also expects Japan to play roles that are commensurate with its national power.

In strengthening its defense capability, Japan must squarely face the aforementioned realities of national security and ensure necessary and sufficient quality and quantity so as to build a truly effective defense capability that does not lie on a linear extension of the past. In particular, it has become essential that Japan achieve superiority in new domains, which are space, cyberspace and electromagnetic spectrum. To build a new defense capability that combines strengths across all domains, Japan needs to engage in

a transformation at a pace that is fundamentally different from the past, completely shedding the thinking that relies on traditional division among land, sea, and air. On the other hand, given the rapidly aging population with declining birthrates and severe fiscal situation, Japan cannot strengthen its defense capability without thorough rationalization that does not dwell on the past.

The Japan-U.S. Alliance, together with Japan's own defense architecture, continues to be the cornerstone of Japan's national security. As stated above, Japan's fulfillment of its foremost responsibility as a sovereign nation is the very way to fulfill its roles under the Japan-U.S. Alliance and further enhance the Alliance's ability to deter and counter threats, and is a foundation upon which to strategically promote security cooperation in line with the vision of free and open Indo-Pacific.

Based on the foregoing thoughts, the Government, in line with "On National Security Strategy" (approved by the National Security Council and the Cabinet on December 17, 2013, and hereinafter referred to as "National Security Strategy"), hereby sets forth the "National Defense Program Guidelines for FY 2019 and beyond" as the new guidelines regarding how Japan's national defense ought to be to form the foundation of Japan's future.

II. Security Environment Surrounding Japan

1. Characteristics of current security environment

In the international community, interdependency among countries further expands and deepens. On the other hand, thanks to further growth of national power of such countries as China, changes in the balance of power are accelerating and becoming more complex, thereby increasing uncertainty over the existing order. Against such a backdrop, prominently emerging are inter-state competitions across the political, economic and military realms, in which states seek to shape global and regional order to their advantage as well as to increase their influence.

These inter-state competitions occur on a continuous basis: In conducting inter-state competitions, states leverage various means such as undermining other country's sovereignty using military and law-enforcement entities, and manipulating foreign country's public opinion by exploiting social media. Also, the so-called gray-zone situations are becoming persistent over a long period of time, playing out as part of inter-state competitions. They may possibly further increase and expand.

Such gray-zone situations harbor the risk of rapidly developing into graver situations without showing clear indications. In addition, methods employed to alter the status quo, such as "hybrid warfare," that intentionally blur the boundaries between the military and non-military realms are forcing affected actors to take complex measures not limited to military ones.

Driven by rapid technological innovation in information & communications and other fields, military technologies are showing remarkable advances. Against the backdrop of such technological advances, contemporary warfare increasingly features capabilities combined across all domains: not only land, sea and air but also new domains, which are space, cyberspace and electromagnetic spectrum. Aiming to improve overall military capability, states are seeking to gain superiority in technologies that undergird capabilities in new domains. Since space and cyber domains are widely used for civilian purposes, if stable use of these domains is impeded, it may entail serious consequences for the safety of state and its citizens.

Due to advances in military technologies, a variety of threats can now easily penetrate national borders. States endeavor to develop weapons that leverage cutting-edge, potentially game-changing technologies. They also engage in research of autonomous unmanned weapon systems equipped with artificial

intelligence (AI). Further technological innovations hereafter are expected to make it difficult still to foresee future warfare.

In the international community, there is a broadening and diversifying array of security challenges that cannot be dealt with by a single country alone. With respect to space and cyber domains, establishing international rules and norms has been a security agenda. In maritime domain, there have been cases where country unilaterally claims its entitlements or take actions based on its own assertions that are incompatible with existing international order. These have generated undue infringement upon freedom in high seas. In addition, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction including nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, and ballistic missiles as well as worsening international terrorism remain grave challenges for the international community.

Against such background, qualitatively and quantitatively superior military powers concentrate in Japan's surroundings where clear trends are observed in further military build-up and increase in military activities.

2. Situations by country and region

While remaining to possess the world's largest comprehensive national power, the United States, with inter-state competitions in a range of areas prominently emerging, has acknowledged that particularly important challenge is strategic competition with China and Russia who attempt to alter global and regional order.

To rebuild its military power, the United States is engaged in such efforts as maintaining military advantage in all domains through technological innovations, enhancing nuclear deterrent, and advancing missile defense capabilities. The United States upholds defense commitments to allies and partners and maintains forward force presence, while calling on them to share greater responsibility. The United States frames the Indo-Pacific as a priority region where it adopts a policy of strengthening alliances and partnerships.

Member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) including the United States are reviewing their strategies to deal with coercive attempts to alter the status-quo as well as "hybrid warfare." In view of changes in the security environment, NATO member states have been increasing their defense expenditures.

With an aim to build "world-class forces" by the mid-21st century, China has sustained high-level growth of defense expenditures with continued lack of transparency. China has engaged in broad, rapid improvement of its military power in qualitative and quantitative terms with focus on nuclear, missile, naval and air forces. In so doing, China attaches importance to ensuring superiority in new domains: it is rapidly advancing capabilities in cyber and electromagnetic domains with which to disrupt opponent's command and control; and continues to enhance space domain capabilities through developing and experimenting anti-satellite weapons. China is also improving missile defense penetration capabilities and amphibious landing capabilities. Such capability enhancement serves to improve the so-called Anti-Access/Area Denial ("A2/AD") capabilities—capabilities to deny access and deployment of foreign militaries to one's surrounding areas and to disrupt their military operations therein—as well as to build capabilities with which to conduct military operations over greater distances. In addition, China is promoting civil-military integration policy in areas of national defense, science & technology and industry, and actively developing and acquiring cutting-edge technologies of potential military utility. Also, maritime law enforcement agencies and the military are improving their collaboration.

China engages in unilateral, coercive attempts to alter the

status quo based on its own assertions that are incompatible with existing international order. In the East China Sea and other waters, China is expanding and intensifying its military activities at sea and in the air. Around the Senkaku Islands, an inherent part of Japanese territory, Chinese government vessels continually violate Japanese territorial waters despite Japan's strong protests while Chinese naval ships continuously operate in waters around the Islands. China is also expanding its military activities in the Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Japan. In particular, the Chinese military in recent years has frequently advanced to the Pacific, with its navigation routes and unit composition becoming more diverse. In the South China Sea, China has forcibly conducted large-scale, rapid reclamation of maritime features, which are being converted into military foothold. China in the South China Sea is also expanding and intensifying its maritime and air activities.

Such Chinese military and other developments, coupled with the lack of transparency surrounding its defense policy and military power, represent a serious security concern for the region including Japan and for the international community. Japan needs to continue to pay utmost attention to these developments. China is eagerly expected to play active roles in a more cooperative manner in the region and the international community.

North Korea in recent years has launched ballistic missiles at unprecedented frequency, rapidly improving its operational capabilities such as simultaneous launch and surprise attack. Given technological maturity obtained through a series of nuclear tests, North Korea is assessed to have already successfully miniaturized nuclear weapons to fit ballistic missile warheads. Although North Korea expressed its intention for complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and blew up in public its nuclear test site, it has not carried out the dismantlement of all weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles of all ranges in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner: There has been no essential change in North Korea's nuclear and missile capabilities.

North Korea is assessed to possess large-scale cyber units as part of its asymmetric military capabilities, engaging in theft of military secrets and developing capabilities to attack critical infrastructure of foreign countries. North Korea also retains large-scale special operation forces.

Such military developments of North Korea pose grave and imminent threats to Japan's security and significantly undermine peace and security of the region and the international community. Through United Nations Security Council resolutions, the international community also has made it clear that North Korea's nuclear- and ballistic missile-related activities constitute a clear threat to international peace and security.

Russia is enhancing its military posture by continuing force modernization efforts with a focus on nuclear forces. Russia is in sharp confrontation with Europe and the United States over issues including situation in Ukraine. Russia's military activities are trending upward in the Arctic Circle, Europe, areas around the United States and the Middle East, as well as in the Far East including Japan's Northern Territories. Close attention therefore needs to be paid to its developments.

3. Characteristics of Japan

Surrounded by sea on all sides and with long coastlines, Japan possesses numerous islands remote from the mainland and is blessed with vast Exclusive Economic Zones: spread widely therein are life, person and property of its nationals, territorial land, waters and airspace, as well as various resources, all of which Japan must defend to the end. For Japan, a maritime nation dependent on overseas trade for the bulk of energy resources and

food supplies, fundamental to its peace and prosperity is to ensure the safety of maritime and air traffic by strengthening the order of “Open and Stable Oceans,” an order based on fundamental norms such as rule of law and freedom of navigation.

Japan is prone to natural disasters that exact heavy damage. Industry, population and information infrastructure concentrate in Japan’s urban areas, and a large number of critical facilities such as nuclear power plants are located in coastal areas.

In addition, Japan is undergoing population decline and ageing with dwindling birthrate at unprecedented pace. Severe fiscal conditions continue as well.

4. Summary

In light of the foregoing, while the probability of a large-scale military conflict between major countries, which was of concern during the Cold War era, remains low, Japan’s security environment is becoming more testing and uncertain at a remarkably faster speed than expected when the “National Defense Program Guidelines for FY 2014 and beyond” (approved by the National Security Council and the Cabinet on December 17, 2013 and hereinafter referred to as the “former Guidelines”) was formulated.

To prevent threats to Japan from materializing to menace life and peaceful livelihood of its nationals, it behooves Japan to take measures that are in line with these realities.

III. Japan’s Basic Defense Policy

In line with the National Security Strategy and from the perspective of “Proactive Contribution to Peace,” Japan has enhanced its diplomatic strength and defense capability. Japan has also expanded and deepened cooperative relationships with other countries, with the Japan-U.S. Alliance being a cornerstone. In so doing, Japan under the Constitution has adhered to the basic precept of maintaining the exclusively defense-oriented policy and not becoming a military power that poses threat to other countries, ensured civilian control of the military, and observed the Three Non-Nuclear Principles.

Japan under these precepts will ever not change the course it has taken as a peace-loving nation. Based on this premise, Japan, even amid the realities of security environment it has hitherto never faced, must strive to preserve national interests identified in the National Security Strategy—defend to the end Japanese nationals’ life, person and property, territorial land, waters and airspace, and its sovereignty and independence. To that end, the Government will identify national defense objectives and the means to achieve them, and proactively and strategically promote measures with added variety.

National defense objectives are: first, to create, on a steady-state basis, security environment desirable for Japan by integrating and drawing on the strengths at the nation’s disposal; second, to deter threat from reaching Japan by making opponent realize that doing harm to Japan would be difficult and consequential; and finally, should threat reach Japan, to squarely counter the threat and minimize damage.

Japan will strengthen each of the means by which to successfully achieve these national defense objectives: Japan’s own architecture for national defense; the Japan-U.S. Alliance; and international security cooperation. These efforts, including achieving superiority in new domains, which are space, cyberspace, and electromagnetic spectrum, must be carried out swiftly and flexibly in order to deal with increasingly complex security environment that is changing at accelerating speeds.

In dealing with the threat of nuclear weapons, U.S. extended deterrence, with nuclear deterrence at its core, is essential: Japan

will closely cooperate with the United States to maintain and enhance its credibility. To deal with the threat, Japan will also increase its own efforts including comprehensive air and missile defense as well as civil protection. At the same time, towards the long-term goal of bringing about a world free of nuclear weapons, Japan will play an active and positive role in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

1. Strengthening Japan’s own architecture for national defense

(1) Building comprehensive architecture for national defense

In order to squarely address the realities of security environment that it has hitherto never faced and to securely achieve national defense objectives, Japan will build national defense architecture that in all phases integrates the strengths at the nation’s disposal: this structure enables not only Ministry of Defense (MOD) and Self-Defense Forces (SDF) efforts but also coherent, whole-of-government efforts; and enables cooperation with local governments and private entities. In particular, Japan will accelerate its efforts and cooperation in such fields as space, cyberspace, electromagnetic spectrum, ocean, and science & technology, and also promote measures concerning the formulation of international norms in fields such as space and cyberspace.

Japan will further advance steady-state efforts such as strategic communications by systematically combining all available policy tools.

In order to address a range of situations including armed contingencies and “gray-zone” situations, Japan has been strengthening its posture under the principle of civilian control of the military. Japan further needs to seamlessly deal with various situations in a coherent, whole-of-government manner by way of swift and pertinent decision-making under even stronger political leadership, which will be assisted by enhanced support mechanism. In view of protecting the life, person and property of its nationals, Japan will also continue to strengthen organization for disaster response and civil protection, and, in cooperation with local governments, work to secure evacuation facilities. Japan will build a posture fully prepared to evacuate Japanese nationals overseas during emergencies and ensure their safety. Japan will promote measures to protect infrastructure critical to people’s daily lives such as electricity and communication as well as to protect cyberspace.

In addition to making aforementioned efforts, in order to ensure the effectiveness of various policies and measures, Japan will, on a steady-state basis, devise and review relevant plans while systematizing them; also, expand the use of simulations and comprehensive training and exercises to improve the effectiveness of emergency response posture.

(2) Strengthening Japan’s defense capability

a. Significance and necessity of defense capability

Defense capability is the ultimate guarantor of Japan’s national security. Defense capability represents Japan’s will and ability to: deter threat from reaching Japan; and should threat reach Japan, eliminate the threat and, as a sovereign nation, by exerting efforts on its own accord and initiative, defend to the end Japanese nationals’ life, person and property as well as territorial land, waters and airspace.

At the same time, defense capability is essential for Japan to play on its initiative its roles in the Japan-U.S. Alliance at all phases from peacetime to armed contingencies. Strengthening Japan’s defense capability to provide for national security is none other than strengthening the Japan-U.S. Alliance. Defense capability is essential also for advancing Japan’s efforts in

security cooperation with other countries.

Defense capability is the most important strength for Japan in retaining self-sustained existence as a sovereign nation amid security environment it has never faced before. Japan must strengthen this capability on its own accord and initiative.

b. Truly effective defense capability – Multi-domain Defense Force

To be able to deter and counter qualitatively and quantitatively superior military threats in increasingly testing security environment, it has become vitally important to adapt to warfare that combines capabilities in new domains—space, cyberspace and electromagnetic spectrum—and traditional domains—land, sea and air.

Japan needs to develop, while qualitatively and quantitatively enhancing capabilities in individual domains, a defense capability that can execute cross-domain operations, which organically fuse capabilities in all domains to generate synergy and amplify the overall strength, so that even when inferiority exists in individual domains such inferiority will be overcome and national defense accomplished.

In order to ensure national defense in increasingly uncertain security environment, it is also important for Japan to be able to seamlessly conduct activities at all stages from peacetime to armed contingencies. To date, Japan has endeavored to develop a defense capability that allows to engage in diverse activities in a swift and sustainable manner. In recent years, however, SDF has had to increase the scope and frequency of its steady-state activities such as maintaining presence, as well as intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) activities: This is exacting a chronic burden on its personnel and equipment, generating a concern that SDF may not be able to maintain proficiency and the volume of its activities.

Japan needs to: improve quality and quantity of capabilities that support sustainability and resiliency of various activities; and develop a defense capability that enables sustained conduct of flexible and strategic activities commensurate with the character of given situations.

Further, Japan's defense capability needs to be capable of strengthening the ability of the Japan-U.S. Alliance to deter and counter threats as well as promoting multi-faceted and multi-layered security cooperation.

In light of the foregoing, Japan will henceforth build a truly effective defense capability, "Multi-Domain Defense Force," which: organically fuses capabilities in all domains including space, cyberspace and electromagnetic spectrum; and is capable of sustained conduct of flexible and strategic activities during all phases from peacetime to armed contingencies. The development of "Multi-Domain Defense Force" will be done while honing the attributes of "Dynamic Joint Defense Force" under the former Guidelines.

(3) Roles that defense capability should play

In order to create a security environment desirable for Japan and to deter and counter threats, Japan's defense capability must be able to serve the roles specified below in a seamless and combined manner. In particular, in view of protecting the life and peaceful livelihood of Japanese nationals, it is all the more important for Japan's defense capability to fulfill diverse roles on a steady-state basis.

a. From peacetime to "gray-zone" situations

SDF will enhance its presence on a steady-state basis by actively engaging in, among others, bilateral/multilateral training and exercises and overseas port visits, thereby demonstrating Japan's will and capability. SDF will, in close integration with diplomacy, promote strategic communications including aforementioned

activities by SDF units. SDF will leverage its capabilities in all domains to conduct wide-area, persistent intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (hereinafter referred to as "persistent ISR") activities around Japan. SDF will prevent occurrence or escalation of emergencies by employing flexible deterrent options and other measures. Leveraging posture in place for these activities, SDF will, in coordination with the police and other agencies, immediately take appropriate measures in response to actions that violate Japan's sovereignty including incursions into its territorial airspace and waters.

SDF will provide persistent protection against incoming ballistic missiles and other threats, and minimize damage should it occur.

b. Attack against Japan including its remote islands

In response to attack on Japan including its remote islands, SDF will quickly maneuver and deploy requisite units to block access and landing of invading forces while ensuring maritime and air superiority. Even when maintaining maritime and air superiority becomes untenable, SDF will block invading forces' access and landing from outside their threat envelopes. Should any part of the territory be occupied, SDF will retake it by employing all necessary measures.

Against airborne attack by missiles and aircraft, SDF will respond in a swift and sustained manner by applying optimal means and minimize damage to maintain SDF's capabilities as well as the infrastructure upon which such capabilities are employed.

In response to attack by guerrillas or special operations forces, SDF will protect critical facilities including nuclear power plants and search and destroy infiltrating forces.

c. Space, cyber and electromagnetic domains during all phases

In space, cyber and electromagnetic domains, to prevent any actions that impede its activities, SDF will conduct on a steady-state basis persistent monitoring as well as collection and analysis of relevant information. In case of such event, SDF will promptly identify incidents and take such measures as damage limitation and recovery.

In case of armed attack against Japan, SDF will, on top of taking these actions, block and eliminate the attack by leveraging capabilities in space, cyber and electromagnetic domains.

In addition, in light of the society's growing dependence on space and cyberspace, SDF will contribute to comprehensive, whole-of-government efforts concerning these domains under appropriate partnership and shared responsibility with relevant organizations.

d. Large-scale disasters

In case of large-scale disasters, to protect the life, person, and property of Japanese nationals, SDF will swiftly transport and deploy requisite units to take all necessary measures for initial response, and, as required, maintain its posture for disaster response for a longer term. SDF will carefully address the needs of affected citizens and local governments, and engage in life saving, temporary repair and livelihood support in appropriate partnership and cooperation with relevant organizations, local governments and the private sector.

e. Collaboration with the United States based on the Japan-U.S. Alliance

In all stages from peacetime to armed contingencies, in line with the "Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation," Japan will effectively conduct activities described in 2. by playing on its initiative its own roles in the Japan-U.S. Alliance.

f. Promotion of security cooperation

SDF will actively engage in efforts for enhanced security cooperation as stated in 3.: In accordance with policies that are tailored to individual regions and countries, SDF will

strategically promote defense cooperation and exchanges such as: joint training and exercises, cooperation in defense equipment and technologies, capacity building assistance, and service-to-service exchange.

2. Strengthening the Japan-U.S. Alliance

The Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements based on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, together with Japan's own national defense architecture, constitute a cornerstone for Japan's national security. The Japan-U.S. Alliance, with the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements as its core, plays a significant role for peace, stability and prosperity of not only Japan but also the Indo-Pacific region and the international community.

As inter-state competitions prominently emerge, it has become all the more important for Japan's national security to further strengthen relationship with the United States, with whom Japan shares universal values and strategic interests. The United States also views that cooperation with its allies has become more important.

While the Japan-U.S. Alliance has been reinforced through activities including those that were made possible by the Legislation for Peace and Security, Japan needs to further enhance the Alliance through efforts under the "Guidelines for Japan-US Defense Cooperation" in order to achieve its national defense objective as security environment surrounding Japan becomes more testing and uncertain at remarkably fast speeds.

In further strengthening the Japan-U.S. Alliance, it is an essential premise that Japan strengthen its own defense capability on its own accord and initiative. Fulfilling this premise, Japan needs to press ahead with efforts such as: bolstering the ability of the Alliance to deter and counter threats; enhancing and expanding cooperation in a wide range of areas; and steadily implementing measures concerning the stationing of U.S. Forces in Japan.

(1) Strengthening ability of Japan-U.S. Alliance to deter and counter threats

In all stages from peacetime to armed contingencies as well as during disasters, Japan will enhance information sharing with the United States, conduct effective and smooth bilateral coordination involving all relevant organizations and take all necessary measures to ensure Japan's peace and security.

For these purposes, Japan will further deepen various operational cooperation and policy coordination with the United States. In particular, Japan will expand and deepen cooperation in: space and cyber domains; comprehensive air and missile defense; bilateral training and exercises; bilateral ISR operations; and bilateral flexible deterrent options. Japan will also promote formulation and renewal of bilateral plans and deepen the Extended Deterrence Dialogue. In addition, Japan will even more actively conduct activities such as logistic support for U.S. force activities and protection of U.S. ships and aircraft.

(2) Strengthening and expanding cooperation in a wide range of areas

In order to create a desirable security environment including maintaining and enhancing free and open maritime order, and with an eye on increasing Japanese and U.S. presence in the Indo-Pacific region, Japan will conduct bilateral activities such as capacity building assistance, humanitarian assistance/disaster relief (HA/DR) and counter-piracy.

In order for Japan and the United States to be able to fully leverage their capabilities during bilateral activities, Japan will enhance and expand cooperation with the United States in such areas as equipment, technology, facility, and intelligence as well as information security.

In particular, Japan will promote standardization of defense equipment that contributes to Japan-U.S. bilateral activities, and sharing of various networks. In order to support sustainable U.S. force activities around Japan as well as to ensure high operational availability of SDF equipment, Japan will build capacity for in-country maintenance of U.S.-made equipment.

To efficiently improve Japanese and U.S. capabilities, while facilitating common understanding of respective priorities in defense capability enhancement, promote measures such as effective acquisition of advanced U.S. equipment through optimized Foreign Military Sales (FMS) and Japan-U.S. joint research and development.

With respect to SDF facilities and U.S. force facilities and areas including training facilities and areas, Japan will promote cooperation on joint/shared use and efforts for improved resiliency.

(3) Steady implementation of measures concerning stationing of U.S. Forces in Japan

Japan will provide stable support for smooth and effective stationing of U.S. forces in Japan through various measures including Host Nation Support (HNS). Japan will also steadily implement the realignment of U.S. forces in Japan to mitigate impact on local communities while maintaining deterrence provided by U.S. forces.

Okinawa is located in areas critically important to Japan's national security and U.S. force stationing in Okinawa greatly contributes to deterrent the Japan-U.S. Alliance provides: At the same time, facilities and areas of U.S. forces in Japan are highly concentrated in Okinawa. In light of this, Japan in recent years has been furthering its efforts to mitigate impact on Okinawa including returns of U.S. facilities and areas. Japan will continue to work to mitigate impact on Okinawa by steadily implementing such measures as realignment, consolidation and reduction of facilities and areas of U.S. forces in Okinawa including the relocation of Marine Corps Air Station Futenma as well as the dispersion of impact on Okinawa.

3. Strengthening security cooperation

In line with the vision of free and open Indo-Pacific, Japan will strategically promote multifaceted and multilayered security cooperation, taking into account characteristics and situation specific to each region and country. As part of such efforts, Japan will actively leverage its defense capability to work on defense cooperation and exchanges which include bilateral training and exercises, defense equipment and technology cooperation, capacity building assistance, and interchanges among military branches. Furthermore, Japan will also contribute to address global security challenges. In implementing these initiatives, Japan will position the Japan-U.S. Alliance as its cornerstone and will work closely with the countries that share universal values and security interests, through full coordination with its diplomatic policy.

(1) Promoting defense cooperation and exchanges

With Australia, to further improve interoperability and by utilizing frameworks such as Foreign and Defense Ministerial Consultations ("2+2"), Japan will further promote bilateral training and exercises and defense equipment and technology cooperation, and advance cooperative activities such as bilaterally-aligned capacity building assistance to third parties. Japan will also strengthen cooperative relations under trilateral framework among Japan, Australia and the United States, which share universal values and strategic interests.

With India, in view of enhancing strategic partnership and by utilizing frameworks such as “2+2,” Japan will promote bilateral training and exercises and defense equipment and technology cooperation in a broad range of areas including maritime security. Japan will also strengthen cooperation among Japan, India and the United States.

With Southeast Asian countries, Japan will continue to support efforts for strengthening the centrality and unity of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which is the key to regional cooperation, and promote practical bilateral and multilateral cooperation, including bilateral training and exercises, defense equipment and technology cooperation, and capacity building assistance.

With the Republic of Korea (ROK), Japan will promote defense cooperation in a broad range of fields and strive to establish the foundation for collaboration. Japan will also continue to strengthen trilateral cooperation among Japan, the ROK and the United States to maintain peace and stability in the region.

With the United Kingdom and France, to contribute to the stability of maritime order in the Indo-Pacific region, Japan will, while leveraging such frameworks as the “2+2,” promote efforts including more practical bilateral training and exercises, defense equipment and technology cooperation and bilateral collaboration on third-party engagement. Japan will strengthen cooperation with European countries as well as NATO and the European Union (EU).

With Canada and New Zealand, Japan will promote efforts including bilateral/multilateral training and exercises as well as bilateral collaboration on third-party engagement.

With China, in order to enhance mutual understanding and trust, Japan will promote multi-layered dialogues and exchange. In so doing, Japan will continue to encourage China to play responsible and constructive roles for peace and stability in the Indo-Pacific region, comply with international norms of conduct, and improve transparency regarding military capability enhancement. In order to avoid unexpected situations between the two countries, Japan will utilize the “Maritime and Aerial Communication Mechanism between the defense authorities of Japan and China” in a manner that contributes to building a trusting relationship between the two countries. Japan will calmly and firmly deal with Chinese activities at sea and in the air around Japan.

With Russia, in order to enhance mutual understanding and trust, Japan will promote security dialogues with Russia including the “2+2,” high-level interactions and broad unit-to-unit exchanges, and deepen bilateral training and exercises.

With island nations of the Pacific Ocean, Japan will promote port and airport visits by SDF as well as exchanges and cooperation that utilize capabilities and characteristics of each service of SDF.

With countries in Central Asia, the Middle East and Africa, in order to build and strengthen cooperative relations Japan will promote exchanges at all levels, including high level, and cooperation in such fields as capacity building assistance related to the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations.

Regarding multilateral frameworks, Japan attaches importance to the East Asia Summit (EAS), the ASEAN Defense Ministers’ Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus) and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) that provide significant foundations for discussions, cooperation and exchanges related to security field in the Indo-Pacific region. In addition, Japan will contribute to strengthening cooperation and mutual trust among the countries in the region.

(2) Responding to global issues

From the viewpoint of securing the freedom and security of navigation and flight, Japan will promote cooperation to contribute

to the improvement of capabilities pertaining to the maritime security of coastal states in the Indo-Pacific region, which include South Asian countries such as India and Sri Lanka, as well as Southeast Asian countries. Moreover, Japan will promote such activities as bilateral/multilateral training and exercises, unit-to-unit exchanges and active port visits at these occasions. Japan will also conduct activities such as counter-piracy efforts in cooperation with relevant countries and cooperation for strengthening capabilities of the Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA).

Regarding the use of space domain, Japan will promote partnership and cooperation in various fields including the Space Situational Awareness (SSA) and mission assurance of the entire space system, through consultations and information sharing with relevant countries and active participation in multilateral exercises among others. Regarding the use of cyber domain, Japan will enhance its partnership and cooperation with relevant countries through measures such as sharing views on threat awareness, exchanging views on response to cyber attacks, and participating in multilateral exercises.

In cooperation with relevant countries and international organizations, Japan will promote non-proliferation efforts regarding: weapons of mass destruction and missiles which can serve as their delivery means; and goods and sensitive technologies of potential military use. Leveraging SDF’s knowledge and human resources, Japan will engage in various activities related to arms control and disarmament undertaken by the United Nations and other bodies, including the discussion on Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS).

In line with the Legislation for Peace and Security, Japan will actively promote international peace cooperation activities, while giving comprehensive consideration to such factors as purposes of mission, situation in host country, and political and economic relations between Japan and host country. While making good use of past experiences to develop human resources, Japan will actively contribute through such efforts as sending embedded personnel to mission headquarters and capacity building assistance in areas that Japan excels. Regarding SDF operation facility in the Republic of Djibouti, which is used for counter-piracy efforts, Japan will work towards stable, long-term use of the facility for regional security cooperation and other activities.

IV. Priorities in Strengthening Defense Capability

1. Guiding thoughts

In order to adapt to increasingly rapid changes in security environment, Japan must strengthen its defense capability at speeds that are fundamentally different from the past. In view of aging population with declining birth rate and severe fiscal situation, it is essential that Japan use budget and personnel even more effectively.

In strengthening defense capability, Japan will enhance priority capability areas as early as possible, allocating resources flexibly and intensively without adhering to existing budget and human resource allocation, and undertake necessary fundamental reforms.

In taking these measures, SDF will further promote jointness of the Ground, Maritime and Air Self-Defense Forces in all areas and, avoiding stove-piped approach, optimize their organizations and equipment. In particular, SDF will further promote jointness in a wide range of areas such as capabilities in new domains, which are space, cyberspace and electromagnetic spectrum, comprehensive air and missile defense, damage recovery, transportation, maintenance, supply, security, education, medical

service and research.

With respect to hedging against invasion scenarios such as amphibious landing employing large-scale ground forces, which were assumed primarily during the Cold War period, SDF will retain forces only enough to maintain and carry on the minimum necessary expertise and skills with which to adapt to changes in situation in the future, and work further to achieve even greater efficiency and rationalization.

2. Priorities in strengthening capabilities necessary for cross-domain operations

(1) Acquiring and strengthening capabilities in space, cyber and electromagnetic domains

In order to realize cross-domain operations, SDF will acquire and strengthen capabilities in new domains, which are space, cyberspace and electromagnetic spectrum by focusing resources and leveraging Japan's superb science and technology. In doing so, SDF will strengthen and protect command, control, communications and information capabilities that effectively connect capabilities in all domains including the new ones.

a. Capabilities in space domain

Effective use of satellites for such purposes as information-gathering, communication and positioning is essential for realizing cross-domain operations. On the other hand, threats to the stable use of space are increasing.

SDF therefore will further improve various capabilities that leverage space domain including information-gathering, communication and positioning capabilities. SDF will also build a structure to conduct persistent ground- and space-based space situation monitoring. To ensure superiority in use of space at all stages from peacetime to armed contingencies, SDF will also work to strengthen capabilities including mission assurance capability and capability to disrupt opponent's command, control, communications and information.

In so doing, SDF will actively leverage civilian technologies and work to enhance cooperation with relevant agencies including the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) and with the United States and other relevant countries. SDF will also engage in organization building such as the creation of units specializing in space and dedicated career field, and develop human resources and accumulate knowledge and expertise in the space field.

b. Capabilities in cyber domain

Information and communications networks that leverage cyberspace are a foundation for SDF's activities in various domains, and attack against them seriously disrupts organized activities of SDF. In order to prevent such attack, SDF will continue to strengthen capabilities for persistent monitoring of command and communications systems and networks as well as for damage limitation and recovery. In addition, SDF will fundamentally strengthen its cyber defense capability, including capability to disrupt, during attack against Japan, opponent's use of cyberspace for the attack.

In so doing, SDF will significantly expand its human resources with specialized expertise and skills, and take into consideration its contributions to whole-of-government efforts.

c. Capabilities in electromagnetic domain

Since the use of electromagnetic spectrum has expanded in range and purpose, it is now recognized as a major operational domain situated on the frontline of offense-defense dynamic in today's warfare. Ensuring superiority in electromagnetic domain is also critical to realizing cross-domain operations.

SDF will work to enhance information and communications capabilities as well as information collection and analysis capabilities related to electromagnetics, and develop an

information sharing posture. SDF will improve capabilities to minimize the effect of opponent's electronic jamming. In addition, SDF will strengthen capabilities to neutralize radar and communications of opponent who intends to invade Japan. In order to smoothly perform these activities, SDF will enhance its ability to appropriately manage and coordinate the use of electromagnetic spectrum.

(2) Enhancing capabilities in traditional domains

SDF will enhance capabilities to effectively counter attacks by aircraft, ships and missiles during cross-domain operations in close combination with capabilities in space, cyber and electromagnetic domains.

a. Capabilities in maritime and air domains

In order to effectively deal with armed attack against Japan, it is extremely important for Japan to establish and maintain maritime and air superiority.

SDF will reinforce its posture for conducting persistent ISR at sea and in the air around Japan.

SDF will also strengthen surface and underwater operational capabilities including Unmanned Underwater Vehicles (UUV).

By taking measures such as developing a fighter force structure that features Short Take-Off and Vertical Landing (STOVL) fighter aircraft which bring operational flexibility, SDF will improve air operation capability particularly on the Pacific side of Japan, where number of air bases is limited despite its vast airspace. In so doing, as number of air bases that allow for take-off and landing of fighters is limited, Japan will take necessary measures to enable STOVL fighter aircraft to operate from existing SDF ships as required, in order to further improve flexibility in fighter operations while ensuring safety of SDF personnel.

b. Stand-off defense capability

As other countries make remarkable advances in early warning and control capabilities and the performance of various missiles, SDF needs to effectively intercept attack against Japan, while ensuring safety of its personnel.

SDF will acquire stand-off firepower and other requisite capabilities to deal with ships and landing forces attempting to invade Japan including remote islands from the outside of their threat envelopes. In addition, in order to appropriately leverage advances in military technologies, Japan will swiftly and flexibly strengthen stand-off defense capability through measures such as comprehensive research and development of related technologies.

c. Comprehensive air and missile defense capability

Japan needs to effectively and efficiently counter increasingly diverse and complex airborne threats of ballistic and cruise missiles and aircraft by optimum means and minimize damage.

SDF will establish a structure with which to conduct integrated operation of various equipment pieces, those for missile defense as well as air defense equipment that each SDF service has separately used, thereby providing persistent nationwide protection and also enhancing capability to simultaneously deal with multiple, complex airborne threats. SDF will also study ways to counter future airborne threats.

Based on basic role and mission sharing between Japan and the United States, in order to strengthen the deterrent of the Japan-U.S. Alliance as a whole, Japan will continue to study a potential form of response capability to address the means for missile launch and related facilities and will take necessary measures.

d. Maneuver and deployment capability

In order to effectively deal with various situations such as attack on remote islands, requisite SDF units need to conduct sustained, persistent activities in appropriate areas on a steady-state basis and to maneuver and deploy according to situation.

SDF will strengthen amphibious operation and other capabilities. In addition, to enable swift and large-scale transport, SDF will strengthen joint transport capability including inter- and intra-theater transport capabilities tailored to the characteristics of remote island areas. SDF will also work to collaborate with commercial transport on a steady-state basis.

(3) Strengthening sustainability and resiliency

To be able to sustain a range of requisite activities at all stages from peacetime to armed contingencies, sustainability and resiliency of defense capability including logistics support needs to be enhanced.

SDF will take necessary measures for securing ammunition and fuel, ensuring maritime shipping lanes, and protecting important infrastructure. In particular, while cooperating with relevant ministries and agencies, SDF will improve sustainability through safe and steady acquisition and stockpiling of ammunition and fuel. SDF will also improve resiliency in a multi-layered way through efforts including dispersion, recovery, and substitution of infrastructure and other foundations for SDF operations. Further, SDF will work toward more effective and efficient equipment maintenance by reviewing existing maintenance methods, thereby ensuring high operational availability.

3. Priorities in strengthening core elements of defense capability

(1) Reinforcing human resource base

The core element of defense capability is SDF personnel. Securing human resources for SDF personnel and improving their ability and morale are essential to strengthening defense capability. This has become an imminent challenge in the face of shrinking and aging population with declining birth rates. Also in light of sustainability and resilience of defense capability, SDF needs to work even further to reinforce human resource base that sustains SDF personnel.

MOD/SDF will promote efforts, including those address institutional aspects, in order to secure diverse, high-quality talents from a wider range of people. These efforts include: various recruitment measures such as cooperation with local governments and other entities; diversifying applicant pool including college graduates; expanding women's participation; appropriate extension of SDF personnel's mandatory retirement ages; leveraging retired SDF personnel as well as reserve personnel; and measures for raising fulfillment rates. MOD/SDF will also promote manpower saving and automation by leveraging technological innovations such as artificial intelligence.

To enable all SDF personnel to maintain high morale and continue to fully exercise their ability, MOD/SDF will improve living and work environment and promote work style reforms at MOD/SDF to ensure proper work-life balance.

Through such efforts as enhancing joint education and research, MOD/SDF will enrich education and research to improve SDF's capabilities and foster its unity. MOD/SDF will enhance education for organization management skills. In addition, MOD/SDF will improve treatment through measures concerning honors and privileges, and allowance increase that reflects the special nature of SDF's missions. MOD/SDF will also further improve re-employment support for SDF personnel in view of the fact that it is the responsibility of the Government to secure the livelihood of SDF personnel under the mandatory early retirement system.

(2) Reviewing equipment structure

MOD/SDF will examine the existing equipment structure from joint operation perspective and build an optimized equipment structure. In so doing, while giving due considerations to capabilities each SDF service requires for its operations, MOD/

SDF will: develop equipment with multiple functional variants; optimize and standardize specifications of equipment; and jointly procure equipment commonly used across SDF services; reduce types of aircraft; suspend the use of equipment whose importance has decreased; and review or discontinue projects of low cost-effectiveness.

(3) Reinforcing technology base

As character of warfare changes dramatically due to advances in military technologies, it is becoming all the more important to reinforce technological base that has bearing on defense equipment through whole-of-government approach by leveraging Japan's superb science and technology.

MOD/SDF will make focused investments through selection and concentration in important technologies including artificial intelligence and other potentially game-changing technologies. MOD/SDF will also dramatically shorten research and development timelines by streamlining R&D processes and procedures. In doing so, MOD/SDF will encourage company's prior investments and leverage its strength to full potential by actively using design proposal-based competition scheme and improving foreseeability through the formulation of R&D visions on capabilities required for Japan's future national defense.

In addition, MOD/SDF will work to actively leverage potentially dual-use, advanced commercial technologies through such efforts as: technology exchange with relevant domestic and overseas entities; enhanced collaboration with relevant ministries and agencies; and use of the "Innovative Science & Technology Initiative for Security" program.

MOD/SDF will reinforce its structure aimed at early discovery of innovative, emerging technologies and fostering thereof by utilizing and creating think tanks that survey and analyze latest foreign and domestic technological trends.

(4) Optimizing equipment procurement

In order to secure necessary and sufficient quality and quantity of SDF equipment, MOD/SDF needs to acquire high-performance equipment at the most affordable prices possible. MOD/SDF also needs to do thorough cost management and reduction not only during budget development but also during budget implementation.

MOD/SDF will actively use systematic acquisition methods including long-term contracts which facilitate efficient procurement, and streamline equipment maintenance. MOD/SDF will facilitate competition among domestic and foreign companies, and promote defense equipment development that eyes towards international joint development and production as well as overseas transfer. In order to efficiently procure U.S.-made high-performance equipment, MOD/SDF will promote rationalization of FMS procurement and work to align procurement timings and specifications with U.S. forces and other parties. In taking these steps, MOD/SDF will further strengthen efforts on project management throughout the entire life cycle of defense equipment.

(5) Strengthening defense industrial base

Japan's defense industry is an essential foundation for the production, operation, and maintenance of defense equipment. For the production of high-performance equipment and to ensure their high operational availability, it is necessary to make defense industrial base more resilient by overcoming challenges such as high costs due to low- volume, high-mix production and lack of international competitiveness, thereby enabling it to effectively adapt to changing security environment.

In addition to taking various measures concerning equipment

structure, technological base, and equipment procurement, to create a competitive environment for companies, MOD/SDF will reform the existing contract system including affording incentives to companies. MOD/SDF will enhance supply-chain risk management and work to further expand Japanese defense industry's participation in maintenance work of imported equipment. For whole-of-government efforts to promote appropriate overseas transfer of defense equipment under the Three Principles on Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology, which permits transfer of defense equipment in cases where the transfer contributes to Japan's security, MOD/SDF will work to make necessary improvements in the Principles' implementation. At the same time, MOD/SDF will strengthen intellectual property management, technology management and information security in order to prevent drain of important defense equipment-related technologies. Through above-mentioned measures, MOD/SDF will work to reduce equipment costs and improve industrial competitiveness, thereby striving to build resilient defense industrial base. MOD/SDF will also examine further measures to that end.

(6) Enhancing intelligence capabilities

MOD/SDF will enhance intelligence capabilities to provide timely, effective intelligence support to policy decision and SDF operations. MOD/SDF will strengthen capabilities for each stage of collection, processing, analysis, sharing, and protection so that SDF can promptly detect and swiftly respond to indications of various situations and also take requisite measures based on medium- to long-term military trends.

In so doing, while giving due considerations to technological trends in information processing, MOD/SDF will strengthen capability and posture, including those related to new domains, for the collection of SIGINT, IMINT, HUMINT, OSINT and others. MOD/SDF will enhance collaboration with relevant domestic agencies including the Cabinet Satellite Intelligence Center which operates Information Gathering Satellites and with the ally as well as with other parties. MOD/SDF will work to hire, retain and train personnel for information collection and analysis and to acquire and connect information-sharing systems. MOD/SDF also will establish more robust information security regime and strengthen counter-intelligence capability.

V. Organization of Self-Defense Forces

In order to realize cross-domain operations, SDF will strengthen joint operations as described in 1 and develop organization of each SDF service as described in sections from 2 to 4. Organic structure of major units and specific quantities of major equipment in the future are as shown in the Annex table.

1. Joint operation to realize cross-domain operations

- (1) In order to further promote joint-ness of GSDF, MSDF and ASDF in all areas, SDF will strengthen the Joint Staff Office's posture designed for effective SDF operations and for new domains, thereby enabling swift exercise of SDF's capabilities. SDF will examine future framework for joint operation. SDF will also work to flexibly leverage personnel of each SDF service through such efforts as building posture for force protection and damage recovery with an eye on mutual cooperation among SDF services.
- (2) SDF will maintain an ASDF unit that specializes in space domain missions, and strengthen its posture for joint operations in order to conduct persistent monitoring of situations in space, and to ensure superiority in use of space

at all stages from peacetime to armed contingencies through such means as mission assurance and disruption of opponent's command, control, communications and information.

- (3) SDF will maintain a cyberspace defense unit as an integrated unit in order to conduct persistent monitoring of SDF's information and communications networks as well as to fundamentally strengthen cyber defense capability, including capability to disrupt, during attack against Japan, opponent's use of cyberspace for the attack.
- (4) SDF will strengthen the Joint Staff Office's posture in order to appropriately manage and coordinate, from joint operation perspective, the use of electromagnetic spectrum. SDF will strengthen each SDF service's posture to enable SDF to collect and analyze information concerning electromagnetic domain and to neutralize radar, communications and others operated by opponent that intends to invade Japan.
- (5) In order to provide persistent nation-wide protection on a steady-state basis and to be able to simultaneously deal with multiple, complex airborne threats: GSDF will maintain surface-to-air guided missile units and ballistic missile defense units; MSDF will maintain Aegis-equipped destroyers; ASDF will maintain surface-to-air guided missile units; and SDF will build comprehensive air and missile defense capability comprising these assets.
- (6) At all stages from peacetime to armed contingencies, SDF will maintain a maritime transport unit as an integrated unit that allows SDF units to swiftly maneuver and deploy in joint operations.

2. Organization of GSDF

- (1) In order to be able to swiftly respond to various situations, GSDF will maintain rapidly deployable basic operational units (rapid deployment divisions, rapid deployment brigades and an armored division) furnished with advanced mobility and ISR capabilities. GSDF will also maintain mobile operating units equipped with specialized functions, in order to effectively perform operations such as: various missions in cyber and electromagnetic domains; airborne operations; amphibious operations; special operations; air transportation; defense against NBC (nuclear, biological and chemical) weapons; and security cooperation with foreign countries.

In view of the excellent training environment it offers, GSDF will maintain half of rapidly deployable basic operational units in Hokkaido, on the premise that these units will deploy and move via joint transport capability.

GSDF will strengthen its ability to deter and counter threats by taking measures including: persistent steady-state maneuver such as coordinated activities between ships and Amphibious Rapid Deployment Brigade and other mobile operating units as well as their various training and exercises; stationing of units in remote islands hitherto without SDF presence; and establishing networks with MSDF and ASDF.

- (2) To be able to counter invasion of remote islands, GSDF will maintain surface-to-ship guided missile units and hyper-velocity gliding projectile units for remote island defense.
- (3) With respect to basic operational units (divisions and brigades) other than the rapidly deployable ones referred to in (1), GSDF will review their organization and equipment with focus on tanks, howitzers and rockets. With respect to units under the direct command of regional armies, GSDF will also review their organization and equipment related to aerial firepower. GSDF will thoroughly implement rationalization and streamlining of these units and appropriately position them to meet conditions and characteristics of each region.

3. Organization of MSDF

(1) In order to provide for defense in the waters around Japan and security of maritime traffic through effective prosecution of persistent ISR, antisubmarine operations and mine countermeasure operations, and to be able to effectively engage in security cooperation with other countries, MSDF will maintain reinforced destroyer units including destroyers with improved multi-mission capabilities, minesweeper units and embarked patrol helicopter units. MSDF will organize surface units composed of these destroyer units and minesweeper units. In addition, MSDF will maintain patrol ship units to enable enhanced steady-state ISR in the waters around Japan.

With respect to the destroyers equipped with improved multi-mission capabilities, MSDF will introduce multi-crew shiftwork and promote collaboration with patrol ships equipped with high ISR capability, thereby enhancing persistent ISR posture.

(2) In order to effectively conduct steady-state, wide-area underwater ISR, and to effectively engage in patrols and defense in the waters around Japan, MSDF will maintain reinforced submarine units.

By introducing a test-bed submarine, MSDF will work to achieve greater efficiency in submarine operations and accelerate capability improvement, thereby enhancing persistent ISR posture.

(3) In order to effectively conduct steady-state, wide-area airborne ISR, and to effectively engage in patrols and defense in the waters around Japan, MSDF will maintain fixed-wing patrol aircraft units.

4. Organization of ASDF

(1) ASDF will maintain air warning and control units consisting of ground-based warning and control units and reinforced airborne warning units: ground-based warning and control units are capable of conducting persistent surveillance in airspace around Japan including vast airspace on the Pacific side; and airborne warning units are capable of conducting effective, sustained airborne warning, surveillance and control during “gray zone” and other situations with heightened tensions.

(2) In order to be able to provide for air defense in airspace around Japan including vast airspace on the Pacific side with a comprehensive posture that brings together fighter aircraft and supporting functions, ASDF will maintain fighter aircraft units reinforced by high-performance fighter aircraft. In order to enable fighter aircraft units and airborne warning units to sustainably conduct various operations in wide areas, ASDF will maintain reinforced aerial refueling and transport units.

(3) In order to be able to effectively carry out activities such as maneuver and deployment of ground forces and security cooperation with foreign countries, ASDF will maintain air transport units.

(4) In order to be able to conduct information collection in areas relatively remote from Japan and persistent airborne monitoring during situations with heightened tensions, ASDF will maintain unmanned aerial vehicle units.

VI. Elements Supporting Defense Capability

For Japan’s defense capability to demonstrate its true value, SDF needs to constantly maintain and improve its capabilities and foster broad understanding by Japanese nationals.

1. Training and exercises

In order to maintain and improve its tactical skills, SDF will conduct more practical, effective and systematic training and exercises while, as necessary, work in partnership with relevant organizations, local governments and the private sector. In so doing, in order to conduct more practical training, SDF will: develop and utilize domestic training ranges such as those in Hokkaido as well as fine training environment overseas; facilitate joint/shared use of U.S. Forces facilities and areas; facilitate use of places other than SDF facilities or U.S. Forces facilities and areas; and more actively introduce training simulators and others. SDF will also actively utilize training and exercises to constantly examine and review various plans for emergencies.

2. Medical Care

SDF needs to enhance its medical functions to keep SDF personnel’s vitality and enhance their ability to deal with various situations and engage in a diverse range of missions at home and abroad. In order to protect the lives of SDF personnel to the maxim extent possible, MOD/SDF will strengthen its posture for medical care and onward transfer of patients, seamlessly covering the entire stretch between the frontline and final medical evacuation destinations. Taking into account conditions and characteristics of each region, SDF will focus on strengthening medical functions of SDF in Japan’s southwestern region. SDF will establish an efficient and high-quality medical care regime through endeavors including upgrading of SDF hospitals into medical hubs with enhanced functions. In order to secure medical personnel in operation units, SDF will: improve the management of the National Defense Medical College; enrich and enhance education and research such as improving medical care capabilities for war injury. In addition, SDF will improve requisite posture for various international cooperation including capacity building assistance.

3. Collaboration with local communities

Amid increasingly testing and uncertain security environment, activities, training and exercises of SDF and U.S. forces in Japan are becoming more diverse and defense equipment more sophisticated. As a result, it is becoming all the more important to gain understanding among and secure cooperation from local governments and residents around defense facilities.

MOD/SDF will constantly and actively engage in public relations activities regarding defense policies and activities. Upon fielding units and equipment of SDF or U.S. Forces in Japan and conducting training and exercises, MOD/SDF will make careful, detailed coordination to meet desires and conditions of local communities, while sufficiently fulfilling accountability. At the same time, MOD/SDF will continue to promote various impact alleviation measures include noise mitigation.

MOD/SDF will further strengthen collaboration with relevant organizations including local governments, police and fire departments in order to enable SDF to swiftly and securely conduct its activities in response to various situations.

In certain regions, presence of SDF units makes substantial contributions to maintenance and revitalization of local communities. There are also cases where SDF’s emergency patient transport is supporting community medicine. In light of this, MOD/SDF will give due considerations to local conditions and characteristics upon reorganization of operation units as well as placement of SDF garrisons and bases. At the same time, in administering garrisons and bases, MOD/SDF will give due considerations to their contributions to local economies.

4. Intellectual Base

In order to facilitate understanding of security and crisis management among the populace, MOD/SDF will work to promote security-related education at educational institutions. Within MOD/SDF, in order to achieve at high levels both academic research and policy-support by the National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS), MOD/SDF will facilitate NIDS' collaboration with the policy-making sector. MOD/SDF will further enhance its defense research regime with NIDS playing central roles. In so doing, MOD/SDF will promote systematic collaboration on education and research with other research and educational institutions within the Government, as well as with universities and think-tanks of excellence both at home and abroad.

VII. Points of Attention

1. Japan's defense capability these Guidelines set forth envisions approximately 10 years. The National Security Council will

conduct periodic, systematic evaluations throughout the course of implementation of various measures and programs. In order to build truly effective defense capability while firmly grasping changes in security environment, MOD/SDF will conduct verifications regarding capabilities required for Japan's defense in the future.

- When major changes in situation are anticipated during evaluation and verification processes, these Guidelines will be amended as necessary after examining current security environment and others.
- Considering increasingly severe fiscal conditions and importance of other budgets related to people's daily life, MOD/SDF will work to achieve greater efficiency and streamlining in defense force development to curb costs. MOD/SDF will work to ensure that defense capability can smoothly and fully perform its functions while harmonizing with other policies and measures of the Government.

Annex Table

Joint Units	Cyber Defense Units		1 squadron	
	Maritime Transport Units		1 group	
Ground Self-Defense Force	Authorized Number of Personnel		159,000	
	Active-Duty Personnel		151,000	
	Reserve-Ready Personnel		8,000	
	Major Units	Rapid Deployment Units		3 rapid deployment divisions 4 rapid deployment brigades 1 armored division 1 airborne brigade 1 amphibious rapid deployment brigade 1 helicopter brigade
		Regional Deployment Units		5 divisions 2 brigades
		Surface-to-Ship Guided Missile Units		5 surface-to-ship guided missile regiments
		Hyper Velocity Gliding Projectile Intended for the Defense of Remote Islands Units		2 battalions
		Surface-to-Air Guided Missile Units		7 anti-aircraft artillery groups/regiments
Ballistic Missile Defense Units		2 squadrons		
Maritime Self-Defense Force	Major Units	Surface Vessel Units		
		Destroyers Destroyer and minesweeper vessels Submarine Units Patrol aircraft Units	4 groups (8 divisions) 2 groups (13 divisions) 6 divisions 9 squadrons	
Major Equipment	Major Equipment	Destroyers (Aegis-Equipped Destroyers)	54 (8)	
		Submarines	22	
		Patrol Vessels	12	
		Combat Aircraft	Approx. 190	
Air Self-Defense Force	Major Units	Air Warning & Control Units	28 warning squadrons 1 AEW wing (3 squadrons)	
		Fighter Aircraft Units	13 squadrons	
		Aerial Refueling/Transport Units	2 squadrons	
		Air Transport Units	3 squadrons	
		Surface-to-Air Guided Missile Units	4 groups(24 fire squadrons)	
		Space Domain Mission Units	1 squadron	
	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Units	1 squadron		
Major Equipment	Major Equipment	Combat Aircraft Fighters	Approx. 370 Approx. 290	

Notes 1. The current numbers of tanks and howitzers/rockets (authorized number as of the end of FY 2018) are respectively approx. 600 and approx. 500, which will be reduced respectively to approx. 300 and approx. 300 in the future.

2. Fighter Aircraft Units (13 squadrons) includes STOVL Units.

Document 4 The National Defense Program Guidelines for FY2014 and Beyond (2013 NDPG)

December 17, 2013, National Security Council Meeting
Decision
Cabinet Decision

The National Defense Program Guidelines for FY2014 and Beyond (2013 NDPG) are laid out as per the attached sheet.

With this, the National Defense Program Guidelines for FY2011 and Beyond (2010 NDPG) (approved by the National Security Council and the Cabinet on December 17, 2010) were abolished in FY2013.

(Attached sheet)

The National Defense Program Guidelines for FY2014 and Beyond (2013 NDPG)

I Objective of Developing the NDPG

Under the new security environment surrounding Japan, the Government of Japan has set out “The National Defense Program Guidelines for FY2014 and Beyond (2013 NDPG)” as new guidelines for Japan’s national defense based on the “Build-Up of Defense Capability in FY2013” (approved by the National Security Council and the Cabinet on January 25, 2013) and the “National Security Strategy” (approved by the National Security Council and the Cabinet on December 17, 2013).

II Security Environment Surrounding Japan

1. With respect to the global security environment, as interdependence among countries further expands and deepens, there is a growing risk that any unrest or security issues in a single country or region could immediately develop into a security challenge or destabilizing factor to be faced by the entire international community. In addition, the multi-polarization of the international community continues as a result of shifts in the balance of power due to the further development of countries such as China and India and the relative change in influence of the United States. At the same time, the U.S. is expected to continue playing the role of maintaining global peace and stability, as it remains the world’s largest national power.

In addition to ongoing regional conflicts involving various countries, there is an increase in the number of so-called “gray-zone” situations, that is, neither pure peacetime nor contingencies over territory, sovereignty, and maritime economic interests.

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles remains a grave concern despite non-proliferation efforts by the international community. Also, the presence of countries with a weakened governance system and failed states has led to the expansion and spread of international terrorism. These problems continue to pose pressing security challenges.

In the maritime domain, piracy acts have taken place in various parts of the world, and there have been cases where coastal states have unilaterally asserted their rights or have taken action based on their own assertion concerning international maritime law, thereby unduly infringing the freedom of the high seas.

Also, against the backdrop of rapid technological innovation, ensuring the stable use of domains such as outer space and cyberspace as global commons is becoming a significant security challenge for the international community, including Japan. Moreover, it is anticipated that future military strategies and the balance of military power will be greatly affected by the progress and proliferation

of technologies such as those related to precision guided munitions, unmanned vehicles, stealth capabilities, and nanotechnology.

2. In the Asia-Pacific region, including areas surrounding Japan, countries are enhancing and strengthening their cooperative relationships to resolve security challenges. The progression of specific and practical cooperation and collaboration to settle challenges can be seen particularly in non-traditional security fields. In the meantime, “gray-zone” situations over territory, sovereignty, and maritime economic interests tend to become prolonged, raising concerns that they may develop into more serious situations.

In respect to North Korea, the country operates under a military-focused system and deploys a massive military force. North Korea is also proceeding with the development, deployment, and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles that could potentially serve as their means of delivery, while maintaining a large-scale special operations unit. Through these activities, North Korea continues to maintain and strengthen its asymmetrical military capabilities.

North Korea has also repeatedly heightened tensions in the region by conducting military provocations in the Korean Peninsula and escalating its provocative rhetoric and behavior against Japan and other related countries. This trend in North Korea’s military activities constitutes a serious destabilizing factor to the security of not only Japan, but also of the entire region and the international community. Consequently, Japan needs to pay the utmost attention to such activities.

In particular, North Korea’s ballistic missile development is believed to have entered a new stage, as technological improvements have been made to extend the range and increase the accuracy of its missiles through a series of missile launches. Also, since North Korea has conducted nuclear tests in defiance of calls for restraint from the international community, it cannot be ruled out that the country may have successfully miniaturized nuclear weapons for warheads and equipped them on ballistic missiles. North Korea’s nuclear and missile development, coupled with its provocative rhetoric and behavior, such as suggesting a missile attack on Japan, pose a serious and pressing threat to Japan’s security.

As for China, while the country is greatly expected to play an active role in a more cooperative manner in the region and the world, it has been continuously increasing defense expenditures to a higher level than ever, while also rapidly reinforcing its military power in a wide range of areas. As part of such efforts, China seems to be making efforts to strengthen its asymmetrical military capabilities to prevent military activity by other countries in the region by denying access and deployment of other countries’ militaries to its surrounding areas. However, since China has not clearly stated the purposes and goals of its military build-up, full transparency concerning its military and security has not been achieved.

In addition, China is rapidly expanding and intensifying its activities in maritime and aerial domains in the region, including the East China Sea and South China Sea. In particular, China has demonstrated actions that could be called aggressive with regard to issues of conflicts of interest in the maritime domain, as exemplified by its attempts to change the status quo through force. As for the maritime and aerial domains surrounding Japan, China has frequently intruded into Japanese territorial waters and violated Japan’s

airspace, along with engaging in dangerous activities that could cause unexpected situations, such as announcing the establishment of the “East China Sea Air Defense Identification Zone” based on its own assertions, thereby infringing on the freedom of overflight above the high seas.

Alongside this, China is also expanding and intensifying its activities in maritime and aerial domains farther offshore than ever before. For example, Chinese military vessels and aircraft routinely enter the Pacific Ocean, and their operational areas have been expanded to include areas north of Japan.

Japan is greatly concerned about these trends in Chinese military activities, and will need to continue to pay the utmost attention to them. These activities also raise concerns over regional and international security.

As for Russia, the country has been observed advancing military reform, along with modernizing its military forces; mainly by mainly strengthening their readiness, introducing new equipment, and similar activities. In addition, the activities of Russian armed forces have been intensifying.

The U.S. has made clear its strategic decision to put greater emphasis on the Asia-Pacific region, including regional security (rebalancing towards the Asia-Pacific region), and is maintaining and strengthening its engagement and presence in the region despite fiscal and other constraints to maintain stability and growth in the region. Alongside this, the U.S. is enhancing its relationships with allies and expanding cooperation with partner countries. In addition, the U.S. has clearly shown its stance towards preventing attempts to change the status quo of the region by force, in cooperation with allies and partners.

3. Surrounded by the sea, Japan has a long coastline, numerous remote islands, and a vast Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). For Japan, a maritime state that depends on international trade for a large amount of its natural resources and food, ensuring the safety of maritime and air traffic by strengthening the order for “Open and Stable Seas” in line with fundamental principles such as the rule of law and the freedom of navigation is the foundation of its peace and prosperity.

In addition to the frequent occurrence of national disasters, Japan also faces security vulnerabilities resulting from the concentration of its industry, population, and information infrastructure in urban areas, as well as the presence of a large number of key facilities, such as nuclear power plants, in coastal areas. In the event of another massive earthquake like the Great East Japan Earthquake, the country could suffer an enormous amount of damage. The impacts from a quake could spread not only nationwide, but also to other countries. The likelihood of a huge earthquake in the Nankai Trough or inland Tokyo has increased the need to take every possible measure in preparing for large-scale disasters.

4. In light of the above, while it remains unlikely that there will be a large-scale military conflict between major countries such as was feared during the Cold War era, various security challenges and destabilizing factors are emerging, and becoming much more tangible and acute. As a result, the security environment surrounding Japan has become increasingly severe from the time of the formulation of the “National Defense Program Guidelines for FY2011 and Beyond” (approved by the National Security Council and the Cabinet on December 17, 2010). These diverse and wide-ranging security challenges and destabilizing factors are difficult for one single country to deal with alone. Under

these circumstances, it has become increasingly necessary not only for cooperation between the military and non-military sectors, but also for various countries sharing interests in responding to respective security challenges to work together in a proactive response for regional and global stability.

III Japan's Basic Defense Policy

1 Basic Policy

Based on the National Security Strategy (NSS), Japan will strengthen its diplomatic and defense capabilities from the viewpoint of a “Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation, thereby expanding the role it can play on the international stage. At the same time, with the Japan-U.S. Alliance as a cornerstone, Japan will contribute even more proactively to ensuring global peace, stability, and prosperity while pursuing its own security, as well as peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, by expanding and deepening cooperative relationships with other countries.

Under this basic principle, Japan will build comprehensive defense architecture and strengthen its infrastructure for deterring and responding to various situations. In addition, Japan will strengthen the Japan-U.S. Alliance and actively promote bilateral and multilateral security cooperation with other countries while closely coordinating diplomatic policies. It will also establish a foundation that will allow the full exercise of its defense capabilities.

When implementing these measures, under the Constitution of Japan, Japan will efficiently build up highly effective joint defense capabilities in line with the basic principles of maintaining an exclusively defense-oriented policy and not becoming a military power that poses a threat to other countries, while also adhering to the principle of civilian control of the military and observing the Three Non-Nuclear Principles.

With regard to the threat of nuclear weapons, the extended deterrence with nuclear deterrence at its core provided by the U.S. is crucial. To maintain and enhance the credibility of this extended deterrence, Japan will closely cooperate with the U.S., while also responding in an appropriate manner through its own efforts, including employing ballistic missile defense (BMD) and civil protection. At the same time, Japan will play a forward-facing and active role in international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation efforts towards realizing a world free of nuclear weapons, a problem the world has faced for a long time.

2. Japan's Own Efforts

Based on the recognition that a country's security policies are built upon its own independent efforts, Japan will use its collective strengths as a nation to take the initiative in its efforts towards deterring various situations at all times. In parallel with this, Japan will seamlessly respond to these situations as they unfold under the control tower of the National Security Council, while also cooperating with its allies, partners, and any other countries concerned (hereinafter, “allies, etc.”).

(1) Building a comprehensive defense architecture

Given the increasingly severe security environment, Japan will efficiently develop highly effective joint defense capabilities, making efforts to employ these capabilities with a high level of flexibility and readiness based on joint operations. Japan will also ensure close cooperation with relevant organizations at all times. In

the event of a situation occurring, decisions will be made in a prompt and appropriate manner under strong political leadership, with the entire Government working together in seamlessly responding to a situation as it unfolds, thereby ensuring the protection of the lives and property of the people of Japan and the sovereignty of Japan's territorial land, waters, and airspace, in coordination with local governments, private organizations, and others.

In addition, Japan will also continue to develop various systems for responding to a variety of disasters and protecting its people, along with enhancing its capabilities in quickly evacuating Japanese nationals and others from overseas in emergency situations to ensure their safety.

In order to take such approaches in an appropriate manner, Japan will increase the effectiveness of its response posture through the systemization of all kinds of related plans, along with their formulation and review. The use of simulations and comprehensive training and exercises will also be expanded.

(2) Japan's defense capabilities – building dynamic joint defense capabilities

Japan's defense capabilities are the ultimate guarantee of national security and represent Japan's will and ability to both prevent threats from directly reaching Japan and defeat those threats should they reach Japan.

Amid the ever-changing security environment surrounding Japan, the country's defense capabilities should be constantly reviewed when considering what form they should take in the future, thereby adapting them to the changing environment. For this, Japan needs to allocate its limited resources in a focused and flexible way by carrying out joint operation-based capability assessments of the functions and capabilities of the entire Self-Defense Force (SDF) in responding to a variety of potential situations, then using these assessments to identify the functions and capabilities that should be of particular focus from a comprehensive perspective.

Amid the increasingly severe security environment surrounding Japan, the SDF, in addition to its regular activities, has to respond to various types of situations that require SDF dispatch, including "gray zone" situations. The frequency of such situations and the time commitment needed for responses are both increasing. Therefore, Japan will continue to conduct intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (hereinafter, "ISR") activities alongside conducting the strategic carrying out of training and exercises in accordance with the unfolding situation at all times. Moreover, by swiftly building a response posture that includes the advance deployment and maneuvering of units in response to the security environment, Japan will demonstrate its defensive will and highly developed capabilities in preventing further escalation. Also, in the event of a situation occurring, minimizing any damage by an effective response that ensures necessary maritime supremacy and air superiority in accordance with the situation is essential in safeguarding the lives and property of Japanese people, as well as the sovereignty of Japan's territorial land, waters, and airspace.

Therefore, Japan will enhance its deterrence and response capabilities by improving the mission-capable rate of equipment and its employment to conduct tailored activities swiftly and sustainably for joint operations, as

well as developing defense capabilities adequate both in quantity and quality that underpin various activities to realize more robust defense capabilities.

At the same time, from the perspective of a "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, Japan will strengthen its bilateral and multilateral cooperative relationships towards the stabilization of the Asia-Pacific region, which has a close relation to its own security. Japan will also engage more proactively in international peace cooperation activities (peacekeeping operations by the United Nations (UN PKO), non-traditional security initiatives including Humanitarian Assistance/ Disaster Relief (HA/DR), and other internationally collaborative activities to improve the international security environment) and other similar activities to address global security challenges and similar in light of the diversification and expansion of the roles of defense capabilities.

From these viewpoints, and given the changes in the security environment, it is necessary to completely optimize the functions and capabilities of future defense capabilities that should be of particular focus. These defense capabilities must also work effectively and be capable of carrying out a diverse range of activities in a seamless and dynamic manner, adapting to situations as they arise. To that end, Japan will build dynamic joint defense capabilities focusing on readiness, continuity, resilience, and connectivity in both tangible and intangible aspects and reinforced by advanced technology and communication, command, control, and intelligence (C3I) capabilities, while also considering the establishment of a wide-ranging logistics support foundation.

3 Strengthening the Japan-U.S. Alliance

Based on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements form the key to Japan's national security along with Japan's own efforts. Also, the Japan-U.S. Alliance, which is centered on the bilateral Security Arrangements, functions as a common good that contributes to the stability and prosperity of not only Japan, but also the Asia-Pacific region and the entire world at large.

Based on its policy of rebalancing towards the Asia-Pacific region, the U.S. is maintaining and strengthening its engagement and presence in the region while enhancing its partnerships and cooperation with allies such as Japan. Meanwhile, as the security environment surrounding Japan becomes increasingly severe, it has become more important than ever to strengthen the Japan-U.S. Alliance and make it more balanced and effective in order to ensure Japan's security.

(1) Strengthening the ability of the Japan-U.S. Alliance to deter and counter threats

In order to ensure Japan's national security by maintaining and strengthening the commitment of the U.S. towards Japan and the Asia-Pacific region, Japan will revise the Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation, further enhance Japan-U.S. defense cooperation, and reinforce the deterrence provided by the Japan-U.S. Alliance and the alliance's contingency response capabilities, while also strengthening Japan's own capabilities as a premise for these efforts.

At the same time, in response to the increasingly severe security environment, Japan will build seamless

cooperation with the U.S. ranging from situations in peacetime to various other situations, including cooperation in responding to “gray-zone” situations, while increasing the presence of Japan and the United States in the western Pacific region.

To that end, Japan will continue to expand bilateral training and exercises, joint ISR activities, and the shared use of U.S. armed forces and SDF facilities and areas with the U.S. It will also further tighten Japan-U.S. operational cooperation and policy coordination, including contingency responses and medium- to long-term strategies such as BMD, bilateral defense planning, and the Extended Deterrence Dialogue.

(2) Strengthening and expanding cooperation in a wide range of areas

The Japan-U.S. Alliance will contribute to the peace and stability of the international community, including the Asia-Pacific region, by strengthening cooperation not only in the fields of counter piracy, capacity building, HA/DR, peacekeeping, and counter terrorism, but also in the fields of maritime affairs, outer space, and cyberspace.

As for disaster response, based on the example of the Great East Japan Earthquake, during which U.S. armed forces, including U.S. Forces in Japan (USFJ) facilities and areas, greatly contributed to the safety of the Japanese people, Japan will further strengthen cooperation between the SDF and U.S. armed forces both within and outside Japan.

In addition, Japan will constantly strengthen and expand the Japan-U.S. cooperative relationship over a broad range of fields, including efforts in intelligence cooperation and information security, as well as cooperation in defense equipment and technology, to build a more stable and effective alliance.

(3) Steady implementation of measures concerning the stationing of the USFJ

Japan will provide stable support for the smooth and effective stationing of the USFJ through various measures including Host Nation Support (HNS). At the same time, efforts will be made to steadily implement the realignment of the USFJ and mitigate the impact on local communities while maintaining the deterrence provided by U.S. armed forces. In particular, Japan will seek to mitigate the impact on Okinawa, which is located in a critically important location in terms of national security and where the stationing of U.S. armed forces significantly contributes to the deterrence capabilities of the Japan-U.S. Alliance, by realigning, consolidating, and reducing U.S. Forces in Okinawa (USFO) facilities and areas, including relocating Futenma Air Station, as well as dispersing their impact and other measures, in light of the large concentration of such facilities and areas in the prefecture.

4. Active Promotion of Security Cooperation

(1) Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region

In the Asia-Pacific region, specific cooperative measures have been taken in mainly non-traditional security fields, including disaster relief. In addition, multilateral frameworks such as the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the ASEAN Defense Ministers’ Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus) and the East Asia Summit (EAS) have been developed and the regional integration initiative led by ASEAN has been making progress. However,

security challenges have been escalating, particularly in Northeast Asia. Therefore, Japan will promote a variety of cooperative efforts in a more multilayered manner to mitigate the trend towards confrontation and the sense of caution countries have towards one another in the region.

Japan will promote close cooperation with the Republic of Korea (ROK), which is in a position to support the U.S. presence in Northeast Asia together with Japan, and will make efforts to establish a foundation for future cooperation with the ROK by concluding agreements on the protection of classified military information, acquisition and cross-service (ACSA), and similar.

In addition, Japan will further deepen its relationship with Australia, a country with which Japan shares security interests and has been advancing security cooperation, as well as strengthening cooperation in fields such as international peace cooperation activities. Japan will also actively conduct joint training and other activities to improve interoperability with Australia.

Moreover, efforts will be made to promote partnerships among U.S. allies in the Asia-Pacific region by strengthening cooperative relationships under trilateral frameworks, including between Japan, the U.S., and ROK and between Japan, the U.S., and Australia.

As Chinese activities can have a significant impact on regional security, Japan will promote security dialogue and exchanges with China from the viewpoint of enhancing mutual understanding, as well as develop confidence-building measures to prevent or avoid unexpected situations. Furthermore, Japan will maintain a calm and resolute stance when responding to the rapid expansion and intensification of Chinese activities in the maritime and aerial domains surrounding Japan.

In respect of Russia, Japan will promote security dialogues, including the Foreign and Defense Ministerial Consultations (“2+2”), high-level exchanges, and unit-to-unit exchanges on a wide scale in order to deepen its understanding of the intention of Russian military activities and develop mutual trust with Russia. In addition, Japan will enhance bilateral training and exercises with Russia to promote regional stability.

Japan will also further strengthen its relationships with partner countries in the region, including Southeast Asian countries, and will actively promote bilateral training and exercises and capacity building. Alongside this, Japan will strengthen its cooperation with these countries in the field of disaster management in light of the increasing frequency and growing scale of disasters in the region. As for India, Japan will strengthen its relationship with the country in terms of maritime security, as well as a broad range of other fields, through bilateral training and exercises, along with the joint implementation of international peace cooperation activities.

Capacity building is effective in stabilizing the future security environment and strengthening bilateral defense cooperation. Therefore, Japan will promote this in tandem with bilateral training and exercises and international peace cooperation activities while coordinating fully with diplomatic policy initiatives, including Official Development Assistance (ODA). Additionally, Japan will strengthen its cooperation with other countries that are actively supporting capacity building, alongside expanding the range of countries eligible for support and

the scope of the support.

As for ongoing multilateral security cooperation and dialogue in the Asia-Pacific region, Japan, in cooperation with the U.S. and Australia, will proactively contribute to building cooperative relationships in the region. Moreover, Japan will actively participate in multilateral training and exercises and take a major role in enhancing confidence-building measures among countries in the region, emphasizing the importance of multilateral frameworks such as ARF and ADMM-Plus.

(2) Cooperation with the international community

It is extremely difficult for a single country to respond to global security challenges on its own. Moreover, in recent years, as the roles of military forces have become more diversified, there are increased opportunities for these forces to play an important role in not only deterring and responding to conflicts and maintaining peace, but also building peace, such as supporting post-conflict reconstruction and promoting confidence-building and friendly relationships between nations.

Therefore, Japan will promote various efforts to improve the global security environment at all times in cooperation with the international community.

Japan will continue to carry out, as well as strengthen, various efforts concerning arms control, disarmament, nonproliferation, and capacity building in order to respond to global security challenges, including regional conflicts, the growth and spread of international terrorism, failed states, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and issues over the oceans, outer space, and cyberspace. In addition, Japan will cooperate with its allies, relevant countries with which it shares security interests, as well as international organizations and other relevant bodies at all times.

In particular, Japan will further strengthen its cooperation with the European Union (EU), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), and European countries including the United Kingdom and France. Moreover, Japan will work with these organizations and countries in responding to challenges, together with promoting mutual cooperation and exchanges with respect to equipment and technology.

In order to further stabilize the security environment in the Asia-Pacific region and improve the global security environment in line with the policy of a “Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation, Japan will actively promote various international peace cooperation activities, including international peace cooperation assignments and disaster relief activities, in a multilayered manner. To this end, Japan will ensure close cooperation between the defense and foreign affairs authorities, taking into consideration the overall situation with regard to the significance of the dispatch of SDF units, the situation of countries accepting SDF units, and Japan’s political and economic relationships with those countries.

In respect of international peace cooperation activities in particular, Japan will continue to proactively carry out activities that make best use of the SDF’s capabilities, as well as increasing the number of SDF personnel dispatched to local mission headquarters, the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UN DPO), and similar institutions, in positions of

responsibility. In addition, Japan will examine the various challenges it must overcome to enable the dispatch of SDF personnel in a broad range of fields, along with taking the necessary measures to do so. Japan will also contribute to the training of national and international personnel engaging in peacebuilding by making use of the SDF’s experience and knowledge.

IV Approach to Defense Capabilities

1. The Role of Defense Capabilities

Japan’s future defense capabilities will be developed based on the approach to building up defense capabilities described in III. 2. (2) above. These will be capable of effectively taking the expected roles in the following fields, with the posture necessary to fulfill these roles being maintained.

(1) Effective deterrence and response in various situations

In order to respond to various situations in a timely and appropriate manner, and thereby ensure the protection of the lives and property of the people of Japan and the sovereignty of its territorial land, waters, and airspace, Japan will ensure intelligence superiority through constant surveillance across a wide area surrounding Japan to gain an understanding of military developments in other countries at all times, while also detecting any signs of such developments at an early stage.

Through such activities, Japan will clearly demonstrate its resolve not to tolerate any changes of the status quo by force, thereby preventing various situations from occurring.

At the same time, Japan will promptly and seamlessly respond to all kinds of situations, including “gray zone” situations, at a stage where early signs have been detected, ensuring the necessary posture to continuously address a protracted situation.

Moreover, Japan will carry out an effective response tailored to each situation, even in cases where multiple situations occur either consecutively or concurrently to one another.

When carrying out these efforts, the following points will be of particular focus:

i. Ensuring the security of maritime and aerial domains surrounding Japan

In addition to constant surveillance across a wide area surrounding Japan at all times, Japan will immediately take appropriate measures to deal with any intrusions into its territorial airspace. Japan will also respond to “gray-zone” situations or any other acts that may violate its sovereignty in an effective and prompt manner. Furthermore, even if said acts become protracted or escalate, Japan will respond seamlessly in accordance with the unfolding situation, taking all possible measures to ensure the defense and security of the maritime and aerial domains surrounding Japan.

ii. Response to an attack on remote islands

In responding to an attack on remote islands, Japan will intercept and defeat any invasion by securing maritime supremacy and air superiority and swiftly deploying and maneuvering the SDF units necessary for preventing an invasion, on top of units already deployed in advance in accordance with the security environment. Moreover, should any remote islands be invaded, these will be recaptured. In the course of doing so, any ballistic or cruise missile attacks will

be dealt with as appropriate.

iii. Response to ballistic missile attacks

Japan will detect the signs of a ballistic missile launch at an early stage to facilitate a swift, sustained response via a multilayered defense posture. Should any damages result, these will be kept to a minimum. In addition, in the event of an attack by guerrillas or special operations forces concurrently with a ballistic missile attack, Japan will protect its nuclear power plants and other critical facilities, as well as search and destroy the intruding forces.

iv. Responses in outer space and cyberspace

In regard to outer space and cyberspace, Japan will build a posture of constant surveillance to prevent any acts that could impede efficient actions by the SDF at all times. Furthermore, should any situation arise, Japan will identify the event without delay and swiftly repair any damages, while also taking the necessary measures towards consequence management. Moreover, in light of the growing dependence on outer space and cyberspace across our entire society, in the course of strengthening collaborations with relevant organizations and clarifying the division of roles, Japan will make effective use of the SDF's capabilities to contribute to comprehensive, government-wide efforts.

v. Responses to large-scale disasters

In the event of a large-scale disaster or similar, all possible measures will be taken in the initial stages to rapidly transport and deploy the necessary SDF units, and if necessary, sustain the mobilization over a long period. In addition, the SDF units will not only respond carefully to the needs of affected residents and local governments, but will also collaborate and cooperate as appropriate with relevant organizations, local governments, and the private sector in saving lives, carrying out urgent reconstruction, and supporting livelihoods.

(2) Stabilizing the Asia-Pacific region and improving the global security environment

Through constant surveillance of the area surrounding Japan and the timely and appropriate carrying out of training, exercises, and various other activities, Japan will ensure the stability of the security environment in the Asia-Pacific region, including the areas surrounding Japan.

Moreover, Japan will work in partnership with its allies to promote bilateral and multilateral defense cooperation and exchanges, bilateral training and exercises, and capacity building in a more multilayered manner, thereby effectively taking a key role in efforts focused on stabilizing the security environment, including building and strengthening intraregional cooperative frameworks in the Asia-Pacific region.

Alongside the diversification of the roles required for military forces, Japan will strengthen various efforts concerning arms control, disarmament, and non-proliferation, as well as actively promote international peace cooperation activities, counter piracy measures, and capacity building in order to respond appropriately to global security issues including regional conflicts, the growth and spread of international terrorism, failed states, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Japan will also work on improving the global security

environment.

When carrying out the above efforts, the following points will be of particular focus:

i. Carrying out training and exercises

As well as carrying out SDF training and exercises in a timely and appropriate manner, Japan will promote bilateral and multilateral training and exercises in the Asia-Pacific region, thereby proactively and visibly demonstrating Japan's will and advanced capabilities with respect to regional stabilization. In addition, Japan will build and strengthen cooperative relationships with relevant countries.

ii. Promoting defense cooperation and exchanges

Enhancing mutual understanding and relationships of trust with other countries and international organizations is the cornerstone of efforts to stabilize the security environment. In addition to the above, Japan will take further steps to promote defense cooperation and exchange in a multilayered manner, such as building and strengthening cooperative relationships focused on wide-ranging security issues of common interest, including HA/DR and ensuring the stable use of the oceans, outer space, and cyberspace.

iii. Promoting capacity building

Japan will fully utilize the capabilities of the SDF to enhance the capabilities of developing countries through continuous human resource development and technical assistance, consequently improving the security environment by mainly focusing on proactively building stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

iv. Ensuring maritime security

As Japan is a maritime state, it is particularly vital for the country to maintain the order of "Open and Stable Seas," which is the foundation of its peace and prosperity. Therefore, Japan will take all possible measures to ensure the safety of maritime traffic. In addition, Japan will also respond to acts of piracy in cooperation with the countries involved, promoting various efforts including supporting coastal states in improving capacities in this field and taking advantage of a variety of opportunities to train in maritime domains other than those surrounding Japan to enhance bilateral training and exercises.

v. Carrying out international peace cooperation activities

Working in partnership with non-governmental organizations and other relevant organizations, Japan will actively engage in international peace cooperation assignments, disaster relief activities, and other international peace cooperation activities requiring responses to diverse needs, from peacekeeping to peacebuilding, placing greater emphasis on playing more of a leading role. In doing so, Japan will enhance its readiness posture to allow rapid dispatches overseas in accordance with the situation, as well as strengthening its sustained response posture in preparation of a protracted mission overseas.

vi. Cooperating in efforts to promote arms control, disarmament, and nonproliferation

Japan will actively engage in various activities in the fields of arms control and disarmament undertaken

by the United Nations and other organizations. In doing so, Japan will actively make use of knowledge possessed by the SDF, including contributions by individual personnel. Moreover, since the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the missiles that could potentially serve as their means of delivery, the proliferation of arms, and goods and technology that could be used for military purposes, all pose a severe threat to the peace and stability of not only Japan, but also the international community as a whole, Japan will promote efforts towards nonproliferation in cooperation with relevant countries, international organizations, and other institutions.

2. Priorities in Building the Architecture of the SDF

(1) Basic Concept

The SDF will maintain an appropriate structure to effectively fulfill the above roles required by its defense capabilities. As such, Japan has conducted capability assessments on various potential contingencies from the viewpoint of joint operations to identify the functions and capabilities that should be of particular focus for building up future defense capabilities when establishing said structure.

Based on the results of those capability assessments, the SDF will prioritize a build-up of defense capabilities that ensures maritime supremacy and air superiority, which is a prerequisite for realizing an effective level of deterrence and response in various situations, including strengthening the defense posture build-up in the southwestern region. Furthermore, the SDF will focus on the establishment of deployment and maneuver capabilities while considering the establishment of a wide-ranging logistics support foundation.

Meanwhile, in terms of preparation that mainly focuses on a landing invasion using a large-scale mobilization of ground troops such as was anticipated during the Cold War era, the SDF will possess expertise and skills only within the scope necessary to maintain and pass these skills on at the very minimum level needed to respond to uncertain changes in future developments, thereby ensuring even greater efficiency and streamlining.

(2) Functions and capabilities that should be of particular focus

From the perspective of efficiently developing effective defense capabilities, Japan will focus on strengthening the following functions and capabilities in particular, paying attention to enhancing joint functions in consideration of interoperability with U.S. armed forces.

i. Intelligence and surveillance capabilities

In order to ensure an effective level of deterrence and response in various situations, the SDF will utilize unmanned devices to carry out constant surveillance over a wide area, targeting aircraft and vessels in the maritime and aerial domains surrounding Japan. The SDF will also strengthen its posture so as to flexibly adapt to a worsening situation.

ii. Information capabilities

The SDF will strengthen systems for intelligence gathering and processing, along with analyzing and sharing the gathered information, which will allow the detection of signs indicating a variety of situations at an early stage and swiftly respond. It will also take a variety of measures based on medium- to long-

term military trends, starting with those in the areas surrounding Japan.

In doing so, the SDF will seek to augment its various information gathering capabilities, including HUMINT, OSINT, SIGINT, and IMINT, as well as constant surveillance capabilities using unmanned aerial vehicles. Moreover, the SDF will also engage in integrated efforts to strengthen its geospatial intelligence capabilities to allow various types of information from images and maps to be combined and utilized in a more sophisticated way, while also establishing systems for securing and training highly capable personnel engaged in information gathering and analysis in an integrated and systematic manner.

iii. Transport capabilities

In order to ensure prompt and large-scale transport and deployment capabilities, as well as allow the swift deployment and moving of the necessary SDF units, the SDF will strengthen its integrated transport capacities, including maritime and air transport capacities, and will coordinate with civilian transport capabilities at all times. In doing so, the SDF will avoid redundancy in functions by clarifying the division of roles among various means of transport in accordance with their respective attributes.

iv. Command and control, and information and communications capabilities

In order to establish a command and control system capable of managing units nationwide in a swift and integrated manner, the SDF will take steps to mutually deploy the necessary number of Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF), Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF), and Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF) personnel to the main command centers of each service, thereby making it possible to utilize the knowledge and experience possessed by the respective services. Furthermore, the SDF will enable the swift and flexible nationwide operation of basic operational units (divisions and brigades) of GSDF units through the establishment of a new unified command center for controlling each of the GSDF's regional armies, as well as greater efficiency and streamlining of the command and control functions at each army headquarters.

Moreover, the SDF will strive to enhance and strengthen its information and communications capabilities, which are prerequisites for supporting nationwide operations, starting with the foundational communications networks on remote islands and data link functions among the three services of the SDF.

v. Response to an attack on remote islands

The SDF will strengthen its ability to respond to attacks by aircraft, warships, missiles, and similar to ensure maritime supremacy and air superiority, which are prerequisites for carrying out an effective response to an attack on remote islands.

Also, together with strengthening integrated capabilities for preventing an attack on remote islands as much as possible while at sea, the SDF will newly develop full-scale amphibious operations capabilities for landing on, recapturing, and securing the remote islands without delay should an invasion take place.

Furthermore, the SDF will enhance its logistical support capabilities to enable SDF units to respond swiftly and continuously in the event of a situation occurring in the southwestern region of Japan.

In addition, the SDF will also examine approaches to its air defense posture for remote islands in the Pacific Ocean.

vi. Response to ballistic missile attacks

In light of North Korea's improved ballistic missile capabilities, the SDF will pursue the overall improvement of its response capabilities against ballistic missiles.

In respect to the ballistic missile defense (BMD) system, the SDF will enhance its readiness posture, simultaneous engagement capabilities, and sustained response capabilities to bolster capabilities in defending the entire territory of Japan.

In addition, based on the appropriate division of roles between Japan and the U.S., Japan will examine approaches to capabilities in responding to different means of ballistic missile launches and similar that would enable the enhancement of Japan's own deterrent and response capabilities, thereby strengthening the deterrence of the Japan-U.S. Alliance as a whole.

vii. Responses in outer space and cyberspace

In addition to strengthening information gathering, command and control, and information and communications capabilities through the use of man-made satellites equipped with a variety of sensors, the SDF will ensure the effective and stable use of outer space in order that satellites can continuously exercise their capabilities even if various situations occur by enhancing the survivability of satellites through efforts including space situational awareness. In implementing such efforts, the SDF will form organic partnerships with relevant organizations in Japan, as well as with the U.S.

As for responses in cyberspace, the SDF will strengthen its integrated constant surveillance and response capabilities, along with continuously developing and ensuring expertise, technical human resources, and the latest equipment, in order to prevent acts that could impede efficient actions by the SDF.

viii. Responses to large-scale disasters, etc.

In the event of various disasters, such as exceptional disasters including a large-scale earthquake in the Nankai Trough or a nuclear disaster, it is critically important to respond swiftly during the initial stages of the impact by gathering information on the extent and nature of the damage from the air using aircraft and similar, rescue operations, and emergency reconstruction. With this in mind, the SDF will build a response posture capable of being sustained over the long-term by swiftly transporting and deploying sufficiently sized units, as well as establishing a rotating supply of necessary personnel based on joint operations.

ix. Responses towards international peace cooperation activities and similar

The SDF will ensure the safety of personnel and units engaging in international peace cooperation activities and similar while also enhancing the

defense capabilities necessary to successfully carry out its duties. Moreover, in anticipation of activities over the long term in Africa and other remote locations, the SDF will work on enhancing transport and deployment capabilities, and information and communication capabilities, along with building replenishment and medical care systems for smooth and continuous operations.

In addition, from the viewpoint of carrying out international peace cooperation activities more effectively, the SDF will consider measures for making more effective use of its base in Djibouti for counter-piracy activities.

Furthermore, the SDF will strengthen the intelligence gathering capabilities required for its activities while at the same time enhancing education, training, and human resources management systems that enable the continuous dispatch of personnel having capabilities suited to their duties.

3. Architecture of each service of the Self-Defense Forces

The architecture of each service of the SDF will be developed as per items (1) to (3) below. The specifics on the scope of future major organizations and equipment are as shown in the Annex Table.

(1) Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF)

- i. The GSDF will maintain basic operational units (rapid deployment divisions, rapid deployment brigades, and armored divisions) furnished with advanced mobility, and intelligence and surveillance capabilities, on the basis of rapid operation, in order to be able to respond swiftly and effectively to an attack on remote islands and various other situations. In addition, the GSDF will maintain rapid deployment units furnished with specialized functions to enable these units to effectively perform airborne operations, amphibious operations, special operations, air transportation, defense against nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) weapons, and international peace cooperation activities.

To this end, given the excellent training environment in Hokkaido, the GSDF will keep half of these highly proficient and rapidly deployable basic operational units in the prefecture. This is premised on allowing these units to be swiftly deployed and moved using the integrated transport capacities referred to in 2. (2) i. above.

The defense posture for remote islands will be enhanced and strengthened by deploying units in remote islands with no military presence by stationed SDF units, rapid deployment of each of the units referred to above, and the establishment of organic partnerships and networks with the MSDF and ASDF.

- ii. The GSDF will maintain surface-to-ship guided missile units to prevent an invasion on remote islands and other areas as much as possible while at sea.
- iii. The GSDF will maintain surface-to-air guided missile units to enable air defense of operation units and key areas to be effectively carried out in tandem with the surface-to-air guided missile units referred to in (3) iv. below.
- iv. The GSDF will review the organization and equipment of basic operational units (divisions and brigades), aside from the rapidly deployable units

referred to in i. above, with a particular focus on tanks and artillery. After ensuring further efficiency and streamlining, these units will be appropriately deployed in accordance with geographical characteristics.

(2) Maritime Self Defense Force (MSDF)

- i. The MSDF will maintain destroyer units and carrier-based patrol helicopter units that have been reinforced by the addition of new destroyers having both improved response capabilities in diverse duties and a more compact hull. This is to enable the efficient carrying out of constant intelligence and surveillance, as well as antisubmarine warfare, thereby facilitating a swift response in defending the maritime domains surrounding Japan, ensuring the security of maritime traffic, international peace cooperation activities, and similar.

Also, along with the surface-to-air guided missile units in (3) iv. below, the destroyer units will maintain Aegis-equipped destroyers having functions capable of providing Japan with a multilayered defense against ballistic missile attacks.

- ii. The MSDF will maintain reinforced submarine units to enable the effective patrol and defense of the maritime domains surrounding Japan. These units will also engage in underwater information gathering and intelligence and surveillance in those domains over a wide area at all times.
- iii. The MSDF will maintain fixed-wing patrol aircraft units to enable the effective patrol and defense of the maritime domains surrounding Japan. These units will also engage in surface information gathering and intelligence and surveillance in those domains over a wide area at all times.
- iv. The MSDF will maintain minesweeper units to enable effective minesweeping operations in the maritime domains surrounding Japan in collaboration with the new destroyers having both improved response capabilities in diverse duties and a more compact hull in i. above.

(3) Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF)

- i. The ASDF will maintain air warning and control units consisting of warning and control units and air warning units. The warning and control units have been equipped with ground-based warning and control radars capable of detecting and tracking any ballistic missiles flying in the direction of Japan, as well as carrying out constant intelligence and surveillance across almost the entire span of the aerial domains surrounding Japan. The air warning units have been enhanced so as to be capable of effective intelligence, surveillance, and control in the air in the event of a tense situation, such as a “gray zone” situation, over the long-term.
- ii. The ASDF will maintain fighter units reinforced by highly capable fighters to enable the air defense of Japan through a comprehensive posture that brings together fighters and their relevant support functions. In addition, the ASDF will maintain reinforced aerial refueling and transport units to enable fighter units, air warning units, and others to successfully carry out various operations in a sustained manner in the aerial domains surrounding Japan.
- iii. The ASDF will maintain air transport units to enable

the effective deployment and maneuvering of ground units and others, as well as the implementation of international peace cooperation activities.

- iv. The ASDF will maintain surface-to-air guided missile units having functions capable of providing Japan with a multilayered defense against ballistic missile attacks, together with the Aegis-equipped destroyers of (2) i. above. These units will also protect key areas in tandem with the surface-to-air guided missile units in (1) iii. above.

V. Foundations for Demonstrating Defense Capabilities

To ensure that the diverse activities required of the SDF are carried out in a timely and appropriate manner, it is not enough to simply carry out major organizations and update equipment; it is also crucial to strengthen the various foundations underpinning defense capabilities to ensure that these can function as effectively as possible. The key aspects are as follows.

1. Training and Exercises

Through routine training and exercises, the SDF will continuously inspect and review various plans for dealing with situations while striving to enhance and strengthen training and exercises to improve the tactical skills of each of its services. In doing so, the SDF will work in partnership with relevant organizations and the private sector to ensure the coherent and systematic implementation of more practical training and exercises, as well as making more effective use of the excellent training environment in Hokkaido.

In the southwestern region, where there are limitations on SDF exercise areas, the SDF will ensure a favorable training environment through the joint use of U.S. armed forces facilities and areas while also remaining sensitive to relationships with the local community, thus enabling the timely and appropriate carrying out of training and exercises, including Japan-U.S. bilateral training and exercises.

2. Operational Infrastructure

From the viewpoint of maintaining the various support functions that serve as the operational infrastructure for its units, the SDF will improve survivability, including the recovery capabilities of military camps, bases, and similar, to enable those units to be deployed swiftly and respond to various situations effectively.

Moreover, in light of the fact that some facilities of each of the SDF services are currently in a state of disrepair, the SDF will work to steadily repair these facilities, as well as provide the housing necessary for the rapid assembly of personnel in various situations, thereby ensuring readiness.

The SDF will also carry out any necessary examinations of civilian airports and ports, including approaches to their various day-to-day systems, to ensure that these facilities can be used as part of the operational infrastructure of the SDF and other institutions at an early stage in accordance with the situation. Furthermore, the SDF will provide various family support measures to alleviate the anxieties of both personnel serving away from their families, as well as their families back at home.

Along with securing and stockpiling the necessary amount of ammunition, the SDF will enhance and strengthen its operational infrastructure in terms of equipment and materials, such as improving the operational availability of equipment, by taking all possible measures to maintain and upgrade said equipment.

3. Personnel and Education

Given the increased sophistication and complexity

of equipment, along with the diversification and internationalization of SDF duties in recent years, the SDF will implement measures to reform personnel management systems from the viewpoint of ensuring powerful troops and making effective use of human resources in the midst of a period of severe fiscal conditions. This reform will take into consideration a variety of factors, including skills, experience, physical strength, and morale.

Accordingly, the SDF will implement measures to ensure an appropriate composition of ranks and age distribution that takes into account the duties and attributes of each service of the SDF.

The SDF will also implement measures to make effective use of human resources, including further making the most of and reappointing female SDF personnel, as well as measures related to honors and privileges. In addition, to strengthen the joint operations structure, the SDF will enhance education and training, as well as secure a sufficient amount of personnel having a broad outlook and ideas, along with a wide range of experience related to Japan's security affairs, and that are capable of responding flexibly and rapidly to various situations as a member of government, through secondments to the Joint Staff and other relevant ministries and agencies.

In light of the worsening recruitment environment resulting from social factors such as declining birthrates and an increase in people attaining a higher education, the SDF will promote a diverse range of recruitment measures to spread awareness of working for the SDF as a potential career.

Furthermore, since it is the responsibility of the Government of Japan to ensure the livelihoods of SDF personnel, who are required to retire at a younger age than ordinary civil servants, the SDF will promote support for re-employment by strengthening collaboration with local governments and relevant organizations, as well as other measures.

To support the sustained operation of units in an increasingly diversified and protracted range of situations, the use of SDF reserve personnel will be promoted in a wide range of fields, including those requiring specialized skills such as aircraft pilots. Measures will also be taken to increase enrollment of reserve SDF personnel.

4. Medical Care

To maintain the health of SDF personnel and enhance their capabilities in responding to a diverse range of missions, such as various types of situations, international peace cooperation activities, and similar, the SDF will establish efficient and high-quality systems for medical care, including turning facilities into SDF hospital bases and enhancing their functionality, as well as improving the management of the National Defense Medical College Hospital and similar institutions. In addition, the SDF will also attach greater importance to securing and training medical officers, nurses, emergency life-saving technicians, and other medical staff.

Besides this, the SDF will also examine revisions to regulations pertaining to emergency life-saving treatment when responding to situations. It will also improve first aid capabilities on the frontline and establish a posture for rapid medical evacuation based on the viewpoint of enhancing joint functions.

5. Defense Production and Technological Bases

Retaining adequate standards in defense production and technological bases is essential not only for the production,

operation, maintenance, and upkeep of equipment, but also for research and development of equipment suitable for operating environments. It may also potentially contribute to improved deterrence.

Meanwhile, against the backdrop of severe fiscal conditions and rises in unit prices of equipment in line with their increased sophistication and complexity, the quantities of each type of equipment being procured are on a downward turn. Moreover, outside Japan, the environment surrounding Japan's defense production and technological bases is becoming more severe, including a growing competitiveness of overseas companies, as a result of the progression of a large-scale restructuring of the defense industry across borders.

Under the above conditions, Japan will formulate a strategy that sets forth its future vision for Japan's defense production and technological bases as a whole, along with promoting the adapting of defense equipment for civilian use, as ways of promptly maintaining and strengthening said production and bases.

In respect to contributing to peace and international cooperation, there have been increased opportunities for Japan to cooperate in a more effective manner through, for example, making use of heavy machinery and other defense equipment carried by the SDF and providing this equipment to disaster-stricken countries and other places (hereinafter, "making use of defense equipment, etc."). Moreover, it has become mainstream internationally to participate in international joint development and production as a way of improving the performance of defense equipment while also dealing with rising costs. Amid the above, and from the viewpoint of a "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation, Japan is required to engage more proactively in contributing to peace and international cooperation by making use of defense equipment, etc. Japan should also participate in the joint development and production of defense equipment and similar.

Against this backdrop, the Government of Japan will set out clear principles, adapted to the new security environment, concerning the overseas transfer of arms, while giving due consideration to the roles that the Three Principles on Arms Exports and related policy guidelines have played so far. In this context, considerations will be made with regard to clarifying cases in which transfers are prohibited, limiting and strictly examining cases in which transfers could be allowed, and ensuring an appropriate level of control over transfers in terms of usages for purposes other than those agreed upon and third country transfers.

6. Efficient Acquisition of Equipment

To realize the effective and efficient acquisition of equipment, including for research and development, the SDF will strengthen project management that includes a technical perspective throughout the lifecycle of equipment by introducing a project manager system, as well as by examining the possibility of introducing longer-term contracts and further revising the contract system to bring about cost reduction incentives for companies, thereby improving cost-effectiveness throughout the lifecycle of equipment.

Moreover, the SDF will aim to improve readiness and response capabilities by reforming its replenishment posture through the effective use of the capabilities of the private sector. Furthermore, it will constantly pursue greater

transparency in the acquisition process and optimization of the contract system, as well as strive to acquire equipment through more rigorous procedures.

7 Research and Development

The Ministry of Defense (MOD) will ensure that it conforms with the order of priority for the build-up of defense capabilities when starting any research and development in order to guarantee that under the severe fiscal conditions, research and development that meets the operational needs of the SDF is prioritized.

In addition, the MOD will promote research and development based on a medium- to long-term perspective, taking into account the latest trends in science and technology, the changes in combat modality, cost-effectiveness, and the potential for international joint research and development. In doing so, the research and development will ensure Japan's technological superiority in response to new threats in strategically important fields.

From the perspective of security, regularly assessing trends in science and technology, including information related to technological development, and bringing together the capabilities of the government, industry, and academia enables civilian technology to be effectively utilized in the field of security. To this end, the MOD will work towards proactively making use of technology that can also be applied to defense (dual-use technologies) through enhanced partnerships with universities and research institutes, while also strengthening functions for controlling technology to prevent the outflow of advanced technologies. The MOD will also develop defensive technologies for civilian fields.

Japan will examine the MOD's research and development posture for achieving the above objectives.

8 Collaboration with Local Communities

The SDF will further strengthen its collaboration with relevant organizations, including local governments, the police, and the fire service, to enable responses to various situations in an appropriate manner. Such close partnerships with local governments and other institutions are exceedingly important from the perspective of not only carrying out the effective maintenance and smooth operation of defense facilities, but also ensuring the recruitment of, and provision of re-employment support for, SDF personnel.

Accordingly, as well as continuing to advance projects for measures targeting the surrounding areas of defense facilities for their maintenance and operation, the MOD and SDF will routinely engage in various measures including proactive public relations activities related to MOD/SDF policies and activities as a way of gaining the understanding and cooperation of local governments and communities.

In light of the fact that the presence of SDF units substantially contributes to the maintenance and revitalization of local communities in certain regions, and in others, supports community-based health care through emergency patient transport using SDF search and rescue

aircraft, the MOD and SDF will consider the attributes of each area when reorganizing units and arranging military camps, bases, and similar, in order to gain the understanding of local governments and communities. At the same time, the MOD will pay attention to the contribution of the operation of those military camps, bases, and similar to the local economy.

9. Boosting Communication Capabilities

The MOD and the SDF will strengthen strategic public relations activities and enhance communication using a diverse range of information media in order to increase understanding of the MOD/SDF both in Japan and overseas, which is vital for effectively and successfully carrying out the duties of the SDF.

10. Enhancing the Knowledge Base

The MOD will work on promoting education on security-related matters at educational institutions and similar to increase understanding of security and crisis management among the populace. Moreover, in addition to strengthening the research systems of the MOD and SDF, focusing particularly on the National Institute for Defense Studies, the MOD will promote a variety of partnerships including education and research exchanges with other intergovernmental research and educational institutions, as well as universities and think-tanks both inside and outside Japan.

11. Promoting MOD Reforms

The MOD will promote reforms by constantly reviewing its work methods and organization, thereby fostering a sense of unity among civil servants and SDF personnel, achieving total optimization in building up defense capabilities, strengthening joint operation functions, and enhancing policymaking and communication functions.

VI Additional Points

1. The NDPG sets out an approach to Japan's defense capabilities that is intended to cover the next decade. The National Security Council will conduct regular, systematic assessments over the course of implementing various measures and plans, as well as inspections based on joint operation capability assessments, to facilitate a smooth, swift, and appropriate transition to the future defense capabilities while also developing these measures in a timely and appropriate manner.
2. In the case that major changes in the situation are anticipated during assessment and inspection, an examination taking the security environment at that time into account will be carried out, with the NDPG revised as necessary.
3. In light of the increasingly severe fiscal conditions, the MOD will strive to achieve greater efficiency and streamlining in the build-up of defense capabilities to curb costs, as well as keep this congruent with other national measures, to ensure that Japan's defense capabilities can smoothly and sufficiently fulfill their functions as a whole.

Annex Table

Service		Current (as of the end of FY2013)	Future	
Ground Self-Defense Force	Authorized number of personnel		Approx. 159,000	
	Active-duty personnel		Approx. 151,000	
	Reserve-ready personnel		Approx. 8,000	
	Major Units	Rapid Deployment Units	Central Readiness Force 1 armored division	3 rapid deployment divisions 4 rapid deployment brigades 1 armored division 1 airborne brigade 1 amphibious rapid deployment brigade 1 helicopter brigade
		Regional Deployment Units	8 divisions 6 divisions	5 divisions 2 brigades
Surface-to-Ship Guided Missile Units		5 surface-to-ship guided missile regiments	5 surface-to-ship guided missile regiments	
Surface-to-Air Guided Missile Units		8 anti-aircraft artillery groups/ regiments	7 anti-aircraft artillery groups/ regiments	
Maritime Self-Defense Force	Major Units	Destroyers	4 flotillas (8 divisions)	
		Submarine Units	5 flotillas	
Major Equipment	Major Equipment	Minesweeper Units	6 flotillas	
		Patrol Aircraft Units	6 divisions	
Major Equipment	Major Equipment	Destroyers (Aegis-Equipped Destroyers)	1 flotilla	
		Submarines	1 flotilla	
Major Equipment	Major Equipment	Combat aircraft	9 squadrons	
		Combat aircraft	9 squadrons	
Air Self-Defense Force	Major Units	Destroyers	47	
		(Aegis-Equipped Destroyers)	(6)	
Major Equipment	Major Equipment	Submarines	16	
		Combat aircraft	approx. 170	
Major Equipment	Major Equipment	Combat aircraft	approx. 170	
		(Fighters)	approx. 170	
Air Self-Defense Force	Major Units	Air Warning & Control Units	8 warning groups 20 warning squadrons	
		Fighter Units	1 AEW group (2 squadrons)	
Major Equipment	Major Equipment	Air Reconnaissance Units	28 warning squadrons	
		Aerial Refueling/Transport Units	1 AEW group (3 squadrons)	
Major Equipment	Major Equipment	Air Transport Units	13 squadrons	
		Surface-to-Air Guided Missile Units	—	
Major Equipment	Major Equipment	Combat aircraft	2 squadrons	
		(Fighters)	3 squadrons	
Major Equipment	Major Equipment	Combat aircraft	6 groups	
		(Fighters)	6 groups	

Note 1: The current numbers of tanks and artillery (authorized number as of the end of FY2013) are approx. 700 and approx. 600, respectively, however in future, these will be reduced to approx. 300 and approx. 300, respectively.
 Note 2: Regarding major equipment/units capable of also serving in BMD missions, their build-up will be permitted within the range of the number of destroyers (Aegis-equipped destroyers), air warning & control units, and surface-to-air guided missile units specified above.

December 18, 2018

I. Program Guidelines

In the defense program for FY 2019 - FY 2023, with accordance to “National Defense Program Guidelines for FY 2019 and beyond” (approved by the National Security Council and Cabinet on December 18, 2018), Japan will significantly strengthen defense capability to build a truly effective defense capability, “Multi- Domain Defense Force,” which: organically fuses capabilities in all domains including space, cyberspace and electromagnetic spectrum; and is capable of sustained conduct of flexible and strategic activities during all phases from peacetime to armed contingencies. The development of “Multi-Domain Defense Force” will be done while honing the attributes of “Dynamic Joint Defense Force” under the “National Defense Program Guidelines for FY 2014 and beyond” (approved by the National Security Council and the Cabinet on December 17, 2013).

In order to adapt to increasingly rapid changes in security environment, Japan will strengthen its defense capability at speeds that are fundamentally different from the past. In view of aging population with declining birth rate and severe fiscal situation, Japan will strengthen its defense capability effectively by allocating resources flexibly and intensively without adhering to existing budget and human resource allocation. Furthermore, SDF will further promote joint-ness of the Ground, Maritime and Air Self- Defense Forces in all areas, avoid stove-piped approach and optimize their organizations and equipment.

Given the guiding thoughts above, SDF will effectively and efficiently build, maintain and operate defense capability based on the following program guidelines:

1. In order to realize cross-domain operations, SDF will acquire and strengthen capabilities in new domains, which are space, cyberspace and electromagnetic spectrum by focusing resources and leveraging Japan’s superb science and technology, and strengthen and protect command, control, communications and information (C4I) capabilities that effectively connect capabilities in all domains including the new ones. In addition, SDF will enhance capabilities in maritime and air domains, stand-off defense capability, comprehensive air and missile defense capability and maneuver and deployment capability to effectively counter attacks by aircraft, ships and missiles during cross-domain operations in close combination with capabilities in space, cyber and electromagnetic domains. Furthermore, to be able to sustain a range of requisite activities at all stages from peacetime to armed contingencies, sustainability and resiliency of defense capability including logistics support will be enhanced.
2. In procuring equipment, by properly combining the introduction of new, high- performance equipment, with life extension and improvement of existing equipment, MOD/SDF will efficiently secure defense capability in necessary and sufficient “quality” and “quantity”. In this regard, MOD/SDF will strengthen its project management throughout its equipment life-cycle, including during its research and development activities, and reduce the life-cycle costs to improve cost-effectiveness. Moreover, MOD/SDF will make focused investments through selection and concentration in cutting-edge technologies. MOD/SDF will also dramatically

shorten research and development (R&D) timelines by streamlining its processes and procedures.

3. In the face of rapidly shrinking and aging population with declining birth rates, to ensure SDF’s strength, to strive to secure human resources for SDF personnel and to improve their ability and morale, who are the core element of defense capability, MOD/SDF will comprehensively promote various measures to reinforce human resource base such as securing diverse and high-quality talents including diversifying applicant pool, promoting women’s participation and leveraging reserve personnel, improving living and work environment, promoting work style reforms, and improving treatment.
4. In order to maintain and strengthen the commitment of the United States (U.S.) to Japan and the Indo-Pacific region and to secure Japan’s security, and based on the premise that Japan will strengthen its own capabilities, Japan will further promote a variety of cooperative activities and consultations with the U.S., in a wide range of areas under “Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation”. Japan will also actively facilitate measures for the smooth and effective stationing of U.S. forces in Japan.

In line with the vision of free and open Indo-Pacific, to strategically promote multifaceted and multilayered security cooperation, Japan will actively leverage its defense capability to promote defense cooperation and exchanges which include bilateral/multilateral training and exercises, defense equipment and technology cooperation, capacity building assistance, and interchanges among military branches.

5. With respect to hedging against invasion scenarios such as amphibious landing employing large-scale ground forces, which were assumed primarily during the Cold War period, SDF will retain forces only enough to maintain and carry on the minimum necessary expertise and skills with which to adapt to changes in situation in the future, by achieving efficiency and rationalization.
6. Considering increasingly severe fiscal conditions and importance of other budgets related to people’s daily life, MOD/SDF will work to achieve greater efficiency and streamlining in defense force development while harmonizing with other policies and measures of the Government.

II. Reorganization of the Major SDF Units

1. In order to build a structure that is capable of realizing cross-domain operations including new domains, which are space, cyberspace and electromagnetic spectrum, SDF will strengthen the Joint Staff’s posture designed for effective SDF operations and for new domains, thereby enabling swift exercise of SDF’s capabilities. For the future framework for joint operations, SDF will take necessary measures after considering how to conduct the operation of organizations in which the functions in the new domains are operated unitarily, and come to conclusions after considering how the integrated structure should be during steady-state to appropriately execute instructions from the Minister based on the posture of the strengthened Joint Staff. SDF will also work to flexibly leverage personnel of each SDF service through such efforts as building posture for force protection and damage recovery with an eye on mutual cooperation among SDF services.

SDF will establish 1 squadron of ASDF space domain

mission unit in order to conduct persistent monitoring of situations in space, and to ensure superiority in use of space at all stages from peacetime to armed contingencies.

SDF will establish 1 squadron of cyber defense unit as joint unit in order to fundamentally strengthen cyber defense capabilities, including capability to disrupt, in the event of attack against Japan, opponent's use of cyberspace for the attack as well as to conduct persistent monitoring of SDF's information and communications networks.

SDF will strengthen the Joint Staff's posture in order to appropriately manage and coordinate, from joint operation perspective, the use of electromagnetic spectrum, and advance efforts to enhance defense capability related to the use of electromagnetic spectrum in each SDF service.

In order to provide persistent nation-wide protection on a steady-state basis and to be able to simultaneously deal with multiple, complex airborne threats, GSDF will establish 2 squadrons of ballistic missile defense (BMD) units. In addition, in order to operate units more efficiently including command and control in accordance with the enhancement of SDF's ballistic missile response capabilities, ASDF will reorganize surface-to-air guided missile units from 6 fire groups to 4 groups while maintaining 24 fire squadrons.

At all stages from peacetime to armed contingencies, SDF will establish 1 group of maritime transportation unit as Joint Unit that allows SDF units to swiftly maneuver and deploy in joint operations.

2. In order to strengthen operation capabilities in new domains, GSDF will establish cyberspace units and electromagnetic operation units as subordinate units of the Ground Component Command.

In order to respond swiftly, and to deter and counter effectively and swiftly with various situations, GSDF will transform 1 division and 2 brigades respectively into 1 rapid deployment division and 2 rapid deployment brigades that are furnished with advanced mobility and ISR capabilities. In addition to rapid deployment divisions and brigades, an amphibious rapid deployment brigade, which will be strengthened by the establishment of 1 amphibious rapid deployment regiment, will strengthen its ability to deter and counter threats through conducting persistent steady-state maneuver such as coordinated activities with ships as well as various training and exercises. In addition, through continuing to establish area security units in charge of initial response activities, MOD will newly establish surface-to-air guided missile units and surface-to-ship guided missile units, GSDF will strengthen its defense posture of the remote islands in the southwest region. Furthermore, to counter invasion of remote islands, GSDF will take necessary measures to establish hyper-velocity gliding projectile (HVGP) units for the defense of remote islands.

From the perspective of enabling swift and flexible operations, while thoroughly facilitating efficiency and rationalizing preparations for invasion, such as the landing of large-scale ground forces, GSDF will steadily implement programs towards successive formation of units equipped with mobile combat vehicles and disuse of tanks deployed in basic operational units stationed in locations other than Hokkaido and Kyushu. In addition, GSDF will steadily carry out programs that concentrate howitzers deployed in basic operational units stationed in locations other than Hokkaido into newly organized field artillery units under the direct command of the respective regional armies. Furthermore, GSDF will reduce its combat helicopter units under the direct

command of the respective regional armies and consider the review of their deployment to operate them effectively and efficiently.

3. In order to provide for defense in the waters around Japan and security of maritime traffic through effective prosecution of persistent ISR, anti-submarine operations and mine countermeasure operations, to be able to effectively engage in security cooperation with other countries, MSDF will maintain 4 groups mainly consisting of 1 helicopter destroyer (DDH) and 2 Aegis-equipped destroyers (DDG), and maintain 2 groups consisting of new type of destroyers (FFM) with improved multi-mission capabilities and minesweeping vessels. MSDF will newly establish surface units composed of these destroyer units and minesweeper units. In addition, MSDF will establish patrol vessel units to enable enhanced steady-state ISR in the waters around Japan. Furthermore, by introducing a test submarine, which the type will be changed from an existing submarine, MSDF will work to achieve greater efficiency in submarine operations and accelerate capability improvement, thereby enhancing persistent ISR posture. In order to effectively conduct underwater ISR and patrols and defense in the waters around Japan, MSDF will continue to take measures necessary to increase the number of submarines.
4. In order to enhance the air defense posture and operate effectively in airspace around Japan including vast airspace on the Pacific side, ASDF will reorganize 8 warning groups and 20 warning squadrons to 28 warning squadrons and establish 1 airborne early warning (AEW) wing as part of air warning and control units, and take necessary measures to establish 1 squadron of fighter aircraft units.

ASDF will disband 1 squadron of tactical reconnaissance unit with the retirement of its reconnaissance aircraft (RF-4), and will establish 1 squadron of aerial refueling/transport units to enhance its aerial refueling/transport function.

In order to be able to conduct information collection in areas relatively remote from Japan and persistent airborne monitoring during situations with heightened tensions, ASDF will establish 1 squadron of unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) unit.

5. The total number of authorized GSDF personnel at the end of FY 2023 will be approximately 159,000, with approximately 151,000 being active-duty personnel, and approximately 8,000 being reserve-ready personnel. The authorized number of active-duty personnel of the MSDF and ASDF through FY 2023 will be approximately at the same levels as at the end of FY 2018.

During the period of the program, SDF will promote initiatives to optimize organizations and missions such as reviewing the existing organizations and missions whose importance has declined and assigning personnel mainly to new domains, which are space, cyberspace and electromagnetic spectrum.

III. Major Programs regarding SDF's Capabilities

1. Priorities in Strengthening Capabilities Necessary for Cross-Domain Operations
 - (1) Acquiring and Strengthening Capabilities in Space, Cyber and Electromagnetic Domains
 - (A) Capabilities in Space Domain

In order to secure the stable use of space, SDF will build a structure to conduct persistent space monitoring under an appropriate role-sharing with

related ministries and agencies by such means as newly establishing space domain mission unit and establishing a space situational awareness (SSA) system and will also newly introduce space-based optical telescopes and SSA laser ranging devices.

In order to further improve various capabilities that leverage space domain including information-gathering, communication and positioning capabilities, SDF will continue to enhance information gathering capabilities through the use of various space satellites equipped with diverse sensors, and strengthen C4I capabilities by continuing to develop a sophisticated X-Band satellite communications system. SDF will also strive to secure redundancy by such means as receiving multiple positioning satellite signals including those of Quasi-Zenith Satellite System (QZSS) and utilizing information gathering satellites (IGS) and commercial satellites including micro ones. Additionally, in order to use these capabilities continuously, SDF will conduct necessary study and research, and newly introduce training devices to study and train responses to the vulnerabilities of Japanese satellites, and devices to grasp the state of electromagnetic interference against Japanese satellites. By this strengthening of the structure for grasping the situation, SDF will build the capability to disrupt C4I of opponents in collaboration with the electromagnetic domain.

In this regard, in addition to efforts to establish new job categories and enhance education dedicated to the space domain, SDF will actively leverage civilian technologies and promote to enhance cooperation including the development of human resources, with relevant agencies including the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) and with the U.S. and other relevant countries, given that cutting-edge technology and knowhow have been accumulated in these organizations.

(B) Capabilities in Cyber Domain

SDF aims to persistently ensure sufficient security against cyber attack and acquire capability to disrupt, opponent's use of cyberspace in the event of attack against Japan. With consideration to enhancing joint functions and efficient resource allocations, SDF will establish the necessary environment by such measures as expanding the structure of cyber defense squadron and other units, enhancing the resiliency of the C4 systems of SDF, strengthening capabilities of information gathering, research and analysis, and developing a practical training environment that can test SDF's cyber defense capability. In addition, SDF will strive to keep abreast of the latest information including cyber-related risks, counter measures and technological trends, through cooperation with the private sector, and strategic talks, bilateral/multilateral exercises and other opportunities with the ally and other parties.

As the methods of cyber attack are becoming increasingly sophisticated and complicated, securing personnel with expertise on a continuing basis is essential. SDF plans to develop personnel with strong cyber security expertise, through efforts such as improving the in-house curriculum for specialized education, increasing learning opportunities at

institutions of higher education at home and abroad, and conducting personnel management that cultivates expertise. In addition, SDF will strengthen the cyber defense capability by utilizing superior outside expertise.

In order to enable a comprehensive response through a whole-of-government approach in cyber domain, MOD/SDF seeks to enhance close coordination with relevant ministries and agencies, etc. by providing knowledge and MOD/SDF personnel on a steady-state basis, and enhance training and exercises.

(C) Capabilities in the Electromagnetic Domain

MOD/SDF will newly establish specialized sections in the internal bureau and the Joint Staff respectively in order to enhance the function to make policies pertaining to effective and efficient use of electromagnetic spectrum in MOD/SDF as well as to improve coordination with other ministries and agencies.

In order to enhance information gathering and analysis capabilities concerning electromagnetic spectrum and develop an information sharing posture, SDF will promote the procurement of radio wave information gathering aircraft and ground-based SIGINT sensor, the upgrade of the Japan Aerospace Defense Ground Environment (JADGE) system, the connection of each SDF service's systems including the Defense Information Infrastructure (DII) and the improvement of each SDF service's data links.

In order to neutralize the radar and communications of opponent attempting to invade Japan, SDF will proceed with the procurement of fighters (F-35A) and network electronic warfare devices, and the upgrade of fighters (F-15) and utility aircraft (EP-3 and UP-3D). SDF will also swiftly proceed with studies and R&D aimed at the procurement of standoff electronic warfare aircraft, high-output electronic warfare equipment, high-output microwave equipment and electromagnetic pulse (EMP) ammunition.

(2) Enhancing Capabilities in Traditional Domains

(A) Capabilities in the Maritime and Air Domains

(i) Strengthening a Posture of Persistent ISR

In order to strengthen the posture to conduct persistent ISR in broad areas at sea and in the air around Japan including vast airspace on the Pacific side, and to detect any signs of significant development at an early stage, SDF will procure new type of destroyers with enhanced capabilities to respond to a wide range of missions (FFM), submarines, patrol vessels, fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-1), patrol helicopters (SH-60K/K (upgraded version)) and ship-borne UAVs, conduct service-extension work on existing destroyers, submarines, fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-3C) and patrol helicopters (SH-60J and SH-60K) and upgrade the capabilities of fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-1). In this respect, SDF will strengthen the posture of persistent ISR through increasing the number of the operating days by introducing rational shifts of multiple crews and coordination with patrol vessels to be newly introduced for the new type of destroyers (FFM), and through increasing the opportunities

for operation of the submarine fleet on a steady-state basis by introducing the test submarine, which the type has been changed from existing submarines. In addition, SDF will maintain a fully-prepared ISR posture through procuring airborne early warning aircraft (E-2D) and a long-endurance UAV (Global Hawk), upgrading the capabilities of the existing airborne warning and control systems (E-767), development of a new fixed air defense radar, establishing 1 AEW wing as part of air warning and control units as stated in II4, preparing an operating base for mobile air defense radars on the islands on the Pacific side and strengthening over-the-horizon radar capabilities.

(ii) Obtaining and Maintaining Air Superiority

SDF will strive for the comprehensive enhancement of air defense capability in airspace around Japan including vast air space on the Pacific side.

SDF will proceed replacing fighters that are not suitable for modernization (F-15) by increasing the number of fighters (F-35A) and will newly introduce fighters that are capable of short take-off and vertical landing (hereinafter referred to as "STOVL aircraft") to enhance the flexibility of fighter operations, as the number of air bases that allow for conventional take-off and landing of fighters is limited. In this regard, SDF will refurbish MSDF's multi-function helicopter carrier destroyers (Izumo class) after studying operation of STOVL aircraft so that the operation where necessary will be possible such as response to air attacks in time of emergency, ISR, training and disaster response, in order to further improve flexibility in fighter operations while ensuring safety of SDF personnel and to improve air operation capability particularly on the Pacific side of Japan, where number of air bases is limited despite its vast airspace. These destroyers shall continue to engage as multi-function destroyers in a wide range of missions after refurbishment, such as the defense of Japan and the response to large-scale disasters. There will be no change in the existing Government opinion concerning equipment that cannot be possessed under the Constitution. In addition, SDF will upgrade the capabilities of modernized fighter aircraft (F-15) including the enhancement of electronic warfare capabilities, mounting stand-off missiles and increasing the number of mounted missiles. Furthermore, SDF will upgrade the capabilities of fighter aircraft (F-2) including the enhancement of network functions.

With regard to future fighter, SDF will procure new fighters that are capable of playing a central role in future networked warfare before the retirement of the fighter aircraft (F-2). MOD/SDF will promote necessary research and launch a Japan-led development project at an early timing with the possibility of international collaboration in sight.

Along with continuing to procure middle-range surface-to-air guided missiles, SDF will

continue to improve its surface-to-air guided missile PATRIOT systems by equipping them with new advanced interceptor missiles (PAC-3 MSE) that can be used both for response to cruise missiles and aircraft and for ballistic missile defense (BMD). In addition, SDF will continue to procure aerial refueling/transport aircraft (KC-46A) and rescue helicopters (UH-60J).

(iii) Obtaining and Maintaining Maritime Superiority

In defense of the seas surrounding Japan and to ensure the security of maritime traffic by effectively conducting various activities including holding persistent ISR, anti-submarine operations and mine countermeasure operations, SDF will procure equipment such as a new type of destroyers (FFM), conduct service-extension activities on equipment such as existing destroyers, and enhance the capabilities of equipment such as fixed wing patrol aircraft (P-1) as stated in (i), and will procure minesweeping/transport helicopters (MCH-101). In addition, SDF will continue to procure Mine Sweeper Ocean (MSO) vessels and amphibious rescue aircraft (US-2), and will establish the structure for enhancing tactical development and education and training capabilities. Furthermore, SDF will continue to procure surface-to-ship guided missiles and will introduce new surface-to-ship guided missiles and air-to-ship guided missiles with further extended ranges. In addition, SDF will take necessary measures after considering the introduction of long-endurance UAVs to strengthen surveillance capabilities in the water including on the vast Pacific side. Moreover, SDF will strive to steadily enhance C4I capabilities and will deploy unmanned underwater vehicles (UUV) and proceed with R&D aiming at further enhancement of capabilities to utilize them for oceanic observation and ISR.

(B) Stand-off Defense Capability

In order to deal with ships and landing forces attempting to invade Japan while ensuring safety of SDF personnel, SDF will procure stand-off missiles (JSM, JASSM and LRASM), which are capable of responding from the outside of their threat envelopes, and will proceed with R&D on HVGP intended for the defense of remote islands, new surface-to-ship missiles intended for the defense of remote islands and hypersonic weapons. In addition, in order to appropriately leverage advances in military technology, MOD/SDF will swiftly and flexibly strengthen stand-off defense capability through measures such as comprehensive R&D of related technology.

(C) Comprehensive Air and Missile Defense Capability

In order to effectively and efficiently counter increasingly diverse and complex airborne threats such as ballistic and cruise missiles and aircraft by optimum means and minimize damage, SDF will establish a structure with which to conduct integrated operation of various equipment pieces, those for missile defense as well as air defense equipment that each SDF service has separately used, thereby providing persistent nation-wide protection on a

steady-state basis and to be able to simultaneously deal with multiple, complex airborne threats. In this regard, SDF will strive to standardize and streamline the means for interception that each SDF service possesses including their maintenance and replenishment systems.

For reinforcing its multi-layered and persistent defense posture for the entire territory of Japan against ballistic missile attacks, SDF will procure its land-based Aegis system (Aegis Ashore), continue to upgrade the capabilities of its existing Aegis-equipped destroyers (DDG) and surface-to-air guided missile PATRIOT system as stated in (A) (ii). SDF will also conduct bilateral training and exercises to enhance the effectiveness of the Japan-U.S. bilateral BMD response posture.

In order to effectively counter missile attacks, SDF will procure its interceptor missiles for BMD (SM-3 block IB and block IIA), interceptor missiles with upgraded capabilities (PAC-3MSE), long-range ship-to-air missiles (SM-6) and mid-range ground-to-air guided missiles.

In order to reinforce the detecting and tracking capabilities for missiles and to unitarily command and control the various equipment that each SDF service possesses, SDF will proceed with initiatives such as upgrading its Japan Aerospace Defense Ground Environment (JADGE) and procuring its air defense command and control system (ADCCS), developing its new fixed air defense radar, adding cooperative engagement capability (CEC) to its E-2D, R&D on a network system that enables engage-on-remote launch of weapons by destroyers (DD) (FC network), and research on satellite-mounted dual-wave-length infrared sensors and will also study ways to counter future airborne threats.

Based on basic role and mission sharing between Japan and the U.S., in order to strengthen the deterrent of the Japan-U.S. Alliance as a whole, Japan will continue to study a potential form of response capability to address the means for missile launch and related facilities and will take necessary measures.

In preparation for an attack by guerrilla or special operations forces concurrent with a missile attack, SDF will continue to procure a variety of surveillance/response equipment, mobile combat vehicles, transport helicopters (CH-47JA) and UAVs in order to improve its ISR posture, and its ability to protect key facilities including nuclear power plants, and search and destroy infiltrating units, and also enhance the ability to respond effectively and efficiently by proceeding with the networking of its troops and strengthening information sharing. In sensitive locations such as areas where many nuclear power plants are located, SDF will conduct training with relevant agencies to confirm coordination procedures, and take necessary measures after considering the basis for deployment in areas neighboring nuclear power plants.

(D) Maneuver and Deployment Capability

In order to secure capabilities for swift and large-scale transportation and deployment operations for a wide variety of situations and improve effective deterrence

and counter capabilities, SDF will take necessary measures after considering how to command and coordinate the transport capabilities of each SDF service unilaterally from a steady-state including the reinforcement of the transport coordination function of the Joint Staff.

SDF will continue to procure transport aircraft (C-2) and transport helicopters (CH-47JA) and introduce new utility helicopters, and will also promote relevant initiatives in order to obtain the cooperation of related local governments and other entities in promptly deploying GSDF Ospreys (V-22). In developing such aerial transport capability, SDF will take necessary measures after considering the further enhancement of efficiency and effectiveness such as avoiding functional redundancy by clarifying the roles and assignments among the various means of transportation.

In order to strengthen the transport function to remote islands, SDF will newly introduce logistics support vessels (LSV) and landing craft utilities (LCU), and consider new vessels necessary to smoothly implement amphibious and other operations in the future. SDF will also continue to actively utilize ships for which the funds and know-how of the private-sector have been utilized and consider further expansion in order to conduct large-scale transportation efficiently for coordination with the transport capabilities of SDF in light of the current situation in which they are being used effectively in dispatches to disasters and transporting its troops.

SDF will equip mobile combat vehicles transportable by airlift to its rapidly deployable basic operational units (rapid deployment divisions/brigades) as stated in II-2, and will establish rapid deployment regiments that immediately respond to various situations. In addition to rapid deployment divisions and brigades, an amphibious rapid deployment brigade, which will be strengthened by the establishment of 1 amphibious rapid deployment regiment, will conduct persistent steady-state maneuver such as coordinated activities with ships as well as various training and exercises. SDF will also establish area security units in charge of initial responses on remote islands in the southwestern region, as well as conduct maneuver training for prompt deployment to remote islands.

(3) Strengthening Sustainability and Resiliency

(A) Securing Continuous Operations

In order to be able to operate units continuously at all stages from peacetime to armed contingencies, SDF will promote measures necessary for securing ammunition and fuel and protecting infrastructure and other foundations for SDF operations.

With regard to securing ammunition, SDF will prioritize to procure anti-aircraft missiles that are necessary to secure air superiority, torpedoes that are necessary to secure maritime superiority, stand-off firepower that is necessary for countering from the outside of their threat envelopes and interceptor missiles for BMD while taking account of the needs of joint operation.

With regard to securing fuel, SDF will secure the effective emergency procurement and promote

necessary measures such as newly introduction of tankers from the perspective of stabilizing fuel supply during emergencies.

In order to minimize damage from various attacks and quickly recover functions, SDF will proceed with initiatives for the dispersion, recovery, and substitution of infrastructure and other foundations for SDF operations while taking the perspective of protection from electromagnetic pulse attacks into consideration, and will construct a posture regarding patrol and damage recovery based on the perspective of mutual cooperation among each SDF service. In addition, SDF will also proceed with various measures to make it possible for SDF to immediately utilize private airports and ports in contingency situations.

With regard to strengthening logistics foundations, for the purpose of establishing readiness capabilities, SDF will store necessary ammunition and spare parts in locations most appropriate for operations and proceed with the establishment of the necessary facilities. SDF will also expand some arsenals and make it possible to have them used jointly by each SDF service and will study and take the measures necessary to optimize combat service support including logistics from the perspective of joint operations.

SDF will steadily construct and maintain necessary living quarters surrounding SDF camps and bases and will also proceed with measures for facilities regarding their deterioration and earthquake resistance. From the perspective of enabling a sustained response posture over the long term, various measures supporting families of military personnel will be promoted.

(B) Ensuring the Operational Availability of Equipment

In order to swiftly and effectively respond to various situations, MOD/SDF will ensure high operational availability of procured equipment by securing the necessary and sufficient funds for sustainment and maintenance of equipment, expanding the use of umbrella contract system, Performance Based Logistics (PBL), under which the price is to be determined according to realized performance regarding sustainment and maintenance, sharing information on supply data between the public and private sectors, promoting the utilization of Additive Manufacturing (3D printers), which can form complex shapes with speed and precision and promoting the procurement of parts and components from international markets.

2. Priorities in Strengthening Core Elements of Defense Capability

(1) Reinforcing Human Resource Base

As equipment becomes more advanced and complex and missions become more varied and internationalized against the context of the rapidly shrinking and aging population with declining birth rate, MOD/SDF will strive to secure diverse, high-quality talents from a wider range of people and also promote initiatives on a priority base towards the establishment of an environment that enables all SDF personnel to maintain high morale and continue to fully exercise ability.

(A) Enhancement of Recruitment Initiatives

In order to steadily secure high-quality human

resources into the future within the severe recruiting environment accompanying the rapidly aging population and declining birth rates, MOD/SDF will proceed with measures towards expanding the recruitment of untenured troops and expanding the source for prospects including university graduates. MOD/SDF will also proceed with a wide range of solicitation measures including the enhancement of recruiting advertisement and recruiting systems and will also strengthen collaboration with local governments and related organizations, etc. Furthermore, in order to increase attractiveness at the point of recruiting, MOD/SDF will improve living and working environment and strive to improve re-employment support for being rehired as public servants and matriculating at universities after completing tenure.

(B) Effective Utilization of Human Resources

In order to further increase the proportion of female SDF personnel among total SDF personnel, MOD/SDF will actively hire women, promote women's participation and proceed with the establishment of the foundations for the education, living and work environment for female SDF personnel.

In order to further utilize advanced-age human resources who have plenty of knowledge, skills and experience while keeping strength, MOD/SDF will raise the early retirement age for SDF personnel and promote the expansion of reenrollment and the utilization by units of the skills of retired SDF personnel in SDF fields requiring high levels of expertise. MOD/SDF will also secure personnel for units that are responsible for fields that require high levels of expertise by effectively utilizing human resources in the private sector.

(C) Improving Living and Work Environment

As the duration of the activities of the units becomes longer in response to the severe security environment, MOD/SDF will strive to improve the living and work environment, so that all the troop members who undertake the noble mission of protecting life and peaceful livelihood of Japanese national will be able to fully exercise their capabilities and fulfill their missions with high morale, by such means as steadily renewing aged daily life/workplace fixtures, steadily securing the necessary quantities of daily necessities and reducing the number of days on offshore duty per onboard person through the introduction of shifts by multiple crews, in addition to accelerating the securing and reconstruction of the necessary barracks and housing and proceeding with measures against aging and earthquake resistance for facilities.

(D) Promotion of Work Style Reforms

As the number of SDF personnel under time and mobility constraints because of child rearing and nursing care increases due to the consequence of major changes in the social structure, MOD/SDF will promote work style reform at MOD/SDF such as correcting long working hours and promoting the use of holidays in order to ensure proper work-life balance so that all SDF personnel will be able to fully exercise their ability and play prominent roles. Furthermore, MOD/SDF will proceed with initiatives such as establishing workplace nurseries,

and will also promote measures supporting families of military personnel such as providing temporary care for children of SDF personnel who must show up at the workplace for emergency operation, while strengthening our collaboration with local governments and other entities.

(E) Enhancing Education

At each SDF service and the National Defense Academy of Japan (NDAJ), MOD/SDF will strive to enhance the content and organizational structure of the education and training, including the academic knowledge and international sensibilities necessary to nurture broad perspectives concerning security. In addition, MOD/SDF will take necessary measures after considering whether adequate education and research regarding joint operations is possible with the existing organizations, in order to enhance the capabilities and the unity of the SDF and promote cross-sectoral operations, and strive to strengthen education concerning the organizational management capabilities of MOD/SDF. In order to further promote mutual reinforcement between each SDF service, MOD/SDF will strive to standardize the curriculum and will utilize cutting-edge technology in order to promote effective and efficient education. Furthermore, MOD/SDF will strive to build up the network of students from overseas who graduated from NDAJ as a mean of support for strengthening defense cooperation and exchanges. In order to steadily implement education and training, MOD/SDF will take necessary measures after considering the procurement of new primary trainer aircraft as the successor to the existing primary trainer aircraft (T-7).

(F) Improving Treatment and Re-Employment Support

To enable SDF personnel to fulfill their missions with high moral and pride, MOD/SDF will promote improving treatment through measures concerning honors and privileges including the enhancement of the defensive meritorious badges and improving conditions including salaries that reflects the special nature of the missions and working environment and will strive to enhance welfare benefits including family support.

In view of the fact that it is the responsibility of the Government to secure the livelihood of SDF personnel under the mandatory early retirement system, MOD/SDF will strive to further improve re-employment support by such means as promoting the further utilization of retired SDF personnel in the disaster prevention-related departments of local governments and related ministries and agencies while strengthening collaboration with local governments and related organizations from the perspective of utilizing the knowledge, skills and experience of retired SDF personnel in addition to expanding vocational training subjects and support for step-by-step acquisition of qualifications.

(G) Utilization of Personnel including Reserve Staff

In order to support sustainable unit operations in situations that are becoming increasingly diversified and protracted, MOD/SDF will promote the use of ready reserve personnel and reserve personnel in broader areas and opportunities. In order to enhance

the fulfillment of the ranks of SDF reserves, MOD/SDF will also increase the number of enrollees as reserve candidates who are drawn from people without experience as SDF personnel, and promote the appointment of SDF reserves who are former reserve candidates as reserve ready personnel. Furthermore, in order to make it easier for SDF reserves to respond to training summons, MOD/SDF will undertake the strengthening of the foundations for education and training and the revision of the content of the training, and will implement measures to obtain the understanding and cooperation of the employers.

(2) Reviewing Equipment Structure

MOD/SDF will examine the existing equipment structure and strengthen the functions of the Joint Staff in order to build an effective and rational equipment structure from a joint operation perspective. MOD/SDF will also develop equipment with multiple functional variants, optimize and standardize specifications of equipment, jointly procure equipment commonly used across SDF services, reduce types of aircraft, suspend the use of equipment whose importance has decreased, and review or discontinue projects of low cost-effectiveness.

In order to maximize defense capability by effectively utilizing the limited human resources to the utmost, MOD/SDF will actively promote initiatives towards automation through such means as the introduction of artificial intelligence (AI) to data processing and decision makings regarding unit operation, the procurement of UAVs and R&D of unmanned surface vehicles (USV) and UUVs. MOD/SDF will also actively promote initiatives to save manpower through such means as streamlining in design of new types of destroyers (FFM) and submarines and use of remote control for radar sites and other equipment.

(3) Reinforcing Technology Base

In order to ensure technological superiority in strategically important areas of equipment and technology by making focused investments in important technologies including artificial intelligence and other potentially game-changing technologies, MOD/SDF will revise Medium- to Long-Term Defense Technology Outlook and newly formulate R&D visions on technologies that will be important for future joint operation, presenting the future direction of medium to long-term research and development from a strategic perspective.

In order to significantly shorten R&D timelines by streamlining its process, MOD/SDF will adopt new methods such as block approach and modularization for R&D of HVGP for the defense of remote islands, new surface-to-ship missiles for the defense of remote islands, UUVs and hypersonic weapons. MOD/SDF will also provide the capabilities of future equipment promptly through analysis of alternatives by the technological demonstration at the initial stage of R&D.

MOD/SDF will work actively to leverage potentially dual-use, advanced commercial technologies through such efforts as: technology exchange with relevant domestic and overseas entities; enhanced collaboration with relevant ministries and agencies; and use of the “Innovative Science & Technology Initiative for Security” program. In this regard, MOD/SDF will strengthen and expand cooperation with the countries who are making

large-scale investments in game-changing technologies such as the U.S., and promote mutually complementary international joint R&D. MOD/SDF will reinforce its structure aimed at early discovery of innovative, emerging technologies and fostering thereof by utilizing and creating think tanks that survey and analyze latest foreign and domestic technological trends.

(4) Optimizing Equipment Procurement

In order to further promote effective and efficient equipment procurement, MOD/SDF will enhance the effectiveness and flexibility of project management throughout equipment lifecycles. To this end, MOD/SDF will take various initiatives including undertakings that contribute to cost reduction at mass production stage as a requirement at development stage, incorporating successful cases in the civilian sector to the manufacture of defense equipment, actively adopting contracting methods such as the competitive bidding method that contribute to the utilization of private sector knowledge and expertise and tightening cost controls. In this regard, MOD/SDF will expand the items subject to project management and strive to adjust the standards for the specifications and the review of project plans with consideration of life cycle costs, and apply them.

Regarding the cost estimation of equipment without market prices, MOD/SDF will undertake more appropriate costs calculation by making the calculation of the processing costs required for the manufacture more precise and appropriate, and will also conduct the procurement of information systems at appropriate price levels. To implement these initiatives effectively, MOD/SDF will actively develop and allocate human resources by utilizing human resources with specialized expertise, skills and experiences in the private sector, and will also strive to construct the cost-database on component level of equipment based on the information compiled from the cost estimates/contract records.

MOD/SDF will actively use systematic acquisition methods including long-term contracts which facilitate efficient procurement, and streamline equipment sustainment and maintenance including the expansion of PBL and other umbrella contracts. MOD/SDF will also facilitate competition among domestic and foreign companies regarding domestically procured equipment with low cost effectiveness by considering price reduction through imports and considering the deduction of unique specifications for domestic use. Furthermore, in light of the growing importance of the management of price, delivery time and other matters in procurement through Foreign Military Sales (hereinafter referred to as “FMS procurement”), MOD/SDF will collaborate closely with the U.S. Government and other organizations through Japan-U.S. consultations and promote initiatives towards the streamlining of FMS procurement, such as striving to acquire equipment in coordination with U.S. forces regarding the timing of procurement and specifications, and to manage the status of implementation in a timely and appropriate manner.

(5) Strengthening Defense Industrial Base

In order to strengthen the resilience of Japan’s defense industry base, which is an essential foundation for the production, operation, and maintenance of defense equipment, Government will actively take measures such as introducing the competition principle to Japan’s

defense industry, which is in a poor competitive environment, incorporating the knowledge, expertise, and technology of the civilian sector, and strengthen the supply chains of equipment. As part of these measures, MOD/SDF will review the contracting system with the aim of creating a competitive environment, including the introduction of the enterprise evaluation system that assesses how much a contractor company tries to contribute to strengthening of defense industry. MOD/SDF will also encourage the spin-off from defense technology to civilian purposes and the spin-on from cutting-edge technologies in the civilian sector to the defense industry including innovative manufacturing technologies. Furthermore, MOD/SDF will strengthen risk management regarding the vulnerability of supply chains of equipment through research on the supply chains and also promote the participation of Japan’s defense industry in the sustainment and maintenance of imported equipment.

The government as a whole will promote appropriate overseas transfer of defense equipment under the Three Principles on Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology, which permits transfer of defense equipment in cases such as the transfer contributes to Japan’s security. In order to do so, based on progress and other elements in defense cooperation with our partners, the Government will make necessary improvements in implementation or related rules, promote public-private partnership in information gathering and dissemination, strengthen technology control and intellectual property management in order to prevent leakage of key defense equipment-related technologies on the occasion of overseas transfer and develop defense equipment with an eye on overseas transfer. MOD/SDF will also strengthen information security measures that will be necessary for Japan’s defense industry to participate in international businesses, and develop an information security guidebook for Japan’s defense industry. Furthermore, MOD/SDF will actively promote international joint development and production with other countries utilizing Japan’s technological strengths.

In addition, MOD/SDF will undertake measures such as making the equipment manufacturing process and thorough cost reduction and will strive to make Japan’s defense industry base efficient and resilient while foreseeing possible realignment and consolidation of businesses that may occur as a result of these measures.

(6) Enhancing Intelligence Capabilities

In order to be able to provide timely and effective intelligence support to policy decision and SDF operations, MOD/SDF will promote initiatives to comprehensively enhance intelligence capabilities at all stages of intelligence capabilities, including gathering, analyzing, sharing and securing of information.

MOD/SDF will drastically strengthen information gathering and analysis capabilities so that MOD/SDF will be fully capable of meeting various intelligence requirements including those related to new domains. This will be conducted by strengthening gathering postures for SIGINT and IMINT through establishing and enhancing capabilities of information collection facilities, utilizing intelligence gathering satellites and commercial satellites, and diversifying means for information collection through new equipment such as

long-endurance UAVs. Furthermore, MOD/SDF will also strengthen the gathering posture of HUMINT through enhancing its defense attaché system, reinforce the gathering posture of OSINT and expand its cooperation with allied countries. In this regard, MOD/SDF will strive to achieve its even more effective and efficient posture by proactively utilizing the latest information processing technology, and will also promote all-source analysis, which fuses a wide variety of information sources together. MOD/SDF will also strive to utilize information effectively by successfully developing and connecting systems that will promote information sharing.

In order to respond appropriately to increasingly diversified intelligence requirements, MOD/SDF will promote securing and training of highly capable personnel handling information collection and analysis. Moreover, MOD/SDF will take steady measures in various directions including recruitment, education, training, and personnel allocation to strengthen comprehensive information collection and analysis capabilities.

With regard to information security, MOD/SDF will coordinate with relevant offices to make every effort by such means as education in ensuring information sharing on a need-to-know basis, and in taking preventative measures against information leakage. Also, MOD/SDF will strengthen counter-intelligence capability within MOD/SDF by promoting collaboration with relevant organizations.

3. Large-Scale Disasters

In the event of a large-scale natural disaster such as a Nankai Trough earthquake, or a special disaster such as a nuclear emergency, the SDF will respond to it by immediately transporting and deploying sufficient numbers of SDF units based on a joint operational approach, and also will promote measures to strengthen the response posture including the deployment of drones for disasters, a helicopter satellite communication system (HeliSat), lifesaving systems, and emergency power sources. With close coordination and cooperation with relevant ministries and agencies, local governments and the private sector, the MOD will promote such measures as to establish contingency planning and to conduct training and exercises, and secure alternative capabilities when the basis for the SDF's disaster and deployment operations is affected.

4. Strengthening the Japan-U.S. Alliance

(1) Strengthening Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation

In order to ensure Japan's national security and to maintain and strengthen the U.S. commitment to Japan and the Indo-Pacific region, Japan will further strengthen Japan-U.S. defense cooperation under the "Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation" while strengthening Japan's own capability as a premise for these efforts.

Japan will continue to promote cooperation in space and cyber domains, comprehensive air and missile defense, bilateral training and exercises and joint ISR activities. Japan will also further deepen Japan-U.S. operational cooperation and policy coordination in various areas such as formulation and renewal of bilateral plans and the Extended Deterrence Dialogue.

In order for Japan and the U.S. to be able to fully leverage their capabilities during bilateral activities, Japan will advance efforts for standardization of defense equipment that contributes to Japan-U.S. bilateral

activities, sharing of various networks, building capacity for in-country maintenance of U.S.-made equipment and initiatives for intelligence/information security. To efficiently improve Japanese and the U.S. capabilities, while facilitating common understanding of respective priorities in defense capability enhancement, promote measures such as effective acquisition of advanced U.S. equipment through optimized FMS procurement and Japan-U.S. joint R&D. Furthermore, Japan will promote cooperation on joint/shared use of SDF and U.S. force facilities, and efforts for improved resiliency.

(2) Steady Implementation of Measures Concerning Stationing of U.S. Forces in Japan

In order to make the stationing of U.S. Forces in Japan more smooth and effective, Japan will steadily secure Host Nation Support (HNS).

5. Strengthening Security Cooperation

In line with the vision of Free and Open Indo-Pacific, Japan will further promote bilateral and multilateral defense cooperation and exchanges based on the understanding that realizing a security environment that is desirable for Japan is an extremely important and necessary undertaking that contributes to Japan's defense itself and also relates to its basic fundamentals. In particular, in addition to high-level exchanges, policy dialogues and exchanges among military branches, in order to improve interoperability with relevant countries and to strengthen Japan's presence, Japan will appropriately combine and strategically implement specific initiatives such as bilateral/multilateral training and exercises, defense equipment and technology cooperation and capacity building assistance, while taking characteristics and situation specific to each region and country into account.

Based on this significance of defense cooperation and exchanges, in order to further collaborate mutually and conduct specific and thoroughgoing initiatives, Japan will proceed with the improvement of operation procedures, development of organizational systems and review of systems, and will further reflect needs concerning defense cooperation and exchanges in SDF operations. Japan will also strive to collaborate with relevant ministries and agencies as well as with other countries, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, and strategically disseminate information on Japan's initiatives. In this regard, Japan will focus on the following in particular.

(1) Holding bilateral/multilateral Training and Exercises

Japan will promote bilateral/multilateral training and exercises based on their significance as defense cooperation and exchanges. Through this, Japan will represent the will and ability to create a desirable security environment and will also seek to improve interoperability with relevant countries and strengthen cooperative relationships with other countries.

(2) Equipment and Technology Cooperation

Japan will strengthen initiatives for equipment and technology cooperation including overseas transfers of defense equipment, and strive to enhance our partners' military capabilities and maintain/strengthen medium and long-term relationships with those countries. In particular, Japan will effectively promote these initiatives by combining other efforts such as training and exercises and capacity building assistance as necessary.

(3) Capacity Building Assistance

Japan will work with countries of the Indo-Pacific region to support advance capacity development efforts based

on their voluntary ownership, so as to enable counterpart military organizations to contribute further towards international peace and regional stability, thus creating security environment that is desirable to Japan. In this regard, Japan will effectively utilize knowledge and expertise accumulated by SDF, coordinate thoroughly with diplomatic policy, and coordinate with partner countries such as the U.S. and Australia undertaking capacity building assistance, so as to maximize results by combing various measures efficiently.

(4) Maritime Security

Based on the understanding that open and stable seas are a foundation of the peace and prosperity of Japan as a maritime nation and in line with the vision of Free and Open Indo-Pacific, Japan will promote initiatives such as bilateral/multilateral training and exercises, equipment and technology cooperation, capacity building assistance, information sharing and visits by ships and aircraft as warranted by the occasion, with foreign countries that share the understanding of maritime security. Through these, Japan will show the will and ability to stabilize maritime order in an active and visible manner.

(5) International Peace Cooperation Activities

In line with the Legislation for Peace and Security, Japan will actively promote international peace cooperation activities, while giving comprehensive consideration to such factors as purposes of mission, situation in host country, and political and economic relations between Japan and host country. In particular, Japan will actively promote activities such as dispatch of embedded personnel to mission headquarters, dissemination of United Nations (UN) military engineer unit manuals and capacity building assistance in Japan's field of expertise by making good use of accumulated experiences. While Japan will also proceed with education and training that match missions conducted on the basis of the Legislation for Peace and Security, GSDF will take the necessary measures towards newly establishing an International Activities Unit with high-level emergency response capabilities and high-level technology in areas such as facilities and the operation of UAVs by unifying the Central Readiness Regiment and the International Peace Cooperation Activities Training Unit.

The Japan Peacekeeping Training and Research Center will expand its curriculum, and strengthen cooperation with relevant ministries and agencies, foreign countries, and non-governmental organizations through efforts such as providing educational opportunities to not only SDF personnel, but also candidates from various backgrounds.

Regarding SDF operation facility in the Republic of Djibouti, which is used for counter-piracy efforts, Japan will work towards stable, long-term use of the facility for regional security cooperation and other activities.

(6) Arms Control, Disarmament and Nonproliferation

In cooperation with relevant countries and international organizations, Japan will promote non-proliferation efforts regarding: weapons of mass destruction and missiles which can serve as their delivery means; and goods and sensitive technologies of potential military use. Leveraging SDF's knowledge and human resources, Japan will engage in various activities related to arms control and disarmament undertaken by the UN and other bodies, including the discussion on Lethal Autonomous

Weapons Systems (LAWS).

6. Elements Supporting Defense Capability

(1) Training and Exercises

To effectively respond to various contingencies and enhance its deterrence effectiveness, SDF's joint training and exercises and Japan-U.S. bilateral training and exercises are to be conducted in a tailored and visible way while fully grasping the environment of the surroundings of the training areas and making absolutely sure that safety is secured. Leveraging the lessons learned from these training and exercises, SDF will conduct regular studies and reviews of its plans to address contingencies. Along with these efforts, SDF will expand the establishment and utilization of the training areas in Hokkaido and elsewhere in Japan and conduct effective training and exercises. SDF will also facilitate to expand joint/shared use of U.S. Forces facilities and areas with SDF while accounting for relations with local communities. Furthermore, SDF will facilitate the use of places other than SDF facilities or U.S. Forces facilities and areas and the utilization of excellent training environments overseas such as the U.S. and Australia, and introduce simulators actively. SDF will also strive to further enhance amphibious operation capability by the implementation of training by GSDF and MSDF in collaboration with U.S. Marines, SDF will strive to enhance the effectiveness of the swift and continuous deployment of units and strengthen their presence on a steady-state basis by organically coordinating such training and exercises that utilize training environments in Japan and abroad.

Seeking to respond to various situations with a whole-of-government approach, coordination with relevant agencies including police, firefighters, and the Japan Coast Guard will be reinforced. SDF will also actively utilize the opportunities presented by the joint training and exercises of SDF and Japan-U.S. bilateral training and exercises as a way not only for considering and verifying plans for the actual operations of SDF, but also for actively considering and verifying comprehensive issues including civil protection.

(2) Medical Care

SDF will enhance its medical functions to keep SDF personnel's vitality and enhance their ability to deal with various situations and engage in a diverse range of missions at home and abroad.

In order to respond to various situations, SDF will strive to enhance the capacity to rapidly deploy medical bases and conduct Damage Control Surgery (DCS) to stabilize the symptoms of patients, and the capacity to manage patients being sent back as part of strengthening the system to seamlessly cover the entire stretch between the frontline and final medical evacuation destinations including the perspective of joint operations. In this regard, SDF will establish a system to jointly possess patient information from the frontline to final destinations. SDF will also strive to standardize medical supplies for the sake of interoperability and to stockpile necessary supplies. Furthermore, in order to transport patients safely, SDF will take necessary measures to introduce armored ambulances. Taking conditions and characteristics of each region into account, SDF will focus on strengthening medical functions of SDF in Japan's southwestern region.

In order to conduct the control and coordination regarding medical operations of SDF on a steady-state basis, SDF will strive to strengthen the organization of the Joint Staff. SDF will establish an efficient and high-quality medical care regime through further endeavors including upgrading of SDF hospitals into medical hubs with enhanced functions. Furthermore, SDF will proceed to improve the management of the National Defense Medical College, enhance its research functions and strive to secure high-quality talents, as well as striving to enrich the clinical experience of medical officers to better secure the number of medical officers, and promoting the appointment of SDF Reserve Personnel (physicians). In addition, MOD/SDF will proceed with the establishment of hygienic education and training foundations common to each SDF service that are necessary to improve medical care capabilities for combat injuries and the requisite posture for various international cooperation including capacity building assistance.

(3) Collaboration with Local Communities

MOD/SDF will constantly and actively engage in public relations activities regarding defense policies and activities. Upon fielding units and equipment of SDF or U.S. Forces in Japan and conducting training and exercises, MOD/SDF will make careful, detailed coordination to meet desires and conditions of local communities, while sufficiently fulfilling accountability. At the same time, MOD/SDF will continue to promote various impact alleviation measures including sound insulation projects at residences. MOD/SDF will further strengthen collaboration with relevant organizations including local governments, police and fire departments in order to enable SDF to swiftly and securely conduct its activities in response to various situations.

In certain regions, presence of SDF units makes substantial contributions to maintenance and revitalization of local communities. There are also cases where SDF's emergency patient transport is supporting community medicine. In light of this, MOD/SDF will give due considerations to local conditions and characteristics upon reorganization of operation units as well as placement of SDF garrisons and bases. MOD/SDF will also promote various measures that contribute to the local community by such means as striving to secure opportunities for local small and medium enterprises to receive contract orders based on the contracting policy of the nation, etc., concerning small and medium enterprises while also being mindful of efficiency.

(4) Intellectual Base

MOD/SDF will contribute to the promotion of national security education through such means as dispatching instructors to educational institutions and holding public symposiums. In addition, MOD/SDF will provide efficient and highly trustworthy information to increase public access to the research results regarding security. Moreover, MOD/SDF will promote various measures to improve the capabilities for providing information including that in foreign languages, the further utilization of increasingly diversified social networks, and MOD/SDF will also expand networks and institutional

collaboration with research and education organizations, and think-tanks in Japan and abroad in order to further strengthen the research system of MOD/SDF with the National Institute for Defense Studies playing central roles. Furthermore, MOD/SDF will contribute to policy development through timely and appropriate supply of high-quality research results, based upon expertise and research capabilities, to the policy development departments.

IV. Quantities of Major Procurement

The Annex Table shows details of the quantities of major procurement described in Section III.

V. Expenditures

1. The expenditure target for the implementation of the defense capability build-up described in this program amount to approximately ¥27,470 billion in FY 2018 prices.
2. For the duration of this program, in harmony with other measures taken by the Government, substantive funds will be secured by means of thoroughgoing greater efficiency and streamlining in defense force development, suspending the use of equipment whose importance has decreased, reviewing or discontinuing projects of low cost-effectiveness, optimizing equipment procurement through cost management/suppression and long-term contracts and securing other revenue. The annual defense budgets target for the implementation of this program is expected to be around approximately ¥25,500 billion over the next five years. In order to adapt to increasingly rapid changes in the security environment, Japan must strengthen its defense capability at speeds that are fundamentally different from the past. Moreover, to achieve rapid procurement of defense equipment, Japan must pursue flexible and swift project management, and the budgetary process for each fiscal year which will be conducted taking into account the economic and fiscal conditions among other budgets.
3. The amount of expenses based on contracts (material expenses) to be newly concluded to implement this program will be allocated within the ceiling of approximately ¥17,170 billion in FY 2018 prices (excluding the amount corresponding to payments outside of the program period for contracts that contribute to improving project efficiency such as maintenance), and the future obligation shall be managed appropriately.
4. This program will be reviewed after three years as necessary, with consideration to such factors at home and abroad as the international security environment, trends in technological standards including information communication technology, and fiscal conditions.

VI. Other

While maintaining U.S. Forces deterrence, Japan will steadily implement specific measures stipulated in "United States-Japan Roadmap for Realignment Implementation" and other SCC documents and SACO (Special Action Committee on Okinawa) related programs to mitigate the impact on local communities, including those in Okinawa.

Annex Table

Service	Equipment	Quantity
Ground Self-Defense Force	Mobile Combat Vehicles	134
	Armored Vehicles	29
	New Utility Helicopters	34
	Transport Helicopters (CH-47JA)	3
	Surface-to-Ship Guided Missiles	3 companies
	Mid-Range Surface-to-Air Guided Missiles	5 companies
	Land-based Aegis Systems (Aegis Ashore)	2
	Tanks	30
	Howitzers	40
Maritime Self-Defense Force	Destroyers	10
	Submarines	5
	Patrol Vessels	4
	Other Ships	4
	Total (Tonnage)	23 (approx. 66,000t)
	Fixed-Wing Patrol Aircraft (P-1)	12
	Patrol Helicopters (SH-60K/K (Upgraded Capability))	13
	Ship-Borne Unmanned Aerial Vehicles	3
	Minesweeping and Transport Helicopters (MCH-101)	1
	Air Self-Defense Force	Airborne Early Warning (Control) Aircraft (E-2D)
Fighters (F-35A)		45
Fighter Upgrade (F-15)		20
Aerial Refueling/Transport Aircraft (KC-46A)		4
Transport Aircraft (C-2)		5
Upgrade of PATRIOT Surface-to-Air Guided Missiles (PAC-3 MSE)		4 groups (16 fire squadrons)
Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (Global Hawk)		1

Notes 1. Japan will basically pursue the establishment of 75 Patrol Helicopters and 20 Ship-borne UAVs at the completion of the “NDPG for FY 2019 and beyond,” but those exact numbers will be considered during the period of the “MTDP (FY 2019 - FY 2023).”

2. 18 aircraft out of 45 aircraft of Fighters (F-35A) would have STOVLs.

Reference 6 Medium Term Defense Program (FY 2014 - FY 2018)

December 17, 2013,
National Security Council Meeting Decision
Cabinet Decision

The Cabinet decided as per attached sheet the “Medium Term Defense Program (FY 2014 - FY 2018)” according to the “Guidelines Regarding to Defense Program after FY 2014” (approved by the National Security Council and the Cabinet on December 17, 2015.)

(Attached sheet)

Medium Term Defense Program (FY 2014 - FY 2018)

I Program Guidelines

Japan will build-up its defense capability from FY2014 to FY 2018 according to the “Guidelines Regarding to Defense Program after FY 2014” (Approved by the National Security Council and the Cabinet on December 17, 2013. Hereinafter “2013 Guidelines”.) striving toward collective optimization for functions and capabilities requiring particular emphasis, and build up the “Dynamic Joint Defense Force” aiming integrated, effective, and maneuverable defense capabilities that can act seamlessly in various situations in a timely manner. At the same time, the defense capabilities needs to possess superior readiness, continuity, tenacity, and connectivity in both tangible and intangible factors; supported by advanced technologies and the intelligence, command, control, and communication abilities; and paid close attention to establishment of a wide basis for combat service supports. Because of this, the government will efficiently prepare the highly effective integrated defense capabilities to enhance the force structure of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) responding to supposed situations, giving priority to particularly important functions and capabilities identified based on joint operations capability assessments from the perspective for general functionality and ability of the SDF.

With this in mind, the government will efficiently and effectively prepare, maintain, and operate the defense capabilities based on a plan that have following as essential parts.

- 1 Warning and surveillance abilities, intelligence functions, transportation abilities, and command control communication intelligence abilities will be placed importance as well as the functions and capabilities to defense Japan’s remote islands, intercept ballistic missile attacks, act in outer space and cyberspace, respond large disasters, and take part in international peace cooperation activities (this means the cooperative actions of the members of international society to improve international security environment, including Peace Keeping Operations of United Nations, and actions to deal with non-traditional security issues such as humanitarian aid and disaster relief, the same hereinafter;) paying attention to further improvement of joint function to seamlessly and flexibly cope with its duties to effectively deter and counter in various incidents, stabilize Asia-Pacific region, and improve global security environment. Furthermore, the MOD/SDF will strive for the steady improvement of the base to effectively exert these functions and abilities.
- 2 Particular attentions should be also paid to place the priority to building up defense capabilities to maintain superiority at the sea and the air certainly as a premise for effective deterrence and coping with various incidents including enforcement of defense force posture in Japan’s south-west region, also making much account of preparing maneuver deployment ability.

On the other hand, an ability to repel an opposition

attempting to land on Japan’s territory, which was expected mainly in the Cold War era, will be brought greater efficiency and rationality, however the minimum specialized knowledge and technics will be maintained to be inherited to deal with possible changes of situation in the future.

- 3 In acquiring equipment, by properly combining the introduction of new high performance equipment with life extension and improvement of existing equipment, the MOD/SDF will efficiently secure defense capability in necessary and sufficient “quality” and “quantity.” Particular attentions should be paid to reduce the life-cycle cost by strict management for projects through equipment’s life-cycle including research and development.
- 4 The MOD/SDF promote the measures for the human resource system reforms including more effective utilization of SDF female personnel and SDF reserve personnel to maintain the SDF powerful despite increasingly sophisticated and complicated equipment and diversified and internationalized duty, recognizing importance to effective use of human resource that makes the SDF’s backbone.
- 5 The MOD/SDF promote proactively the initiative to make stationing of the U.S. Forces in Japan (USFJ) more smooth and effective by enhancing various cooperation and discussion in broader fields including reviewing of the Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation, in order to deal with increasingly hostile security environment and enhance the effectiveness of a deterrent and repellency of the Japan-U.S. coalition along with U.S. rebalance to Asia-Pacific region.
- 6 The MOD/SDF will work to achieve greater efficiency and streamlining in defense force development while caring about other policies and measures of the government.

II Reorganization of the Major SDF Units

- 1 The Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF), considering the change of security environment around Japan, will newly establish the Ground Component Command, making command and administration functions of each Army Headquarters more efficient and rational and reviewing functional parts of some Army Headquarters, in order to make it possible to operate operational basic units (Rapid Deployment Divisions, Rapid Deployment Brigades, Armored Division, and other Divisions and Brigades) and other units nationwide in speedy and flexible manner under joint operations. The Central Readiness Force are closed and its assigned units are assigned to the Ground Component Command with that.

The MOD/SDF reorganizes two conventional divisions and two conventional brigades respectively to two Rapid Deployment Divisions and two Rapid Deployment Divisions, extremely mobile units with high warning and surveillance capabilities for basically operated in maneuvers, in order to respond immediately to various incidents including opponent attacks to Japan’s islands effectively and agilely. Moreover, force posture in South West region should be strengthened by newly organized Coast Observation Unit and initially responding Security Force. The Amphibious Rapid Deployment Brigade with genuine amphibious operation capability are to be organized from several special amphibious regimental-sized units in order to quickly land, recapture, and secure the islands invaded by an adversary.

Furthermore, the units equipped with newly adopted Mobile Combat Vehicles are to be created sequentially; tanks equipped in divisions and brigades in outside Hokkaido and

Kyushu islands are to be disused in a steady manner, and the tanks in Kyushu island are to put into newly created tank units under the direct command of the Western Army in order for swift and flexible operation. At the same time, the preparedness against invasions by large ground forces such as landing assaults in large scale should be made efficient and narrative thoroughly. The artilleries disposed in divisions and brigades in outside Hokkaido island are to be put into artillery units under the direct command of each Army in a steady manner.

- 2 The Maritime Self-Defense Force effectively conducts regular and uninterrupted intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) activities (hereinafter “continuous surveillance”) and various operations including anti-submarine warfare to defend the sea area around Japan and secure the safety of sea traffic. MSDF will keep four Escort Flotillas each consisting mainly one Helicopter Destroyer (DDH) and two Aegis-Equipped Guided Missile Destroyers (DDGs) as a core, and five Escort Divisions consisting other kind of Destroyers and Frigates to conduct international peace cooperation activities etc. flexibly. Meanwhile, the MSDF continuously takes measures required to increase the number of submarines.
- 3 The Air Self-Defense Force will move one Fighter Squadron to Naha Air Base to upgrade air defense posture in South West region of Japan. Moreover, the ASDF creates one Airborne Early Warning Squadron under Airborne Warning and Control Wing and deploys it to Naha Air Base.

The ASDF will integrate the units having training support functions in order to improve advanced tactical skills still more to avert relative degradation of Japan’s air defense capability and maintain sound air superiority.

- 4 The total number of authorized GSDF personnel at the end of FY 2018 will be approximately 159,000, with approximately 151,000 being active-duty personnel, and approximately 8,000 being reserve-ready personnel. The authorized number of active-duty personnel of the MSDF and ASDF through FY 2018 will be approximately at the same levels as at the end of FY 2013.

III Major Programs regarding SDF’s Capabilities

- 1 Effective Determent and Countermeasure to Various Situations

(1) Ensuring Security at the Sea and in the Air around Japan
Procurement of Aegis-Equipped Guided Missile Destroyers (DDGs), All Purpose Destroyers (DDs), submarines, P-1 fixed-wing patrol aircrafts, and SH-60K patrol helicopters shall be continued, and service life expansion for existing destroyers, submarines, P-3C fixed-wing patrol aircrafts, and SH-60J patrol helicopters shall be conducted; furthermore, the MOD/SDF will investigate ship-based unmanned aerial vehicles with patrol capability, and take required actions; in order to enhance early detection abilities for various indications through continuous surveillance in a wide area. Moreover, the MSDF will introduce new frigates that combine improved multi-mission capabilities and compact hulls to increase the number of its surface combatant vessels. Furthermore, new early warning and control aircrafts or early warning aircrafts and fixed warning and control radars will be introduced, as well as the improvement of existing E-767 early warning and control aircrafts shall be continued. In addition, long endurance unmanned aerial vehicles shall be introduced to create a joint unit

to enhance continuous surveillance capabilities in wide areas. Besides, a system development to unify air rescue capabilities from ground bases, which the Maritime Self-Defense Force units and Air Self-Defense Force units take charge of separately now, shall be started.

- (2) Defense of Japan’s Remote Islands

(A) Establishment of Continuous Surveillance System

A GSDF coast observation unit shall be deployed on Yonagunijima Island to establish a system required for continuous surveillance under normal circumstances time to make it possible to quickly respond various incidents. Moreover, new early warning and control aircrafts or early warning aircrafts shall be introduced, as mentioned (1) above, based on operational conditions of existing E-767 early warning and control aircrafts and E-2C early warning aircrafts, and one airborne early warning squadron shall be created equipped with E-2C aircrafts under Airborne Early Warning Group and deployed to Naha Air Base, as mentioned in II-3 above. Furthermore, an airtight warning and surveillance system shall be maintained by construction of the deployment platform for Mobile Warning and Control Radars in islands in South West region.

(B) Secure and Maintain Air Superiority

As mentioned in II-3 above, the number of fighter squadrons in Naha Air Base will be increased into two. And the introduction of F-35A fighter jets, the modernization of F-15 fighter jets, and the enhancement of air-to-air combat capability and network functions of F-2 fighter jets are still continued. Besides, the ASDF shall take required action to replace some of F-15 jets that are not suitable for the modernization mentioned above with fighters with higher capability. Moreover, the introduction of the Mid-Range Surface-to-Air Guided Missile shall be continued, and the capability improvement of Patriot Surface-to-Air Guided Missile System shall be proceeded further to mount PAC-3MSE capability enhanced intercept missiles with cruise missiles and aircrafts defense capability and ballistic missiles defense capability both. In addition, new tanker/transport aircrafts shall be introduced and the addition of aerial refueling functionality to C-130H transport aircrafts and the procurement of UH-60J rescue helicopters shall be continued. Besides, the investigation of whole concept of air defense systems for remote islands in Pacific side shall be continued.

(C) Secure and Maintain Maritime Superiority

Procurement of Aegis-Equipped Guided Missile Destroyers (DDGs), All Purpose Destroyers (DDs), submarines, P-1 fixed-wing patrol aircrafts, and SH-60K patrol helicopters shall be continued, and service life expansion for existing destroyers, submarines, P-3C fixed-wing patrol aircrafts, SH-60J patrol helicopters shall be conducted, as well as new frigates that combine improved multi-mission capabilities and compact hulls shall be introduced. Furthermore, ship-based multipurpose helicopters needed for continuous operation of surface combatant vessels responding various incidents shall be newly introduced, and acquisition of minesweepers, US-2 rescue flying boats, and ground-to-ship guided missiles are to be continued.

(D) Improvement of Rapid Response Capabilities

The procurement of C-2 transport aircrafts and CH-47JA transport helicopters shall be continued to ensure rapid and large-scale transport/deployment capabilities and improve effective response capabilities. Furthermore, the MOD/SDF will newly introduce ship-based multipurpose helicopters mentioned in (C) above as well as tilt-rotor aircrafts that can complement CH-47JA transport helicopters by their excellent cruise speed and range. Meanwhile, the MOD/SDF will investigate required specifications for the new multipurpose helicopters to succeed existing UH-1J multipurpose helicopters, and take actions as appropriate. For these procurement for air transport capabilities, duplication of equipment functions shall be avoided through clarification of the roles sharing between equipment.

To enhance the transport and deployment capability to land various units to islands from the sea, the MOD/SDF will acquire amphibious vehicles and refit existing landing ships. Furthermore, a conclusion shall be derived from the investigation for a multifunction warship with command and control, large-scale transportation, and aircraft operation capabilities for amphibious operations. In addition, the MOD/SDF will investigate active use of transportation abilities in private sector, including methods using funds and stocked information of private business entities as well as the SDF Reserve Personnel, and take necessary actions for efficient large-scale transportation by the joint transportation capabilities of private sector and the SDF.

Rapid Deployment Regiments equipped with Mobile Combat Vehicles capable for air transport for immediate response to various incidents will be created in operational basic units basically operated in maneuvers (Rapid Deployment Divisions and Rapid Deployment Brigades) mentioned in II-1 above, and Security Force will be created in remote islands in South West region for initial response; and maneuver deployment trainings for quick units deployment to remote islands will be conducted. Moreover, the MOD/SDF will acquire guide unit kits for precision-guided bomb and ground-to-ship guided missiles, and promote the development to improve the ability of ship-to-ship guided missiles including range extension.

(E) Completion of Command, Control, Intelligence, and Communication System

The MOD/SDF, considering complete joint function, will create the Ground Component Command to make the command and administration functions of each Army Headquarters more efficient and rational and review some functions of some Army Headquarters as mentioned in II-1 above; and will station SDF personnel among each service mutually in major command centers of GSDF, MSDF, and ASDF to make it possible to use their knowledge and experience; in order to complete command and control system in which a commander can employ various units mobile and nationwide and concentrate them to needed areas including remote islands.

These nationwide operations must be supported by superior intelligence and communication capability.

For that, the MOD/SDF will extend the SDF executive line to Yonagunijima Island, and a mobile multi-channel communication equipment to Naha Air Base. Moreover, the MOD/SDF will improve its data link function among three services of the SDF as well as field communication system, and acquire high-performance X band communication satellites as part of promotion of outer space utilization. The MOD/SDF also still investigates whether the satellite communication network will require further improvement and take actions as appropriate.

(3) Response to Missile Attacks

The MOD/SDF will improve comprehensive capabilities to deal with ballistic missiles considering North Korea's Ballistic Missile Capabilities.

The MOD/SDF will acquire new Aegis-equipped Guided Missile Destroyers (DDGs) and continue to refit existing DDGs to enhance multi-layered continuous defense system for entire country. Moreover, the capability improvement of Patriot Surface-to-Air Guided Missile System shall be proceeded further to mount PAC-3MSE capability enhanced intercept missiles with cruise missiles and aircrafts defense capability and ballistic missiles defense capability both, as mentioned in (2)(B) above. Furthermore, the MOD/SDF will enhance the ability of Japan Aerospace Defense Ground Environment (JADGE) and promote the procurement and performance enhancing of FPS-7 fixed warning and control radar.

The Japan-U.S. cooperative development program relating to SM-3 Block IIA enhanced intercept missiles for ballistic missiles defense will be continued, and the investigation to move them on the following production and deployment phase will be conducted and necessary actions are to be taken as appropriate. Meanwhile, the MOD/DSF will conduct Japan-U.S. bilateral training and exercises to improve effectiveness of ballistic missile defense (BMD) system of both country, and strive to secure the deployment bases to respond to ballistic missiles.

The MOD/SDF will investigate the way future BMD system ought to be as a whole including new equipment for BMD. Moreover, the MOD/SDF will investigate the way response capability to launching means ought to be and take actions as appropriate to enhance Japan's own ability to deter and respond to ballistic missiles in order to enhance the deterrent of Japan-U.S. Alliance as a whole based on appropriate role sharing between two countries.

The procurement of various surveillance equipment, Light Armored Vehicle, NBC Reconnaissance Vehicle, and CH-47JA transport helicopter will be continued to protect important facilities including nuclear power plants, and to search and destroy enemy forces invaded into there, considering parallel attacks by guerrillas and special forces along with ballistic missiles attack. Furthermore, joint trainings with related organizations to validate cooperation procedures in the area with many nuclear power plants will be conducted. Investigation for the way the deployment platforms ought to be in the vicinity of a nuclear power plant also will be conducted, and the necessary actions will be taken.

(4) Responses in Outer Space and Cyberspace

(A) Promotion of Space Utilization

The MOD/SDF will continue to improve intelligence

collection capabilities utilizing various satellites with different sensors, and enhance the command, control, intelligence, and communication ability through steady procurement of high-performance X band satellite network. Furthermore, the MOD/SDF will strive to improve the survivability of satellites through active promotion of the initiatives related to space surveillance as well as the investigation related to defense of satellites. During that, the MOD/SDF will promote the cooperation with related domestic organizations including the ones to develop human resources, considering these organizations and U.S. organizations have accumulated cutting-edge technologies and knowledges related to outer space.

(B) Response to Cyber Attack

The MOD/SDF, considering to enhance joint functionality and make resource allocation efficient, will conduct required system preparation including improvement of survivability of various command control systems and intelligence communication networks of the SDF, enhancement of information collection capability and investigate and analysis functionality, and preparation of the practical training environment enabling to validate cyber attack response capabilities, in order to ensure adequate cyber security against cyber attacks on the regular basis. During that, preparing capabilities preventing the adversary from using cyberspace will be also considered to ensure the counter capabilities against cyberspace in which the attacking side is predominant. Furthermore, the MOD/SDF will strive to grasp always cyber security related risks, counter measures, and technological trend through cooperation with private sector as well as strategy dialogues and joint exercises with allied nations.

The MOD/SDF, recognizing that retaining excellent human resources having deep expertise is essential in the current situation in which the method of cyber attacks becomes increasingly sophisticated and complicated, will develop human resources systematically by improving special education courses in the services, dispatching human resources actively to higher education institutes inside and outside Japan, and managing personnel in the way boosting expertise of them.

The MOD/SDF will enhance close cooperation with Cabinet Office and relevant ministries under normal circumstances through offering knowledges and personnel of the MOD/SDF, and enrich training and exercises to make it possible for the government to respond cyber attacks comprehensively as whole.

(5) Responses to Large-Scale Disasters

In the event of a large-scale natural disaster such as a Nankai Trough earthquake, or a special disaster such as a nuclear emergency, the SDF will respond to it by immediately transporting and deploying sufficient numbers of SDF troops based on a joint operational approach, and make maintaining the long term response posture possible by establishment of personnel rotation system. During the response, an enough attention shall be paid to the lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake such that damage information collection and rapid rescue mission using aircrafts are vital in initial phase after disaster, and rapid relief activities

such as elimination of road obstacles are essential for smooth transportation of relief supplies by private sector. Furthermore, the MOD/SDF will promote various policy including conducting and planning of various training and exercises, as well as preparing substitute functionalities and deploying platforms in close coordination and cooperation with Cabinet Office, relevant ministries, local governments, and private sector.

(6) Enhancing Intelligence Capabilities

The MOD/SDF will strengthen capabilities for each stage of collection, processing, analysis, sharing, and protection of intelligence, because an advanced intelligence functionality is fundamental to MOD/SDF to fulfill its role appropriately.

The MOD/SDF will take drastic measures to strengthen intelligence collection activities related to different sources including radiation intelligence and imagery intelligence through driving acquisition and enhancement of intelligence collection facilities as well as active use of outer space and long endurance unmanned aerial vehicles in order to flexibly respond to the changing needs resulted from the altering security environment. During this, the MOD/SDF will effectively utilize geospatial intelligence (GEOINT), for example visualizing and predicting the future situation with various information merged in imageries and maps, and acquire data infrastructures in an integrated and effective manner. Furthermore, foreign information collection system shall be enhanced through improvement of human intelligence (HUMINT) collection capability including an increase in the number of military attaches for new recipient countries, as well as by strengthening cooperation with allied countries and collection system for open information.

Furthermore, comprehensive information collection and analyze capabilities shall be strengthened through investigating appropriate recruitment method and personnel composition, integrating and enhancing educational courses for information lies across different organizations, and steady implementation of temporary posting of intelligent section personnel to policy or operation section.

The MOD/SDF will promote comprehensive analyze by which powerful synergistic effect can be expected, through thorough information sharing among persons who need to know including ones of Cabinet Office and relevant ministries, considering the importance of information security (INFOSEC), for more effective intelligent collection even in the difficult fiscal condition of the nation.

2 Stabilizing the Asia-Pacific Region and Improving Global Security Environments

The MOD/SDF will proactively conduct international peace cooperation activities aiming to enhance bilateral and multilateral cooperative relationship and conduct timely and properly various actions such as training and exercises, and respond appropriately to global security challenges, in order to stabilize Asia-Pacific region, from the perspective of Proactive Contribution to Peace based on the principle of international cooperation. The MOD/SDF will place special importance on following during that.

(1) Carrying out Training and Exercises

As well as carrying out the SDF training and exercises in a timely and appropriate manner, Japan will proactively

promote bilateral and multilateral training and exercises in the Asia-Pacific region, proactively and visibly demonstrating Japan's will and advanced capabilities towards regional stabilization. In addition, Japan will improve interoperability, and build and strengthen cooperative relationships with relevant countries.

(2) Promoting Defense Cooperation and Exchanges

Enhancing mutual understanding and trusty relationships with other countries and international organizations is important as the cornerstone of efforts to stabilize the security environment. In addition to the above, Japan will promote bilateral and multilateral defense cooperation and exchanges in a multilayered manner in various levels including not only higher levels but also inter-units levels in order for building and strengthening proactive cooperative relationships focused on security issues of common interest, including HA/DR and maritime security as well as ensuring the stable use of the outer space and cyberspace.

(3) Promoting Capacity Building

The MOD/SDF will take steps to enhance the military capabilities of recipient countries in HA/DR, landmine and explosive ordnance disposal, and military medicine utilizing SDF's accumulated abilities effectively in order to stabilize security environment and strengthen the relationships with defense authorities of the countries. Moreover, the MOD/SDF will strive to implement effective and efficient capacity building support, cooperating with the United States and Australia that proactively conduct that kind of support, and take measures to coordinate with foreign policy including Official Development Assistance (ODA).

(4) Ensuring Maritime Security

The MOD/SDF will closely cooperate with allied countries for counter-piracy activities off the Coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden as well as capacity building support for coastal countries concerned in order to secure the safety of maritime traffic and strengthen the international order of "Open and Stable Seas" which serves as the cornerstone of peace and prosperity of Japan as a maritime state. Joint training and exercises in waters other than off the coast of Japan, such as Indian Ocean and South China Sea, with the countries sharing the view on the importance of maritime security will also be enhanced.

(5) Carrying out International Peace Cooperation Activities

The MOD/SDF will enhance initial response readiness and transportation capabilities for quick start of activities in dispatched destination; strive to improve security by enhancing information collection capabilities on sight and improving bullet-proof performance of equipment; and keep taking necessary steps to improve systems for communication, supply, medical and sanitary affairs, and family support in order to continue stable actions over a long period of time. Moreover, the MOD/SDF will strive to implement international peace cooperation activities that meet the needs of dispatched destination while enhancing engineers units' posture that is highly needed in many cases. Furthermore, the MOD/SDF will take part in international peace cooperation activities more effectively by dispatching SDF personnel to mission headquarters in the site and UN Department of Peace Operations, and will take necessary steps for developing human resources in the long run to retain required

personnel in a stable manner.

MOD/SDF will improve the educational content of the International Peace Operations Center and accept students from other than the SDF to the center as a necessary steps to promote cooperation with other organizations in education considering the importance of cooperation with Cabinet Office and relevant ministries, foreign countries, and non-governmental organizations.

In addition, Japan will continue to investigate the way to take part in UN peace keeping operation ought to be, considering actual conditions of the action.

(6) Cooperating in Efforts to Promote Arms Control, Disarmament, and Nonproliferation

Japan will continue to actively engage for cooperation in various activities in the fields of arms control and disarmament undertaken by the United Nations and other organizations, including personnel contribution. Moreover, since the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the missiles that could potentially serve as delivery means for the kind of weapons all pose a severe threat to the peace and stability of whole international community as well as Japan, Japan will promote efforts towards nonproliferation including participation to Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) in cooperation with relevant countries, international organizations, and other institutions.

3 Foundations for Demonstrating Defense Capabilities

(1) Training and Exercises

In order to effectively respond to various contingencies and enhance its deterrence effectiveness, joint training and exercises of the SDF and Japan-U.S. bilateral training and exercises will be conducted in a tailored and visible way. Leveraging the lessons learned from these training and exercises, studies and reviews of the overall response concept are to be regularly implemented. During that, the MOD/SDF will expand the usage of excellent training environment in Hokkaido by various units from the whole nation for effective training and exercises, and improve mobility performance of each units using landing ships and civil transportation proactively so that the units with high skill level stationed in Hokkaido can deploy to anywhere in the country. Furthermore, the MOD/SDF will take necessary steps for the SDF units to use U.S. facilities and areas more widely in South West region which has restriction on training areas, paying attention to relationship with local society in order to realize effective training and exercises. In addition, the MOD/SDF will strive to develop and upgrade amphibious operation capability by tackling bilateral training proactively with United States Armed Forces including U.S. Marines inside and outside of Japan.

The MOD/SDF will promote cooperation with related organizations such as police, fire departments, and Japan Coast Guard, and conduct simulation of various situations and comprehensive training and exercises under normal circumstances including ones for civil protection, in order to respond in integrated manner as a nation to various situations.

(2) Operational Infrastructure

The survivability of camps and bases will be improved, considering they are critical foundation to deploy and respond rapidly against various situations and to keep require action long period of time. Especially, the ability to recover rapidly various support functions of camps

and bases including keeping runways and information communication infrastructures working, and ensuring stable supply of fuels shall be enhanced. Furthermore, the MOD/SDF will take necessary steps to make it possible for SDF to use civil airports and sea ports against several situations in a timely manner, paying a special attention to secure deployment infrastructures in South West region. Moreover, required ammunition and spare parts shall be stored in appropriate place and cantonments in the vicinity of camps or bases shall be secured steadily. In addition, the MOD/SDF will take several family support measures taking care of family members of each personnel in order to make long term deployment to respond situations.

The MOD/SDF will investigate the factors that hinder higher equipment operating rate, and take necessary steps for wider adoption of Performance Based Logistics (PBL) in which consideration for the equipment are linked to achieved maintenance cost, since it enhances predictability especially in longer contracts and bring higher overall cost-effectiveness.

(3) Personnel and Education

Given the increased sophistication and complexity of equipment, along with the diversification and internationalization of the SDF duties in recent years, the SDF will promote measures to maintain and improve powerful troops and make effective use of human resources in the midst of a period of severe fiscal conditions, taking into consideration a variety of factors, including skills, experience, physical strength, and morale.

(A) Ranks and Age Distribution

The MOD/SDF will promote measures to retain and train the appropriate number of officers, warrant officers, and non-commissioned officers with required ability, and retain capable new recruits to be enlisted in a systematic manner in order to realize ranks distribution suitable to accomplish the tasks of each service most appropriately and continuously, considering the characteristics of each service or unit.

The MOD/SDF will take measures to realize appropriate age distribution in the ranks of officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers (NCOs), and other enlisted men and women, by reviewing the way of retirement ages ought to be in positions with the retirement age of 60, utilizing proactively the mid-career leaving system, and appropriate human resource management for enlisted personnel other than NCOs. Furthermore, the MOD/SDF will investigate new mid-career leaving system with reference to the ones of foreign countries. The MOD/SDF will take measures to allow the SDF aircraft pilots to leave the service early and take a career in private sector as a pilot (hereinafter "Release Program".) In addition, the final promote rate of officers, warrant officers, and NCOs will be reviewed, and more appropriate human resource management considering physical fitness of the personnel will be conducted to maintain SDF powerful.

(B) Effective Use of Human Resources

To achieve more effective human resource utilization, the MOD/SDF will promote the use of female SDF personnel, and proactively reappoint fixed term

enlistee who has advanced knowledge, skills, and experience, when it is recognized as comprehensively useful to make SDF powerful.

The MOD/SDF will promote measures concerning honors and privileges including the enhancement of the defensive meritorious badges in order to enable SDF personnel to fulfill their missions with high moral and pride.

To strengthen the joint operations structure, the SDF will enhance education and training, as well as secure a sufficient amount of personnel having a broad outlook and ideas along with a wide range of experience related to Japan's security affairs, and capable of responding flexibly and rapidly against various situations as a member of government, through secondments to the Joint Staff, Cabinet Office and other relevant ministries and agencies.

(C) Recruitment and Re-Employment Support

MOD/SDF will improve the environment to promote understanding of national defense and security, the effective recruiting advertisement suited to the rapid change of times, and the collaboration with Cabinet Office, relevant ministries and local governments in order to make SDF a popular place of employment to retain capable talents for many years to come in a stable manner even in the worsening recruiting environment due to declining birth rate and the popularization of higher education.

In view of the fact that it is the responsibility of the government to secure the livelihood of SDF personnel under the mandatory early retirement system comparing other public officers, the MOD/SDF will strive to further improve re-employment environment by such means as investigating measures to provide higher incentive for employer firms and promoting the use of retired SDF personnel in public sector while strengthening collaboration with local governments and related organizations from the perspective of utilizing the knowledge, skills and experience of retired SDF personnel.

(D) Utilization of Personnel Including SDF Reserve Personnel

The MOD/SDF will promote to utilize SDF Reserve Personnel and SDF ready reserve personnel in wide range of fields, to support units operation in different and lengthening situations in these days. Because of this, the MOD/SDF will promote the appointment of SDF Reserve Personnel to positions that match their specialized knowledge and skills assuming that they can serve in headquarters, and enhance call-up trainings for the reservists. Furthermore, the MOD/SDF will investigate the utilization of experienced SDF Reserve Personnel as crew of warships to utilize the civil transport capacity, and take necessary measures, as well as promote the appointment SDF reserve personnel with specialized skills such as aircraft pilots who has left SDF early using the Release Program. Moreover, the MOD/SDF will widely investigate the way SDF Reserve Personnel ought to be, including call-ups in various situations, and take necessary measures. In addition, the MOD/SDF will make SDF Reserve Personnel system public and take measures to give stronger incentive to both reservists and employer companies in order

to improve replenishment rate.

(4) Medical Care

In order to keep the SDF personnel in good health and enhance medical functionality to engage in a diverse range of missions such as various situation responses and international peace cooperation activities, the SDF will establish an efficient and high-quality medical care structure, through endeavors including upgrading of SDF hospitals into hubs with enhanced functions, networking among hospitals and camp dispensaries, contributing to community medicine, and improving the management of the National Defense Medical College Hospital. Furthermore, the MOD/SDF will strive to retain medical personnel having more specialized and higher skills, through endeavors enhancing education for medical officers, nurses, and emergency life-saving technicians. Besides, the SDF will examine revisions to regulations pertaining to emergency life-saving treatment while responding to situations. It will also improve first aid capabilities on the frontline and establish a posture for rapid medical evacuation based on the viewpoint of enhancing joint functions. In addition, the SDF will enhance the functionality of National Defense Medical College as the educational and research hub for military medicine.

(5) Defense Production and Technological Bases

The MOD/SDF will develop a strategy showing Japan's future vision of its defense production and technological bases to maintain and strengthen them, considering that maintaining defense production and technological bases in appropriate level is essential not only for the production, operation, maintenance, and upkeep of equipment, but also for research and development of equipment suitable for operating environments and this may also potentially contribute to improve deterrence.

The MOD/SDF proactively promote defense equipment and technology cooperation for international joint development with foreign countries including the United States and the United Kingdom, utilizing the technological fields which Japan has a comparative advantage, from the viewpoint of improving the technological capabilities, productivity, and technological bases in defense production of Japan. In addition, the MOD/SDF will promote the conversion of aircraft developed by MOD/SDF for civilian use cooperating with Cabinet Office and other relevant ministries.

During that, the MOD/SDF will investigate to make the international joint development and production as well as the promotion of the conversion for civil use beneficial to both manufacturer and government, and promote necessary measures.

(6) Efficient Acquisition of Equipment

The MOD/SDF will enhance the equipment project management consistently through the lifecycle stages through planning, research and development, mass production and acquisition, maintenance, performance improvement, and disposition, considering technological perspective, by the institutionalization of the project manager system in order to acquire equipment more effectively and efficiently. During that, the database of past contracts and the simulation model for price estimation using the data shall be created in order to add up proper acquisition price independently. Furthermore, human resources for the positions that require specialized

knowledge, skills, and experience related to acquisition operations, such as a cost analyze specialist, shall be proactively developed and assigned. Moreover, a system shall be created to investigate and review specifications and project plan in the case of the discrepancy between actual life-cycle cost and the estimation resulted from the analyze above.

Discretionary contracts shall be used only through classification and clarification of usable cases ensuring transparency and fairness in order to conduct acquisition operations more quickly and efficiently. In addition, the MOD/SDF will investigate the introduction of newer contract framework to strengthen incentives for cost reduction, the availability of longer term contracts that can bring lower costs by permitting companies higher predictability, and a flexible order receiving framework such as joint ventures that allow the companies with international competitiveness to bring their own technologies, and take necessary measures as appropriate.

(7) Research and Development

The MOD/SDF will place the priority to research and development that meet the needs related to the operation of the SDF considering cost effectiveness in the midst of difficult fiscal condition of Japan.

To enhance air defense capabilities, the MOD/SDF will promote a technological investigation for future surface-to-air guided missiles, in view of replacing the role of Mid-Range Surface-to-Air Guided Missiles of GSDF and Patriot Surface-to-Air Guided Missile System of ASDF. Furthermore, the MOD/GSF will promote a strategic investigation of future fighter aircrafts including technological demonstration to make the new development including international joint development possible to be considered as a feasible option by the time of the retirement of F-2 jets and take necessary measures. The MOD/SDF will develop the electronic intelligence (ELINT) aircrafts, and promote the research of new fixed warning and control radars as well as an sonar that has improved detection ability through using several sonars in a parallel manner. In addition, the MOD/SDF will research on unmanned equipment that allows flexible operation in various situations including large-scale disasters, and promote the research and development to improve the performance of existing equipment such as vehicles, warships, and aircrafts.

The MOD/SDF will draw up the Future Equipment Vision in which the medium-to long-term directions for research and development for each major equipment are explained to systematically conduct advanced researches based on medium-to long-term perspective, considering the newest scientific and technological trend, changes in battle aspects, the possibility of international joint research and development, and the possibility of effective integrated mutual operation of major equipment in order to respond new threats and ensure technological superiority in critical strategic fields.

From the perspective of security, assessing trends in science and technology under normal circumstances, including information related to technological development, and bringing together the capabilities of the government, industry, and academia enables civilian technology to be effectively utilized in the field of security. To this end, the MOD will work towards proactively making use of civilian technology that

can also be applied to defense (dual-use technologies) through enhanced partnerships with universities and research institutes, while also strengthening functions for controlling capabilities to prevent the outflow of advanced technologies. The MOD will also develop the use of defensive technologies for commercial sector.

The MOD/SDF will review again the research and development posture of the MOD/SDF itself and take necessary measures in order to make it more effective and efficient based on the points mentioned above.

(8) Collaboration with Local Communities

The MOD/SDF will strive to obtain the understanding and cooperation of local governments and local residents, considering the importance of close cooperation with them for effective response to various situations as well as recruitment and reemployment of SDF personnel, through continuing to promote measures targeting the areas around defense facilities to harmonize and coexistence with the area, as well as active public relations of the policies and activities of MOD/SDF.

In light of the fact that the presence of SDF units substantially contributes to the maintenance and revitalization of local communities in certain regions, and in others, supports community-based health care through emergency patient transport by SDF search and rescue aircrafts, the MOD and SDF will consider the attributes of each area when reorganizing units and arranging and operating military camps, bases, and similar, in order to gain the understanding of local governments and communities. During that, the MOD/SDF will promote various measures to make contribution to local economy including expansion local medium to small sized enterprises' access to orders from the government, considering the government's basic policy for contracts related to SMEs.

(9) Boosting Communication Capabilities

The MOD/SDF, bearing in mind that the understanding and support of Japanese people and foreign countries is critical for the SDF to execute their mission stably, will strive to improve and reinforce active information dissemination including the further utilization of various media including social networks taking note of ensuring consistency of the transmitted contents, and will disseminate information about the MOD/SDF's initiatives, including the overseas activities of the SDF, to foreign countries with, for example, improvement and reinforcement of web-pages in English.

(10) Enhancing the Knowledge Base

The MOD/SDF will contribute to the promotion of security education in educational institutes through the activities by MOD/SDF personnel such as paper publications and temporarily lecturing as security and crisis management specialists in order to promote understanding of Japanese people on national security and crisis management. Furthermore, the MOD/SDF will improve the function of National Institute for Defense Studies through facilitating collaboration with the policy-making sector by moving the institute to Ichigaya area and promoting research exchange with foreign research institutes such as ones in the United States and Australia, and will strive to achieve timely and appropriate operation to respond the policy agenda that the MOD faces.

(11) Promoting MOD Reforms

The MOD will promote reforms by constantly reviewing its work methods and organization, thereby fostering a sense of unity among civil servants and SDF personnel, achieving total optimization in building up defense capabilities, strengthening joint operation functions, and enhancing policymaking and communication functions. During that, the MOD will establish the plan structure to build-up of defense capability with particular emphasis on competency evaluation of defense capabilities in view of joint operation in order to optimize building-up of defense capability as a whole, and take measures to make the equipment acquisition more efficient and appropriate, considering creating external organs. Furthermore, MOD will eliminate the operation overlaps actually existing between the Internal Bureau and the Joint Staff by centralizing the tasks related to units operations to the latter, and review the way of organizations, including revision or repeal of the Bureau of Operational Policy, in order to make the SDF operations more rapid and efficient.

IV Measures to Strengthen Japan-U.S. Alliance

1 Strengthening Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation

In order to ensure Japan's national security by maintaining and strengthening the commitment of the U.S. towards Japan and the Asia-Pacific region, Japan will revise the Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation, further enhance Japan-U.S. defense cooperation while also strengthening Japan's own capabilities as a premise for these efforts.

Simultaneously, Japan will expand bilateral training and exercises, joint ISR activities, and the shared use of U.S. armed forces and SDF facilities and areas with the U.S. It will also further tighten Japan-U.S. operational cooperation and policy coordination such as BMD, bilateral defense planning, and the Extended Deterrence Dialogue.

Furthermore, the Japan-U.S. Alliance will strengthen cooperation not only in the fields of counter-piracy, capacity building, HA/DR, peacekeeping, and counter terrorism, but also in the fields of maritime affairs, outer space, and cyberspace.

In addition, Japan will strengthen and expand the Japan-U.S. cooperative relationship over a broad range of fields, including efforts in intelligence cooperation and information security, as well as cooperation in defense equipment and technology.

2 Initiatives for Smooth and Effective Stationing of the U.S. Forces in Japan

The MOD/SDF will secure Japan's cost share of expenses for the stationing of the USFJ stably from the point of view to ensure smooth and effective stationing.

V Quantities of Major Procurement

The Annex Table of the MTDP (FY2014-FY2018) shows details of the procurement quantities of major equipment items mentioned in III above. The goal is to construct the posture mentioned in Annex Table of 2013 NDPG in about 10 years, and the defense capabilities for immediate response to current situation shall be acquired in this period of the plan.

VI Expenditures

1 The expenditure target for the implementation of the defense capability build-up described in the MTDP (FY2013-FY2018) amount to approximately ¥24.67 trillion in FY2013 prices.

2 During this plan period, the MOD/SDF will save

substantially around ¥700 billion by making every effort for more effective and rational building-up of defense capability through procurement reforms while caring about government's other measures, and will limit the Defense-Related Expenditures of budgeting in each fiscal year under this plan within around ¥23.97 trillion.

- 3 The MOD/SDF will review this plan three years later as necessary, considering various conditions at that time such as international situations, the trend of technological level including information and communication technology, and fiscal situations.

VII Additional Points

The MOD/SDF will implement concrete measures including the ones for force posture realignment of the U.S. Forces in Japan to mitigate the impact for local society including Okinawa Prefecture while maintaining deterrence and capabilities of the USFJ as well as actions related to Japan-US Special Action Committee (SACO) in a steady manner.

Annex Table

Service	Equipment	Quantity
Ground Self-Defense Force	Mobile Combat Vehicles	99
	Armored Vehicles	24
	Amphibious Vehicles	52
	Tilt-rotor aircrafts	17 aircraft
	Transport Helicopters (CH-47JA)	6 aircraft
	Surface-to-Ship Guided Missiles	9 companies
	Mid-Range Surface-to-Air Guided Missiles	5 companies
	Tanks	44
Maritime Self-Defense Force	Howitzers (excluding mortars)	31
	Destroyers	5
	(Aegis-equipped Destroyers)	2
	Submarines	5
	Others	5
	Total	15
	(Tonnage)	(Approx. 52,000 tons)
	Fixed wing patrol aircraft (P-1)	23 aircraft
Air Self-Defense Force	New patrol helicopters (SH-60K)	23 aircraft
	Utility Helicopters (ship-based)	9 aircraft
	New Early Warning (Control) aircraft	4 aircraft
	Fighter aircraft (F-35A)	28 aircraft
	Fighter aircraft (F-15) modernization	26 aircraft
	New Aerial Refueling/Transport aircraft	3 aircraft
	Transport aircraft (C-2)	10 aircraft
Enhancement of abilities of Patriot surface-to-air guided missiles (PAC-3MSE)	2 Wings and training requirements	
Cooperative Units	Anti-Air Unmanned Aerial Vehicles	3 aircraft

Note: Ship-Based Unmanned Aerial Vehicles with patrol capabilities shall be able to be acquired additively within the number of patrol helicopters (SH-60K) mentioned above.

Reference 7 Number of Tanks and Major Artillery Owned

(As of March 31, 2022)

Type	Recoilless Guns	Mortars	Field Artillery	Rocket Launchers, etc.	Anti-aircraft Machine Guns	Tanks	Armored Vehicles	Mobile Combat Vehicles
Approximate number owned	2,600	1,200	400	50	50	540	990	120

Notes: Each type of gun, except those of tanks and armored vehicles, includes self-propelled guns.

Reference 8 Number of Major Aircraft and Performance Specifications

(As of March 31, 2022)

Service	Type	Model	Use	Number Owned	Maximum Speed (knots)	Crew (number)	Full Length (m)	Full Width (m)	Engine
GSDF	Fixed-wing	LR-2	Liaison and Reconnaissance	8	300	2 (8)	14	18	Turboprop, twin-engines
		Rotary-wing	AH-1S	Anti-tank	48	120	2	14	3
	OH-1		Observation	37	140	2	12	3	Turboshaft, twin-engines
	UH-1J		Utility	115	110	2 (11)	13	3	Turboshaft, single-engine
	UH-2		Utility	1	130	2 (11)	13	3	Turboshaft, twin-engines
	CH-47J/JA		Transport	50	150/140	3 (55)	16	4/5	Turboshaft, twin-engines
	UH-60JA		Utility	40	150	2 (12)	16	3	Turboshaft, twin-engines
	AH-64D	Combat	12	150	2	15	6	Turboshaft, twin-engines	
Tilt Rotor	V-22	Transport	9	280	3 (24)	17	15	Turboshaft, twin-engines	
MSDF	Fixed-wing	P-1	Patrol	33	450	11	38	35	Turbofan, quadruple-engine
		P-3C	Patrol	40	400	11	36	30	Turboprop, quadruple-engine
		US-2	Rescue	6	320	11	33	33	Turboprop, quadruple-engine
	Rotary-wing	SH-60J	Patrol	12	150	4	15	5	Turboshaft, twin-engines
		SH-60K	Patrol	75	140	4	16	5	Turboshaft, twin-engines
		MCH-101	Minesweeping and transport	10	150	4	20	5	Turboshaft, triple engine
ASDF	Fixed-wing	F-15J/DJ	Fighter	200	Mach 2.5	1/2	19	13	Turbofan, twin-engine
		F-2A/B	Fighter	91	Mach 2	1/2	16	11	Turbofan, single-engine
		F-35A	Fighter	27	Mach 1.6	1	16	11	Turbofan, single-engine
		C-1	Transport	7	Mach 0.76	5 (60)	29	31	Turbofan, twin-engine
		C-2	Transport	14	Mach 0.82	2~5 (110)	44	44	Turbofan, twin-engine
		C-130H	Transport	13	320	6 (92)	30	40	Turboprop, quadruple-engine
		KC-767	Aerial refueling transport	4	Mach 0.84	4~8 (200)	49	48	Turbofan, twin-engine
		KC-130H	Aerial refueling transport	3	320	6 (92)	30	40	Turboprop, quadruple-engine
		E-2C	Early warning	10	320	5	18	25	Turboprop, twin-engines
		E-2D	Early warning	3	350	5	18	25	Turboprop, twin-engines
	E-767	Early warning and control	4	450	20	49	48	Turbofan, twin-engine	
	Rotary-wing	CH-47J	Transport	15	160	5 (48)	16	5	Turboshaft, twin-engines
		UH-60J	Rescue	37	140	5	16	5	Turboshaft, twin-engines

Notes: 1. The number of aircraft possessed indicates numbers registered in the national property ledger as of March 31, 2022.

2. Parenthetical figures in the item "Crew" represents the number of people transported.

3. The full lengths and widths of rotary-wing aircraft and tilt-rotor aircraft do not include the rotor diameter.

4. Maximum speed, full length, and full width are approximate.

Reference 9 Number of Major Ships Commissioned into Service

(As of March 31, 2022)

Category	Destroyer	Submarine	Mine Warfare Ship	Patrol Combatant Craft	Amphibious Ship	Auxiliary Ship
Number (vessels)	47	22	22	6	11	29
Standard Displacement (1,000 tons)	268	63	22	1	28	130

Notes: Figures are rounded off, so the totals may not tally.

Reference 10 Pattern of Defense-Related Expenditures (Original Budget Basis)

(Unit: 100 million yen, %)

Item	GNP/GDP (Original Estimates) (A)	Annual Expenditures on General Account (B)	Growth Rate from Previous Year	General Annual Expenditures (C)	Growth Rate from Previous Year	Defense- Related Expenditures (D)	Growth Rate from Previous Year	Ratio of Defense- Related Expenditures to GNP/GDP (D/A)	Ratio of Defense- Related Expenditures to Annual Expenditures on General Account (D/B)	Ratio of Defense- related Expenditures to General Annual Expenditures (D/C)
Fiscal Year										
1955	75,590	9,915	△0.8	8,107	△2.8	1,349	△3.3	1.78	13.61	16.6
1965	281,600	36,581	12.4	29,198	12.8	3,014	9.6	1.07	8.24	10.3
1975	1,585,000	212,888	24.5	158,408	23.2	13,273	21.4	0.84	6.23	8.4
1985	3,146,000	524,996	3.7	325,854	△0.0	31,371	6.9	0.997	5.98	9.6
1995	4,928,000	709,871	△2.9	421,417	3.1	47,236	0.9	0.959	6.65	11.2
2013	4,877,000	926,115	2.5	539,774	5.3	46,804	0.8	0.960	5.05	8.67
							0.8	0.975	5.13	8.81
2014	5,004,000	958,823	3.5	564,697	4.6	47,838	2.2	0.956	4.99	8.47
						48,848	2.8	0.976	5.09	8.65
2015	5,049,000	963,420	0.5	573,555	1.6	48,221	0.8	0.955	5.01	8.41
						49,801	2.0	0.986	5.17	8.68
2016	5,188,000	967,218	0.4	578,286	0.8	48,607	0.8	0.937	5.03	8.41
						50,541	1.5	0.974	5.23	8.74
2017	5,535,000	974,547	0.8	583,591	0.9	48,996	0.8	0.885	5.03	8.40
						51,251	1.4	0.926	5.26	8.78
2018	5,643,000	977,128	0.3	588,958	0.9	49,388	0.8	0.875	5.05	8.39
						51,911	1.3	0.920	5.31	8.81
2019	5,661,000	994,291 (1,014,571)	3.8	599,359 (619,639)	5.2	50,070	1.4	0.884	5.04	8.35
						52,574	1.3	0.929	5.18	8.48
2020	5,702,000	1,008,791 (1,026,580)	1.2	617,184 (634,972)	2.5	50,688	1.2	0.889	5.02	8.21
						53,133	1.1	0.932	5.18	8.37
2021	5,595,000	1,066,097	3.8	669,020	5.4	51,235	1.1	0.916	4.81	7.66
						53,422	0.5	0.955	5.01	7.99
2022	5,646,000	1,075,964	0.9	673,746	0.7	51,788	1.1	0.917	4.81	7.69
						54,005	1.1	0.957	5.02	8.02

Notes: 1. The upper figures for defense-related expenditures for FY2013 and thereafter exclude SACO-related expenses (8.8 billion yen in FY2013, 12.0 billion yen in FY2014, 4.6 billion yen in FY2015, 2.8 billion yen in FY2016, 2.8 billion yen in FY2017, 5.1 billion yen in FY2018, 25.6 billion yen in FY2019, 13.8 billion yen in FY2020, 14.4 billion yen in FY2021, and 13.7 billion yen in FY2022), the U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for mitigating the impact on local communities) (64.6 billion yen in FY2013, 89.0 billion yen in FY2014, 142.6 billion yen in FY2015, 176.6 billion yen in FY2016, 201.1 billion yen in FY2017, 216.1 billion yen in FY2018, 167.9 billion yen in FY2019, 179.9 billion yen in FY2020, 204.4 billion yen in FY2021, and 208 billion yen in FY2022), expenses related to the introduction of new government aircraft (10.8 billion yen in FY2015, 14.0 billion yen in FY2016, 21.6 billion yen in FY2017, 31.2 billion yen in FY2018, 6.2 billion yen in FY2019, 0.03 billion yen in FY2020, 0.03 billion yen in FY2021, and 0.008 billion yen in FY2022) as well as expenses for the three-year emergency measures for disaster prevention, mitigation and building national resilience (50.8 billion yen in FY2019 and 50.8 billion yen in FY2020), while the lower figures include them.

2. Annual expenditure on general account and the lower figures in parentheses in the general annual expenditures column for FY2019 and FY2020 include temporary/special measures.

3. Includes 18.7 billion yen in the FY2021 annual budget amount and 31.8 billion yen in the FY2022 annual budget amount as expenses related to the Digital Agency.

Reference 11 Trend of Defense Expenditures of Major Countries

Country	FY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Japan (100 million yen)		49,388	50,070	50,688	51,235	51,788
		51,911	52,574	53,133	53,422	54,005
		0.8%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
		1.3%	1.3%	1.1%	0.5%	1.1%
U.S. (U.S. 1 million dollar)		600,683	653,986	690,420	717,581	740,977
		5.6%	8.9%	5.6%	3.9%	3.3%
China (100 million yuan)		11,070	11,899	12,680	13,553	14,505
		8.3%	7.5%	6.6%	6.8%	7.1%
Russia (100 million RR)		28,270	29,974	31,688	35,761	35,021
		△0.9%	6.0%	5.7%	12.9%	△2.1%
Republic of Korea (100 million won)		431,581	466,971	501,527	528,401	546,112
		7.0%	8.2%	7.4%	5.4%	3.4%
Australia (1 million Australian dollar)		36,231	38,562	42,612	44,568	47,979
		3.0%	6.4%	10.5%	4.6%	7.7%
U.K. (1 million GBP)		37,800	38,800	41,400	46,000	48,200
		5.0%	2.6%	6.7%	11.1%	4.8%
France (1 million euro)		42,741	44,354	46,076	47,695	—
		4.7%	3.8%	3.9%	3.5%	—
Germany (1 million euro)		38,520	43,228	45,053	46,930	—
		4.1%	12.2%	4.2%	4.2%	—

Notes: 1. Data sources are national budget books, defense white papers and others.

2. % represents a rate of growth over the previous year.

3. In Japan, the figures in the upper row exclude SACO-related expenditures (5.1 billion yen for FY2018, 25.6 billion yen for FY2019, 13.8 billion yen for FY2020, 14.4 billion yen for FY2021, and 13.7 billion yen for FY2022), the expenditures associated with the U.S. Forces realignment (the portion allocated for mitigating the impact on local communities) (216.1 billion yen for FY2018, 167.9 billion yen for FY2019, 179.9 billion yen for FY2020, 204.4 billion yen for FY2021, and 208 billion yen for FY2022), expenses related to the introduction of new government aircraft (31.2 billion yen for FY2018, 6.2 billion yen for FY2019, 0.03 billion yen for FY2020, 0.03 billion yen for FY2021, and 0.01 billion yen for FY2022), as well as expenses for the three-year emergency measures for disaster prevention, mitigation and building national resilience (50.8 billion yen for FY2019 and 50.8 billion yen in FY2020), while the figures in the lower row are based on the initial budget and include them.

4. U.S. defense expenditures represent the expense narrowly defined by the Historical Table. Figures for FY2022 are estimated values.

5. The figures for China are based on the initial budget in the Finance Budget Report to the National People's Congress (only the defense expenditure in the central ministry expenditure [a portion of the central government expenditure] was released. The rate of growth over the previous year is calculated by comparing the defense expenditures in the central ministry expenditures or based on the figures officially announced by China..

6. Russia's defense expenditures are based on the FY2018-2021 expenditures and the FY2022 initial budget released by the Ministry of Finance and the Federal Treasury.

7. The figures for the Republic of Korea are based on the initial budget released on its Ministry of National Defense website.

8. The figures for Australia are based on the initial budget in the Defence Portfolio Budget Statements published by the Australian Department of Defence.

9. The figures for the United Kingdom are based on the initial budget proposal in the budget statements.

10. The figures for France are based on the initial budget released by the French Ministry for the Armed Forces. The defense expenditure for FY2022 has not been released as of April 2022.

11. The figures for Germany are the initial budget based on the Budget Act. The figures for FY2022 have not yet been published as of April 2022.

Reference 12 Conditions Required for Main Operations of the Self-Defense Forces (Including Diet Approval) and Authority for the Use of Weapons Concerning Main Operations of the Self-Defense Forces

Operation	Applicable Situations, etc.	Conditions Required for Operations	Main provisions for authority
Defense operation (Self-Defense Forces Law Article 76)	(1)When there is a situation in which armed attack against Japan from outside occur or when it is considered that there is an imminent and clear danger of armed attack, and therefore it is necessary to defend Japan against these attacks. (2)When there is a situation in which an armed attack against a foreign country that is in a close relationship with Japan occurs, which in turn poses an imminent and clear danger of Japan's survival to be threatened and fundamentally overturns people's right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, and therefore it is necessary to defend Japan against such a situation.	(1) Authorized by: Prime Minister (2) Approval of the Diet: required (prior approval required in principle) (3) Cabinet decision: required	○ Use of force necessary to defend Japan, etc. ○ Control of the Japan Coast Guard (limited to situations involving an armed attack)
Establishment of defense facilities (Self-Defense Forces Law Article 77-2)	When there are areas in which the deployment of SDF units under the order for defense operations is expected and the reinforcement of defensive preparations is deemed necessary (intended deployment area) before the deployment of SDF units for possible operation in cases where the situation has intensified and the order for defense operations (only for armed attack situations) is likely to be issued.	(1) Authorized by: Minister of Defense (2) Approval of the Diet: required (after the Cabinet decision on the Basic Response Plan) (3) Cabinet decision: required (approval of the Prime Minister)	○ Establishment of positions and defense facilities in the intended deployment area [Use of weapons] ○ SDF personnel engaged in construction of defense facilities may use weapons to the extent judged to be reasonably necessary depending on the situation when there are reasonable grounds for judging that no appropriate means of overcoming existing danger other than the use of weapons to protect their own lives and bodies and those of other SDF personnel engaged in duties together. The use of weapons shall not cause harm to persons, except for cases falling under Article 36 (self-defense) or Article 37 (averting present danger) of the Penal Code.

Operation	Applicable Situations, etc.	Conditions Required for Operations	Main provisions for authority
Measures to be taken before a defense operation order (Self-Defense Forces Law Article 77-3 and U.S. and Others' Military Actions Related Measures Act)	When a defense operation order is expected under a tense situation	(1) Authorized by Minister of Defense or person delegated authority by the Minister for supplies; Minister of Defense for services (2) Approval of the Diet: not required for supplies; required (after the Cabinet decision on the Basic Response Plan) for services (3) Cabinet decision: not required for supplies; required (approval of the Prime Minister) for services	○ Provision of supplies to the U.S. military forces as a measure related to the actions based on U.S. and others' Military Actions Related Measures Act ○ Provision of services as a related measure [Use of weapons] ○ SDF personnel and others ordered to provide services in accordance with measures related to U.S. military actions may use weapons to the extent judged to be reasonably necessary depending on the situation when there are reasonable grounds for the use of weapons to protect their own lives or bodies of themselves, those of other the SDF personnel who are with them, or of those who, while conducting their duties, have come under the protection of SDF personnel. The use of weapons shall not cause harm to persons, except for cases falling under Article 36 (self-defense) or Article 37 (averting present danger) of the Penal Code.
Civil protection dispatch (Self-Defense Forces Law Article 77-4)	When deemed unavoidable upon request by prefectural governors in accordance with the Civil Protection Law, or when requested by the Armed Attack Situation, etc., Task Force Chief or the Emergency Response Situation Task Force Chief in accordance with the Law	(1) Authorized by: Minister of Defense (2) Approval of the Diet: not required (3) Cabinet decision: required (approval of the Prime Minister) (4) Additional requirements: request of prefectural governors or Armed Attack Situation, etc., Task Force Chief (Prime Minister)	○ Measures concerning guidance of fleeing residents, emergent measures, traffic control, etc., pursuant to the provision of the Civil Protection Law ○ Partial application of the Police Duties Law weapons (Measures for Refuge, etc., Prevention and Suppression of Crime, Entry, etc.) (all only when police officers are not present) ○ Partial application of the Japan Coast Guard Law (requests for cooperation, etc.) [Use of weapons] ○ Article 7 of the Police Duties Execution Act applies mutatis mutandis to SDF personnel ordered to civil protection dispatches only when police officers, Japan Coast Guard Officers, including assistant cast guard officers, are not present.
Public security operation by order (Self-Defense Forces Law Article 78)	When it is deemed that the public security cannot be maintained by the law enforcement force in the event of indirect aggression or other such emergencies	(1) Authorized by: Prime Minister (2) Approval of the Diet: required (to be referred to the Diet within 20 days of the order's issuance) (3) Cabinet decision: required	○ Application of the Police Duties Law (Questioning, Measures for Refuge, etc., Prevention and Suppression of Crime, etc.) ○ Partial application of the Japan Coast Guard Law (requests for cooperation, on-the-spot inspections, etc.) ○ Control over the Japan Coast Guard [Use of weapons] ○ Article 7 of the Police Duties Execution Act applies mutatis mutandis to the execution of duties of SDF personnel under public security operations. ○ SDF personnel who are ordered into public security operations may, in addition to cases where they use weapons under Article 7 of the Police Duties Execution Act, use weapons under certain cases, such as when they reasonably consider that persons to be guarded in the line of duty and others may suffer violence or infringement or are apparently exposed to such danger and no appropriate means of overcoming it other than the use of weapons.
Information gathering before public security operation order (Self-Defense Forces Law Article 79-2)	When situations have intensified and a public security operation order and illicit activity by those armed with rifles, machine guns, or other weapons are expected; and there is a special need to gather information	(1) Authorized by: Minister of Defense (2) Approval of the Diet: not required (3) Cabinet decision: required (approval of the Prime Minister) (4) Additional requirements: consultation between the Minister of Defense and the National Public Safety Commission	[Use of weapons] ○ SDF personnel engaged in information-gathering duties before public security operation order may use weapons within the limit judged to be reasonably necessary depending on the situation when there are reasonable grounds for judging that no appropriate means of overcoming such danger other than the use of weapons to protect their own lives and bodies and those of other SDF personnel engaged in duties together. The use of weapons shall not cause harm to persons, except for cases falling under Article 26 (self-defense) or Article 37 (averting present danger) of the Penal Code.
Public security operation by request (Self-Defense Forces Law Article 81)	When deemed unavoidable if public peace is to be maintained in serious situations by the prefectural governors and by the Prime Minister	(1) Authorized by: Prime Minister (2) Approval of the Diet: not required (3) Cabinet decision: required (4) Additional requirements: prefectural governor makes a request to the Prime Minister after consulting with the prefectural Public Safety Commission	○ Application of the Police Duties Law (Questioning, Measures for Refuge, etc., Prevention and Suppression of Crime, etc.) ○ Partial application of the Japan Coast Guard Law (requests for cooperation, on-the-spot inspections, etc.) [Use of weapons] ○ Article 7 of the Police Duties Execution Act applies mutatis mutandis to the execution of duties of SDF personnel under public security operations. ○ SDF personnel who are ordered into public security operations may, in addition to cases where they use weapons under Article 7 of the Police Duties Execution Act, use weapons under certain cases, such as when they reasonably consider that persons to be guarded in the line of duty and others may suffer violence or infringement or are apparently exposed to such danger and no appropriate means of overcoming it other than the use of weapons.
Guarding operation (Self-Defense Forces Law Article 81-2)	When special measures are deemed necessary to prevent damage due to likely large-scale terrorist attacks on SDF or U.S. forces facilities and areas in Japan	(1) Authorized by: Prime Minister (2) Approval of the Diet: not required (3) Cabinet decision: required (4) Additional requirements: Minister of Defense consults with the National Public Safety Commission after hearing opinions from the relevant prefectural governor	○ Partial application of the Police Duties Law (Questioning; Measures for Refuge; Entry (all only when police officers are not present); Prevention and Suppression of Crime) [Use of weapons] ○ Article 7 of the Police Duties Execution Act applies mutatis mutandis to the execution of duties of SDF personnel under guarding operations. ○ SDF personnel who are ordered into guarding operations may, in addition to cases where they use weapons under Article 7 of the Police Duties Execution Act, use weapons in execution of their duties to the extent judged to be reasonably necessary depending on the situation when a clear danger of devastating destruction to the installation being guarded exists and there are reasonable grounds for judging that no appropriate means of overcoming such danger exists other than the use of weapons.

Operation	Applicable Situations, etc.	Conditions Required for Operations	Main provisions for authority
Maritime security operations (Self-Defense Forces Law Article 82)	When special measures are deemed necessary to protect lives and property or maintain order at sea	(1) Authorized by: Minister of Defense (2) Approval of the Diet: not required (3) Cabinet decision: required (approval of the Prime Minister)	○ Partial application of the Japan Coast Guard Law (requests for cooperation, on-the-spot inspections, etc.) [Use of weapons] ○ Article 7 of the Police Duties Execution Act applies mutatis mutandis to the execution of duties of SDF personnel under maritime security operations. ○ Article 20 (2) of the Japan Coast Guard Law, which allows stopping the progression of the vessel that meet certain conditions, applied mutatis mutandis to the execution of duties of SDF personnel under maritime security operations.
Counter-piracy operations (Self-Defense Forces Law Article 82-2 and Piracy Countermeasures Act)	When special measures are deemed necessary to combat acts of piracy	(1) Authorized by: Minister of Defense (2) Approval of the Diet: not required (to be reported to the Diet when the Prime Minister has approved the counterpiracy operation and when a mission has been completed) (3) Cabinet decision: required (approval of the Prime Minister) (4) Additional requirements: Minister of Defense submits the response procedures to the Prime Minister	○ Partial application of the Japan Coast Guard Law (requests for cooperation, on-the-spot inspections, etc.) [Use of weapons] ○ Article 7 of the Police Duties Execution Act applies mutatis mutandis to the execution of duties of SDF personnel under counter-piracy operations. ○ If any party perpetrating acts of piracy, including approaching excessively close to a ship or trailing around a ship, continues their acts despite the counterpiracy measures of the other party, and there are reasonable grounds to believe that no other means are available to stop the passage of the ship in question, the use of weapons is permitted to the extent that is considered reasonably necessary in accordance with the situation.
Destruction measures against ballistic missiles, etc. (Self-Defense Forces Law Article 82-3)	When it is anticipated that ballistic missiles are flying toward Japan and the measures are deemed necessary to protect lives and properties in Japan's territory from the damage caused by the missiles	(1) Authorized by: Minister of Defense (2) Approval of the Diet: not required (after-the fact report required when measures taken) (3) Cabinet decision: required (approval of the Prime Minister) (4) Additional requirements: for an urgent case, the order can be made in advance according to the emergency response procedures approved by the Prime Minister	[Use of weapons] ○ SDF units ordered to destroy ballistic missiles flying headed toward Japan may use weapons as required.
Disaster relief dispatch (Self-Defense Forces Law Article 83)	When judged necessary in order to protect lives and property in the event of natural calamities or other disasters	(1) Authorized by: Minister of Defense or those designated by the Minister (2) Approval of the Diet: not required (3) Cabinet decision: not required (4) Additional requirements: request of prefectural governors or other parties designated by Government ordinance (excluding particularly urgent situations when it is deemed there is no time to wait for a request to be made)	○ Partial application of the Police Duties Law (Refuge, entry, etc.) (all only when police officers are not present) ○ Partial application of the Japan Coast Guard Law (request for cooperation) ○ Authority provided for under the Disaster Measures Basic Law (Designation of alert zones, guarantee of passage for emergency vehicles, etc.; only when no municipal mayor or police officer is present)
Action against violation of territorial airspace (Self-Defense Forces Law Article 84)	When a foreign aircraft intrudes Japan's territorial airspace in violation of international law and/or the provisions of the Aviation Law or other relevant laws and regulations	(1) Authorized by: Minister of Defense (2) Approval of the Diet: not required (3) Cabinet decision: not required	○ The action necessary to make intruding aircraft land or withdraw from the territorial airspace of Japan (issuing warnings, guiding intruders away, use of weapons, etc.)
Elimination of mines and other dangerous objects (Self-Defense Forces Law Article 84-2)	—	(1) Authorized by: Minister of Defense (2) Approval of the Diet: not required (3) Cabinet decision: not required	○ Elimination and disposition of mines and other dangerous explosive objects found on the sea
Rescue of Japanese nationals and others overseas (Self-Defense Forces Law Article 84-3)	Emergency situations overseas	(1) Authorized by: Minister of Defense (2) Approval of the Diet: not required (3) Cabinet decision: required (approval of the Prime Minister) (4) Additional requirements: when a request is made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to conduct measures for rescue of Japanese nationals who are at risk for harm to their life or body, confirmation that the competent authorities of the country concerned are maintaining public safety and order at the time in the areas where the rescue measures are to be taken and that no act of combat will be conducted is required, and consent from the country concerned for the SDF's rescue measures is required	[Use of weapons] ○ SDF personnel engaged in duties related to rescue measures for Japanese nationals and others overseas may use weapons to the extent considered proper and necessary in light of the situations when: (1) there are reasonable grounds for judging that there are no appropriate means of overcoming such situations other than the use of weapons to protect their own lives and bodies and those of Japanese nationals and others, or to eliminate actions which obstruct their duties stated above; (2) there are reasonable grounds for the use of weapons to protect their own lives or bodies, those of other SDF personnel engaged in duties together, or of those who, while conducting their duties, have come under the protection of SDF personnel. The use of weapons shall not cause harm to persons, except for cases falling under Article 26 (self-defense) or Article 37 (averting present danger) of the Penal Code.
Transportation of Japanese nationals and others overseas (Self-Defense Forces Law Article 84-4)	Natural disasters, unrest, and other emergency situations overseas	(1) Authorized by: Minister of Defense (2) Approval of the Diet: not required (3) Cabinet decision: not required (4) Additional requirements: when a request is made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to evacuate Japanese nationals whose lives and bodies are threatened	[Use of weapons] ○ SDF personnel engaged in evacuation of Japanese nationals and others overseas may use weapons to the extent considered proper and necessary in light of the situation when there are reasonable grounds for the use of weapons to protect their own lives and bodies, those of other SDF personnel engaged in the evacuation, or of Japanese nationals to be evacuated under the management of SDF personnel or of those granted permission to ride the same means of transport. The use of weapons shall not cause harm to persons, except for cases falling under Article 36 (self-defense) or Article 37 (averting present danger) of the Penal Code.

Operation	Applicable Situations, etc.	Conditions Required for Operations	Main provisions for authority
<p>Logistics support and other activities (Self-Defense Forces Law Article 84-5, Law Concerning Measures to Ensure Peace and Security of Japan in Situations that Will Have an Important Influence on Japan's Peace and Security, and Ship Inspection Operations Act)</p>	<p>Situations that will have an important influence on Japan's peace and security</p>	<p>(1) Authorized by: Minister of Defense or person who is a delegated authority by the Minister for supplies; Minister of Defense for services, search and rescue activities, and ship inspection operations (2) Approval of the Diet: required (prior to taking measures in principle) (3) Cabinet decision: required (approval of the Prime Minister to implement response measures, for the draft basic plan and for the prescribed implementation guidelines pursuant to the basic plan)</p>	<p>[Use of weapons] ○ SDF personnel ordered to provide services as logistics support activities or to conduct search and rescue operations may use weapons to the extent considered proper and necessary in light of the situations: (1) when there are reasonable grounds for judging that no appropriate means of overcoming such situations other than the use of weapons to protect their own lives or bodies, those of other SDF personnel engaged in duties together, or of those who, while conducting their duties, have come under the protection of SDF personnel; (2) in the case where there are attacks against camps, which were established within foreign territories and where SDF units and SDF personnel jointly stationed with personnel from other countries such as the U.S. Forces personnel, when there are no other places but the camps in the vicinity to ensure the safety of the SDF units and others, and when there are reasonable grounds for the use of weapons jointly with those foreign personnel to protect their own lives or bodies as well as those of other personnel stationed together at the camps. The use of weapons shall not cause harm to persons, except for cases falling under Article 26 (self-defense) or Article 37 (averting present danger) of the Penal Code. ○ SDF personnel ordered to conduct ship inspection operations may use weapons to the extent considered proper and necessary in light of the situation when there are reasonable grounds for the use of weapons to protect their own lives and bodies and those of others engaged in duties together or of those who, while conducting their duties, have come under the protection of SDF personnel. The use of weapons shall not cause harm to persons, except for cases falling under Article 36 (self-defense) or Article 37 (averting present danger) of the Penal Code.</p>
<p>Cooperation and support operations (Self-Defense Forces Law Article 84-5, International Peace Support Act, and Ship Inspection Operations Act)</p>	<p>Situations where the peace and security of the international community is threatened, where the international community is collectively addressing the situation to remove the threat in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations Charter, and where Japan needs to make independent and proactive contributions to these activities as a member of the international community, and a resolution of the General Assembly or the Security Council of the UN is adopted</p>	<p>(1) Authorized by: Minister of Defense or person who is a delegated authority by the Minister for supplies; Minister of Defense for services, search and rescue activities, and ship inspection operations (2) Approval of the Diet: required (prior consent required with no exception) (3) Cabinet decision: required (approval of the Prime Minister to implement response measures, for the draft basic plan and for the prescribed implementation guidelines pursuant to the basic plan)</p>	<p>[Use of weapons] ○ SDF personnel ordered to provide services as cooperation and support operations or to conduct search and rescue operations may use weapons to the extent considered proper and necessary in light of the situations: (1) when there are reasonable grounds for the use of weapons to protect their own lives or bodies, those of other SDF personnel engaged in duties together, or of those who, while conducting their duties, have come under the protection of SDF personnel; (2) in the case where there are attacks against camps, which were established within foreign territories and where SDF units and SDF personnel jointly stationed with personnel from other countries such as those of foreign armed forces, when there are no other places but the camps in the vicinity to ensure the safety of the SDF units and others, and when there are reasonable grounds for the use of weapons jointly with those foreign personnel to protect their own lives or bodies as well as those of other personnel stationed together at the camps. The use of weapons shall not cause harm to persons, except for cases falling under Article 36 (self-defense) or Article 37 (averting present danger) of the Penal Code. ○ SDF personnel ordered to conduct ship inspection operations may use weapons to the extent considered proper and necessary in light of the situation when there are reasonable grounds for the use of weapons to protect their own lives and bodies and those of others engaged in duties together or of those who, while conducting their duties, have come under the protection of SDF personnel. The use of weapons shall not cause harm to persons, except for cases falling under Article 36 (self-defense) or Article 37 (averting present danger) of the Penal Code.</p>
<p>International disaster relief activities (Self-Defense Forces Law Article 84-5 and International Disaster Relief Law)</p>	<p>In the case that a large-scale disaster has happened or is about to happen overseas, especially in developing countries/areas</p>	<p>(1) Authorized by: Minister of Defense (2) Approval of the Diet: not required (3) Cabinet decision: not required (4) Additional requirements: request of the government of the disaster-stricken country to dispatch international disaster relief teams, and consultation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>—</p>

Operation	Applicable Situations, etc.	Conditions Required for Operations	Main provisions for authority
International peace cooperation activities (Self-Defense Forces Law Article 84-5 and International Peace Cooperation Act)	United Nations peacekeeping operations, internationally coordinated operations for peace and security, and international humanitarian assistance	(1) Authorized by: Chief of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters (Prime Minister) (SDF personnel dispatched individually) Minister of Defense (SDF personnel dispatched as a unit) (2) Approval of the Diet: (when SDF units, etc., conduct so-called primary operations and "safety-ensuring" operations) required (prior consent required in principle); (other than so-called primary operations and "safety-ensuring" operations) not required (3) Cabinet decision: required (for implementation of international peace cooperation operations and the draft implementation plan) (4) Additional requirements: request of the Chief of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters (Prime Minister)	[Use of weapons] ○ SDF personnel engaged in duties in international peace cooperation operations may use weapons to the extent considered proper and necessary in light of the situations: (1) when there are reasonable grounds for judging that no appropriate means of overcoming such situations other than the use of weapons to protect their own lives or bodies, those of other SDF personnel engaged in duties together, of International Peace Cooperation Corps, or of those who, while conducting their duties, have come under the protection of SDF personnel; (2) in the case where there are attacks against SDF personnel jointly stationed with personnel from other countries such as personnel of foreign armed forces' units, and when there are reasonable grounds for the use of weapons jointly with those foreign personnel to protect their own lives or bodies as well as those of other personnel stationed together at the camps; (3) with regard to SDF personnel engaged in so-called "safety-ensuring" operations, when there are reasonable grounds for judging that no appropriate means of overcoming such situations other than the use of weapons to protect their own lives, bodies or assets, or those of other individuals, or to eliminate actions which obstruct their duties, in addition to (1) and (2) above; (4) with regard to SDF personnel engaged in so-called "kaketsuke-keigo (coming to protection of individuals related to operations in response to urgent request)" operations, when there are reasonable grounds for judging that there are no appropriate means of overcoming such situations other than the use of weapons to protect their own lives or bodies, or those of other individuals involved in the operations whom they intend to protect, in addition to (1) and (2) above. The use of weapons shall not cause harm to persons, except for cases falling under Article 26 (self-defense) or Article 37 (averting present danger) of the Penal Code.

Reference 13 Number of Incursions into the Territorial Waters Around the Senkaku Islands by Ships Belonging to the China Coast Guard Bureau, etc.

Year	Period	Number of times	Number of ships
2018	Jan.-Apr.	8	27
2018	May-Aug.	8	31
2018	Sep.-Dec.	3	12
2019	Jan.-Apr.	12	48
2019	May-Aug.	12	46
2019	Sep.-Dec.	8	32
2020	Jan.-Apr.	7	28
2020	May-Aug.	13	38
2020	Sep.-Dec.	9	22
2021	Jan.-Apr.	15	36
2021	May-Aug.	19	52
2021	Sep.-Dec.	6	22
2022	Jan.-Mar.	4	14

Reference 14 History of Efforts for BMD Development in Japan

1993	May 29: North Korea launched a ballistic missile that fell into the Sea of Japan
1995	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
1998	August 31: North Korea launched a ballistic missile over Japanese territory The Security Council approved the commencement of the Japan-U.S. joint cooperative technical research on ballistic missile defense (BMD) for parts of the sea-based upper-tier system
1999	Started the Japan-U.S. joint cooperative technical research on four major components for advanced interceptor missiles
2002	Decision by the United States on the initial deployment of BMD
2003	The Security Council and the Cabinet meeting approved the introduction of BMD system and other measures, and the deployment of BMD in Japan started
2005	Amendment of the Self-Defense Forces Law (ballistic missile destruction measures) The Security Council and the Cabinet meeting approved the Japan-U.S. cooperative development of advanced interceptors for BMD
2006	July 5: North Korea launched seven ballistic missiles, six of which fell into the Sea of Japan while the other exploded immediately after the launch
2007	The deployment of Patriot PAC-3 units started SM-3 launch tests by Aegis destroyers started
2009	March 27: First shoot-down order for ballistic-missiles, etc. issued April 5: North Korea launched a ballistic missile that it claimed was a "satellite," which flew over the Tohoku region and passed through to the Pacific Ocean July 4: North Korea launched seven ballistic missiles, which fell into the Sea of Japan
2012	March 30: Shoot-down order for ballistic-missiles, etc. issued April 13: North Korea launched a ballistic missile that it claimed was a "satellite," which flew a minute or longer, then separated into several parts and fell into the Yellow Sea December 7: Shoot-down order for ballistic-missiles, etc. issued December 12: North Korea launched a ballistic missile that it claimed was a "satellite," which flew over Okinawa Prefecture and passed through to the Pacific Ocean
2014	North Korea launched a total of 11 ballistic missiles in March, June, and July
2015	March 2: Two missiles were launched and flew approx. 500 km before landing in the Sea of Japan
2016	North Korea launched 23 ballistic missiles including what it claimed to be a "satellite" in a single year February 3: Shoot-down order for ballistic-missiles, etc. issued December 22: At the Nine Ministers' Meeting of the National Security Council (NSC), it was decided that the ballistic missile defense enhanced-capability interceptor missile (SM-3 block IIA) would progress to the joint production and deployment stage
2017	North Korea launched 17 ballistic missiles beginning in February June 22: Conducted a test shot of the SM-3 Block IIA at the sea December 19: NSC and the Cabinet meeting approved introducing two units of Aegis Ashore systems.
2018	January 31: The U.S. conducted a test shot of the SM-3 block IIA June 1: The MOD announced candidate sites for the deployment of two units of Aegis Ashore (GSDF Araya Maneuver Area in Akita Prefecture and Mutsumi Maneuver Area in Yamaguchi Prefecture) July 30: The MOD selected the components of Aegis Ashore (LMSSR) October 26: The United States conducted a test shot of the SM-3 Block IIA in waters October 29: The MOD started surveys concerning the deployment of Aegis Ashore December 11: The United States conducted a test shot of the SM-3 Block IIA
2019	North Korea launched a total of 25 ballistic missiles and other objects since May May 27 and 28: The MOD explained results of surveys concerning the deployment of Aegis Ashore and results of study by the MOD to the governors of Akita and Yamaguchi Prefectures December 17: The MOD provided the heads of the relevant local governments in Yamaguchi Prefecture with explanations anew on the results of the resurvey on deployment of Aegis Ashore
2020	North Korea launched eight ballistic missiles in March June 15: The MOD announced suspension of Aegis Ashore deployment process December 18: Security Council and Cabinet approved the installation of two Aegis System Equipped Vessels in place of Aegis Ashore
2021	North Korea has launched six ballistic missiles since March
2022	North Korea has launched 20 ballistic missiles since January

Reference 15 Participation of the MOD/SDF in Civil Protection Joint Training Exercises with Central and Local Government Bodies (2021)

Types of Exercise	Training content (estimated)	Date	Location (cumulative times)
Simulation/ Field exercise	Emergency Response Situation Assuming Training	November 10, 2021	Toyama Prefecture (12 times)
	Anticipated Armed Attack Situations Assuming Training	January 14, 2022	Kochi Prefecture (4 times) Ehime Prefecture (10 times) Yamaguchi Prefecture (4 times)
Simulation exercise	Terrorism using explosives	July 7, 2021	Mie Prefecture (7 times)
	Review meetings	August 20, 2021	Nara Prefecture (5 times)
	Terrorism using chemical agents	November 16, 2021	Gunma Prefecture (4 times)
	Barricade incident	November 19, 2021	Oita Prefecture (8 times)
	Terrorism using chemical agents, terrorism using explosives	November 22, 2021	Kanagawa Prefecture (7 times)
	Review meetings	December 10, 2021	Shiga Prefecture (6 times)
	Review meetings	December 14 to 15, 2021	Shimane Prefecture (5 times)
	Terrorism using explosives	December 19, 2021	Miyagi Prefecture (5 times)
	Review meetings	December 22, 2021	Nagasaki Prefecture (5 times)
	Review meetings	January 25, 2022	Tochigi Prefecture (4 times)
	Detection of suspicious ships, terrorism using chemical agents	January 25, 2022	Fukui Prefecture (14 times)
	Terrorism using explosives, a barricade incident	January 26, 2022	Kyoto Prefecture (4 times)
	Review meetings	January 28, 2022	Aichi Prefecture (9 times)
Terrorism using explosives, a barricade incident	February 2, 2022	Iwate Prefecture (7 times)	

Notes: Implemented in 15 Prefectures in FY2007.
 Implemented in 18 Prefectures in FY2008.
 Implemented in 14 Prefectures in FY2009.
 Implemented in 10 Prefectures in FY2010.
 Implemented in 12 Prefectures in FY2011.
 Implemented in 11 Prefectures in FY2012.
 Implemented in 12 Prefectures in FY2013.
 Implemented in 13 Prefectures in FY2014.
 Implemented in 15 Prefectures in FY2015.
 Implemented in 22 Prefectures in FY2016.
 Implemented in 28 Prefectures in FY2017.
 Implemented in 24 Prefectures in FY2018.
 Implemented in 20 Prefectures in FY2019.
 Implemented in 11 Prefectures in FY2020.
 Implemented in 18 Prefectures in FY2021.

Reference 16 Efforts in Recent Years by the MOD on Cybersecurity

2012	April: Agreed in a Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting to start a comprehensive dialogue on cybersecurity in order to strengthen the engagement of the governments as a whole June: CYber incident Mobile Assistance Team (CYMAT) established in the National Information Security Center (NISC) September: "Towards the Stable and Effective Utilization of Cyberspace by the Ministry of Defense and the Self-Defense Forces" formulated
2013	May: The First Japan-U.S. Cyber Dialogue was held in accordance with the Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting July: The MOD and defense industry members deeply interested in cybersecurity established the Cyber Defense Council (CDC) August: Agreed at the Japan-U.S. Defense Ministers' Meeting to consider a new framework for cooperation between the defense authorities from the perspective of further promoting Japan-U.S. defense cooperation in the cybersecurity area October: Cyber Defense Policy Working Group (CDPWG) established between the Japanese and U.S. defense authorities
2014	March: Cyber Defense Group newly formed under the Command Control Communication Computers Systems Command November: The Basic Act on Cybersecurity enacted
2015	January: Cybersecurity Strategy Headquarters established under the Cabinet January: National Center of Incident Readiness and Strategy for Cybersecurity (NISC) established in the Cabinet Secretariat May: Joint statement issued by the CDPWG September: Cybersecurity Strategy established by Cabinet Decision
2016	April: The MOD established Deputy Director-General for Cybersecurity and Information Technology
2018	January: Japan was approved to join the NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence (CCDCOE) located in Estonia July: Cybersecurity Strategy established by Cabinet Decision December: The Basic Act on Cybersecurity revised
2019	March: Dispatched MOD personnel to the CCDCOE in Estonia April: Established the "Cybersecurity Council," a NISC-lead public-private collaboration framework April: Shared the view at the Japan-U.S. "2+2" Meeting on enhancing cooperation on cyber issues, and affirmed that a cyber attack could, in certain circumstances, constitute an armed attack for the purposes of Article V of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty December: Officially participated in "Cyber Coalition 2019," a cyber defense exercise organized by the NATO, for the first time
2021	March: Held MOD cyber contest April: Officially participated in "Locked Shields 2021," a cyber defense exercise organized by the CCDCOE, for the first time September: Cybersecurity Strategy established by Cabinet Decision

Reference 17 Record of Disaster Relief (Past Five Years)

FY	2017	Northern Kyushu torrential rains (2017)	2018	2018 July Heavy Rain (2018)	2018 Hokkaido Eastern Iburi Earthquake (2018)	2019	2019 Boso Peninsula Typhoon (Typhoon Faxai)	2019 East Japan Typhoon (Typhoon Hagibis)	2020	2020 July Heavy Rain	2021	Heavy Rain from July 1, 2021
Number of Dispatches	501	—	430	12	1	447	1	1	530	1	382	1
Personnel	23,838	Approx. 81,950	22,665	Approx. 957,000	Approx. 211,000	43,285	Personnel working in the field Approx. 54,000 Overall personnel Approx. 96,000	Personnel working in the field Approx. 84,000 Overall personnel Approx. 880,000	58,828	Personnel working in the field Approx. 61,000 Overall personnel Approx. 350,000	Approx. 18,000	Personnel working in the field Approx. 11,000 Overall personnel Approx. 27,000
Vehicles	3,340	Approx. 7,140	3,090	Approx. 49,500	Approx. 17,800	7,597	Approx. 19,000	Approx. 49,400	8,132	Approx. 13,000	Approx. 3,200	Approx. 3,500
Aircraft	792	169	644	340	230	707	Approx. 20	Approx. 1,610	567	Approx. 270	Approx. 450	Approx. 30
Vessels	39	0	11	150	20	9	Approx. 20	Approx. 100	4	4	0	0

* Northern Kyushu Heavy Rain, a heavy rain in July 2018, 2018 Hokkaido Eastern Iburi earthquake, 2019 Boso Peninsula Typhoon (No.15, Faxai), 2019 East Japan Typhoon (No.19, Hagibis), a heavy rain in July 2020, and a heavy rain from July 1, 2021 are to be removed from the dispatched missions of each year.

* The number of overall personnel includes maintenance, communication, command, standby/backup and other rear-service personnel in addition to personnel working in the field.

* Education support in relation to COVID-19 included in FY2020 is only recorded in terms of number of personnel.

Reference 18 Record of Transport of Japanese Nationals Overseas

Date	Outline	Details
April 2004	Transport of Japanese nationals in Iraq	(Background) Frequent incidents of foreigners being taken hostage, including Japanese citizens. Members of the media expressed their desire to be immediately evacuated from Samawa to the Government of Japan, which consequently determined it to be of particular importance. (Operation) A total of 10 Japanese citizens (journalists and other media-related persons) were transported from Iraq (Tallil Air Base) to Kuwait (Mubarak Air Base) via a C-130 aircraft.
January 2013	Transport of Japanese nationals in Algeria	(Background) A hostage crisis involving Japanese nationals in the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria required their transport back to Japan as soon as possible. (Operation) A total of 16 Japanese nationals (seven survivors and the bodies of nine deceased persons) were transported from Algeria (Houari Boumediene Airport) to Japan (Haneda Airport) via a B-747 government aircraft.
July 2016	Transport of Japanese nationals in Bangladesh	(Background) An attack involving Japanese nationals in the People's Republic of Bangladesh required their transport back to Japan as soon as possible. (Operation) A total of 24 persons (the bodies of seven deceased Japanese nationals and 17 family members) were transported from Bangladesh (Hazrat Shahjalal Airport) to Japan (Haneda Airport) via a B-747 government aircraft.
July 2016	Transport of Japanese nationals in South Sudan	(Background) Gunfire attacks in the Republic of South Sudan required the transport of Japanese nationals out of South Sudan as soon as possible. (Operation) Four Japanese nationals (embassy staff) were transported from South Sudan (Juba Airport) to the Republic of Djibouti (Djibouti Airport) via a C-130 aircraft.
August 2021	Transport of Japanese nationals in Afghanistan	(Background) The Taliban takeover of Kabul, the capital of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, required the transport of Japanese nationals and others out of Afghanistan as soon as possible. (Operation) A Joint Task Force was formed to transport one Japanese national and, on the request of the U.S., 14 Afghan people from Afghanistan (Kabul Airport) to a neighboring country via a C-130 aircraft. On this occasion, transport assistant unit (GSDF Unit) was dispatched for the first time.

Reference 19 Track Record of Protection of Weapons and Other Equipment of the Units of the U.S. Forces and the Armed Forces of Other Countries (SDF Law Article 95-2)

Period	Country	Type of protected Asset (Type of SDF Asset which conducted asset protection)	Category of "Activities which contribute to the Defense of Japan" conducted by the U.S. Forces and the Armed Forces of Other Foreign Countries				Total
			ISR activities including ballistic missile alert	Transportation and supply activities under the "Important Influence Situation"	Joint exercises which improve capabilities necessary for the defense of Japan	Others	
2017	U.S.	Vessels(vessels)	0	0	1	0	2
		Aircraft (aircraft)	0	0	1	0	
2018	U.S.	Vessels(vessels)	3	0	3	0	16
		Aircraft (aircraft)	0	0	10	0	
2019	U.S.	Vessels(vessels)	4	0	1	0	14
		Aircraft (aircraft)	0	0	9	0	
2020	U.S.	Vessels(vessels)	4	0	0	0	25
		Aircraft (aircraft)	0	0	21	0	
2021	U.S.	Vessels(vessels)	4	0	10	0	22
		Aircraft (aircraft)	0	0	7	0	
	Australia	Vessels(vessels)	0	0	1	0	
		Aircraft (aircraft)	0	0	0	0	

Reference 20 Government's Efforts to Ensure the Safety of Japan-Related Vessels in the Middle East

(Approved by the National Security Council and the Cabinet
on December 27, 2019
December 11, 2020
Partially revised)

Peace and stability in the Middle East are crucial to the peace and prosperity of the international community, including Japan. In addition, it is very important to ensure the safety of Japan-related vessels (meaning Japanese-flag ships and foreign-flag ships that Japanese nationals are on board, as well as foreign-flag ships operated by Japanese shipping business operators or foreign-flag ships transporting Japanese cargoes that are important for stable economic activities of Japanese people; hereinafter the same) in the Middle East, which is the world's major energy source.

In the Middle East, amidst ongoing high tensions, there were incidents of attacks on ships. In June 2019, Japan-related vessels suffered damage. Under these circumstances, each country is engaging in efforts to ensure the safety of navigation in the region by utilizing ships and aircraft. Under the International Maritime Security Construct, the United States is carrying out activities utilizing ships, etc., together with the United Kingdom and other countries. France is participating in the initiative by European countries and has established a command in the UAE. India and the ROK are also carrying out activities using ships independently. In this manner, the international community is making all-out efforts to ensure safety, while gathering information for the safety of navigation by diverse means.

In this context, Japan has decided to make government-wide efforts and implement comprehensive measures in collaboration among relevant ministries and agencies with regard to the following points as Japan's independent initiative to ensure peace and stability in the Middle East and the safety of Japan-related vessels: (1) further diplomatic efforts to ease tensions in the Middle East and stabilize the situation; (2) thorough implementation of navigation safety measures, including close information sharing with relevant industries; and (3) better utilization of the SDF's ships and aircraft to strengthen information gathering posture. In light of the significance of these measures, Japan will take actions as follows based on the Cabinet decision.

1. Further diplomatic efforts

Japan has built good relations with countries involved in the stability of the Middle East, such as maintaining good relations with Iran for many years while being an ally of the United States. Taking advantage of these relations, Japan will make further diplomatic efforts, including reaching out to the countries concerned at various levels, to ease tensions and stabilize the situation in the Middle East. In addition, Japan will continue to seek cooperation from the coastal countries that play an important role in the safe navigation of vessels. As for SDF's activities in the Middle East region, Japan has made efforts to gain the understanding of related countries in the region. Continued efforts will be made to gain the understanding of the countries concerned in the region regarding the SDF's information gathering activities described in 3 below.

2. Thorough implementation of navigation safety measures

Japan will thoroughly implement its navigation safety measures, including meticulous information sharing with related industries. Specifically, a system of cooperation within

the government and between the government and related industries will be established, which will also cover the sharing of information obtained through the SDF's information gathering activities described in 3 below by related ministries and agencies. In addition, whenever information that suggests the existence of a risk to the safe navigation of vessels is obtained, the government will promptly share such information with related industries to call for vigilance in a timely manner, encouraging them to thoroughly implement navigation safety measures at their own initiative.

3. Information gathering activities by the SDF

Although there is no immediate need to implement protective measures for Japan-related vessels in the Middle East, given the ongoing high tensions in the region, it is necessary to strengthen the information gathering system to ensure the safety of Japan-related vessels. Therefore, Japan has decided to have the SDF conduct information gathering activities, considering the distance from Japan to the Middle East region, the SDF's experience in operating in the region, and the importance of cooperation with units and organizations from other countries.

The SDF's information gathering activities are part of the government's navigation safety measures and are aimed at collecting information necessary to ensure the safety of Japan-related vessels. The activities are to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, paragraph (1), item (xviii) of the Act for Establishment of the Ministry of Defense (Act No. 164 of 1954), as they would need smooth decision making and order issuance in relation to Maritime Security Operations as measures for unforeseen circumstances or other changes in the situation, which are provided in Article 82 of the Self-Defense Forces Law (Act No. 165 of 1954) described in (4) below.

Basic implementation policies are as follows. Details are to be provided in the Defense Minister's order.

(1) Information to Be Gathered

The SDF will gather information that directly affects or is necessary for ensuring safe navigation in the waters described in (3) below.

(2) Equipment

One destroyer will be dispatched. In addition, the SDF will also use fixed-wing patrol aircraft P-3C of the units currently engaged in the Counter-Piracy Operations (hereinafter referred to as "counter-piracy units") under Article 7, paragraph (1) of the Acts of Punishment and Countermeasures against Piracy (Act No. 55 of 2009, hereinafter referred to as the "Piracy Countermeasures Act"). Information gathering activities by the counter-piracy units will be carried out to an extent that does not interfere with the counter-piracy operation.

(3) Geographical Scope of Activities

The geographical scope of the information gathering activities by destroyers and fixed-wing patrol aircraft described in (2) consists of three waters of high seas: the Gulf of Oman, the northern Arabian Sea, and the Gulf of Aden to the east of the Bab el-Mandeb Strait (including the exclusive economic zones of the coastal states). For resupply, destroyers will call at a port facing the three seas.

(4) Responding to Unforeseen Circumstances or Other Changes in the Situation

In the event of unforeseen circumstances or other changes in the situation, the relevant ministries and agencies will work together to understand the situation, share information closely and promptly with each other, and strengthen the government's response. Then, if further measures by the

SDF are deemed necessary in response to the situation in question, Maritime Security Operations will be ordered in accordance with Article 82 of the Self-Defense Forces Law. When issuing such an order, the MOD will make best efforts for prompt decision making.

The measures that can be taken in the course of Maritime Security Operations will be based on international laws, including the flag state principle, and will vary depending on the circumstances, such as whether the protected vessel is a Japanese or foreign-flagged vessel and the type of infringement.

(5) Ensuring the Safety of the SDF Units

In conducting information gathering activities, the SDF units take all possible measures to ensure their own safety, including the collection of sufficient information on the situation in the areas of operation, the installation of equipment necessary to ensure safety, and appropriate prior education and training

(6) Cooperation among Relevant Ministries and Agencies

In order to ensure the effectiveness of information gathering activities and responses to changes in the situation including the rise of unforeseen circumstances, relevant ministries and agencies will work closely together to share understanding regarding such responses, improve response capabilities through training, and develop a system that allows for a prompt response to the situation.

(7) Cooperation with Other Countries

Although Japan does not participate in any specific framework related to the safety of navigation in the Middle East and the SDF's information gathering activities are to be conducted at its own initiative, Japan will communicate and cooperate with other countries as necessary.

(8) Duration of the SDF's Activities

The period during which the SDF should engage in the information gathering activities (including preparation and training periods) under the Cabinet decision is from December 27, 2019, to December 26, 2021. If it is deemed necessary to extend the SDF's activities based on the Cabinet decision, another Cabinet decision or any changes to it will be made in that regard. If, prior to the expiration of the above period, the SDF's activities are no longer deemed necessary in light of the necessity described in this paragraph, the SDF will terminate such activities at that point. If there is a noticeable change in the situation, the National Security Council will consider a response.

4. Report to the Diet

In view of the fact that matters pertaining to the SDF operations under the Piracy Countermeasures Act are reported to the Diet in accordance with Article 7, paragraph (3) of the Piracy Countermeasures Act, the Diet is to receive a report whenever a Cabinet decision or any changes to it is made and a report on the results of such activities upon termination.

Reference 21 The Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation

(April 27, 2015)

I. Defense Cooperation and the Aim of the Guidelines

In order to ensure Japan's peace and security under any circumstances, from peacetime to contingencies, and to promote a stable, peaceful, and prosperous Asia-Pacific region

and beyond, bilateral security and defense cooperation will emphasize:

- seamless, robust, flexible, and effective bilateral responses;
- synergy across the two governments' national security policies;
- a whole-of-government Alliance approach;
- cooperation with regional and other partners, as well as international organizations; and
- the global nature of the Japan-U.S. Alliance.

The two governments will continuously enhance the Japan-U.S. Alliance. Each government will maintain its individual defense posture based on its national security policy. Japan will possess defense capability on the basis of the "National Security Strategy" and the "National Defense Program Guidelines." The United States will continue to extend deterrence to Japan through the full range of capabilities, including U.S. nuclear forces. The United States also will continue to forward deploy combat-ready forces in the Asia-Pacific region and maintain the ability to reinforce those forces rapidly.

The Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation ("the Guidelines") provide the general framework and policy direction for the roles and missions of Japan and the United States, as well as ways of cooperation and coordination, with a view to improving the effectiveness of bilateral security and defense cooperation. In this way, the Guidelines advance peace and security, deter conflict, secure the basis for economic prosperity, and promote domestic and international understanding of the significance of the Japan-U.S. Alliance.

II. Basic Premises and Principles

The Guidelines, as well as actions and activities under the Guidelines, are and will be consistent with the following basic premises and principles.

- A. The rights and obligations under the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and the United States of America (the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty) and its related arrangements, as well as the fundamental framework of the Japan-U.S. Alliance, will remain unchanged.
- B. All actions and activities undertaken by Japan and the United States under the Guidelines will be consistent with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations and its provisions regarding the peaceful settlement of disputes and sovereign equality of States, as well as other relevant international agreements.
- C. All actions and activities undertaken by Japan and the United States will be in accordance with their respective constitutions, laws, and regulations then in effect, and basic positions on national security policy. Japan will conduct actions and activities in accordance with its basic positions, such as the maintenance of its exclusively national defense-oriented policy and its three non-nuclear principles.
- D. The Guidelines do not obligate either government to take legislative, budgetary, administrative, or other measures, nor do the Guidelines create legal rights or obligations for either government. Since the objective of the Guidelines, however, is to establish an effective framework for bilateral cooperation, the two governments are expected to reflect in an appropriate way the results of these efforts, based on their own judgment, in their specific policies and measures.

III. Strengthened Alliance Coordination

Effective bilateral cooperation under the Guidelines will require the two governments to conduct close, consultative dialogue and sound policy and operational coordination from peacetime to contingencies.

The two governments must be well informed and coordinate at multiple levels to ensure successful bilateral security and defense cooperation. To that end, the two governments will take advantage of all available channels to enhance information sharing and to ensure seamless and effective whole-of-government Alliance coordination that includes all relevant agencies. For this purpose, the two governments will establish a new, standing Alliance Coordination Mechanism, enhance operational coordination, and strengthen bilateral planning.

A. Alliance Coordination Mechanism

Persistent and emerging threats can have a serious and immediate impact on the peace and security of Japan and the United States. In order to address seamlessly and effectively any situation that affects Japan's peace and security or any other situation that may require an Alliance response, the two governments will utilize the Alliance Coordination Mechanism. This mechanism will strengthen policy and operational coordination related to activities conducted by the Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces in all phases from peacetime to contingencies. This mechanism also will contribute to timely information sharing as well as the development and maintenance of common situational awareness. To ensure effective coordination, the two governments will establish necessary procedures and infrastructure (including facilities as well as information and communication systems) and conduct regular training and exercises.

The two governments will tailor to the situation the procedures for coordination as well as the exact composition of participating agencies within the Alliance Coordination Mechanism structure. As part of these procedures, contact information will be shared and maintained from peacetime.

B. Enhanced Operational Coordination

Enhanced bilateral operational coordination for flexible and responsive command and control is a core capability of critical importance to Japan and the United States. In this context, the two governments recognize the continued importance of collocating operational coordination functions to strengthen cooperation between the Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces.

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will exchange personnel to ensure robust information sharing, to facilitate coordination from peacetime to contingencies, and to support international activities. The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces, in close cooperation and coordination, will take action through their respective chains-of-command.

C. Bilateral Planning

The two governments will continue to develop and update bilateral plans to ensure smooth and effective execution of coordinated operations by the Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces. To ensure the effectiveness of the plans and the ability to make flexible, timely, and appropriate responses, the two governments will exchange relevant information, including identifying operational and logistic support requirements and sources in advance, as appropriate.

The two governments will conduct bilateral planning in peacetime for contingencies relevant to Japan's peace and security through an upgraded Bilateral Planning Mechanism, which includes relevant agencies of the respective governments. Bilateral plans will be developed with input from relevant agencies, as appropriate. The Security Consultative Committee (SCC) will continue to be

responsible for presenting directions, validating the progress of the planning under the mechanism, and issuing directives as necessary. The SCC will be assisted by an appropriate subordinate body.

Bilateral plans are to be reflected appropriately in the plans of both governments.

IV. Seamlessly Ensuring Japan's Peace and Security

Persistent and emerging threats can have a serious and immediate impact on Japan's peace and security. In this increasingly complex security environment, the two governments will take measures to ensure Japan's peace and security in all phases, seamlessly, from peacetime to contingencies, including situations when an armed attack against Japan is not involved. In this context, the two governments also will promote further cooperation with partners.

The two governments recognize that these measures need to be taken based on flexible, timely, and effective bilateral coordination tailored to each situation and that interagency coordination is essential for appropriate Alliance responses. Therefore, the two governments will utilize the whole-of-government Alliance Coordination Mechanism, as appropriate, to:

- assess the situation;
- share information; and
- develop ways to implement the appropriate Alliance response, including flexible deterrent options, as well as actions aimed at de-escalation.

To support these bilateral efforts, the two governments also will coordinate strategic messaging through appropriate channels on issues that could potentially affect Japan's peace and security.

A. Cooperative Measures from Peacetime

In order to ensure the maintenance of Japan's peace and security, the two governments will promote cooperation across a wide range of areas, including through diplomatic efforts, to strengthen the deterrence and capabilities of the Japan-U.S. Alliance.

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will enhance interoperability, readiness, and vigilance to prepare for all possible situations. To these ends, the two governments will take measures, including, but not limited to, the following:

1. Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance

In order to identify at the earliest possible stage any indications of threats to Japan's peace and security and to ensure a decisive advantage in intelligence gathering and analysis, the two governments will share and protect information and intelligence, while developing and maintaining common situational awareness. This will include enhancing coordination and cooperation among relevant agencies.

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will conduct intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) activities based on the capabilities and availability of their respective assets. This will include conducting bilateral ISR activities in a mutually supportive manner to ensure persistent coverage of developments that could affect Japan's peace and security.

2. Air and Missile Defense

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will maintain and strengthen deterrence and their defense postures against ballistic missile launches and aerial incursions. The two governments will cooperate

to expand early warning capabilities, interoperability, network coverage, and real-time information exchange and to pursue the comprehensive improvement of capabilities to respond to the threat of ballistic missiles. Moreover, the two governments will continue to coordinate closely in responding to provocative missile launches and other aerial activities.

3. Maritime Security

The two governments will cooperate closely with each other on measures to maintain maritime order based upon international law, including freedom of navigation. The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will cooperate, as appropriate, on various efforts such as maintaining and enhancing bilateral presence in the maritime domain through ISR and training and exercises, while further developing and enhancing shared maritime domain awareness including by coordinating with relevant agencies, as necessary.

4. Asset Protection

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will provide mutual protection of each other's assets, as appropriate, if engaged in activities that contribute to the defense of Japan in a cooperative manner, including during training and exercises.

5. Training and Exercises

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will conduct effective bilateral and multilateral training and exercises both inside and outside of Japan in order to strengthen interoperability, sustainability, and readiness. Timely and realistic training and exercises will enhance deterrence. To support these activities, the two governments will cooperate to ensure that training areas, facilities, and associated equipment are available, accessible, and modern.

6. Logistic Support

Japan and the United States are primarily responsible for providing logistic support for their respective forces in all phases. The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will provide mutual logistic support where appropriate, including, but not limited to, supply, maintenance, transportation, engineering, and medical services, for such activities as set forth in the Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America Concerning Reciprocal Provision of Logistic Support, Supplies and Services between the Self-Defense Forces of Japan and the Armed Forces of the United States of America (the Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement) and its related arrangements.

7. Use of Facilities

In order to expand interoperability and improve flexibility and resiliency of the Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces, the two governments will enhance joint/shared use and cooperate in ensuring the security of facilities and areas. Recognizing the importance of being prepared for contingencies, the two governments also will cooperate in conducting site surveys on facilities including civilian airports and seaports, as appropriate.

B. Responses to Emerging Threats to Japan's Peace and Security

The Alliance will respond to situations that will have an important influence on Japan's peace and security. Such situations cannot be defined geographically. The measures described in this section include those that may be taken, in accordance with the two countries' respective laws and

regulations, in circumstances that have not yet amounted to such a situation. Early recognition and adaptable, resolute decision-making on bilateral actions will contribute to deterrence and de-escalation of such situations.

In addition to continuing cooperative measures from peacetime, the two governments will pursue all avenues, including diplomatic efforts, to ensure the peace and security of Japan. Utilizing the Alliance Coordination Mechanism, the two governments will take additional measures, based on their own decisions, including, but not limited to, those listed below.

1. Noncombatant Evacuation Operations

When Japanese and U.S. noncombatants need to be evacuated from a third country to a safe haven, each government is responsible for evacuating its own nationals, as well as dealing with the authorities of the affected area. As appropriate, the two governments will coordinate in planning and cooperate in carrying out evacuations of Japanese or U.S. noncombatants. These evacuations will be carried out using each country's capabilities such as transportation means and facilities in a mutually supplementary manner. The two governments may each consider extending evacuation assistance to third-country noncombatants.

The two governments will conduct early-stage coordination through the Alliance Coordination Mechanism, as appropriate, to carry out cooperation in fields such as the safety of evacuees, transportation means and facilities, customs, immigration and quarantine processing, safe havens, and medical services. The two governments will enhance coordination in noncombatant evacuation operations from peacetime, as appropriate, including by conducting training and exercises.

2. Maritime Security

Taking into account their respective capabilities, the two governments will cooperate closely to enhance maritime security. Cooperative measures may include, but are not limited to, information sharing and inspection of ships based on a United Nations Security Council resolution or other basis under international law.

3. Measures to Deal with Refugees

If a situation develops such that a flow of refugees into Japan becomes likely or actually begins, the two governments will cooperate to maintain Japan's peace and security while handling refugees in a humane manner consistent with applicable obligations under international law. Primary responsibility for such refugee response lies with Japan. The United States will provide appropriate support upon a request from Japan.

4. Search and Rescue

The two governments will cooperate and provide mutual support, as appropriate, in search and rescue operations. The Self-Defense Forces, in cooperation with relevant agencies, will provide support to combat search and rescue operations by the United States, where appropriate, subject to Japanese laws and regulations.

5. Protection of Facilities and Areas

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces are responsible for protecting their own facilities and areas in cooperation with relevant authorities. Upon request from the United States, Japan will provide additional protection for facilities and areas in Japan in close cooperation and coordination with the United States Armed Forces.

6. Logistic Support

The two governments will enhance mutual logistic support (which includes, but is not limited to, supply, maintenance, transportation, engineering, and medical services), as appropriate, to enable effective and efficient operations. This includes rapid validation and resourcing of operational and logistic support requirements. The Government of Japan will make appropriate use of the authorities and assets of central and local government agencies as well as private sector assets. The Government of Japan will provide logistic or other associated support where appropriate, subject to Japanese laws and regulations.

7. Use of Facilities

The Government of Japan will provide, as needed, temporary use of facilities, including civilian airports and seaports, in accordance with the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and its related arrangements. The two governments will enhance cooperation in joint/shared use of facilities and areas.

C. Actions in Response to an Armed Attack against Japan

Bilateral actions in response to an armed attack against Japan remain a core aspect of Japan-U.S. security and defense cooperation.

When an armed attack against Japan is anticipated, the two governments will take steps to deter the armed attack and to de-escalate the situation, while making preparations necessary for the defense of Japan.

When an armed attack against Japan occurs, the two governments will conduct appropriate bilateral actions to repel it at the earliest possible stage and to deter any further attacks. The two governments also will take necessary measures including those listed earlier in Chapter IV.

1. When an Armed Attack against Japan is Anticipated

When an armed attack against Japan is anticipated, the two governments will intensify, through a comprehensive and robust whole-of-government approach, information and intelligence sharing and policy consultations, and will pursue all avenues, including diplomatic efforts, to deter the attack and to de-escalate the situation.

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will assume appropriate postures for bilateral operations, including the execution of necessary deployments. Japan will establish and maintain the basis for its support of U.S. deployments. The preparations by the two governments may include, but would not be limited to: joint/ shared use of facilities and areas; mutual logistic support, including, but not limited to, supply, maintenance, transportation, engineering, and medical services; and reinforced protection of U.S. facilities and areas in Japan.

2. When an Armed Attack against Japan Occurs

a. Principles for Coordinated Actions

If an armed attack against Japan occurs despite diplomatic efforts and deterrence, Japan and the United States will cooperate to repel promptly the attack and deter any further attacks to return peace and security to Japan. Such coordinated actions will contribute to the reestablishment of peace and security in the region.

Japan will maintain primary responsibility for defending the citizens and territory of Japan and will take actions immediately to repel an armed attack against Japan as expeditiously as possible.

The Self-Defense Forces will have the primary responsibility to conduct defensive operations in Japan and its surrounding waters and airspace, as well as its air and maritime approaches. The United States will coordinate closely with Japan and provide appropriate support. The United States Armed Forces will support and supplement the Self-Defense Forces to defend Japan. The United States will take actions to shape the regional environment in a way that supports the defense of Japan and reestablishes peace and security.

Recognizing that all instruments of national power will be required to defend Japan, the two governments respectively will employ a whole-of-government approach, utilizing their respective chains-of-command, to coordinate actions through the Alliance Coordination Mechanism.

The United States will employ forward-deployed forces, including those stationed in Japan, and introduce reinforcements from elsewhere, as required. Japan will establish and maintain the basis required to facilitate these deployments.

The two governments will take actions as appropriate to provide defense of each other's forces and facilities in response to an armed attack against Japan.

b. Concept of Operations

i. Operations to Defend Airspace

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will conduct bilateral operations to defend airspace above and surrounding Japan.

The Self-Defense Forces will have primary responsibility for conducting air defense operations while ensuring air superiority. For this purpose, the Self-Defense Forces will take necessary actions, including, but not limited to, defense against attacks by aircraft and cruise missiles.

The United States Armed Forces will conduct operations to support and supplement the Self-Defense Forces' operations.

ii. Operations to Counter Ballistic Missile Attacks

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will conduct bilateral operations to counter ballistic missile attacks against Japan.

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will exchange real-time information for early detection of ballistic missile launches. When there is an indication of a ballistic missile attack, the Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will maintain an effective posture to defend against ballistic missile attacks heading for Japan and to protect forces participating in ballistic missile defense operations.

The Self-Defense Forces will have primary responsibility for conducting ballistic missile defense operations to defend Japan.

The United States Armed Forces will conduct operations to support and supplement the Self-Defense Forces' operations.

iii. Operations to Defend Maritime Areas

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will conduct bilateral operations

to defend waters surrounding Japan and to secure the safety of sea lines of communication.

The Self-Defense Forces will have primary responsibility for the protection of major ports and straits in Japan and of ships and vessels in waters surrounding Japan and for other associated operations. For this purpose, the Self-Defense Forces will take necessary actions, including, but not limited to, coastal defense, anti-surface warfare, anti-submarine warfare, mine warfare, anti-air warfare, and air interdiction.

The United States Armed Forces will conduct operations to support and supplement the Self-Defense Forces' operations.

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will cooperate in the interdiction of shipping activities providing support to adversaries involved in the armed attack.

The effectiveness of these activities will be enhanced through information sharing and other forms of cooperation among relevant agencies.

iv. Operations to Counter Ground Attacks

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will conduct bilateral operations to counter ground attacks against Japan by ground, air, maritime, or amphibious forces.

The Self-Defense Forces will have primary responsibility for conducting operations to prevent and repel ground attacks, including those against islands. If the need arises, the Self-Defense Forces will conduct operations to retake an island. For this purpose, the Self-Defense Forces will take necessary actions, including, but not limited to, operations to prevent and repel airborne and seaborne invasions, amphibious operations, and rapid deployment.

The Self-Defense Forces, in cooperation with relevant agencies, also will have primary responsibility for defeating attacks by special operations forces or any other unconventional attacks in Japan, including those that involve infiltration.

The United States Armed Forces will conduct operations to support and supplement the Self-Defense Forces' operations.

v. Cross-Domain Operations

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will conduct bilateral operations across domains to repel an armed attack against Japan and to deter further attacks. These operations will be designed to achieve effects across multiple domains simultaneously.

Examples of cooperation across domains include the actions described below.

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces, in cooperation with relevant agencies, as appropriate, will strengthen their respective ISR postures, enhance the sharing of intelligence, and provide protection for each other's ISR assets.

The United States Armed Forces may conduct operations involving the use of strike power, to support and supplement the Self-Defense Forces. When the United States Armed Forces conduct

such operations, the Self-Defense Forces may provide support, as necessary. These operations will be based on close bilateral coordination, as appropriate.

The two governments will cooperate to address threats in the space and cyberspace domains in accordance with bilateral cooperation set out in Chapter VI.

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces' special operations forces will cooperate during operations, as appropriate.

c. Operational Support Activities

The two governments will cooperate in the following activities in support of bilateral operations.

i. Communications and Electronics

The two governments will provide mutual support to ensure effective use of communications and electronics capabilities, as appropriate.

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will ensure effective communication between the two forces and maintain a common operational picture for bilateral operations under common situational awareness.

ii. Search and Rescue

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces, in cooperation with relevant agencies, will cooperate and provide mutual support in search and rescue operations, including combat search and rescue, as appropriate.

iii. Logistic Support

When operations require supplementing their respective logistics resources, the Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will provide flexible and timely mutual logistic support, based on their respective capabilities and availability.

The two governments will make appropriate use of the authorities and assets of central and local government agencies, as well as private sector assets, to provide support.

iv. Use of Facilities

The Government of Japan will provide, as needed, additional facilities in accordance with the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and its related arrangements. The two governments will enhance cooperation in joint/shared use of facilities and areas.

v. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Protection

The Government of Japan will maintain primary responsibility for emergency responses to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incidents or attacks in Japan. The United States retains primary responsibility for maintaining and restoring the mission capability of the United States Armed Forces in Japan. At Japan's request, the United States will support Japan in CBRN incident or attack prevention and response-related activities in an effort to ensure the protection of Japan, as appropriate.

D. Actions in Response to an Armed Attack against a Country other than Japan

When Japan and the United States each decides to take actions involving the use of force in accordance with

international law, including full respect for sovereignty, and with their respective Constitutions and laws to respond to an armed attack against the United States or a third country, and Japan has not come under armed attack, they will cooperate closely to respond to the armed attack and to deter further attacks. Bilateral responses will be coordinated through the whole-of-government Alliance Coordination Mechanism.

Japan and the United States will cooperate as appropriate with other countries taking action in response to the armed attack.

The Self-Defense Forces will conduct appropriate operations involving the use of force to respond to situations where an armed attack against a foreign country that is in a close relationship with Japan occurs and as a result, threatens Japan's survival and poses a clear danger to overturn fundamentally its people's right to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness, to ensure Japan's survival, and to protect its people.

Examples of cooperative operations are outlined below:

1. Asset Protection

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will cooperate in asset protection, as appropriate. Such cooperation will include, but not be limited to, protection of assets that are engaged in operations such as Noncombatant Evacuation Operations or Ballistic Missile Defense.

2. Search and Rescue

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces, in cooperation with relevant agencies, will cooperate and provide support in search and rescue operations, including combat search and rescue, as appropriate.

3. Maritime Operations

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will cooperate in minesweeping, as appropriate, including to secure the safety of sea lines of communication.

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces, in cooperation with relevant agencies, will cooperate in escort operations to protect ships and vessels, as appropriate.

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces, in cooperation with relevant agencies, will cooperate in the interdiction of shipping activities providing support to adversaries involved in the armed attack, as appropriate.

4. Operations to Counter Ballistic Missile Attacks

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will cooperate in intercepting ballistic missiles, as appropriate, in accordance with their respective capabilities. The two governments will exchange information to ensure early detection of ballistic missile launches.

5. Logistics Support

When operations require supplementing their respective logistics resources, the Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will provide flexible and timely mutual logistic support, based on their respective capabilities and availability.

The two governments will make appropriate use of the authorities and assets of central and local government agencies, as well as private sector assets, to provide support.

E. Cooperation in Response to a Large-scale Disaster in Japan

When a large-scale disaster takes place in Japan, Japan will have primary responsibility for responding to the disaster. The Self-Defense Forces, in cooperation with relevant agencies, local governments, and private actors, will conduct disaster relief operations. Recognizing that immediate recovery from a large-scale disaster in Japan is essential for Japan's peace and security and that such a disaster could affect the activities of the United States Armed Forces in Japan, the United States, in accordance with its own criteria, will provide appropriate support for Japan's activities. Such support may include search and rescue, transportation, supply, medical services, incident awareness and assessment, and other specialized capabilities. The two governments will coordinate activities through the Alliance Coordination Mechanism, as appropriate.

To improve the effectiveness of the United States Armed Forces' cooperation in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief activities in Japan, the two governments will work together closely, including through information sharing. In addition, the United States Armed Forces also may participate in disaster-related drills, which will increase mutual understanding in responding to large-scale disasters.

V. Cooperation for Regional and Global Peace and Security

In an increasingly interconnected world, Japan and the United States will take a leading role in cooperation with partners to provide a foundation for peace, security, stability, and economic prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond. For well over half a century, both countries have worked together to deliver effective solutions to challenges in diverse regions of the world.

When each of the two governments decides to participate in international activities for the peace and security of the region and beyond, the two governments, including the Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces, will cooperate closely with each other and with partners, as appropriate, such as in the activities described below. This cooperation also will contribute to the peace and security of both countries.

A. Cooperation in International Activities

The two governments will participate in international activities, based on their own judgment. When working together, the Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will cooperate to the maximum extent practicable.

The two governments may coordinate the activities through the Alliance Coordination Mechanism, as appropriate, and also will pursue trilateral and multilateral cooperation in these activities. The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will share procedures and best practices, as appropriate, for smooth and effective cooperation. While the two governments will continue to cooperate on a broad array of issues that may not be explicitly included in the Guidelines, common areas for cooperation by the two governments in regional and international activities will include:

1. Peacekeeping Operations

When the two governments participate in peacekeeping operations authorized by the United Nations (UN) in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the two governments will cooperate closely, as appropriate, to maximize interoperability between the Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces. The two governments also may cooperate in providing logistic support for and protecting UN and other personnel who

participate in the same mission, as appropriate.

2. **International Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief**
When the two governments conduct international humanitarian assistance/disaster relief (HA/DR) operations in response to requests from governments concerned or international organizations in the wake of large-scale humanitarian and natural disasters, the two governments will cooperate closely to provide mutual support, as appropriate, maximizing interoperability between participating Self-Defense Forces and United States Armed Forces. Examples of cooperative activities may include mutual logistic support and operational coordination, planning, and execution.
3. **Maritime Security**
When the two governments conduct activities for maritime security, the two governments will cooperate closely, as appropriate. Examples of cooperative activities may include efforts for: safe and secure sea lines of communication such as counter-piracy and minesweeping; non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; and counterterrorism activities.
4. **Partner Capacity Building**
Proactive cooperation with partners will contribute to maintaining and enhancing regional and international peace and security. The two governments will cooperate in capacity building activities, as appropriate, by making the best use of their capabilities and experience, with the objective of strengthening the capability of partners to respond to dynamic security challenges. Examples of cooperative activities may include maritime security, military medicine, defense institution building, and improved force readiness for HA/DR or peacekeeping operations.
5. **Noncombatant Evacuation Operations**
In circumstances when international action is required for the evacuation of noncombatants, the two governments will utilize, as appropriate, all possible avenues including diplomatic efforts to ensure the safety of noncombatants, including those who are Japanese or U.S. nationals.
6. **Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance**
When the two governments participate in international activities, the Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will cooperate in ISR activities, as appropriate, based on the respective capabilities and availability of their assets.
7. **Training and Exercises**
In order to enhance the effectiveness of international activities, the Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will conduct and participate in joint training and exercises, as appropriate, to strengthen interoperability, sustainability, and readiness. The two governments also will continue to pursue opportunities to work with partners in training and exercises to contribute to enhancing interoperability with the Alliance and the development of common tactics, techniques, and procedures.
8. **Logistic support**
When participating in international activities, the two governments will cooperate to provide mutual logistic support. The Government of Japan will provide logistic support where appropriate, subject to Japanese laws and regulations.

B. Trilateral and Multilateral Cooperation

The two governments will promote and improve trilateral and multilateral security and defense cooperation. In particular, the two governments will reinforce efforts and seek additional opportunities to cooperate with regional and other partners, as well as international organizations.

The two governments also will work together to strengthen regional and international institutions with a view to promoting cooperation based upon international law and standards.

VI. Space and Cyberspace Cooperation

A. Cooperation on Space

Recognizing the security aspects of the space domain, the two governments will maintain and strengthen their partnership to secure the responsible, peaceful, and safe use of space.

As part of such efforts, the two governments will ensure the resiliency of their space systems and enhance space situational awareness cooperation. The two governments will provide mutual support, as appropriate, to establish and improve capabilities and will share information about actions and events that might affect the safety and stability of the space domain and impede its use. The two governments also will share information to address emerging threats against space systems and will pursue opportunities for cooperation in maritime domain awareness and in space-related equipment and technology that will strengthen capabilities and resiliency of the space systems, including hosted payloads.

To accomplish their missions effectively and efficiently, the Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will continue to cooperate and to contribute to whole-of-government efforts in utilizing space in such areas as: early-warning; ISR; positioning, navigation, and timing; space situational awareness; meteorological observation; command, control, and communications; and ensuring the resiliency of relevant space systems that are critical for mission assurance. In cases where their space systems are threatened, the Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will cooperate, as appropriate, in mitigating risk and preventing damage. If damage occurs, they will cooperate, as appropriate, in reconstituting relevant capabilities.

B. Cooperation on Cyberspace

To help ensure the safe and stable use of cyberspace, the two governments will share information on threats and vulnerabilities in cyberspace in a timely and routine manner, as appropriate. The two governments also will share, as appropriate, information on the development of various capabilities in cyberspace, including the exchange of best practices on training and education. The two governments will cooperate to protect critical infrastructure and the services upon which the Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces depend to accomplish their missions, including through information sharing with the private sector, as appropriate.

The Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces will:

- maintain a posture to monitor their respective networks and systems;
- share expertise and conduct educational exchanges in cybersecurity;
- ensure resiliency of their respective networks and systems to achieve mission assurance;

- contribute to whole-of-government efforts to improve cybersecurity; and
- conduct bilateral exercises to ensure effective cooperation for cybersecurity in all situations from peacetime to contingencies.

In the event of cyber incidents against Japan, including those against critical infrastructure and services utilized by the Self-Defense Forces and the United States Armed Forces in Japan, Japan will have primary responsibility to respond, and based on close bilateral coordination, the United States will provide appropriate support to Japan. The two governments also will share relevant information expeditiously and appropriately. In the event of serious cyber incidents that affect the security of Japan, including those that take place when Japan is under an armed attack, the two governments will consult closely and take appropriate cooperative actions to respond.

VII. Bilateral Enterprise

The two governments will develop and enhance the following areas as a foundation of security and defense cooperation, in order to improve further the effectiveness of bilateral cooperation:

A. Defense Equipment and Technology Cooperation

In order to enhance interoperability and to promote efficient acquisition and maintenance, the two governments will:

- cooperate in joint research, development, production, and test and evaluation of equipment and in mutual provision of components of common equipment and services;
- strengthen the basis to repair and maintain common equipment for mutual efficiency and readiness;
- facilitate reciprocal defense procurement to enhance efficient acquisition, interoperability, and defense equipment and technology cooperation; and
- explore opportunities for cooperation with partners on defense equipment and technology.

B. Intelligence Cooperation and Information Security

- Recognizing that common situational awareness is essential, the two governments will enhance intelligence cooperation and information sharing at all levels, including the national strategic level.
- In order to enable robust intelligence cooperation and information sharing, the two governments will continue to promote cooperation in strengthening policies, practices, and procedures related to the protection of classified information.
- The two governments also will explore opportunities for cooperation with partners on information sharing.

C. Educational and Research Exchanges

Recognizing the importance of intellectual cooperation concerning security and defense, the two governments will deepen exchanges of members of relevant organizations and strengthen communication between each side's research and educational institutions. Such efforts will serve as the enduring foundation for security and defense officials to share their knowledge and reinforce cooperation.

VIII. Processes for Review

The SCC, assisted by an appropriate subordinate body, will regularly evaluate whether the Guidelines remain adequate in light of the evolving circumstances. The two governments will update the Guidelines in a timely and appropriate manner when changes in situations relevant to the Japan-U.S. Alliance relationship occur and if deemed necessary in view of the circumstances at that time.

Guidelines for Japan – U.S. Defense Cooperation (New York, September 23, 1997)

I. The Aim of the Guidelines

The aim of these Guidelines is to create a solid basis for more effective and credible Japan–U.S. cooperation under normal circumstances, in case of an armed attack against Japan, and in situations in areas surrounding Japan. The Guidelines also provide a general framework and policy direction for the roles and missions of the two countries and ways of cooperation and coordination, both under normal circumstances and during contingencies.

II. Basic Premises and Principles

The Guidelines and programs under the Guidelines are consistent with the following basic premises and principles.

1. The rights and obligations under the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States of America and Japan (the Japan–U.S. Security Treaty) and its related arrangements, as well as the fundamental framework of the Japan–U.S. alliance, will remain unchanged.
2. Japan will conduct all its actions within the limitations of its Constitution and in accordance with such basic positions as the maintenance of its exclusively defense-oriented policy and its three non-nuclear principles.
3. All actions taken by Japan and the United States will be consistent with basic principles of international law, including the peaceful settlement of disputes and sovereign equality, and relevant international agreements such as the U.N. Charter.
4. The Guidelines and programs under the Guidelines will not obligate either Government to take legislative, budgetary or administrative measures. However, since the objective of the Guidelines and programs under the Guidelines is to establish an effective framework for bilateral cooperation, the two Governments are expected to reflect in an appropriate way the results of these efforts, based on their own judgments, in their specific policies and measures. All actions taken by Japan will be consistent with its laws and regulations then in effect.

III. Cooperation under Normal Circumstances

Both Governments will firmly maintain existing Japan–U.S. Security Arrangements. Each Government will make efforts to maintain required defense postures. Japan will possess defense capability within the scope necessary for self-defense on the basis of the “National Defense Program Outline.” In order to meet its commitments, the United States will maintain its nuclear deterrent capability, its forward-deployed forces in the Asia-Pacific region, and other forces capable of reinforcing those forward-deployed forces.

Both Governments, based on their respective policies, under normal circumstances will maintain close cooperation for the defense of Japan as well as for the creation of a more stable international security environment.

Both Governments will under normal circumstances enhance cooperation in a variety of areas. Examples include mutual support activities under the Agreement Between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America concerning Reciprocal Provision of Logistic Support, Supplies and Services between the Self-Defense Forces of Japan and the Armed Forces of the United States of America; the Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement between the United States of America and Japan; and their related

arrangements.

1. Information Sharing and Policy Consultations

Recognizing that accurate information and sound analysis are at the foundation of security, the two Governments will increase information and intelligence sharing, and the exchange of views on international situations of mutual interest, especially in the Asia-Pacific region. They will also continue close consultations on defense policies and military postures.

Such information sharing and policy consultations will be conducted at as many levels as possible and on the broadest range of subjects. This will be accomplished by taking advantage of all available opportunities, such as the Security Consultative Committee (SCC) and Security Sub-Committee (SSC) meetings.

2. Various Types of Security Cooperation

Bilateral cooperation to promote regional and global activities in the field of security contributes to the creation of a more stable international security environment.

Recognizing the importance and significance of security dialogues and defense exchange in the region, as well as international arms control and disarmament, the two Governments will promote such activities and cooperate as necessary.

When either or both Governments participate in United Nations peacekeeping operations or international humanitarian relief operations, the two sides will cooperate closely for mutual support as necessary. They will prepare procedures for cooperation in such areas as transportation, medical services, information sharing, and education and training.

When either or both Governments conduct emergency relief operations in response to requests from governments concerned or international organizations in the wake of large-scale disasters, they will cooperate closely with each other as necessary.

3. Bilateral Programs

Both Governments will conduct bilateral work, including bilateral defense planning in case of an armed attack against Japan, and mutual cooperation planning in situations in areas surrounding Japan. Such efforts will be made in a comprehensive mechanism involving relevant agencies of the respective Governments, and establish the foundation for bilateral cooperation.

Bilateral exercises and training will be enhanced in order not only to validate such bilateral work but also to enable smooth and effective responses by public and private entities of both countries, starting with the SDF and U.S. forces. The two Governments will under normal circumstances establish a bilateral coordination mechanism involving relevant agencies to be operated during contingencies.

IV. Actions in Response to an Armed Attack against Japan

Bilateral actions in response to an armed attack against Japan remain a core aspect of Japan–U.S. defense cooperation.

When an armed attack against Japan is imminent, the two Governments will take steps to prevent further deterioration of the situation and make preparations necessary for the defense of Japan. When an armed attack against Japan takes place, the two Governments will conduct appropriate bilateral actions to repel it at the earliest possible stage.

1. When an Armed Attack against Japan is Imminent

The two Governments will intensify information and

intelligence sharing and policy consultations, and initiate at an early stage the operation of a bilateral coordination mechanism. Cooperating as appropriate, they will make preparations necessary for ensuring coordinated responses according to the readiness stage selected by mutual agreement. Japan will establish and maintain the basis for U.S. reinforcements. As circumstances change, the two Governments will also increase intelligence gathering and surveillance, and will prepare to respond to activities, which could develop into an armed attack against Japan.

The two Governments will make every effort, including diplomatic efforts, to prevent further deterioration of the situation. Recognizing that a situation in areas surrounding Japan may develop into an armed attack against Japan, the two Governments will be mindful of the close interrelationship of the two requirements: preparations for the defense of Japan and responses to or preparations for situations in areas surrounding Japan.

2. When an Armed Attack against Japan Takes Place

(1) Principles for Coordinated Bilateral Actions

(a) Japan will have primary responsibility immediately to take action and to repel an armed attack against Japan as soon as possible. The United States will provide appropriate support to Japan. Such bilateral cooperation may vary according to the scale, type, phase, and other factors of the armed attack. This cooperation may include preparations for and execution of coordinated bilateral operations, steps to prevent further deterioration of the situation, surveillance, and intelligence sharing.

(b) In conducting bilateral operations, the SDF and U.S. forces will employ their respective defense capabilities in a coordinated, timely, and effective manner. In doing this, they will conduct effective joint operations of their respective forces' ground, maritime and air services. The SDF will primarily conduct defensive operations in Japanese territory and its surrounding waters and airspace, while U.S. forces support SDF operations. U.S. forces will also conduct operations to supplement the capabilities of the SDF.

(c) The United States will introduce reinforcements in a timely manner, and Japan will establish and maintain the basis to facilitate these deployments.

(2) Concept of Operations

(a) Operations to Counter Air Attack against Japan

The SDF and U.S. forces will bilaterally conduct operations to counter air attacks against Japan.

The SDF will have primary responsibility for conducting operations for air defense.

U.S. forces will support SDF operations and conduct operations, including those, which may involve the use of strike power, to supplement the capabilities of the SDF.

(b) Operations to Defend Surrounding Waters and to Protect Sea Lines of Communication

The SDF and U.S. forces will bilaterally conduct operations for the defense of surrounding waters and for the protection of sea lines of communication. The SDF will have primary responsibility for the protection of major ports

- and straits in Japan, for the protection of ships in surrounding waters, and for other operations. U.S. forces will support SDF operations and conduct operations, including those, which may provide additional mobility and strike power, to supplement the capabilities of the SDF.
- (c) Operations to Counter Airborne and Seaborne Invasions of Japan
The SDF and U.S. forces will bilaterally conduct operations to counter airborne and seaborne invasions of Japan.
The SDF will have primary responsibility for conducting operations to check and repel such invasions.
U.S. forces will primarily conduct operations to supplement the capabilities of the SDF. The U.S. will introduce reinforcements at the earliest possible stage, according to the scale, type, and other factors of the invasion, and will support SDF operations.
- (d) Responses to Other Threats
- (i) The SDF will have primary responsibility to check and repel guerrilla-commando type attacks or any other unconventional attacks involving military infiltration in Japanese territory at the earliest possible stage. They will cooperate and coordinate closely with relevant agencies, and will be supported in appropriate ways by U.S. forces depending on the situation.
- (ii) The SDF and U.S. forces will cooperate and coordinate closely to respond to a ballistic missile attack. U.S. forces will provide Japan with necessary intelligence, and consider, as necessary, the use of forces providing additional strike power.
- (3) Activities and Requirements for Operations
- (a) Command and Coordination
The SDF and U.S. forces, in close cooperation, will take action through their respective command and control channels. To conduct effective bilateral operations, the two Forces will establish, in advance, procedures which include those to determine the division of roles and missions and to synchronize their operations.
- (b) Bilateral Coordination Mechanism
Necessary coordination among the relevant agencies of the two countries will be conducted through a bilateral coordination mechanism. In order to conduct effective bilateral operations, the SDF and U.S. forces will closely coordinate operations, intelligence activities, and logistics support through this coordination mechanism including use of a bilateral coordination center.
- (c) Communication and Electronics
The two Governments will provide mutual support to ensure effective use of communications and electronics capabilities.
- (d) Intelligence Activities
The two Governments will cooperate in intelligence activities in order to ensure effective bilateral operations. This will include coordination of requirements, collection, production, and dissemination of intelligence products. Each Government will be responsible for the security of shared intelligence.
- (e) Logistics Support Activities
The SDF and U.S. forces will conduct logistics support activities efficiently and properly in accordance with appropriate bilateral arrangements.
To improve the effectiveness of logistics and to alleviate functional shortfalls, the two Governments will undertake mutual support activities, making appropriate use of authorities and assets of the central Government and local governments, as well as private sector assets. Particular attention will be paid to the following points in conducting such activities:
- (i) Supply
The United States will support the acquisition of supplies for systems of U.S. origin while Japan will support the acquisition of supplies in Japan.
- (ii) Transportation
The two Governments will closely cooperate in transportation operations, including airlift and sealift of supplies from the United States to Japan.
- (iii) Maintenance
Japan will support the maintenance of U.S. forces' equipment in Japan. The United States will support the maintenance of items of U.S. origin which are beyond Japanese maintenance capabilities. Maintenance support will include the technical training of maintenance personnel as required. Japan will also support U.S. forces' requirement for salvage and recovery.
- (iv) Facilities
Japan will, in case of need, provide additional facilities and areas in accordance with the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and its related arrangements. If necessary for effective and efficient operations, the SDF and U.S. forces will make joint use of SDF facilities and U.S. facilities and areas in accordance with the Treaty and its related arrangements.
- (v) Medical Services
The two Governments will support each other in the area of medical services such as medical treatment and transportation of casualties.
- V. Cooperation in Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan that will Have Important Influence on Japan's Peace and Security (Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan)**
- Situations in areas surrounding Japan will have an important influence on Japan's peace and security. The concept, situations in area surrounding Japan, is not geographic but situational. The two Governments will make every effort, including diplomatic efforts, to prevent such situations from occurring. When the two Governments reach a common assessment of the state of each situation, they will effectively coordinate their activities. In responding to such situations, measures taken may differ depending on circumstances.
1. When a Situation in Areas Surrounding Japan is Anticipated
When a situation in areas surrounding Japan is anticipated, the two Governments will intensify information and intelligence sharing and policy consultations, including efforts to reach a common assessment of the situation.
At the same time, they will make every effort, including

diplomatic efforts, to prevent further deterioration of the situation, while initiating at an early stage the operation of a bilateral coordination mechanism, including use of a bilateral coordination center. Cooperating as appropriate, they will make preparations necessary for ensuring coordinated responses according to the readiness stage selected by mutual agreement. As circumstances change, they will also increase intelligence gathering and surveillance, and enhance their readiness to respond to the circumstances.

2. Responses to Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan

The two Governments will take appropriate measures, to include preventing further deterioration of situations, in response to situations in areas surrounding Japan. This will be done in accordance with the basic premises and principles listed in Section II above and based on their respective decisions. They will support each other as necessary in accordance with appropriate arrangements.

Functions and fields of cooperation and examples of items of cooperation are outlined below, and listed in the Annex.

(1) Cooperation in Activities Initiated by Either Government

Although either Government may conduct the following activities at its own discretion, bilateral cooperation will enhance their effectiveness.

- (a) Relief Activities and Measures to Deal with Refugees
Each Government will conduct relief activities with the consent and cooperation of the authorities in the affected area. The two Governments will cooperate as necessary, taking into account their respective capabilities.

The two Governments will cooperate in dealing with refugees as necessary. When there is a low of refugees into Japanese territory, Japan will decide how to respond and will have primary responsibility for dealing with the low; the U.S. will provide appropriate support.

(b) Search and Rescue

The two Governments will cooperate in search and rescue operations. Japan will conduct search and rescue operations in Japanese territory; and at sea around Japan, as distinguished from areas where combat operations are being conducted. When U.S. forces are conducting operations, the United States will conduct search and rescue operations in and near the operational areas.

(c) Noncombatant Evacuation Operations

When the need arises for Japanese and U.S. noncombatants to be evacuated from a third country to a safe haven, each Government is responsible for evacuating its own nationals as well as for dealing with the authorities of the affected area. When both Governments deem it appropriate, they will coordinate in planning and cooperate in carrying out such evacuations, including matters that affect the securing of means of transportation and the use of transportation and facilities, using their respective capabilities in a mutually supplementary manner. Should a similar need arise with regard

to noncombatants other than of Japanese or U.S. nationality, the respective countries may consider extending, on their respective terms, evacuation assistance to third country nationals.

(d) Activities for Ensuring the Effectiveness of Economic Sanctions for the Maintenance of International Peace and Stability

Each Government will contribute to activities for ensuring the effectiveness of economic sanctions for the maintenance of international peace and stability. Such contributions will be made in accordance with each Government's own criteria.

Additionally, the two Governments will cooperate with each other as appropriate, taking into account their respective capabilities. Such cooperation includes information sharing, and cooperation in inspection of ships based on U.N. Security Council resolutions.

(2) Japan's Support for U.S. Forces Activities

(a) Use of Facilities

Based on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and its related arrangements, Japan will, in case of need, provide additional facilities and areas in a timely and appropriate manner, and ensure the temporary use by U.S. forces of SDF facilities and civilian airports and ports.

(b) Rear Area Support

Japan will provide rear area support to those U.S. forces that are conducting operations for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. The primary aim of this rear area support is to enable U.S. forces to use facilities and conduct operations in an effective manner. By its very nature, Japan's rear area support will be provided primarily in Japanese territory. It may also be provided on the high seas and international airspace around Japan which are distinguished from areas where combat operations are being conducted.

In providing rear area support, Japan will make appropriate use of the authority and capacity of the central Government and local governments, as well as private sector capacity. The SDF, as appropriate, will provide such support consistent with their mission for the defense of Japan and the maintenance of public order.

(3) Japan-U.S. Operational Cooperation

As situations in areas surrounding Japan have an important influence on Japan's peace and security, the SDF will conduct such activities as intelligence gathering, surveillance and minesweeping, to protect lives and property and to ensure navigational safety. U.S. forces will conduct operations to restore the peace and security affected by situations in areas surrounding Japan.

With the involvement of relevant agencies, cooperation and coordination will significantly enhance the effectiveness of both Forces' activities.

(Annex Table) Function and Fields and Examples of Items for Cooperation in Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan

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

VI. Bilateral Programs for Effective Defense Cooperation under the Guidelines

Effective bilateral cooperation under the Guidelines will require Japan and the United States to conduct consultative dialogue throughout the spectrum of security conditions: normal circumstances, an armed attack against Japan, and situations in areas surrounding Japan. Both sides must be well informed and coordinate at multiple levels to ensure successful bilateral defense cooperation. To accomplish this, the two Governments will strengthen their information and intelligence sharing and policy consultations by taking advantage of all available opportunities, including SCC and SSC meetings, and they will establish the following two mechanisms to facilitate consultations, coordinate policies, and coordinate operational

functions.

First, the two Governments will develop a comprehensive mechanism for bilateral planning and the establishment of common standards and procedures, involving not only the SDF and U.S. forces but also other relevant agencies of their respective Governments.

The two Governments will, as necessary, improve this comprehensive mechanism. The SCC will continue to play an important role in presenting policy direction for the work to be conducted by this mechanism. The SCC will be responsible for presenting policy, validating the progress of work, and issuing directives as necessary. The Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation (SDC) will assist the SCC in bilateral work.

Second, the two Governments will also establish, under

normal circumstances, a bilateral coordination mechanism that will include relevant agencies of the two countries for coordinating respective activities during contingencies.

1. Bilateral Work for Planning and the Establishment of Common Standards and Procedures

Bilateral work listed below will be conducted under a comprehensive mechanism, involving relevant agencies of the respective Governments in a deliberate and efficient manner. Progress and results of such work will be reported at significant intervals to the SCC and the SDC.

(1) Bilateral Defense Planning and Mutual Cooperation Planning

The SDF and U.S. forces will conduct bilateral defense planning under normal circumstances to take coordinated actions smoothly and effectively in case of an armed attack against Japan. The two Governments will conduct mutual cooperation planning under normal circumstances to be able to respond smoothly and effectively to situations in areas surrounding Japan.

Bilateral defense planning and mutual cooperation planning will assume various possible situations, with the expectation that the results of this planning work will be appropriately reflected in the plans of the two Governments. The two Governments will coordinate and adjust their plans in light of actual circumstances.

The two Governments will be mindful that bilateral defense planning and mutual cooperation planning must be consistent so that appropriate responses will be ensured when a situation in areas surrounding Japan threatens to develop into an armed attack against Japan or when such a situation and an armed attack against Japan occur simultaneously.

(2) Establishment of Common Standards for Preparations

The two Governments will establish under normal circumstances common standards for preparations for the defense of Japan. These standards will address such matters as intelligence activities, unit activities, movements and logistics support in each readiness stage. When an armed attack against Japan is imminent, both Governments will agree to select a common readiness stage that will be reflected in the level of preparations for

the defense of Japan by U.S. forces, the SDF and other relevant agencies.

The two Governments will similarly establish common standards for preparations of cooperative measures in situations in areas surrounding Japan so that they may select a common readiness stage by mutual agreement.

(3) Establishment of Common Procedures

The two Governments will prepare in advance common procedures to ensure smooth and effective execution of coordinated U.S. forces and SDF operations for the defense of Japan. These will include procedures for communications, transmission of target information, intelligence activities and logistics support, and prevention of fratricide. Common procedures will also include criteria for properly controlling respective unit operations. The two Forces will take into account the importance of communications and electronics interoperability, and will determine in advance their mutual requirements.

2. Bilateral Coordination Mechanism

The two Governments will establish under normal circumstances a bilateral coordination mechanism involving relevant agencies of the two countries to coordinate respective activities in case of an armed attack against Japan and in situations in areas surrounding Japan. Procedures for coordination will vary depending upon items to be coordinated and agencies to be involved.

They may include coordination committee meetings, mutual dispatch of liaison officers, and designation of points of contact. As part of such a bilateral coordination mechanism, the SDF and U.S. forces will prepare under normal circumstances a bilateral coordination center with the necessary hardware and software in order to coordinate their respective activities.

VII. Timely and Appropriate Review of the Guidelines

The two Governments will review the Guidelines in a timely and appropriate manner when changes in situations relevant to the Japan–U.S. security relationship occur and if deemed necessary in view of the circumstances at that time.

Reference 22 Japan-U.S. (Minister-Level) Consultations (Since 2018)

	Outline and Results
<p>Apr. 20, 2018 Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting / Washington, D.C.</p> <p>Participants: Minister of Defense Onodera Secretary of Defense Mattis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministers closely compared and adjusted the defense agencies' understandings and policy on the way ahead including the meeting between leaders of United States and North Korea, regarding the issue of North Korea. • Agreed on the need to keep a close watch on North Korea, given no concrete initiatives by North Korea to give up its nuclear development has been confirmed, despite the changes in the regime's posture such as requesting for talks. • The Japanese side spoke about the necessity to put maximum pressure on North Korea in order to make it abolish its nuclear and missile development, and affirmed that the two governments will maintain pressure and sanctions on North Korea with the goal of having North Korea relinquish all weapons of mass destruction and all ballistic missile plans in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner. • The U.S. side commended efforts by the MSDF to address the issue of illegal ship-to-ship transfers by North Korean vessels, and showed its commitment to continue these efforts with Japan and other partner nations. • Affirmed the importance of cooperation among Japan, the U.S., and the Republic of Korea and other nations through trilateral/multilateral training and exercise. • Agreed on the importance of continuing close information-sharing to ensure the Alliance's response capabilities to any situation. • Welcomed progress in cooperation between Japan and the U.S. under Japan's Legislation for Peace and Security and the Guidelines such as the SDF protecting and providing supplies and services to the U.S. Forces, and reaffirmed the further promotion of Japan-U.S. defense cooperation through the steady enforcement of the Legislation and the Guidelines for U.S.-Japan Defense Cooperation. • The Japanese side talked about moving forward on the review of the National Defense Program Guidelines towards the end of FY2018 and the study of setting forth a next Mid-Term Defense Program, and reaffirmed on sharing information between the ministers. • The Japanese side spoke about the need to introduce high-performance equipment including those used by the U.S. military to bolster Japan's defense capabilities amid an increasingly severe security environment. The two ministers affirmed to work together to make it possible for Japan to smoothly and swiftly acquire equipment made in the U.S. including the Aegis Ashore by addressing the issues regarding FMS. • The Japanese side requested the securing of safe operations by the U.S. Forces, including the CV-22 to be deployed to Yokota Air Base and U.S. Forces aircraft in Okinawa, and the U.S. side acknowledged the importance of ensuring flight safety. • The Japanese side requested U.S. cooperation for the mitigation of the impact on the local community of Okinawa and other places, and concurred that the U.S. will continue to cooperate with Japan on efforts to gain the understanding of the local community.
<p>May 29, 2018 Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting / Hawaii</p> <p>Participants: Minister of Defense Onodera Secretary of Defense Mattis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministers, taking into account the recent situations regarding the issue of North Korea, closely compared and adjusted the defense agencies' understandings and policy on future response against North Korea issues. • The Japanese side expressed its view that the meeting between the leaders of U.S. and North Korea should be an opportunity to advance outstanding issues of concern such as nuclear, missile and abductions issues. The Ministers confirmed that they will continue exerting pressure and sanctions, under the common principle of realizing abandonment of all weapons of mass destruction including chemical and biological weapons and ballistic missiles of all ranges in complete, verifiable and irreversible way. • In light of illegal ship-to-ship transfers of goods, the Ministers welcomed measures implemented by Japan in coordination with partner countries including United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, and agreed that they will continue to take actions with the voluntary countries, and reaffirmed the importance of the deterrent capability of regional U.S. Forces including U.S. Forces Korea. • The U.S. side expressed renewed commitment to Japanese defense. The Ministers agreed that they will continue to maintain close communication to take concerted action as an alliance in response to any situations. • The Ministers exchanged opinions on regional challenges, and in light of China's unilateral attempts to change the status quo by force in the East and South China Seas, agreed that it is important for both countries to continue to closely watch on the situations in the East China Sea, to cooperate for the peace and stability, and to be continuously engaged in the South China Sea. • The Ministers noted that China has enforced its military capability and intensified its activities in the sea and airspace surrounding Japan, and also agreed to reinforce the Alliance capability to deter and respond through enhancement of defense capability based on the close cooperation of Japan and U.S. for the peace and stability of the region. • The Ministers reconfirmed the importance of cooperating with the allied countries and various partners to assure the Free and Open Indo-Pacific, and agreed that Japan and U.S. or Japan, U.S., and Australia proceed with coordination in the promotion of the basic principles such as rule of law, freedom of navigation, and in capacity building. • The Japanese side requested efforts to ensure safe operations of U.S. Forces and cooperation in efforts to obtain consent from local communities including those in Okinawa.
<p>Jun. 29, 2018 Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting / Tokyo</p> <p>Participants: Minister of Defense Onodera Secretary of Defense Mattis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministers, taking into account the recent situations regarding the issue of North Korea, closely compared and adjusted the defense agencies' understandings and policy on future response against North Korea issues. • The Ministers agreed that, complying with the UNSCRs, they will work together to realize CVID of all of its WMD including biological and chemical weapons and ballistic missiles of all ranges in coordination with the international community, and confirmed that Japan and U.S. continue to counter illegal ship-to-ship transfers of goods by North Korea in coordination with their partner countries. • The U.S. side explained the suspension of U.S.-ROK combined military exercises, and the Ministers reaffirmed that neither withdrawal nor reduction of the USFK has been considered, and reconfirmed the importance of the deterrent capability of regional U.S. Forces including U.S. Forces Korea. • The U.S. side expressed renewed U.S. commitments to defend Japan, and the Ministers agreed to proceed with the reinforcement of the alliance's deterrence and response capability including conducting Japan-U.S. bilateral exercises steadily, as planned. • The Ministers exchanged their views based on the U.S. Secretary of Defense's visit to China, and agreed that they will continue to maintain a close channel of communication to take concerted actions as an alliance in response to every situation. • The Ministers reconfirmed that Article 5 of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty applies to the Senkaku Islands, and that they would oppose any unilateral actions which attempt to undermine Japan's administration of the islands, and agreed to continue to closely watch on the situations in the East China Sea, and to cooperate with each other for the peace and stability. • The Ministers also confirmed the importance to collaborate towards consolidating basic principles such as rule of law and freedom of navigation. • The Ministers welcomed the progress and improvements being made in challenges regarding Foreign Military Sales (FMS), and the Ministers also confirmed the U.S. will continue to work to help Japan achieve efficient procurement. • The Ministers agreed to closely work towards the steady implementation of the realignment of U.S. Forces in Japan, and the Japanese side requested cooperation to ensure the safe operations of the U.S. Forces.

	Outline and Results
<p>Oct. 19, 2018 Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting / Singapore</p> <p>Participants: Minister of Defense Iwaya Secretary of Defense Mattis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministers shared the understandings about the importance of the free and open Indo-Pacific, and confirmed the significance of cooperation between Japan and the United States and with various partners. • The Ministers welcomed the development of the regional multilateral security cooperation and dialogue under the framework of the ADMM-Plus, and agreed to strengthen the cooperation with partner countries in maintaining basic international principles such as rule of law, freedom of navigation and in implementing measures for peace and stability such as capacity building assistance. • The Ministers, taking into account that China continues unilateral attempts to change the status-quo by coercion in the East and South China Seas, confirmed that the two countries work together for the peace and stability of the East China Sea, and it is important for both countries to be engaged in the South China Sea. • The Ministers confirmed they continue to support full implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions for a complete, verifiable and irreversible dismantlement of all North Korea's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and ballistic missiles of all ranges. • As part of efforts to ensure the effectiveness of the UN Security Council resolutions, the Ministers additionally confirmed the importance of working with partner countries to counter illicit ship-to-ship transfers of goods by North Korea, and welcomed the monitoring and surveillance activities taking place since September with the participation of Australia, New Zealand and Canada, and agreed that the two countries conduct the operation in cooperation with like-minded countries. • The Ministers confirmed that U.S. Forces in ROK is a stabilizing force in the region, and that no change in U.S. Forces in ROK has been considered. • The Ministers also agreed to work together to reinforce the deterrence and response capability including conducting Japan-U.S. bilateral exercises steadily as planned. • The Ministers confirmed to work together to improve efficiency regarding Foreign Military Sales (FMS) in Japan's buying U.S.-made defense assets. • The Japanese side explained the current status of the revision of the National Defense Program Guidelines and the formulation of the Mid-Term Defense Program for the next term, and the Ministers concurred to continue to closely exchange information. • The Ministers reconfirmed that the relocation of Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Futenma to Henoko-saki is the only solution to avoid its continued use. • The Ministers confirmed to work together closely for the steady implementation of the U.S. forces realignment initiatives. • The Japanese side requested for cooperation with efforts to secure the understanding from the local communities, and to ensure the safe operations of the U.S. Forces.
<p>Jan. 16, 2019 Meeting with the U.S. Acting Secretary of Defense / Washington, D.C. Participants: Minister of Defense Iwaya Acting Secretary of Defense Shanahan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. side supported the National Defense Program Guidelines for FY 2019 and beyond (NDPG) and the Medium Term Defense Program (FY2019-FY2023; MTDP), and welcomed that Japan expressed its strong resolve to enhance its defense architecture and to play a larger role in accordance with the NDPG and the MTDP. • In regards to the current security environment, both sides shared views that competition among states is becoming more apparent. They also agreed that gaining technological superiority in new domains such as space, cyberspace and electromagnetic spectrum is increasingly important. • Both sides also confirmed that they will closely coordinate in their efforts to be made pursuant to Japan's NDPG and MTDP, and the United States' National Defense Strategy (NDS) respectively, as well as to even strengthen the alliance capability to deter and respond following the Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation. With the vision of free and open Indo-Pacific in mind, they agreed to work together to shape a desirable security environment with Japan-U.S. alliance being the cornerstone of cooperation with other nations. • Both sides confirmed to strengthen and expand cooperation in wide range of fields including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote Japan-U.S. cooperation in the "new domains," including space, cyberspace and electromagnetic spectrum. The United States welcomed Japan's first participation in the Schriever Wargame. ○ Closely coordinate in bilateral exercises and capacity building assistance, taking into account increasing both nations' presence in the Indo-Pacific. ○ Welcome and even make progress in the two countries' cooperation in the operational field following Japan's Legislation for Peace and Security and the Guidelines (e.g. U.S. Forces asset protection mission conducted by the SDF, provision of supplies and services). ○ Make continued effort in streamlining FMS process, while welcoming the recent progress and improvements in issues related to FMS. Cooperate in ensuring cost transparency, improving late case closure, strengthening activities to realize and promote multi-year procurement. ○ Continue cooperation to realize Japan's smooth and prompt introduction, including cost management of U.S.-made advanced defense equipment such as Aegis Ashore, E-2D and F-35. ○ Enhance cooperation in defense equipment and technology as well as promoting Japan-U.S. joint development and researches. • Both sides confirmed they continue to support full implementation of the UNSC resolutions for a complete, verifiable and irreversible dismantlement of all North Korea's WMDs and ballistic missiles of all ranges. • Both sides agreed that Japan and the United States will continue working together with partner countries to counter North Korea's illicit "ship-to-ship" transfers. • Both sides confirmed that deterrence through Japan-U.S. Alliance and U.S.-ROK Alliance is essential in maintaining the security of the region, and agreed that both countries will steadily implement Japan-U.S. bilateral exercises. • In regards to the East and South China Seas, both sides affirmed their position that they oppose unilateral attempts to change the status-quo by coercion, and that it is important to work together to make sure that Rule of Law and Freedom of Navigation are firmly established. • Both sides also reaffirmed that Article 5 of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty applies to the Senkaku Islands, and that they would oppose any unilateral actions which attempt to undermine Japan's administration of the islands. Both sides confirmed that Japan and the United States work together for the peace and stability of the East China Sea. • Both sides affirmed the recent progress in the construction project of Futenma Replacement Facility (FRF), and reconfirmed that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko-saki is the only solution to avoid its continued use. The Japanese side requested for cooperation with efforts to mitigate impact on the local communities including Okinawa. Both sides confirmed to work together closely for the steady implementation of the U.S. forces realignment initiatives and training relocation. • Both sides also affirmed the importance to ensure the safe operations of the U.S. Forces.

	Outline and Results
<p>Apr. 19, 2019 "2+2" Meeting / Washington, D.C.</p> <p>Participants: Minister of Defense Iwaya Minister for Foreign Affairs Kono Acting Secretary of Defense Shanahan Secretary of State Pompeo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministers shared the view that the Japan-U.S. Alliance serves as the cornerstone of peace, security, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region, and that Japan and the United States will work together to realize a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific." • The Ministers confirmed that Japan and the United States will jointly increase their presence in the region, while collaborating with partners in the region through bilateral/multilateral exercises, port calls, and other activities. • The Ministers welcomed the alignment of the strategic policy documents of both countries, including Japan's NDPG. The Ministers shared the view that the two countries will strengthen cooperation for cross-domain operations, including capability enhancement in new domains, such as space, cyberspace, and the electromagnetic spectrum. • The Ministers shared the view that they will seek to achieve North Korea's abandonment of all of its weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles of all ranges in a complete, verifiable, and irreversible manner in accordance with relevant UN Security Council resolutions. In addition, the Ministers confirmed that Japan and the United States will continue to work together in cooperation with other partner countries in fully implementing UN Security Council resolutions, including combatting illicit ship-to-ship transfers. • The Ministers also reaffirmed that U.S. force stance in the region would remain robust, and shared the view on deepening consultation on ensuring deterrence and security in the region. The Ministers also shared the view that they will continue to engage in close cooperation between Japan and the United States as well as among Japan, the United States, and the ROK. • The Ministers shared the view on calling upon North Korea to resolve the Japanese abductions issue immediately. • Regarding the security environment in the Indo-Pacific region, the Ministers expressed serious concern about, and strong opposition to, unilateral coercive attempts to alter the status quo in the East China Sea (ECS) and South China Sea (SCS). • The Ministers reaffirmed their determination to work together to safeguard the peace and stability of the ECS, and reconfirmed that Article V of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty applies to the Senkaku Islands and that both nations oppose any unilateral action that seeks to undermine Japan's administration of these islands. • The Ministers confirmed that they will deepen cooperation on space capabilities, and shared the view on promoting cooperation for enhancing space situational awareness (SSA) capabilities through Japan's development of a Deep Space Radar and hosting of U.S.-provided SSA payloads on Japan's Quasi Zenith Satellite System. • The Ministers shared the view on enhancing cooperation on cyber issues. They affirmed that international law applies in cyberspace and that a cyber attack could, in certain circumstances, constitute an armed attack for the purposes of Article V of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. • The Ministers confirmed that it is important to develop defense capabilities efficiently and effectively in order to enhance the deterrence and response capabilities of the Japan-U.S. Alliance. The Ministers shared the view that the two countries will cooperate to introduce advanced weapon systems to Japan and to further streamline the FMS process. • The Ministers affirmed the importance of information security, and shared the view on the need for greater supply chain security, noting threats to the defense industrial base, national networks, and critical infrastructure required for mission assurance. • In order to improve Japan-U.S. Alliance readiness, the Ministers shared the view on further deepening operational cooperation, such as mutual asset protection, logistical support, and joint ISR operations. • The Ministers shared the view that they will steadily implement the realignment of the USFJ, from the perspective of mitigating the impact on local communities, including Okinawa, while maintaining the deterrence of the Japan-U.S. Alliance. • The Ministers welcomed the significant progress on the construction of the FRF and reaffirmed that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko is the only solution that avoids its continued use. • Foreign Minister Kono conveyed to the U.S. side that it is important to mitigate the impact on the local people, including making progress, one by one, on the issues surrounding the operation of U.S. forces and the SOFA, while steadily implementing the realignment of U.S. forces. • Defense Minister Iwaya requested the U.S. side to minimize the impact of the operation of U.S. forces on local communities, including noise of transient aircraft. • The two ministers also requested the U.S. side to prevent incidents and accidents.
<p>Apr. 19, 2019 Meeting with Acting U.S. Secretary of Defense / Washington, D.C.</p> <p>Participants: Minister of Defense Iwaya Acting U.S. Secretary of Defense Shanahan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministers welcomed the successful holding of the Japan-U.S. "2+2" meeting and affirmed that the defense authorities of Japan and the United States will continue to closely cooperate with each other to strengthen the Japan-U.S. Alliance. • The Ministers affirmed the importance of continuing to ensure full implementation of relevant UN Security Council resolutions toward complete, verifiable, and irreversible abandonment of all weapons of mass destruction and all ranges of ballistic missiles by North Korea. • The Ministers also agreed that Japan and the United States will continue to cooperate with like-minded countries in combatting illicit ship-to-ship transfers by North Korea. • They affirmed the importance of deterrence based on the Japan-U.S. Alliance and the U.S.-ROK Alliance and agreed to steadily conduct Japan-U.S. bilateral exercises. • The Ministers agreed to promote Japan-U.S. cooperation for cross-domain operations and affirmed that the two countries will further promote cooperation in space, cyberspace and the electromagnetic spectrum. • The Ministers affirmed that Japan and the United States will further streamline the FMS process and agreed to strengthen defense equipment and technology cooperation by promoting Japan-U.S. joint research and development. • The Ministers agreed that Japan and the United States will cooperate closely to make steady progress in implementing the plan for the realignment of the U.S. Forces.
<p>Jun. 4, 2019 Meeting between Minister of Defense Iwaya and Acting U.S. Secretary of Defense Shanahan / Tokyo</p> <p>Participants: Minister of Defense Iwaya Acting U.S. Secretary of Defense Shanahan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The two ministers affirmed that they will closely cooperate with each other in line with the policy confirmed at the Japan-U.S. "2+2" Meeting. • The Ministers affirmed the need to deepen Japan-U.S. cooperation with a sense of urgency with respect to new domains, such as space, cyberspace and the electromagnetic spectrum. They affirmed that they will promote Japan-U.S. cooperation for cross-domain operations. • Defense Minister Iwaya welcomed the Indo-Pacific Strategy Report by the United States. Both sides agreed to strengthen cooperation with the United States to maintain and strengthen a Free and Open Indo-Pacific as indicated in the Indo-Pacific Strategy Report. The Ministers affirmed the importance of cooperating with diverse partners. • The Ministers discussed the regional situation and other matters in light of the discussions held at the recent Shangri-La Dialogue. • Regarding North Korea, they affirmed the importance of continuing to ensure full implementation of relevant UN Security Council resolutions toward the abandonment of all weapons of mass destruction and all ranges of ballistic missiles by North Korea in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and they also confirmed that Japan-U.S. and Japan-U.S.-ROK cooperation will be maintained. • The Ministers agreed that Japan and the United States will continue close cooperation to make steady progress in implementing the plan for the realignment of the U.S. Forces.
<p>Aug. 7, 2019 Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting / Tokyo</p> <p>Participants: Minister of Defense Iwaya U.S. Secretary of Defense Esper</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministers confirmed the importance of full implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions for a complete, verifiable and irreversible dismantlement of all North Korea's WMD and ballistic missiles of all ranges. • The Ministers agreed that Japan and the United States will continue working together with partner countries to counter illicit ship-to-ship transfers of goods by North Korea. • The Ministers confirmed the importance of the deterrent capability of regional U.S. Forces including U.S. Forces Korea. • The Ministers affirmed their position that they oppose unilateral attempts to change the status-quo by coercion in the East and South China Seas, and that it is important to work together to make sure that the rule of law and the freedom of navigation are firmly established. • The Ministers reconfirmed that Article 5 of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty applies to the Senkaku Islands, and that they would oppose any unilateral actions which attempt to undermine Japan's administration of the islands, and agreed to cooperate with each other for the peace and stability in the East China Sea. • The Ministers confirmed that they will closely coordinate in their efforts to be made based on the strategy documents of both countries and to even strengthen the alliance capability to deter and respond. • They confirmed the significance of cooperation with various partners, including conducting bilateral/multilateral exercises and capacity building assistance to maintain and strengthen a Free and Open Indo-Pacific with Japan-U.S. Alliance being the cornerstone. • The Ministers confirmed to make continued effort in streamlining FMS process. • The Ministers confirmed that the relocation to Henoko-saki is the only solution to avoid the continued use of Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Futenma. • The Japanese side requested for cooperation in the Government of Japan's efforts to mitigate the impact on the local communities including Okinawa. The Ministers confirmed to work closely together for the steady implementation of the U.S. forces realignment initiatives. • The Japanese side also requested the U.S. Forces to minimize its operational impact on the local communities and the Ministers affirmed the importance to ensure the safe operations of the U.S. Forces.

	Outline and Results
<p>Nov. 18, 2019 Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting / Thailand</p> <p>Participants: Minister of Defense Kono U.S. Secretary of Defense Esper</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministers confirmed that the recent series of ballistic missile launches by North Korea are a serious threat to regional security. • The Ministers confirmed the importance of full implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions for a complete, verifiable and irreversible dismantlement of all North Korea's WMDs and ballistic missiles of all ranges. • The Ministers affirmed their position that they oppose unilateral attempts to change the status-quo by coercion in the East and South China Seas, and that it is important to work together to make sure that the rule of law and freedom of navigation are firmly established. • The Ministers confirmed that they continue to closely work together to further strengthen the alliance capability to deter and respond, including promotion of bilateral cooperation in new domains, in order to materialize aligned strategies of both countries. • The Ministers reaffirmed the significance of cooperation with various partners including conducting bilateral/multilateral exercises and capacity building to maintain and strengthen a Free and Open Indo-Pacific with the Japan-U.S. Alliance being the cornerstone. • The Ministers confirmed to make continued effort in streamlining FMS process. • The Ministers reaffirmed that it is important to sustain the operational readiness of the U.S. Forces in Japan, and Japan and the U.S. continue to work together with the shared recognition that understanding and cooperation from local communities is crucial for maintenance of the operational readiness. • The Ministers confirmed that the relocation to Henoko-saki is the only solution to avoid the continued use of Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Futenma. • The Japanese side requested for cooperation in the Government of Japan's efforts to mitigate the impact on the local communities including Okinawa. The Ministers confirmed to work closely together for the steady implementation of the U.S. forces realignment initiatives. • The Japanese side also requested the U.S. Forces to minimize its operational impact on the local communities and the Ministers affirmed the importance to ensure the safe operations of the U.S. Forces.
<p>Jan. 14, 2020 Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting / Washington, D.C.</p> <p>Participants: Minister of Defense Kono U.S. Secretary of Defense Esper</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministers discussed the situation in the Middle East. • The Japanese side expressed its deep concern about the rising tensions in the Middle East. The Ministers confirmed that we have to avoid further escalation of the situation in the Middle East. • The Japanese side explained the cabinet decision to send the SDF to the Middle East. • The Ministers confirmed that repeated ballistic missile launches by North Korea are a serious challenge not only to Japan but also to the international community. • The Ministers confirmed the importance of full implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions for a complete, verifiable and irreversible dismantlement of all North Korea's WMD and ballistic missiles of all ranges. • The Ministers agreed that Japan and the United States will continue working together with partner countries to counter illicit "ship-to-ship" transfers of goods by North Korea. • The Ministers affirmed their position that they oppose unilateral attempts to change the status-quo by coercion in the East and South China Seas, and that it is important to work together to make sure that the rule of law and the freedom of navigation are firmly established. • The Ministers welcomed that the Japan-U.S. Alliance has become stronger than ever before particularly when we celebrate the 60th anniversary of the signing of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. • The Ministers confirmed that they continue to closely work together to even strengthen the alliance capability to deter and respond in order to materialize the aligned strategies of both countries. • The Ministers reaffirmed the significance of cooperation with various partners, including conducting bilateral/multilateral exercises and capacity building to maintain and strengthen a free and open Indo-Pacific with the Japan-U.S. Alliance being the cornerstone. • The Japanese side requested for cooperation in the Government of Japan's efforts to mitigate the impact on the local communities including Okinawa. • The Ministers discussed the bilateral cooperation in addressing the issue of PFOS and confirmed to advance comprehensive studies. • The Ministers reaffirmed that it is important to sustain the operational readiness of the U.S. Forces in Japan, and that Japan and the United States continue to work together with the shared recognition that understanding and cooperation from the local communities is crucial for the maintenance of the operational readiness. • Both sides also affirmed the importance to ensure the safe operations of the U.S. Forces.
<p>August 29, 2020 Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting / Guam</p> <p>Participants: Minister of Defense Kono U.S. Secretary of Defense Esper</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministers affirmed their opposition to power-based unilateral attempts to change the status-quo and importance of cooperation on establishing the rule of law and freedom of navigation in the East China Sea and South China Sea. • The Ministers agreed to closer cooperation to ensure the peace and stability of the East China Sea, and reaffirmed that Article 5 of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty applies to the Senkaku Islands and that both countries oppose any unilateral actions that would undermine Japan's administration of the islands. • The Ministers confirmed that it is importance to strengthen cooperation with diverse partners through activities such as joint trainings and capacity building assistance, with Japan and the United States serving as the cornerstones, in order to maintain and strengthen a Free and Open Indo-Pacific. • In addition to exchanging views on the latest situation regarding North Korea, the Ministers confirmed that the repeated launches of ballistic missiles by North Korea are a violation of the UN Security Council resolution and are a serious challenge not only to Japan but also to the international community. • The Ministers confirmed the importance of full implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions for a complete, verifiable and irreversible dismantlement of all North Korea's WMD and ballistic missile programs of all ranges. • The Ministers agreed that Japan and the United States will continue to work together with interested countries to address the issue of ship-to-ship transfers of goods by North Korea. • The Ministers affirmed that Japan and the United States will play an even greater role in peace and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region based on a strong Japan-U.S. alliance with an eye toward a post-COVID-19 world. • The Ministers confirmed that they continue to closely work together to even strengthen the deterrence and response capabilities of the Japan-U.S. Alliance to materialize aligned strategies of both countries. • As a part of the above, the Ministers agreed on the importance of strengthening comprehensive ballistic missile defense capabilities and ISR capabilities based on stimulated military activities and military technology advances in surrounding countries. • The Ministers confirmed the progress on the relocation project in Guam and welcomed its steady progress. • The Ministers confirmed that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko is the only solution to avoid continued use of the Air Station. • The Ministers confirmed that Japan and the United States will work closely together in order to prevent the spread and mitigate the impacts of COVID-19. • The Ministers confirmed the importance of maintaining the responsiveness of U.S. Forces in Japan and agreed that for such maintenance, Japan and the United States will continue to work together under the recognition that local understanding and cooperation are indispensable.

	Outline and Results
<p>March 16, 2021 "2+2" Meeting / Tokyo</p> <p>Participants: Minister of Defense Kishi Minister for Foreign Affairs Motegi U.S. Secretary of Defense Austin U.S. Secretary of State Blinken</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministers reaffirmed that the Japan-U.S. Alliance remains the cornerstone of peace, security, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region, and renewed the unwavering commitment of both countries to the Japan-U.S. Alliance. Amid growing geopolitical competition and challenges such as COVID-19, climate change, and revitalizing democracy, the Ministers concurred to promote a Free and Open Indo-Pacific and a rules-based international order. • In light of the severe security environment, the Ministers concurred to further deepen coordination to strengthen the deterrence and response capabilities of the Japan-U.S. Alliance. Japan expressed its resolve to enhance its capabilities to bolster national defense and the Alliance. The U.S. underscored its unwavering commitment to the defense of Japan through the full range of its capabilities, including nuclear. • In light of the "2+2" discussion and joint statement, the Ministers instructed their respective offices to advance concrete works to strengthen the Alliance. They concurred to hold another SCC later this year to confirm their outcomes. • The Ministers acknowledged that China's behavior, where inconsistent with the existing international order, presents political, economic, military, and technological challenges to the Alliance and to the international community. They also committed to opposing coercion and destabilizing behavior toward others in the region, which undermines the rules-based international system. • The Ministers opposed any unilateral action that seeks to change the status quo, including in the East China Sea and the South China Sea, and expressed serious concerns about China Coast Guard law. The Japanese side expressed its resolve to defend its territory with every means. The Ministers reaffirmed that Article V of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty applies to the Senkaku Islands and affirmed that both nations oppose any unilateral action that seeks to undermine Japan's administration of these islands. • The Ministers reiterated their objections to China's unlawful maritime claims and activities in the South China Sea. • The Ministers underscored the importance of peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait. The Ministers also shared serious concerns regarding the human rights situation in Hong Kong and the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. • The Ministers affirmed the importance of the full implementation of UN Security Council resolutions towards the complete denuclearization of North Korea, and concurred to continue the cooperation between Japan and the U.S., as well as among Japan, the U.S. and the Republic of Korea. They also confirmed the necessity of the immediate resolution of the abductions issue. • The Ministers confirmed their cooperation among Japan, the U.S., Australia and India. They also pledged to work with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), affirming their strong support for its centrality and unity, as well as for the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific. • Recognizing the increasingly serious regional security environment, the Ministers concurred to further deepen coordination to strengthen the deterrence and response capabilities of Japan-U.S. Alliance by consulting on Alliance roles, missions, and capabilities. • The Ministers concurred to closely align the strategies and policies of the two countries, as the U.S. undertakes various policy reviews. • The Ministers concurred to deepen defense cooperation across all domains and to bolster extended deterrence. They also highlighted the importance of cooperation in domains such as space and cyber, as well as further strengthening information security. • The Ministers reiterated that realistic bilateral and multilateral exercises and training are necessary to maintain the Alliance's operational readiness and deterrent posture, as well as to meet future challenges. • The Ministers shared the view that they will steadily implement the realignment of U.S. forces in Japan, from the perspective of mitigating the impact on local communities including Okinawa, while maintaining the deterrence of the Japan-U.S. Alliance. • The four ministers welcomed progress on force realignment efforts and reaffirmed their commitment to implementing the current arrangements in ways that maintain operational readiness and a sustainable presence, while mitigating the impact on local communities. • The Ministers reconfirmed that the plan to construct the Futenma Replacement Facility at the Camp Schwab-Henokosaki area and in adjacent waters is the only solution that avoids the continued use of MCAS Futenma, and committed to completing construction as soon as possible. • Regarding Host Nation Support, having agreed to a one-year extension amendment to the current Special Measures Agreement, the Ministers instructed their negotiators to work toward a new mutually beneficial multi-year agreement. • The Japanese side stressed the importance of steadily implementing the realignment of U.S. forces in Japan, and requested the U.S. side for safe operations of the U.S. forces with utmost consideration to the impact on local communities as well as appropriate responses to incidents and accidents. • The Japanese side reiterated their appreciation for the assistance provided by the U.S. in the wake of the Great East Japan Earthquake. In remembrance of the lives lost, the Ministers reaffirmed the spirit of cooperation of the Japan-U.S. Alliance.
<p>March 16, 2021 Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting / Tokyo</p> <p>Participants: Minister of Defense Kishi U.S. Secretary of Defense Austin</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministers confirmed that the Japan-U.S. Alliance is more important than ever for the regional peace and stability in the security environment that is rapidly growing severe. • The Ministers affirmed that Japan and the U.S. will work to maintain and reinforce a Free and Open Indo-Pacific with the Japan-U.S. Alliance being the cornerstone. • The Japanese side expressed the strong resolve to the defense of Japan and stated that Japan will play an active role for the regional peace and stability. The U.S. side welcomed the statement and confirmed the unwavering commitment of the United States to the defense of Japan. • The Ministers concurred that they will work together to further strengthen the Alliance capabilities to deter and respond. • As China's behaviors that do not conform to international order pose challenges to the Alliance and the international community, the Ministers agreed to have consultations going forward on actions to be taken by defense authorities. • The Japanese side stated it is entirely unacceptable that China Coast Guard Law, which includes problematic stipulations in terms of the consistency with the international law, heightens tension in the waters such as the East and South China Seas, and the Ministers expressed their serious concern. The Ministers also shared the recognition on the importance of peace and stability of the Taiwan Strait. • The Ministers reconfirmed the commitment to the complete denuclearization of North Korea and strongly urged North Korea to abide by its obligations under the UN Security Council Resolutions. The Ministers also agreed that Japan and the United States will continue working together with partner countries to counter illicit ship-to-ship transfers of goods by North Korea-related vessels. • The Ministers affirmed the importance of strengthening cooperation with various partners in the region and beyond to maintain and strengthen a Free and Open Indo-Pacific. • The Ministers agreed to work together to deepen cooperation in all domains including space and cyberspace, aligning the respective strategies of both countries through close consultations. • The Ministers concurred on the importance of strengthening the readiness of both Self-Defense Forces and U.S. Forces in Japan through measures such as various high-end training including bilateral training in order to enhance the Alliance capabilities to respond and deter. • The Ministers confirmed that the two countries will closely coordinate with each other regarding the Global Posture Review of the United States. • The Ministers welcomed the realignment initiatives of U.S. Forces in Japan so far including the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko and facility development of Mageshima, and agreed that Japan and the United States will continue to closely work together to steadily advance them. • The Ministers reconfirmed that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko is the only solution to avoid the continued use of MCAS Futenma and agreed to continuously advance the project. • The Ministers confirmed that it is essential to gain understanding and cooperation from the local communities for the stable stationing of the U.S. Forces in Japan and their daily operations, and affirmed the importance of ensuring safe and environmentally conscious operations of the U.S. forces.

	Outline and Results
<p>April 16, 2021 Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting At Washington D. C.</p> <p>Participants Prime Minister Suga President Biden</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The two leaders noted their shared universal values, including freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law, and they shared the view on strengthening the Japan-U.S. Alliance, which is the cornerstone of peace and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region. • They also confirmed that Japan and the United States will strengthen their unity and cooperation while partnering with like-minded countries such as Australia, India, and ASEAN countries towards the realization of a “Free and Open Indo-Pacific.” • They shared the view on opposing any unilateral attempts to change the status quo in the East and South China Seas and any acts of intimidation. It was pointed out that candid conversations with China were necessary to address these issues, and they shared the view on pursuing stability in international affairs while defending universal values. • The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the complete denuclearization of North Korea, and shared the view to urge North Korea to abide by its obligations under UN Security Council resolutions. • They strongly condemned the situation in Myanmar where the use of force against civilians by Myanmar military and police continues to cause a large number of deaths and injuries in the country and reaffirmed that the two countries will work together to strongly urge the Myanmar military to immediately stop resorting to violence against civilians, release the detainees and swiftly restore Myanmar’s democratic political system. • The two leaders committed to enhancing deterrence and response capabilities of the Japan-U.S. Alliance in light of this increasingly severe regional security environment. • The leaders shared the view on steady implementation of the realignment plan of the U.S. forces in Japan, including the relocation of the Futenma Replacement Facility to Henoko as the only solution that avoids the continued use of Marine Corps Air Station Futenma, to mitigate the impact on Okinawa and other local communities. • The two leaders shared the view on strengthening the close economic relationship between Japan and the United States and confirmed the importance of Japan-U.S. cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region and the global economy. In view of these discussions, the two leaders agreed to issue a U.S.-Japan Joint Leader’s Statement titled “U.S.-Japan Global Partnership for a New Era.” • The two leaders agreed on the “Japan-U.S. Competitiveness and Resilience (CoRe) Partnership” to lead “Build Back Better” in the world. Based upon this partnership, they shared a view on promoting competitiveness and innovation including in the digital and science and technology fields, common priorities to both countries, and cooperating in areas such as the COVID-19 response, green growth, and climate change. • Regarding climate change, the leaders confirmed that Japan and the United States will lead the world in decarbonization towards COP26 and beyond, including at the Climate Summit to be hosted by the United States.
<p>January 7, 2022 Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee (“2+2”) Meeting Video teleconference meeting</p> <p>Participants Minister of Defense Kishi Foreign Minister Hayashi U.S. Secretary of Defense Austin U.S. Secretary of State Blinken</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan and the United States affirmed their commitment to a free and open Indo-Pacific region and the Japan-U.S. Alliance’s critical role as the cornerstone of regional peace, security, and prosperity. They concurred to constantly advance the Alliance’s capabilities to address evolving security challenges in an integrated manner. • Japan reiterated its resolve to fundamentally reinforce its defense capabilities to bolster its national defense and contribute to regional peace and stability. The United States welcomed Japan’s resolve and expressed its determination to optimize its posture and capabilities in the Indo-Pacific. • The United States restated its unwavering commitment to the defense of Japan under the U.S.-Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, using its full range of capabilities, including nuclear and reaffirmed that Article V of the Treaty applies to the Senkaku islands. The two sides affirmed the critical importance of ensuring that U.S. extended deterrence remains credible and resilient. • Japan and the United States concurred to stand in firm solidarity in opposing any unilateral action that seeks to change the status quo or to undermine Japan’s administration of the Senkaku Islands and on their strong objections to China’s unlawful maritime claims, militarization and coercive activities in the South China Sea. Both sides also consented to work together to deter and, if necessary, respond to destabilizing activities in the region. • Japan and the United States also expressed serious and ongoing concerns about human rights issues in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and Hong Kong. • Furthermore, regarding Taiwan, Japan and the United States underscored the importance of peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait and encouraged the peaceful resolution of cross-Strait issues. • As for North Korea, Japan and the United States reaffirmed their commitment to the complete denuclearization of North Korea, and expressed strong concerns over its advancing nuclear and missile development activities. • With regard to cooperation with like-minded countries, Japan and the United States reaffirmed the September 2021 commitment confirmed in the Japan-U.S.-Australia-India Summit Meeting (QUAD), to promote the free, open, rules-based order and concurred on the importance of strengthening collaboration and cooperation with partners such as Australia, European countries, the Republic of Korea, and ASEAN. • Japan and the United States exchanged their views on issues of common interests including the situation around Ukraine, and reiterated their consistent support for Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity. • Japan and the United States concurred on the importance of vigorously continuing their efforts to ensure the Alliance maintains its competitive edge into the future, such as further enhancing information security, deepening cooperation in space and cyber domains, and advancing technological cooperation to harness emerging technologies and of pursuing investments to strengthen the Alliance’s capabilities looking ahead to the future. • Japan and the United States confirmed to continue their close collaboration to align both countries’ strategies and policies. • Japan and the United States welcomed their robust progress on evolving Alliance roles, missions, and capabilities, and on bilateral planning. • Japan and the United States underscored the importance of strengthened cross-domain capabilities. Japan and the United States confirmed to deepen security cooperation in both space and cyber domains. • Japan and the United States affirmed the two sides will advance and accelerate collaboration on emerging technologies based on the framework Exchange of Notes on Cooperative Research, Development, Production and Sustainment. • Japan and the United States shared the importance of steadily implementing the realignment of the U.S. forces in Japan, from the perspective of mitigating the impact on local communities including Okinawa, while maintaining the deterrence of the Japan U.S. Alliance. • Japan and the United States committed to continuing construction of the Futenma Replacement Facility at the Camp Schwab/Henokosaki area and in adjacent waters as the only solution that avoids the continued use of Marine Corps Air Station Futenma. • Japan and the United States confirmed the importance of accelerating bilateral work on the U.S. Forces in Japan realignment efforts, including land returns South of Kadena based on “Consolidation Plan for Facilities and Areas in Okinawa”, and the relocation of approximately 4,000 Marine Corps personnel from Okinawa to Guam beginning in 2024. • Japanese side requested the U.S. side for safe operations of the U.S. forces in Japan with utmost consideration to the impacts on local communities, appropriate responses to incidents and accidents including sharing information in a timely manner, and cooperation on issues such as PFOS, and both sides confirmed to continue to closely cooperate. • Japan and the United States welcomed the substantial agreement on a new Host Nation Support arrangement and the signing of the Special Measures Agreement that will enhance Alliance readiness and resiliency.

	Outline and Results
<p>January 21, 2022 Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting By virtual meeting</p> <p>Participants Prime Minister Kishida President Biden</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The two leaders shared the intention to coordinate closely under the strong Japan-U.S. Alliance and to deepen cooperation with like-minded countries such as Australia, India, ASEAN, and Europe, toward realizing a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific." The two leaders opposed unilateral attempts to change the status quo in the East and South China Seas and any economic coercion, and shared the intention to coordinate closely in addressing various issues related to China. The two leaders underscored the importance of peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait and encouraged the peaceful resolution of cross-Strait issues. The two leaders shared serious concerns about the situation in Hong Kong and the human rights situation in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. Based on the common understanding that North Korea's nuclear and missile activities, including the ballistic missile launches, pose a threat to the peace and stability of Japan, the region and the international community, the two leaders shared the intention to continue close coordination between Japan and the United States as well as among Japan, the United States and the Republic of Korea toward the complete denuclearization of North Korea in accordance with the UN Security Council resolutions. Regarding the situation around Ukraine, the two leaders shared the intention to continue coordination between Japan and the United States, and committed to work closely together to deter Russian aggression against Ukraine. Endorsing the Joint Statement of the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee ("2+2") held on January 7, 2022, in light of the increasingly severe security environment in the region, the two leaders shared the intention to further strengthen the deterrence and response capabilities of the Japan-U.S. Alliance. The U.S. side strongly reaffirmed the U.S.'s unwavering commitment to the defense of Japan and extended deterrence, including the application of Article V of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty to the Senkaku Islands. The two leaders confirmed their intention to advance cooperation on space and cyber, information security and advanced technology. The two leaders agreed to continue working closely together to prevent the spread of COVID-19, including by aligning efforts in and around U.S. facilities and areas in Japan. The two leaders concurred on the launch of the ministerial Japan-U.S. Economic Policy Consultative Committee (the Economic "2+2"), and shared the intention to expand and deepen bilateral economic cooperation and mutual exchanges based on the "Japan-U.S. Competitiveness and Resilience (CoRe) Partnership."
<p>May 4, 2022 The Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting Washington D. C.</p> <p>Participants Minister of Defense Kishi U.S. Secretary of Defense Austin</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministers severely condemned Russia's aggression against Ukraine, stating that it is a unilateral change to the status quo by force that poses serious challenge to the international order and such actions are absolutely unacceptable. Both sides confirmed that Japan and the United States would continue to work together to support Ukraine as much as possible. The US side expressed his appreciation to Japan's leadership in supporting Ukraine. Japanese side stated his vision to strengthen the commitment to security in Europe from the viewpoint that security of the Indo-Pacific region and Europe cannot be regarded separately. Both sides reaffirmed their commitment to a free and open Indo-Pacific. Both sides discussed the recent behaviors of China in the Indo-Pacific region such as coercive actions in the East and South China Seas. Both sides determined that any change to the status quo by force in the Indo-Pacific region cannot be condoned, and confirmed that both countries would continue to strengthen cooperation to deter and, if necessary, respond to such actions. The US side affirmed that the Senkaku Islands are under the administration of Japan and that Article V of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty applies to the Senkaku Islands. The US side also expressed opposition to any unilateral attempts to undermine the administration of Japan. Both sides also reiterated the importance of peace and stability of the Taiwan Strait. Both sides agreed on the view that North Korea's repeated missile launches and nuclear development, etc. are a serious threat against peace and stability of the region and the international community and that such actions cannot be tolerated. Both sides also confirmed to advance close bilateral and trilateral cooperation among Japan, the United States, and the Republic of Korea in response to North Korea's provocations. Both sides concurred to strengthen defense cooperation with partner countries in the region and beyond such as Australia, India, Southeast Asian and Pacific Island nations, and European nations. Both sides agreed that Japan and the United States would promptly materialize various measures to enhance the Alliance capabilities to deter and respond. Japanese side expressed his determination to fundamentally reinforce Japan's defense capabilities through formulating the National Security Strategy (NSS), etc. The US side welcomed the statement and both sides confirmed that Japan and the United States would align their respective strategies through close consultations. The US side stated that the U.S. commitment to providing the extended deterrence including nuclear capabilities to Japan remains unwavering. Japanese side stated that bilateral efforts at various levels to ensure nuclear deterrence remains credible and resilient is more important than ever under the current international security situation, and shared the recognition with the US side. Both sides concurred on the importance of information security and cyber security which is the basis for Japan-U.S. defense cooperation, and agreed to work together to strengthen them. Both sides concurred to further deepen cooperation in the area of equipment and technology including cooperation in counter-hypersonic technology. Both sides welcomed the realignment initiatives of the U.S. Forces in Japan so far including the relocation of Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Futenma to Henoko-saki and facility development of Mageshima and agreed that Japan and the United States would continue to closely work together for steady progress. Both sides shared the importance of continuing to closely work together and further expedite the cooperation to mitigate impact on Okinawa this year, which marks the 50th anniversary of Okinawa's reversion to Japan.
<p>May 23, 2022 Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting Tokyo</p> <p>Participants Prime Minister Kishida President Biden</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prime Minister Kishida extended his sincere welcome to President Biden's visit to Japan as it demonstrates the continued commitment of the U.S. to the Indo-Pacific region under any circumstances, and President Biden stated that he hopes to demonstrate the unwavering U.S. commitment to the Indo-Pacific region through this visit to Japan. As Russia's aggression against Ukraine shakes the very foundations of international order, the two leaders reaffirmed the need to resolutely defend free and open international order based on the rule of law. The two leaders also recognized that the Indo-Pacific is a region of vital importance to global peace, security and prosperity, and concurred that Japan and the United States will lead the international community towards the realization of a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific." Regarding Russia's aggression against Ukraine, the two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to promoting support for Ukraine and imposing sanction measures against Russia, in continued close coordination with the G7 and the international community. The two leaders concurred that Japan and the United States will continue to cooperate towards strong international solidarity. The two leaders concurred on the importance of clearly demonstrating that any unilateral attempts to change the status quo by force, such as the recent aggression, should not be tolerated in any region, and that such attempts should have significant cost. The two leaders discussed the possible impact of the situation in Ukraine on the Indo-Pacific region and concurred to be attentive to developments such as the recent China-Russia joint military exercises. The two leaders strongly opposed any unilateral attempts to change the status quo by force in the East and South China Seas and economic coercion, expressed serious concern about the development in Hong Kong and the human rights situation in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, and concurred to continue to work closely together in addressing issues related to China. The two leaders confirmed that their basic positions on Taiwan remain unchanged, reiterated the importance of peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait as an indispensable element in security and prosperity in the international community, and encouraged the peaceful resolution of cross-Strait issues. The two leaders condemned North Korea's nuclear and missile development activities, including its ICBM-class ballistic missile launches. The two leaders also reaffirmed their commitment to the complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolutions and urged North Korea to abide by its obligations under these resolutions. The two leaders concurred to further strengthen cooperation among Japan, the U.S. and the ROK, including security cooperation. Prime Minister Kishida expressed his appreciation for President Biden's meeting with the family members of the abductees by North Korea. He asked for full understanding and cooperation again for the immediate resolution of the abductions issue, and gained further support from President Biden. The two leaders concurred to swiftly strengthen the deterrence and response capabilities of the Japan-U.S. Alliance. President Biden reiterated the U.S. commitment to the defense of Japan, and the two leaders concurred to communicate more closely between Japan and the U.S. to ensure that extended deterrence remains unwavering. They reiterated their opposition to any unilateral action that seeks to undermine Japan's longstanding administration of the Senkaku Islands. Prime Minister Kishida stated his determination to fundamentally reinforce Japan's defense capabilities and secure substantial increase of its defense budget needed to effect it, which received strong support from President Biden.

Reference 23 **Joint Statement of the Security Consultative Committee (“2+2”)**

(January 7, 2022)

Joint Statement of the Security Consultative Committee (“2+2”)

Secretary of State Blinken, Secretary of Defense Austin, Minister for Foreign Affairs Hayashi, and Minister of Defense Kishi convened the U.S.-Japan Security Consultative Committee virtually in Washington, DC and Tokyo, Japan on January 6 and 7, 2022, respectively.

The Ministers strongly reaffirmed their commitment to a free and open Indo-Pacific region and recognized the U.S.-Japan Alliance’s critical role as the cornerstone of regional peace, security, and prosperity. They expressed their determination to constantly modernize the Alliance and strengthen joint capabilities by fully aligning strategies and prioritizing goals together, to address evolving security challenges in an ever more integrated manner, with partners and across all instruments of national power, domains, and the full spectrum of situations. They acknowledged the urgent challenges presented by geopolitical tensions, the COVID-19 pandemic, arbitrary and coercive economic policies, and the climate crisis, and renewed their commitment to the rules-based international order as well as fundamental values and principles. Witnessing a rapid and opaque military expansion that jeopardizes the regional strategic balance, the Ministers shared their concerns about the large-scale development and deployment of nuclear weapons, ballistic and cruise missiles, and advanced weapons systems such as hypersonics. They also discussed the trend of increasing malign activities in the cyber, space, and other domains, and attempts to change the status quo through coercive or predatory means short of armed conflict.

Japan reiterated its resolve to fundamentally reinforce its defense capabilities to bolster its national defense and contribute to regional peace and stability. The United States welcomed Japan’s resolve and expressed its determination to optimize its posture and capabilities in the Indo-Pacific as expressed in the recently completed Global Posture Review. The United States restated its unwavering commitment to the defense of Japan under the U.S.-Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, using its full range of capabilities, including nuclear. The two sides affirmed the critical importance of ensuring that U.S. extended deterrence remains credible and resilient.

The Ministers expressed their concerns that ongoing efforts by China to undermine the rules-based order present political, economic, military, and technological challenges to the region and the world. They resolved to work together to deter and, if necessary, respond to destabilizing activities in the region. They reaffirmed their support for unimpeded lawful commerce and respect for international law, including freedom of navigation and overflight and other lawful uses of the sea. They shared their intention to strengthen information-sharing practices, including through efforts to collect and analyze data regarding coercive behavior that undermines regional peace and stability. The Ministers voiced concern about China’s activities in the East China Sea, which further undermine regional peace and stability. The United States reiterated that it stands in firm solidarity with Japan in opposing any unilateral action that seeks to change the status quo or to undermine Japan’s administration of the Senkaku Islands, and reaffirmed that Article V of the Treaty applies to the Senkaku Islands. The Ministers also reiterated their strong objections to China’s unlawful maritime claims, militarization and coercive activities in the South China Sea and recalled with emphasis that the July 2016 award of the Philippines-China

arbitral tribunal, constituted under the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention (UNCLOS), is final and legally binding on the parties. The Ministers expressed serious and ongoing concerns about human rights issues in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and Hong Kong. They committed to cooperate with all who share a commitment to respect for freedom, democracy, human rights, the rule of law, international law, multilateralism, and a free and fair economic order. They underscored the importance of peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait and encouraged the peaceful resolution of cross-Strait issues.

Reaffirming their commitment to the complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, the Ministers urged North Korea to abide by its obligations under UN Security Council resolutions, expressed strong concerns over its advancing nuclear and missile development activities, and confirmed the need for an immediate resolution of the abductions issue. They committed to deepen cooperation between and among the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea, which is critical for shared security, peace, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond.

The Ministers renewed the September 2021 commitment, with fellow Quad members Australia and India, to promote the free, open, rules-based order. They supported their respective security and defense cooperation with Australia as evidenced by the signing of the landmark Japan-Australia Reciprocal Access Agreement, Japan’s first asset protection mission for an Australian vessel last November, and the AUKUS partnership. They welcomed greater engagement in the Indo-Pacific by European partners and allies, including the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the Netherlands, as well as through the EU and NATO, and expressed support for their expanded multilateral exercises and deployments.

The Ministers reaffirmed their strong support for ASEAN’s unity and centrality and the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific. They noted the need to augment security cooperation and capacity-building initiatives with partners in Southeast Asia and Pacific Island countries. They condemned violence committed against the people of Myanmar and resolved to sustain efforts toward the immediate cessation of all violence and a swift return to the path of inclusive democracy.

In addressing the increasingly challenging regional security environment, the United States and Japan resolved to ensure alignment of Alliance visions and priorities through key forthcoming national security strategy documents. Through its strategic review process, Japan expressed its resolve to examine all options necessary for national defense including capabilities to counter missile threats. Japan and the United States underscored the need to closely coordinate throughout this process and welcomed our robust progress on evolving Alliance roles, missions, and capabilities, and on bilateral planning for contingencies.

The Ministers underscored the critical importance of strengthened cross-domain capabilities, particularly integrating the land, maritime, air, missile defense, space, cyber, electromagnetic spectrum, and other domains. Stressing the need to advance readiness, resiliency, and interoperability, they welcomed the deepening of cooperation, including asset protection missions and joint intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance operations, and realistic training and exercises, as well as flexible deterrent options and strategic messaging. They also committed to increase joint/shared use of U.S. and Japanese facilities, including efforts to strengthen Japan Self-Defense Forces’ posture in areas including its southwestern islands.

The Ministers welcomed the consensus on a new Host Nation Support arrangement and the signing of the Special Measures

Agreement that will expand and reallocate Japan's support for U.S. forces to enhance Alliance readiness and resiliency. The Ministers reaffirmed that the total amount of Japan's Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) funding will be 164.1 billion yen to fund prioritized projects, subject to the completion of all necessary procedures for such budget request, and lauded the establishment of a new training capability category that will enable increased bilateral training and cooperation.

The Ministers committed to strengthen and reinforce information security practices and infrastructure, as demonstrated by the May 2021 Exchange of Notes on enhanced security measures for classified military information related to Advanced Weapon Systems. Sharing concerns over ever more complex and destructive threats stemming from malicious cyber actors, and the risks they pose to national security, the Ministers affirmed that strong network defenses, and joint responses to the full range of cyber threats, are an Alliance imperative. They urged states to abide by international law and implement consensus norms of responsible behavior, including that states should not knowingly allow their territories to be used for internationally wrongful acts.

The Ministers renewed their commitment to a secure, stable, and sustainable space domain and to establishing norms of responsible behavior. They concurred on deepening cooperation on space domain awareness, mission assurance, interoperability, and joint responses to serious threats to, from and within space, including by continuing discussion on proliferated low earth orbit satellite constellations.

The Ministers committed to pursue joint investments that accelerate innovation and ensure the Alliance maintains its technological edge in critical and emerging fields, including

artificial intelligence, machine learning, directed energy, and quantum computing. The Ministers concurred to conduct a joint analysis focused on future cooperation in counter-hypersonic technology. They also welcomed the framework Exchange of Notes on Cooperative Research, Development, Production and Sustainment as well as Cooperation in Testing and Evaluation, based on which the two sides will advance and accelerate collaboration on emerging technologies. They stressed collaboration on streamlined procurement and resilient defense supply chains.

The Ministers underlined their commitment to continue construction of the Futenma Replacement Facility at the Camp Schwab/Henokosaki area and in adjacent waters as the only solution that avoids the continued use of Marine Corps Air Station Futenma. The United States welcomed Japan's decision in its JFY 2022 draft budget to fund construction of the Mageshima facility consistent with the 2011 SCC document. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of bilateral coordination for combating COVID-19, sharing timely information on incidents and accidents, as well as mitigating impacts on and supporting strong relationships with local communities. They confirmed the importance of accelerating bilateral work on force realignment efforts, including land returns and the consolidation of U.S. facilities in Okinawa, and the relocation of approximately 4,000 Marine Corps personnel from Okinawa to Guam beginning in 2024.

The Ministers reiterated the collective resolve of the Alliance and underscored their commitment to working in close partnership to preserve peace and stability in the Indo-Pacific region.

Overview

- The Ministers committed to a free and open Indo-Pacific and recognized the Japan-U.S. Alliance's critical role as the cornerstone of regional peace, security, and prosperity. They resolved to strengthen the Alliance's capabilities to address evolving security challenges in an integrated manner.
- Japan reiterated its resolve to fundamentally reinforce its defense capabilities to bolster its national defense and contribute to regional peace and stability. The United States welcomed this and resolved to optimize its posture and capabilities in the Indo-Pacific. Witnessing a rapid and opaque military expansion that jeopardizes the regional strategic balance, the Ministers shared their concerns about the large-scale development and deployment of nuclear weapons, ballistic and cruise missiles, and advanced technology weapons such as hypersonics.
- The United States stated its unwavering commitment to the obligation to defend Japan, using its full range of capabilities, including nuclear. The two sides will ensure that U.S. extended deterrence is credible and resilient.

Regional Security Environment

- The Ministers expressed their concerns that ongoing efforts by China to undermine the rules-based order present political, economic, military, and technological challenges to the region and the world. They resolved to work together to deter and, if necessary, respond to destabilizing activities in the region. The two countries will strengthen information sharing practices, including through efforts to collect and analyze data regarding coercive behavior.
- The Ministers voiced concern about China's activities in the East China Sea, which further undermine regional peace and stability. The United States also reiterated that it stands in firm solidarity with Japan in opposing any unilateral action that seeks to change the status quo or to undermine Japan's administration of the Senkaku Islands, and that Article V of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty applies to the Senkaku Islands.
- The Ministers reiterated their strong objections to China's unlawful maritime claims, militarization and coercive activities in the South China Sea. The Ministers expressed serious and ongoing concerns about human rights issues in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and Hong Kong. They underscored the importance of peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait and encouraged the peaceful resolution of cross-Strait issues.
- The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to the complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, expressed strong concerns over North Korea's advancing nuclear and missile development activities, and confirmed the need for an immediate resolution of the abductions issue. They committed to deepening cooperation among Japan, the United States, and the Republic of Korea.
- The Ministers affirmed their commitment to the Quad and supported security and defense cooperation with Australia, including the signing of the Japan-Australia RAA, Japan's asset protection for an Australian vessel, and the AUKUS partnership. They welcomed greater engagement in the Indo-Pacific by European countries, the EU and NATO.
- The Ministers strongly supported ASEAN's unity and centrality as well as the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific. They noted the need to augment security cooperation with Southeast Asian countries and Pacific Island countries. They condemned violence in Myanmar.

Japan-U.S. Security and Defense Cooperation

- Japan and the United States resolved to ensure alignment of Alliance visions and priorities through their various national security strategy documents. Japan expressed its resolve to examine all options necessary for its defense including capabilities to counter missile threats. Japan and the United States underscored the need to closely coordinate throughout the process.
- Japan and the United States welcomed the robust progress on evolving roles, missions, and capabilities, and on bilateral planning.
- The Ministers noted the importance of strengthened cross-domain capabilities. They stressed the need to advance readiness, resiliency, and interoperability. They welcomed the deepening of cooperation, including asset protection, joint ISR, realistic training, FDO, and strategic messaging. The two countries will increase joint/shared use of Japanese and U.S. facilities, in order to strengthen Japan Self-Defense Forces' posture in areas including its southwestern islands. The Ministers welcomed the consensus on an HNS arrangement.
- The Ministers affirmed the strengthening of information security and other matters. Regarding the cyber domain, they noted the Alliance imperative of strong network defenses and joint responses to the full range of cyber threats.
- Regarding space domain awareness, mission assurance, interoperability, and joint responses to serious threats to, from and within space, the two countries will deepen cooperation, including by accelerating discussion on proliferated low earth orbit sate

Reference 25 Record of Main Japan-U.S. Bilateral Exercises in FY2021

Joint Staff

Training Name	Period (YY.M.DD)	Place	Participating Units	Personnel (Japan)	Personnel (U.S.)
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Joint Exercise (command post exercise) Keen Edge 22/03 CPX	22.1.27 to 2.3	MOD Ichigaya Area and locations of other units, etc. participating in the exercise, as well as Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii, U.S., etc.	[Self-Defense Forces (SDF)] Each staff office, Defense Intelligence Headquarters, Ground Component Command, each army unit, etc., Self-Defense Fleet, each regional district, etc., Air Defense Command, Air Support Command, etc. [U.S. Armed Forces] U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM), etc.	—	—
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Integration Disaster Response Exercise 03 TREX	22.2.10 to 2.11	Wakayama Prefecture and locations of units, etc. participating in the exercise, as well as maritime and aerial domains surrounding Kanto, Tokai, Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku, and Kyushu	[Self-Defense Forces (SDF)] Each staff office, Defense Intelligence Headquarters, Ground Component Command, each army unit, Self-Defense Fleet, each regional district, Air Defense Command, Air Support Command, etc. [U.S. Armed Forces] U.S. Forces Japan	Number of personnel: approx. 920 Number of vessels: 1 Number of aircraft: 12	Number of personnel: 5 Number of aircraft: 1
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Integrated Air and Missile Defense Exercise RS 22	22.2.21 to 2.25	GSDF Camp Matsudo, Camp Shimoshizu, Camp Aonohara, Camp Iizuka, Camp Miyakojima, Vice-Camp Yaese, MSDF Yokosuka Area, ASDF Yokota Air Base, Iruma Air Base, Kasuga Air Base, Tsuiki Air Base, Nyutabaru Air Base, and Naha Air Base	[Self-Defense Forces (SDF)] Joint Staff, Ground Component Command, Eastern Army, Middle Army, Western Army, Ground Self-Defense Force Air Defense School, Self-Defense Fleet, and Air Defense Command [U.S. Armed Forces] Seventh Fleet headquarters, several warships, others	—	—

Ground Self-Defense Force

Training Name	Period (YY.M.DD)	Place	Participating Units	Personnel (Japan)	Personnel (U.S.)
Field Training with U.S. Army in Japan (Orient Shield 21)	21.6.18 to 7.11	Camp Itami, Camp Amami, Camp Hokuto, Kyogamisaki Sub Base, U.S. Armed Forces Kyogamisaki Communications Site, Aibano Sub Base, Yausubetsu Maneuver Area, etc.	[Self-Defense Forces (SDF)] Middle Army, 1st Field Artillery Brigade, Central Nuclear Biological Chemical Weapon Defense Unit, etc. [U.S. Armed Forces] U.S. Army Japan headquarters; 40th Infantry Division headquarters; 17th Artillery Brigade; 1st Battalion, 28th Infantry Regiment; 1st Battalion, 1st Air Defense Artillery Regiment, 38th Air Defense Artillery Brigade, etc.	—	—
Field Training with U.S. Army in the U.S. (Joint Parachute Drop Training, etc.)	21.7.9 to 8.3 Field training: 21.7.24 to 7.30	Andersen Air Force Base, U.S. territory of Guam, etc.	[Self-Defense Forces (SDF)] Ground Component Command Headquarters, 1st Airborne Brigade, etc. [U.S. Armed Forces] 1st Special Forces Group, etc.	—	—
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Regional Army Command Post Exercise (Japan) (YS-81)	21.12.1 to 12.13	Camp Itami, Camp Asaka, Camp Zama, Camp Ainoura, etc.	[Self-Defense Forces (SDF)] Ground Staff Office, Ground Component Command, Middle Army, Training Evaluation Research and Development Command, Joint Staff, Maritime Self-Defense Force, Air Self-Defense Force, etc. [U.S. Armed Forces] Army Pacific headquarters, U.S. Army Japan headquarters, I Corps, 25th Infantry Division, 3rd Marine Expeditionary Brigade, etc.	—	—
Field Training with U.S. Army in the U.S. (Rising Thunder 2021)	21.12.1 to 12.15	Yakima Training Center, Washington, U.S.	[Self-Defense Forces (SDF)] 32nd Infantry Regiment, 1st Battle Helicopter Unit, 6th Intelligence Unit [U.S. Armed Forces] 1-17 Infantry Battalion, 2-2 Stryker Brigade Combat Team; 16th Fighter Wing, etc.	—	—

Training Name	Period (YY.M.DD)	Place	Participating Units	Personnel (Japan)	Personnel (U.S.)
Field Training with U.S. Marines in Japan (Resolute Dragon 2021)	21.12.4 to 12.17	Ojojihara Maneuver Area, Mt. Iwate Maneuver Area, Hachinohe Maneuver Area, Camp Kasuminome, Yausubetsu Maneuver Area, etc.	[Self-Defense Forces (SDF)] Key units of 5th Infantry Regiment, 9th Division; Northeastern Field Artillery Unit; Northeastern Air Group, etc. [U.S. Armed Forces] Key units of 2-8 Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division; Marine Aircraft Group 36, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, etc.	—	—
Field Training with U.S. Marines (Iron Fist 2022)	22.1.10 to 2.16	Camp Pendleton, California, U.S.; Twentynine Palms; Naval Base Coronado; Naval Base San Diego; and surrounding maritime and aerial domains	[Self-Defense Forces (SDF)] Each unit of the Amphibious Rapid Deployment Brigade (2nd Amphibious Rapid Deployment Regiment, Combat Landing Battalion, Artillery Battalion, etc.) [U.S. Armed Forces] 15th Marine Expeditionary Unit, Marine Aircraft Group 3, etc.	—	—
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training (Note 1)	22.2.28 to 3.4	Maritime and aerial domains south of Kanto to north of Guam	[Self-Defense Forces (SDF)] Amphibious Rapid Deployment Brigade [U.S. Armed Forces] U.S. Navy, U.S. Marines	—	—
Bilateral Exercise with the 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit	22.3.4 to 3.25	East Fuji Maneuver Area, Numazu Beach Training Area	[Self-Defense Forces (SDF)] Key units of 1st Amphibious Rapid Deployment Regiment, Amphibious Rapid Deployment Brigade; 1st Helicopter Brigade [U.S. Armed Forces] 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing	—	—

Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Name	Period (YY.M.DD)	Place	Participating Units	Personnel (Japan)	Personnel (U.S.)
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.4.5	East of Amami	Number of P-3Cs: 1	Number of aircraft: 1	Number of P-8As: 1
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.4.13 to 4.15	East China Sea	Number of EP-3s: 1	Number of aircraft: 1	Number of EP-3Es: 1
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.4.20	Area surrounding Sagami Bay	Number of SH-60Ks: 2	Number of aircraft: 2	Number of MH-60Rs: 1
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.5.11 to 5.16	South of Kanto	Destroyer JS <i>Maya</i>	Number of vessels: 1	Aircraft carrier USS <i>Ronald Reagan</i>
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Exercise (ILEX 21-2)	21.5.22	South of Shikoku	Replenishment ship JS <i>Hamana</i>	Number of vessels: 1	Amphibious assault ship USS <i>America</i>
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.5.26 to 5.29	East of Okinawa	Destroyer JS <i>Ise</i>	Number of vessels: 1	Aircraft carrier USS <i>Ronald Reagan</i> Destroyer USS <i>Shiloh</i> Replenishment ship USNS <i>Pecos</i>
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.6.4	Sea of Japan	Destroyer JS <i>Atago</i>	Number of vessels: 1	Number of EA-18Gs: 2
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.6.12 to 6.14	East of Okinawa	Landing ship, tank JS <i>Shimokita</i>	Number of vessels: 1	Amphibious assault ship USS <i>America</i> Dock transport landing ship USS <i>New Orleans</i> Dock landing ship USS <i>Germantown</i>
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Exercise (Bilateral Cyber Defense Exercises)	21.6.15	Destroyer JS <i>Izumo</i>	Communications Security Group, Communications Command	—	U.S. Navy NIOC-Y (U.S. Navy Information Operation Command Yokosuka)
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.6.21	Indian Ocean	Training ships JS <i>Kashima</i> , JS <i>Setoyuki</i>	Number of vessels: 2	Aircraft carrier USS <i>Ronald Reagan</i> Cruiser USS <i>Shiloh</i> Destroyer USS <i>Halsey</i>
Special Anti-Submarine Exercise	21.6.22 to 6.24	Off the coast of the Kii Peninsula	Number of submarines: 1, P-1s: 3	Number of vessels: 1 Number of aircraft: 3	Number of P-8As: 4
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.6.23	West of Guam	Destroyer JS <i>Makinami</i>	Number of vessels: 1	Patrol vessels (MK-VI)
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.6.23 to 6.24	South of Kanto	Destroyers JS <i>Kirishima</i> , JS <i>Maya</i> , JS <i>Haguro</i> , replenishment ship JS <i>Tokiwa</i>	Number of vessels: 4	Destroyer USS <i>Mustin</i>
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.6.25 to 6.30	North of Australia	Destroyer JS <i>Makinami</i> , on-board aircraft (SH-60K): 1	Number of vessels: 1 Number of aircraft: 1	Destroyer USS <i>Rafael Peralta</i> Replenishment ship USNS <i>Sacagawea</i>

Training Name	Period (YY.M.DD)	Place	Participating Units	Personnel (Japan)	Personnel (U.S.)
Mine Warfare Training and Minesweeping Special Training (Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training)	21.7.18 to 7.30	Mutsu Bay	Number of minesweeper carriers: 2, minesweepers: 2, smaller minesweepers: 10, MCH-101s: 2, P-3Cs: 3, P-1s: 2	Number of vessels: 14 Number of aircraft: 7	Number of minesweepers: 1
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.8.14 to 8.15	East China Sea	Destroyer JS <i>Chokai</i>	Number of vessels: 1	Destroyer USS <i>Benfold</i>
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.8.22 to 8.23	East of Okinawa	Tank landing ship JS <i>Shimokita</i>	Number of vessels: 1	Transport landing dock USS <i>New Orleans</i>
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Exercise (ILEX 21-3)	21.8.26	East China Sea	Replenishment ship JS <i>Omi</i>	Number of vessels: 1	Cruiser USCGC <i>Munro</i>
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.9.2	South of Kanto	Destroyer JS <i>Takanami</i>	Number of vessels: 1	Aircraft carrier USS <i>Carl Vinson</i>
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Exercise (ILEX 21-4)	21.9.4	East China Sea	Replenishment ship JS <i>Tokiwa</i>	Number of vessels: 1	Destroyer USS <i>Barry</i>
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Exercise (Bilateral Cyber Defense Exercise)	21.9.16	U.S. Fleet Activities Yokosuka	Communications Security Group, Communications Command	—	U.S. Navy NIOC-Y U.S. Navy Information Operation Command Yokosuka
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.9.18 to 10.1	South of Okinawa	Destroyers JS <i>Chokai</i> , JS <i>Ikazuchi</i> , JS <i>Kirishima</i> , JS <i>Yamagiri</i>	Number of vessels: 4	Aircraft carrier USS <i>Carl Vinson</i> Destroyer USS <i>Chafee</i> Cruiser USS <i>Lake Champlain</i> Replenishment ship USNS <i>Rappahannock</i>
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.9.21	Sea of Japan	Destroyer JS <i>Myoko</i> , EP-3s, OP-3Cs, UP-3Ds	Number of vessels: 1 Aircraft	EA-18G
MSDF Exercise (Table Top Exercise (Japan-U.S. Bilateral Exercise))	21.9.28 to 10.1	Maritime Operations Center and locations of units, etc. participating in the exercise	Self-Defense Fleet, Sasebo District, Communications Command, Maritime Materiel Command	—	U.S. Navy, U.S. Marines
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.9.29	Eastern Indian Ocean	Destroyers JS <i>Kaga</i> , JS <i>Murasame</i>	Number of vessels: 2	Replenishment ship USNS <i>Yukon</i>
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Exercise (Bilateral Cyber Defense Exercise)	21.10.8	MSDF Communications Security Group (Ichigaya area)	MSDF Communications Command(Central Communications Group, Yokosuka Communications Group, and Communications Security Group)	—	U.S. Navy NIOC-Y(U.S. Navy Information Operation Command Yokosuka)
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.10.12 to 10.16	South of Shikoku to south of Kanto	Destroyer JS <i>Kongo</i>	Number of vessels: 1	Aircraft carrier USS <i>Ronald Reagan</i> Cruiser USS <i>Shiloh</i>
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.10.19 to 10.23	South China Sea	Destroyer JS <i>Akizuki</i>	Number of vessels: 1	Destroyer JS <i>Milius</i>
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.10.19 to 10.24	South China Sea	Destroyer JS <i>Shiranui</i>	Number of vessels: 1	Destroyer USS <i>Higgins</i>
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.10.28	South of Boso Peninsula	SH-60J SH-60K	Aircraft	MH-60R
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.10.28	South China Sea	Destroyer JS <i>Yudachi</i>	Number of vessels: 1	Littoral combat ship USS <i>Jackson</i>
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.10.28 to 11.4	South China Sea, East China Sea, Sea of Japan	Destroyer JS <i>Shiranui</i>	Number of vessels: 1	Destroyer USS <i>Higgins</i> Replenishment ship USNS <i>Big Horn</i>
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.10.29 to 11.4	South China Sea	Destroyers JS <i>Kaga</i> , JS <i>Murasame</i>	Number of vessels: 2	Aircraft carrier USS <i>Carl Vinson</i> Cruisers USS <i>Lake Champlain</i> , USS <i>Shiloh</i> Destroyer JS <i>Milius</i>
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Exercise (ILEX 21-5)	21.11.3	East China Sea	Replenishment ship JS <i>Omi</i>	Number of vessels: 1	Destroyer JS <i>Dewey</i>
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.11.3	East China Sea	Destroyers JS <i>Ise</i> , JS <i>Harusame</i> , JS <i>Asahi</i> , missile boat JS <i>Otaka</i> , minesweepers JS <i>Hirashima</i> , JS <i>Yakushima</i> , JS <i>Takashima</i>	Number of vessels: 7	Amphibious assault ship USS <i>America</i>
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.11.5	Naval Air Facility Atsugi	Number of 51st Squadron (Atsugi) P-1s: 1	Number of aircraft: 1	Electronic Attack Squadron 138 Number of EA-18Gs: 2
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.11.8 to 11.12	South China Sea	Destroyers JS <i>Kaga</i> , JS <i>Murasame</i>	Number of vessels: 2	Destroyer JS <i>Milius</i>
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Anti-Submarine Special Training	21.11.16	South China Sea	Destroyers JS <i>Kaga</i> , JS <i>Murasame</i> , submarines, P-1s	Number of vessels: 3 Aircraft	Destroyer JS <i>Milius</i> P-8A
FY2021 Mine Warfare Training and Minesweeping Special Training (Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training)	21.11.18 to 11.28	Hyuga-nada Sea	Number of minesweeper carriers: 1, minesweepers: 2, smaller minesweepers: 15, Number of MCH-101s: 2	Number of vessels: 18 Number of aircraft: 2	Number of minesweepers: 2 Number of MH-53Es: 2

Training Name	Period (YY.M.DD)	Place	Participating Units	Personnel (Japan)	Personnel (U.S.)
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.11.14 to 11.17	South China Sea	Destroyers JS <i>Kaga</i> , JS <i>Murasame</i>	Number of vessels: 2	Destroyer JS <i>Milius</i>
MSDF Exercise	21.11.21 to 11.30	Area surrounding Japan	Number of vessels: approx. 20 Number of aircraft: approx. 40	Number of vessels: approx. 20 Number of aircraft: approx. 40	Number of vessels: approx. 10
Anti-Submarine Special Training	21.12.14	South of Boso Peninsula	P-1s, SH-60Ks, submarines	Number of vessels: 1 Aircraft	P-8As, MH-60Rs
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Exercise (Bilateral Cyber Defense Exercise)	21.12.16 to 12.17	U.S. Fleet Activities Yokosuka	MSDF Communications Security Group, Communications Command	—	U.S. Navy NIOC-HAWAII N3J Department (U.S. Navy Navy Information Operation Command Hawaii N3J Department)
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	22.1.17 to 1.22	South of Okinawa	Destroyer JS <i>Hyuga</i>	Number of vessels: 1	Aircraft carriers USS <i>Carl Vinson</i> , USS <i>Abraham Lincoln</i> Cruisers USS <i>Lake Champlain</i> , USS <i>Mobile Bay</i> Destroyers USS <i>Chafee</i> , USS <i>Gridley</i> , USS <i>Spruance</i> Amphibious assault ships USS <i>America</i> , USS <i>Essex</i> Dock landing ship USS <i>Pearl Harbor</i>
Anti-Submarine Special Training	22.1.28 to 2.1	South of Kanto	Destroyer JS <i>Takanami</i> , submarines, P-1s	Number of vessels: 2 Aircraft	Destroyer USS <i>Fitzgerald</i> P-8A
Mine Warfare Training and Minesweeping Special Training (Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training)	22.2.1 to 2.10	Ise Bay	Number of minesweeper carriers: 1, minesweepers: 2, smaller minesweepers: 12, MCH-101s: 1 to 3	Number of vessels: 15 Number of aircraft: 1 to 3	UUV operators: approx. 5
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Exercises	22.2.4 to 2.7	East China Sea and western Pacific Ocean	Destroyer JS <i>Kongo</i> , P-3Cs GSDF 1st Helicopter Brigade, Amphibious Rapid Deployment Brigade	Number of vessels: 1 Aircraft	Aircraft carrier USS <i>Abraham Lincoln</i> Amphibious assault ships USS <i>America</i> , USS <i>Essex</i> Dock transport landing ship USS <i>Green Bay</i> Dock landing ships USS <i>Ashland</i> , USS <i>Pearl Harbor</i> Cruiser USS <i>Mobile Bay</i> Destroyers USS <i>Spruance</i> , USS <i>Dewey</i> Minesweeper USS <i>Warrior</i> Expeditionary mobile base USS <i>Miguel Keith</i> P-8
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	22.2.16 to 2.17	East of Okinawa	Destroyer JS <i>Inazuma</i> , training ship JS <i>Hatakaze</i>	Number of vessels: 2	Aircraft carrier USS <i>Abraham Lincoln</i> Cruiser USS <i>Mobile Bay</i> Destroyer USS <i>Spruance</i>
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	22.2.19 to 2.22	Area surrounding Okinawa	Destroyer JS <i>Myoko</i>	Number of vessels: 1	Aircraft carrier USS <i>Abraham Lincoln</i> Cruiser USS <i>Mobile Bay</i> Destroyer USS <i>Spruance</i>
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training (Note 2)	22.2.28 to 3.4	South of Kanto to north of Guam	Destroyers JS <i>Shiranui</i> , JS <i>Hyuga</i>	Number of vessels: 2	Destroyers USS <i>Barry</i> , USS <i>Milius</i> , USS <i>Higgins</i> , USS <i>Dewey</i> Dry cargo replenishment ship USS <i>Richard E. Byrd</i> 5th Air Naval Gunfire Liaison Company, III Marine Expeditionary Force
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	22.3.8	Area surrounding Japan (Pacific Ocean)	P-3Cs, OP-3Cs, UP-3Ds	Aircraft	EA-18G
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	22.3.8, 3.10	Sagami Bay	SH-60K	Aircraft	MH-60R
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	22.3.17 to 3.18	Off the coast of Sanriku	P-3C	Aircraft	P-8A
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	22.3.28 to 3.29	East China Sea	EP-3	Aircraft	EP-3E

Air Self-Defense Force

Training Name	Period (YY.M.DD)	Place	Participating Units	Personnel (Japan)	Personnel (U.S.)
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.4.1	Aerial domains above the Sea of Japan, west of Misawa	3rd Wing	F-35As × 4	F-22s × 4 F-16s × 1 KC-135s × 2
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.4.8	Aerial domains above the East China Sea, west of Kyushu	5th Wing 8th Wing	F-15s × 4 F-2s × 4	F-15 × 4 E-3s × 1 KC-135 × 2 F-35Bs × 2
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.4.27	GSDF Hijiyudai Maneuver Area	Air Rescue Wing Ashiya Detachment	U-125As × 1 UH-60Js × 1	F/A-18s × 2
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.4.27	Aerial domains above the East China Sea, including the Sea of Japan and north of Okinawa	2nd Wing 5th Wing 6th Wing 7th Wing 9th Wing	F-15s × 13 F-2s × 2	B-52s × 2
Exercise Carried Out by the U.S. Air Force (RED FLAG-Alaska)	21.6.11 to 6.26	Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska, Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, and aerial domains in surrounding areas	9th Wing, Airborne Warning and Control Wing	F-15J/DJs × 6 E-767s × 1	—
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.8.31	Sea of Japan, East China Sea, and aerial domains surrounding Okinawa	2nd Wing 5th Wing 6th Wing 7th Wing 8th Wing 9th Wing	F-15 × 13 F-2s × 6	B-52s × 1
Training relocation from Kadena Air Base to Chitose Air Base related to U.S. military reorganization	21.9.13 to 9.22	Chitose Air Base and aerial domains west of Hokkaido and east of Misawa	2nd Wing, Air Rescue Wing	F-15s × approx. 12 U-125A × 1 UH-60J × 1	Personnel: approx. 240 F-15s × approx. 12, E-3Cs × 1
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.9.14 to 9.16	Aerial domains above the East China Sea, north of Naha	Air Rescue Wing	UH-60Js × 1	MC-130s × 1
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.9.21	Sea of Japan, East China Sea, and aerial domains surrounding Okinawa	2nd Wing 5th Wing 7th Wing 8th Wing	F-15s × 8 F-2s × 6	B-52s × 2
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.9.24	Aerial domains above the East China Sea, north of Naha	9th Wing	F-15s × 2	B-52 × 1 F-35Bs × 2
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.10.21	Aerial domains above the Pacific Ocean, east of Kanto	7th Wing	F-2s × 3	B-1s × 1, KC-135s × 1
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.10.28	Aerial domains above the East China Sea, north of Naha	9th Wing 1st Tactical Airlift Wing 2nd Tactical Airlift Wing 3rd Tactical Airlift Wing Air Rescue Wing	F-15s × 12 C-130Hs × 1 C-1s × 1 C-2s × 1 U-125A × 1 UH-60J × 1	F-15s × 10 KC-135s × 1 MC-130Js × 1 C-130Js × 1
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.11.9	Maritime and aerial domains north of Miyakojima and Ishigakijima Islands	Air Rescue Wing	U-125A × 1 UH-60J × 1	CV-22s × 1 MC-130J × 1
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	21.12.9	Aerial domains above the Sea of Japan	2nd Wing 6th Wing 7th Wing 8th Wing	F-15s × 8 F-2s × 8	B-52s × 1 F-35As × 7 KC-135 × 1
Training relocation from Iwakuni Air Base to Hyakuri Air Base related to U.S. military reorganization	21.12.13 to 12.17	Hyakuri Air Base, aerial domains off the coast of Hyakuri	7th Wing	F-2s × approx. 8	F/A-18s × approx. 8 Personnel: approx. 170
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	22.1.11	Sea of Japan and aerial domains above the Pacific Ocean, east of Misawa	3rd Wing 6th Wing 7th Wing	F-35As × 2 F-15s × 2 F-2 × 2	B-1s × 2
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	22.1.18 to 1.19	Aerial domains above the Pacific Ocean, south of Naha	9th Wing Southwestern Aircraft Control and Warning Wing Airborne Warning and Control Wing 1st Tactical Airlift Wing 2nd Tactical Airlift Wing	F-15 × 8 E-2Cs × 1 C-130H × 1 C-1 × 1	F-15s × 14 E-3 × 1 KC-135 × 2 HH-60s × 2

Training Name	Period (YY.M.DD)	Place	Participating Units	Personnel (Japan)	Personnel (U.S.)
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	22.2.15 to 2.17	Aerial domains above the Pacific Ocean, south of Naha	9th Wing Southwestern Aircraft Control and Warning Wing	F-15	F-35B F-15
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	22.2.24	Aerial domains above the Pacific Ocean, south of Naha	9th Wing	F-15 × 2	B-52 × 2 F-35A × 2 KC-135 × 1
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	22.3.4	Aerial domains above the East China Sea, north of Naha	9th Wing Southwestern Aircraft Control and Warning Wing	F-15s × 6	F-35A × 2
Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training	22.3.10	Aerial domains above the Sea of Japan west of Misawa, Aomori Prefecture	3rd Wing Northern Aircraft Control and Warning Wing (Misawa)	F-35A × 4	F-35A × 4

- Notes: 1. The MSDF also participated (written in duplicate in the MSDF column)
2. The GSDF also participated (written in duplicate in the GSDF column)
3. In addition to this, small-scale exercises and similar were constantly carried out between the U.S. armed forces and each service of the SDF
4. The number of personnel is based on the publicly announced number

Reference 26 Japan-U.S. Joint Research and Development Projects

Item	Summary	Date of conclusion of intergovernmental agreement to implement joint research and development	Completion date
Ducted rocket engine, advanced steel technology, fighting vehicle propulsion technology using ceramic materials, eye-safe laser radar, ejection seat, advanced hybrid propulsion technology, shallow water acoustic technology, ballistic missile defense technology, low vulnerability gun propellant for field artillery, electronic device mounted on successor aircraft to P-3C, software radio, advanced hull material/structural technology, sea-based radar system, combat system for ship, palm-sized automated chemical agent detector, human effects of exposure to aircraft fuel and their engine exhaust, image gyro for airborne applications, hybrid electric drive, High-Speed Multi-Hull Vessel Optimization, and Chemical Agent Detector-kit Colorimetric Reader, Chemical Agent Detector-kit Colorimetric Reader		Completed	
SM-3 Block IIA	Development of advanced missile interceptor	June 2006	March 2019 (moved to the joint produce/deployment stage)
Comparison of Operational Jet Fuel and Noise Exposures	Research on the combined effects of exposures to both jet fuel and noise on the risk of hearing loss for flight line personnel	November 2015	Ongoing
High-Temperature Case Technologies	Research on rocket motor case made of high-temperature CFRP* (CFRP: Carbon Fiber Reinforced Plastic)	July 2018	Ongoing
Next Generation Amphibious Technologies	Research on the feasibility of the technology by simulations based on digital models of amphibious vehicles	May 2019	Ongoing
Mission Partner Gateway eXtended	Research on interfaces between networks in Japan and the United States	September 2020	Ongoing
Modular Hybrid Electric Vehicle System	Research on modular hybrid electric vehicle systems	October 2020	Ongoing

Reference 27 United States-Japan Roadmap for Realignment Implementation (tentative translation)

(Washington, DC, May 1, 2006)

Overview

On October 29, 2005, the U.S.–Japan Security Consultative Committee (SCC) members approved recommendations for realignment of U.S. forces in Japan and related Japan Self-Defense Forces (SDF) in their document, “U.S.–Japan Alliance: Transformation and Realignment for the Future.” In that document, the SCC members directed their respective staffs “to finalize these specific and interrelated initiatives and develop plans, including concrete implementation schedules no later than March 2006.” This work has been completed and is reflected in this document.

Finalization of Realignment Initiatives

The individual realignment initiatives form a coherent package. When implemented, these realignments will ensure a life-of-the-alliance presence for U.S. forces in Japan.

The construction and other costs for facility development in the implementation of these initiatives will be borne by the Government of Japan (GOJ) unless otherwise specified. The U.S. Government (USG) will bear the operational costs that arise from implementation of these initiatives. The two Governments will finance their realignment associated costs consistent with their commitments in the October 29, 2005 SCC document to maintain deterrence and capabilities while reducing burdens on local communities.

Key Implementation Details

1. Realignment on Okinawa

(a) Futenma Replacement Facility (FRF)

- The United States and Japan will locate the FRF in a configuration that combines the Henoko-saki and adjacent water areas of Oura and Henoko Bays, including two runways aligned in a “V”-shape, each runway having a length of 1,600 meters plus two 100-meter overruns. The length of each runway portion of the facility is 1,800 meters, exclusive of seawalls (see attached concept plan dated April 28, 2006). This facility ensures agreed operational capabilities while addressing issues of safety, noise, and environmental impacts.
- In order to locate the FRF, inclusive of agreed support facilities, in the Camp Schwab area, necessary adjustments will be made, such as reconfiguration of Camp Schwab facilities and adjacent water surface areas.
- Construction of the FRF is targeted for completion by 2014.
- Relocation to the FRF will occur when the facility is fully operationally capable.
- Facility improvements for contingency use at ASDF bases at Nyutabaru and Tsuiki related to replacement of Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Futenma capabilities will be made, as necessary, after conducting site surveys and before MCAS Futenma is returned.
- Requirements for improved contingency use of civilian facilities will be examined in the context of bilateral contingency planning, and appropriate arrangements will be made in order to realize the return of MCAS Futenma.
- In principle, the construction method for the FRF will be landfill.
- The USG does not intend to operate fighter aircraft from this facility.

(b) Force Reductions and Relocation to Guam

- Approximately 8,000 III Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) personnel and their approximately 9,000 dependents will relocate from Okinawa to Guam by 2014, in a manner that maintains unit integrity. Units to relocate will include: III MEF Command Element, 3rd Marine Division Headquarters, 3rd Marine Logistics Group (formerly known as Force Service Support Group) Headquarters, 1st Marine Air Wing Headquarters, and 12th Marine Regiment Headquarters.
- The affected units will relocate from such facilities as Camp Courtney, Camp Hansen, MCAS Futenma, Camp Zukeran, and Makimino Service Area.
- The U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) forces remaining on Okinawa will consist of Marine Air-Ground Task Force elements, such as command, ground, aviation, and combat service support, as well as a base support capability.
- Of the estimated \$10.27 billion cost of the facilities and infrastructure development costs for the III MEF relocation to Guam, Japan will provide \$6.09 billion (in U.S. FY2008 dollars), including \$2.8 billion in direct cash contributions, to develop facilities and infrastructure on Guam to enable the III MEF relocation, recognizing the strong desire of Okinawa residents that such force relocation be realized rapidly. The United States will fund the remainder of the facilities and infrastructure development costs for the relocation to Guam estimated in U.S. FY2008 dollars at \$3.18 billion in fiscal spending plus approximately \$1 billion for a road.

(c) Land Returns and Shared Use of Facilities

- Following the relocation to the FRF, the return of MCAS Futenma, and the transfer of III MEF personnel to Guam, the remaining facilities and areas on Okinawa will be consolidated, thereby enabling the return of significant land areas south of Kadena Air Base.
- Both sides will develop a detailed consolidation plan by March 2007. In this plan, total or partial return of the following six candidate facilities will be examined:
 - Camp Kuwae: Total return.
 - Camp Zukeran: Partial return and consolidation of remaining facilities and infrastructure to the extent possible.
 - MCAS Futenma: Total return (see FRF section above).
 - Makimino Service Area: Total return.
 - aha Port: Total return (relocated to the new facilities, including additional staging constructed at Urasoe).
 - Army POL Depot Kuwae Tank Farm No. 1: Total return.
- All functions and capabilities that are resident in facilities designated for return, and that are required by forces remaining in Okinawa, will be relocated within Okinawa. These relocations will occur before the return of designated facilities.
- While emphasizing the importance of steady implementation of the recommendations of the Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO) Final Report, the SACO relocation and return initiatives may need to be reevaluated.
- Camp Hansen will be used for GSDF training. Shared use that requires no facility improvements will be possible from 2006.
- ASDF will use Kadena Air Base for bilateral training with U.S. forces, taking into account noise impacts on local communities.

(d) Relationships among Initiatives

- Within the overall package, the Okinawa-related realignment initiatives are interconnected.
- Specifically, consolidation and land returns south of Kadena depend on completing the relocation of III MEF personnel and dependents from Okinawa to Guam.
- The III MEF relocation from Okinawa to Guam is dependent on: (1) tangible progress toward completion of the FRF, and (2) Japan's financial contributions to fund development of required facilities and infrastructure on Guam.

2. Improvement of U.S. Army Command and Control Capability

- U.S. Army command and control structure at Camp Zama will be transformed by U.S. FY2008. The headquarters of the GSDF Central Readiness Force subsequently will arrive at Camp Zama by Japan FY2012; SDF helicopters will have access to Kastner Heliport on Camp Zama.
- Along with the transformation of Army headquarters in Japan, a battle command training center and other support facilities will be constructed within Sagami General Depot (SGD) using U.S. funding.
- In relation to this transformation, the following measures for efficient and effective use of Camp Zama and SGD will be implemented.
 - Some portions of land at SGD will be returned for local redevelopment (approximately 15 hectares (ha)) and for road and underground rail (approximately 2ha). Affected housing units will be relocated to Sagami-hara Housing Area.
 - A specified area of open space in the northwest section of SGD (approximately 35ha) will be provided for local use when not required for contingency or training purposes.
 - Portions of the Chapel Hill housing area of Camp Zama (1.1ha) will be returned to the GOJ following relocation of affected housing units within Camp Zama. Further discussions on possible additional land returns at Chapel Hill will occur as appropriate.

3. Yokota Air Base and Airspace

- ASDF Air Defense Command (ADC) and relevant units will relocate to Yokota Air Base in Japan FY2010. A bilateral master plan for base use will be developed to accommodate facility and infrastructure requirements.
- A bilateral, joint operations coordination center (BJOCC), established at Yokota Air Base, will include a collocated air and missile defense coordination function. The USG and GOJ will fund their own required equipment and systems, respectively, while both sides will coordinate appropriate funding of shared use equipment and systems.
- The following measures will be pursued to facilitate movement of civilian aircraft through Yokota airspace while satisfying military operational requirements.
 - Establish a program in Japan FY2006 to inform commercial aviation entities of existing procedures to transit Yokota airspace.
 - Return portions of Yokota airspace to Japanese control by September 2008; specific portions will be identified by October 2006.
 - Develop procedures in Japan FY2006 for temporary transfers of air traffic control responsibility to Japanese authorities for portions of Yokota airspace, when not required for military purposes.
 - Study the conditions required for the possible return of the entire Yokota airspace as part of a comprehensive study of options for related airspace reconfigurations

and changes in air traffic control procedures that would satisfy future patterns of civilian and military (U.S. and Japanese) demand for use of Japanese airspace. The study will take into account both the lessons learned from the Kadena radar approach control (RAPCON) transfer experience and the lessons learned from experiences with collocation of U.S. forces and Japanese controllers in Japan. This study will be completed in Japan FY2009.

- The USG and GOJ will conduct a study of the specific conditions and modalities for possible civilian-military dual use of Yokota Air Base, to be completed within 12 months from commencement.

- The study will be conducted on the shared understanding that dual-use must not compromise military operations and safety or the military operational capabilities of Yokota Air Base.

- Based upon the outcome of this study, the two governments will consult and then make appropriate decisions on civilian-military dual-use.

4. Relocation of Carrier Air Wing from Atsugi Air Facility to Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Iwakuni

- The relocation of Carrier Air Wing Five (CVW-5) squadrons from Atsugi Air Facility to MCAS Iwakuni, consisting of F/A-18, EA-6B, E-2C, and C-2 aircraft, will be completed by 2014, subsequent to the following: (1) completion of necessary facilities, and (2) adjustment of training airspace and the Iwakuni RAPCON airspace.

- Necessary facilities will be developed at Atsugi Air Facility to accommodate MSDF E/O/UP-3 squadrons and other aircraft from Iwakuni, taking into account the continued requirement for U.S. operations from Atsugi.

- The KC-130 squadron will be based at MCAS Iwakuni with its headquarters, maintenance support facilities, and family support facilities. The aircraft will regularly deploy on a rotational basis for training and operations to MSDF Kanoya Base and Guam. To support the deployment of KC-130 aircraft, necessary facilities will be developed at Kanoya.

- U.S. Marine Corps CH-53D helicopters will be relocated from MCAS Iwakuni to Guam when the III MEF personnel relocate from Okinawa to Guam.

- Training airspace and Iwakuni RAPCON airspace will be adjusted to fulfill safely the training and operational requirements of U.S. forces, Japan SDF, and commercial aircraft (including those in neighboring airspace) through coordination by the Joint Committee.

- A bilateral framework to conduct a study on a permanent field carrier landing practice facility will be established, with the goal of selecting a permanent site by July 2009 or the earliest possible date thereafter.

- Portions of the future civilian air facility will be accommodated at MCAS Iwakuni.

5. Missile Defense

- As both sides deploy additional capabilities and improve their respective ballistic missile defense capabilities, close coordination will continue.

- The optimum site for deployment of a new U.S. X-Band radar system has been designated as ASDF Shariki Base. Necessary arrangements and facility modifications, funded by the USG, will be made before the radar becomes operational in summer 2006.

- The USG will share X-Band radar data with the GOJ.

- U.S. Patriot PAC-3 capabilities will be deployed to Japan within existing U.S. facilities and areas, becoming operational at the earliest possible time.

6. Training Relocation

- Both sides will develop annual bilateral training plans beginning in Japan FY2007. As necessary, a supplemental plan for Japan FY2006 can be developed.
 - Initially, aircraft from three U.S. facilities — Kadena, Misawa, and Iwakuni — will participate in relocated training conducted from the following SDF facilities: Chitose, Misawa, Hyakuri, Komatsu, Tsuiki, and Nyutabaru. Both sides will work toward expanding use of SDF facilities for bilateral training and exercises in the future.
 - The GOJ will improve infrastructure for training relocation at SDF facilities as necessary after conducting site surveys.
 - Relocated training will not diminish the quality of training that is currently available to U.S. forces in Japan, taking into account facilities and training requirements.
- In general, bilateral training will commence with participation of 1–5 aircraft for the duration of 1–7 days, and develop over time to participation of 6–12 aircraft for 8–14 days at a time.
 - At those SDF facilities at which terms of joint use are stipulated by Joint Committee agreements, limitations on the number of joint training events will be removed. Limitations on the total days and period per training event for joint use of each SDF facility will be maintained.
 - The USG and GOJ will share costs for bilateral training as appropriate, bearing in mind the priority of maintaining readiness.

(Attached conceptual diagram omitted)

Reference 28 Outline of 23 Issues

(As of April 1, 2022)

Facility	Scope	Area (ha)	Classification				Remarks
			SCC	Gun-Ten-Kyo	Governor	U.S. Forces	
<Already returned>							
Army POL Depots	1. Pipeline between Urasoe and Ginowan City	4			◎		Returned on December 31, 1990
Camp Zukeran	2. Manhole, etc., for underground communication system (Noborikawa)	0.1		◎			Returned on September 30, 1991
	20. Awase Meadows Golf Course	47			◎		Returned on July 31, 2010
Northern Training Area	3. Kunigami-son (Mt. Ibu) district, Higashi-son (Takae) district	480		◎			Returned on March 31, 1993
	4. A part of southern area of the prefectural highway Nago-Kunigami line	(256)	◎				
Camp Schwab	5. A part of area along National Highway 329 (Henoko)	1	◎				Returned on March 31, 1993
Makiminato Service Area Annex	6. In whole	0.1				◎	Returned on March 31, 1993
Naha Cold Storage	7. In whole	Building	◎				Returned on March 31, 1993
Sunabe Warehouse	8. In whole	0.3				◎	Returned on June 30, 1993
Yaedake Communication Site	9. Southern part (Nago City) and northern part (Motobu-cho)	19	◎				Returned on November 30, 1994
Onna Communication Site	10. In whole	62			◎		Returned on September 30, 1995
	11. Eastern part	(26)	◎				
Kadena Air Base	12. A part of southern area (Tobaru)	2		◎			Returned on January 31, 1996
Chibana Site	13. In whole	0.1				◎	Returned on December 31, 1996
Camp Hansen	14. A part of Kin-cho (Kin)	3		◎			Returned on December 31, 1996
	23. A part of East China Sea side slope (Nago City)	162	◎				Returned on June 30, 2014 (55ha) Returned on June 30, 2017 (107ha)
Kadena Ammunition Storage Area	(22. Eastern Side of National Highway 58 (Kino-Hija), Southwestern corner (Yamanaka Area))	74	○				Returned on March 25, 1999
	15. Kadena bypass (west side of Route 58)	3	○	◎			Returned on March 25, 1999
	22. Former Higashi-Onna Ammunition Storage Area	98	◎				Returned on March 31, 2005 (9ha) Returned on October 31, 2006 (58ha) Returned on March 31, 2022 (31ha)
Torii Communication Station	16. Kadena bypass	4		◎			Returned on March 31, 1999
Deputy Division Engineer Office	17. In whole	4	◎				Returned on September 30, 2002
Camp Kuwae	(19. Southern side of the eastern part)	2	○	○			Returned on December 31, 1994
	18. Northern part (Ihei)	38		◎			Returned on March 31, 2003
	(18. Along Route 58)	(5)	○				
MCAS Futenma	21. Lands along eastern side (Nakabaru - Ginowan)	4		◎			Returned on July 31, 2017
	17 facilities, 22 issues	1008	8	8	3	3	
<Not yet returned after release agreement was concluded>							
Camp Kuwae	19. Northern side of eastern part (Kuwae)	0.5	◎				Change agreed on December 21, 2001
	1 facility, 1 issue	0.5	1	0	0	0	
Total	17 facilities, 23 issues	1009	9	8	3	3	

- Notes: 1. For the "Area" column, the value within parentheses is a portion of the value indicated immediately above.
 2. A single circle in the "Classification" column expediently indicates that the scope of the case overlaps that of another issue.
 3. The numbers in the "Scope" column were assigned only for the purpose of classifying 23 issues.
 4. "SCC" in the "Classification" column indicates issues for which release was not achieved by June 1990 with respect to realignment, consolidation, and reduction plans of facilities and areas in Okinawa which were approved by the 15th and 16th Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee meetings. "Gun-Ten-Kyo" indicates issues for which release was requested by the Council for promotion of de zoning and utilization of military land and consultation of problems accompanying bases in Okinawa Prefecture chaired by Okinawa's governor. "Governor" indicates issues for which then-Governor Nishime of Okinawa requested the U.S. government to release facilities and areas. "U.S. Forces" indicates issues in which the U.S. side declared to be returnable with respect to facilities and areas in Okinawa.

Reference 29 The SACO Final Report (tentative translation)

(December 2, 1996)

The Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO) was established in November 1995 by the Governments of Japan and the United States. The two Governments launched the SACO process to reduce the burden on the people of Okinawa and thereby strengthen the Japan–U.S. alliance.

The mandate and guidelines for the SACO process were set forth by the Governments of Japan and the United States at the outset of the joint endeavor. Both sides decided that the SACO would develop recommendations for the Security Consultative Committee (SCC) on ways to realign, consolidate and reduce U.S. facilities and areas, and adjust operational procedures of U.S. forces in Okinawa consistent with their respective obligations under the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security and other related agreements. The work of the SACO was scheduled to conclude after one year.

The SCC which was held on April 15, 1996, approved the SACO Interim Report which included several significant initiatives, and instructed the SACO to complete and recommend plans with concrete implementation schedules by November 1996.

The SACO, together with the Joint Committee, has conducted a series of intensive and detailed discussions and developed concrete plans and measures to implement the recommendations set forth in the Interim Report.

Today, at the SCC, Minister Ikeda, Minister Kyuma, Secretary Perry and Ambassador Mondale approved this SACO Final Report. The plans and measures included in this Final Report, when implemented, will reduce the impact of the activities of U.S. forces on communities in Okinawa. At the same time, these measures will fully maintain the capabilities and readiness of U.S. forces in Japan while addressing security and force protection requirements. Approximately 21 percent of the total acreage of the U.S. facilities and areas in Okinawa excluding joint use facilities and areas (approx. 5,002ha/12,361 acres) will be returned.

Upon approving the Final Report, the members of the SCC welcomed the successful conclusion of the yearlong SACO process and underscored their strong resolve to continue joint efforts to ensure steady and prompt implementation of the plans and measures of the SACO Final Report. With this understanding, the SCC designated the Joint Committee as the primary forum for bilateral coordination in the implementation phase, where specific conditions for the completion of each item will be addressed. Coordination with local communities will take place as necessary.

The SCC also reaffirmed the commitment of the two governments to make every endeavor to deal with various issues related to the presence and status of U.S. forces, and to enhance mutual understanding between U.S. forces and local Japanese communities. In this respect, the SCC agreed that efforts to these ends should continue, primarily through coordination at the Joint Committee.

The members of the SCC agreed that the SCC itself and the Security Sub-Committee (SSC) would monitor such coordination at the Joint Committee described above and provide guidance as appropriate. The SCC also instructed the SSC to seriously address the Okinawa-related issues as one of the most important subjects and regularly report back to the SCC on this subject.

In accordance with the April 1996 Japan–U.S. Joint Declaration on Security, the SCC emphasized the importance of close consultation on the international situation, defense policies and military postures, bilateral policy coordination and efforts towards a more peaceful and stable security environment in the

Asia-Pacific region. The SCC instructed the SSC to pursue these goals and to address the Okinawa related issues at the same time.

Return Land:

- Futenma Air Station—See attached.
- Northern Training Area
Return major portion of the Northern Training Area (approx. 3,987ha/9,852 acres) and release U.S. joint use of certain reservoirs (approx. 159ha/393 acres) with the intention to finish the process by the end of March 2003 under the following conditions:
 - Provide land area (approx. 38ha/93 acres) and water area (approx. 121ha/298 acres) with the intention to finish the process by the end of March 1998 in order to ensure access from the remaining Northern Training Area to the ocean.
 - Relocate helicopter landing zones from the areas to be returned to the remaining Northern Training Area.
- Aha Training Area
Release U.S. joint use of Aha Training Area (approx. 480ha/1,185 acres) and release U.S. joint use of the water area (approx. 7,895ha/19,509 acres) with the intention to finish the process by the end of March 1998 after land and water access areas from the Northern Training Area to the ocean are provided.
- Gimbaru Training Area
Return Gimbaru Training Area (approx. 60ha/149 acres) with the intention to finish the process by the end of March 1998 after the helicopter landing zone is relocated to Kin Blue Beach Training Area, and the other facilities are relocated to Camp Hansen.
- Sobe Communication Site
Return Sobe Communication Site (approx. 53ha/132 acres) with the intention to finish the process by the end of March 2001 after the antenna facilities and associated support facilities are relocated to Camp Hansen.
- Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield
Return Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield (approx. 191ha/471 acres) with the intention to finish the process by the end of March 2001 after the parachute drop training is relocated to Ie Jima Auxiliary Airfield and Sobe Communication Site is relocated.
- Camp Kuwae
Return most of Camp Kuwae (approx. 99ha/245 acres) with the intention to finish the process by the end of March 2008 after the Naval Hospital is relocated to Camp Zukeran and remaining facilities there are relocated to Camp Zukeran or other U.S. facilities and areas in Okinawa.
- Senaha Communication Station
Return Senaha Communication Station (approx. 61ha/151 acres) with the intention to finish the process by the end of March 2001 after the antenna facilities and associated support facilities are relocated to Torii Communication Station. However, the microwave tower portion (approx. 0.1ha/0.3 acres) will be retained.
- Makiminato Service Area
Return land adjacent to Route 58 (approx. 3ha/8 acres) in order to widen the Route, after the facilities which will be affected by the return are relocated within the remaining Makiminato Service Area.
- Naha Port
Jointly continue best efforts to accelerate the return of Naha Port (approx. 57ha/140 acres) in connection to its relocation to the Urasoe Pier area (approx. 35ha/87 acres).

- Housing consolidation (Camp Kuwae and Camp Zukeran)
Consolidate U.S. housing areas in Camp Kuwae and Camp Zukeran and return portions of land in housing areas there with the intention to finish the process by the end of March 2008 (approx. 83ha/206 acres at Camp Zukeran; in addition, approx. 35ha/85 acres at Camp Kuwae will be returned through housing consolidation. That land amount is included in the above entry on Camp Kuwae.).

Adjust Training and Operational Procedures:

- Artillery live-fire training over Highway 104
Terminate artillery live-fire training over Highway 104, with the exception of artillery firing required in the event of a crisis, after the training is relocated to maneuver areas on the mainland of Japan within Japanese FY1997.
- Parachute drop training
Relocate parachute drop training to Ie Jima Auxiliary Airfield.
- Conditioning hikes on public roads
Conditioning hikes on public roads have been terminated.

Implement Noise Reduction Initiatives:

- Aircraft noise abatement countermeasures at Kadena Air Base and Futenma Air Station
Agreements on aircraft noise abatement countermeasures at Kadena Air Base and Futenma Air Station announced by the Joint Committee in March 1996 have been implemented.
- Transfer of KC-130 Hercules aircraft and AV-8 Harrier aircraft
Transfer 12 KC-130 aircraft currently based at Futenma Air Station to Iwakuni Air Base after adequate facilities are provided. Transfer of 14 AV-8 aircraft from Iwakuni Air Base to the United States has been completed.
- Relocation of Navy aircraft and MC-130 operations at Kadena Air Base
Relocate Navy aircraft operations and supporting facilities at Kadena Air Base from the Navy ramp to the other side of the major runways. The implementation schedules for these measures will be decided along with the implementation schedules for the development of additional facilities at Kadena Air Base necessary for the return of Futenma Air Station. Move the MC-130s at Kadena Air Base from the Navy ramp to the northwest corner of the major runways by the end of December 1996.
- Noise reduction baffles at Kadena Air Base
Build new noise reduction baffles at the north side of Kadena Air Base with the intention to finish the process by the end of March 1998.
- Limitation of night flight training operations at Futenma Air Station
Limit night flight training operations at Futenma Air Station to the maximum extent possible, consistent with the operational readiness of U.S. forces.

Improve Status of Forces Agreement Procedures:

- Accident reports
Implement new Joint Committee agreement on procedures to provide investigation reports on U.S. military aircraft accidents announced on December 2, 1996. In addition, as part of the U.S. forces' good neighbor policy, every effort will be made to insure timely notification of appropriate local officials, as well as the Government of Japan, of all major accidents involving U.S. forces' assets or facilities.
- Public exposure of Joint Committee agreements
Seek greater public exposure of Joint Committee agreements.
- Visits to U.S. facilities and areas
Implement the new procedures for authorizing visits to U.S. facilities and areas announced by the Joint Committee on December 2, 1996.
- Markings on U.S. forces official vehicles
Implement the agreement on measures concerning markings on U.S. forces official vehicles. Numbered plates will be attached to all non-tactical U.S. forces vehicles by January 1997, and to all other U.S. forces vehicles by October 1997.
- Supplemental automobile insurance
Education programs for automobile insurance have been expanded. Additionally, on its own initiative, the U.S. has further elected to have all personnel under the SOFA obtain supplemental auto insurance beginning in January 1997.
- Payment for claims
Make joint efforts to improve payment procedures concerning claims under paragraph 6, Article XVIII of the SOFA in the following manner:
 - Requests for advance payments will be expeditiously processed and evaluated by both Governments utilizing their respective procedures. Whenever warranted under U.S. laws and regulatory guidance, advance payment will be accomplished as rapidly as possible.
 - A new system will be introduced by the end of March 1998, by which Japanese authorities will make available to claimants no interest loans, as appropriate, in advance of the final adjudication of claims by U.S. authorities.
 - In the past there have been only a very few cases where payment by the U.S. Government did not satisfy the full amount awarded by a final court judgment. Should such a case occur in the future, the Government of Japan will endeavor to make payment to the claimant, as appropriate, in order to address the difference in amount.
- Quarantine procedures
Implement the updated agreement on quarantine procedures announced by the Joint Committee on December 2, 1996.
- Removal of unexploded ordnance in Camp Hansen
Continue to use USMC procedures for removing unexploded ordnance in Camp Hansen, which are equivalent to those applied to ranges of the U.S. forces in the United States.
- Continue efforts to improve the SOFA procedures in the Joint Committee

The SACO Final Report on Futenma Air Station
(an integral part of the SACO Final Report) (tentative translation)

(Tokyo, Japan, December 2, 1996)

1. Introduction

- a. At the Security Consultative Committee (SCC) held on December 2, 1996, Minister Ikeda, Minister Kyuma, Secretary Perry, and Ambassador Mondale reaffirmed their commitment to the Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO) Interim Report of April 15, 1996 and the Status Report of September 19, 1996. Based on the SACO Interim Report, both Governments have been working to determine a suitable option for the return of Futenma Air Station and the relocation of its assets to other facilities and areas in Okinawa, while maintaining the airfield's critical military functions and capabilities. The Status Report called for the Special Working Group on Futenma to examine three specific alternatives: 1) incorporate the heliport into Kadena Air Base; 2) construct a heliport at Camp Schwab; and 3) develop and construct a sea-based facility (SBF).
- b. On December 2, 1996, the SCC approved the SACO recommendation to pursue the SBF option. Compared to the other two options, the SBF is judged to be the best option in terms of enhanced safety and quality of life for the Okinawan people while maintaining operational capabilities of U.S. forces. In addition, the SBF can function as a fixed facility during its use as a military base and can also be removed when no longer necessary.
- c. The SCC will establish a bilateral U.S.–Japan working group under the supervision of the Security Sub-Committee (SSC) entitled the Futenma Implementation Group (FIG), to be supported by a team of technical experts. The FIG, working with the Joint Committee, will develop a plan for implementation no later than December 1997. Upon SCC approval of this plan, the FIG, working with the Joint Committee, will oversee design, construction, testing, and transfer of assets. Throughout this process, the FIG will periodically report to the SSC on the status of its work.

2. Decisions of the SCC

- a. Pursue construction of an SBF to absorb most of the helicopter operational functions of Futenma Air Station. This facility will be approximately 1,500 meters long, and will support the majority of Futenma Air Station's flying operations, including an Instrument Flight Rules (IFR)—capable runway (approximately 1,300 meters long), direct air operations support, and indirect support infrastructure such as headquarters, maintenance, logistics, quality-of-life functions, and base operating support. The SBF will be designed to support basing of helicopter assets, and will also be able to support short-field aircraft operations.
- b. Transfer 12 KC-130 aircraft to Iwakuni Air Base. Construct facilities at this base to ensure that associated infrastructure is available to support these aircraft and their missions.
- c. Develop additional facilities at Kadena Air Base to support aircraft, maintenance, and logistics operations which are currently available at Futenma Air Station but are not relocated to the SBF or Iwakuni Air Base.
- d. Study the emergency and contingency use of alternate facilities, which may be needed in the event of a crisis. This is necessary because the transfer of functions from Futenma Air Station to the SBF will reduce operational flexibility currently available.

- e. Return Futenma Air Station within the next five to seven years, after adequate replacement facilities are completed and operational.

3. Guiding Principles

- a. Futenma Air Station's critical military functions and capabilities will be maintained and will continue to operate at current readiness levels throughout the transfer of personnel and equipment and the relocation of facilities.
 - b. To the greatest extent possible, Futenma Air Station's operations and activities will be transferred to the SBF. Operational capabilities and contingency planning flexibility which cannot be supported by the shorter runway of the SBF (such as strategic airlift, logistics, emergency alternate divert, and contingency throughput) must be fully supported elsewhere. Those facilities unable to be located on the SBF, due to operational cost, or quality-of-life considerations, will be located on existing U.S. facilities and areas.
 - c. The SBF will be located off the east coast of the main island of Okinawa, and is expected to be connected to land by a pier or causeway. Selection of the location will take into account operational requirements, airspace and sea-lane deconfliction, fishing access, environmental compatibility, economic effects, noise abatement, survivability, security, and convenient, acceptable personnel access to other U.S. military facilities and housing.
 - d. The design of the SBF will incorporate adequate measures to ensure platform, aircraft, equipment, and personnel survivability against severe weather and ocean conditions; corrosion control treatment and prevention for the SBF and all equipment located on the SBF; safety; and platform security. Support will include reliable and secure fuel supply, electrical power, fresh water, and other utilities and consumables. Additionally, the facility will be fully self-supporting for short-period contingency/emergency operations.
 - e. The Government of Japan will provide the SBF and other relocation facilities for the use of U.S. forces, in accordance with the U.S.–Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security and the Status of Forces Agreement. The two Governments will further consider all aspects of life-cycle costs as part of the design/acquisition decision.
 - f. The Government of Japan will continue to keep the people of Okinawa informed of the progress of this plan, including concept, location, and schedules of implementation.
4. Possible Sea-Based Facility Construction Methods
- Studies have been conducted by a "Technical Support Group" comprised of Government engineers under the guidance of a "Technical Advisory Group" comprised of university professors and other experts outside the Government. These studies suggested that all three construction methods mentioned below are technically feasible.
- a. Pile Supported Pier Type (using floating modules)—supported by a number of steel columns fixed to the sea bed.
 - b. Pontoon Type—platform consisting of steel pontoon type units, installed in a calm sea protected by a breakwater.
 - c. Semi-Submersible Type—platform at a wave free height, supported by buoyancy of the lower structure submerged under the sea.

5. The Next Steps

- a. The FIG will recommend a candidate SBF area to the SCC as soon as possible and formulate a detailed implementation plan no later than December 1997. This plan will include completion of the following items: concept development and definitions of operational requirements, technology performance specifications and construction method, site survey, environmental analysis, and final concept and site selection.
- b. The FIG will establish phases and schedules to achieve operational capabilities at each location, including facility design, construction, installation of required components, validation tests and suitability demonstrations, and transfer of operations to the new facility.
- c. The FIG will conduct periodic reviews and make decisions at significant milestones concerning SBF program feasibility.

[Return of Lands]

1. Already returned facilities

Name of Facility (Project)	State of Progress
Northern Training Area (Return of major portion)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 1999: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on land return after seven HLZs are relocated, etc. • February 2006: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on changes to the agreement of April 1999 (HLZs: from 7 HLZs to 6 HLZs, reduction of the scale of the site preparation from 75 m to 45 m in diameter) • December 2016: Major portion (approximately 4,000 ha) returned
Aha Training Area (Return of total area)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • December 1998: Total return completed (release of joint use)
Gimbaru Training Area (Return of total area)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January 2008: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on land return after the helicopter landing zone (HLZ) is relocated to Kin Blue Beach Training Area and the other facilities are relocated to Camp Hansen • July 2011: Total return completed (approximately 60 ha)
Sobe Communication Site (Return of total area)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 1999: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on land return after communication systems including communication facilities such as antennas and others are relocated to Camp Hansen • December 2006: Remaining portion (approximately 53 ha) returned
Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield (Return of total area)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October 2002: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on land return after the Sobe Communication Site is relocated • December 2006: Remaining portion (approximately 191 ha) returned
Senaha Communication Station (Return of most areas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 2002: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on return of most land after communication systems including the antenna facilities and others are relocated to Torii Communication Station • September 2006: Partially returned (approximately 61 ha excluding the microwave tower portion) • October 2006: The microwave tower portion consolidated into Torii Communication Station

2. Facilities to be returned as the realignment of the U.S. Forces in Japan

Name of Facility (Project)	State of Progress
MCAS Futenma (Return of total area → Return of total area)*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * May 2006: Described as total return in the United States-Japan Roadmap for Realignment Implementation • December 2015: Japan and the U.S. came to an agreement on partial early land return to be used for municipal roads. <hr/> <p>[Already returned area]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1997: Partially returned (approximately 473 m²) • September 1997: Partially returned (approximately 62 m²) • July 2017: Partially returned (approximately 4 ha) • March 2018: Partially returned (approximately 0.4 ha) • December 2020: Partially returned (approximately 0.1 ha)
Camp Kuwae (Return of most areas → Return of total area)*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * May 2006: Described as total return in the United States-Japan Roadmap for Realignment Implementation • July 2002: Youth Center was furnished • January 2005: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on the relocation and construction of the Naval Hospital and other related facilities. • December 2006: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on the construction of the Naval Hospital. • February 2008: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on the construction of accessory facility (helipad) • December 2008: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on the construction of accessory facility (utility). • May 2009: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on the construction of related facility (barracks for non-accompanied enlisted sailors) • October 2009: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on the construction of related facility (water tank 1) • October 2010: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on the construction of related facility (water tank 2) • September 2011: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on the construction of related facilities (barracks for non-accompanied officers, blood storage facility, etc.) • February 2013: 13 buildings including the Naval Hospital were furnished • March 2013: The Naval Hospital opened • December 2013: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on the construction of related facilities of the Naval Hospital (preventive medical center, alcohol rehabilitation center, etc.) • December 2015: Related facilities of the Naval Hospital (BOQ and blood storage facility, etc.) were furnished <hr/> <p>[Already returned Area]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 2003: Northern side returned (approximately 38 ha)
Makiminato Service Area (Return of partial area → Return of total area)*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * May 2006: Described as total return in the United States-Japan Roadmap for Realignment Implementation • December 2015: the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on partial land return for the expansion of national highway • March 2018: Partially returned (approximately 3ha) <hr/> <p>[Already returned area]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1997: Partially returned (approximately 38 m²) • September 2001: Partially returned (approximately 1 ha) • August 2013: Return of north access road (approximately 1 ha) • March 2018: Partially returned (approximately 3 ha) • March 2019: Return of area near Gate 5 (approximately 2 ha) • May 2021: Partially returned (approximately 0.2 ha)
Naha Port Facility (Return of total area → Return of total area)*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * May 2006: Described as total return in the United States-Japan Roadmap for Realignment Implementation <hr/> <p>[Already returned area]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 2000: Partially returned (approximately 1 ha)

Name of Facility (Project)	State of Progress
Housing Consolidation Camp Zukeran (Return of partial area → Return of partial area)*	<p>(Phase I: Golf Range Area)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 1999: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on the relocation and construction of housing and others • July 2002: Two high rises were furnished • July 2006: An underpass was furnished <p>(Phase II: Sada Area)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • February 2002: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on the relocation and construction of housing and others • September 2005: Two high rises, 38 townhouses, and others were furnished <p>(Phase III: Eastern Chatan Area)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 2004: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on the relocation and construction of housing and others • June 2008: 35 townhouses and others were furnished <p>(Phase IV: Futenma and Upper Plaza Area)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 2005: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on the relocation and construction of housing and others • February 2010: 24 townhouses constructed in Upper Plaza Area were furnished <p>* May 2006: Camp Zukeran was described as partial return in the U.S.-Japan Roadmap for Realignment Implementation</p> <p>* April 2013: It was written in the Consolidation Plan for Facilities and Areas in Okinawa that the OHC plan will be reassessed under SACO, and that 910 family housing (including alternatives for housing that are to be removed in consolidated areas) will be built in addition to 56 housing already agreed to build based on the request for family housing after the realignment of the U.S. Forces in Okinawa.</p> <hr/> <p>[Already returned area]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 1997: Partially returned (approximately 371 m²) • May 1997: Partially returned (approximately 598 m²) • June 1997: Partially returned (approximately 353 m²) • December 1997: Partially returned (approximately 0.3 ha) • March 1998: Partially returned (approximately 2 ha) • February 2000: Partially returned (approximately 3 ha) • December 2006: Partially returned (approximately 145 m²) • March 2015: Return of West Futenma Housing Area (approximately 51 ha) • March 2020: Partial return of the Facilities and Engineering Compound (approximately 11 ha)

[Adjustment in training or operation]

Point	State of Progress
Relocation of Artillery Live-fire Training over Highway 104	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocated to five maneuver areas on the mainland of Japan in FY1997
Parachute Drop Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation training conducted at Iejima Auxiliary Airfield since July 2000

[Implementation of initiatives to reduce noise]

1. Initiatives already taken

Point	State of Progress
Relocation of the U.S. Navy Ramp at Kadena Air Base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 2005: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on the relocation and construction of rinse facility • September 2008: Rinse Facility was furnished • February 2009: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on the relocation of Navy Ramp • October 2010: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on implementation of area forming and the construction of ramp and taxiway. • April 2011: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on implementation of the construction of parking and utility. • February 2013: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on implementation of the construction of type II maintenance hangar. • July 2013: Ramp, etc., were furnished. • July 2014: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on implementation of construction of hangars, etc. • December 2016: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on the furnishing of maintenance hangar, etc. • January 2017: Relocation completed • February 2020: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee came to an agreement on the implementation of demolition of part of the existing facilities • March 2021: Completed demolition of part of the existing facilities
Installation of Noise Reduction Baffles at Kadena Air Base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 2000: Furnished

2. Ongoing initiatives as the U.S. Forces realignment

Point	State of Progress
Transfer of KC-130 aircraft*	<p>* May 2006: United States-Japan Roadmap for Realignment Implementation stated that the KC-130 squadron would be based at MCAS Iwakuni with its headquarters, maintenance support facilities, and family support facilities, and that the aircraft would regularly deploy on a rotational basis for training and operations to MSDF Kanoya Base and Guam.</p>

Reference 31 Background of the Futenma Replacement Facility

Month & Year	Background
April 1996	Then Prime Minister Hashimoto and then U.S. Ambassador Mondale held a meeting, and the full return of Marine Corps Air Station Futenma (MCAS Futenma) was announced. SACO Interim Report. → The airfield will be returned within five to seven years, following the completion of an adequate replacement facility.
December 1996	SACO Final Report → A maritime facility will be constructed off the east coast of the main island of Okinawa (one that can be dismantled).
November 1999	Then Governor of Okinawa Inamine stated that he had chosen the Henoko coast region of Nago City as a candidate for the facility relocation on condition that it would be for joint military-civilian use
December 1999	Then Mayor of Nago City Kishimoto expressed that the city would accept the FRF “Government Policy on Relocation of MCAS Futenma” (Cabinet decision) → Construction in the Nago City Henoko coastal region in the water area of Camp Schwab
July 2002	“Basic Agreement Regarding the Use of Replacement Facilities” concluded between the Director General of Defense Agency and the Governor of Okinawa. “Basic Plan for Replacement Facilities for MCAS Futenma” was prepared. → Scale, construction methods, and specific construction site decided
November 2003	Then Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld visited Okinawa.
August 2004	A U.S. Forces helicopter crashed into a university campus in Ginowan City, Okinawa.
October 2005	“2+2” Joint Statement → Agreement on a new plan (an L shape plan connecting the coastal area of Camp Schwab with the adjacent water area of Oura bay)
April 2006	“Basic Agreement Regarding the Construction of the Futenma Replacement Facility” concluded between the Director General of the Defense Agency, the Mayor of Nago, and the village mayor of Ginoza. → Agreement was reached by creating flight paths avoiding overflight of the surrounding region (the V shape plan).
May 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “2+2” Joint Statement → Final adjustments made for the “U.S.-Japan Roadmap for Realignment Implementation,” V shape plan approved “Basic Confirmation Regarding the Realignment of U.S. Military Forces in Okinawa” concluded between the Director General of the Defense Agency and the Governor of Okinawa. • “GOJ Efforts for USFJ Force Structure Realignment and Others” (Cabinet decision) → The cabinet decision of December 1999 was abolished.
August 2006	Establishment of “the Council on Measures for Relocation of MCAS Futenma”
August 2007	The EIA scoping document was sent to the governor, municipal mayors etc., of Okinawa.
April 2009	Draft Environment Impact Statement was sent to the governor and municipal mayors of Okinawa.
September 2009	Conclusion of a three-party coalition government agreement between the Democratic Party of Japan, the Social Democratic Party, and the People's New Party. → Agreement on reviewing the status of the U.S. Forces realignment and U.S. Forces bases in Japan.
November 2009	Establishment of the Ministerial-Level Working Group on the Replacement Facility for Futenma Air Station. Japan-U.S. summit meeting → Agreement on resolving the relocation of Futenma Air Station expeditiously through the working group.
December 2009	Ministerial Committee on Basic Policies convened, Exploratory Committee for the Okinawa Bases Issue was established.
May 2010	“2+2” Joint Statement → Confirmed the intention to locate the Futenma Replacement Facility at the Camp Schwab Henokosaki and adjacent water areas Cabinet approval of “immediate actions by the Government of Japan on items decided by the Japan-United States Security Consultative Committee on May 28th, 2010”
August 2010	Futenma Replacement Facility Bilateral Experts Study Group Report
June 2011	“2+2” Joint Statement → Confirming the commitment that a replacement plan should be completed as early as possible after 2014, while deciding that the shape of the runway in the replaced facility should be V-shaped.
December 2011- January 2012	The Environmental Impact Statement report was sent to the governor of Okinawa.
February 2012	The Japan-U.S. Joint Statement was announced on the realignment of the U.S. forces stationed in Japan. → Official discussion was initiated to delink two issues—the movement of Marines to Guam and resulting land returns south of Kadena—from progress on the FRF.
April 2012	“2+2” Joint Statement → The four Ministers reconfirmed that the current plan to relocate MCAS Futenma to Henoko continues to be the only viable solution. Agreement reached to delink two issues—the movement of Marines to Guam and resulting land returns south of Kadena—from progress on the FRF.
December 2012	Revised Environment Impact Statement was sent to the governor and municipal mayors of Okinawa.
March 2013	Application for approval of public water body reclamation was submitted to the governor of Okinawa.
April 2013	Release of “the consolidation plan of USFJ facilities and areas in Okinawa” → MCAS Futenma can be returned in FY2022 or later through relocation, etc.
October 2013	“2+2” Joint Statement → The four Ministers reaffirmed that the plan to construct the Futenma Replacement Facility in Henoko is the only solution that avoids continued use of MCAS Futenma
December 2013	Governor of Okinawa approved reclamation of the public water body related to the Futenma Replacement Facility construction project
July 2014	Started the construction of replacement facilities
April 2015	“2+2” Joint Statement → The four Ministers reaffirmed that the plan to construct the Futenma Replacement Facility in Henoko is the only solution that avoids continued use of MCAS Futenma
October 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor of Okinawa revoked the landfill permit for the Futenma Replacement Facility project • The Director General of the Okinawa Defense Bureau requested the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism to review the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture’s revocation of the landfill permit for the Futenma Replacement Facility project, and requested the suspension of its execution • The Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism decided to suspend execution of the revocation of the landfill permit

Month & Year	Background
November 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting → Reconfirmed that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Camp Schwab is the only solution that avoids continued use of MCAS Futenma • The Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism filed an administrative suit seeking a retraction of revocation of the landfill permit. • Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting → Stated that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko is the only solution.
March 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government announced it would accept the court's settlement recommendation • Landfill work was suspended • The Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism issued a correction instruction to the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture over its revocation of the landfill permit • The Governor of Okinawa Prefecture applied for a review of the correction instruction issued by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism by the Central and Local Government Dispute Management Council
April 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting → Japan explained that its position remains unwavering that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko is the only solution and that the Government decided to accept a court suggested settlement under the philosophy of "haste makes waste," and stated that it would like to realize the return of MCAS Futenma through the completion of the relocation to Henoko at the earliest possible time and will continue to make joint efforts to mitigate the impact on Okinawa. The U.S. stated that it understands the court-suggested settlement on the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko as Prime Minister Abe's strategic decision, and said that the U.S. will continue its efforts through close cooperation.
June 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Central and Local Government Dispute Management Council notified the results of the review • Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting → Confirmed that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko is the only solution
July 2016	The Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism filed a suit seeking confirmation of the violation of law for the failure to act
September 2016	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting → Confirmed that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko is the only solution
December 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting → Reconfirmed that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko is the only solution that avoids continued use of MCAS Futenma • The Supreme Court dismissed the appeal of Governor of Okinawa in a suit seeking confirmation of the violation of law for the failure to act (finalized victory of the national government) • Governor of Okinawa retracted the revocation of the landfill permit for the Futenma Replacement Facility construction project • Resumed the Futenma Replacement Facility construction project • Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting → Japan stated that its position remains unwavering that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko is the only solution, that construction has resumed following the Supreme Court ruling, and that the Government will steadily move forward with the construction
February 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting → Reconfirmed that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko is the only solution • Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting → Confirmed that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko is the only solution
April 2017	Began construction of the seawall, the main part of the public waters reclamation
June 2017	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting → Reconfirmed that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko is the only solution
July 2017	Okinawa Prefectural Government filed a lawsuit against the central government arguing it is illegal to damage rock on the seabed without securing permission of the governor.
August 2017	Joint statement of "2+2" → The four Ministers reconfirmed that construction of the Futenma Replacement Facility in Henoko is the only solution that avoids continued use of MCAS Futenma
November 2017	Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting → Confirmed that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko is the only solution that avoids continued use of MCAS Futenma
March 2018	Naha District Court dismissed Okinawa Prefecture's claim regarding a suit that demands for an injunctive order for actions that damage the reefs, etc.
April 2018	Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting → Reconfirmed that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko is the only solution that avoids continued use of MCAS Futenma
August 2018	The Vice Governor of Okinawa Prefecture revoked (withdrew) the landfill permit for public waters.
October 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Director General of the Okinawa Defense Bureau requested the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism to review the Vice Governor of Okinawa Prefecture's withdrawal of the landfill permit for public waters, and requested the suspension of its execution. • Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting → Reconfirmed that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko is the only solution that avoids continued use of MCAS Futenma • The Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism decided to suspend execution of the withdrawal of the landfill permit.
November 2018	Governor of Okinawa Prefecture objected to the decision by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism to suspend execution, and applied for a review by the Central and Local Government Dispute Management Council.
December 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Naha Branch of the Fukuoka High Court rejected an appeal by Okinawa Prefecture regarding a suit that demands for an injunctive order for actions that damage the reefs, etc. • Started landfill work in the waters on the south side of Camp Schwab.
January 2019	Meeting between then Minister of Defense Iwaya and then Acting U.S. Secretary of Defense Shanahan → Confirmed that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko is the only solution that avoids continued use of MCAS Futenma
February 2019	The Central and Local Government Dispute Management Council dismissed the request for a review from the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture.
March 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Governor of Okinawa Prefecture filed a lawsuit to demand a revocation of the decision to suspend execution of the withdrawal of the landfill permit. • Okinawa Prefecture withdrew a petition for acceptance of final appeal with the Supreme Court regarding a suit that demands for an injunctive order for actions that damage the reefs, etc. (finalized victory of the central government).

Month & Year	Background
April 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding the request for a review from the Director General of the Okinawa Defense Bureau, the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism decided to revoke the withdrawal of the landfill permit by the Vice Governor of Okinawa Prefecture. Joint statement of "2+2" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The four Ministers reconfirmed that construction of the Futenma Replacement Facility in Henoko is the only solution that avoids continued use of MCAS Futenma The Governor of Okinawa Prefecture withdrew its claim regarding the suit to revoke the decision to suspend execution of the withdrawal of the landfill permit. Governor of Okinawa objected to the decision by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and applied for a review by the Central and Local Government Dispute Management Council.
June 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting between then Minister of Defense Iwaya and then Acting U.S. Secretary of Defense Shanahan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The Ministers agreed that Japan and the United States will cooperate closely to make steady progress in implementing the plan for the realignment of the U.S. Forces. The Central and Local Government Dispute Management Council dismissed the request for review by Governor of Okinawa.
July 2019	The Governor of Okinawa Prefecture objected to the dismissal by the Central and Local Government Dispute Management Council and filed a lawsuit to demand a revocation of the Government decision.
August 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governor of Okinawa objected to the decision by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and filed a lawsuit to demand a revocation of the decision. Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Confirmed that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko is the only solution that avoids continued use of MCAS Futenma
October 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Naha Branch of the Fukuoka High Court dismissed the claim regarding the suit to revoke the decision by Governor of Okinawa. Governor of Okinawa filed a petition for acceptance of final appeal with the Supreme Court regarding the suit to revoke the decision by Governor of Okinawa.
November 2019	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Confirmed that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko is the only solution that avoids continued use of MCAS Futenma
January 2020	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Confirmed that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko is the only solution that avoids continued use of MCAS Futenma
March 2020	The Supreme Court dismissed the claim regarding the suit to revoke the decision by the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture.
April 2020	An application for change of landfill work related to the addition of the work to improve the soil foundation, etc., was submitted to the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture.
August 2020	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Confirmed that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko is the only solution that avoids continued use of MCAS Futenma
November 2020	Naha District Court dismisses Okinawa Prefecture's claim to revoke the decision
December 2020	Okinawa Prefecture appeals to Naha Branch of the Fukuoka High Court to revoke decision
March 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Reconfirmed that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko is the only solution that avoids continued use of MCAS Futenma Joint statement of "2+2" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The four Ministers reconfirmed that construction of the Futenma Replacement Facility in Henoko is the only solution that avoids continued use of MCAS Futenma
April 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Confirmed that the relocation of MCAS Futenma to Henoko is the only solution that avoids continued use of MCAS Futenma Completed landfill from the sea level to 3.1m (4.0m along some seawalls) in the waters on the south side of Camp Schwab
August 2021	The height of the reclaimed land in the south side of Camp Schwab achieved up to 4.0 m from the sea level
November 2021	The Governor of Okinawa Prefecture disapproved the permit revision request
December 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Director General of Okinawa Defense Bureau filed a request for review with the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism seeking revocation of disapproval The Fukuoka High Court Naha Branch dismissed the appeal filed by Okinawa Prefecture against the revocation of determination Okinawa Prefecture filed a final appeal with the Supreme Court against the revocation of determination
January 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "2 + 2" Joint Statement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The four Ministers confirmed that the relocation of Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Futenma to Henoko, the only solution to avoid continued use of the Air Station, will be continued.
April 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism determined to revoke the disapproval by the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture in response to the request for a review by the Director General of Okinawa Defense Bureau The Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism issued an instruction for correction to Okinawa Prefecture to approve the Permit Revision Request.
May 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Governor of Okinawa Prefecture filed a request for a review with the Central and Local Government Dispute Management Council in respect of the determination by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. The Governor of Okinawa Prefecture filed a request for a review with the Central and Local Government Dispute Management Council in respect of the instruction for correction issued by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The two leaders confirmed that the relocation of Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Futenma to Henoko is the only solution to avoid continued use of the Air Station.

Reference 32 Estimated Timelines for the Return of Facilities and Areas South of Kadena

Areas Eligible for Immediate Return Upon Completion of Necessary Procedures	
West Futenma Housing area of Camp Zukeran (Camp Foster)	Returned (March 31, 2015)
The north access road of Makiminato Service Area (Camp Kinser)	Returned (August 31, 2013)
Area near Gate 5 on Makiminato Service Area (Camp Kinser)	Returned (March 31, 2019)
A portion of the warehouse area of the Facilities and Engineering Compound in Camp Zukeran (Camp Foster)	Returned (March 31, 2020) ¹
Areas Eligible for Return Once the Replacement Facilities in Okinawa are Provided	
Camp Kuwae (Camp Lester)	JFY2025 or later
Lower Plaza Housing area, Camp Zukeran (Camp Foster)	JFY2024 or later
A part of Kishaba Housing area, Camp Zukeran (Camp Foster)	JFY2024 or later
The Industrial Corridor, Camp Zukeran (Camp Foster)	JFY2024 or later ^{2, 3}
Elements of Makiminato Service Area (Camp Kinser), including the preponderance of the storage area	JFY2025 or later
Naha Port	JFY2028 or later
Army Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant Depot Kuwae Tank Farm No.1	JFY2022 or later
Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Futenma	JFY2022 or later
Areas Eligible for Return as USMC Forces Relocate from Okinawa to Locations Outside of Japan	
Additional elements of Camp Zukeran (Camp Foster)	—
The remainder of Makiminato Service Area (Camp Kinser)	JFY2024 or later ⁴

- Notes:
1. Shirahi River area was returned at the same timing.
 2. Part of the logistics support units in this area are scheduled to be relocated to locations outside of Japan. Efforts will be made to minimize the impact of the relocation on the approximate timing for return. However, the relocation sequence is subject to change depending on the progress of relocation.
 3. Area south of the Industrial Corridor (Camp Foster) can be returned at the same timing.
 4. Plans for USMC relocation to locations outside of Japan have not yet been determined. The relocation sequence is subject to change depending on the progress of relocation.

Reference 33 Chronology of Osprey Deployment by the U.S. Forces

June 6, 2011	The U.S. Department of Defense announced that the CH-46 deployed at MCAS Futenma would be replaced with the MV-22 Osprey in the latter half of 2012.
June 13, 2012-	Provided an explanation on the results of the Environment Review, MV-22 pamphlet, etc., to Okinawa Prefecture, relevant local governments and other organizations.
June 29-	Host Nation Notification and U.S. Department of Defense press release regarding the deployment of the MV-22 Osprey to Okinawa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployed a squadron in October 2012 (off-loaded at MCAS Iwakuni in late July). • Deployed an additional squadron in summer 2013. • The results of the investigation of the crash accident were provided to the Government of Japan; the MV-22 Osprey did not conduct any flights in Japan until the safety of flight operations was reconfirmed.
July 23	Off-loaded at MCAS Iwakuni.
September 19	Released the report "MV-22 Osprey deployment in Okinawa" (that safety was confirmed by the government). The Joint Committee agreed on matters related to the Osprey's operations.
October 6	Relocation to MCAS Futenma was completed.
January 28, 2013	The Okinawa Citizens' Council, the Okinawa Prefectural Assembly, and other organizations sent a statement to the Prime Minister.
April 30	The MOD provided explanation to the relevant local governments and other organizations regarding the U.S. explanation on the deployment of the MV-22 squadron (off-loaded at MCAS Iwakuni in summer 2013).
July 30	The second squadron off-loaded at MCAS Iwakuni.
September 25	Relocation to MCAS Futenma was completed.
May 11, 2015	The U.S. Department of Defense announced that it would deploy the CV-22 Osprey at Yokota Air Base starting in the latter half of 2017.
December 13, 2016	Emergency landing of an MV-22 Osprey off the coast of Nago City, Okinawa Prefecture.
February 1, 2017	Planned maintenance interval of the MV-22 Osprey was commenced at Camp Kisarazu.
March 14	Informed relevant local governments and other organizations that the U.S. Department of Defense announced the postponement of the arrival of the CV-22 Osprey that were to be deployed at Yokota Air Base.
August 5	Accident of a MV-22 attached to the 31st Marine Expeditionary Force (Futenma) off the east coast of Australia.
April 3, 2018	U.S. Forces in Japan announced that five CV-22 Osprey would be deployed to Japan around summer of 2018, and that a total of ten Osprey would be deployed gradually over the next few years.
August 22, 2018	Informed relevant local governments and other organizations that the U.S. Forces in Japan announced that five CV-22 Osprey would be deployed at Yokota Air Base on October 1, 2018, and that a total of ten CV-22 would be deployed at Yokota Air Base gradually by around 2024.
October 1, 2018	Five CV-22 Ospreys were deployed at Yokota Air Base.
July 6, 2021	Sixth CV-22 Osprey was deployed at Yokota Air Base.

Reference 34 Outline of the Act on Special Measures on Smooth Implementation of the Realignment of United States Forces in Japan

1. Purpose

It is critically important to realize the realignment of the United States Forces in Japan (USFJ), in order to contribute to the maintenance of peace and security in Japan and to mitigate the impact of defense facilities on surrounding residents by all of Japan. In this light, the purpose of this Act is to contribute to the smooth implementation of USFJ realignment by taking the following special measures, etc.

2. Special Measures, etc.

(1) Realignment grants for municipalities incurring greater impacts

- In connection with the realignment of USFJ, the national government designates defense facilities for which it is deemed that consideration must be paid to their increasing impacts on the stability of the lives of the residents in the surrounding areas. Realignment grants are awarded to municipalities in the area of such defense facilities, in order to cover the expenses of the projects that contribute to making the residents' lives more convenient and to developing industries, if the grants are considered necessary to help carry out the USFJ realignment smoothly and infallibly.
- The national government takes into consideration the extent that the stability of the lives of the residents is impacted, and awards the realignment grants based on both the progress of the measures for achieving realignment and the length of time that has passed since the measures were first implemented.

(2) Public project special provisions for areas incurring particularly large impacts

- Designate areas that include municipalities incurring particularly large impacts as Special Area for Development concerning Realignment, and promote the development of these areas by establishing special provisions for cost sharing by local governments when developing roads, ports, and other infrastructure.
- Set up at the MOD the Council for Local Development concerning Realignment of U.S. Forces in Japan and Related SDF Forces comprised of relevant ministers, and at the Council's meetings discuss matters such as the designation of the Special Area for Development concerning Realignment and the establishment of the development plan for the area (Development Plan for Special Area for Development concerning Realignment).

(3) Measures for USFJ local employees

- Implement skills education and training that contribute to the continuous employment of USFJ local employees.





















3. Expiration of the Law

This Act expires on March 31, 2027; provided, however, that the realignment grants will be awarded until March 31, 2032 at the latest based on the situation of the realignment.

- Notes: 1. At the time of its enactment this Act was set to expire on March 31, 2017. However, the term of validity has been extended by 10 years to March 31, 2027 pursuant to the law for the partial revision of this Act which entered into force on March 31, 2017.
2. At the time of its enactment, this Act provided for the special measures, etc., under this Act in 2. (1) to (3) above, as well as for special provisions for the operations of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation for the implementation of investments and loans for family housing and infrastructure development related to USFJ relocation to the United States of America (Guam) for the promotion of said relocation. However, the said provision was abolished pursuant to the law for the partial revision of this Act which entered into force on March 31, 2017, after the 2+2 Joint Statement of April 2012 limited Japan's financial commitment for the relocation of the U.S. Marine Corps in Okinawa to Guam to direct cash contribution and it was confirmed that other forms of financial assistance (investments and loans) would not be utilized.

Reference 35 Situations Concerning the Conclusion of Agreements

(As of March 31, 2022)

	Security and Defense Cooperation Documents	Status of Forces Agreement/ Reciprocal Access Agreement	Defense Equipment and Technology Transfer Agreement	Acquisition and Cross-Serving Agreement (ACSA)	Information Security Agreement
 United States	Japan-U.S. Security Treaty Signed in September 1951 and entered into force in April 1952 Signed in January 1960 and entered into force in June 1960 Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation Set forth in November 1978 Set forth in September 1997 Set forth in April 2015 Japan-U.S. Joint Declaration on Security in April 1996	Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement January 1960 Signed June 1960 Entered into force September 2015 Supplementary Agreement on the Environment, signed and entered into force January 2017 Supplementary Agreement on Civilian Component, signed and entered into force	Signed the Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement between Japan and the United States of America in March 1954 and entered into force in May 1954 Established the Transfer of Military Technologies to the United States of America (exchange of notes) in November 1983 Established the Transfer of Arms and Military Technologies to the United States of America (exchange of notes) in June 2006	Signed in April 1996 and entered into force in October 1996 Signed in April 1998 and revised in September 1999 Signed in February 2004 and revised in July 2004 Signed in September 2016 and entered into force in April 2017	Signed and entered into force in August 2007
 Australia	Signed memorandum in September 2003 Japan-Australia Joint Declaration on Security in March 2007 Revised memorandum in December 2008	January 2022 Japan-Australia Reciprocal Access Agreement signed	Signed in July 2014 Entered into force in December 2014	Signed in May 2010 Entered into force in January 2013 Signed in January 2017 Entered into force in September 2017	Signed in May 2012 Entered into force in March 2013
 India	Japan-India Joint Declaration on Security in October 2008 Signed memorandum in September 2014		Signed in December 2015 Entered into force in March 2016	Signed in September 2020	Signed and entered into force in December 2015
 Indonesia	Signed memorandum in March 2015		Signed and entered into force in March 2021	—	—
 Viet Nam	October 2011 Memorandum signed (defense cooperation and exchanges) September 2015 Memorandum signed (PKO field) April 2018 Japan-Vietnam Joint Vision Statement signed May 2019 Memorandum signed (cooperation between defense and industry) November 2021 Memorandum signed (cyber field) November 2021 Memorandum signed (medical care field)		Signed and entered into force in September 2021	—	—
 The Philippines	Signed statement of intent in July 2012 Signed memorandum in January 2015		Signed in February 2016 Entered into force in April 2016	—	—
 Thailand	Signed memorandum in November 2019		—	—	—
 Laos	Signed memorandum in October 2019		—	—	—
 Malaysia	Signed memorandum in September 2018		Signed and entered into force in April 2018	—	—
 Republic of Korea	Signed statement of intent in April 2009		—	Agreed to move forward with opinion exchanges at the Japan-ROK Ministerial Meeting in January 2011	Signed and entered into force in November 2016
 United Kingdom	Signed memorandum in January 2004 Revised memorandum in June 2012 Japan-U.K Joint Declaration on Security in August 2017		Signed and entered into force in July 2013	Signed in January 2017 Entered into force in August 2017	Signed in July 2013 Entered into force in January 2014
 France	Signed statement of intent in July 2014		Signed in March 2015 Entered into force in December 2016	Signed in July 2018 Entered into force in June 2019	Signed and entered into force in October 2011
 Canada	Japan-Canada Joint Declaration on Political, Peace and Security Cooperation in November 2010		—	Signed in April 2018 Entered into force in July 2019	—
 New Zealand	Signed memorandum in August 2013		—	Agreed to consider at Japan-New Zealand Summit Meeting in July 2014	Shared the view that two countries will commence a joint study toward negotiations for an agreement on security information sharing at Japan-New Zealand Summit Meeting in September 2019
 NATO	Announced: Individual Partnership and Cooperation Programme (IPCP) between Japan and NATO in May 2014		—	—	Signed and entered into force in June 2010
 Germany	—		Signed and entered into force in July 2017	—	Signed and entered into force in March 2021
 Italy	Signed statement of intent in June 2012 Signed memorandum in May 2017		Signed in May 2017 Entered into force in April 2019	—	Signed in March 2016 Entered into force in June 2016
 Russia	Signed memorandum in August 1999 Revised memorandum in January 2006		—	—	—
 UAE	Signed memorandum in May 2018		—	—	—
 Brazil	Signed memorandum in December 2020		—	—	—

Notes: Signed Memorandum with Singapore, Mongolia, Bahrain, Cambodia, Sweden, Spain, Qatar, Georgia, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Colombia, the Netherlands, Kazakhstan, Czech, Finland, Ukraine, Oman, Israel, Pakistan, Sri Lank, and Poland; signed statement of intent with Turkey
Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand concerning the Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology was signed and enter into force in May 2022

Reference 36 Exchange Student Acceptance Record (Number of Newly Accepted Students in FY2021)

(Number of students)

Country Institution	United States	Australia	India	Indonesia	Vietnam	The Philippines	Thailand	Cambodia	Myanmar	Laos	Malaysia	Republic of Korea	Mongolia	Pakistan	France	Timor-Leste	Sub total
National Institute for Defense Studies	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	7
National Defense Academy	7	—	—	2	12	2	5	2	2	1	2	4	3	—	5	—	47
Ground Self-Defense Force (Training Evaluation Research and Development Command, etc.)	2	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	2	3	—	—	16
Maritime Self-Defense Force (Staff College, etc.)	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	6
Air Self-Defense Force (Staff College, etc.)	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	10
Joint Staff College	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	6
Total	11	2	5	7	13	2	10	3	4	1	2	13	5	7	6	1	92

Reference 37 Recent Defense Cooperation and Exchanges with Australia (Past Three Years)

(Apr. 1, 2019 - Mar. 31, 2022)

High-level talks, etc.	Jun. 2019	Japan-Australia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore (18th Shangri-La Dialogue))
	Sep. 2019	Visit to Japan by Chief of Australian Air Force
	Oct. 2019	Japan-Australia Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Oct. 2019	Japan-Australia Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Nov. 2019	Japan-Australia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo) ☆2019 Japan-Australia Defence Ministers Kono/Reynolds joint statement on advancing defence cooperation
	Nov. 2019	Visit to Japan by Australian Chief of the Defence Force
	Dec. 2019	Japan-Australia Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Apr. 2020	Telephone Conversation between Japanese Chief of Staff, JS and Australian Chief of the Defense Force
	May 2020	Japan-Australia Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	May 2020	Telephone Conversation between ASDF Chief of Staff and Australian Chief of Air Force
	Jul. 2020	Telephone Conversation between GSDF Chief of Staff and Australian Chief of Army
	Aug. 2020	Video Teleconference between MSDF Chief of Staff and Australian Chief of Navy
	Aug. 2020	Telephone Conversation between ASDF Chief of Staff and Australian Chief of Air Force
	Oct. 2020	Japan-Australia Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Oct. 2020	Japan-Australia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo) ☆2020 Japan-Australia Defense Ministers Joint Statement on Advancing Defence Cooperation
	Oct. 2020	Video Teleconference between ASDF Chief of Staff and Australian Chief of Air Force
	Dec. 2020	Video Teleconference between GSDF Chief of Staff and Australian Chief of Army
	Apr. 2021	Telephone conversation between the GSDF Chief of Staff and Australian Chief of Army
	May 2021	Telephone conversation between the Defense Ministers of Japan and Australia
	Jun. 2021	Ninth Japan-Australia 2+2 Foreign and Defence Ministerial Consultations (VTC)
	Jun. 2021	Video teleconference between the ASDF Chief of Staff and Australian Chief of Air Force
	Nov. 2021	Australian Chief of Army visit to Japan
	Jan. 2022	☆Signing of Japan-Australia Reciprocal Access Agreement
	Jan. 2022	Telephone conversation between the Joint Staff Chief of Staff and Australian Defense Force Commander
	Feb. 2022	Telephone conversation between the Defense Ministers of Japan and Australia
	Feb. 2022	Telephone conversation between the Joint Staff Chief of Staff and Australian Defense Force Commander
Feb. 2022	Conversation between the MSDF Chief of Staff and Australian Chief of Navy (Hawaii)	
Regular discussions between defense authorities	May 2019	Japan-Australia Military-Military Consultation (MM)
Unit-to-unit exchange, etc.	Sep.-Oct. 2019	Visit to Komatsu Air Base by the Royal Australian Air Force KC-30A and a unit-to-unit exchange by refueling and transport aircraft units (sister squadron exchange)
	Nov. 2019	Visit to the Air Defense Command Headquarters by Australian Chief of Joint Operations
	Jan. 2020	Dispatch of ASDF C-130 to Australia (International Disaster Relief Activities)
	Mar. 2022	Unit-to-unit exchanges coinciding with a visit to Japan by Australian Air Force P-8As
Japan-U.S.-Australia trilateral cooperation (See reference 46 for training and exercise)	May 2019	Japan-U.S.-Australia Security and Defense Cooperation Forum (SDCF)
	Jun. 2019	Japan-U.S.-Australia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore (18th Shangri-La Dialogue))
	Aug. 2019	6th Japan-U.S.-Australia Senior-level Seminar (Hawaii) (Chief of Staff)
	Aug. 2019	7th Japan-U.S.-Australia Senior Leader Seminar (Hawaii) (GSDF Chief of Staff)
	Jul. 2020	Japan-U.S.-Australia Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference
	Sep. 2020	8th Trilateral Senior Leaders Seminar (VTC) (Chief of Staff, GSDF)
Feb. 2022	Trilateral navy-to-navy conversation between Japan, Australia, and the United States (Hawaii) (Chief of Staff, MSDF)	

Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Australia)
Japan-Australia bilateral cruise training	May 20-22, 2019	Waters south of Honshu through surrounding Guam	Destroyers JS "Ariake," and JS "Asahi"	Two vessels	Frigates HMAS "Melbourne," and HMAS "Parramatta"
Japan-Australia bilateral exercise (Nichi Gou Trident exercise)	Sep. 17-29, 2019 Oct. 15-23, 2019	Waters and airspace south of Kanto through west of Kyushu via surrounding Okinawa	Destroyers JS "Harusame," JS "Teruzuki," JS "Asahi," and JS "Atago," Underway Replenishment Ship JS "Mashu," submarine Patrol aircraft	Approximately 6 vessels Aircraft	Vessel and submarine
Japan-Australia bilateral exercise	Sep. 13-17, 2020	South China Sea	Destroyer JS "Kaga" and JS "Ikazuchi"	Two vessels	Destroyer HMAS "Hobart," Replenishment Vessel HMAS "Sirius"
Japan-Australia bilateral exercise	Nov. 12, 2020	Waters and airspace west of Kyushu	Destroyer JS "Shimakaze"	One vessel	Frigate HMAS "Arunta"
Japan-Australia bilateral exercise	Mar. 29-31, 2021	South China Sea	Destroyer JS "Akebono"	One vessel	Frigate HMAS "Anzac"
Japan-Australia bilateral exercise	Jun. 2, 2021	South of Kanto	Destroyer JS "Murasame"	One vessel	Frigate HMAS "Ballarat"
Japan-Australia bilateral exercise	Sep. 18, 2021	North of Australia	Destroyer JS "Kaga" and JS "Murasame"	Two vessels	Patrol boat HMAS "Maitland"
Japan-Australia bilateral exercises (Japan-Australia Trident)	Nov. 10- Nov. 12 2021	South of Shikoku	Destroyer JS "Inazuma"	One vessel	Frigate HMAS "Warramunga"
Japan-Australia bilateral exercise	Mar. 5, 2022	Bay of Bengal	Destroyer JS "Yudachi"	One vessel	Frigate HMAS "Arunta"

Air Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Australia)
Japan-Australia bilateral exercise (Bushido Guardian 19)	Sep. 11- Oct. 8, 2019	Chitose Air Base, Misawa Air Base and their surrounding airspace	Air Defense Command	F-15 × 10 F-2 × 3	F/A-18A/B fighters × 7 KC-30 aerial tanker × 1 C-17 transport aircraft × 1 C-130J transport aircraft × 1 Totaling approximately 150 personnel
Japan-Australia bilateral exercise	Mar. 28-30, 2022	Aerial domains above the Pacific Ocean, east of Kanto	Air Tactics Development Wing	RC-2 × 1	P-8A × 1

- Notes: 1. High-level talks in this document refers to meetings between the Minister of Defense, State Minister of Defense, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Defense, Administrative Vice-Minister, Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs, and each Chief of Staff with their respective counterparts.
2. The high-level exchange includes the status of the conclusion of important agreements, etc. relating to defense cooperation between both countries.
3. Video teleconference (VTC) refers to video conference or web-based conference.
4. The numbers of personnel, etc., are based on those at the time of release.

Reference 38 Recent Defense Cooperation and Exchanges with India (Past Three Years)

(Apr. 1, 2019 - Mar. 31, 2022)

[India]

High-level talks, etc.	Sep. 2019	Japan-India Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)	
	Oct. 2019	Telephone Conversation between Japanese and Indian Defense Ministers	
	Oct. 2019	Visit to India by GSDF Chief of Staff	
	Nov. 2019	Japan-India Defense Ministerial Meeting (Bangkok (6th ADMM-Plus))	
	Nov. 2019	Japan-India Defense Ministerial Meeting (Delhi (1st Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting (“2+2”)))	
	Dec. 2019	Visit to Japan by Chief of the Army Staff of Indian Army	
	Jan. 2020	Japan-India Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	
	Jan. 2020	Visit to India by Chief of Staff, JS (participated in the Raisina Dialogue)	
	Feb. 2020	Visit to India by MSDF Chief of Staff	
	Apr. 2020	Telephone Conversation between ASDF Chief of Staff and Indian Air Chief	
	May 2020	Japan-India Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	
	Aug. 2020	Telephone Conversation between ASDF Chief of Staff and Indian Air Chief	
	Sep. 2020	Video Teleconference between ASDF Chief of Staff and Indian Air Chief	
	Sep. 2020	☆Signing of the Japan-India Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (Japan-India ACSA)	
	Sep. 2020	Telephone Conversation between GSDF Chief of Staff and Indian Army Chief	
	Sep. 2020	Video Teleconference between MSDF Chief of Staff and Indian Navy Chief	
	Nov. 2020	Telephone Conversation between Chief of Staff, JS and Indian Chief of Defence Staff	
	Dec. 2020	Visit to India by ASDF Chief of Staff	
	Dec. 2020	Japan-India Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	
	Feb. 2021	Video Teleconference for Air Chiefs hosted by Indian Chief of Air Staff (Aero India) (VTC)	
Mar. 2021	Telephone Conversation between GSDF Chief of Staff and Indian Army Chief		
Apr. 2021	Joint Staff Chief of Staff participates in the Raisina Dialogue (VTC)		
Jun. 2021	Video teleconference between the ASDF Chief of Staff and Chief of Staff of the Indian Air Force		
Jun. 2021	Telephone conversation between the GSDF Chief of Staff and Chief of Staff of the Indian Army		
Sep. 2021	Conversation between the MSDF Chief of Staff and Chief of Staff of the Indian Navy ((Newport, U.S.) International Seapower Symposium)		
Oct. 2021	Video teleconference between the ASDF Chief of Staff and Chief of Staff of the Indian Air Force		
Feb. 2022	MSDF Chief of Staff visit to India		
Mar. 2022	Telephone conversation between the GSDF Chief of Staff and Chief of Staff of the Indian Army		
Regular discussions between defense authorities	Jun. 2018	5th “2+2” Vice-Ministerial dialogue (Delhi), 6th Defence Policy Dialogue (Delhi)	
Unit-to-unit exchange, etc.	Apr. 2019	Exchange between fighter pilots (ASDF)	
	Jun. 2019	Exchange between fighter pilots (ASDF)	
	Sep. 2019	Exchange between the Indian Air Force and air defense-related units, etc. (ASDF)	
	Oct. 2020	Exchange between Japanese and Indian helicopter units on salt damage countermeasures (VTC) (ASDF)	
	Nov. 2022	Unit-to-unit exchanges between Japan and Indian Air Forces (during participation in the Dubai Airshow)	
Japan-U.S.-India trilateral cooperation	Regular discussions between defense authorities	Apr. 2018	9th Japan-U.S.-India Meeting (Delhi)

Ground Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (India)
Bilateral Exercise with the Indian Army in India (Dharma Guardian 19)	Oct. 15- Nov. 5, 2019	Counter-Insurgency and Jungle Warfare School (Mizoram, India) and its surrounding area	Fifth Company, 34th Infantry Regiment, 1st Division	Totaling approximately 30 personnel	Totaling approximately 30 personnel
Bilateral Exercise with the Indian Army in India (Dharma Guardian 21)	Feb. 27- Mar. 10, 2022	Commando Training Center Belgaum and its surrounding area, Karnataka, India	30th Infantry Regiment, 12th Division	Totaling approximately 40 personnel	Totaling approximately 40 personnel

Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (India)
Bilateral exercise with the Indian Navy	Apr. 24, 2019	Waters and airspace off the coast of Goa (India)	5th Air Patrol Squadron	P-3C × 1	1 submarine P-8I × 1
Bilateral exercise with the Indian Navy	Apr. 28, 2019	Visakhapatnam Port (India) and its surrounding waters	32nd Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Samidare," Escort Division 4	One vessel	Destroyer INS "Rajput"
Japan-India bilateral exercise	May 23-24, 2019	Waters and airspace north of Sumatera (Andaman Sea)	Destroyers JS "Izuo," and JS "Murasame"	Two vessels	Frigate INS "Sahyadri"
Bilateral exercise with the Indian Navy	Dec. 23, 2019	Waters and airspace surrounding Mumbai Port (India)	34th Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Sazanami"	One vessel	Frigate INS "Tarkash," submarine
Japan-India goodwill exercise	Jun. 27, 2020	Indian Ocean	Training ship JS "Kashima," and JS "Shimayuki"	Two vessels	Destroyer INS "Rana," Corvette INS "Kulish"
Japan-India Joint Maritime Exercise (JIMEX)	Sep. 26-28, 2020	Waters and airspace west of India	Destroyers JS "Kaga," and JS "Ikazuchi"	Two vessels	Destroyer INS "Chennai," frigate INS "Tarkash," fleet tanker INS "Deepak," and aircraft
Japan-India bilateral exercise	Jun 13 2021	Indian Ocean	Training ships JS "Kashima," JS "Setoyuki"	Two vessels	Corvette INS "Kulish"
Japan-India bilateral exercise	Jun 29 2021	East China Sea	Replenishment ship JS "Hamana"	One vessel	Corvette INS "Kittan"
Japan-India Joint Maritime Exercise (JIMEX)	Oct 6-8, 2021	West of India	Destroyers JS "Kaga," JS "Murasame"	Two vessels	Destroyer INS "Kochi" Frigate INS "Teg" MIG-29K P-8I, etc.
Japan-India bilateral exercise	Jan 13, 2022	Bay of Bengal	Minesweeper carrier JS "Uruga," minesweeper JS "Hirado"	Two vessels	Frigate INS "Shivalik" Corvette INS "Kadmatt"

Air Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (India)
Japan-India bilateral exercise (Shinyuu Maitri 2019)	Oct. 15-25, 2019	Arjan Singh Air Force Station, West Bengal, India	1st Tactical Airlift Wing, etc.	C-130H × 1 Totaling approximately 20 personnel	C-130J, etc.

- Notes: 1. High-level talks in this document refers to meetings between the Minister of Defense, State Minister of Defense, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Defense, Administrative Vice-Minister, Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs, and each Chief of Staff with their respective counterparts.
 2. The high-level exchange includes the status of the conclusion of important agreements, etc. relating to defense cooperation between both countries.
 3. Video teleconference (VTC) refers to video conference or web-based conference.
 4. The numbers of personnel, etc., are based on those at the time of release.

Reference 39 Recent Defense Cooperation and Exchanges with ASEAN Member States (Past Three Years)

(Apr. 1, 2019 - Mar. 31, 2022)

[Indonesia]

High-level talks, etc.	Oct. 2019	Visit to Japan by Vice-Defense Minister of Indonesia (Tokyo (11th Japan-ASEAN Defense Vice-Ministerial Forum))
	Nov. 2019	Japan-Indonesia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Bangkok (6th ADMPlus))
	Dec. 2019	Japan-Indonesia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)
	May 2020	Japan-Indonesia Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Aug. 2020	Japan-Indonesia Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference
	Sep. 2020	Telephone Conversation between Chief of Staff, JS and Commander of the Indonesian National Armed Forces
	Nov. 2020	Video Teleconference between MSDF Chief of Staff and Chief of Staff of the Indonesian Navy
	Nov. 2020	Japan-Indonesia Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference
	Nov. 2020	Telephone Conversation between GSDF Chief of Staff and Chief of Staff of the Indonesian Army
	Mar. 2021	Japan-Indonesia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo (Second Japan-Indonesia Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting ("2+2"))) ☆ Agreement between Japan and Indonesia concerning the Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology signed and entered into force
Aug. 2021	Telephone Conversation between GSDF Chief of Staff and Chief of Staff of the Indonesian Army	
Regular discussions between defense authorities	Aug. 2019	9th Japan-Indonesia Military-Military Consultation (MM) (Jakarta)

Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Indonesia)
Goodwill exercise with the Indonesian Navy	May 10, 2019	Jakarta Port and its surrounding waters	32nd Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Samidare," Escort Division 4	One vessel	Corvette KRI "Bung Tomo"
Goodwill exercise with the Indonesian Navy	Oct. 6, 2020	South China Sea	Destroyers JS "Kaga" and JS "Ikazuchi"	Two vessels	Frigate KRI "John Lie," Corbette KRI "Sutanto"
Goodwill exercise with the Indonesian Navy	Jun. 30, 2021	North of Surabaya	FY2021 overseas training cruise/training ships JS "Kashima," JS "Setoyuki"	Two vessels	Frigate KRI "Gusti Ngurah Rai KRI-332"

[Vietnam]

High-level talks, etc.	May 2019	Japan-Vietnam Defense Ministerial Meeting (Hanoi)
	May 2019	☆ Memorandum between defense authorities of Japan and Vietnam regarding the future of promoting cooperation between defense and industry
	Oct. 2019	Visit to Japan by Vietnamese Vice-Minister of National Defence (Tokyo (11th Japan-ASEAN Defense Vice-Ministerial Forum))
	Nov. 2019	Visit to Vietnam by Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs (Hanoi (Seventh Japan-Vietnam Deputy Secretary-level talks))
	Dec. 2019	Visit to Vietnam by MSDF Chief of Staff
	Feb. 2020	Visit to Japan by Vietnamese Vice-Minister of National Defence
	Mar. 2020	Visit to Vietnam by Chief of Staff, JS
	Jun. 2020	Japan-Vietnam Deputy Secretary-level talks (VTC)
	Nov. 2020	Japan-Vietnam Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference
	Jun. 2021	Japan-Vietnam Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference
	Jul. 2021	Video teleconference between the GSDF Chief of Staff and the Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the People's Army of Vietnam
	Sep. 2021	Japan-Vietnam Defense Ministerial Meeting (Hanoi)
	Sep. 2021	☆ Agreement between Japan and Vietnam concerning the Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology signed and entered into force
	Nov. 2021	Video teleconference between the Joint Staff Chief of Staff and the Chief of the General Staff of the People's Army of Vietnam
	Nov. 2021	Japan-Vietnam Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo) and Vietnamese Vice Minister of Defense's visit to Japan
Nov. 2021	☆ Memorandum related to cooperation in the cybersecurity field signed	
Nov. 2021	☆ Memorandum related to cooperation in the medical care field signed	
Regular discussions between defense authorities	Nov. 2019	7th Vice-Defense Ministerial Consultation (Hanoi)
Unit-to-unit exchange, etc.	Oct. 2019	Japan-Vietnam unit-to-unit exchanges (ASDF)
	Mar. 2021	Dispatch of ASDF U-4, C-2, C-130H units to Vietnam (overseas flight training)
	Sep. 2021	Dispatch of ASDF C-2 to Vietnam (overseas flight training)

Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Vietnam)
Goodwill exercise with the Vietnam People's Navy	Jun. 17, 2019	Off the coast of Cam Ranh	Destroyers JS "Izumo," and JS "Murasame"	Two vessels	Corvette HQ-381
Goodwill exercise with the Vietnam People's Navy	Oct. 26, 2021	Off the coast of Haiphong	Destroyer JS "Shiranui"	One vessel	Patrol vessel No. 266
Goodwill exercise with the Vietnam People's Navy	Jun. 7, 2021	Off the coast of Cam Ranh	Destroyers JS "Kaga," JS "Murasame"	Two vessels	Frigate "Dinh Tien Hoang"
Goodwill exercise with the Vietnam People's Navy	Feb. 26, 2022	Off the coast of Da Nang	Destroyer JS "Inazuma," training ship JS "Hatakaze"	Two vessels	TT400TP HQ-277

[Singapore]

High-level talks, etc.	May 2018	Japan-Singapore Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)
	Jun. 2018	Japan-Singapore Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore (17th Shangri-La Dialogue))
	Jul. 2018	Visit to Singapore by Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs (Singapore (8th ADMMPPlus))
	Sep. 2018	Visit to Japan by Singaporean Defence Permanent Secretary (Nagoya (10th Japan-ASEAN Defense Vice-Ministerial Forum))
	Oct. 2018	Japan-Singapore Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore (5th ADMM-Plus))
	May 2019	Japan-Singapore Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)
	May 2019	Visit to Singapore by MSDF Chief of Staff
	Jun. 2019	Visit to Singapore by Chief of Staff, JS (Singapore (18th Shangri-La Dialogue))
	Oct. 2019	Visit to Singapore by ASDF Chief of Staff
	Oct. 2019	Visit to Japan by Singaporean Defence Permanent Secretary (Tokyo (11th Japan-ASEAN Defense Vice-Ministerial Forum))
	Nov. 2019	Japan-Singapore Defense Ministerial Meeting (Bangkok (6th ADMMPPlus))
	Feb. 2020	Visit to Singapore by Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs
	May 2020	Japan-Singapore Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
Aug. 2020	Video Teleconference between Chief of Staff, JS and Chief of Defence Force of Singapore	
Sep. 2020	Video Teleconference between MSDF Chief of Staff and Singaporean Chief of Navy	
Nov. 2020	Video Teleconference between GSDF Chief of Staff and Singaporean Chief of Army	
Dec. 2020	Japan-Singapore Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference	
Apr. 2021	Video teleconference between the MSDF Chief of Staff and the Chief of Navy of the Republic of Singapore Navy	
Jul. 2021	MSDF Chief of Staff's visit to Singapore (International Maritime Security Conference (IMSC))	
Regular discussions between defense authorities	Nov. 2020	16th Japan-Singapore Military-Military Consultation (MM) (Singapore)
Unit-to-unit exchange, etc.	Jul. 2019	Japan-Singapore unit-to-unit exchanges (Paya Lebar) (ASDF)

Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Singapore)
Japan-Singapore goodwill exercise	Jun. 22, 2020	South China Sea	Training ship JS "Kashima" and JS "Shimayuki"	Two vessels	Frigate RSS "Stalwart"
Japan-Singapore goodwill exercise	Mar. 6, 2022	Bay of Bengal	Destroyer JS "Yudachi"	One vessel	Frigate RSS "Tenacious"

[The Philippines]

High-level talks, etc.	Apr. 2019	Meeting between the Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs and the Philippine Defense Undersecretary (Bangkok)
	Apr. 2019	Japan-Philippines Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)
	Jun. 2019	Visit to the Philippines by ASDF Chief of Staff
	Oct. 2019	Visit to Japan by Philippine Undersecretary of National Defense (Tokyo (11th Japan-ASEAN Defense Vice-Ministerial Forum))
	Nov. 2019	Japan-Philippines Defense Ministerial Meeting (Bangkok (6th ADMMPPlus))
	Nov. 2019	Visit to the Philippines by Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs (Manila (Sixth Japan-Philippines Deputy Secretary-level talks))
	Dec. 2019	Visit to Japan by Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines
	Apr. 2020	Telephone Conversation between ASDF Chief of Staff and Chief of Air Force of the Philippines
	May 2020	Japan-Philippines Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Jul. 2020	Video Teleconference between Chief of Staff, MSDF and Chief of the Navy of the Philippines
	Aug. 2020	Telephone talks between GSDF Chief of Staff and Chief of the Army of the Philippines
	Oct. 2020	Japan-Philippines Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference
	Nov. 2020	Video Teleconference between ASDF Chief of Staff and Chief of Air Force of the Philippines
	Jan. 2021	Seventh Japan-Philippines Deputy Secretary-level talks (VTC)
	Jun. 2021	Japan-Philippines Defense Ministerial video teleconference
	Jun. 2021	Telephone conversation between the GSDF Chief of Staff and the Commanding General of the Philippine Army
	Sep. 2021	Meeting between the MSDF Chief of Staff and the Flag Officer-in-Command of the Philippine Navy ((Newport, U.S.) International Seapower Symposium)
	Sep. 2021	Meeting between the ASDF Chief of Staff and the Commanding General of the Philippine Air Force ((Hawaii) Pacific Air Chiefs Symposium)
	Nov. 2021	Video teleconference between the ASDF Chief of Staff and the Commanding General of the Philippine Air Force
Jan. 2022	Video teleconference between the ASDF Chief of Staff and the Commanding General of the Philippine Air Force	
Regular discussions between defense authorities	Jun. 2019	8th Japan-Philippines Politico-Military Consultation (PM) (Tokyo)
	Jun. 2019	8th Japan-Philippines Military-Military Consultation (Tokyo)
Unit-to-unit exchange, etc.	Jul. 2019	Dispatch of ASDF C-1 to the Philippines (overseas flight training and implementation of unit-to-unit exchanges)
	Jan. 2022	Visit by ASDF C130-H to the Philippines (overseas flight training)

Ground Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Philippines)
U.S.-Philippines hosted exercise (Kamandag 21)	Sep. 28-Oct. 8, 2021	Republic of the Philippines	Amphibious Rapid Deployment Brigade	—	(Philippine Marine Corps) Marine Battalion

Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (the Philippines)
Bilateral exercise with the Philippine Navy	May 15, 2019	Waters and airspace east of Palawan Island	32nd Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Samidare," Escort Division 4	One vessel	Submarine chaser BRP "Federico Martir" Islander 312 (fixed-wing)
Bilateral exercise with the Philippine Navy	Jun. 28, 2019	Waters and airspace around Palawan Island (Sulu Sea)	Destroyers JS "Izumo," JS "Murasame," and JS "Akebono"	Three vessels	Landing dock ship BRP "Davao del Sur"
Bilateral exercise with the Philippine Navy	Sep. 26, 2019	Port of Subic (the Philippines) and its surrounding waters and airspace	33rd Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Asagiri"	One vessel	Corvette BRP "Emilio Jacinto"
Japan-Philippines Bilateral Exercise	Jul. 18, 2020	South China Sea	Destroyers JS "Teruzuki,"	One vessel	C-90
Japan-Philippines Bilateral Exercise	Jul. 11, 2021	Celebes Sea	Training fleets JS "Kashima," JS "Setoyuki"	Two vessels	Corvette BRP "Apolinario Mabini"
Japan-Philippines Bilateral Exercise	Nov. 14, 2021	South China Sea	Destroyers JS "Kaga," JS "Murasame"	Two vessels	Frigate BRP "Jose Rizal"

Air Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (the Philippines)
Bilateral Training on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HA/DR) with the Philippine Air Force	Jul. 5-8, 2021	Clark Air Base and surrounding aerial domains, Republic of the Philippines	1st Tactical Airlift Wing, Air Support Command C-130H	C-130H×1	—

Note 1: Due to an incident with the Philippine Air Force directly prior, Philippine Air Force aircraft did not participate in the training.
2: For multilateral exercises, refer to Reference 52

[Thailand]

High-level talks, etc.	Apr. 2019	Visit to Thailand by Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs
	May. 2019	Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Air Force's visit to Japan
	Aug. 2019	Visit to Thailand by Chief of Staff, JS
	Sep. 2019	Visit to Thailand by GSDF Chief of Staff
	Nov. 2019	Japan-Thailand Defense Ministerial Meeting (Bangkok (6th ADMM-Plus)) ☆Signing of the Memorandum of Arrangement between the Ministry of Defense of Japan and the Ministry of Defence of the Kingdom of Thailand on Cooperation and Exchanges in the Field of Defense
	Mar. 2020	Visit to Thailand by Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs
	Mar. 2020	Visit to Thailand by Chief of Staff, JS
	Sep. 2020	Video teleconference between Chief of Staff, JS and Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Army
	May. 2021	Japan-Thailand Defense Ministerial video teleconference
Regular discussions between defense authorities	Jan. 2022	Video teleconference between the MSDF Chief of Staff and the Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Navy
	Sep. 2018	14th Japan-Thailand Military-Military Consultation (MM) (Tokyo)
Unit-to-unit exchange, etc.	Oct. 2018	Japan-Thailand unit-to-unit exchanges (Chiang Mai) (GSDF)
	Oct. 2018	Japan-Thailand unit-to-unit exchanges (Chiang Mai) (ASDF)

Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Thailand)
Goodwill exercise with the Royal Thai Navy	Jan. 6, 2020	Phuket Port (Thailand) and its surrounding waters and airspace	34th Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Sazanami"	One vessel	Patrol craft HTMS "Songkhla" S-76 Helicopter
Goodwill exercise with the Royal Thai Navy	Mar. 30, 2022	Off the coast of the Port of Thailand, Thailand	Ocean training voyage (flight) deployment unit JS "Suzutsuki"	One vessel	Patrol vessel HTMS "Tapi"

[Cambodia]

High-level talks, etc.	Jul. 2019	Visit to Cambodia by Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs
	Oct. 2019	Visit to Japan by Cambodian Secretary of State, Ministry of National Defense (Vice Minister) (Tokyo (11th Japan-ASEAN Defense Vice-Ministerial Forum))
	Feb. 2020	Visit to Cambodia by GSDF Chief of Staff
	Sep. 2020	Telephone Talks between GSDF Chief of Staff and Commander of the Royal Cambodian Army
	Jun. 2021	Japan-Cambodia Defense Ministerial video teleconference
	Feb. 2022	Commander of the Royal Cambodian Army's visit to Japan
Regular discussions between defense authorities	Dec. 2019	5th Japan-Cambodia Politico-Military Consultation (Tokyo) 6th Japan-Cambodia Military-Military Consultation (Tokyo)

Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Cambodia)
Goodwill exercise with the Royal Cambodian Navy	Mar. 15, 2022	Maritime domains surrounding Sihanoukville Autonomous Port, Cambodia	Indo-Pacific and Middle East Deployment (IMED 21) Units, minesweeper carrier JS "Uraga," minesweeper JS "Hirado"	—	Royal Cambodian Navy

[Myanmar]

High-level talks, etc.	Oct. 2019	Visit to Japan by Commander-in-Chief of Defense Services of Myanmar
	Oct. 2019	Visit to Japan by Myanmar Deputy Minister of Defense (Tokyo (11th Japan-ASEAN Defense Vice-Ministerial Forum))
	Nov. 2019	Japan-Myanmar Defense Ministerial Meeting (Bangkok (6th ADMM-Plus))
Unit-to-unit exchange, etc.	Nov. 2019	Japan-Myanmar unit-to-unit exchanges (Mingaladon) (ASDF)

[Laos]

High-level talks, etc.	Oct. 2019	Japan-Laos State Minister of Defense Meeting (Tokyo (11th Japan-ASEAN Defense Vice-Ministerial Forum))
	Oct. 2019	☆Signing of the Memorandum between the Ministry of Defense of Japan and the Ministry of National Defence of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on Cooperation and Exchanges in the Field of Defence
	Oct. 2019	Visit to Japan by Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Defense of Laos (Tokyo (11th Japan-ASEAN Defense Vice-Ministerial Forum))
	Jun. 2021	Japan-Laos Defense Ministerial video teleconference
Regular discussions between defense authorities	Mar. 2020	3rd Japan-Laos Security Dialogue (Vientiane)

[Malaysia]

High-level talks, etc.	Jun. 2019	Visit to Japan by Royal Malaysian Navy Chief
	Oct. 2019	Visit to Malaysia by ASDF Chief of Staff
	Oct. 2019	Visit to Japan by Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of National Defence of Malaysia (Tokyo (11th Japan-ASEAN Defense Vice-Ministerial Forum))
	Dec. 2019	Japan-Malaysia Defense Ministerial Meeting (19th Doha Forum)
	Feb. 2020	Visit to Malaysia by Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs
	Jul. 2020	Japan-Malaysia Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Sep. 2020	Video Teleconference between Chief of Staff, JS and Malaysian Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces
	Apr. 2021	Japan-Malaysia Defense Ministerial video teleconference
	Apr. 2021	Video teleconference between the MSDF Chief of Staff and the Chief of Navy of the Royal Malaysian Navy
	Jul. 2021	Video teleconference between the ASDF Chief of Staff and the Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Malaysian Air Force
Unit-to-unit exchange, etc.	Nov. 2021	Meeting between the ASDF Chief of Staff and the Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Malaysian Air Force (Dubai)
	Mar. 2021	Japan-Malaysia Unit-to-Unit Exchange (Malaysia) (ASDF)

Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Malaysia)
Goodwill exercise with the Malaysian Navy	Apr. 18, 2019	Iyonada	Training Support Ship JS "Kurobe"	One vessel	Frigate KD "LEKIU"
Goodwill exercise with the Malaysian Navy	May 29, 2019	Waters and airspace off the coast of Port Klang (Malaysia)	Destroyers JS "Izumo," and JS "Murasame"	Two vessels	Frigate KD "LEKIU"
Goodwill exercise with the Malaysian Navy	Sep. 20, 2019	Kuantan Port (Malaysia) and its surrounding waters	33rd Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Asagiri"	One vessel	Guided missile boats KD "Handaran," KD "Ganyang," and KD "Perdana"
Goodwill exercise with the Malaysian Navy	Dec. 1, 2019	Maritime domains surrounding Penang, Malaysia	Indian Ocean area maritime training units JS "Bungo," JS "Takashima"	Two vessels	Corvette KD "Laksamana Tun Abdul Jamil"
Goodwill exercise with the Malaysian Navy	Apr. 2, 2021	Aerial and maritime domains surrounding Port Klang, Malaysia	Ocean training voyage deployment unit JS "Akebono"	One vessel	Frigate HMAS "Ballarat"

[Brunei]

High-level talks, etc.	Oct. 2019	Visit to Japan by Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Defense of Brunei (Tokyo (11th Japan-ASEAN Defense Vice-Ministerial Meeting))
	Mar. 2020	Visit to Brunei by Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs
	Jul. 2020	Japan-Brunei Deputy Secretary-level Consultation (telephone)
	May. 2021	Japan-Brunei Defense Ministerial level video teleconference
	Dec. 2021	Japan-Brunei Defense Ministerial video teleconference
Unit-to-unit exchange, etc.	Apr. 2019	Japan-Brunei unit-to-unit exchanges (MSDF)
	Jan. 2020	Japan-Brunei unit-to-unit exchanges (MSDF)
	Dec. 2021	MSDF Indo-Pacific and Middle East Deployment units calling at port (Muara)
	Jan. 2022	Deployment of ASDF C-130s to Brunei (overseas flight training)

Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Brunei)
Bilateral exercise with the Royal Brunei Armed Forces	Apr. 26, 2019	Waters and airspace off the coast of Brunei	Air Patrol Squadron 5	P-3C × 1	1 aircraft (helicopter) (Air Force) One vessel (Navy)
Goodwill exercise with the Royal Brunei Navy	Jun. 26, 2019	Waters and airspace off the coast of Muara	Destroyers JS "Izumo," JS "Murasame," and JS "Akebono"	Three vessels	Patrol vessel KDB "Daruttaqwa"
Goodwill exercise with the Royal Brunei Navy	Jun. 8, 2021	Waters and airspace off the coast of Muara	Overseas training cruise units JS "Kashima," JS "Setoyuki"	Two vessels	Patrol vessel KDB "Daruttaqwa," fast patrol boat KDB "Afiat"
Goodwill exercise with the Royal Brunei Navy	Dec. 27, 2021	Waters and airspace off the coast of Muara	Minesweeper carrier JS "Uraga," minesweeper JS "Hirado"	Two vessels	Patrol vessel KDB "Darulehsan"

- Notes: 1. High-level talks in this document refers to meetings between the Minister of Defense, State Minister of Defense, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Defense, Administrative Vice-Minister, Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs, and each Chief of Staff with their respective counterparts.
2. The high-level exchange includes the status of the conclusion of important agreements, etc. relating to defense cooperation between both countries.
3. Video teleconference (VTC) refers to video conference or web-based conference.
4. The numbers of personnel, etc., are based on those at the time of release.

Reference 40 Recent Japan-ROK Defense Cooperation and Exchanges (Past Three Years)

(Apr. 1, 2019 - Mar. 31, 2022)

High-level talks, etc.	Date	Event
	Nov. 2019	Japan-ROK Defense Ministerial Meeting (Bangkok (6th ADMM-Plus))
Japan-U.S.-ROK trilateral cooperation (See reference 46 for training and exercise)	May 2019	Japan-U.S.-ROK Defense working level meeting (Seoul)
	Jun. 2019	Japan-U.S.-ROK Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore (18th Shangri-La Dialogue))
	Oct. 2019	Japan-U.S.-ROK Chief of Staff Meeting (Washington D.C.)
	Nov. 2019	Japan-U.S.-ROK Chief of Staff Meeting (VTC)
	Nov. 2019	Japan-U.S.-ROK Defense Ministerial Meeting (Bangkok (6th ADMM-Plus))
	May 2020	Japan-U.S.-ROK Defense working level meeting (VTC)
	Nov. 2020	Japan-U.S.-ROK Chief of Staff Meeting (VTC)
	Apr. 2021	Japan-U.S.-ROK Trilateral Chiefs of Defense Meeting (Hawaii)
	Oct. 2021	Japan-U.S.-ROK Director General Level Meeting (telephone)
	Jun. 2022	Japan-U.S.-ROK Director General Level Meeting (telephone)
	Feb. 2022	Japan-U.S.-ROK Director General Level Meeting (telephone)
	Feb. 2022	Japan-U.S.-ROK Defense Ministers' Telephone Conversation
	Mar. 2022	Japan-U.S.-ROK Trilateral Chiefs of Defense Meeting (Hawaii)

- Notes: 1. High-level talks in this document refers to meetings between the Minister of Defense, State Minister of Defense, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Defense, Administrative Vice-Minister, Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs, and each Chief of Staff with their respective counterparts.
2. Video teleconference (VTC) refers to video conference or web-based conference.

Reference 41 Recent Defense Cooperation and Exchanges with European Countries, Canada and New Zealand (Past Three Years)

(Apr. 1, 2019 - Mar. 31, 2022)

[United Kingdom]

High-level talks, etc.	Jul. 2019	Visit to the U.K. by ASDF Chief of Staff
	Sep. 2019	Visit to Japan by U.K. Parliamentary Under Secretary
	Nov. 2019	Japan-U.K. Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Jan. 2020	Visit to the U.K. by ASDF Chief of Staff
	Apr. 2020	Japan-U.K. Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	May 2020	Telephone Conversation between ASDF Chief of Staff and U.K. Air Chief
	Jul. 2020	Video Teleconference between Chief of Staff, JS and U.K. Chief of the Defence Staff
	Sep. 2020	Video Teleconference between MSDF Chief of Staff and The First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff of the U.K.
	Jan. 2021	Japan-UK Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference
	Feb. 2021	Fourth Japan-UK Foreign and Defence Ministerial Meeting ("2+2") (VTC)
	Mar. 2021	Video Teleconference between MSDF Chief of Staff and The First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff of the U.K.
	Mar. 2021	Japan-U.K. Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Feb. 2021	Fourth Japan-UK Foreign and Defence Ministerial Meeting ("2+2") (VTC)
	Mar. 2021	Video Teleconference between MSDF Chief of Staff and The First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff of the U.K.
	Mar. 2021	Japan-U.K. Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Jun. 2021	Video teleconference between the Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs and the U.K. Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence
	Jul. 2021	U.K. Defence Secretary visit to Japan
	Jul. 2021	U.K. First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff visit to Japan
	Jul. 2021	Chief of the Air Staff of the U.K. Royal Air Force visit to Japan
	Jul. 2021	Video teleconference between the GSDF Chief of Staff and the Chief of the General Staff of the British Army
Jul. 2021	Meeting between the MSDF Chief of Staff and the Second Sea Lord and Deputy Chief of Naval Staff (Singapore)	
Jul. 2021	Video teleconference between the Joint Staff Chief of Staff and the U.K. Chief of the Defence Staff	
Aug. 2021	Meeting between the ASDF Chief of Staff and the Chief of the Air Staff of the U.K. Royal Air Force ((Colorado Springs, U.S.) Space Symposium)	
Sep. 2021	U.K. Minister of State (Minister for Defence Procurement) visit to Japan	
Oct. 2021	Video teleconference between the Joint Staff Chief of Staff and the U.K. Chief of the Defence Staff	
Jan. 2022	Video teleconference between the GSDF Chief of Staff and the Chief of the General Staff of the British Army	
Regular discussions between defense authorities	Sep. 2020	18th Japan-U.K. Politico-Military Consultation (VTC)
	Oct. 2020	14th Japan-U.K. Military-Military Consultation (VTC)
Unit-to-unit exchange, etc.	Dec. 2019	Japan-U.K. Unit-to-Unit Exchange (Coningsby) (ASDF)

Joint Staff

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (U.K.)
Japan-U.K. Joint Training Against Piracy	Aug. 29, 2020	Western waters of the northern Arabian Sea	36th Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Onami"	One vessel	Frigate HMS "Argyll"
Bilateral Exercises with U.K. Aircraft Carrier Strike Group	Nov. 11, 2021	Gulf of Aden	39th Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement, destroyer JS "Yugiri"	One vessel	Aircraft carrier HMS "Queen Elizabeth," destroyers HMS "Diamond," HMS "Defender," replenishment ships RFA "Fort Victoria," RFA "Tidespring"

Ground Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (U.K.)
Field exercise with the U.K. Army in the United Kingdom (Vigilant Isles 19)	Sep. 29-Oct. 24, 2019	Garelochhead Training Camp, Strone Camp and area around the Loch Ewe (the U.K.)	[JSDF] Fuji School, etc. [British Armed Forces] Honourable Artillery Company, 1st Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Brigade	Totaling approximately 20 personnel	Totaling approximately 30 personnel

Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (U.K.)
Japan-U.K. bilateral exercise	Oct. 18, 2019	Waters and airspace south of Kanto	Destroyer JS "Teruzuki"	One vessel	Survey vessel HMS "Enterprise"
Japan-U.K. bilateral exercise	Sep. 14-15, 2021	Area surrounding Japan	Submarines	One vessel	Submarines

[France]

High-level talks, etc.	Apr. 2019	Visit to Japan by Chief of Staff of the French Army
	Nov. 2019	Japan-France Defense Ministerial Meeting (Manama (15th (Manama Dialogue)))
	Jan. 2020	Visit to France by ASDF Chief of Staff
	Feb. 2020	Japan-France Defense Ministerial Meeting (Munich (56th Munich Security Conference))
	Apr. 2020	Japan-France Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Jun. 2020	Telephone Conversation between ASDF Chief of Staff and Chief of Staff of the French Air and Space Force
	Jul. 2020	Video Teleconference between Chief of Staff, JS and French Chief of the Defence Staff
	Oct. 2020	Video Teleconference between MSDF Chief of Staff and Chief of Staff of the French Navy
	Nov. 2020	Visit to Japan by Chief of Staff of the French Navy
	Dec. 2020	Video Teleconference between GSDF Chief of Staff and Chief of the French Army Staff
	Jan. 2021	Japan-France Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference
	May. 2021	Video teleconference between the GSDF Chief of Staff and the Chief of Staff of the French Army
	May. 2021	Video teleconference between the MSDF Chief of Staff and the Chief of Staff of the French Navy
	May. 2021	Video teleconference between the ASDF Chief of Staff and the Chief of Staff of the French Air and Space Force
	Jul. 2021	Meeting between the MSDF Chief of Staff and the Chief of Staff of the French Navy (Singapore)
	Aug. 2021	Video teleconference between the GSDF Chief of Staff and the Chief of Staff of the French Army
Oct. 2021	Video teleconference between the Joint Staff Chief of Staff and the French Chief of the Defence Staff	
Nov. 2021	Meeting between the ASDF Chief of Staff and the Chief of Staff of the French Air and Space Force (Dubai)	
Jan. 2022	Sixth Japan-France Foreign and Defense Ministers' Meeting ("2+2") (VTC)	
Feb. 2022	Video teleconference between the GSDF Chief of Staff and the Chief of Staff of the French Army	
Regular discussions between defense authorities	Jul. 2020	22nd Japan-France Politico-Military Consultation (VTC)
	Oct. 2021	23rd Japan-France Politico-Military Consultation (Tokyo)
Unit-to-unit exchange, etc.	Jun. 2019	Dispatch of MSDF P-1 to France (participation in International Paris Air Show)
	Jun. 2019	Dispatch of ASDF C-2 to France (overseas flight training and implementation of unit-to-unit exchanges, and participation in Paris Air Show)

Joint Staff

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (France)
Bilateral counter-piracy exercise with the French Air Force	Jan. 27, 2020	Gulf of Aden	35th Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Harusame"	One vessel	Aircraft "PUMA"
Bilateral counter-piracy exercise with the French Navy	Feb. 21, 2020	Gulf of Aden	35th Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Harusame"	One vessel	Frigate FS "FORBIN"
Bilateral counter-piracy exercise with the French Navy	Mar. 18, 2020	Gulf of Aden	35th Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Harusame"	One vessel	Amphibious Assault Ship FS "Mistral"

Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (France)
Bilateral exercise with the French Navy	Apr. 14, 2019	Waters and airspace west of Kyushu	Destroyer JS "Kirisame"	One vessel	Frigate FS "Vendémiaire"
Japan-France Bilateral Exercise	May. 4, 2021	Area surrounding Okinawa	Replenishment ship JS "Masyu"	One vessel	Frigate FS "Charles de Gaulle"
Japan-France Bilateral Exercise (Oguri-Verny)	Sep. 17, 2021	Area surrounding New Caledonia	Destroyer JS "Shiranui"	One vessel	Patrol aircraft
Japan-France Bilateral Exercise (Oguri-Verny)	Mar. 17, 2022	East China Sea	Destroyer JS "Kirisame"	One vessel	Frigate FS "Vendémiaire"

[Germany]

High-level talks, etc.	Oct. 2019	Visit to Japan by German Parliamentary State Secretary
	Nov. 2019	Japan-Germany Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Feb. 2020	Japan-Germany Defense Ministerial Meeting (Munich (56th Munich Security Conference))
	Apr. 2020	Japan-Germany Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Oct. 2020	Telephone Conversation between GSDF Chief of Staff and German Inspector of the Army
	Nov. 2020	Japan-Germany Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference
	Nov. 2020	Video Teleconference between MSDF Chief of Staff and German Inspector of the Navy
	Dec. 2020	Japan-Germany Ministerial Forum (VTC)
	Feb. 2021	Video Teleconference between Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs and German Parliamentary State Secretary at the Federal Ministry of Defence
	Mar. 2021	☆ Japan-Germany Agreement on the Security of Information signed and entered into force
	Apr. 2021	First Japan-Germany Foreign and Defense Ministers' Meeting ("2+2") (VTC)
	Jun. 2021	Japan-Germany Defense Ministerial video teleconference
	Nov. 2021	German Inspector General of the Bundeswehr visit to Japan
	Nov. 2021	Inspector of the German Navy visit to Japan
Nov. 2021	Meeting between the ASDF Chief of Staff and the Inspector of the German Air Force (Dubai)	
Nov. 2021	Video teleconference between the GSDF Chief of Staff and the Inspector of the German Army	
Jan. 2022	Video teleconference between the GSDF Chief of Staff and the Inspector of the German Army	
Mar. 2022	Meeting between the Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs and the German State Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Defense	
Regular discussions between defense authorities	Nov. 2019	17th Japan-Germany Political Director Level Politico-Military Consultation, 14th Japan-Germany Defense Authorities Talks (Berlin)
	Jun. 2021	18th Japan-Germany Political Director Level Politico-Military Consultation (Tokyo), 15th Japan-Germany Defense Authorities Talks (Tokyo)
	Sep. 2021	15th Japan-Germany Defense Authorities Talks (VTC)

Joint Staff

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (German)
Bilateral counter-piracy exercise with the German Navy	Aug. 29, 2021	Gulf of Aden	39th Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement, destroyer JS "Yugiri"	One vessel	Frigate "Bayern"
Bilateral counter-piracy exercise with the German Navy	Jan. 29, 2022	Gulf of Aden	40th Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement, destroyer JS "Yudachi"	One vessel	Frigate "Bayern"

Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (France)
Japan-Germany Bilateral Exercise	Sep. 24, 2021	Eastern Indian Ocean	Destroyers JS "Kaga," JS "Murasame"	Two vessels	Frigate "Bayern"
Japan-Germany Bilateral Exercise	Nov. 4-5, 2021	South of Kanto	Destroyer JS "Samidare"	One vessel	Frigate "Bayern"
Japan-Germany Bilateral Exercise	Dec. 13, 2021	South of Okinawa	Destroyer JS "Yugiri"	One vessel	Frigate "Bayern"

[Canada]

High-level talks, etc.	Jun. 2019	Japan-Canada Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)
	Oct. 2019	Visit to Canada by GSDF Chief of Staff
	Feb. 2020	Japan-Canada Defense Ministerial Meeting (Munich (56th Munich Security Conference))
	Feb. 2020	Visit to Japan by Commander, Royal Canadian Air Force
	May 2020	Japan-Canada Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Jun. 2020	Telephone Conversation between Chief of Staff, JS and Chief of the Defence Staff, Canadian Armed Forces
	Nov. 2020	Japan-Canada Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Nov. 2020	Video Teleconference between MSDF Chief of Staff and Commander of the Royal Canadian Navy
	Jan. 2021	Video Teleconference between ASDF Chief of Staff and Commander of the Royal Canadian Air Force
	Apr. 2021	Japan-Canada Defense Ministerial video teleconference
	Aug. 2021	Meeting between the ASDF Chief of Staff and the Commander of the Royal Canadian Air Force ((Hawaii) Pacific Air Chiefs Symposium)
	Sep. 2021	Meeting between the MSDF Chief of Staff and the Commander of the Royal Canadian Navy ((Newport, U.S.) International Seapower Symposium)
	Nov. 2021	Meeting between the ASDF Chief of Staff and the Commander of the Royal Canadian Air Force (Dubai)
	Dec. 2021	Japan-Canada Defense Ministerial video teleconference
Mar. 2022	Fifth Japan-Canada Foreign and Defense Vice Ministerial Meeting ("2+2") (VTC)	
Regular discussions between defense authorities	Dec. 2019	11th Japan-Canada Politico-Military Consultation, 12th Japan-Canada Military-Military Consultation (Tokyo)
Unit-to-unit exchange, etc.	Jul. 2019	Visit to Komaki Air Base by Canadian CC-177 and exchanges between inflight refueling and airlift troops

Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Canada)
Japan-Canada bilateral exercise (KAEDEX19-1)	Jun. 13-15, 2019	Waters and airspace off the coast of Vietnam (South China Sea)	Destroyers JS "Izumo," JS "Murasame," and JS "Akebono"	Three vessels	Frigate HMCS "Regina" Supply Ship HMCS "Asterix"
Japan-Canada bilateral exercise (KAEDEX19-2)	Oct. 16-17, 2019	Waters and airspace south of Kanto	Destroyers JS "Shimakaze," and JS "Chokai"	Two vessels	Frigate HMCS "Ottawa"
Japan-Canada bilateral exercise	Aug. 13, 2020	Waters and airspace around Hawaii	Destroyers JS "Ashikaga"	One vessels	Frigate HMCS "Regina," HMCS "Winnipeg"
Japan-Canada bilateral exercise (KAEDEX20)	Nov. 17, 2020	Waters and airspace west of Kyushu	Destroyers JS "Shimakaze"	One vessel	Frigate HMCS "Winnipeg"
Japan-Canada bilateral exercise (KAEDEX21)	Jan. 19, 2021	East China Sea	Destroyer JS "Jintsu"	One vessel	Frigate HMCS "Winnipeg"

[New Zealand]

High-level talks, etc.	Jun. 2019	Visit to New Zealand by Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Defense
	Aug. 2019	Meeting between the Joint Staff Chief of Staff and the New Zealand Chief of Defence Force (Bangkok)
	Sep. 2019	Visit to Japan by New Zealand Army Commander
	Nov. 2019	Japan-New Zealand Defense Ministerial Meeting (Bangkok (6th ADMM-Plus))
	Nov. 2019	Visit to Japan by New Zealand Air Force Commander
	May 2020	Japan-New Zealand Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference
	Sep. 2020	Telephone Conversation between Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs and Secretary of Defence, New Zealand Ministry of Defence
	Dec. 2020	Telephone Conversation between Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs and Secretary of Defence, New Zealand Ministry of Defence
	Apr. 2021	Japan-New Zealand Defense Ministerial video teleconference
Regular discussions between defense authorities	Dec. 2021	Telephone conversation between the Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs and the New Zealand Deputy Secretary for Defence Policy and Planning
	Jan. 2021	Video teleconference between the Joint Staff Chief of Staff and the New Zealand Chief of Defence Force
	Sep. 2019	12th Japan-New Zealand Bilateral Defence Talks (Wellington)
	Dec. 2020	13th Japan-New Zealand Bilateral Defence Talks (VTC)
Dec. 2021	14th Japan-New Zealand Bilateral Defence Talks (VTC)	

*See Reference 52 regarding multilateral exercises

[The Netherlands]

High-level talks, etc.	Sep. 2021	Meeting between the MSDF Chief of Staff and the Commander of the Royal Netherlands Navy (Newport, U.S.) International Seapower Symposium)
	Oct. 2021	Video teleconference between the Joint Staff Chief of Staff and the Chief of Defence of the Netherlands Armed Forces
	Nov. 2019	Meeting between the ASDF Chief of Staff and the Commander of the Royal Netherlands Air Force (Dubai)

[NATO]

High-level exchanges between heads of defense and others	Jun. 2019	Visit to Japan by Chairman of the NATO Military Committee
	Feb. 2020	Meeting between Minister of Defense and NATO Secretary General (Munich (the 56th Munich Security Conference))
	Apr. 2020	Telephone Conversation between Chief of Staff, JS and Chairman of the NATO Military Committee
	Jul. 2020	Telephone Conversation between Minister of Defense and Chairman of the NATO Military Committee
	Nov. 2020	Telephone Conversation between Chief of Staff, JS and Chairman of the NATO Military Committee
	Apr. 2021	Video Teleconference between Chief of Staff, JS and Chairman of the NATO Military Committee
	Oct. 2021	Video Teleconference between Chief of Staff, JS and Chairman of the NATO Military Committee
Regular discussions between defense authorities	Oct. 2020	16th Japan-NATO High-Level Consultation (VTC)

Joint Staff

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)
NATO cyber defense exercise (Cyber Coalition 2019)	Dec. 2019	Estonia, Japan	Japan (Internal Bureau, Joint Staff, Command Control Communication Computers Systems Command), NATO member countries, partner countries, and EU	Approximately 20 personnel
NATO cyber defense exercise (Locked Shields 2021)	Apr. 2021	Estonia, Japan	Japan (Internal Bureau, Joint Staff, Command Control Communication Computers Systems Command), 30 countries including NATO member countries,	Approximately 30 personnel (Includes participants other than those from the MOD/SDF.)

[Ukraine]

High-level talks, etc.	Feb. 2020 Mar. 2021 Mar. 2022	Japan-Ukraine Defense Ministerial Meeting (Munich (56th Munich Security Conference)) Japan-Ukraine Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference Japan-Ukraine Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference
Regular discussions between defense authorities	Sep. 2019	1st Japan-Ukraine Military-Military Consultation (Kiev)

[Poland]

High-level talks, etc.	May. 2020 Feb. 2022 Feb. 2022 Feb. 2022	Telephone conversation between the Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs and the Polish Vice-Minister of National Defense Japan-Poland Defense Ministerial video teleconference ☆ Memorandum concerning defense cooperation and exchanges between the Ministry of Defense of Japan and the Minister of National Defence of the Republic of Poland Video teleconference between the Joint Staff Chief of Staff and the Chief of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces
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[EU]

High-level talks, etc.	Feb. 2020 Jun. 2020	Meeting between Minister of Defense and EU High Representative (Munich (56th Munich Security Conference)) Telephone Conversation between Chief of Staff, JS and Chairman of EU Military Committee
Regular discussions between defense authorities	Jan. 2020	2nd Japan-EU Security and Defense Talk (Tokyo)

Joint Staff

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (EU)
Joint counter-piracy exercise with the EU NAVFOR (Spain)	Jan. 18, 2020	Gulf of Aden	35th Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Harusame"	One vessel	Frigate SPS "VICTORIA"
Joint counter-piracy exercise with the EU NAVFOR (Spain)	Feb. 7-8 2020	Gulf of Aden	35th Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Harusame"	One vessel	Frigate SPS "VICTORIA"
Joint counter-piracy exercise with the EU NAVFOR (Spain)	Jun. 12, 2020	Waters west of the Gulf of Aden	36th Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Onami"	One vessel	Frigate SPS "NUMANCIA"
Joint counter-piracy exercise with the EU NAVFOR (Spain)	Jun. 21, 2020	Waters west of the Gulf of Aden	36th Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Onami"	One vessel	Frigate SPS "SANTA MARI"
Joint counter-piracy exercise with the EU NAVFOR (Spain)	Feb. 19, 2021	Western waters of the northern Arabian Sea	37th Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Ariake"	One vessel	Landing platform dock SPS "CASTILLA"
Joint counter-piracy exercise with the EU NAVFOR (Italy)	Sep. 14, 2021	Gulf of Aden	39th Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement, destroyer JS Yugiri	One vessel	Frigate ITS "Federico Martinengo"
Joint counter-piracy exercise with the EU NAVFOR (Spain)	Oct. 16, 2021	Gulf of Aden	39th Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement, destroyer JS Yugiri	One vessel	Frigate SPS "VICTORIA"

[Italy]

High-level talks, etc.	Apr. 2019 Oct. 2019 Jan. 2020 May 2020 Aug. 2020 Oct. 2020 Aug. 2021 Oct. 2021 Mar. 2022	☆ Agreement between Japan and Italy concerning the Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology entered into force Visit to Italy by MSDF Chief of Staff Visit to Italy by ASDF Chief of Staff Japan-Italy Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation Telephone Conversation between ASDF Chief of Staff and Chief of Staff of the Italian Air Force Telephone Conversation between ASDF Chief of Staff and Chief of Staff of the Italian Air Force Meeting between the ASDF Chief of Staff and the Italian Chief of the Air Force General Staff ((Colorado Springs, U.S.) Space Symposium) Video Teleconference between ASDF Chief of Staff and Chief of Staff of the Italian Air Force Telephone Conversation between ASDF Chief of Staff and Chief of Staff of the Italian Air Force
Regular discussions between defense authorities	Feb. 2020	6th Japan-Italy Military-Military Consultation (Rome)

[Spain]

Regular discussions between defense authorities	Jun. 2019	3rd Japan-Spain Military-Military Consultation (Madrid)
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Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Spain)
Japan-Spain Goodwill training	Feb. 26, 2021	Around Guam	Destroyers JS "Yugiri"	One vessel	Training vessel "Juan Sebastián de Elcano"

[Finland]

High-level talks, etc.	Aug. 2020	Japan-Finland Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference			
Regular discussions between defense authorities	Sep. 2019	3rd Japan-Finland Military-Military Consultation (Helsinki)			

[Denmark]

High-level talks	Oct. 2019	Japan-Denmark Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation			
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- Notes: 1. High-level talks in this document refers to meetings between the Minister of Defense, State Minister of Defense, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Defense, Administrative Vice-Minister, Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs, and each Chief of Staff with their respective counterparts.
2. The high-level exchange includes the status of the conclusion of important agreements, etc. relating to defense cooperation between both countries.
3. Video teleconference (VTC) refers to video conference or web-based conference.
4. The numbers of personnel, etc., are based on those at the time of release.

Reference 42 Recent Defense Cooperation and Exchanges with China (Past Three Years)

(Apr. 1, 2019 - Mar. 31, 2022)

High-level talks	Jun. 2019	Japan-China Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore (18th Shangri-La Dialogue))
	Dec. 2019	Japan-China Defense Ministerial Meeting (Beijing)
	Dec. 2020	Japan-China Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference
	Dec. 2021	Japan-China Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference
Regular discussions between defense authorities	May. 2019	11th Japan-China High-Level Consultation on Maritime Affairs (Otaru)
	Jan. 2020	2nd Maritime and Aerial Communication Mechanism Annual and Experts Meeting (Tokyo)
	Feb. 2021	12th Japan-China High-Level Consultation on Maritime Affairs (VTC)
	Mar. 2021	3rd Maritime and Aerial Communication Mechanism Annual and Experts Meeting (VTC)
	Dec. 2021	13th Japan-China High-Level Consultation on Maritime Affairs (VTC)
Unit-to-unit exchange, etc.	Apr. 2019	Visit to China by MSDF Chief of Staff and MSDF vessels (Qingdao (attend the International Fleet Review to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army Navy))
	Oct. 2019	Visit to Japan by a People's Liberation Army Navy vessel
	Nov. 2019	Visit to the Eastern Theater Command, etc., by delegate of the SDF (head: Western Army Commanding General)

Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (China)
Japan-China goodwill exercise	Oct. 16, 2019	Waters and airspace south of Kanto	Destroyer JS "Samidare"	One vessel	Destroyer CNS "Taiyuan"

- Notes: 1. High-level talks in this document refers to meetings between the Minister of Defense, State Minister of Defense, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Defense, Administrative Vice-Minister, Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs, and each Chief of Staff with their respective counterparts.
2. Video teleconference (VTC) refers to video conference or web-based conference.
3. The numbers of personnel, etc., are based on those at the time of release.

Reference 43 Recent Defense Cooperation and Exchanges with Russia (Past Three Years)

(Apr. 1, 2019 - Mar. 31, 2022)

High-level talks, etc.	May 2019	Japan-Russia Defense Ministerial Meeting, Fourth Japan-Russia Foreign and Defense Ministerial Consultations ("2+2") (Tokyo)
	May 2019	Visit to Russia by GSDF Chief of Staff
	Nov. 2019	Visit to Japan by Chief of Staff, Russian Navy

Joint Staff

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Russia)
Bilateral counter-piracy exercise with the Russian Navy	Jan. 20-21, 2020	Gulf of Aden	35th Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Harusame"	One vessel	Frigate RFS "YAROSLAV MUDRY" Replenishment ship RFS "YELNYA" Tug boat RFS "VICTOR KONETSKY"

Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Russia)
Japan-Russia bilateral search and rescue exercise	Jun. 10-15, 2019	Port of Vladivostok and waters and airspace around Vladivostok	Destroyer JS "Suzunami"	One vessel	Destroyer RFS "Admiral Panteleyev" Several vessels

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2. The numbers of personnel, etc. are based on those at the time of release.

Reference 44 Recent Defense Cooperation and Exchanges with Pacific Island Countries (Past Three Years)

(Apr. 1, 2019 - Mar. 31, 2022)

[Papua New Guinea]

High-level talks, etc.	Feb. 2020	Visit to Papua New Guinea by State Minister of Defense
	Jun. 2020	Japan-Papua New Guinea Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation

[Tonga]

High-level talks	Feb. 2020	Visit to Tonga by State Minister of Defense
	Aug. 2020	Japan-Tonga Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Feb. 2022	Telephone conversation between the Joint Staff Chief of Staff and the Component Commander of the Tongan Maritime Force

[Fiji]

High-level talks	Sep. 2019	Visit to Japan by Chief of the Fijian Navy
	Jan. 2020	Visit to Fiji by State Minister of Defense
	Aug. 2020	Japan-Fiji Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference
	Feb. 2022	Telephone conversation between the Joint Staff Chief of Staff and the Maritime Commander of the Republic of Fiji Navy
Unit-to-unit exchange, etc.	Aug. 2019	Port call by the MSDF Training Squadron (implementation of unit-to-unit exchanges)

[Palau]

Unit-to-unit exchange, etc.	Oct. 2019	Dispatch of ASDF U-4 to Palau (overseas flight training)
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Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (U.K.)
Japan-Palau Goodwill training	Sep. 1, 2021	Area surrounding Palau	Destroyers JS Kaga, JS "Murasame," JS "Shiranui," on-board aircraft (SH-60Ks)	Two vessels Aircraft	Patrol vessel PSS "Kedam"
Japan-Palau Goodwill training	Mar. 6, 2022	Area surrounding Palau	Destroyer JS "Inazuma," training ship JS "Hatakaze"	Two vessels	Patrol vessel PSS "Kedam"

[Federated States of Micronesia]

Unit-to-unit exchange, etc.	Oct. 2019	Dispatch of ASDF U-4 to the Federated States of Micronesia (overseas flight training)
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[Republic of Vanuatu]

Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Republic of Vanuatu)
Japan- Republic of Vanuatu Goodwill training	Sep. 13-16, 2021	Area surrounding Vanuatu	Destroyer JS "Shiranui"	One vessel	Operation Center, Vanuatu Police Force Maritime Wing

Note: High-level talks in this document refers to meetings between the Minister of Defense, State Minister of Defense, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Defense, Administrative Vice-Minister, Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs, and each Chief of Staff with their respective counterparts.

Reference 45 Recent Defense Cooperation and Exchanges with Middle Eastern Countries (Past Three Years)

(Apr. 1, 2019 - Mar. 31, 2022)

[UAE]

High-level talks, etc.	Jun. 2019	Visit to UAE by Chief of Joint Staff
	Oct. 2019	Japan-UAE Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Nov. 2019	Visit to UAE by ASDF Chief of Staff (Dubai Air and Space Show)
	Mar. 2020	Japan-UAE Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Jun. 2020	Japan-UAE Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Jul. 2020	Telephone Conversation between Chief of Staff, JS and Chief of Staff, UAE Armed Forces
	Mar. 2021	Video Teleconference between Chief of Staff, JS and Chief of Staff, UAE Armed Forces
	Mar. 2021	Japan-United Arab Emirates Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference
	Mar. 2021	Telephone Conversation between ASDF Chief of Staff and UAE Chief of the Naval Staff
	Nov. 2021	Japan-United Arab Emirates Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference
Unit-to-unit exchange, etc.	Nov. 2021	ASDF Chief of Staff visit to UAE (Dubai Airshow)
	Jun. 2019	Japan-UAE Unit-to-Unit Exchanges (ASDF)
	Nov. 2019	Dispatch of ASDF C-2 transport aircraft to UAE (participation in Dubai International Air and Space Show)
	Nov. 2021	Dispatch of ASDF C-2 transport aircraft to UAE (participation in Dubai International Air and Space Show)

[Israel]

High-level talks, etc.	Jun. 2019	Visit to Israel by Chief of Joint Staff
	Sep. 2019	☆ Memorandum on Protection of Information for the Exchange of Classified Information on Defense Equipment and Technologies between the Ministry of Defense of Japan and the Ministry of Defense of the State of Israel signed
	Jun. 2020	Telephone Conversation between Chief of Staff, JS and Commander-in-Chief of the Israeli Defense Forces
	Nov. 2021	Meeting between the ASDF Chief of Staff and the Commander of the Israeli Air Force (Dubai)
	Mar. 2022	Telephone conversation between the ASDF Chief of Staff and the Commander of the Israeli Air Force
Regular discussions between defense authorities	Jan. 2021	2nd Japan-Israel Security Dialogue (VTC)

[Iran]

High-level talks, etc.	Oct. 2019	Japan-Iran Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Jan. 2020	Japan-Iran Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Feb. 2021	Japan-Iran Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference

[Egypt]

High-level talks, etc.	Jun. 2019	Visit to Egypt by Chief of Joint Staff
	Jun. 2020	Telephone Conversation between Chief of Staff, JS and Chief of Staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces

[Oman]

High-level talks, etc.	Oct. 2019	Japan-Oman Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Dec. 2019	Japan-Oman Defense Ministerial Meeting (Muscat)

Joint Staff

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Oman)
Bilateral counter-piracy exercise with the Royal Navy of Oman	May 2, 2019	Gulf of Aden	33rd Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Asagiri"	One vessel	Patrol ship SNV "AL MABRUKAH"

Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Oman)
Goodwill exercise with the Royal Navy of Oman	Sep. 1, 2019	Muscat Port (Oman) and its surrounding waters	33rd Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Asagiri"	One vessel	Patrol Vessel SNV "Al Seeb"
Goodwill exercise with the Royal Navy of Oman	Dec. 21, 2019	Waters and airspace around Duqm Port (Oman)	34th Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Sazanami"	One vessel	Corvet SNV "Al Shamikh"

[Qatar]

High-level talks, etc.	May 2019	Japan-Qatar Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)
	Oct. 2019	Japan-Qatar Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Dec. 2019	Japan-Qatar Defense Ministerial Meeting (Doha (19th Doha Forum))
	Oct. 2021	Video teleconference between the Joint Staff Chief of Staff and the Chief of Staff of the Qatar Armed Forces

[Saudi Arabia]

High-level talks, etc.	Oct. 2019	Japan-Saudi Arabia Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Dec. 2019	Japan-Saudi Arabia Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Sep. 2020	Japan-Saudi Arabia Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation
	Feb. 2021	Telephone Conversation between Minister of Defense and Deputy Minister of Defence, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

[Turkey]

High-level talks, etc.	Jun. 2019	Visit to Japan by Undersecretary of the Ministry of National Defense of Turkey
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[Bahrain]

High-level talks, etc.	Oct. 2019	Telephone conversation between Minister of Defense and Commander in Chief of Bahrain Defense Force
	Nov. 2019	Meeting between Minister of Defense and Commander in Chief of Bahrain Defense Force (Manama (15th Manama Dialogue))
	Aug. 2020	Video Teleconference between Chief of Staff, JS and Chief of Staff, Bahrain Defence Force
Regular discussions between defense authorities	Oct. 2020	4th Japan-Bahrain Security Dialogue (VTC)

[Jordan]

High-level talks, etc.	Dec. 2019	Visit to Jordan by Minister of Defense (meeting with Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Lieutenant General Yousef Huneiti)
Regular discussions between defense authorities	Jul. 2019	1st Japan-Jordan Politico-Military Consultation (Anman)
	Oct. 2020	2nd Japan-Jordan Politico-Military Consultation (VTC)
	Nov. 2021	3rd Japan-Jordan Politico-Military Consultation (VTC)

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 3. The numbers of personnel, etc., are based on those at the time of release.

Reference 46 Recent Defense Cooperation and Exchanges with Asian Countries (Past Three Years)

(Apr. 1, 2019 - Mar. 31, 2022)

[Sri Lanka]

High-level talks, etc.	Jul. 2019	Visit to Sri Lanka by State Minister of Defense
	Jul. 2019	☆ Memorandum concerning defense cooperation and exchanges between Japan and Sri Lankan Ministries of Defense signed
	Jul. 2011	Video teleconference between the Defense Minister of Japan and President Rajapaksa of Sri Lanka (has jurisdiction over the Sri Lankan Ministry of Defence)

Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Sri Lanka)
Bilateral exercise with the Sri Lanka Navy	Jan. 21, 2020	Waters and airspace west of Sri Lanka	Air Patrol Squadron 2	P-3C × 2	Fast Missile Vessel SLNS "Suranimila" High-Speed Patrol Boat "FAC-21"
Bilateral Exercise with the Sri Lanka Armed Forces (JA-LAN EX)	Sep. 24, 2020	Colombo Port and its surrounding waters and airspace	Destroyer JS "Kaga," and JS "Ikazuchi"	Two vessels	Patrol Vessel SLNS "Gajabahu"
Japan-Sri Lanka Goodwill exercise	Jun. 20, 2021	Colombo Port and its surrounding waters	Training fleets JS "Kashima," JS "Setoyuki"	Two vessels	Patrol Vessel SLNS "Gajabahu"
Bilateral Exercise with the Sri Lanka Armed Forces (JA-LAN EX)	Oct. 4, 2021	Area surrounding Colombo	Destroyer JS "Kaga"	One vessel	Patrol Vessel SLNS "Gajabahu"
Japan-Sri Lanka Goodwill exercise	Jan. 18, 2022	Off the coast of Trincomalee	Minesweeper carrier JS "Uruga," minesweeper JS "Hirado"	Two vessels	Patrol Vessel SLNS "Gajabahu"
Japan-Sri Lanka Goodwill exercise	Feb. 28, 2022	Off the coast of Colombo	Minesweeper carrier JS "Uruga," minesweeper JS "Hirado"	Two vessels	Patrol vessel SLNS "Sindurala"

[Pakistan]

High-level talks, etc.	Jun. 2019	☆ Memorandum concerning defense cooperation and exchanges between Japan and Pakistan Ministries of Defense signed
	Aug. 2020	Video Teleconference between Defense Minister and Chief of Army Staff of Pakistan
Regular discussions between defense authorities	Jun. 2019	7th Japan-Pakistan Foreign and Defense Ministerial Consultation, 10th Japan-Pakistan Foreign and Defense Ministerial Consultation (Islamabad)
	Jun. 2021	8th Japan-Pakistan Foreign and Defense Ministerial Consultation, 11th Japan-Pakistan Foreign and Defense Ministerial Consultation (VTC)
Unit-to-unit exchange, etc.	Nov. 2021	Unit-to-unit exchanges between Japan and Pakistan Air Forces (during participation in the Dubai Airshow)

Joint Staff

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Pakistan)
Bilateral counter-piracy exercise with the Pakistan Navy	Oct. 3, 2020	Gulf of Aden	36th Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Onami"	One vessel	Frigate PNS "Zulfikar"
Bilateral counter-piracy exercise with the Pakistan Navy	Feb. 26 and Mar. 1, 2021	Western waters of the northern Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Aden	37th Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Ariake"	One vessel	Frigate PNS "Alamgir"

Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Pakistan)
Japan-Pakistan Goodwill exercise	Jul. 10, 2021	Off the coast of Karachi, Pakistan	Destroyer JS "Yugiri," on-board aircraft (SH-60Js)	One vessel Aircraft	Frigate PNS "Alamgir" Z-9EC

[Mongolia]

High-level talks, etc.	Dec. 2019	Japan-Mongolia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)
	Jun. 2020	Japan-Mongolia Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference
Regular discussions between defense authorities	Apr. 2019	5th Japan-Mongolia Consultation between foreign affairs, defense and security authorities (Tokyo)
	Apr. 2019	5th Japan-Mongolia Military-Military Consultation (Tokyo)

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 2. The high-level exchange includes the status of the conclusion of important agreements, etc. relating to defense cooperation between both countries.
 3. The numbers of personnel, etc., are based on those at the time of release.

Reference 47 Recent Defense Cooperation and Exchanges with Other Countries (Past Three Years)

(Apr. 1, 2019 - Mar. 31, 2022)

[Brazil]

High-level talks, etc.	Jul. 2019	Visit to Japan by Brazilian Army Commander
	Dec. 2020	Japan-Brazil Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference ☆Signing of the Japan-Brazil Memorandum on Defense Cooperation and Exchanges

[Others]

High-level talks, etc.	Sep. 2019	Visit to Djibouti by Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs
	Dec. 2019	Japan-Jamaica Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)
	Dec. 2019	Japan-Djibouti Defense Ministerial Meeting (Djibouti)

Maritime Self-Defense Force

Training Designation	Date	Location	Participating Units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Maldives)
Goodwill exercise with the Maldives National Defence Force	Apr. 25, 2019	Port of Male (Maldives) and its surrounding waters	32nd Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Samidare," Escort Division 4	One vessel	Maldivian Coast Guard ship "Huravee"
Goodwill exercise with the Maldives National Defence Force	Jul. 22, 2019	Waters and Airspace east of Maldives	Air Patrol Squadron 2	P-3C × 1	Maldivian Coast Guard ship "Shaheed Ali"
Goodwill exercise with the Bangladesh Navy	Oct. 8, 2019	Chattogram (People's Republic of Bangladesh) and its surrounding waters	Minesweeper Tender JS "Bungo," Minesweeper Coastal JS "Takashima," Minesweeper Division 3	Two vessels	Corvette BNS "Prottoy" Patrol Craft BNS "Durjoy"
Goodwill Training with the Peruvian Navy	Nov. 27, 2021	East China Sea	Destroyer JS "Abukuma"	One vessel	Corvette BAP "Guise"
Japan-Bangladesh Goodwill Training	Jan. 10-11, 2022	Area surrounding Chattogram	Minesweeper carrier JS "Uruga," minesweeper JS "Hirado"	Two vessels	Frigate BNS "Prottasha," Missile boat BNS "Nirmul"

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2. The high-level exchange includes the status of the conclusion of important agreements, etc. relating to defense cooperation between both countries.
3. The numbers of personnel, etc., are based on those at the time of release.

Reference 48 Record of Major Multinational Security Dialogues (Indo-Pacific Region, Past Three Years)

(Apr. 1, 2018 - Mar. 31, 2021)

	Dialogue	Date	
Participation in Security Dialogues in the Indo-Pacific Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus) • Ministerial Meeting • ASEAN Defence Senior Officials' Meeting (ADSOM-Plus) • ASEAN Defence Senior Officials' Meeting Working Group (ADSOM-Plus WG) • Experts' Working Group (EWG) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counter-Terrorism EWG HA/DR-EWG Maritime Security EWG Military Medicine EWG Peacekeeping Operations EWG Humanitarian Mine Action EWG Cyber EWG ○ ASEAN-Japan Defence Ministers' Informal Meeting ○ ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) • Security Policy Conference 	(Nov. 2019, Dec. 2020, Jun. 2021) (Apr. 2019, Jul. 2020, Nov. 2020, Apr. 2021) (Jan. 2020, Jun. 2020, Nov. 2020, Feb. 2021, Jun. 2021, Feb. 2022) (Apr. 2019, Sep. 2019, Oct. 2019, Dec. 2019, Jun. 2021, Dec. 2021) (Apr. 2019, Jul. 2019, Oct. 2019, Apr. 2021, Nov. 2021) (May 2019, Sep. 2019, Mar. 2021, Jul. 2021, Feb. 2022) (Oct. 2019, Mar. 2021, Jun. 2021) (Mar. 2019, Sep. 2019, Apr. 2021, Sep. 2021, Dec. 2021) (Sep. 2019, Dec. 2019, Sep. 2021) (May 2019, Aug. 2019, Mar. 2021, Nov. 2021) (Nov. 2019, Dec. 2020)	
	Hosted by the private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IISS Asia Security Summit (Shangri-La Dialogue) ○ IISS Regional Security Summit (Manama Dialogue) 	(May 2019) (Nov. 2019)
	Hosted by the Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Doha Forum 	(Dec. 2019)
Security Dialogue hosted by the Ministry of Defense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Japan-ASEAN Defense Vice-Ministerial Forum ○ International Conference of Cadets ○ Japan Pacific Islands Defense Dialogue 	(Oct. 2019) (Mar. 2022) (Sep. 2021)	

Reference 49 Multilateral Security Dialogues Hosted by the Ministry of Defense

Security Dialogue		Outline	Recent Situations
Hosted by Ministry of Defense	Internal Bureau and others	Japan-ASEAN Defense Vice-Ministerial Forum	Hosted by the Ministry of Defense since 2009. Vice-ministerial level officials from the defense authorities of ASEAN countries are invited to Japan to hold candid dialogues on regional security issues. The objective is to strengthen multilateral and bilateral relations by building close interpersonal relationships.
		Tokyo Defense Forum	Hosted by the Ministry of Defense, this forum has been held annually since 1996 with Director-General-level officials in charge of defense policy and defense exchanges, all of who are from the Asia-Pacific region, participating. The forum is designed to provide defense officials with opportunities to exchange views on ways to promote confidence building focusing on the defense field.
		Japan Pacific Islands Defense Dialogue (JPIDD)	JPIDD was held in 2021 for the first time. It was organized by the MOD, with participation by Pacific Island countries and partner countries. The event was an opportunity to exchange views on a Free and Open Indo-Pacific, maritime security, responses to COVID-19, climate change, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HA/DR), and similar issues, as well as promote mutual understanding and confidence building between participating countries.
Hosted by Ministry of Defense	GSDF	G5 Dialogue (G5D)	In February 2018, with the participation of five service branches from four countries to include the U.S. (including the Marines), Australia, the U.K. and France, group discussions under the theme of "Direction of defense cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region the army should aim for" and field trip to the GSDF Chemical School were carried out.
		Multilateral Logistics Staff Talks (MLST)	Hosted by the GSDF, these talks have been held annually since 1997, inviting officers in charge of logistics support from major countries in the Indo-Pacific region and Europe to provide them with opportunities to exchange views on logistic system.
Hosted by Ministry of Defense	MSDF	Asia Pacific Naval College Seminar (APNCS)	Hosted by the MSDF, this seminar has been held annually since 1998 with the participation of naval college staff from the Indo-Pacific region. The seminar is designed to provide them with opportunities to exchange views on the roles of naval forces with a view to encouraging school education/research and contributing to the promotion of defense exchange and mutual understanding between participating countries.
		Western Pacific Naval Symposium Short Term Exchange Program (WPNS STEP)	Hosted by the MSDF, this program has been held annually since 2011, with the participation of junior naval officers from the WPNS countries. The program is designed to provide them with opportunities to deepen their understanding of Japan's security environment, defense policy and buildup, and culture and history.
	ASDF	Japan Air Self-Defense Force Air Staff College Seminar	Hosted by the ASDF, this seminar has been held annually since 2015, with the participation of officials related to air staff colleges mainly from the Asia-Pacific region. The seminar is designed to provide them with opportunities to exchange views on officer's education. (From 1996 to 2014, this seminar was held as International Air Force Education Seminar.)
International Air Command and Staff Seminar		Hosted by the ASDF, this seminar has been held annually since 2001 with the participation of students of air staff college students from the Asia-Pacific region. This program is designed to provide them with opportunities to exchange views on security and roles of nations.	
Professional Airmanship Program (PAP)		Part of efforts under the Vientiane Vision 2.0, the principle for Japan's defense cooperation with ASEAN, PAP is a place to share knowledge and exchange views, targeting all ASEAN member states and air force officers of the ASEAN Secretariat.	

Security Dialogue		Outline	Recent Situations
National Defense Academy	International Seminar on Defense Science	Hosted by the National Defense Academy since 1996, this seminar provides opportunities to discuss international affairs and security by inviting military academy representatives from the Asia-Pacific regions.	The 21st International Seminar on Defense Science was held in July 2016, inviting 10 countries. Opinions were exchanged on the theme of “Commitment to national cybersecurity by military academy and services in education and research.” This seminar ended in 2016.
	International Cadets’ Conference	Hosted by the National Defense Academy, this conference has been held annually since 1998 with the participation of cadets from each country. The conference is designed to provide them with opportunities to exchange views on militaries in the 21st century.	In March 2019, the 22nd conference was held, and opinions were exchanged on the theme of “The Changing World and Consistent Belief.”
National Institute for Defense Studies	International Symposium on Security Affairs	Hosted by National Institute for Defense Studies, this symposium has been held annually since 1999 with officials at home and abroad knowledgeable about defense being invited. The symposium is designed to provide them with opportunities for advanced and professional reports and discussions on security issues in addition to enhancing public awareness of security issues.	The 22nd International Symposium on Security Affairs was held online in December 2021. Experts from the U.S., Russia, Australia, Singapore, and Japan exchanged views on the topic of “Technological Innovation and Security: The Impact on the Strategic Environment in East Asia.”
	International Forum on War History	Hosted by National Institute for Defense Studies, this forum has been held annually since 2002 with participation by military historians. The forum is designed to deepen the mutual understanding of its participants by making comparative studies of military history.	The 19th International Forum on War History was held online in September 2021. Distinguished researchers from the U.S., U.K., and Japan exchanged views on the topic of “The First Gulf War in Historical Perspectives.”
	ASEAN Workshop	Hosted by National Institute for Defense Studies, this workshop-style group study session has been held annually since 2010 to discuss emerging security issues that the Asia-Pacific region faces in common. Since 2018, participating regions are limited to ASEAN countries.	In February 2022, the ASEAN Workshop was held online, by inviting scholars from Singapore, Indonesia, Philippines and Myanmar. The participants held discussions under the theme of “Future image of ASEAN’ Responses to the Changing Strategic Environment.”

Reference 50 Other Multilateral Security Dialogues

Other Multilateral Security Dialogue		Overview	
Internal Bureau and others	ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus)	Started in October 2010. It is the only defense ministerial meeting in the Indo-Pacific region hosted by governments, including Japan, which provides opportunities to exchange views on issues related to regional security. It was decided in the 4th ADMM-Plus held in October 2017 that this meeting will take place annually instead of biennially.	
	ASEAN-Japan Defence Ministers' Informal Meeting	First held in 2014. It is a platform for defense ministers of all of the ASEAN nations and Japan to discuss a wide spectrum of security related issues, and to exchange views on concrete action plans to develop future Japan-ASEAN defense cooperation.	
	ARF: ASEAN Regional Forum	A forum that started in 1994, designed to improve the security environment of the Asia-Pacific region through political and security dialogue and cooperation. Currently 26 countries (10 ASEAN nations (Brunei, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia (since 1995), Myanmar (since 1996)), Japan, Australia, Canada, China, India (since 1996), New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the ROK, Russia, the U.S., Mongolia (since 1998), North Korea (since 2000), Pakistan (since 2004), Timor-Leste (since 2005), Bangladesh (since 2006), Sri Lanka (since 2007)), and 1 organization (EU) are members of the forum. Authorities in charge of diplomacy and defense meet through various government-to-government meetings to discuss the current regional situation and security area.	
	Asia-Pacific Military Operations Research Symposium (AMORS)	AMORS is a forum held by Asia-Pacific countries on a rotational basis to exchange views on defense operations and research technology. Japan has participated in the forum since the second meeting in 1993.	
	Seoul Defense Dialogue (SDD)	This event, hosted by the Ministry of National Defense of the ROK and participated in by the defense vice ministers of Asia-Pacific and Western countries, is a forum for exchanging opinions regarding regional security issues, including the issues of the Korean Peninsula. Japan has participated since the first meeting in 2012.	
	Doha Forum	Doha Forum is an international conference hosted by the Government of Qatar and participated in by ministers and government officials, intellectuals and personnel from international organizations specialized in diplomacy, security, global issues (climate change and emergence of global powers, etc.), and energy-related problems. Participants have unrestricted discussions. The Forum has been held every year since 2001, and Japan participated in this forum for the first time in 2019.	
Hosted by the Government	Joint Staff	Indo-Pacific Chief of Defense Conference (CHOD)	ICHOD is an annual conference hosted either by the United States or jointly with other participating countries on a rotational basis. Senior defense officials and others of Indo-Pacific countries meet to exchange views on security issues. Japan has participated in the conference since the first meeting in 1998.
		Pacific Area Senior Officer Logistics Seminar (PASOLS)	PASOLS is a seminar hosted jointly by the United States and a member country on a rotational basis mainly to exchange information on logistic-support activities. Japan's participation in the seminar as an official member started in 1995 when the 24th session was held. The 47th Seminar was held in Japan with participation of nearly 30 countries and organizations in 2018.
		Raisina Dialogue	Raisina Dialogue is an international conference co-hosted by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, and the Observer Research Foundation (ORF) and participated in by Foreign Ministers, Defense Ministers, Chiefs of Staff, etc., from over 100 countries worldwide. Participants discuss matters in diverse fields including the field of security. The MOD has participated in the Dialogue since its third session in 2018 (1st: Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs; 2nd: Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs; 3rd: Chief of Joint Staff and Special Advisor to the Prime Minister; 4th and 5th: Chief of Joint Staff).
GSDF	Indo Pacific Army Chiefs Conference (IPACC)	IPACC is a conference hosted jointly by the United States and a member country on a rotational basis every other year when IPAMS is held. Army chiefs of Asia-Pacific countries and others meet to exchange views. Japan has participated in the conference since the first meeting in 1999.	
	Indo Pacific Armies Management Seminar (IPAMS)	IPAMS is a forum held jointly by the U.S. and the participating countries in rotation. It provides opportunities for exchanging information about efficient and economical management techniques so that armies in the Indo-Pacific region can develop their ground troops. The GSDF has participated in PAMS since the 17th meeting in 1993.	
	Land Forces Pacific Symposium and Exposition (LANPAC)	This is a symposium held each year in Hawaii, the U.S., by the Association of the United States Army (AUSA). It is a place for high-level government officials from each service of the armies of several countries from the Indo-Pacific region to exchange opinions in respect of strategic issues within the region through panel discussions, conversations, and similar.	
	Chief of Army Land Forces Seminar (CALFS)	This seminar was called "Chief of Army's Exercise (CAEX)" until 2016. It is an exercise hosted by the Australian Army every other year. Senior officers of the Australian Army as well as the heads of land forces in the Asia-Pacific region and experts attend and exchange a wide range of views on the issues facing the land forces in the region. The GSDF participated in CAEX for the first time in 2012. In September 2014, the GSDF Chief of Staff attended for the first time and delivered an address.	
	Pacific Amphibious Leaders Symposium (PALS)	This symposium was held for the first time in May 2015, hosted by the U.S. Marine Corps Forces, from the perspective of contributing to the amphibious operations capacities of friendly countries in the Asia-Pacific region and contributing to regional stability through strengthening relations with the U.S. Marine Corps Forces, and enhancing interoperability. It has been held annually since then. Japan has participated from the first meeting.	
	Annual Meeting of the Association of U.S. Army (AUSA)	Hosted annually by AUSA in Washington, D.C., the Chief and Vice-Chief of Staff of the GSDF participate in the meeting, exchange opinions among the General-class officers from the U.S. Army, and deliver speeches.	

Other Multilateral Security Dialogue		Overview	
Hosted by the Government	MSDF	International Sea Power Symposium (ISS)	ISS is a symposium hosted by the United States every other year. Navy Chief of Staff of member countries and others meet to exchange views on common issues for their navies. Japan has participated in the symposium since the first meeting in 1969.
		Western Pacific Naval Symposium (WPNS)	WPNS is a symposium hosted by a member country on a rotational basis every other year when ISS is not held. Senior navy officials and others of Western Pacific countries meet to exchange views. Japan has participated in the symposium since the second meeting in 1990.
		International MCM Seminar	This seminar is hosted by a WPNS member country on a rotation basis to exchange views on minesweeping in a year when minesweeping exercises are not conducted in the Western Pacific. Japan has participated in the seminar since the first meeting in 2000. Japan's MSDF hosted this seminar in Yokosuka in October 2007.
		Asia Pacific Submarine Conference	Hosted either by the United States or jointly with other participating countries in the Asia-Pacific region on a rotational basis to exchange views on issues centering around submarine rescue. Japan has participated in the conference since the first meeting in 2001. The MSDF hosted the conference in October 2006.
		Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS)	This symposium is held every two years hosted by a different participating country on a rotational basis. It is a platform for the Navy Chief of Staff from the Indian Ocean coastal countries to exchange their opinions concerning the maritime security of the Indian Ocean. Japan has participated since the third event in 2012.
		RAN Sea Power Conference (SPC) (From 2022, the name has been changed to the Indo Pacific Sea Power Conference (IP).)	Held biennially as part of the Pacific International Maritime Exposition. As many navies send their Chief of Staff or Admirals to this conference, the conference serves as a platform for bilateral and multilateral exchange.
		Regional Seapower Symposium (RSS)	Biennially hosted by the Italian Navy. Mostly attended by Chief of Staff of Navy from NATO nations who gather to exchange views on common naval challenges. Japan has participated since the 7th symposium in 2008.
		International Maritime Security Symposium (IMSS)	Hosted by the Indonesian Navy every other year. Navy Chief of Staff from mostly western Pacific nations exchange opinions on maritime security issues. Japan has participated since the 1st meeting in 2013.
		Galle Dialogue	Hosted by the Sri Lankan Navy annually. Navy Chief of Staff from nations around the Indian Ocean exchange views on maritime security challenges. Japan has participated since the 1st meeting in 2010.
Hosted by the Government	ASDF	Pacific Air Chiefs Symposium (PACS)	PACS is a conference hosted by the United States every other year with senior air force officials such as Air Chiefs and others of member countries exchanging views on common issues. Japan has participated in the conference since the first meeting in 1989.
		Space Symposium	Space Symposium is hosted by the United States every year with senior air force officials such as Air Chiefs and others of member countries exchanging views on common issues. Japan has participated in the symposium since the 35th meeting in 2019.
		Global Air Chief's Conference	Air and Space Power Conference hosted by the Royal Air Force of the United Kingdom is held every year and Chiefs of Staff of Air Forces exchange views on issues in the aerospace field in line with themes set up for each year. Japan has participated in this conference nine times since 2009.
		Air and Space Power Conference (APC)	APC is an international conference hosted by Australia every other year to exchange views on air power. Japan has participated in this conference seven times since 2000.
		Air Force Symposium	Air Force Symposium is hosted by the Philippine Air Force annually to exchange opinions under the themes concerning security. Japan has participated in this symposium four times since 2015.
		Aerospace Medicine Conference	Aerospace Medicine Conference is hosted by the Indian Air Force annually to exchange opinions concerning aerospace medicine. Japan has participated in this conference twice since 2019.
		Dubai International Air Chiefs Conference	Dubai International Air Chiefs Conference is hosted by the UAE Air Force biennially. Chiefs of Staff of Air Forces gather and exchange opinions on issues in line with themes set up for each year. Japan has participated in this conference five times since 2013.
		Colombo Air Symposium	Colombo Air Symposium is hosted by the Sri Lankan Air Force annually to exchange opinions concerning air power and air strategy. Japan has participated in this symposium three times since 2016.
		Military Flight Training International Conference	Military Flight Training International Conference is hosted by the PLA Air Force biennially to exchange opinions concerning flight training, etc. Japan has participated in this conference twice since 2016
	Defense Intelligence Headquarters	Asia-Pacific Intelligence Chiefs Conference (APICC)	Hosted in turn by the United States Pacific Command and participating countries, the Conference serves as a place for the exchange of opinions among intelligence chiefs and other officials from the defense ministries of countries in the Asia Pacific region and other areas. Alongside exchanges of opinions on issues pertaining to regional security, the Conference is also aimed at contributing to the nurturing of relationships of trust between the respective countries, as well as at the sharing of information. It was hosted for the first time in February 2011 by the Department of Current and Crisis Intelligence, and was attended by 28 countries.
National Institute for Defense Studies	ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Heads of Defence Universities, Colleges and Institutions Meeting	Defense universities and other educational institutions from the ARF member countries take turns and hold a meeting once a year. The host plays the central role in making a decision on the themes with respect to global security issues in the Asia-Pacific region and the role of defense educational and research institutions, and the meeting takes place in the form of presentations and question-and-answer sessions based on certain themes. From Japan, National Institute for Defense Studies has been attending all of the meetings since the first meeting in 1997, and hosted the fifth meeting in Tokyo in 2001. In September 2018, the 22nd meeting was held in Tokyo for the first time in 17 years. Japan participated in the conference held in Singapore in November 2019. The 2020 meeting was cancelled due to the impact of COVID-19, but Japan most recently participated in a conference held online in October 2021.	
	NATO Defense College Conference of Commandants (CoC)	CoC is an annual international conference hosted by the NATO Defense College, defense educational institutions from NATO member countries and NATO partner countries in turns. During the meeting, the heads of participating educational institutions exchange opinions from the perspective of improving advanced defense education, while at the same time the meeting focuses on the promotion of educational exchange among the heads of the educational institutions, NATO member countries, and the dialogue partners in the Central and Eastern Europe as well as the Mediterranean region. From Japan, National Institute for Defense Studies has been attending most of the conferences since FY2009 (no invitation in FY2013). The 2020 CoC was cancelled due to the impact of COVID-19, but Japan most recently participated in a conference in Denmark in October 2021.	

Other Multilateral Security Dialogue		Overview
Hosted by the Private Sector	IISS Asia Security Summit (Shangri-La Dialogue)	Hosted by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in the United Kingdom, this conference has been held since 2002 with defense ministers and others of the Indo-Pacific region participating to exchange views on issues centering around regional security. From Japan, the Minister of Defense has participated in the conference since the first meeting in 2002 (except for the 3rd and 11th conferences in 2004 and 2012; and the State Minister of Defence participated in the 11th conference). The forum was canceled in 2020 and 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
	IISS Fullerton Forum	A Sherpa meeting (preparation meeting) for the Shangri-La Dialogue hosted by the IISS. Defense authorities (director/vice chief level) of the countries that attend the Shangri-La Dialogue exchange opinions on regional security issues. Japan has participated since the 1st meeting in 2013.
	IISS Regional Security Summit (IISS Manama Dialogue)	Hosted by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in the United Kingdom, this conference has been held every year since 2004. Foreign and defense ministers, national security advisors and chiefs of intelligence from the Gulf countries participated to exchange views on issues centering around regional security. Japan participated at the senior official's level for the first time in the 6th conference in 2009, sending the State Minister of Defense. The Parliamentary Vice-Minister of the Defense participated in the 7th, 12th and 13th Conferences in 2010, 2016, and 2017. The Defense Minister participated in the 15th Conference for the first time.
	Munich Security Conference	This Conference was established in 1962. It is one of the most prestigious international conferences on security in Western countries. Foreign dignitaries such as Cabinet members, Diet/Parliament members, officers of defense authorities from Germany, which is the host country, NATO member countries (the United States, the United Kingdom, France, etc.), Russia, and central and eastern Europe countries attended. Japan participated for the first time in the 45th Conference in 2009, sending the Minister of Defense. The State Minister of Defense participated in the 52nd, 53rd, 54th and 55th Conferences in 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019. The Defense Minister participated in the 56th Conference in February 2020.
	Halifax International Security Forum	Hosted by Halifax International Security Forum with the support of the Canadian Department of National Defense, the Forum is attended by many government officials from the United States and Europe (including NATO Ministers and Defense Ministers from each EU country), who exchange opinions on security at the Forum. Japan has participated since the first Conference in 2009.
	The Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue (NEACD)	Organized mainly by the Institute of Global Conflict and Cooperation (IGCC) of the University of California, San Diego, this dialogue is designed for participants — private-sector researchers and government officials from member countries (China, North Korea, Japan, the ROK, Russia and the United States) — to freely exchange their views on security situations and confidence-building measures in the region. Japan has participated in the dialogue since the first meeting in 1993 (except in 2018).

Key Elements

- Reviewing our efforts over the past three years on defense cooperation with ASEAN under the Vientiane Vision announced in November 2016
- Redefining the vision in line with the concept of the “Indo-Pacific”
- Presenting three principles for our defense cooperation with ASEAN and including enhancement of resilience as one of the ends

Contents

1. Review of our efforts under the Vientiane Vision

(1) Multilateral efforts: Ship Rider Cooperation Program, HA/DR Invitation Program and Professional Airmanship Program

- Heart-to-heart cooperation: Japan has contributed not only to enhancing participants' abilities by offering various practical programs, but also to creating a sense of unity among all ASEAN member state participants by offering opportunities to work together on common issues.

(2) Bilateral efforts: Defense cooperation programs (e.g. maritime security, HA/DR and engineering), defense equipment and technology cooperation, human resource development and academic exchanges, etc.

- Tailored and lasting cooperation: Aiming to establish a self-standing system in partner countries, Japan has implemented various projects based on elaborate multi-year plans with special emphasis on the transparency of process.

(3) Having contributed to the enhancement of ASEAN's capabilities as a whole, especially in

- (i) Ensuring the rule of law, (ii) Strengthening maritime security, and (iii) Assisting ASEAN's autonomous responses to regional challenges, such as natural disasters and non-traditional threats.

In so doing, we have also reaffirmed the importance of continuing and developing our efforts to uphold ASEAN's resilience, which is a basis for ASEAN centrality and unity.

- ⇒ Pursuing further practical cooperation to support ASEAN's resilience, and in turn, its centrality and unity

2. Redefining the Vientiane Vision in line with the concept of the “Indo-Pacific”

(1) As the hinge connecting the Indian and Pacific Oceans, ASEAN is the key to regional cooperation.

(2) ASEAN's principles outlined in the “ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific,” such as openness, transparency, inclusivity and a rules-based framework, share the same bases with those of Japan's vision for a “Free and Open Indo-Pacific.”

(3) Under its vision for a “Free and Open Indo-Pacific,” and with full respect for the “ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific,” Japan will promote equal and open cooperation through partnership with ASEAN member states and all other countries that share the principles outlined above.

3. Three Principles for Japan's Defense Cooperation with ASEAN

(1) Heart-to-heart Cooperation: Upholding ASEAN's principles, valuing people-to-people connections and listening sincerely to partners' needs

(2) Tailored and Lasting Cooperation: Pursuing sustainable outcomes through well-planned, transparent and ongoing engagement

(3) Equal and Open Cooperation: Pursuing wide-ranging international collaboration that supports ASEAN centrality, unity and resilience

I. Ends: With a view to ensuring a free and open Indo-Pacific that holds Southeast Asia as its hinge, the Japan Ministry of Defense aims to

- (i) enhance the Japan-ASEAN Strategic Partnership and (ii) contribute to ASEAN centrality and unity by supporting its resilience.

II. Ways: On the basis of the above three principles, Japan aims to support ASEAN centrality, unity and resilience by taking the following approaches with special emphasis on the three key areas of cooperation.

(i) Approaches based on the principles of ASEAN centrality and unity

- Japan promotes international collaboration between ASEAN member states and countries outside ASEAN, with a central emphasis on ASEAN-led frameworks
- Japan promotes confidence-building and interoperability among ASEAN member states by enhancing connectivity and promoting shared norms and practices among defense authorities

(ii) Key areas of cooperation with a view to upholding ASEAN's resilience

- Ensuring the rule of law: Promoting the development and sharing of universal norms regarding the sea and air space
- Strengthening maritime security: Promoting ASEAN's efforts to enhance maritime domain awareness capabilities, and supporting individual states' efforts to enhance their national security, and in turn, regional peace and stability
- Assisting ASEAN's organizational responses to regional challenges: Promoting ASEAN's efforts to enhance its capacity to deal with natural disasters and non-traditional threats

III. Means: As part of a concerted whole of government effort, JMOD conducts practical cooperation by combining the following diverse measures.

(i) Promoting Shared Understanding of International Norms: Holding programs such as seminars with a view to share knowledge on international norms and practices

(ii) Defense Cooperation Program: Assisting ASEAN's proactive efforts for enhancing its collective capabilities by sending JSDF personnel to Southeast Asia, and inviting ASEAN practitioners to Japan

(iii) Defense Equipment and Technology Cooperation: Transferring equipment and technology, developing human resources, holding seminars on defense industries, etc.

(iv) Joint Training and Exercises: Conducting bilateral and multilateral joint exercises, expanding forms of participation and inviting ASEAN observers to JSDF training

(v) Human Resource Development and Academic Exchanges: Reinforcing human networks among students and trainees, inviting opinion leaders to Japan, etc.

Reference 52 Participation in Multilateral Exercises (Past Three Years)

(Apr. 1, 2018 - Mar. 31, 2022)

Joint Staff

Exercise	Period	Location	Participating countries	Participating SDF units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (partner country)
PSI Exercise hosted by the ROK (Eastern Endeavor 19)	Jul. 10-11, 2019	Busan	The U.S., Australia, New Zealand, the ROK, Singapore and others (observer countries)	Joint Staff, GSDF Chemical School	3 personnel	—
ADMM-Plus HA/DR Exercise (staff training and communication training)	Jul. 30-Aug. 1, 2019	Staff training: Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur) Communication training: Ichigaya	Malaysia, the U.S., Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, New Zealand, the Philippines, the ROK, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam	Joint Staff, Defense Intelligence Headquarters	Approximately 5 personnel	—
Multilateral Exercise hosted by French Forces in New Caledonia (Exercise Equateur 2019)	Sep. 21-Oct.5, 2019	New Caledonia	France, Australia, Canada, Fiji, Indonesia, New Zealand, Papua New Genia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, the U.K., the U.S., Vanuatu	Joint Staff, Joint Staff College	3 personnel	—
NATO cyber defense exercise (Cyber Coalition 2019)	Dec. 2-6, 2019	Estonia, Japan	NATO member countries, NATO partner countries, EU	Internal Bureau, Joint Staff, Command Control Communication Computers Systems Command	Approximately 20 personnel	—
Multilateral exercise Cobra Gold 20	Jan. 26-Mar. 9, 2020	Thailand	Thailand, the U.S., Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the ROK, China, India	Joint Staff, etc., GSDF, MSDF, ASDF	C-130H × 1 Approximately 240 personnel	—
Japan-EU-ROK joint naval exercise against piracy	Jul. 16-17, 2020	West of the Gulf of Aden	Spain, the ROK	36th Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Onami"	1 vessel	(Spanish Navy) Frigate SPS "Santa Maria" (ROK Navy) Destroyer ROKS "Dae Jo-yeong"
Japan-EU joint naval exercise against piracy	Oct. 5-6, 2020	Gulf of Aden	Spain, Germany	36th Deployment Surface Force for Counter-Piracy Enforcement Destroyer JS "Onami"	1 vessel	(Spanish Navy) Frigate SPS "Santa Maria" (Spanish Air Force) P-3M (German Navy) P-3C
Cyber defense exercise Locked Shields 2021	Apr. 13-16, 2021	Estonia, Japan	Around 30 countries including some NATO member states	Internal Bureau, Joint Staff Office, Self-Defense Forces (SDF) Supervised Units of Communication Systems	Around 30 personnel (Includes participants other than those from the MOD/SDF.)	—
Counter-piracy joint naval exercise with French Navy etc.	May 1, 2021	Gulf of Aden	France, the U.S.	Destroyer JS "Setogiri"	1 vessel	Aircraft carrier "Charles de Gaulle" and destroyer "Chevalier Paul" of French Navy Destroyer USS "Mahan" of the U.S. Navy
Counter-piracy joint naval exercise with European Union Naval Force (EU NAVFOR) and Djiboutian Navy etc.	May 10, 2021	Gulf of Aden	Italy, Spain, Djibouti	Destroyer JS "Setogiri"	1 vessel	Frigate "Carabiniere" of Italian Navy P-3M aircraft of Spanish Air Force Patrol boat "Damer Jog" of Djiboutian Navy and Coast Patrol Unit
Multilateral Exercise Cobra Gold 2021	Jul. 10-Aug. 23, 2021	Thailand and Ichigaya Area, Ministry of Defense	Thailand, the U.S., Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the ROK, Chin, India, and Australia	Joint Staff Office, Defense Intelligence Headquarters, Self-Defense Fleet, Self-Defense Forces (SDF) Supervised Units of Communication Systems	Approximately 20 personnel	—

Exercise	Period	Location	Participating countries	Participating SDF units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (partner country)
Counter-piracy bilateral naval exercise with U.K. Carrier Strike Group	Jul. 11-12, 2021	Gulf of Aden	The U.K., the U.S., Netherlands	Destroyer JS "Setogiri" P-3C patrol aircraft	1 vessel Aircraft	Aircraft carrier HMS "Queen Elizabeth" of Royal Navy Frigates HMS "Richmond" and HMS "Kent" Fast fleet tanker RFA "Tidespring" and solid replenishment ship RFA "Fort Victoria" Destroyer USS "The Sullivans" of U.S. Navy Frigate "Evertsen" of Royal Netherlands Navy
Large-Scale Global Exercise 2021 "LSGE21" organized by the United States First half	Aug. 2-8, 2021	Sea and airspace from Coral Sea to eastern offshore of Philippines	The U.S., Australia	Destroyer JS "Makinami," SH-60K helicopter on-board	1 vessel Aircraft	Amphibious assault ship USS "America" and Amphibious transport dock USS "New Orleans" of U.S. Navy Landing helicopter dock HMAS "Canberra", Frigate HMAS "Ballarat", P-8A patrol aircraft of Australian Armed Forces
Large-Scale Global Exercise 2021 organized by the United States "LSGE21" Second half	Aug. 24, 2021	Sea and airspace of southern offshore of Okinawa	The U.S., the U.K., Netherlands	Amphibious Rapid Deployment Brigade, CH-47JA helicopters from 1st Helicopter Brigade, and AH-64D helicopters from JGDSF Western Army Aviation Group, Destroyer JS "Ise" with SH-60K helicopters on board, and Destroyer JS "Asahi" F-15J/DJ jets from the 9th Wing, Southwestern Aircraft Control and Warning Wing	2 vessels Aircraft	Amphibious assault ship USS "America" with F-35B jets on board, Amphibious transport dock USS "New Orleans," and Destroyer USS "The Sullivans" of U.S. Armed Forces, F-15C jets, MV-22B tiltrotor aircrafts British Armed Forces Aircraft carrier HMS "Queen Elizabeth" with F-35B jets and Merlin MK2 helicopters on board, Destroyer HMS "Defender," and Frigate HMS "Kent" Frigate "Evertsen" of Royal Netherlands Armed Forces
Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) Exercise (Deep Sabre21) organized by Singapore	Oct. 28-29, 2021	In Japan (participated by videoconference)	Singapore, etc.	Joint Staff Office, Ground Self-Defense Force Central Nuclear Biological Chemical Weapon Defense Unit	3 personnel	—
Multilateral exercise Cobra Gold 2022	Feb. 18-Mar. 4, 2022	Thailand and Japan (Ministry of Defense organizations in Ichigaya area and Ground Self-Defense Force Camp Asaka)	Thailand, the U.S., Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the ROK, China, India, Australia	Joint Staff Office, Ground Component Command, Self-Defense Fleet, Communications Command, Air Communications and System Wing, SDF Supervised Units of Communication Systems, and Defense Intelligence Headquarters	Approximately 60 personnel	—

Ground Self-Defense Force

Exercise	Period	Location	Participating countries	Participating SDF units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (partner country)
Australian Army-Hosted Shooting Convention	Apr. 27-May 11, 2018	Puckapunyal training area (Victoria, Australia)	Australia, etc.	Ground Component Command, respective Regional Armies, Fuji School, etc.	Approximately 20 personnel	—
Field Training with U.S. and Australian Forces in Australia (Southern Jackaroo)	May 7-Jun. 8, 2018	Townsville Field Training Area (Queensland, Australia)	The U.S., Australia	2nd Infantry Regiment, 12th Brigade	Approximately 130 personnel	(Australian Army) Approximately 720 personnel (U.S. Army) Approximately 50 personnel (U.S. Marines) Approximately 180 personnel
Multilateral Exercise (Khaan Quest 18)	Jun. 14-28, 2018	Mongolia (Five Hills Training Area)	Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Cambodia, Canada, China, Czech, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kirgiz, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Qatar, the ROK, Singapore, Tajikistan, Turkey, Russia, the U.K., the U.S.	Ground Component Command	Approximately 40 personnel	—
Overseas deployment training (RIMPAC2018)	Jun. 15-Aug. 5, 2018	Hawaii, etc., (the U.S.)	The U.S., Australia, Brazil, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Columbia, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, the ROK, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, the U.K., Vietnam (prospective participating countries at the time of release)	Ground Component Command HQs; Western Army HQs; Western Field Artillery Unit; 5th Surface-to-Ship Missile Regiment; 2nd Amphibious Rapid Deployment Regiment, Amphibious Rapid Deployment Brigade; International Peace Cooperation Activities Training Unit, etc.	Approximately 180 personnel	Approximately 780 personnel
U.S.-Philippines-hosted exercise (KAMANDAG 18)	Sep. 8-Oct. 23, 2018	The Philippines	The U.S., the Philippines	Ground Component Command HQs, Amphibious Rapid Deployment Brigade, Central Readiness Regiment	80 personnel	—
Australian Army-Hosted Shooting Convention	Mar. 23-Apr. 5, 2019	Puckapunyal training area (Victoria, Australia)	Australia, etc.	Ground Component Command, respective Regional Armies, Fuji School, etc.	Approximately 20 personnel	—
Field Training with U.S. and Australian Forces in Australia (Southern Jackaroo)	May 10-Jun. 14, 2019	Shoalwater Bay Training Area (Queensland, Australia)	The U.S., Australia	13th Infantry Regiment, 12th Brigade	Approximately 160 personnel	(Australian Army) Approximately 720 personnel (U.S. Marines) Approximately 250 personnel
Multilateral Exercise (Khaan Quest 19)	Jun. 14-28, 2019	Mongolia (Five Hills Training Area)	Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, China, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Malaysia, Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, the ROK, Rwanda, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Togo, Turkey, the U.K., Ukraine, Uruguay, the U.S., Vietnam, Zambia	Ground Component Command, etc.	Approximately 60 personnel	—
Field Training Exercise ADMM-Plus Expert Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations	Sep. 8-22, 2019	Indonesian National Armed Forces Peacekeeping Mission Center	10 ASEAN countries, the U.S., Australia, China, India, New Zealand, the ROK, Russia	Ground Component Command, etc.	Approximately 20 personnel	—
U.S.-Philippines-hosted exercise (KAMANDAG19)	Oct. 6-23, 2019	The Philippines	The U.S., the Philippines	Amphibious Rapid Deployment Brigade, etc.	Approximately 80 personnel	—

Exercise	Period	Location	Participating countries	Participating SDF units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (partner country)
Field Training with French Army and U.S. Marines in Japan 2021 "ARC21"	May 11-17, 2021	Camp Ainoura, Kirishima Maneuver Area, and the western sea and airspace of Kyushu	The U.S., France	Amphibious Rapid Deployment Brigade and JGDSF Western Army Aviation Group	—	6th Light Armored Brigade of French Army 3rd Marine Division, 3rd Marine Logistics Group, and 1st Marine Aircraft Wing
Field Training with U.S. and Australian Armed Forces in Australia (Southern Jackal 21)	May 23-Jul. 4, 2021	Northern Territory of Australia Mount Bundy Training Area	The U.S., Australia	Key units of 50th Infantry Regiment, 14th Brigade	—	1st Brigade of Australian Army Marine Rotational Force - Darwin from 3rd Marine Expeditionary Force of U.S. Marine Corps
Field Training with Armed Forces of the United States, Australia, and the United Kingdom in Australia "Talisman Sabre 21" (Note 2)	Jun. 25-Aug. 7, 2021	Shoalwater Bay Training Area, Queensland, Australia etc.	The U.S., Australia, the U.K.	2nd Amphibious Rapid Deployment Regiment, Amphibious Rapid Deployment Brigade	—	1st Division of Australian Army Marine Rotational Force - Darwin from 3rd Marine Expeditionary Force of U.S. Marine Corps Royal Marine Commando of Royal Marines

Maritime Self-Defense Force

Exercise	Period	Location	Participating countries	Participating SDF units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (partner country)
Japan-U.S.-India-Philippines Multilateral Exercise	May 3-9, 2019	Waters west of Kyushu through the East China Sea	The U.S., India, the Philippines	Destroyers JS "Izumo," and JS "Murasame"	2 vessels	(U.S.) Guided-missile destroyer USS "William P. Lawrence" (India) Guided-missile destroyer INS "Kolkata," Replenishment tanker INS "Shakti" (The Philippines) Frigate BRP "Andres Bonifacio"
Japan-France-Australia-U.S. Multilateral Exercise (La Perouse)	May 19-22, 2019	Waters and Airspace west of Sumatra (Indian Ocean)	France, Australia, the U.S.	Destroyers JS "Izumo," and JS "Murasame"	2 vessels	(France) Aircraft Carrier FS "Charles de Gaulle," Guided-missile destroyer FS "Forbin," Frigates FS "Provence," and FS "Latouche Treville," Replenishment tanker FS "Mame" (Australia) Frigate HMAS "Toowoomba," submarine (U.S.) Guided-missile destroyer USS "William P. Lawrence"
Japan-U.S.-Australia-ROK Multilateral Exercise (Pacific Vanguard 19-1)	May 23-28, 2019	Waters and airspace around Guam	The U.S., Australia, the ROK	Destroyers JS "Ariake," and JS "Asahi"	2 vessels	(U.S.) Amphibious command ship USS "Blue Ridge," Guided-missile cruiser USS "Antietam," Destroyer USS "Curtis Wilbur," Replenishment oilers USNS "Rappahannock," and USNS "Richard E. Byrd," P-8A, EA-18G (Australia) Frigates HMAS "Melbourne," and HMAS "Parramatta," Submarine HMAS "Farncomb" (ROK) Destroyer ROKS "Wang Geon"
Japan-U.S.-Australia Trilateral Training	May 29, 2019	Waters and airspace around Guam	The U.S., Australia	Destroyers JS "Ariake," and JS "Asahi"	2 vessels	(U.S.) Destroyer USS "Curtis Wilbur" (Australia) Submarine HMAS "Farncomb"
Mine warfare training (Mutsu Bay) and minesweeping special training (Japan-U.S.-India trilateral exercise)	Jul. 18-30, 2019	Mutsu Bay	The U.S., India	Minesweeper Tender, Minesweeper Ocean, Minesweeper Coastal, Minesweeping Controller	18 vessels MCH-101 × 3 P-3C × 4 P-1 × 1	(U.S.) 1 Minesweeper Ocean, MH-53E × 2, approximately 10 Explosive Ordnance Disposal personnel (India) Approximately 4 Explosive Ordnance Disposal personnel
Japan-U.S.-India Trilateral Exercise (Malabar 2019)	Sep. 26-Oct. 4, 2019	Anchor phase: Sasebo On-the-sea phase: waters and airspace of Sasebo through south of Kanto	The U.S., India	Destroyers JS "Samidare," JS "Chokai," and JS "Kaga" Underway Replenishment Ship JS "Omi"	4 vessels P-1 × 1	(U.S.) Destroyer USS "McCampbell," P-8A, submarine (India) Frigate INS "Sahyadri," Corvette INS "Kiltan," P-8I

Exercise	Period	Location	Participating countries	Participating SDF units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (partner country)
U.S.-Hosted International Maritime Exercise	Late Oct. - mid-Nov., 2019	Waters around Bahrain	The U.S., Australia, countries in the Middle East, Europe, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Africa and South America, etc.	Minesweeper Tender JS "Bungo," Minesweeper Division 3, Minesweeper Coastal JS "Takashima"	2 vessels Approximately 180 personnel	—
U.S.-Philippines bilateral exercise (MTA Sama Sama 2019)	Oct. 14-19, 2019	Waters and airspace east of Palawan Island	The U.S., the Philippines	Air Patrol Squadron 5	P-3C × 2	(U.S.) P-8A × 1, 2 vessels, etc. (The Philippines) C-90 × 1, 1 vessel, etc.
8th Western Pacific Submarine Rescue Exercise (Pacific Reach 2019)	Nov. 4-15, 2019	On-the-sea exercise: waters west of Perth Land training and events: HMAS Stirling of Royal Australian Navy	The U.S., Australia, the ROK, Singapore, Malaysia (approximately 20 observer countries)	Submarine Rescue Ship JS "Chiyoda"	1 vessel Approximately 150 personnel	—
MSDF training (field training [Japan-U.S.-Australia-Canada multilateral training])	Nov. 4-21, 2019	Waters and airspace around Japan	The U.S., Australia, Canada	—	Approximately 20 vessels Approximately 40 aircraft	(U.S.) Approximately 5 vessels (Australia) 2 vessels, 2 aircraft (Canada) 1 vessel
Minesweeping special training (Japan-U.S.-Australia trilateral training)	Nov. 18-28, 2019	Hyuga-nada Sea	The U.S., Australia	Minesweeper Tender, Minesweeper Ocean, Minesweeper Coastal, Minesweeping Controller,	17 vessels MCH-101 × 2 or 3 Approximately 1,000 personnel	(U.S.) 1 mine countermeasures ship, MH-53E × 2, approximately 10 Explosive Ordnance Disposal personnel (Australia) 2 mine countermeasures ships
FY2019 multilateral exercise for fixed-wing aircraft hosted by U.S. Navy (Sea Dragon 2020)	Jan. 20-31, 2020	Waters and airspace around Guam	The U.S., Australia, New Zealand, the ROK	Air Development Squadron 51	P-3C × 1 Approximately 30 personnel	—
Japan-U.S.-Australia trilateral exercise (Cope North 20) (Note 3)	Jan. 31-Mar. 6, 2020	Andersen Air Force Base (Guam, the U.S.) and its surrounding waters and airspace	The U.S., Australia	71st Fighter Squadron	US-2 × 1 Approximately 30 personnel	—
Japan-U.S.-Australia Trilateral Training	Jul. 19-23, 2020	Waters and airspace of South China Sea and the eastern offshore of the Philippines through Guam	The U.S., Australia	Destroyer JS "Teruzuki"	1 vessel	(U.S.) Aircraft carrier USS "Ronald Regan," Guided-missile cruiser USS "Antietam," guided-missile destroyer USS "Mustin" (Australia) Amphibious assault ship HMAS "Canberra," destroyer HMAS "Hobart," frigate HMAS "Arunta," "Stuart," replenishment ship HMAS "Sirius"
Multilateral Training Hosted by the U.S. Navy (SEACAT 2020)	Jul. 21-23, 2020	—	The U.S., etc.	Maritime Staff Office	—	—
Rim of the Pacific Exercise hosted by the U.S. (RIMPAC 2020)	Aug. 17-31, 2020	Waters and airspace around Hawaiian Islands	—	Destroyer JS "Ise," and JS "Ashigara"	2 vessels Approximately 550 personnel	—
Japan-U.S.-Australia-ROK Multilateral Exercise (Pacific Vanguard 20)	Sep. 12-13, 2020	Waters and airspace around Guam	The U.S., Australia, the ROK	Destroyer JS "Ise," and JS "Ashigara"	2 vessels	(U.S.) Destroyer USS "Barry," replenishment ship USS "John Ericsson," submarine, aircraft (Australia) Frigate HMAS "Arunta," "Stuart" (ROK) Destroyer ROKS "Chungmugong Yi Sun-sin," ROKS "Seoae Ryu Seong-ryong"
Japan-U.S.-Australia Trilateral Training	Oct. 19-20, 2020	South China Sea	The U.S., Australia	Destroyer JS "Kirisame"	1 vessel	(U.S.) Destroyer USS "John S. McCain" (Australia) Frigate HMAS "Arunta"
Japan-U.S.-Australia Trilateral Training	Nov. 6-7, 2020	Bay of Bengal	The U.S., Australia	Destroyer JS "Onami"	1 vessel	(U.S.) Destroyer USS "John S. McCain" (Australia) Frigate HMAS "Ballarat"

Exercise	Period	Location	Participating countries	Participating SDF units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (partner country)
Japan-U.S.-India-Australia Multilateral Exercise (Malabar 2020)	Nov. 3-6, 2020	Waters and airspace east of Indian Ocean (Bay of Bengal)	The U.S., India, Australia	Destroyer JS "Onami"	1 vessel	(U.S.) Destroyer USS "John S. McCain" (India) Destroyer INS "Ranvijay," frigate INS "Shivalik," replenishment ship INS "Shakti," submarine INS "Sindhuraj," P-8I, etc. (Australia) Frigate HMAS "Ballarat"
	Nov. 17-20, 2020	Waters and airspace north of Arabian Sea	The U.S., India, Australia	Destroyer JS "Murasame," Air Development Squadron 51	1 vessel 2 personnel	(U.S.) Aircraft carrier USS "Nimitz," cruiser USS "Princeton," destroyer USS "Sterett," P-8A (India) Aircraft carrier INS "Vikramaditya," destroyer INS "Kolkata," "Chennai," frigate INS "Talwar," submarine INS "Khanderi," replenishment ship INS "Deepak," P-8I, MIG-29K, DORNIER, etc. (Australia) Frigate HMAS "Ballarat"
Japan-U.S.-France Trilateral Exercise	Dec. 15-17, 2020	Waters and airspace around Okinotorishima Island	The U.S., France	Destroyer JS "Hyuga"	1 vessel	(U.S.) Destroyer USS "John S. McCain," P-8A (France) Submarine FS "Émeraude"
FY2020 Multilateral Exercise for Fixed-wing Aircraft hosted by U.S. Navy (Sea Dragon 2021)	Jan. 14-28, 2021	Waters and airspace around Guam	The U.S., etc.	Air Division 12	P-1 × 2 Approximately 40 personnel	—
Multilateral Exercise hosted by Pakistan Navy (AMAN21)	Feb. 11-16, 2021	Waters and airspace north of Arabian Sea	Pakistan, etc.	Destroyer JS "Suzunami"	1 vessel 2 personnel	—
Japan-U.S.-France Trilateral Exercise	Feb. 19, 2021	Waters and airspace west of Kyushu	The U.S., France	Underway Replenishment Ship JS "Hamana"	1 vessel	(U.S.) Destroyer USS "Curtis Wilbur" (France) Frigate FS "Priaral"
Japan-France-Belgium Trilateral Exercise	Mar. 17-18, 2021	Gulf of Aden	France, Belgium	Destroyer JS "Ariake"	1 vessel	(France) Aircraft carrier FS "Charles de Gaulle," destroyer FS "Provence," replenishment ship FS "Var" (Belgium) Frigate BNS "Leopold I"
Japan-U.S.-France-Belgium Multilateral Exercise	Mar. 19-20, 2021	Arabian Sea	The U.S., France, Belgium	Destroyer JS "Ariake"	1 vessel	(U.S.) Guided missile cruiser USS "Port Royal," amphibious assault ship USS "Makin Island" (France) Aircraft carrier FS "Charles de Gaulle," destroyer FS "Provence," "Chevalier Paul" (Belgium) Frigate BNS "Leopold I"
Japan-France-U.S.-Australia-India Multilateral Exercise "La Pérouse 21"	Apr. 5-7, 2021	Bay of Bengal	France, the U.S., Australia, India	Destroyer JS "Akebono"	1 vessel	Landing helicopter dock "Tonnerre" and Frigate "Surcouf" of French Navy Amphibious transport dock USS "Somerset" of U.S. Navy Frigate HMAS "Anzac" and Replenishment vessel HMAS "Sirius" of Royal Australian Navy Frigate INS "Satpura," Corvette INS "Kiltan," and P-8I patrol aircrafts of Indian Navy
Japan-Australia-Canada Multilateral Exercise	Apr. 8, 2021	Western sea area of the Island of Sumatra	Australia, Canada	Destroyer JS "Akebono"	1 vessel	Frigate HMAS "Anzac" and Replenishment vessel HMAS "Sirius" of Royal Australian Navy Frigate HMCS "Calgary" of Royal Canadian Navy
Japan-U.S.-Australia-France Multilateral Exercise "ARC21" (Note 4)	May 11-17, 2021	East China Sea	The U.S., Australia, France	Destroyers JS "Ise," JS "Ashigara," JS "Asahi," and JS "Kongō" Landing ship tank JS "Ōsumi" Missile boats JS "Ōtaka" and JS "Shirataka" Patrol aircraft Submarines	8 vessels Patrol aircraft	Amphibious transport dock USS "New Orleans," P-8A patrol aircrafts, and MV-22 tilt-rotor aircrafts of U.S. Armed Forces Frigate HMAS "Parramatta" of Royal Australia Navy Landing helicopter dock "Tonnerre" and Frigate "Surcouf" of French Navy

Exercise	Period	Location	Participating countries	Participating SDF units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (partner country)
Multilateral exercise organized by United States and Sri Lanka "CARAT"	Jun. 30, 2021	Off the coast of Trincomalee	The U.S., Sri Lanka	Destroyer JS "Yugiri"	1 vessel	Littoral combat ship USS "Charleston" and P-8A aircrafts of U.S. Navy Patrol vessels SLNS "Gajabahu," SLNS "Sayurala," and Bell-212 helicopter etc.
Japan-U.S.-Australia-ROK multilateral exercise	Jun. 30-Jul. 3, 2021	Eastern sea area of Australia	The U.S., Australia, the ROK	Destroyer JS "Makinami" and SH-60K helicopter on board	1 vessel Aircraft	Destroyer USS "Rafael Peralta" of U.S. Navy Destroyer HMAS "Brisbane" of Royal Australian Navy Destroyer "Wang Geon" of ROK Navy
Japan-U.S.-Australia-ROK multilateral exercise "Pacific Vanguard 21"	Jul. 5-10, 2021	Eastern sea area of Australia	The U.S., Australia, the ROK	Destroyer JS "Makinami" and SH-60K helicopter on board	1 vessel Aircraft	Destroyer USS "Rafael Peralta" and P-8A aircrafts of U.S. Navy Destroyer HMAS "Brisbane," a submarine, and P-8 aircrafts of Royal Australian Navy Destroyer "Wang Geon" of ROK Navy
Japan-Australia-ROK multilateral exercise	Jul. 14-17, 2021	Eastern sea area of Australia	Australia, the ROK	Destroyer JS "Makinami" and SH-60K helicopter on board	1 vessel Aircraft	Destroyer HMAS Brisbane and Frigate HMAS "Parramatta" of Royal Australian Navy Destroyer "Wang Geon" of ROK Navy
Multilateral exercise organized by the United States and Australia "Talisman Sabre 21" (Note 4)	Jul. 18-27, 2021	Eastern sea area of Australia	The U.S., Australia, Canada, the ROK	Destroyer JS "Makinami" and SH-60K helicopter on board	1 vessel Aircraft	Amphibious assault ship USS "America" and Amphibious transport dock USS New Orleans, Dock landing ship USS "Germantown," Destroyer USS "Rafael Peralta," Dry cargo ship USNS "Alan Shepard," Replenishment oiler USNS "Rappahannock," and P-8A patrol aircrafts of U.S. Navy Landing helicopter dock HMAS "Canberra," Landing ship dock HMAS "Choules," Destroyer HMAS "Brisbane," Frigate HMAS "Parramatta," and P-8 aircrafts of Royal Australian Navy Frigate HMCS "Calgary" of Royal Canadian Navy Destroyer "Wang Geon" of ROK Navy
Multilateral exercise organized by the U.S. Navy "SEACAT2021"	Aug. 10-20, 2021	Republic of Singapore and other areas (held online)	The U.S., etc.	Maritime Staff Office	2 personnel	—
Japan-U.S.-India-Australia multilateral exercise Malabar 2021 Phase 1 first half	Aug. 23-Sep. 10, 2021	Guam and adjacent sea area	The U.S., India, Australia	Special Boarding Unit	—	Destroyer USS Barry, Replenishment ship USNS "Yukon," Replenishment oiler USNS "Big Horn," P-8A and C-17 aircrafts, and Special Operations Command Pacific of U.S. Armed Forces Frigate INS "Shivalik," Corvette INS "Kadmatt," P-8I aircrafts, Navy Special Operations Unit of Indian Navy Frigate HMAS "Warramunga" of Royal Australian Navy
Japan-U.S.-India-Australia multilateral exercise Malabar 21 Phase 1 second half	Aug. 26-29, 2021	Western Pacific (Philippine Sea)	The U.S., India, Australia	Destroyers JS "Kaga," JS "Murasame," and JS "Shiranui" Submarines P-1	4 vessels P-1	Destroyer USS "Barry," Replenishment ship USNS "Yukon," and P-8A aircrafts of U.S. Navy Frigate INS "Shivalik," Corvette INS "Kadmatt," and P-8I aircrafts of Indian Navy Frigate HMAS "Warramunga" of Royal Australian Navy

Exercise	Period	Location	Participating countries	Participating SDF units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (partner country)
Japan-U.K.-U.S.- Netherlands multilateral exercise PACIFIC CROWN21-1	Aug. 25-26, 2021	South of Okinawa	The U.K., the U.S., Netherlands	Destroyers JS "Ise," JS "Asahi" and SH-60K helicopters on board	2 vessels Aircraft	Aircraft carrier HMS "Queen Elizabeth," Frigate HMS "Kent," and Destroyer HMS "Defender" of Royal Navy Destroyer USS "The Sullivans" of U.S. Navy Frigate "Evertsen" of Royal Netherlands Navy
Japan-UK-U.S.- Netherlands multilateral exercise PACIFIC CROWN21-2	Aug. 27-28, 2021	East of Okinawa and East China Sea	The U.K., the U.S., Netherlands	Destroyers JS "Ise," JS "Teruzuki" and SH-60K helicopters on board	2 vessels Aircraft	Aircraft carrier HMS "Queen Elizabeth," Destroyer HMS "Defender," Replenishment ships RFA "Fort Victoria," RFA "Tidespring" of Royal Navy Destroyer USS "The Sullivans" of U.S. Navy Frigate "Evertsen" of Royal Netherlands Navy
Japan-U.K.-U.S.- Netherlands-Canada multilateral exercise PACIFIC CROWN21-3 (Note 3)	Sep. 2-7, 2021	Sea area from East China Sea through South of Shikoku to South of Kanto	The U.K., the U.S., Netherlands, Canada	Destroyers JS "Ise," JS "Asahi," JS "Harusame," JS "Takanami," JS "Kirishima," JS "nami," JS "Teruzuki," and SH-60J/K helicopters on board Submarines P-1	8 vessels Aircraft	Aircraft carrier HMS "Queen Elizabeth," Destroyer HMS "Defender," and F-35B jets of British Armed Forces Destroyer USS "The Sullivans," P-8A aircrafts, and F-35B jets of U.S. Armed Forces Frigate "Evertsen" of Royal Netherlands Navy Frigate HMCS "Winnipeg" of Royal Canadian Navy
Japan-U.K.-U.S.- Netherlands-Canada multilateral exercise PACIFIC CROWN21-4 (Note 3)	Sep. 8-9, 2021	Kanto region	The U.K., the U.S., Netherlands, Canada	Destroyers JS "Ise," JS "Izumo," and SH-60J/K helicopters on board MCH-101	2 vessels Aircraft	Aircraft carrier HMS "Queen Elizabeth," Destroyer HMS "Defender," Replenishment ships RFA "Fort Victoria," RFA "Tidespring," and F-35B jets of British Armed Forces F-35B jets of U.S. Marine Corps Frigate "Evertsen" of Royal Netherlands Navy Frigate HMCS "Winnipeg" of Royal Canadian Navy
Japan-U.S.-U.K.- Netherlands-Canada- New Zealand multilateral exercise	Oct. 2-3, 2021	South West of Okinawa	The U.S., the U.K., Netherlands, Canada, New Zealand	Destroyers JS "Ise," JS "Kirishima," and JS "Yamagiri"	3 vessels	Aircraft carriers USS "Ronald Reagan," USS "Carl Vinson," Cruisers USS "Shiloh," USS "Lake Champlain," Destroyers USS "The Sullivans," and USS "Chafee" of U.S. Navy Aircraft carrier HMS "Queen Elizabeth," Frigate HMS "Kent," Destroyer HMS "Defender," Replenishment ships RFA "Fort Victoria," RFA "Tidespring" of Royal Navy Frigate "Evertsen" of Royal Netherlands Navy Frigate HMCS "Winnipeg" of Royal Canadian Navy Frigate HMNZS "Te Kaha" of Royal New Zealand Navy
Japan-U.S.-U.K.- Netherlands-Canada- New Zealand multilateral exercise	Oct. 4-9, 2021	South China Sea	The U.S., the U.K., Netherlands, Canada, New Zealand	Destroyer JS "Shiranui"	1 vessel	Destroyer USS "The Sullivans" of U.S. Navy Aircraft carrier HMS "Queen Elizabeth," Frigate HMS "Kent," Destroyer HMS "Defender," Replenishment ships RFA "Fort Victoria," RFA "Tidespring" of Royal Navy Frigate "Evertsen" of Royal Netherlands Navy Frigate HMCS "Winnipeg" of Royal Canadian Navy Frigate HMNZS "Te Kaha" of Royal New Zealand Navy

Exercise	Period	Location	Participating countries	Participating SDF units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (partner country)
Japan-U.S.-India-Australia multilateral exercise "Malabar 21" Phase 2	Oct. 11-14, 2021	Bay of Bengal	The U.S., India, Australia	Destroyers JS "Kaga," JS "Murasame"	2 vessels	Aircraft carrier USS "Carl Vinson," Cruiser USS "Lake Champlain," Destroyer USS "Stockdale," Replenishment oiler USNS "Yukon," and P-8A aircrafts of U.S. Navy Destroyer INS Ranvijay, Frigate INS "Satpura," P-8I aircrafts, submarines of Indian Navy Frigate HMAS "Ballarat" and Replenishment vessel HMAS "Sirius" of Royal Australian Navy
Multilateral exercise organized by the United States and Philippines "Exercise SAMA SAMA 2021"	Oct. 11-12, 2021	Maritime Staff Office	The U.S., Philippines	Maritime Staff Office	3 personnel	—
Japan-U.S.-Australia-U.K. multilateral exercise "Maritime Partnership Exercise"	Oct. 15-18, 2021	Bay of Bengal	The U.S., Australia, the U.K.	Destroyers JS "Kaga," JS "Murasame"	2 vessels	Aircraft carrier USS Carl Vinson, Cruiser USS "Lake Champlain," Destroyers USS "Stockdale," USS "The Sullivans," Replenishment oiler USNS "Yukon," and P-8A aircrafts of U.S. Navy Frigate HMAS "Ballarat" of Royal Australian Navy Aircraft carrier HMS "Queen Elizabeth," Destroyer HMS "Defender," Frigate HMS Richmond, Replenishment ships RFA "Fort Victoria" and RFA "Tidespring" of Royal Navy
Japan-U.S.-Australia multilateral exercise	Oct. 25, 2021	East of Okinawa	The U.S., Australia	Destroyer JS "Akizuki"	1 vessel	Destroyer USS "Benfold" of U.S. Navy Destroyer HMAS "Brisbane" of Royal Australian Navy
MSDF Field Training Exercise (Japan-U.S. bilateral exercise and Japan-U.S.-Australia-Canada-Germany multilateral exercise)	Nov. 21-30, 2021	Area surrounding Japan	The U.S., Australia, Canada, Germany	—	Approximately 20 vessels Approximately 40 aircraft	Warships of U.S. Navy: 10 Warships of Royal Australian Navy: 2 Warship of Royal Canadian Navy: 1 Warship of German Navy: 1
FY2022 multilateral exercise for fixed-wing patrol aircraft organized by the U.S. Navy "Sea Dragon 2022"	Jan. 2-20, 2022	Sea area around Guam	The U.S., etc.	P-1 aircrafts: 2	2 aircraft Approximately 50 personnel	—
Japan-U.S.-Australia trilateral exercise in Cope North 2022 (Note 3)	Feb. 2-18, 2022	Andersen Air Force Base, the United States territory of Guam, and sea and airspace around the island	The U.S., Australia	US-2 search and rescue amphibious aircraft	US-2 aircraft x 1 Approximately 30 personnel	—
International maritime exercise hosted by the U.S. "IMX/CE22"	Jan. 31-Feb. 17, 2022	Around Bahrain	The U.S., etc.	Minesweeper carrier JS "Uraga," minesweeper JS "Hirado"	2 vessels Approximately 200 personnel	—
Multilateral exercise organized by Indian Navy "MILAN2022"	(1) Harbor Phase From Feb. 25, 2022 to Feb. 28, 2022 (2) Sea Phase From Mar. 1, 2022 to Mar. 4, 2022	Eastern India Around Visakhapatnam	India, etc.	(1) Harbor Phase Chief of Staff, MSDF, and five officers including staffs of Maritime Staff Office (2) Sea Phase Destroyer JS "Yudachi"	1 vessel 6 personnel	—
Japan-U.S.-Australia multilateral exercise	Mar. 14-16, 2022	South China Sea	The U.S., Australia	Destroyer JS "Yudachi"	1 vessel	Destroyer USS "Momsen," and P-8 aircrafts of U.S. Navy Frigate HSAS "Arunta," AP-3C aircrafts

Air Self-Defense Force

Exercise	Period	Location	Participating countries	Participating SDF units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (partner country)
Japan-U.S.-Australia Trilateral Training (Cope North Guam)	Feb. 7-Mar. 19, 2019	Andersen Air Force Base (Guam, the U.S.), Northern Mariana Islands, Saipan, Tinian Island, Rota and Farallon de Medinilla Target Range, and their surrounding airspace	The U.S., Australia	8th Air Wing, 9th Air Wing, Air Rescue Wing, Airborne Early Warning Group, Air Defense Command 1st Tactical Airlift Wing, Air Support Command	Approximately 20 aircraft Totaling approximately 450 personnel	—
Japan-U.S.-Australia trilateral HA/DR exercise in the Federated States of Micronesia, etc. (Christmas Drop)	Dec.4-16, 2019	Andersen Air Force Base (Guam, the U.S.), Northern Mariana Islands (the U.S.), Palau and Micronesia, and their surrounding airspace	The U.S., Australia, New Zealand	1st Tactical Airlift Wing, Air Support Command	1 aircraft Approximately 30 personnel	(U.S.) C-130J × 3 (Australia) C-130J × 1 (NZ) C-130J × 1
Japan-U.S.-Australia Trilateral Exercise and Japan-U.S.-Australia Trilateral HA/DR Exercise (Cope North 20) (Note 2)	Japan-U.S.-Australia Trilateral Exercise: Jan. 31-Mar. 8, 2020	Andersen Air Force Base (Guam, the U.S.), Northern Mariana Islands, Tinian Island and Farallon de Medinilla Target Range, and their surrounding airspace	The U.S., Australia	8th Air Wing, 9th Air Wing, Air Rescue Wing, Airborne Early Warning Group, Air Defense Command 1st Tactical Airlift Wing, 3rd Tactical Airlift Wing, Air Support Command	F-15J/DJ × 8 F-2A/B × 6 U-125A × 2 E-2C × 2 C-2 × 1 KC-767 × 1 Approximately 450 personnel	—
	Japan-U.S.-Australia Trilateral HA/DR Exercise: Feb. 12-26, 2020	Andersen Air Force Base (Guam, the U.S.), Northern Mariana Islands, Saipan, Tinian Island and Rota, and their surrounding airspace	The U.S., Australia	Air Rescue Wing, Air Tactics Development Wing, 3rd Tactical Airlift Wing, Air Support Command, Aero Medical Evacuation Squadron, etc.	U-125A × 2 C-2 × 1 Approximately 70 personnel	—
Multilateral Virtual Exercise hosted by U.S. Space Force (Schriever Wargame 2020)	Nov. 4-5, 2020	Ichigaya (Online)	The U.S., Australia, Canada, France, Germany, New Zealand, the U.K.	Internal Bureau, Joint Staff Office, Air Staff Office	18 personnel	—
Japan-U.S.-Australia Trilateral Exercise and Japan-U.S.-Australia-France Multilateral HA/DR Exercise (Cope North 21) (Note 2)	Japan-U.S.-Australia Trilateral Exercise: Jan. 18-Feb. 28, 2021	Andersen Air Force Base (Guam, the U.S.), Farallon de Medinilla Target Range and their surrounding airspace, Palau Babeldaob Island Roman Tometuchel International Airport and Angaur Island	The U.S., Australia	2nd Air Wing, 8th Air Wing, Airborne Early Warning Group, 3rd tactical Airlift Wing, Air Support Command	F-15J/DJ×6 F-2A×3 E-767×1 C-2×1 Approximately 250 personnel	—
	Japan-U.S.-Australia-France Multilateral HA/DR Exercise: Jan. 18-Feb. 28, 2021 (Note 5)	Andersen Air Force Base (Guam, the U.S.), Farallon de Medinilla Target Range and their surrounding airspace, Palau Babeldaob Island Roman Tometuchel International Airport and Angaur Island	The U.S., Australia	Base Defense Development & Training Squadron, 3rd Tactical Airlift Wing, Air Support Command	C-2 x 1 Approximately 110 personnel	—
Japan-U.K.-U.S.-Netherlands-Canada multilateral exercise PACIFIC CROWN 2021 (Note 2)	Sep. 2-9, 2021	Airspaces offshore Shikoku and Kanto over the Pacific Ocean, and Yokota Air Base	The U.K., the U.S., Netherlands, Canada	3rd Wing, 5th Wing, 8th Wing, 9th Wing, Airborne Warning and Control Wing, 1st Tactical Airlift Group	F-2A/B jets: 4, F-15J/DJ jets: 8, F-35A jets: 2, E-767 aircraft: 1, E-2C/D aircraft: 1, KC-767 aircraft: 1	Aircraft carrier HMS "Queen Elizabeth," Frigate HMS Kent, Destroyer HMS "Defender," replenishment ships RFA "Tidespring," and F-35B jets of British Armed Forces Destroyer USS "The Sullivans," P-8A aircrafts, and F-35B jets of U.S. Armed Forces Frigate "Evertsen" of Royal Netherlands Navy Frigate HMCS "Winnipeg" of Royal Canadian Navy

Exercise	Period	Location	Participating countries	Participating SDF units	Numbers of personnel, etc. (Japan)	Numbers of personnel, etc. (partner country)
Joint Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief Exercise in the Federated States of Micronesia, etc. Christmas Drop	Dec. 1-13, 2021	Andersen Air Base in the United States territory of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands of the United States, Republic of Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, and the surrounding airspaces of the islands	The U.S., etc.	1st Tactical Airlift Wing, Air Support Command	One C-130H aircraft and 20 personnel	—
Japan-U.S.-Australia trilateral exercise etc. in Cope North 2022 (Note 2)	Japan-U.S.-Australia trilateral exercise: Feb.22, 2022 to Feb.18, 2022	Andersen Air Base in the United States territory of Guam, Farallon de Medinilla Island Bombing Range, and surrounding airspace of them.	The U.S., Australia	2nd Wing, 8th Wing, Air Tactics Development Wing, Air Rescue Wing, Airborne Warning and Control Wing, 1st Tactical Airlift Group	F-15J/DJ jets: 6, F-2A jets: 6, U-125A aircraft: 1, E-767 aircraft: 1, KC-767 aircraft: 1, UH-60J helicopter: 1, and 380 personnel	—
	Joint Training on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HA/DR): 22.2.2 to Feb. 18	Andersen Air Base in the United States territory of Guam, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana, and surrounding airspace of them.	The U.S., Australia, France	Air Rescue Wing, 1st Tactical Airlift Wing, 2nd Tactical Airlift Group, 3rd Tactical Airlift Group, Air Traffic Control Group, Air Weather Group, Aero-Medical Evacuation Squadron	U-125A aircraft: 1, UH-60J helicopter: 1, and 150 personnel including ones participating in Japan-U.S.-Australia joint training in parallel	—

Notes: 1. The numbers of personnel, etc., are based on those at the time of release. The total number of personnel may not match the actual number if it is the sum of approximate numbers.
2. The MSDF also participated (written in duplicate in the MSDF section)
3. The ASDF also participated (written in duplicate in the ASDF section)
4. The GSDF also participated (written in duplicate in the GSDF section)
5. Changes are made to participating countries, etc., due to the impact of COVID-19

Reference 53 Dispatch of Ministry of Defense Personnel to International Organizations

(As of March 31, 2022)

(1) Dispatch of Personnel to United Nations Agencies

Period of Dispatch	Position in the Dispatched Organization	Dispatched Personnel
Jun. 9, 1997–Jun. 30, 2002, Aug. 1, 2004–Jul. 31, 2007	Inspectorate Division Director, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) (The Hague, the Netherlands)	1 GSDF personnel (Major General) ¹
Jun. 23, 1997–Jun. 23, 2000	Inspector, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) (The Hague, the Netherlands)	1 GSDF officer (Captain)
Oct. 1, 2002–Jun. 30, 2007	Head, Operations and Planning Branch, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) (The Hague, the Netherlands)	1 GSDF personnel (Colonel)
Jul. 11, 2005–Jul. 10, 2009	Inspector, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) (The Hague, the Netherlands)	1 GSDF personnel (Major)
Jan. 9, 2009–Jan. 8, 2013	Inspector, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) (The Hague, the Netherlands)	1 GSDF personnel (Major)
Aug. 27, 2013–Aug. 31, 2016	Inspector, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) (The Hague, the Netherlands)	1 GSDF officer (Captain)
Dec. 2, 2002–Jun. 1, 2005	Military Planning Service, Office of Military Affairs, Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) (New York)	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Nov. 28, 2005–Nov. 27, 2008	Military Planning Service, Office of Military Affairs, Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) (New York)	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Jan. 16, 2011–Jan. 15, 2014	Military Planning Service, Office of Military Affairs, Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) (New York)	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Sep. 18, 2013–Sep. 17, 2016	Force Generation Service, Office of Military Affairs, Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) (New York)	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Jun. 1, 2015–Nov. 30, 2017	Senior Military Liaison Officer, Africa I Division, Office of Operations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) (New York)	1 GSDF personnel (Colonel)
Mar. 1–Aug. 31, 2016	Strategic Support Service, Logistics Support Division, Department of Field Support, United Nations (New York)	1 administrative official ²
Aug. 29, 2016–Aug. 26, 2019	Military Planning Service, Office of Military Affairs, Department of Peace Operations (UNDPO) (New York) ³	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Feb. 11, 2017–Feb. 18, 2020	Strategic Support Service, Logistics Division, Department of Operational Support, United Nations (New York) ⁴	1 administrative official
Apr. 1, 2018–Dec. 31, 2020	Group of Experts, Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (New York)	1 instructor
Oct. 19, 2019–	Military Planning Service, Office of Military Affairs, Department of Peace Operations (UNDPO) (New York)	1 GSDF personnel (Colonel)
Aug. 8, 2020–	Support Partnerships Service, Division for Special Activities, United Nations Department of Operational Support (New York)	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Mar. 15, 2021	Support Partnerships Service, Division for Special Activities, United Nations Department of Operational Support (New York)	1 administrative official

Notes: 1. The OPCW Inspectorate Division Director served in office until July 2009 after his retirement from the SDF on August 1, 2007.
2. Dispatched as an official of Ministry of Foreign Affairs
3. Due to the organizational change on January 1, 2019, the name changed from “Department of Peacekeeping Operations” to “Department of Peace Operations.”
4. Due to the organizational change on January 1, 2019, the name changed from “Department of Field Support” to “Department of Operational Support.”

(2) Dispatch of Instructors and Others to PKO Centers, etc.

Period of Dispatch	Position in the Dispatched Organization	Dispatched Personnel
Nov. 21–30, 2008	Cairo Regional Center for Training on Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa (CCCPA) (Egypt)	2 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
May 22–Jun. 6, 2009	Cairo Regional Center for Training on Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa (CCCPA) (Egypt)	1 GSDF personnel (Major General)
Aug. 28–Sep. 5, 2009	Peacekeeping School in Bamako (Mali)	2 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Apr. 10–17, 2010	Cairo Regional Center for Training on Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa (CCCPA) (Egypt)	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel) *1
Aug. 14–30, 2010	Peacekeeping School in Bamako (Mali)	1 GSDF personnel (Colonel)
Nov. 15–20, 2011	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (Ghana)	1 GSDF personnel (Colonel)
Jul. 31–Aug. 5, 2012	International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) (Kenya)	1 GSDF personnel (Colonel)
Dec. 15–19, 2012	Cairo Regional Center for Training on Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa (CCCPA) (Egypt)	1 ASDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Mar. 9–14, 2013	South African National Peace Mission Training Centre (PMTC) (South Africa)	1 MSDF personnel (Captain)
Aug. 28–Sep. 1, 2013	International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) (Kenya)	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Oct. 5–9, 2013	International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) (Kenya)	1 MSDF personnel (Captain)
Mar. 8–13, 2014	South African National Peace Mission Training Centre (PMTC) (South Africa)	1 MSDF personnel (Captain)
Mar. 23–May 25, 2014	Ethiopian International Peace Keeping Training Centre (EIPKTC) (Ethiopia)	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Aug. 12, 2014	International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) (Kenya) (dispatched to give lecture in South Sudan)	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Oct. 5–9, 2014	International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) (Kenya)	1 MSDF personnel (Captain)
Oct. 6–23, 2014	Ethiopian International Peace Keeping Training Centre (EIPKTC) (Ethiopia)	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Mar. 19–Apr. 1, 2015	UN Peacekeeping Centre (India)	1 MSDF personnel (Captain)
Jun. 4–Jul. 1, 2015	Peace Support Training Centre (Ethiopia) *2	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Sep. 5–20, 2015	South African National Peace Mission Training Centre (PMTC) (South Africa)	1 MSDF personnel (Captain)
Oct. 22–Nov. 7, 2015	Peace Support Training Centre (Ethiopia)	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Mar. 21–Apr. 1, 2016	UN Peacekeeping Centre (India)	1 MSDF personnel (Captain)
May 31–Jun. 17, 2016	Peace Support Training Centre (Ethiopia)	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Nov. 4–19, 2016	Peace Support Training Centre (Ethiopia)	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Mar. 6–19, 2017	Peace Support Training Centre (Ethiopia)	2 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Jun. 2–18, 2017	Peace Support Training Centre (Ethiopia)	2 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Dec. 1–15, 2017	Peace Support Training Centre (Ethiopia)	2 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Jun. 30–Jul. 15, 2018	Peace Support Training Centre (Ethiopia)	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Aug. 22–28, 2018	Indonesian National Defense Forces Peacekeeping Centre (Indonesia)	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Nov. 2–18, 2018	Peace Support Training Centre (Ethiopia)	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Mar. 3–15, 2019	Peace Support Training Centre (Ethiopia)	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Jun. 28–Jul. 12, 2019	Peace Support Training Centre (Ethiopia)	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Nov. 8–22, 2019	International Peace Support Training Institute (Ethiopia) *3	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Mar. 6–15, 2020	International Peace Support Training Institute (Ethiopia)	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
Mar. 4–16, 2022	International Peace Support Training Institute (Ethiopia)	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)

*1 First dispatch of female SDF personnel.

*2 In June 2015, the name changed from "International Peace Keeping Training Centre" to "Peace Support Training Centre."

*3 In October 2019, the name changed from "Peace Support Training Center" to "International Peace Support Training Institute."

Reference 54 Summary Comparison of Laws Concerning International Peace Cooperation Activities

Item	International Peace Support Act	International Peace Cooperation Act	Japan Disaster Relief Team Law	Law Concerning Special Measures on Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance in Iraq (Expired on July 31, 2009)	Replenishment Support Special Measures Law (Expired on January 15, 2010)
Purpose	<input type="radio"/> Contribution to ensuring peace and security of the international community	<input type="radio"/> Proactive contribution to U.N.-centered efforts towards international peace	<input type="radio"/> Contribution to promotion of international cooperation	<input type="radio"/> Proactive contribution to the efforts by the international community to support and encourage the self-reliant efforts by the Iraqi people towards the prompt reconstruction of the State of Iraq <input type="radio"/> Contribution to ensuring peace and security of the international community including Japan through the reconstruction of Iraq	<input type="radio"/> Proactive contribution to the international community to prevent and eradicate international terrorism <input type="radio"/> Contribution to ensuring peace and security of the international community including Japan
Provisions in the SDF Law	<input type="radio"/> Provision under Article 84-5 (Chapter 6) of the SDF Law	<input type="radio"/> Provision under Article 84-5 (Chapter 6) of the SDF Law	<input type="radio"/> Provision under Article 84-5 (Chapter 6) of the SDF Law	<input type="radio"/> Supplementary provisions of the SDF Law	<input type="radio"/> Supplementary provisions of the SDF Law
Major Activities	<input type="radio"/> Cooperation and support activities ¹ <input type="radio"/> Search and rescue activities ¹ <input type="radio"/> Ship inspection operations ³	<input type="radio"/> International peacekeeping activities <input type="radio"/> Internationally coordinated operations for peace and security <input type="radio"/> International humanitarian assistance <input type="radio"/> International election monitoring activities <input type="radio"/> Supplies cooperation for the abovementioned activities	<input type="radio"/> Rescue activities <input type="radio"/> Medical treatment (including prevention of epidemics) <input type="radio"/> Activities for disaster emergency response and disaster recovery <input type="radio"/> Transportation of personnel or equipment/ goods for the abovementioned activities	<input type="radio"/> Humanitarian and reconstruction assistance activities <input type="radio"/> Support activities for ensuring security	<input type="radio"/> Replenishment support activities
Areas of Operation	<input type="radio"/> Territories of Japan <input type="radio"/> Territories of foreign countries (consent of the agency in charge of administration (in such countries) is required. <input type="radio"/> High seas and the airspace above	<input type="radio"/> Areas excluding Japan (including the high seas) (A ceasefire agreement between the parties of the dispute and an agreement by the receiving country are required)	<input type="radio"/> Regions overseas, especially in less-developed regions	<input type="radio"/> Territories of Japan <input type="radio"/> Territories of foreign countries (consent of the agency in charge of administration is required in such countries and in Iraq) ² <input type="radio"/> High seas and the airspace above ²	<input type="radio"/> Territories of Japan <input type="radio"/> Territories of foreign countries (limited to the Indian Ocean States) (consent of such countries is required) ² <input type="radio"/> High seas (limited to the Indian Ocean, etc.) and the airspace above ²
Diet Approval	<input type="radio"/> Prior approval required without exception	<input type="radio"/> To be discussed in advance in the Diet in principle, only for cases where SDF units, etc. conduct so-called ceasefire monitoring and safety-ensuring operations ⁴	N/A	<input type="radio"/> To be discussed in the Diet within 20 days from the day since the SDF initiates such measures ⁴	(Note 5)
Diet Report	<input type="radio"/> Report on the details of operation plan is required without delay	<input type="radio"/> Report about the details of operation plan is required without delay	N/A	<input type="radio"/> Report on the details of operation plan is required without delay	<input type="radio"/> Report about the details of operation plan is required without delay

- Notes: 1. Limited to sites where combat is not taking place.
 2. Limited to areas where combat is not taking place or not expected to take place while Japan's activities are being implemented.
 3. Operations shall be conducted in waters where the activities can be clearly distinguished from ship inspection operations carried out by foreign countries.
 4. In cases where the Diet is in recess, etc., an approval shall be promptly requested in the Diet at the earliest session.
 5. As prescribed by Law, (1) the category and nature of operations shall be limited to supply. (2) As the area of operations is prescribed, including foreign territories, it is not considered necessary to re-obtain the approval of the Diet. Therefore there are no provisions relating to Diet approval.

Reference 55 The SDF Record in International Peace Cooperation Assignments

(1) Dispatch to the Persian Gulf for minesweeping

(As of March 31, 2021)

Place of Dispatch		Period of Dispatch	Number of Personnel	Total Number of Personnel	Description of Principal Tasks
Persian Gulf, etc.	Persian Gulf Minesweeping Dispatch Unit	Apr.-Oct. 1991	Approx. 510	Approx. 510	- Minesweeping and disposal in the Persian Gulf

(2) International Peace Cooperation Assignments

		Period of Dispatch	Number of Personnel	Total Number of Personnel	Description of Principal Tasks
United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) (PKO)	Ceasefire Monitors	Sep. 1992 - Sep. 1993	8	16	- Monitor custody of weapons collected - Monitor observance of ceasefire
	Engineer unit	Sep. 1992 - Sep. 1993	600	1,200	- Repair roads, bridges and other infrastructure - Supply fuel and water - Supply food and accommodation, provide facilities for work and medical care
United Nations operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) (PKO)	Headquarters staff	May 1993 - Jan. 1995	5	10	- Draft mid-and long-term plans, plan and coordinate transport operations
	Transport coordination unit	May 1993 - Jan. 1995	48	144	- Support customs clearance work and provide other transport related technical coordination in the allocation of transport
Humanitarian Relief Operation for Rwandan Refugees (Humanitarian aid)	Rwandan refugee relief unit	Sep. - Dec. 1994	260	260	- Medical care, prevention of epidemics, water supplies
	Air transport unit	Sep. - Dec. 1994	118	118	- Air transport of Rwandan refugee relief unit personnel and supplies - Air transport of personnel of international organizations, etc., and materials
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) (PKO)	Headquarters staff	Feb. 1996 - Feb. 2009	1st-13th personnel: 2	38	- Create PR and budgets, plan and coordinate transport, maintenance and other operations
		Feb. 2009 - Jan. 2013	14th-17th personnel: 3		
	Transport unit	Feb. 1996 - Aug. 2012	1st-33rd personnel: 43	1,463	- Transport food and other supplies - Store goods at supply warehouses, repair roads and other infrastructure, maintain heavy machinery, conduct firefighting and snow clearance
Aug. 2012 - Jan. 2013	34th personnel: 44				
Humanitarian Relief Operations in Timor-Leste	Air transport unit	Nov. 1999 - Feb. 2000	113	113	- Air transport of relief supplies and UNHCR related personnel
Humanitarian Relief Operations for Afghanistan Refugees	Air transport unit	Oct. 2001	138	138	- Air transport of relief supplies
United Nations Transitional Administration in Timor-Leste (UNTAET) (United Nations Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMISET) from May 20, 2002) (PKO)	Headquarters staff	Feb. 2002 - Jun. 2004	1st rotation: 10 2nd rotation: 7	17	- Plan and coordinate engineering and logistics operations
	Engineer unit	Mar. 2002 - Jun. 2004	1st and 2nd rotation: 680 3rd rotation: 522 4th rotation: 405	2,287	- Maintain and repair roads and bridges - Maintain reservoirs used by units of other nations and local inhabitants that are in Dili and other locations - Public welfare support operations
Humanitarian Relief Operations for Iraqi Refugees (Humanitarian aid)	Air transport unit	Mar. - Apr. 2003	50	50	- Air transport of relief supplies
Humanitarian Relief Operations for Iraqi Victims (Humanitarian aid)	Air transport unit	Jul. - Aug. 2003	98	98	- Air transport of materials
United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) (PKO)	Arms monitors	Mar. 2007 - Jan. 2011	6	24	- Monitor management of weapons of Maoist soldiers and those of the Nepalese government force
United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) (PKO)	Headquarters staff	Oct. 2008 - Sep. 2011	2	12	- Coordination in UNMISS concerning overall logistics of the military sector - Database management
United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) (PKO)	Headquarters staff	Feb. 2010 - Jan. 2013	2	12	- Coordination of facility-related duties and overall military logistics
	Engineer unit	Feb. 2010 - Jan. 2013	1st rotation: 203 2nd rotation: 346 3rd and 4th rotation: 330 5th and 6th rotation: 317 7th rotation: 297 Withdrawal support unit: 44	2,184	- Remove rubble, repair roads, construct simple facilities, etc.
United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) (PKO)	Military liaison officer	Sep. 2010 - Sep. 2012	2	8	- Intelligence gathering on the security situation across Timor-Leste

		Period of Dispatch	Number of Personnel	Total Number of Personnel	Description of Principal Tasks
United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) (PKO)	Headquarters staff	Nov. 2011 -	4	47	- Coordination regarding the demand of overall military logistics - Management of database - Planning and coordination of engineering duties - Planning and coordination of aircraft operation supports
	Engineer Unit	Jan. 2012 - May 2017	1st rotation: 239 2nd - 4th rotation: 349 5th and 6th rotation: 401 7th - 10th rotation: 353 11th rotation: 354 Withdrawal support unit: 58	3,912	- Development of infrastructure (The following duties were added after 5th personnel) - Consultation and coordination with UNMISS regarding engineer unit activities - Coordination regarding logistics
	Local support coordination center	Jan. 2012 - Dec. 2013	(Number of personnel for 1st to 4th rotations includes personnel at the local support coordination center)		- Consultation and coordination with UNMISS regarding engineer unit activities - Coordination regarding logistics
International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Sinai Peninsula (Internationally coordinated operation)	Headquarters staff	Apr. 2019 -	2	6	- Liaison and coordination between Egypt and Israel and the MFO

Notes: 1. Other operations have included support activities in the areas of transport and supply carried out by units of the MSDF (in Cambodia and Timor-Leste) and the ASDF (in Cambodia, Mozambique, the Golan Heights, Timor-Leste, Haiti, and Republic of South Sudan).

2. An advance unit of 23 people was additionally sent as part of the Rwandan refugee relief effort.

(3) International Disaster Relief Activities by the SDF

		Period of Dispatch	Number of Personnel	Total Number of Personnel	Description of Principal Tasks
International Disaster Relief Activities in Honduras (hurricane disaster)	Medical unit	Nov.-Dec. 1998	80	185	- Medical treatment and prevention of epidemics
	Air transport unit		105		- Transportation of equipment for medical units, etc.
Transportation of materials required for International Disaster Relief Activities in Iran (earthquake disaster)	Maritime transport unit	Sep.-Nov. 1999	426	426	- Marine transportation of materials required for international disaster relief activities (e.g., temporary dwellings)
International Disaster Relief Activities in India (earthquake disaster)	Material support unit	Feb. 2001	16	94	- Delivery of aid materials and technical instruction on aid materials
	Air transport unit		78		- Air transport of aid materials and support units, etc.
Transportation of materials required for International Disaster Relief Activities in Iran (earthquake disaster)	Air transport unit	Dec. 2003-Jan. 2004	31	31	- Air transport of materials required for international disaster relief activities (tents, etc.)
International Disaster Relief Activities in Thailand (earthquake/tsunami disaster)	Dispatched maritime unit	Dec. 2004-Jan. 2005	590	590	- Search and rescue activities for the disaster struck victims
International Disaster Relief Activities in Indonesia (earthquake, tsunami)	Joint liaison office	Jan.-Mar. 2005	22	925	- Joint arrangements for the international disaster relief activities
	Medical/Air support unit		228		- Air transport of aid materials - Medical treatment and prevention of epidemics
	Maritime transport unit		593		- Marine transportation of GSDF International Disaster Relief Teams - Marine transportation of aid materials
	Air transport unit		82		- Air transport of aid materials
International Disaster Relief Activities off Kamchatka Peninsula, Russia (submarine accident)	Maritime transport unit	Aug. 2005	346	346	- Rescue of a Russian submarine
International Disaster Relief Activities in response to an earthquake in Pakistan, etc. (earthquake disaster)	Air support unit	Oct.-Dec. 2005	147	261	- Air transport in connection with relief activities
	Air transport unit		114		- Air transport of GSDF International Disaster Relief Team
International Disaster Relief Activities in Indonesia (earthquake disaster)	Medical support unit	May-Jun. 2006	149	234	- Medical treatment and prevention of epidemics
	Air transport unit		85		- Air transport of GSDF International Disaster Relief Teams
International Disaster Relief Activities in Indonesia (earthquake)	Joint liaison office	Oct. 2009	21	33	- Joint arrangements for the international disaster relief activities
	Medical support unit		12		- Medical treatment
International Disaster Relief Activities in Haiti (earthquake disaster)	Joint liaison office	Jan.-Feb. 2010	33	234	- Coordination with relevant Haitian organizations and others
	Air transport unit		97		- Air transportation of International Disaster Relief Teams - Air transportation of victims from Haiti to the United States as part of international disaster relief activities on the return trips of said unit
	Medical support unit		104		- Medical treatment

		Period of Dispatch	Number of Personnel	Total Number of Personnel	Description of Principal Tasks
International Disaster Relief Activities in response to floods in Pakistan (flood disaster)	Joint operations coordination center	Aug.–Nov. 2010	27	514	- Joint arrangements for the international disaster relief activities
	Air support unit		184		- Air transport of materials, etc.
	Marine convoy		154		- Marine transportation of GSDF International Disaster Relief Teams
	Air transport unit		149		- Air Transport of GSDF International Disaster Relief Teams
Transportation of materials and personnel required for the implementation of International Disaster Relief Activities in New Zealand (earthquake disaster)	Air transport unit	Feb.–Mar. 2011	40	40	- Air transport of personnel engaging in international disaster relief activities and materials
International Disaster Relief Activities in the Philippines (typhoon disaster)	Joint Operations Coordination Center	Nov.–Dec. 2013	Approx. 10	Approx. 1,100	-Joint arrangements for the international disaster relief activities
	Joint Task Force		Approx. 1,080		- Medical treatment (examination/vaccination) - Prevention of epidemics - Transport of relief supplies, etc.
International Disaster Relief Activities for the missing Malaysian airplane (searching)	Local operation support center	Mar.–Apr. 2014	Approx. 10	Approx. 140	- Coordination with relevant Malaysian organizations and others
	International disaster relief squadron		Approx. 130		- Rescue operations including searching
Transport of materials necessary for International Disaster Relief Activities in response to Ebola virus disease outbreak in West Africa (infectious disease)	Local coordination center	Nov.–Dec. 2014	4	14	- Coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, JICA, UNMEER, and other relevant organizations engaged in international disaster relief activities
	Air transport unit		10		- Air transport
International Disaster Relief Activities in Indonesia (airplane accident)	Local support coordination center	Dec. 2014 - Jan. 2015	3	Approx. 350	- Information gathering related to rescue operations including search of missing AirAsia Flight 8501, coordination with relevant organizations and countries
	International disaster relief surface force		Approx. 350		- Rescue operations including search of missing AirAsia Flight 8501
International Disaster Relief Activities in response to Ebola virus disease outbreak in West Africa (infectious disease)	Epidemiological study support	Apr.– May 2015	1	1	- Support for WHO's epidemiological study and other activities in Sierra Leone
International Disaster Relief Activities in Nepal (earthquake disaster)	Joint operations coordination center	Apr.– May 2015	4	Approx. 140	- Coordination with relevant organizations of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal and relevant countries
	Medical support unit		Approx. 110		- Medical treatment
	Air transport unit		Approx. 30		- Air transport of equipment and materials required for medical treatment
International Disaster Relief Activities in New Zealand (earthquake disaster)	Air patrol unit	Nov. 2016	Approx. 30	Approx. 30	- Evaluation of damages
International Disaster Relief Activities in Indonesia (earthquake and tsunami disaster)	Local coordination center	Oct. 2018	Approx. 10	Approx. 60	- Information gathering concerning damages and operations in the affected areas - Coordination with relevant organizations of Indonesia and relevant countries
	Air transport unit		Approx. 50		- Transportation of personnel/materials
International Disaster Relief Activities in Djibouti (heavy rain/flood disaster)	Part of the Deployment Air Force for Counter Piracy Enforcement *	Nov.-Dec. 2019	Approx. 230	Approx. 230	- Drainage work and function recovery of public facilities (elementary and junior high schools), transport and distribution of emergency relief supplies
International Disaster Relief Activities in Australia (bush fire disaster)	Local coordination center	Jan.-Feb. 2020	Approx. 10	Approx. 80	- Coordination with relevant organizations of the Commonwealth of Australia and relevant countries
	Air transport unit		Approx. 70		- Air transport of materials and personnel required for firefighting and relief activities
International disaster relief activities for volcanic hazard in Kingdom of Tonga	Field Coordination Headquarters	Jan.-Feb. 2022	7	Approx. 370	Coordinating with related organizations of Kingdom of Tonga, Australia, and other related countries
	International Disaster Relief Airlift Detachment etc.		Approx. 120		Air transport for emergency relief supplies
	Joint Task Force		Approx. 240		Sea transport for emergency relief supplies and emergency water-supply

* Units dispatched for a counter-piracy mission (see (7) Counter-Piracy Operations) carried out the activities

(4) Cooperative activities based on the Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law

Place of Dispatch		Period of Dispatch	Number of Personnel	Total Number of Personnel	Description of Principal Tasks
Indian Ocean	Units carrying out replenishment support activities	Nov. 2001 - Nov. 2007	Approx. 320	Approx. 10,900	- Materials supplies for foreign vessels
U.S. Forces in Japan, etc.	Units carrying out replenishment support activities		—	Approx. 2,900	- Transportation of materials

(5) Replenishment activities based on the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law

Place of Dispatch		Period of Dispatch	Number of Personnel	Total Number of Personnel	Description of Principal Tasks
Indian Ocean	Replenishment support unit	Jan. 2008 - Feb. 2010	Approx. 330	Approx. 2,400	- Materials supplies for foreign vessels

(6) Activities based on the Special Measures Law for Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance in Iraq

Place of Dispatch		Period of Dispatch	Number of Personnel	Total Number of Personnel	Description of Principal Tasks
Southeast Iraq, etc.	Reconstruction assistance group (1st to 10th) Operation assistance unit (1st to 5th)	Jan. 2004 - Jul. 2006	Approx. 600	Approx. 5,600	- Medical treatment, water supply, reconstruction and maintenance of public facilities, etc.
Kuwait, etc.	Evacuation operation unit	Jun.– Sep. 2006	Approx. 100	Approx. 100	- Operations required for evacuation of vehicles, equipment and others
Persian Gulf, etc.	Maritime transport unit	Feb. - Apr. 2004	Approx. 330	Approx. 330	- Maritime transport of vehicles and other equipment required for the GSDF's activities
Kuwait, etc.	Air transportation unit (1st to 16th term)	Dec. 2003 - Dec. 2008	Approx. 210	Approx. 3,500	- Air transportation of materials for humanitarian and reconstruction assistance
Kuwait, etc.	Withdrawal operation unit	Dec. 2008 – Feb. 2009	Approx. 130	Approx. 130	- Operation related to withdrawal

(7) Counter-Piracy Operations (including dispatches as Maritime Security Operations)

Place of Dispatch		Period of Dispatch	Number of Personnel	Total Number of Personnel	Description of Principal Tasks
Off the coast of Somalia / Gulf of Aden	Maritime Force	Mar. 2009 - Dec. 2016	Approx. 400	Approx. 10,000	Escort of vessels, zone defense, etc.
		Dec. 2016 -	Approx. 200*	Approx. 3,200*	Escort of vessels, zone defense, etc.
Off the coast of Somalia / Gulf of Aden Djibouti	Air Unit (MSDF)	May 2009 - Feb. 2011	Approx. 100	Approx. 1,640	Surveillance activities in the Gulf of Aden and tasks related to general affairs, accounting, public relations, health, etc.
		Feb. 2011 - Jun. 2012	Approx. 120		
		Jun. 2012 - Jul. 2014	Approx. 110		
Off the coast of Somalia / Gulf of Aden Djibouti	Air Unit (MSDF)	Jul. 2014 - Jul. 2015	Approx. 70	Approx. 210	Surveillance activities in the Gulf of Aden, etc.
Off the coast of Somalia / Gulf of Aden Djibouti		Jul. 2015 -	Approx. 60*	Approx. 1,780*	Surveillance activities in the Gulf of Aden, etc. (Conduct information gathering activities in the Gulf of Aden, especially in the airspace of the Internationally Recommended Transit Corridor where counter-piracy operations are carried out, and within the area of the high seas to the west of the northern Arabian sea since January 2020)
Djibouti	Support Unit (MSDF)	Jul. 2014 -	Approx. 30	Approx. 510	Communication and coordination with the relevant authorities of the Republic of Djibouti and other authorities and supports necessary for Air Unit to conduct counter-piracy operation, etc.
Bahrain, etc.	Combined Task Force 151 (CTF 151) Deployed Unit at the Headquarters	Aug. 2014 - Jun. 2021	Under 20	Approx. 70	Communication and coordination with foreign troops taking part in CTF 151
	CTF-151 Deployed Unit at the Headquarters	Jun. 2021 -	Under 15	2	Communication and coordination with foreign troops taking part in CTF 151
	CMF Deployed Unit at the Headquarters	Jun. 2021 -	2	5	Communication and coordination with Headquarters of CTF 151 and foreign troops of the CTF
Djibouti	Local Coordination Center	Jul. 2012 - Jul. 2014	3	Approx. 12	Communication and coordination with the relevant authorities of the Republic of Djibouti and other authorities necessary for Maritime Force and Air Unit to conduct counter-piracy operation
Djibouti	Air Unit (GSDF)	May 2009 - Feb. 2011	Approx. 50	Approx. 970	Security of activity base and P-3C
		Feb. 2011 - Jun. 2012	Approx. 60		
		Jun. 2012 - Jul. 2014	Approx. 80		
Djibouti	Support Unit (GSDF)	Jul. 2014 -	Approx. 80	Approx. 1,360	Communication and coordination with the relevant authorities of the Republic of Djibouti and other authorities and supports necessary for Air Unit to conduct counter-piracy operation, etc.

(8) Information Gathering Activities in the Middle East

Place of Dispatch		Period of Dispatch	Number of Personnel	Total Number of Personnel	Description of Principal Tasks
Gulf of Oman, the northern Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Aden to the east of the Bab el-Mandeb Strait	Maritime Force	Feb. 2020 - Feb. 2022	Approx. 200	Approx. 1,200	Information gathering activities for ensuring the safety of Japan-related vessels
	Surface Detachment (Concurrently served by Deployment Surface Force for Counter Piracy Enforcement)	Feb. 2022 -	Approx. 200	Approx. 200	Information Gathering Activities for Ensuring the Safety of Japan-related Vessels
Off the coast of Somalia / Gulf of Aden Djibouti	Air Detachment (MSDF) (Concurrently served by Deployment Air Force for Counter Piracy Enforcement)	Jan. 2020 -	Approx. 60	Approx. 600	Conduct information gathering activities in the Gulf of Aden, especially in the airspace of the Internationally Recommended Transit Corridor, where counter-piracy operations are carried out, and within the area of the high seas to the west of the northern Arabian sea since January 2020.

* The number and the cumulative number of personnel and of Surface and Air Detachments are included in (7) Counter-piracy Operations* respectively, because the information correction activity in Middle East are conducted with personal of the counter-piracy forces.

Reference 56 Authorized and Actual Strength of Uniformed SDF Personnel and Changes in Them

(As of March 31, 2021)

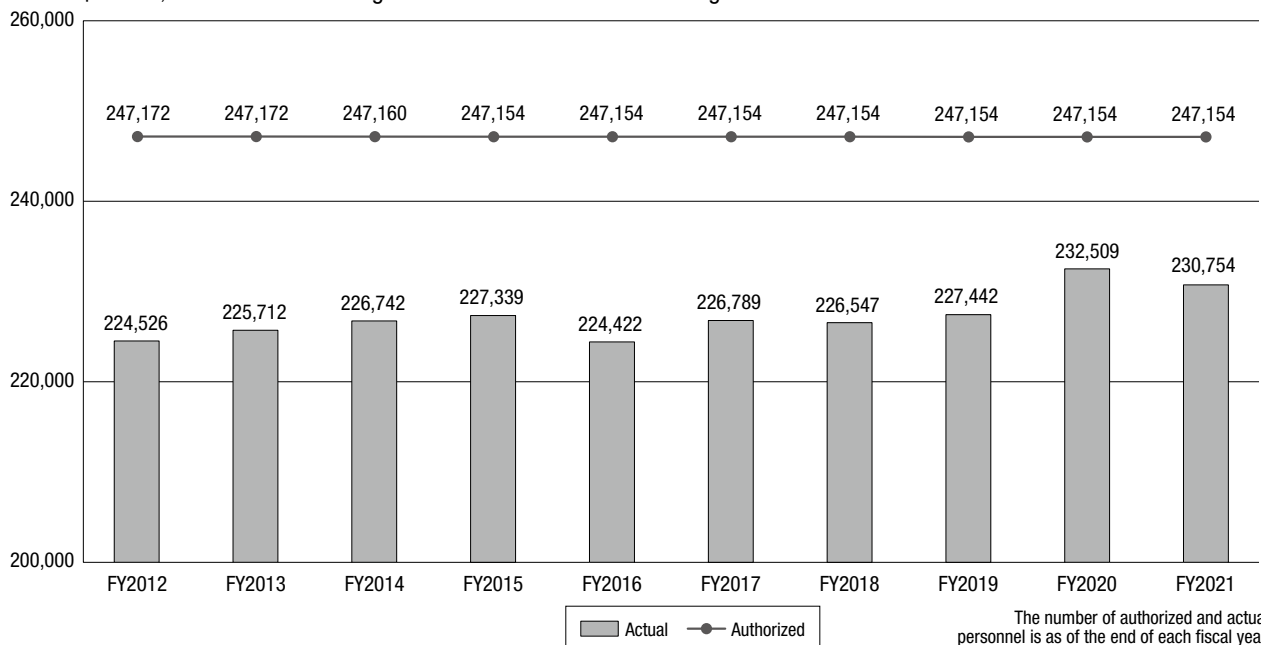
Category	GSDF	MSDF	ASDF	Joint Staff etc.	Total
Authorized	150,590	45,307	46,928	4,329	247,154
Actual	139,620	43,435	43,720	3,979	230,754
Staffing Rate (%)	92.7	95.9	93.2	91.9	93.4

Category	Non-Fixed-Term Personnel						Fixed-Term Personnel			
	Officer		Warrant Officer		Enlisted (upper)		Enlisted (lower)			
Authorized	46,357		4,927		141,468		54,402			
Actual	43,421	(2,640)	4,687	(108)	139,224	(9,356)	25,011	(3,490)	18,411	(3,566)
Staffing Rate (%)	93.7		95.1		98.4		79.8			

Notes: 1. Figures in parentheses denote the number of females included in the preceding value.
 2. The number of authorized personnel is determined based on the budget.

(Number of personnel)

Changes in Authorized and Actual Strength of Uniformed SDF Personnel



Reference 57 Status of Application and Recruitment of Uniformed SDF Personnel (FY2020)

Classification		Number Applied	Number Recruited	Competition Ratios	
Officer candidates	GSDF	2,258 (376)	174 (24)	13.0 (15.7)	
	MSDF	1,165 (220)	89 (17)	13.1 (12.9)	
	ASDF	1,575 (399)	70 (15)	22.5 (26.6)	
	Total	4,998 (995)	333 (56)	15.0 (17.8)	
Non-commissioned officers	Technical Petty Officer	MSDF	76 (36)	9 (3)	8.4 (12.0)
	Technical Sergeant	ASDF	6 (1)	1 (—)	6.0 (—)
Aviation Cadet	MSDF	762 (95)	78 (5)	9.8 (19.0)	
	ASDF	1,287 (159)	72 (3)	17.9 (53.0)	
	Total	2,049 (254)	150 (8)	13.7 (31.8)	
Non-commissioned officer candidates	GSDF	16,808 (3,403)	4,027 (526)	4.2 (6.5)	
	MSDF	5,007 (1,173)	1,510 (251)	3.3 (4.7)	
	ASDF	6,611 (1,783)	913 (343)	7.2 (5.2)	
	Total	28,426 (6,359)	6,450 (1,120)	4.4 (5.7)	
Uniformed SDF personnel candidates (Privates)	GSDF	17,509 (3,479)	3,167 (683)	5.5 (5.1)	
	MSDF	4,557 (930)	673 (140)	6.8 (6.6)	
	ASDF	6,206 (1,602)	1,510 (279)	4.1 (5.7)	
	Total	28,272 (6,011)	5,350 (1,102)	5.3 (5.5)	
National Defense Academy Students	Recommended	Humanity and social science	152 (56)	34 (10)	4.5 (5.6)
		Science and engineering	232 (39)	136 (20)	1.7 (2.0)
		Total	384 (95)	170 (30)	2.3 (3.2)
	Selective exam	Humanity and social science	119 (26)	14 (2)	8.5 (13.0)
		Science and engineering	141 (22)	41 (3)	3.4 (7.3)
		Total	260 (48)	55 (5)	4.7 (9.6)
	General exam	Humanity and social science	4,713 (1,959)	60 (10)	78.6 (195.9)
		Science and engineering	6,296 (1,365)	203 (26)	31.0 (52.5)
		Total	11,009 (3,324)	263 (36)	41.9 (92.3)
National Defense Medical College students		5,704 (1,948)	83 (22)	68.7 (88.5)	
National Defense Medical College nursing students (SDF regular personnel candidate and nursing school students)		1,719 (1,323)	75 (55)	22.9 (24.1)	
GSDF High Technical School Students	Recommended	303	104	2.9	
	General exam	1,476	237	6.2	
	Total	1,779	341	5.2	

Notes: 1. Figures in parentheses indicate numbers of females.

2. The numbers are for SDF regular personnel recruited in FY2021.

Reference 58 Breakdown of Ministry of Defense Personnel, etc.

(As of March 31, 2022)

	Special Service		Regular Service	
	Authorized Strength	Non-Authorized Strength	Authorized Strength	Non-Authorized Strength
Minister of Defense State Minister of Defense Parliamentary Vice-Ministers of Defense (2) Senior Adviser to the Minister of Defense Special Advisers to the Minister of Defense (up to 3)	Private Secretary of the Minister of Defense		Administrative Officials, and others 26	Part-Time Officials
	SDF Personnel			
	Administrative Vice-Minister of Defense	Candidates for SDF Personnel		
	Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs	Reserve Personnel 47,900		
	Director, Director General, and others 793	Ready Reserve Personnel 7,981		
	Administrative Officials, and others 20,105	Candidates for Reserve Personnel 4,621		
	Uniformed SDF Personnel 247,154	National Defense Academy students		
		National Defense Medical College students		
		GSDF High Technical School students		
		Part-Time Officials		

Notes: 1. Number of personnel refers to the numbers specified in the laws and regulations (as for uniformed SDF Personnel, the number is the authorized number specified in the laws and regulations)
 2. "Others" in the title includes Minister of Defense, State Minister of Defense, Parliamentary Vice-Ministers of Defense, Senior Adviser to the Minister of Defense, and Private Secretary of the Minister of Defense

Reference 59 Main Measures for Re-employment Support

Classification	Measures for re-employment support	Description	
Measures for retiring uniformed SDF personnel	Occupational aptitude testing	Testing aimed to provide retiring uniformed SDF personnel with guidance based on individual aptitudes	
	Career guidance	Provide retiring uniformed SDF personnel with knowhow to choose new occupation and right mindset toward reemployment	
	Business management training	Support uniformed SDF personnel retiring at an early age to cultivate social adaptability, as well as provide necessary knowledge to lead a stable life after reemployment and retirement	
	Vocational training	Technical training	Provide retiring uniformed SDF personnel with skills usable in society after retirement and eligible for qualifications (large-sized vehicle operation, forklift operation, electrician, hazardous material engineer, boiler engineer, heavy-duty vehicle operation, regular-sized vehicle operation, crane operators, first-level training for nursing care workers, large-sized special vehicle operation, registered seller, financial planner, pharmacy work, electrical work construction management engineer, qualified firefighting equipment inspector, gas welding work supervisor, etc.)
		Disaster prevention and risk management training	Provide uniformed SDF officer retiring at an early age with technical knowledge on disaster prevention administration and the Civil Protection Plan (attending lectures in this area are a prerequisite for receiving the Cabinet Office's Regional Disaster Prevention Manager license)
		Correspondence courses	Provide retiring uniformed SDF personnel with skills usable in society after retirement and eligible for qualifications (hazardous materials engineer, electrician, financial planner, real estate transaction specialist, property administrator, health manager, boiler engineer, certified administrative procedures legal specialist, fire defense equipment officer, support to personnel who wish to go to university, etc.)
	Internship program	Implement internship programs for uniformed SDF personnel who plan to retire in order to prevent early retirement due to reemployment mismatches as well as to expand places of re-employment	
	Outsourcing career counseling, etc.	Outsource career counseling, etc., to external experts to meet the needs of each retiring uniformed SDF personnel	
Internship program	Implement internship programs for uniformed SDF personnel who plan to retire in order to prevent early retirement due to re-employment mismatches as well as to expand places of re-employment		
Measures for internal support personnel	Training for support personnel	Training of labor administration, support activities, etc. to improve quality of support personnel	
Measures for promotion outside of SDF	Support for publicity aimed at to business owners	Publicizing to business owners, etc., the effectiveness of uniformed SDF personnel who plan to retire	
	Inviting business owners on unit tours	Invite business owners to SDF units, etc., and provide them with tours, explanations of the re-employment support situation, etc.	

Reference 60 Employment Situation of Retired Uniformed SDF Personnel in Disaster Prevention-related Bureaus in Local Government

(As of March 31, 2022 612 personnel)

Prefectural Government	Government employment situation
Hokkaido	Hokkaido Prefectural Government (five persons), Sapporo City Government (two persons), Hakodate City Government (two persons), Otaru City Government, Asahikawa City Government, Muroran City Government, Kushiro City Government, Obihiro City Government (two persons), Iwamizawa City Government, Tomakomai City Government, Wakkanai City Government, Bibai City Government, Ashibetsu City Government (two persons), Akabira City Government, Mombetsu City Government, Shibetsu City Government, Nayoro City Government, Chitose City Government (three persons), Takikawa City Government, Sunagawa City Government, Furano City Government, Noboribetsu City Government, Eniwa City Government (two persons), Date City Government, Kitahiroshima City Government (two persons), Hokuto City Government, Matsumae Town Office, Nanae Town Office, Shikabe Town Office, Shimamaki Village Office, Kuromatsunai Town Office, Rankoshi Town Office, Niseko Town Office, Kutchan Town Office, Yoichi Town Office, Kamisunagawa Town Office, Naganuma Town Office, Tsukigata Town Office, Kamifurano Town Office, Nakafurano Town Office (two persons), Minamifurano Town Office, Shimokawa Town Office, Hamatonbetsu Town Office, Teshio Town Office, Toyotomi Town Office, Rebun Town Office, Rishiri Town Office, Bihoro Town Office, Engaru Town Office (two persons), Atsuma Town Office, Abira Town Office, Shinhidaka Town Office, Otofuke Town Office (two persons), Kamishihoro Town Office, Memuro Town Office, Makubetsu Town Office, Ashoro Town Office, Kushiro Town Office, Shibebea Town Office, Teshikaga Town Office (two persons)
Aomori	Aomori Prefectural Government (two persons), Aomori City Government (four persons), Hirosaki City Government, Hachinohe City Government (three persons), Towada City Government, Misawa City Government, Tsugaru City Government, Ajigasawa Town Office, Fukaura Town Office, Oirase Town Office
Iwate	Iwate Prefectural Government, Morioka City Government, Miyako City Government, Hanamaki City Government, Kamaishi City Government, Hachimantai City Government, Takizawa City Government, Shizukuishi Town Office, Yahaba Town Office, Otsuchi Town Office, Yamada Town Office (two persons), Noda Village Office
Miyagi	Miyagi Prefectural Government, Sendai City Government (two persons), Ishinomaki City Government, Natori City Government, Kakuda City Government, Tagajo City Government, Tome City Government, Kurihara City Government, Higashi Matsushima City Government, Tomiya City Government, Shibata Town Office, Marumori Town Office, Watari Town Office, Yamamoto Town Office, Rifu Town Office, Taiwa Town Office, Ohira Village Office, Minamisanriku Town Office,
Akita	Akita Prefectural Government (three persons), Akita City Government, Odate City Government, Yuzawa City Government, Katagami City Government, Daisen City Government
Yamagata	Yamagata Prefectural Government, Yamagata City Government, Sakata City Government, Kaminoyama City Government, Murayama City Government, Tendo City Government, Higashine City Government
Fukushima	Fukushima Prefectural Government, Fukushima City Government (two persons), Koriyama City Government, Iwaki City Government, Date City Government
Ibaraki	Koga City Government, Ryugasaki City Government, Shimotsuma City Government (two persons), Takahagi City Government, Moriya City Government, Hitachi Omiya City Government, Kasumigaura City Government, Sakai Town Office (two persons)
Tochigi	Tochigi Prefectural Government, Utsunomiya City Government, Sano City Government
Gunma	Gunma Prefectural Government (two persons), Yoshioka Town Office, Nakanohojo Town Office
Saitama	Saitama Prefectural Government, Saitama City Government (two persons), Fukaya City Government (two persons), Asaka City Government, Wako City Government, Okegawa City Government, Fujimi City Government, Yoshikawa City Government, Kawajima Town Office
Chiba	Chiba Prefectural Government, Chiba City Government, Ichikawa City Government, Funabashi City Government, Tateyama City Government, Kisarazu City Government, Matsudo City Government, Mobarra City Government, Narita City Government, Sakura City Government, Narashino City Government, Kashiwa City Government, Katsuura City Government, Ichihara City Government, Nagareyama City Government, Yachiyo City Government, Kimitsu City Government, Futsu City Government, Urayasu City Government, Yotsukaido City Government, Yachimata City Government, Inzai City Government, Tomisato City Government, Katori City Government, Sammu City Government, Isumi City Government, Omishirasato City Government, Shisui Town Office
Tokyo	Tokyo Metropolitan Government (seven persons), Sumida Ward Office, Koto Ward Office, Shinagawa Ward Office (three persons), Ota Ward Office (two persons), Shibuya Ward Office (two persons), Kita Ward Office, Arakawa Ward Office, Itabashi Ward Office (two persons), Adachi Ward Office, Katsushika Ward Office, Hino City Government, Mizuho Town Office
Kanagawa	Kanagawa Prefectural Government (four persons), Yokohama City Government (nine persons), Kawasaki City Government, Sagami City Government, Yokosuka City Government, Hiratsuka City Government, Kamakura City Government, Fujisawa City Government (four persons), Odawara City Government, Chigasaki City Government, Zushi City Government, Miura City Government, Ebina City Government (three persons), Zama City Government, Oiso Town Office, Matsuda Town Office, Yamakita Town Office, Kaisei Town Office, Hakone Town Office (two persons), Yugawara Town Office
Niigata	Niigata Prefectural Government, Niigata City Government, Murakami City Government, Tsubame City Government, Joetsu City Government, Tainai City Government, Yahiko Village Office, Sekikawa Village Office
Toyama	Toyama Prefectural Government, Toyama City Government, Tonami City Government
Ishikawa	Ishikawa Prefectural Government, Kanazawa City Government, Wajima City Government
Fukui	Fukui Prefectural Government (three persons), Awara City Government
Yamanashi	Yamanashi Prefectural Government (two persons), Fujiyoshida City Government, Minami-Alps City Government, Minobu Town Office (two persons), Yamanakako Village Office, Fujikawaguchiko Town Office
Nagano	Nagano Prefectural Government, Nagano City Government, Matsumoto City Government, Chino City Government, Shiojiri City Government, Azumino City Government
Gifu	Gifu Prefectural Government (two persons), Gifu City Government, Mizunami City Government, Hida City Government, Kaizu City Government
Shizuoka	Shizuoka Prefectural Government (five persons), Shizuoka City Government, Hamamatsu City Government, Ito City Government, Shimada City Government, Gotenba City Government (three persons), Shimoda City Government, Susono City Government, Makinohara City Government, Kannami Town Office, Oyama Town Office
Aichi	Aichi Prefectural Government, Nagoya City Government, Toyohashi City Government, Handa City Government, Kasugai City Government, Hekinan City Government, Kariya City Government, Toyota City Government, Mishio City Government, Gamagori City Government, Tokoname City Government, Komaki City Government, Inazawa City Government, Tokai City Government, Obu City Government, Chita City Government, Takahama City Government, Toyoake City Government, Tahara City Government, Kiyosu City Government, Kitanaagoya City Government (two persons), Yatomi City Government, Miyoshi City Government (two persons), Ama City Government, Nagakute City Government, Toyoyama Town Office, Oguchi Town Office, Oharu Town Office, Kanie Town Office, Tobishima Village Office, Mihama Town Office, Taketoyo Town Office, Kota Town Office
Mie	Mie Prefectural Government, Tsu City Government, Yokkaichi City Government, Ise City Government, Kuwana City Government, Nabari City Government, Kameyama City Government, Toba City Government, Shima City Government
Shiga	Shiga Prefectural Government, Konan City Government (two persons)
Kyoto	Kyoto Prefectural Government (two persons), Kyoto City Government, Maizuru City Government, Joyo City Government, Yawata City Government (two persons), Kyotanabe City Government, Kizugawa City Government (two persons), Seika Town Office (three persons)
Osaka	Osaka Prefectural Government, Osaka City Government (four persons), Sakai City Government, Kishiwada City Government, Ikeda City Government, Izumiotsu City Government, Kaizuka City Government, Hirakata City Government, Ibaraki City Government, Izumisano City Government, Tondabayashi City Government, Kawachinagano City Government, Daito City Government, Takaishi City Government, Shijonawate City Government, Osakasayama City Government
Hyogo	Hyogo Prefectural Government, Kobe City Government (two persons), Himeji City Government, Akashi City Government, Kawanishi City Government, Toyooka City Government, Ono City Government, Shiso City Government, Kato City Government, Inagawa Town Office
Nara	Nara Prefectural Government (three persons), Nara City Government (three persons), Yamatotakada City Government, Gojo City Government (two persons), Ikoma City Government, Tawaramoto Town Office
Wakayama	Wakayama Prefectural Government, Shirahama Town Office
Tottori	Tottori Prefectural Government (five persons), Tottori City Government, Yonago City Government, Nanbu Town Office
Shimane	Shimane Prefectural Government, Matsue City Government, Hamada City Government, Utsunomiya City Government
Okayama	Okayama Prefectural Government, Kurashiki City Government, Asakuchi City Government, Nagi Town Office
Hiroshima	Hiroshima Prefectural Government (three persons), Hiroshima City Government, Kure City Government, Fukuyama City Government, Fuchu City Government, Miyoshi City Government, Otake City Government, Hatsukaichi City Government, Kaita Town Office, Kumano Town Office, Saka Town Office

Prefectural Government	Government employment situation
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi Prefectural Government, Shimonoseki City Government, Yamaguchi City Government, Hagi City Government, Hofu City Government, Iwakuni City Government, Hikari City Government, Nagato City Government, Waki Town Office
Tokushima	Tokushima Prefectural Government (seven persons), Tokushima City Government, Anan City Government, Yoshinogawa City Government (two persons), Awa City Government, Mima City Government, Miyoshi City Government, Katsuura Town Office
Kagawa	Kagawa Prefectural Government, Marugame City Government, Sakaide City Government, Zentsuji City Government, Sanuki City Government, Kotohira Town Office, Manno Town Office
Ehime	Ehime Prefectural Government, Matsuyama City Government, Imabari City Government, Saijo City Government, Ainan Town Office
Kochi	Kochi Prefectural Government, Kochi City Government, Susaki City Government, Konan City Government
Fukuoka	Fukuoka Prefectural Government, Kitakyushu City Government, Fukuoka City Government (two persons), Kurume City Government (two persons), Iizuka City Government (two persons), Chikugo City Government, Yukuhashi City Government, Ogori City Government, Kasuga City Government, Onojo City Government (two persons), Munakata City Government, Dazaifu City Government, Asakura City Government, Miyama City Government, Itoshima City Government, Nakagawa City Government (two persons), Kasuya Town Office, Ashiya Town Office, Tachiarai Town Office
Saga	Saga Prefectural Government (four persons), Karatsu City Government, Takeo City Government, Ureshino City Government, Yoshinogari Town Office, Kamimine Town Office, Genkai Town Office
Nagasaki	Nagasaki Prefectural Government (five persons), Nagasaki City Government, Sasebo City Government (three persons), Shimabara City Government, Omura City Government, Iki City Government, Saikai City Government, Unzen City Government
Kumamoto	Kumamoto Prefectural Government (four persons), Kumamoto City Government, Yashiro City Government, Arao City Government, Minamata City Government, Kikuchi City Government, Kamiyamakusa City Government, Koshi City Government, Ozu Town Office, Yamato Town Office, Ashikita Town Office, Kuma Village Office, Asagiri Village Office
Oita	Oita Prefectural Government (two persons), Oita City Government, Beppu City Government (two persons), Hita City Government, Kitsuki City Government, Hiji Town Office
Miyazaki	Miyazaki Prefectural Government (five persons), Miyazaki City Government, Miyakonojo City Government (three persons), Nobeoka City Government, Nichinan City Government, Kobayashi City Government (two persons), Nichinan City Government, Kushima City Government, Saito City Government, Ebino City Government, Takaharu Town Office, Takanabe Town Office, Shintomi Town Office, Tsuno Town Office, Kadogawa Town Office
Kagoshima	Kagoshima Prefectural Government (five persons), Kagoshima City Government, Kanoya City Government, Izumi City Government, Tarumizu City Government, Satsuma-Sendai City Government, Kirishima City Government (two persons), Aira City Government, Toshima Village Office, Satsuma Town Office, Yusui Town Office, Kinko Town Office, Minami Okuma Town Office
Okinawa	Tomigusuku City Government, Tarama Village Office

Notes: Provided by the Ministry of Defense as of March 31, 2022 (part-time personnel included).

Reference 61 Three Principles on Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology

(Approved by the National Security Council and the Cabinet on April 1, 2014)

The Government has made it its basic policy to deal with overseas transfer of defense equipment and technology in a careful manner in accordance with Prime Minister Eisaku Sato's remarks at the Diet in 1967 (hereinafter referred to as "the Three Principles on Arms Exports") and the collateral policy guideline by the Miki administration in 1976. These policy guidelines have played a certain role as Japan has been following the path of a peace-loving nation. On the other hand, these policy guidelines including the non-permission of arms exports to communist bloc countries have increasingly proved unsuitable for the current situation. Also, the Government has repeatedly taken exemption measures depending on the individual necessity of each case since arms exports to substantially all areas were not permitted, as a result of not promoting arms exports regardless of the destinations.

Japan has consistently followed the path of a peace-loving nation since the end of World War II. Japan has adhered to a basic policy of maintaining an exclusively national defense-oriented policy, not becoming a military power that poses a threat to other countries, and observing the Three Non-Nuclear Principles. At the same time, surrounded by an increasingly severe security environment and confronted by complex and grave national security challenges, it has become essential for Japan to make more proactive efforts in line with the principle of international cooperation. Japan cannot secure its own peace and security by itself, and the international community expects Japan to play a more proactive role for peace and stability in the world commensurate with its national capabilities. Against this backdrop, under the evolving security environment, Japan will continue to adhere to the course that it has taken to date as a peace-loving nation, and as a major player in world politics and the world economy, contribute even more proactively in securing

peace, stability and prosperity of the international community, while achieving its own security as well as peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, as a "Proactive Contributor to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation.

From the view point of achieving the fundamental principle of national security by implementing concrete policies, the Government, in accordance with the National Security Strategy adopted on December 17, 2013, decided to review the Government's existing policy guidelines on overseas transfer of defense equipment and technology, and set out clear principles which fit the new security environment while giving due consideration to the roles that the existing policy guidelines have played so far and by consolidating the policy guidelines comprehensively with consideration on the past exemption measures.

An appropriate overseas transfer of defense equipment and technology contributes to further active promotion of the maintenance of international peace and security through timely and effective implementation of contribution to peace and international cooperation such as international peace cooperation, international disaster relief, humanitarian assistance, responses to international terrorism and piracy, and capacity building of developing countries (hereinafter referred to as "peace contribution and international cooperation"). Such transfer also contributes to strengthening security and defense cooperation with Japan's ally, the United States as well as other countries. Furthermore, it contributes to maintaining and enhancing Japan's defense production and technological bases, thereby contributing to Japan's enhancement of defense capability, given that international joint development and production projects have become the international mainstream in order to improve the performance of defense equipment and to deal with their rising costs.

On the other hand, since the distribution of defense equipment and technology has significant security, social, economic and humanitarian impact on the international community, the need for

each government to control the transfer of defense equipment and technology in a responsible manner while taking various factors into account is recognized.

In light of the above, while maintaining its basic philosophy as a peace-loving nation that conforms to the Charter of the United Nations and the course it has taken as a peace-loving nation, Japan will control the overseas transfer of defense equipment and technology based on the following three principles. The overseas transfer of facilities related to arms production will continue to be treated in the same manner as defense equipment and technology.

1. Clarification of cases where transfers are prohibited

Overseas transfer of defense equipment and technology will not be permitted when:

- 1) the transfer violates obligations under treaties and other international agreements that Japan has concluded,
- 2) the transfer violates obligations under United Nations Security Council resolutions, or
- 3) the defense equipment and technology is destined for a country party to a conflict (a country against which the United Nations Security Council is taking measures to maintain or restore international peace and security in the event of an armed attack).

2. Limitation to cases where transfers may be permitted as well as strict examination and information disclosure

In cases not within 1. above, cases where transfers may be permitted will be limited to the following cases. Those cases will be examined strictly while ensuring transparency. More specifically, overseas transfer of defense equipment and technology may be permitted in such cases as the transfer contributes to active promotion of peace contribution and international cooperation, or to Japan's security from the viewpoint of—implementing international joint development and production projects with countries cooperating with Japan in security area including its ally, the U.S. (hereinafter referred to as “the ally and partners”), —enhancing security and defense cooperation with the ally and partners, as well as—supporting the activities of the Self-Defense Forces including the maintenance of its equipment and ensuring the safety of Japanese nationals. The Government will conduct strict examination on the appropriateness of the destination and end user, and the extent the overseas transfer of such equipment and technology will raise concern for Japan's security. Then the Government will make a comprehensive judgment in light of the existing guidelines of the international export control regime and based on the information available at the time of export examinations.

Significant cases that require especially careful consideration from the viewpoint of Japan's security will be examined at the National Security Council (NSC). As for the cases that were deliberated at the NSC, the Government will disclose their information in accordance with the Act on Access to Information Held by Administrative Organs (Law No. 42 of 1999).

3. Ensuring appropriate control regarding extra-purpose use or transfer to third parties

In cases satisfying 2. above, overseas transfer of defense equipment and technology will be permitted only in cases where appropriate control is ensured. More concretely, the Government will in principle oblige the Government of the recipient country to gain its prior consent regarding extra-purpose use and transfer to third parties. However, appropriate control may be ensured with the confirmation of control system at the destination in such cases as those where the transfer is judged to be appropriate for active promotion of peace contribution and international cooperation, when the transfer involves participation in an international system for sharing parts etc., and when the transfer involves delivery of parts etc., to a licensor.

Implementation guidelines for the policy described above will be decided by the NSC. The Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry will implement the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act (Law No.228 of 1949) appropriately in accordance with the decision.

For the purpose of this policy, “defense equipment and technology” refers to “arms and military technologies”; “arms” refers to items listed in Section 1, Annexed List 1 of the Export Trade Control Order (Cabinet Order No. 378 of 1949), and are to be used by military forces and directly employed in combat; and “military technologies” refers to technologies for the design, production or use of arms.

The Government will contribute actively to the peace and stability of the international community as a “Proactive Contributor to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation. Under such policy, it will play a proactive role in the area of controlling defense equipment and technology as well as sensitive dual-use goods and technologies to achieve the early entry into force of the Arms Trade Treaty and further strengthen the international export control regimes.

Reference 62 **Implementation Guidelines for the Three Principles on Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology**

April 1, 2014

Adopted by the National Security Council

Amendment : November 24, 2015

Amendment : March 22, 2016

Amendment : March 8, 2022

In accordance with the Three Principles on Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology (hereinafter referred to as “the Three Principles”, which was adopted by the Cabinet on April 1, 2014), the Implementation Guidelines for the Three Principles (hereinafter referred to as “the Implementation Guidelines”) is decided as follows:

Note: Definitions of terms in addition to those in the Three Principles are described in 6. below.

1. Cases in which Overseas Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology may be Permitted

Cases in which overseas transfers of defense equipment and technology may be permitted are as follows:

- (1) Overseas transfers that contribute to active promotion of peace contribution and international cooperation, only if the transfers have positive meaning from the viewpoint of peace contribution and international cooperation, and when:
 - A. the recipient is a foreign government, or
 - B. the recipient is the United Nations (UN) System, organizations conducting activities based on a UN resolution, organizations conducting activities on a request of international organizations or organizations conducting activities which are requested by a country which is located in the area of the activity and supported by any of the principal organs of the UN.
- (2) Overseas transfers that contribute to Japan's security, only if the transfers have positive meaning from the viewpoint of Japan's security, and that:
 - A. are related to international joint development and production with countries cooperating with Japan in security area including the U.S.,
 - B. contribute to enhancing security and defense cooperation with countries cooperating with Japan in security area including the U.S., and of the following:
 - (a) overseas transfer of defense equipment and technology included in the provision of supplies and services conducted by the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) in accordance with Japanese laws,
 - (b) provision of military technology as a part of mutual exchange of technology with the U.S.,
 - (c) provision of parts or services related to a licensed product of the U.S. or provision of repair services etc. to the U.S. armed forces, or
 - (d) overseas transfer of defense equipment and technology related to cooperation concerning rescue, transportation, vigilance, surveillance or minesweeping with countries cooperating with Japan in security area, or
 - (e) overseas transfer of defense equipment and technology included in equipment and goods transferred by the Minister of Defense to Ukraine facing the aggression in violation of international law pursuant to the article 116-3 of the Self-Defense Forces Law.
 - C. are necessary for supporting activities of the

governmental agencies including the SDF (hereinafter referred to as “the SDF etc.”), which include the activities of foreign governments or private entities etc. related to the activities of the SDF etc., or for ensuring the safety of Japanese nationals, and that are:

- (a) temporary export of equipment, return of purchased equipment or provision of technical information related to the activities of the SDF etc. including replacements of items which need repairing with non-defective items,
 - (b) export of equipment for the protection or self-protection of public officials, or
 - (c) export of equipment for the self-protection of Japanese nationals operating in danger areas.
- (3) Overseas transfers whose impact from the viewpoint of Japan's security is judged to be very small such as return of misdelivered items, export of samples to be returned later and re-export of equipment that was brought into Japan by police officers of a foreign governmental agency.

2. Focuses of the Strict Examination of Overseas Transfers

Prior to granting an export authorization for an individual case that is judged as a case in which overseas transfer of defense equipment and technology may be permitted as referred to in 1. above, the Government will conduct strict examination on desirability of the transfer, taking into consideration the following two focuses in a composite manner:

- Appropriateness of the destination and end user
- Extent the overseas transfer of the defense equipment and technology may raise concern for Japan's security

More specifically, as for the appropriateness of the destination, the Government will consider it taking into account such factors as what impact the country or region of destination is posing to the international peace and security as well as Japan's security. As for the appropriateness of the end user, the Government will consider it taking into account such factors as the use of defense equipment and technology by the end user and the certainty of appropriate control.

As for the extent of the security concern, the Government will consider it taking into account such factors as nature, technical sensitivity, use (purpose), quantity and form (whether finished products or parts, goods or technology, etc.) of the defense equipment and technology to be transferred, as well as the possibilities of extra-purpose use or transfer to third parties.

From the focuses including those described above, the Government will make a comprehensive judgment when deciding whether it will finally approve or disapprove each transfer in light of the existing guidelines of the international export control regimes and based on the information available at the time of the overseas transfers.

3. Ensuring Appropriate Control

Prior to overseas transfer of defense equipment and technology, the Government will in principle oblige the Government of the recipient country to gain its prior consent regarding extra-purpose use and transfer to third parties in order to ensure appropriate control of the defense equipment and technology after the overseas transfer. However, appropriate control may be ensured with the confirmation of a control system at the destination when:

- (1) the transfer is judged to be appropriate for active promotion of peace contribution and international cooperation, and when:
 - A. the transfer is in urgent need or highly important from humanitarian perspective,

- B. the recipient is the UN System or organizations conducting the activities based on a UN resolution.
 - C. the transfer is for the provision of technical information or specimens which are necessary for participating in an international tendering.
 - D. the defense equipment to be transferred is small in price and quantity and thus deems to have small security concern.
- (2) the transfer involves participation in an international system for sharing parts etc. ,
 - (3) the transfer involves delivery of parts etc. to a licensor,
 - (4) the contribution of parts or technology to be transferred to the recipient country is judged to be considerably small,
 - (5) the overseas transfer is necessary for the activities of the SDF etc. or for ensuring the safety of Japanese nationals, or
 - (6) the transfer is judged to have very small impact from the viewpoint of Japan's security such as return of misdelivered items, export of samples to be returned later and temporary landing of goods.

When confirming the control system at the destination, the Government will conduct the confirmation, in so far as reasonable, through a document such as a certification issued by the recipient government or other person responsible for the control of the defense equipment and technology to be transferred. In addition, the Government will confirm the circumstances surrounding the control of defense equipment and technology at the destination, the reliability of the organization controlling defense equipment and technology, the export control system and the circumstances surrounding its implementation in the country or region of destination, based on the information available at the time of the transfer.

If it is found that the defense equipment and technology is not appropriately controlled after its overseas transfer, the Government will take strict measures against the person etc. who transferred the defense equipment and technology, including imposing penalties in accordance with the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act (Law No. 228 of 1949, hereinafter referred to as “the Foreign Exchange Act”).

4. Procedures upon the Deliberations

- (1) Deliberations at the NSC

Overseas transfers of defense equipment and technology will be deliberated at the NSC in the following cases. When judging the possibility of approving the overseas transfer of defense equipment and technology falls under B or C below in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Act, the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry will give due consideration to the deliberation.

 - A. when the basic policy is considered,
 - B. when especially careful consideration is required as for the application of the conditions for approving the transfers,
 - C. when especially careful consideration is required as for the appropriateness of the destination and the extent of security concerns, etc. with particular care, or
 - D. when the status of overseas transfers of defense equipment and technology is reported.
- (2) Deliberations at the NSC board Overseas transfers of defense equipment and technology will be deliberated at the NSC board in the following cases. The Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry will make a decision based on such deliberations when deciding whether or not to approve overseas transfers of defense equipment and technology that refer to B below in accordance with the Foreign Exchange

Act.

- A. when the basic policy is considered,
 - B. when the Government has never made a decision to permit overseas transfers of similar types, or
 - C. when the status of overseas transfers of defense equipment and technology is reported
- (3) Cooperation among the Government ministries and agencies concerned Given that a comprehensive judgment is required for deciding whether or not to approve overseas transfers of defense equipment and technology, the Government ministries and agencies concerned will coordinate closely for necessary arrangements and what appropriate control for such overseas transfers should be. The following department or division will serve as a point of contact for each ministry or agency. However, other department or division may also serve as such a point of contact as necessary for each transfer.
 - A. National Security Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat (NSS)
 - B. National Security Policy Division, Foreign Policy Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)
 - C. Security Export Control Policy Division, Trade Control Department, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)
 - D. International Cooperation Division, Department for Equipment Policy, Acquisition, Technology and Logistics Agency (ATLA), Ministry of Defense (MOD)

5. Regular Reporting and Information Disclosure

- (1) Regular reporting

The Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry will prepare an annual report on the status of the approval of overseas transfers of defense equipment and technology, submit it to the NSC, and publish it.
- (2) Information disclosure

For transfers that were deliberated at the NSC pursuant to 4 (1) above, the Government will disclose relevant information in accordance with the Act on Access to Information Held by Administrative Organs (Law No. 42 of 1999). The Government will pay due consideration to information disclosure so that it does not lack transparency compared to the cases where the Government has taken exemption measures on a case-by-case basis.

6. Miscellaneous Items

- (1) Definition

“International joint development and production” refers to international joint development including international joint research or international joint production in which the Government or Japanese companies participate and includes:

 - A. International joint development between the Government and a foreign government
 - B. Participation by a Japanese company in the development of defense equipment and technology by a foreign government,
 - C. Production licensed from a foreign country that is carried out by a Japanese company in partnership with a foreign counterpart,
 - D. Development or production that is carried out by a Japanese company using Japanese and foreign technologies in partnership with a foreign company,
 - E. Participation in an international system for sharing parts etc., and

F. Provision of technical information or specimens for a feasibility study regarding international joint development or international joint production.

(2) Relationship with the previous Three Principles on Arms Exports and the collateral policy guidelines

Since the Three Principles is a guideline newly adopted upon reviewing the previous Three Principles on Arms Exports and the collateral policy guidelines, future overseas transfers of defense equipment and technology will be examined in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Act based on the Three Principles. The exemption measures that were taken under the previous Three Principles on

Arms Exports and the collateral policy guidelines prior to the adoption of the Three Principles will be examined as the cases that may be permitted to transfer overseas under the Three Principles.

(3) Date of enforcement

The Implementation Guidelines is enforced on April 1, 2014.

(4) Revision Given that the Three Principles is an implementation standard for the Foreign Exchange Act, the Implementation Guidelines may be revised when a draft is prepared by METI in consultation with NSS, MOFA and MOD and is adopted by the NSC.

Reference 63 List of Maneuver Areas

Category	Name	Location	Size				Notes
			Administrative properties	Properties of other ministries	Private properties	Total	
Large maneuver areas	Yausubetsu	Hokkaido	168,134	—	15	168,149	Consists of 7 areas.
	Hokkaido	Hokkaido	95,805	143	9	95,957	
	Ojojihara	Miyagi	42,487	11	4,059	46,557	
	Kitafuji	Yamanashi	19,659	6	26,930	46,595	
	Higashifuji	Shizuoka	29,338	5,139	53,831	88,308	
	Hijudai	Oita	49,870	—	—	49,870	
	Total	6	405,292	5,299	84,845	495,436	
Medium maneuver areas	Onishibetsu	Hokkaido	14,925	—	—	14,925	
	Kamifurano	Hokkaido	42,851	3	14	42,867	
	Shikaribetsu	Hokkaido	33,288	—	4	33,292	
	Iwatesan	Iwate	22,891	—	0	22,891	
	Shirakawanunobikiyama	Fukushima	18,108	1	1,716	19,825	
	Soumagahara	Gunma	6,312	—	2,725	9,036	
	Sekiyama	Niigata	15,854	—	2,994	18,848	
	Aibano	Shiga	22,555	—	2,234	24,789	
	Aonogahara	Hyogo	6,085	—	—	6,085	
	Nihonbara	Okayama	14,661	—	4,982	19,643	
	Onohara	Nagasaki, Saga	5,992	—	83	6,075	
	Oyanohara	Kumamoto	16,328	12	—	16,340	
	Jumonjibaru	Oita	6,328	—	79	6,407	
	Kirishima	Miyazaki, Kagoshima	11,093	5	—	11,098	
Total	14	237,272	22	14,830	252,123		
Small maneuver areas	50	62,176	106	3,393	65,675		
Total	70	704,740	5,426	103,067	813,233		

Unit: 1,000 square meters

* Rounded to the nearest unit

* "0" indicates less than the unit, and "—" indicates there is no applicable quantity.

Reference 64 Activities in Civic Life

Items	Details of Activities and Their Past Records
Disposal of Unexploded Bombs (Supplementary provisions of the Self-Defense Forces Law)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○The GSDF disposes of such bombs at the request of municipal governments and others. ○Disposal operations in FY2021: a total of 1,255 disposal operations (average of approximately 24 operations per week), weighing approximately 31.9 tons in total; in particular, the amount of unexploded bombs that were disposed of in Okinawa Prefecture totaled approximately 11.5 tons (accounting for about 36% of such bombs removed across the nation) in 423 disposal operations (accounting for about 34% of the nationwide total). (If unexploded bombs are chemical bombs, their disposal is basically beyond the disposal capability of the SDF. However, the SDF is prepared to extend as much cooperation as possible in regard to disposal of such bombs by identifying them and checking for attached fuses.)
Removal of Underwater Mines (Article 84-2 of the Self-Defense Forces Law)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○The MSDF undertakes minesweeping operations in waters designated as dangerous areas because underwater mines had been laid there during World War II, as well as removes and disposes of explosives after receiving reports from municipal governments and others. ○Minesweeping has been almost completed in the dangerous areas. ○Disposal operations in FY2021: a total 2,646 units were disposed of, weighing approximately 4.0 tons in total. (If explosive hazardous materials are chemical bombs, their disposal is basically beyond the disposal capability of the SDF. However, the SDF is prepared to extend as much cooperation as possible for disposal of such bombs by identifying them and checking for attached fuses.)
Medical Activities (Article 27 of the Self-Defense Forces Law, Article 4-10 of Defense Ministry Establishment Law, and others)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○Medical services are provided to the general public at the National Defense Medical College Hospital in Tokorozawa, Saitama Prefecture, and some hospitals affiliated with the SDF (seven out of 16 such hospitals, including the SDF Central Hospital in Setagaya Ward, Tokyo). ○The National Defense Medical College Hospital serves as an advanced treatment hospital (provision of advanced medical treatment, etc.) and a medical facility providing tertiary emergency services (acceptance of emergency patients in critical condition). ○In the wake of a disaster, medical units belonging to major SDF units, acting on a request from municipal governments, provide travelling clinics, quarantines and so forth when a disaster occurs. ○The GSDF Medical School (Setagaya Ward, Tokyo), MSDF Underwater Medical Center (Yokosuka City, Kanagawa Prefecture), and ASDF Aviation Medicine Laboratory (Tachikawa City, Tokyo and Sayama City, Saitama Prefecture) undertake study on outdoor sanitation, underwater medicine, and aviation medicine, respectively. ○The National Defense Medical College Research Institute (Tokorozawa City, Saitama Prefecture) undertakes study on disaster and emergency medicine.
Cooperation in Supporting Athletic Meetings (Article 100-3 of the Self-Defense Forces Law, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○At the request of concerned organizations, the SDF helps operations of the Olympics and Asian games in Japan as well as national sports meetings in the fields of ceremonies, communications, transportation, music performance, medical services, and emergency medical services. ○The SDF provides transportation and communication support to marathon events and ekiden road relays.
Exchanges with Local Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○Sports facilities such as grounds, gyms and swimming pools at many of the SDF garrisons and bases are open to general citizens in response to requests from local communities. Participation in various events sponsored by general citizens and municipal governments or taking part as sports referees and instructors on an individual basis.

Reference 65 List of U.S. Forces Japan Facilities/Areas (including joint use facilities)

As of January 1, 2022

Facility/Area	Purpose	Location						Area (km ²)	Area		
									2-1(a) Area	2-4(a) Area	2-4(b) Area
Camp Chitose	Communications	Chitose City, Hokkaido					4,274	4,274	4,263	0	
Camp Higashi Chitose	Maneuver area	Chitose City, Hokkaido					81	0	0	81	
Hokkaido Chitose Maneuver Area	Maneuver area	Eniwa City, Hokkaido	Chitose City, Hokkaido	Sapporo City, Hokkaido	Kita Hiroshima City, Hokkaido		92,288	0	0	92,288	
Chitose Air Base	Air base	Chitose City, Hokkaido	Tomakomai City, Hokkaido	Erimo Town, Horozumi County, Hokkaido			2,584	0	0	2,584	
Betsukai Yausubetsu Large Maneuver Area	Maneuver area	Batsukai Town, Notsuke County, Hokkaido	Akkeshi Town, Akkeshi County, Hokkaido	Hamanaka Town, Akkeshi County, Hokkaido			168,178	0	0	168,178	
Camp Kushiro	Barracks	Kushiro Town, Kushiro County, Hokkaido					26	0	0	26	
Camp Shikaoi	Maneuver area	Shikaoi Town, Kato County, Hokkaido					59	0	0	59	
Kamifurano Medium Maneuver Area	Maneuver area	Kamifurano Town, Sorachi County, Hokkaido	Nakafurano Town, Sorachi County, Hokkaido	Furano City, Hokkaido			34,688	0	0	34,688	
Camp Sapporo	Maneuver area	Sapporo City, Hokkaido					8	0	0	8	
Shikaoi Shikaribetsu Medium Maneuver Area	Maneuver area	Shikaoi Town, Kato County, Hokkaido					32,832	0	0	32,832	
Camp Obihiro	Maneuver area	Obihiro City, Hokkaido					757	0	0	757	
Asahikawa Chikabumidai Maneuver Area	Maneuver area	Asahikawa City, Hokkaido					1,416	0	0	1,416	
Camp Okadama	Other	Sapporo City, Hokkaido					2	0	0	2	
Nayoro Maneuver Area	Maneuver area	Nayoro City, Hokkaido					1,734	0	0	1,734	
Takikawa Maneuver Area	Maneuver area	Takikawa City, Hokkaido	Shintotsukawa Town, Kabato County, Hokkaido				1,367	0	0	1,367	
Bihoro Training Area	Maneuver area	Bihoro Town, Abashiri County, Hokkaido					2,269	0	0	2,269	
Kutchan Takamine Maneuver Area	Maneuver area	Kutchan Town, Abuta County, Hokkaido					928	0	0	928	
Engaru Maneuver Area	Maneuver area	Engaru Town, Mombetsu County, Hokkaido					1,082	0	0	1,082	
Misawa Air Base	Air base	Miasawa City, Aomori	Hachinohe City, Aomori	Tohoku Town, Kamikita County, Aomori	Mutsu City, Aomori		15,968	15,780	5,181	188	
Hachinohe POL Depot	Storage	Hachinohe City, Aomori	Miasawa City, Aomori	Oirase Town, Kamikita County, Aomori			173	173	1	0	
Misawa ATG Range	Maneuver area	Miasawa City, Aomori	Rokkasho Village, Kamikita County, Aomori				7,655	7,655	7,655	0	
Camp Sendai	Maneuver area	Sendai City, Miyagi					51	0	0	51	
Camp Hachinohe	Barracks	Hachinohe City, Aomori					53	0	0	53	
Iwate Iwatesan Medium Maneuver Area	Maneuver area	Takizawa City, Iwate	Hachimantai, City, Iwate				23,264	0	0	23,264	
Taiwa Ojojihara Large Maneuver Area	Maneuver area	Shikama Town, Kami County, Miyagi	Taiwa Town, Kurokawa County, Miyagi	Ohira Village, Kurokawa County, Miyagi			45,377	0	0	45,377	

Facility/Area	Purpose	Location							Area (km ²)	2-1(a) Area		2-4(b) Area
										2-4(a) Area	2-4(b) Area	
Kasuminome Air Field	Air base	Sendai City, Miyagi	Iwanuma City, Miyagi						260	0	0	260
Aomori Kotani Maneuver Area	Maneuver area	Aomori City, Aomori							3,183	0	0	3,183
Hirosaki Maneuver Area	Maneuver area	Nishimeya Village, Tsugaru County, Aomori	Hirosaki City, Aomori						4,904	0	0	4,904
Jinmachi Otakane Maneuver Area	Maneuver area	Murayama City, Yamagata	Higashine City, Yamagata						1,308	0	0	1,308
Shariki Communication Site	Communications	Tsugaru City, Aomori							135	135	0	Buildings only
Akasaka Press Center	Office	Minato Ward, Tokyo							27	27	0	0
Yokota Air Base	Air base	Fussa City, Tokyo	Mizuho Town, Nishitama County, Tokyo	Musashimurayama City, Tokyo	Hamura City, Tokyo	Tachikawa City, Tokyo	Akishima City, Tokyo	Sayama City, Saitama	7,139	7,136	138	3
Tama Service Annex	Other	Inagi City, Tokyo	Tama City, Tokyo						1,948	1,948	0	0
Kisarazu Air Field	Air base	Kisarazu City, Chiba							2,095	2,095	2,066	Buildings only
Camp Asaka	Barracks	Wakou City, Saitama							118	118	0	0
Tokorozawa Communications Station	Communications	Tokorozawa City, Saitama							966	966	0	0
Iruma Air Base	Other	Iruma City, Saitama	Sayama City, Saitama						4	0	0	4
Owada Communication Site	Communications	Niiza City, Saitama	Kiyose City, Tokyo						1,198	1,198	0	0
Iwo Jima Communication Site	Communications	Ogasawara Village, Tokyo							6,630	3,810	114	2,820
New Sanno U.S. Forces Center	Other	Minato Ward, Tokyo							7	7	0	0
Takada Sekiyama Maneuver Area	Maneuver area	Myoko City, Niigata	Joetsu City, Niigata						14,080	0	0	14,080
Hyakuri Air Base	Air base	Omitama City, Ibaraki							1,089	0	0	1,089
Soumagahara Maneuver Area	Maneuver area	Takasaka City, Gunma	Shinto Village, Kitagunma County, Gunma						5,796	0	0	5,796
Camp Asaka	Maneuver area	Asaka City, Saitama	Wako City, Saitama	Niiza City, Saitama					17	0	0	17
Haneda Air Mail Control Activity Office	Office	Ota Ward, Tokyo							Buildings only	0	0	Buildings only
Negishi Dependent Housing Area	Housing	Yokohama City, Kanagawa							429	429	0	0
Yokohama North Dock	Port facility	Yokohama City, Kanagawa							523	523	Buildings only	0
Camp Zama	Office	Sagamihara City, Kanagawa	Zama City, Kanagawa						2,292	2,292	170	0
Naval Air Facility Atsugi	Air base	Ayase City, Kanagawa	Yamato City, Kanagawa						5,056	2,497	1,076	2,559
Sagami General Depot	Manufacturing	Sagamihara City, Kanagawa							1,967	1,967	0	0
Ikego Housing Area and Navy Annex	Housing	Zushi City, Kanagawa	Yokohama City, Kanagawa						2,884	2,884	0	0
Azuma Storage Area	Storage	Yokosuka City, Kanagawa							802	802	254	0
U.S. Fleet Activities Yokosuka	Port facility	Yokosuka City, Kanagawa							2,363	2,363	46	Buildings only
Sagamihara Housing Area	Housing	Sagamihara City, Kanagawa							593	593	0	0
Nagasaka Rifle Range	Maneuver area	Yokosuka City, Kanagawa							97	0	0	97
Urago Ammunition Depot	Storage	Yokosuka City, Kanagawa							194	194	0	0
Fuji Barracks Area	Barracks	Gotemba City, Shizuoka							1,177	1,177	47	0
Tsurumi POL Depot	Storage	Yokohama City, Kanagawa							184	184	0	0

Facility/Area	Purpose	Location							Area (km ²)	Area		
										2-1(a) Area	2-4(a) Area	2-4(b) Area
Numazu Training Area	Maneuver area	Numazu City, Shizuoka						28	28	28	0	
Fuji Maneuver Area	Maneuver area	Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi	Yamanakako Village, Minamitsuru County, Yamanashi	Gotemba City, Shizuoka	Oyama Town, Sunto County, Shizuoka	Susono City, Shizuoka		133,925	0	0	133,925	
Camp Takigahara	Maneuver area	Gotemba City, Shizuoka						8	0	0	8	
Gifu Air Base	Other	Kakamigahara City, Gifu						1,626	0	0	1,626	
Komatsu Air Base	Air base	Komatsu City, Ishikawa	Wajima City, Ishikawa	Kyotanngo City, Kyoto				1,606	0	0	1,606	
Imazu Aibano Medium Maneuver Area	Maneuver area	Takashima City, Shiga						24,085	0	0	24,085	
Camp Itami	Maneuver area	Kawanishi City, Hyogo	Itami City, Hyogo					20	0	0	20	
Kyogamisaki Communications Site	Communications	Kyotango City, Kyoto						36	36	0	0	
Fukukchiyama Rifle Range	Maneuver area	Fukuchiyama City, Kyoto						55	0	0	55	
Akizuki Ammunition Depot	Storage	Etajima City, Hiroshima						559	559	0	0	
Kawakami Ammunition Depot	Storage	Higashihiroshima City, Hiroshima						2,604	2,604	0	0	
Hiro Ammunition Depot	Storage	Kure City, Hiroshima						359	359	0	0	
Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni	Air base	Iwakuni City, Yamaguchi	Otake City, Hiroshima					8,648	8,648	5,615	0	
Soo Communications Site	Communications	Iwakuni City, Yamaguchi						24	24	0	0	
Kure Pier No.6	Port facility	Kure City, Hiroshima						12	12	0	0	
1st Service School training facility	Maneuver area	Etajima City, Hiroshima						Buildings only	0	0	Buildings only	
Haramura Maneuver Area	Maneuver area	Higashihiroshima City, Hiroshima						1,687	0	0	1,687	
Nihonbara Medium Maneuver Area	Maneuver area	Nagi Town, Katsuta County, Okayama	Tsuyama City, Okayama					18,844	0	0	18,844	
Miho Air Base	Air base	Sakaiminato City, Tottori	Yonago City, Tottori					778	0	0	778	
Haigamine Communication Site	Communications	Kure City, Hiroshima						1	1	0	0	
Itazuke Air Base	Air base	Fukuoka City, Fukuoka						515	23	0	491	
U.S. Fleet Activities Sasebo	Port facility	Sasebo City, Nagasaki						496	488	11	9	
Sasebo Dry Dock Area	Port facility	Sasebo City, Nagasaki						83	41	27	41	
Akasaki POL Depot	Storage	Sasebo City, Nagasaki						754	754	0	0	
Sasebo Ammunition Supply Point	Storage	Sasebo City, Nagasaki						582	582	0	0	
Iorizaki POL Depot	Storage	Sasebo City, Nagasaki						227	227	45	0	
Yokose POL Depot	Storage	Saikai City, Nagasaki						679	679	0	0	
Harioshima Ammunition Storage Area	Storage	Sasebo City, Nagasaki						1,297	1,297	48	0	
Tategami Basin Port Area	Port facility	Sasebo City, Nagasaki						135	135	28	0	
Nyutabaru Air Base	Air base	Shintomi Town, Koyu County, Miyazaki						1,833	0	0	1,833	
Sakibe Rifle Range	Maneuver area	Sasebo City, Nagasaki						Buildings only	0	0	Buildings only	
Hario Dependent Housing Area	Housing	Sasebo City, Nagasaki						354	354	0	0	
Hijudai-Jumonjibaru Maneuver Area	Maneuver area	Kusu Town, Kusu County, Oita	Kokonoe Town, Kusu County, Oita	Yufu City, Oita	Beppu City, Oita	Hiji Town, Hayami County, Oita	Kitsuki City, Oita	Oita City, Oita	56,317	0	0	56,317
Tsuiki Air Base	Air base	Yukuhashi City, Fukuoka	Chikujo Town, Chikujo County, Fukuoka	Kasuga City, Fukuoka				906	0	0	906	
Omura Air Base	Other	Omura City, Nagasaki						Buildings only	0	0	Buildings only	

Facility/Area	Purpose	Location					Area (km ²)	2-1(a) Area		2-4(b) Area
								2-4(a) Area	2-4(a) Area	
Oyanohara-Kirishima Maneuver Area	Maneuver area	Yamato Town, Kamimashiki County, Kumamoto	Ebino City, Miyazaki	Yusui Town, Aira County, Kagoshima			26,965	0	0	26,965
Camp Kita Kumamoto	Maneuver area	Kumamoto City, Kumamoto					21	0	0	21
Camp Kengun	Maneuver area	Kumamoto City, Kumamoto					39	0	0	39
Kanoya Air Base	Air base	Kanoya City, Kagoshima					490	0	0	490
Northern Training Area	Maneuver area	Kunigami Village, Kunigami County, Okinawa	Higashi Village, Kunigami County, Okinawa				36,590	35,331	0	1,259
Okuma Rest Center	Other	Kunigami Village, Kunigami County, Okinawa					546	546	0	0
Ie Jima Auxiliary Airfield	Maneuver area	Ie Village, Kunigami County, Okinawa					8,015	8,015	0	0
Yaedake Communication Site	Communications	Nago City, Okinawa	Motobu Town, Kunigami County, Okinawa				37	37	1	0
Camp Schwab	Maneuver area	Nago City, Okinawa	Ginoza Village, Kunigami County, Okinawa				20,626	20,626	7,077	0
Henoko Ordnance Ammunition Depot	Storage	Nago City, Okinawa					1,214	1,214	0	0
Camp Hansen	Maneuver area	Kin Town, Kunigami County, Okinawa	Ginoza Village, Kunigami County, Okinawa	Onna Village, Kunigami County, Okinawa	Nago City, Okinawa		48,728	48,114	39,383	615
Kin Red Beach Training Area	Maneuver area	Kin Town, Kunigami County, Okinawa					14	14	0	0
Kin Blue Beach Training Area	Maneuver area	Kin Town, Kunigami County, Okinawa					381	381	0	0
Kadena Ammunition Storage Area	Storage	Yomitan Village, Nakagami County, Okinawa	Okinawa City, Okinawa	Kadena Town, Nakagami County, Okinawa	Onna Village, Kunigami County, Okinawa	Uruma City, Okinawa	26,584	26,584	133	0
Tengan Pier	Port facility	Uruma City, Okinawa					31	31	0	0
Camp Courtney	Barracks	Uruma City, Okinawa					1,339	1,339	0	0
Camp McTureous	Barracks	Uruma City, Okinawa					379	379	0	0
Camp Shields	Barracks	Okinawa City, Okinawa					700	700	0	0
Torii Communication Station	Communications	Yomitan Village, Nakagami County, Okinawa					1,895	1,895	0	0
Kadena Air Base	Air base	Kadena Town, Nakagami County, Okinawa	Okinawa City, Okinawa	Chatan Town, Nakagami County, Okinawa	Naha City, Okinawa	Itoman City, Okinawa	19,856	19,856	23	Buildings only
Camp Kuwae	Barracks	Chatan Town, Nakagami County, Okinawa					675	675	0	0
Camp Zukeran	Barracks	Chatan Town, Nakagami County, Okinawa	Kitanakagusuku Village, Nakagami County, Okinawa	Ginowan City, Okinawa	Okinawa City, Okinawa	Uruma City, Okinawa	5,342	5,342	0	0
Awase Communication Station	Communications	Okinawa City, Okinawa					552	552	0	0
White Beach Area	Port facility	Uruma City, Okinawa					1,568	1,568	221	0
Futenma Air Station	Air base	Ginowan City, Okinawa					4,758	4,758	0	0
Makiminato Service Area	Storage	Urasoe City, Okinawa					2,675	2,675	0	0

Facility/Area	Purpose	Location						Area (km ²)	Area		
									2-1(a) Area	2-4(a) Area	2-4(b) Area
Naha Port	Port facility	Naha City, Okinawa					559	559	3	0	
Army POL Depots	Storage	Uruma City, Okinawa	Chatan Town, Nakagami County, Okinawa	Kadena Town, Nakagami County, Okinawa	Okinawa City, Okinawa	Ginowan City, Okinawa	1,277	1,277	14	0	
Tori Shima Range	Maneuver area	Kumejima Town, Shimajiri County, Okinawa					41	39	0	2	
Idesuna Jima Range	Maneuver area	Tonaki Village, Shimajiri County, Okinawa					245	245	245	0	
Kume Jima Range	Maneuver area	Kumejima Town, Shimajiri County, Okinawa					2	2	0	0	
Tsukun Jima Training Area	Maneuver area	Uruma City, Okinawa					16	16	0	0	
Kobi Sho Range	Maneuver area	Ishigaki City, Okinawa					874	874	0	0	
Sekibi Sho Range	Maneuver area	Ishigaki City, Okinawa					41	41	0	0	
Oki Daito Jima Range	Maneuver area	Kitadaito Village, Shimajiri County, Okinawa					1,147	1,147	1,147	0	
Ukibaru Jima Training Area	Maneuver area	Uruma City, Okinawa					254	0	0	254	
Naha Air Base	Other	Naha City, Okinawa					7	0	0	7	
National total	130 facilities/ areas						980,149	262,917	75,059	717,232	
Mainland total (excluding Okinawa)	97 facilities/ areas						793,178	78,083	26,813	715,095	
Okinawa total	33 facilities/ areas						186,971	184,834	48,246	2,137	

- Notes:
- This table lists of the facilities and areas used by the U.S. forces based on Article 2, Paragraph 1 (a) of the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement (Exclusively used by the U.S., and includes those used by the SDF based on Article 2, Paragraph 4 (a) of the Agreement) and the facilities and areas (controlled by Japan) used by the U.S. forces for a certain period of time based on Article 2, Paragraph 4 (b) of the Agreement.
 - The figures in the "Area" column are the total size of facilities and areas used by the U.S. forces based on Article 2, Paragraph 1 (a) of the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement, and facilities/ areas used by the U.S. military for a certain period of time based on Article 2, Paragraph 4 (b) of the Agreement.
 - The figures in the "2-4 (a) Area" column are the sizes of facilities and areas temporarily used by the SDF based on Article 2, Paragraph 4 (a) of the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement and are included in the "2-1(a) Area" column.
 - Totals may not match because of rounding off.
 - "0" indicates that there is no corresponding area.

Reference 66

Outline of Measures to Promote Harmony Between Defense Facilities and Surrounding Areas

Category	Measures	Description of Measures	Examples of Covered Facilities and Projects
Act on Improvement of Living Environment of Areas Around Defense Facilities,*1 etc.	Subsidies to finance disturbance prevention projects	Subsidies are granted to local governments' projects to prevent or mitigate disturbance caused by frequent use of armored vehicles and other heavy vehicles, and frequent shooting, bombing and use of other explosives by the SDF, etc.	- Canals, reservoirs, roads, river improvement, community reception facilities for television broadcast
	Subsidies to finance noise prevention projects	Subsidies are granted to local governments' projects to prevent or mitigate significant noise caused by frequent take-off and landing of aircraft by the SDF, etc.	- Educational facilities such as elementary schools, junior high schools, and kindergartens; medical facilities such as hospitals and clinics; and welfare facilities such as healthcare centers, day-service centers for the elderly, and special nursing homes for the elderly
	Subsidies to finance soundproofing works for housing	Subsidies are granted for soundproofing works by homeowners, etc. in areas designated by the Defense Minister as areas where disturbance due to noise caused by frequent take-off and landing of aircraft by the SDF, etc., is serious.	- Housing
	Compensation for relocations	In areas designated by the Defense Minister as areas where disturbance due to noise caused by frequent take-off and landing of aircraft by the SDF, etc., is especially serious, compensation, etc., is provided for the loss ordinarily incurred by relocating buildings, etc., to other areas or by removing them.	- Compensation for relocating buildings - Land purchase - Development of public facilities such as roads, water-supply systems, and sewage facilities in the area where housing, etc., is to be relocated
	Improving green zones	Works such as the development of green zones are conducted on land in areas designated by the Defense Minister as areas necessary for preventing the occurrence of new disturbance due to noise caused by frequent take-off and landing of aircraft by the SDF, etc., and for improving the living environment in their vicinities.	- Planting trees, installing grass fields
	Subsidies for developing facilities meant to stabilize people's lives	In cases where installation or operations of a certain defense facility is found to disturb daily lives or business activities of the residents of the surrounding areas, subsidies are granted for local government's facility development projects to mitigate such disturbance.	- Roads, radio broadcast facilities, nursing homes for the elderly, fire departments, parks, waste disposal facilities, welfare centers for the elderly, public facilities for learning, etc. - Agricultural facilities, fishing facilities
	Specified Defense Facilities Environment Improvement Adjustment Grants	In consideration of the level of the influence of the installation or operations of a certain defense facility on the living environment and regional development of the surrounding areas, grants are provided to municipalities affected by the specified defense facilities for their projects contributing to the development of public facilities, improvement of the living environment, or smooth implementation of regional development.	- Developing public facilities such as traffic facilities, recreation facilities, and social welfare facilities - Medical expenses, operating costs of community buses, assessment fees for earthquake resistance of school buildings, etc.
Act on Special Measures for Smooth Implementation of the Realignment of the United States Forces in Japan,*2 etc.	Realignment grants	In consideration of the increase of influence that the realignment of the U.S. Forces in Japan may exert on residents' stable daily lives, grants are provided to the specified neighboring municipalities affected by the realignment for their projects contributing to the enhancement of residents' convenient lives and promotion of the local industry when they are found necessary to promote smooth and steady realignment of the U.S. Forces in Japan.	
	Grants for realignment-related training relocations	Considering that the influence of aircraft noise, etc., on residents' stable daily lives may continue even after the provision of the realignment grants ends in areas around the realignment-related specified defense facilities where training relocations are conducted, grants are provided for projects contributing to the enhancement of residents' convenient lives and promotion of the local industry.	- Developing public facilities such as traffic facilities, recreation facilities, and social welfare facilities - Medical expenses, operating costs of community buses, assessment fees for earthquake resistance of school buildings, etc.
	Project to develop specified areas affected by the realignment	With the aim of promoting smooth realignment of the U.S. Forces in Japan, grants are provided to the prefectures that accommodate defense facilities, for which special attention needs to be paid with regard to the significant increase of influence on residents' stable daily lives due to the realignment, for their projects contributing to the enhancement of residents' convenient lives and promotion of the local industry that they implement from a broader point of view.	
	Realignment promotion project	Grants are provided for the development of facilities conducted by the specified neighboring municipalities affected by the realignment, in light of the significance of promoting measures for the realignment of the U.S. Forces in Japan and properly and promptly implementing the realignment.	- Facilities similar to those meant to stabilize people's lives
Special Local Grant for Carrier Aircraft Units' Deployment	In consideration of the important role that carrier-based aircraft squadrons play for Japan's security and the significant influence on residents' stable daily lives including aircraft noise due to the deployment of the squadrons, grants are provided for projects contributing to the enhancement of residents' convenient lives and promotion of the local industry.	- Developing public facilities such as traffic facilities, recreation facilities, and social welfare facilities - Medical expenses, operating costs of community buses, assessment fees for earthquake resistance of school buildings, etc.	

*1 Act on Improvement of Living Environment of Areas Around Defense Facilities (Act No. 101 of 1974)

*2 Act on Special Measures for Smooth Implementation of the Realignment of the United States Forces in Japan (Act No. 67 of 2007)

Reference 67 Achievements of Antarctic Research Expedition

Expedition	Duration	Days of activity	Days in Antarctica	Transport volume of goods	Number of observers	Wintering party	Total voyage (nautical miles)
43rd	2001.11.11–2002.4.6	151	91	Approx. 1,100t	56	40	Approx. 22,000
44th	2002.11.11–2003.4.7	151	99	Approx. 1,230t	57	40	Approx. 22,000
45th	2003.11.11–2004.4.8	151	99	Approx. 1,120t	56	40	Approx. 21,000
46th	2004.11.11–2005.4.9	151	99	Approx. 980t	55	40	Approx. 21,000
47th	2005.11.11–2006.4.10	151	99	Approx. 1,080t	53	37	Approx. 22,000
48th	2006.11.11–2007.4.11	151	99	Approx. 1,110t	56	36	Approx. 21,000
49th	2007.11.11–2008.4.12	151	99	Approx. 870t	49	35	Approx. 20,000
51st	2009.11.10–2010.4.9	151	99	Approx. 1,130t	48	28	Approx. 21,000
52nd	2010.11.11–2011.4.5	146	99	Approx. 1,310t	60	28	Approx. 20,000
53rd	2011.11.11–2012.4.9	151	98	Approx. 820t	56	30	Approx. 19,000
54th	2012.11.11–2013.4.10	151	99	Approx. 680t	55	31	Approx. 21,000
55th	2013.11.8–2014.4.7	151	99	Approx. 1,160t	46	30	Approx. 20,000
56th	2014.11.11–2015.4.10	151	99	Approx. 1,017t	53	24	Approx. 18,000
57th	2015.11.16–2016.4.14	151	89	Approx. 1,040t	52	30	Approx. 24,000
58th	2016.11.11–2017.4.10	151	99	Approx. 1,060t	62	33	Approx. 20,000
59th	2017.11.12–2018.4.11	151	99	Approx. 1,000t	59	27	Approx. 20,000
60th	2018.11.10–2019.4.9	151	99	Approx. 1,000t	57	31	Approx. 20,000
61st	2019.11.12–2020.4.10	151	99	Approx. 1,000t	57	31	Approx. 20,000
62nd	2020.11.6–2021.2.22	109	51	Approx. 1045t	44	31	Approx. 16,000
63rd	2021.11.10–2022.3.28	139	99	Approx. 1140t	69	31	Approx. 20,000

* The 50th expedition not conducted.

Reference 68 External Construction Project Achievements

Fiscal year	Number of projects by construction				
	Total	Grading	Roads	Snow removal	Other
Before 1988	7,987	5,152	2,208	307	320
1989	39	33	4	2	0
1990	40	33	5	2	0
1991	29	23	6	0	0
1992	27	23	4	0	0
1993	25	22	2	0	1
1994	20	19	1	0	0
1995	20	15	5	0	0
1996	10	7	3	0	0
1997	11	9	2	0	0
1998	13	11	2	0	0
1999	12	10	1	0	1
2000	10	9	1	0	0
2001	7	6	1	0	0
2002	5	5	0	0	0
2003	3	3	0	0	0
2004	2	2	0	0	0
2005	1	1	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0
2008	2	2	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0
2011	1	1	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0
2013	1	0	1	0	0
2014	2	0	2	0	0
2015	1	1	0	0	0
2016	1	0	1	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0	0
2020	1	1	0	0	0
2021	1	0	1	0	0
Total	8,271	5,388	2,250	311	322

Reference 69 A List of the Defense-related Facilities Designated under the Drone Act
(1) SDF facilities

Facility	Location
Ichigaya Building, Ministry of Defense	5-1 Honmura-cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
Camp Nayoro Souya Communications Post	Omisaki, Soya-mura, Wakkanai-shi, Hokkaido
Camp Nayoro Vice-Camp Rebun	Bangaichi, Numanosawa, Funadomari-mura, Rebun-cho, Rebun-gun, Hokkaido
Camp Asahikawa	Kokuyumubanchi, Shunko-cho, Asahikawa-shi, Hokkaido
Camp Kushiro Vice-Camp Shibetsu	5-3-1, Minami-2-jo-Nishi, Shibetsu-cho, Shibetsu-gun, Hokkaido (Kawakita Communications Site) Kawakita, Shibetsu-cho, Shibetsu-gun, Hokkaido (Rausu Branch Office) 7-2, Rausu-cho, Rebun-cho, Menashi-gun, Hokkaido
Camp Sapporo	10, Minami-26-jo-Nishi, Chuo-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido
Camp Okadama	161, Okadama-cho, Higashi-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido
Camp Makomanai	17, Makomanai, Minami-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido
Camp Higashi-Chitose	1016, Shukubai, Chitose-shi, Hokkaido
Camp Obihiro	31, Minami-7-sen, Minami-cho, Obihiro-shi, Hokkaido
Camp Aomori	45, Chikano, Namidate, Aomori-shi, Aomori
Camp Kasuminome	1-1-1, Kasuminome, Wakabayashi-ku, Sendai-shi, Miyagi
Camp Sendai	1-1, Minaminometate, Miyagino-ku, Sendai-shi, Miyagi
Camp Jinmachi	3-1-1, Jin-machi Minami, Higashine-shi, Yamagata
Camp Kasumigaura	2410, Migimomi, Tsuchiura-shi, Ibaraki
Camp Kita-Utsunomiya	1360, Kamiyokota-machi, Utsunomiya-shi, Tochigi
Camp Soumagahara	1017-2, Arai, Shinto-mura, Kitagunma-gun, Gunma
Camp Asaka	Oizumigakuen-cho, Nerima-ku, Tokyo
Camp Narashino	3-20-1, Yakuendai, Funabashi-shi, Chiba
Camp Kisarazu	Azumachisaki, Kisarazu-shi, Chiba
Camp Nerima	4-1-1, Kita-machi, Nerima-ku, Tokyo
Camp Tachikawa	5, Midori-cho, Tachikawa-shi, Tokyo
Camp Takeyama	1-1, Miyukihama, Yokosuka-shi, Kanagawa
Camp Moriyama	3-12-1, Moriyama, Moriyama-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi
Camp Akeno	5593-1, Akeno, Obata-cho, Ise-shi, Mie
Camp Yao	1-81, Kuko, Yao-shi, Osaka
Camp Itami	7-1-1, Midorigaoka, Itami-shi, Hyogo
Camp Senzo	1-1-1, Hirohata, Itami-shi, Hyogo
Camp Kaitaichi	2-1, Kotobuki-machi, Kaita-cho, Aki-gun, Hiroshima
Camp Zentsuji	2-1-1, Minami-machi, Zentsuji-shi, Kagawa
Camp Fukuoka	5-12, Yamato-machi, Kasuga-shi, Fukuoka
Camp Metabaru	7, Tateno, Yoshinogari-cho, Kanzaki-gun, Saga
Camp Kengun Vice-Camp Takayubaru	1-1-1, Higashi-machi, Higashi-ku, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto
Camp Kengun Vice-Camp Takayubaru	1812, Oyatsu, Mashiki-machi, Kamimashiki-gun, Kumamoto
Camp Kita-Kumamoto	2-17-1, Hakenomiya, Kita-ku, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto
Camp Sendai	539-2, Uwatoko, Hiyaizumi-cho, Satsumasendai-shi, Kagoshima
Camp Amami	266-49, Nakahata-ke, Okuma, Naze, Amami-shi, Kagoshima
Camp Amami Vice-Camp Setouchi	684-2, Inuyama, Sekko, Setouchi-cho, Oshima-gun, Kagoshima
Camp Naha	679, Kagamizu, Naha-shi, Okinawa
Camp Naha Vice-Camp Shirakawa	119, Shirakawa, Okinawa-shi, Okinawa
Camp Naha Vice-Camp Katsuren	2530, Nakama Yahara, Katsurenchima, Uruma-shi, Okinawa
Camp Naha Vice-Camp Chinen	1177-1, Chinen Uehara, Chinen, Nanjo-shi, Okinawa

Camp Naha Vice-Camp Yaese	2608, Tomori, Yaese-cho, Shimajiri-gun, Okinawa
Camp Naha Vice-Camp Minami-Yoza	1110-1, Itonnabara, Nakaza, Yaese-cho, Shimajiri-gun, Okinawa
Camp Miyakojima	83-5, Kagimori Hara, Nobara, Ueno, Miyakojima-shi, Okinawa
Camp Yonaguni	3765-1, Tarumai, Yonaguni, Yonaguni-cho, Yaeyama-gun, Okinawa
Narashino Training Area	3, Narashino, Funabashi-shi, Chiba
Oceanographic Observation Station Shimokita	65, Arenuma, Odanosawa, Higashidori-mura, Shimokita-gun, Aomori
Funakoshi Building, Headquarters Yokosuka District	7-73, Funakoshi-cho, Yokosuka-shi, Kanagawa District
Hemi Building, Headquarters Yokosuka District	Mubanchi, 1, Nishihemi-cho, Yokosuka-shi, Kanagawa
Area 1, Headquarters Maizuru District	1190, Amarubeshimo, Maizuru-shi, Kyoto
Headquarters Ominato District	4-1, Ominato-cho, Mutsu-shi, Aomori
Headquarters Sasebo District	18, Hirase-cho, Sasebo-shi, Nagasaki
Headquarters Kure District	8-1, Saiwai-cho, Kure-shi, Hiroshima
Kanoya Air Base	3-11-2, Nishihara, Kanoya-shi, Kagoshima
Hachinohe Air Base	Takadate, Kawaragi, Hachinohe-shi, Aomori
Tateyama Air Base	Mubanchi, Miyagi, Tateyama-shi, Chiba
Omura Air Base	10, Imadu-machi, Omura-shi, Nagasaki
Iwakuni Air Base	1, Misumi-machi, Iwakuni-shi, Yamaguchi
Maizuru Air Base	731-20, Nagahama, Maizuru-shi, Kyoto
Komatsushima Air Base	4-3, Subana, Wadajima-cho, Komatsushima-shi, Tokushima
Ominato Air Base	2, Hayasaki, Jogasawa, Mutsu-shi, Aomori
Shimohusa Air Base	1614-1, Fujigaya, Kashiwa-shi, Chiba
Tokushima Air Base	38, Sumiyoshikaitaku, Sumiyoshi, Matsushige-cho, Itano-gun, Tokushima
Ozuki Air Base	3-2-1, Matsuyahonmachi, Shimonoseki-shi, Yamaguchi
Iwo-to Air Base	Iwoto, Ogasawara-mura, Tokyo
Minamitorishima Air Base	Minamitorishima, Ogasawara-mura, Tokyo
Sub Area Activity Okinawa	(Headquarters area) 3095, Genkawara, Katsurenshikiya, Uruma-shi, Okinawa (Pier area) 1703-2, Genkawara, Katsurenshikiya, Uruma-shi, Okinawa
Sub Area Activity Hakodate	10-3, Omachi, Hakodate-shi, Hokkaido
Guard Post Matsumae	(Headquarters area) 53-6, Tateishi, Matsumae-cho, Matsumae-gun, Hokkaido (Radar station building, etc.) 226-2, Tateishi, Matsumae-cho, Matsumae-gun, Hokkaido
Guard Post Tappi	54, Minmayatatsuhama, Sotogahama-machi, Higashitsugaru-gun, Aomori
Coastal Defense Group Tsushima	4-191, Takeshiki, Mitsushima-machi, Tsushima-shi, Nagasaki
Guard Post Iki	2776-6, Katsumoto-cho Higashifure, Iki-shi, Nagasaki
Guard Post Kamitsushima	847, Kamitsushima-machi Oura, Tsushima-shi, Nagasaki
Guard Post Shimotsushima	550, Iduhara-machi Agami, Tsushima-shi, Nagasaki
Coastal Defense Group Yoichi	Kokuyuchi, Minato-machi, Yoichi-cho, Yoichi-gun, Hokkaido
Receiving Station Iioka	13820, Sangawa, Asahi-shi, Chiba
Transmitting Station Ichihara	296, Aramaki, Ichihara-shi, Chiba
Transmitting Station Ebino	570-1 Chisaki, Kitano, Enokida, Ebino-shi, Miyazaki
Transmitting Station Kabayama	Shimodaira, Tanabu, Mutsu-shi, Aomori
Receiving Station Chikagawa	69, Sutateba, Okunai, Mutsu-shi, Aomori

Transmitting Station Kushira	2031-1, Kushira-cho Hosoyamada, Kanoya-shi, Kagoshima
Receiving Station Kunigami	595-11, Iji, Kunigami-son, Kunigami-gun, Okinawa
Ichigaya Air Base Kashiwa Transmission Site	175-4, Toyofuta, Kashiwa-shi, Chiba
Chitose Air Base	Mubanchi, Heiwa, Chitose-shi, Hokkaido
Misawa Air Base	125-7, Ushirokubo, Misawa, Misawa-shi, Aomori
Matsushima Air Base	85, Itadori, Yamoto, Higashimatsushima-shi, Miyagi
Hyakuri Air Base	170, Hyakuri, Omitama-shi, Ibaraki
Fuchu Air Base	1-5-5, Sengen-cho, Fuchu-shi, Tokyo
Iruma Air Base	2-3, Inariyama, Sayama-shi, Saitama
Shizuhamu Air Base	1602, Kamikosugi, Yaizu-shi, Shizuoka
Hamamatsu Air Base	Mubanchi, Nishiyama-cho, Nishi-ku, Hamamatsu-shi, Shizuoka
Komaki Air Base	1-1, Kasuganji, Komaki-shi, Aichi
Gifu Air Base	Nakakanyuchimubanchi, Kakamigahara-shi, Gifu
Komatsu Air Base	267, Mukaimotoori-machi-Inu, Komatsu-shi, Ishikawa
Miho Air Base	2258, Koshinodu-cho, Sakaiminato-shi, Tottori
Hofu Kita Air Base	Mubanchi, Tajima, Hofu-shi, Yamaguchi
Tsuiki Air Base	Nishihatta, Chikujou-machi, Chikujou-gun, Fukuoka
Tsuiki Air Base Air Defense Missile Training Area	1506-1, Azami, Miyako-machi, Kyoto-gun, Fukuoka
Ashiya Air Base	1455-1, Ashiya, Ashiya-machi, Onga-gun, Fukuoka
Kasuga Air Base	3-1-1, Hara-machi, Kasuga-shi, Fukuoka
Nyutabaru Air Base	19581, Nyuta, Shintomi-cho, Koyu-gun, Miyazaki
Naha Air Base	301, Toma, Naha-shi, Okinawa
Naganuma Sub Base	Maoidai, Naganuma-cho, Yubari-gun, Hokkaido
Wakkanai Sub Base	5-2-1, Ebisu, Wakkanai-shi, Hokkaido
Abashiri Sub Base	Kanyumubanchi, Misaki, Abashiri-shi, Hokkaido
Nemuro Sub Base	4-15, Koyo-cho, Nemuro-shi, Hokkaido (Makinouchi Training Area) Makinouchi, Nemuro-shi, Hokkaido
Tobetsu Sub Base	Bangaichi, Benkebetsu, Tobetsu-cho, Ishikari-gun, Hokkaido
Okushirito Sub Base	Yunohama, Okushiri-cho, Okushiri-gun, Hokkaido
Erimo Sub Base	407, Erimomisaki, Erimo-cho, Horoizumi-gun, Hokkaido
Yakumo Sub Base	34, Midori-cho, Yakumo-cho, Futami-gun, Hokkaido
Ominato Sub Base	44 Banchinouchi Kanyuchi, Ochikagawa, Ominato, Mutsu-shi, Aomori
Shariki Sub Base	1, Byobuzan, Tomiyachi-cho, Tsugaru-shi, Aomori
Yamada Sub Base	9 Rinpankashohan, Higashiyama Kokuyurin, Toyomane, Yamada-machi, Shimohei-gun, Iwate
Kamo Sub Base	Oganakokokuyuchinai, Oga-shi, Akita
Akita Sub Base	23-26, Yamagomori, Yuwatsubakigawa, Akita-shi, Akita
Otakeyama Sub Base	6, Hananouchi, Kamikawauchi, Kawauchi-mura, Futaba-gun, Fukushima
Mineokayama Sub Base	2-564, Maruyamahiratsuka-otsu, Minamiboso-shi, Chiba
Sado Sub Base	2-27, Kanaishinbo-hei, Sado-shi, Niigata
Niigata Sub Base	3-135, Funae-cho, Higashi-ku, Niigata-shi, Niigata
Wajima Sub Base	10-29-7, Kawai-machi, Wajima-shi, Ishikawa
Omaezaki Sub Base	2825-1, Omaezaki, Omaezaki-shi, Shizuoka
Kasatoriyama Sub Base	4183-12, Sakakibara-cho, Tsu-shi, Mie
Kyogamisaki Sub Base	Mubanchi, Sodeshi, Tango-cho, Kyotango-shi, Kyoto
Kushimoto Sub Base	1383-12, Sue, Kushimoto-cho, Higashimuro-gun, Wakayama
Hakusan Sub Base	297, Hakusan-cho Obara, Tsu-shi, Mie
Aibano Sub Base	3356-1, Aiba, Shinasahi-cho, Takashima-shi, Shiga
Takaoyama Sub Base	1488-2, Moriyama, Mihonoseki-cho, Matsue-shi, Shimane (Moriyama area) 632, Moriyama, Mihonoseki-cho, Matsue-shi, Shimane
Mishima Sub Base	1518-1, Mishima, Hagi-shi, Yamaguchi
Tosashimizu Sub Base	2078-2, Shimomashino, Tosashimizu-shi, Kochi (Relay station area) 2521-10, Shimanouchi, Ueno, Tosashimizu-shi, Kochi
Koradai Sub Base	Kanyuchi, Araki-machi Fujita, Kurume-shi, Fukuoka

Seburiyama Sub Base	1358, Sefuriyama, Haramaki, Sefuri-machi, Kanzaki-shi, Saga
Unishima Sub Base	1217, Kamitsushima-cho Waniura, Tsushima-shi, Nagasaki
Fukuejima Sub Base	770-1, Miirakumachitake, Goto-shi, Nagasaki
Takahatayama Sub Base	4, Honjo, Kushima-shi, Miyazaki
Shimokoshikijima Sub Base	Mubanchi, Shimokoshiki-cho Nagahama, Satsumasendai-shi, Kagoshima
Amamioshima Sub Base	505-2, Shirihara, Taira, Kasari-cho, Amami-shi, Kagoshima
Okinoerabujima Sub Base	3196-1, Serikaku, China, Oshima-gun, Kagoshima
Onna Sub Base	7441-113, Onna, Onna-son, Kunigami-gun, Okinawa
Kumejima Sub Base	2064-1, Uegusuku Yamadahara, Kumejima-cho, Shimajiri-gun, Okinawa
Chinen Sub Base	1641, Sashiki, Sashiki, Nanjo-shi, Okinawa
Yozadake Sub Base	1780, Yoza, Itoman-shi, Okinawa
Miyakojima Sub Base	1190-189, Uenonohara, Miyakojima-shi, Okinawa
Higashichitose SIGINT Site	1016, Shukubai, Chitose-shi, Hokkaido
Oi SIGINT Site	1696-3, Kamekubo, Fujimino-shi, Saitama
Kofunato SIGINT Site	3-2-12, Kofune-cho, Shibata-shi, Niigata
Miho SIGINT Site	21, Watari-cho, Sakaiminato-shi, Tottori
Tachiarai SIGINT Site	1376-2, Shimotakaba, Chikuzen-machi, Asakura-gun, Fukuoka
Kikajima SIGINT Site	2913-1, Kawamine, Kikai-cho, Oshima-gun, Kagoshima

(2) U.S. Forces Japan facilities and areas

Facility	Location
Misawa Air Base	Aza Hirahata, Oaza Misawa, Mizawa-shi, Aomori, etc.
Shariki Communication Site	Byobuzan, Toyotomi-cho, Tsugaru-shi, Aomori
Yokota Air Base	Oaza Kumagawa, Fussa-shi, Tokyo, etc.
Camp Zama	Zama, Zama-shi, Kanagawa, etc.
Atsugi Air Base	Tatekawa, Ayase-shi, Kanagawa, etc.
U.S. Fleet Activities, Yokosuka	Honcho 1-chome, Yokosuka-shi, Kanagawa, etc.
Kyogamisaki Communications Site	Sodeshi, Tango-cho, Kyotango-shi, Kyoto
Iwakuni Air Base	Misumi-machi 1 chome, Iwakuni-shi, Yamaguchi, etc.
U.S. Fleet Activities, Sasebo	Hirase-cho, Sasebo-shi, Nagasaki, etc.
Tategami Basin Port Area	Tategami-cho, Sasebo-shi, Nagasaki
Camp Schwab	Aza Henoko, Nago-shi, Okinawa, etc.
Camp Hansen	Aza Kin, Kin-cho, Kunigami-gun, Okinawa, etc.
Kadena Air Base	Aza Yara, Kadena-cho, Nakagami-gun, Okinawa, etc.
Camp Zukeran (Foster)	Aza Aniya, Ginowan-shi, Okinawa, etc.
Futenma Air Station	Aza Samashita, Ginowan-shi, Okinawa, etc.
Yokohama North Dock	Mizuho-cho, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa, etc.
Camp Fuji	Nakabata, Gotemba-shi, Shizuoka
Kure Pier No. 6	Showa-cho, Kure-shi, Hiroshima
Itazuke Air Base	Oaza Higashihirao, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka, etc.
Sasebo Dry Dock Area	Tategami-cho, Sasebo-shi, Nagasaki, etc.
Sasebo Ammo Supply Point	Maehata-cho, Sasebo-shi, Nagasaki, etc.
Yokose POL Depot	Yokosego, Saikai-cho, Sasebo-shi, Nagasaki
Harioshima Ammunition Storage Area	Hariokita-machi, Sasebo-shi, Nagasaki, etc.
Henoko Ordnance Ammunition Storage Area	Aza Henoko, Nago-shi, Okinawa, etc.
Kadena Ammunition Storage Area	Aza Oyashi, Yomitan-son, Nakagami-gun, Okinawa, etc.
Tengan Pier	Aza Konbu, Uruma-shi, Okinawa
Camp Courtney	Aza Tengan, Uruma-shi, Okinawa, etc.
Camp Shields	Aza Chibana, Okinawa-shi, Okinawa, etc.
White Beach Area	Katsurenheshikiya, Uruma-shi, Okinawa, etc.
Naha Port	Kakinohana-cho, Naha-shi, Okinawa, etc.

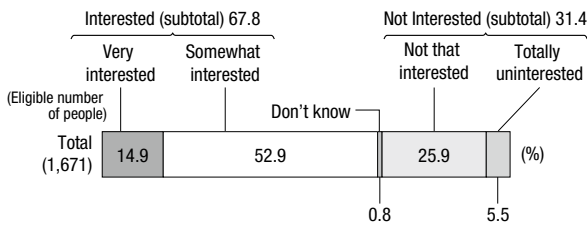
Reference 70 “Public Opinion Survey on the Self Defense Forces and Defense Issues” (excerpt) (Public Relations Office of Cabinet Office)

Outline of the survey period: January 11-21, 2018

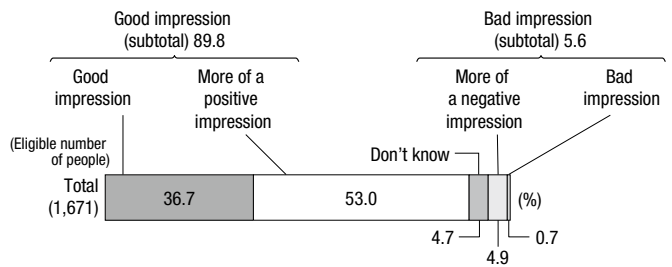
For details, refer to <<https://survey.gov-online.go.jp/h29/h29-bouei/index.html>>

Reference

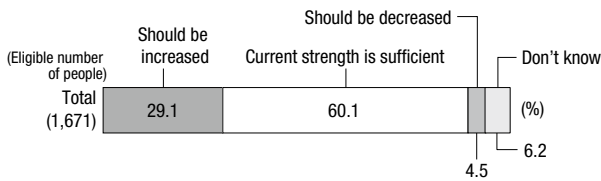
1 Interest in the Self Defense Forces



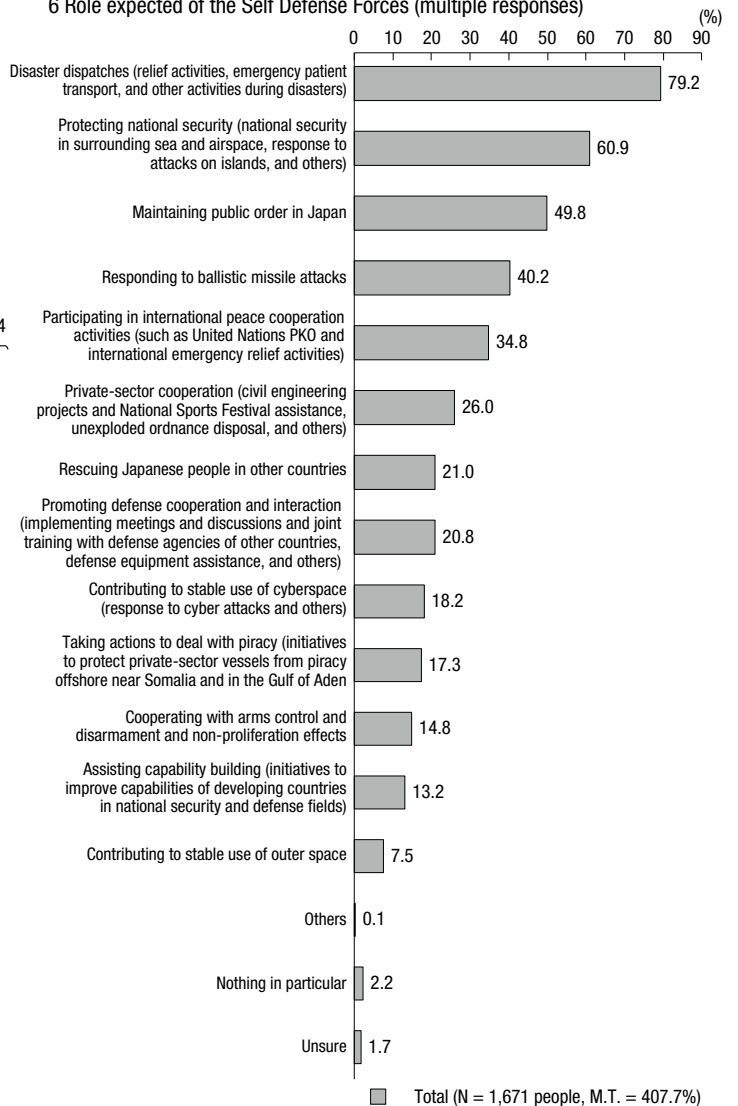
2 Impression toward the SDF



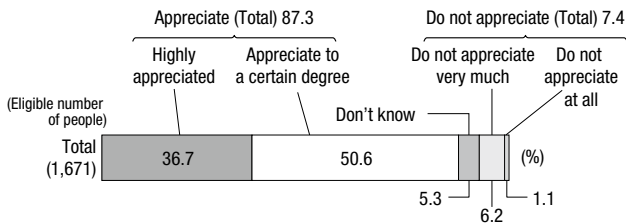
3 Defense capabilities of the SDF



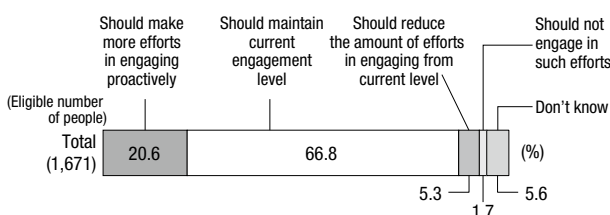
6 Role expected of the Self Defense Forces (multiple responses)



4 Evaluation of overseas activities by the SDF



5 Efforts in international peace cooperation activities



Reference 71 Record of Information Disclosure by the Ministry of Defense (FY2021)

	Ministry of Defense Headquarters	Regional Defense Bureaus and Branches	Acquisition, Technology and Logistics Agency	Total
1 Number of disclosure requests	3,026	1,739	110	4,875
2 Number of decisions regarding disclosure	3,559	1,853	157	5,569
Requests accepted	1,699	703	66	2,468
Requests partially accepted	1,708	1,118	88	2,914
Requests declined	152	32	3	187
3 Number of requests for review	11,394	0	1	11,395
4 Number of lawsuits	2	0	0	2

Defense Chronology

Year	Date	Major Events	Year	Date	Major Events	Year	Date	Major Events		
1945	Aug. 15	World War II ends	1952	Jan. 19	RÖK proclaims sovereignty over neighboring ocean areas (Rhee Line)	1957	Aug. 06	Japan-U.S. Security Council inaugurated		
	Aug. 17	Higashikuniomiya Cabinet established		Feb. 28	Japan-U.S. Administrative Agreement signed		Aug. 26	USSR announces successful ICBM test		
	Aug. 17	Republic of Indonesia declares independence		Apr. 26	Maritime Guard established within the Japan Coast Guard		Aug. 27	Trial startup of reactor at Tokaimura		
	Aug. 28	Provisional government of People's Republic of Vietnam established		Apr. 28	Japan-Taiwan Peace Treaty concluded		Sep. 10	National Defense Council decision to produce P2V-742 aircraft domestically, Cabinet report on September 17		
	Sep. 02	GHQ established		Apr. 28	Japan-U.S. Peace Treaty and Japan-U.S. Security Treaty enter into force		Oct. 04	USSR launches the world's first artificial satellite, Sputnik 1		
	Oct. 09	Shidehara Cabinet established		Apr. 28	Far East Commission, Allied Council, and GHQ Abolished		Nov. 23	World Congress of Communist Parties issues the Moscow Declaration		
	Oct. 15	General Staff Office and Military Command abolished		May 01	May Day riot at Imperial Palace Plaza		1958	Jan. 01	Japan becomes non-permanent member of the U.N. Security Council	
	Oct. 24	United Nations established		May 26	U.S., U.K., and France sign peace agreement with Germany			Jan. 01	European Economic Community (EEC) starts	
	Nov. 30	Army and Navy Ministries abolished		May 27	European Defense Community (EDC) Treaty signed			Jan. 14	First ocean training exercises (Hawaii, through February 28)	
	1946	Jan. 04		GHQ orders purge from public office	Jul. 21			Subversive Activities Prevention Law promulgated and enters into force	Jan. 31	U.S. successfully launches an artificial satellite
		Jan. 10		First session of U.N. General Assembly (London, through February 14)	Jul. 26			Japan-U.S. Facilities and Areas Agreement signed	Feb. 17	ASDF begins scrambling against aircraft intruding into territorial airspace
Jan. 27		GHQ orders the suspension of Japanese administrative right over Ryukyu and Ogasawara Islands	Jul. 31	National Safety Agency Law promulgated	Apr. 18	House of Representatives passes resolution to ban atomic and hydrogen bombs				
Feb. 26		Far East Commission formed	Aug. 01	National Safety Agency established; Prime Minister Yoshida concurrently becomes Director-General of the National Safety Agency; Coastal Safety Force inaugurated	Jun. 12	Inauguration of second Kishi Cabinet; Sato becomes Minister of State for Defense				
Mar. 05		Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech	Oct. 15	National Safety Force inaugurated	Aug. 23	Chinese People's Liberation Army attack on Quemoy intensifies				
Apr. 05		First meeting of Allied Council on Japan	Oct. 30	Inauguration of fourth Yoshida Cabinet; Kimura becomes Director-General of the National Safety Agency	Sep. 11	Fujiyama-Dulles talks (Washington, D.C.); agreement on revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty				
Apr. 24		Civil administration of Okinawa established	Oct. 31	U.K. carries out its first atomic bomb test	Oct. 04	Treaty Commencement of Japan-U.S. talks on the revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty				
May 03		International Military Tribunal for the Far East opened	Nov. 01	U.S. carries out its first hydrogen bomb test	Oct. 23	Dulles talks with Chiang Kai-shek; joint statement issued denying counteroffensive against mainland China				
May 22		Yoshida Cabinet established	Nov. 12	Japan-U.S. Ship Leasing Agreement signed	Dec. 17	U.S. test-launches Atlas ICBM				
Oct. 01		International War Crimes Tribunal in Nuremberg renders judgment	1953	Jan. 01	Security Advisory Group in Japan inaugurated	1959	Jan. 12	Ito becomes Minister of State for Defense		
Nov. 03		The Constitution of Japan promulgated		Apr. 01	National Safety Academy (predecessor of National Defense Academy) established		Mar. 30	Tokyo District Court rules the stationing of U.S. Forces unconstitutional in the Sunagawa case		
Dec. 19	First Indochina War starts (through 1954)	May 21		Inauguration of fifth Yoshida Cabinet	Jun. 18		Inauguration of second reshuffled Kishi Cabinet; Akagi becomes Minister of State for Defense			
1947	Mar. 12	Truman Doctrine announced		Jul. 27	Korean War Armistice Agreement signed		Aug. 25	China-India border dispute		
	May 03	The Constitution of Japan takes effect		Aug. 12	USSR carries out its first hydrogen bomb test		Sep. 18	USSR General Secretary Khrushchev proposes complete military reductions at U.N.		
	Jun. 01	Katayama Cabinet established		Sep. 27	Yoshida and Shigemitsu talk		Sep. 26	Disaster relief teams dispatched after Typhoon Vera		
	Jun. 05	Marshall Plan announced		Oct. 01	U.S.-RÖK Mutual Defense Treaty signed		Sep. 27	U.S.-Soviet Summit Meeting; joint statement issued at Camp David		
	Aug. 15	India and Pakistan gain independence		Oct. 30	Ikeda-Robertson talks; joint statement issued on gradual increase in self-defense strength		Nov. 06	National Defense Council decision to produce 200 F-104 aircraft domestically, approved by Cabinet on November 10		
	Aug. 15	First India-Pakistan conflict (through 1965)		Dec. 25	Japanese administrative rule over Amami Islands restored		Dec. 01	Antarctica Treaty signed		
	Oct. 05	Cominform established		1954	Jan. 21		U.S. launches world's first nuclear submarine (USS Nautilus)	Dec. 16	Supreme Court reverses original ruling in the Sunagawa case	
	Dec. 17	Police Law promulgated (National Rural Police and municipal police forces established)			Mar. 01		U.S. carries out hydrogen bomb test at Bikini Atoll	1960	Jan. 11	Defense Agency moves to Hinokio-cho
	1948	Mar. 10	Ashida Cabinet established		Mar. 01	Daigo Fukuryu maru (Lucky Dragon V) incident	Jan. 19		New Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is signed (enters into force June 23)	
		Apr. 01	USSR imposes Berlin blockade (through May 12, 1949)		Mar. 08	Mutual Defense Assistance (MDA) agreement signed	Feb. 13		France conducts its first nuclear test in the Sahara	
		Apr. 27	Japan Coast Guard Law promulgated		May 14	Japan and U.S. sign Land Lease Agreement on naval vessels	May 01		U-2 reconnaissance plane belonging to U.S. shot down in Soviet airspace	
May 14		Israel gains independence; First Middle East War starts (through February 24, 1949)	Jun. 02		House of Councillors passes resolution prohibiting dispatch of troops overseas	May 24	Disaster relief teams dispatched after the earthquake and tsunami in Chile			
Jun. 11		U.S. Senate Vandenberg resolution	Jun. 09		Promulgation of Defense Agency Establishment Law, Self-Defense Forces Law and Protection of National Secrecy Law pertaining to the MDA	Jul. 19	Ikeda Cabinet established; Esaki becomes Minister of State for Defense			
Jun. 26		Berlin airlift starts	Jul. 01		Defense Agency established; Ground, Maritime and Air Self-Defense Forces inaugurated	Jul. 20	U.S. conducts successful underwater launch of Polaris SLBM			
Aug. 15		Republic of Korea (RÖK) declares independence	Jul. 21		Geneva Agreement on armistice in Indochina signed	Dec. 08	Inauguration of second Ikeda Cabinet; Nishimura becomes Minister of State for Defense			
Sep. 09		North Korea established	Sep. 03		Chinese People's Liberation Army shells Quemoy and Matsu for the first time	Dec. 20	Formation of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front			
Oct. 19		Inauguration of the second Yoshida Cabinet	Sep. 08		Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) formed by signing of collective defense pact	1961	Jan. 13		National Defense Council decides to reorganize GSDF units (into 13 divisions); presented to Cabinet January 20	
Nov. 12		International Military Tribunal for the Far East renders judgment	Dec. 02	U.S.-Taiwan Mutual Defense Treaty signed	Apr. 12		USSR successfully launches manned spacecraft			
1949		Jan. 25	Council for Mutual Economic Cooperation (COMECON) established	Dec. 10	Hatoyama Cabinet established; Omura becomes Minister of State for Defense		May 16	Military junta seizes power in a coup in RÖK		
	Feb. 16	Inauguration of third Yoshida Cabinet	1955	Mar. 19	Inauguration of second Hatoyama Cabinet; Sugihara becomes Minister of State for Defense		Jul. 06	Soviet-North Korea Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed		
	Apr. 04	North Atlantic Treaty signed by 12 nations (becomes effective August 24) (NATO established)		Apr. 18	Africa-Asia conference held at Bandung		Jul. 11	Sino-North Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed		
	Apr. 21	Nationalist-Communist talks break up; Chinese Communist Army launches general offensive		May 05	West Germany formally admitted to NATO		Jul. 18	Inauguration of second reshuffled Ikeda Cabinet; Fujieda becomes Minister of State for Defense		
	May 06	Federal Republic of Germany established (West Germany)		May 06	Live shell fire by U.S. forces at Kita Fuji Maneuver Area; opposition to firing intensifies		Jul. 18	National Defense Council and Cabinet decisions adopted on Second Defense Build-up Plan		
	Jul. 05	Shimoyama incident		May 08	Protests occurring at Sunagawa Base		1962	Jul. 18	Inauguration of second reshuffled Ikeda Cabinet (second term); Shiga becomes Minister of State for Defense	
	Jul. 15	Mitaka incident		May 14	Signing of Warsaw Pact (WPO) starts			Jul. 23	International Agreement on the Neutrality of Laos signed in Geneva International Conference	
	Aug. 17	Matsukawa incident		Jul. 31	Sunada becomes Minister of State for Defense			Aug. 15	GSDF completes 13 division organization	
	Sep. 24	USSR declares possession of atomic bomb		Aug. 06	First World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs held in Hiroshima			Oct. 15	Type 61 tank first introduced	
	Oct. 01	People's Republic of China established		Aug. 31	Shigemitsu-Dulles meeting; joint statement issued on revision of Japan-U.S. Security Treaty	Oct. 20		China-India border dispute (through November 22)		
	Oct. 07	German Democratic Republic established (East Germany)		Nov. 14	Japan-U.S. Atomic Energy Agreement signed	Oct. 24		U.S. Navy imposes sea blockade of Cuba (through November 20)		
Oct. 07	Chinese Nationalist Party takes refuge in Taiwan	Nov. 22		Inauguration of third Hatoyama Cabinet; Funada becomes Minister of State for Defense	Oct. 28	Premier of the Soviet Union Khrushchev declares dismantling of missile bases in Cuba				
1950	Jan. 27	U.S. signs MSA agreement with NATO countries	Dec. 19	Atomic Energy Basic Law promulgated	Nov. 01	Defense Facilities Administration Agency established				
	Feb. 14	Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance signed	1956	Feb. 09	House of Representatives passes resolution to ban atomic and hydrogen bomb tests (House of Councillors, February 10)	Nov. 09		Shiga visits U.S. for first time as Minister of State for Defense (through November 26)		
	Jun. 21	John Foster Dulles, adviser to the U.S. Department of State, visits Japan		Feb. 14	Stalin criticized at the 20th Congress of Soviet Communist Party in Moscow; Khrushchev proclaims policy of peaceful co-existence with the West	1963		Jun. 20	Agreement signed for U.S.-Soviet hotline	
	Jun. 25	Korean War (ends July 27, 1953)		Mar. 23	Defense Agency moved to Kasumigaseki			Jul. 18	Inauguration of second reshuffled Ikeda Cabinet (third term); Fukuda becomes Minister of State for Defense	
	Jun. 28	Inauguration of third reshuffled Yoshida Cabinet		Apr. 17	USSR announces dissolution of Cominform		Aug. 08	Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty signed by U.S.-USSR-U.K. (enters into force on October 10)		
	Jul. 07	United Nations Force formed for dispatch to Korea		Apr. 26	First Japan-made destroyer Harukaze completed		Sep. 14	Japan joins Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty		
	Jul. 08	General MacArthur authorizes the establishment of the National Police Reserve, consisting of 75,000 men, and the expansion of the Japan Coast Guard by 8,000 men		Jul. 02	National Defense Council Composition Law promulgated		Sep. 16	Malaysian Federation established		
	Aug. 10	National Police Reserve Ordinance promulgated and put into effect		Jul. 26	Egyptian President Nasser nationalizes the Suez Canal		Dec. 09	Inauguration of third Ikeda Cabinet		
	Aug. 13	Ordinary personnel recruitment for the National Police Reserve begins		Sep. 20	First domestically-produced F-86F fighter delivered		Dec. 17	RÖK transits to civilian government, Park Chung-hee becomes President		
	Aug. 14	Masuhara appointed first Director-General of the National Police Reserve		Oct. 19	Joint declaration on restoration of Japanese-Soviet relations		1964	Jun. 15	Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty enters into force for Japan	
	Sep. 07	National Police Reserve headquarters moves from the National Police Agency headquarters to Etchujima		Oct. 23	Hungarian Revolution			Jul. 18	Inauguration of third reshuffled Ikeda Cabinet; Koizumi becomes Minister of State for Defense	
Sep. 15	U.N. troops land at Inchon	Oct. 29		Second Middle East War (Suez War, through November 6)	Aug. 02			Gulf of Tonkin incident		
Oct. 25	Chinese Communist volunteers join Korean War	Dec. 18	Japan joins the U.N.	Oct. 16	China successfully carries out its first nuclear test					
Nov. 24	U.S. announces the seven principles for concluding a peace treaty with Japan	Dec. 23	Ishibashi Cabinet established; Prime Minister concurrently becomes Minister of State for Defense	Nov. 09	Sato Cabinet established					
Dec. 18	NATO Defense Commission agrees to establishment of NATO Forces	1957	Jan. 31	Acting Prime Minister Kishi concurrently becomes, ad interim, Minister of State for Defense	Nov. 12	U.S. nuclear submarine (Sea Dragon) enters a Japanese port (Sasebo) for the first time				
1951	Jan. 23		Minister of State Ohashi takes charge of the National Police Reserve	Feb. 02	Kotaki becomes Minister of State for Defense	1965		Feb. 07	U.S. starts bombing of North Vietnam	
	Jan. 29		First Yoshida-Dulles talks (peace treaty negotiations)	Feb. 25	Kishi Cabinet established			Feb. 10	Diet debate on Mitsuyasu study	
	Mar. 01		Special recruitment of Military and Naval Academy graduates to serve as police officers 1st and 2nd class begins	Mar. 15	House of Councillors passes resolution to ban atomic and hydrogen bombs			Jun. 03	Inauguration of reshuffled Sato Cabinet; Matsuno becomes Minister of State for Defense	
	Apr. 11		MacArthur was dismissed as Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers	May 15	U.K. conducts its first hydrogen bomb test					
	Jul. 04		Inauguration of third reshuffled Yoshida Cabinet (second term)	May 20	National Defense Council and Cabinet decisions adopted on Basic Guidelines for National Defense					
	Aug. 30		U.S.-Philippines Mutual Defense Treaty signed	Jun. 14	National Defense Council decision and Cabinet understanding adopted on First Defense Build-up Plan					
	Sep. 01		Australia-New Zealand-U.S. sign ANZUS Treaty	Jun. 21	Kishi-Eisenhower talks; joint statement on the early withdrawal of the USFJ issued					
	Sep. 08		49 countries sign Peace Treaty with Japan; Japan-U.S. Security Treaty concluded	Jul. 10	Inauguration of reshuffled Kishi Cabinet; Tsushima becomes Minister of State for Defense					
	Oct. 20		Ozuki unit dispatched for the first time on a rescue relief operation to Kita Kawachi Village, Yamaguchi Prefecture, in the wake of Typhoon Ruth							
	Oct. 26		House of Representatives approves Peace Treaty and Japan-U.S. Security Treaty (House of Councillors approval given November 18)							
	Dec. 26	Inauguration of third reshuffled Yoshida Cabinet (third term)								

Year	Date	Major Events	Year	Date	Major Events	Year	Date	Major Events
1965	Jun. 22	Japan-ROK Basic Treaty signed	1972	Sep. 29	Prime Minister Tanaka visits China; normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China	1979	Jan. 11	National Defense Council and Cabinet decisions adopted on introduction of E-2C
	Sep. 01	Second India-Pakistan conflict (to September 22)		Oct. 09	National Defense Council and Cabinet decisions adopted on Situation Judgment and Defense Concepts in the Fourth Defense Build-up Plan, Key Matters for Inclusion in Fourth Defense Build-up Plan, and Measures to Enhance Civilian Control		Feb. 11	Islamic Revolution takes place in Iran
	Nov. 10	Icebreaker Fuji leaves on first mission to assist Antarctic observation (through April 8, 1966)		Dec. 21	East-West Germany Basic Treaty signed		Feb. 17	Sino-Vietnamese War (through March 5)
1966	May 16	Cultural Revolution starts in China	1973	Dec. 22	Inauguration of second Tanaka Cabinet	Mar. 26	Egypt-Israel peace treaty signed	
	Jul. 01	France withdraws from the NATO command (rejoined April 4, 2009)		Jan. 23	14th Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee meeting agrees on consolidation of U.S. bases in Japan (Kanto Program)	Jun. 18	SALT II signed	
	Aug. 01	Inauguration of reshuffled Sato Cabinet (second term); Kambayashi becomes Minister of State for Defense	Jan. 27	Vietnam peace agreement signed (ceasefire takes effect on January 28)	Jul. 17	Announcement of Mid-Term Defense Estimate (FY1980-FY1984)		
	Oct. 27	China successfully carries out its first nuclear missile test	Feb. 01	Defense Agency publishes Peacetime Defense Strength	Jul. 25	Minister of State for Defense Yamashita makes first visit to ROK as an incumbent Minister (through July 26)		
	Nov. 29	National Defense Council and Cabinet decisions adopted on Outline of Third Defense Build-up Plan	Feb. 21	Laos Peace Treaty signed	Nov. 09	Inauguration of second Ohira Cabinet; Kubota becomes Minister of State for Defense		
1967	Dec. 03	Inauguration of reshuffled Sato Cabinet; Masuda becomes Minister of State for Defense	May 29	U.S. forces complete their withdrawal from Vietnam	Dec. 27	Soviet Union invades Afghanistan		
	Jan. 27	Outer Space Treaty signed	May 29	Yamanaka becomes Minister of State for Defense	1980	Feb. 04	Hosoda becomes Minister of State for Defense	
	Feb. 17	Inauguration of second Sato Cabinet	Jun. 22	General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union visits U.S.; convention on the prevention of nuclear war signed		Feb. 26	Maritime Self-Defense Force takes part in RIMPAC for the first time (through March 18)	
	Mar. 14	National Defense Council decision adopted on Key matters for inclusion in Third Defense Build-up Plan (Cabinet decision on March 14)	Jul. 01	Commencement of SDF air defense mission on Okinawa	Apr. 11	Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance lapses		
	Mar. 29	Sapporo District Court renders judgment on Eniwa Case	Sep. 07	Sapporo District Court rules SDF unconstitutional (Naganuma Judgment)	May 18	China tests an ICBM in the direction of the South Pacific Ocean for the first time		
Jun. 05	Third Middle East War (through June 9)	Sep. 21	Japan-North Vietnam establish diplomatic relations	Jul. 17	House of Councillors establishes special committee for Security Treaty, Okinawa, and Northern Territories issues			
1968	Jun. 16	Prime Minister Wilson announces withdrawal of U.K. troops east of Suez	Oct. 06	Fourth Middle East War (ends October 25)	Jul. 17	Suzuki Cabinet established; Omura becomes Minister of State for Defense		
	Jan. 19	U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier (Enterprise) enters a Japanese port (Sasebo) for the first time	Oct. 08	Japan-Soviet Summit Meeting (Moscow)	Aug. 18	Interceptors begin to be armed with missiles		
	Jan. 23	Seizure of U.S. Navy intelligence vessel Pueblo by North Korea	Oct. 17	Ten OPEC countries decide to reduce crude oil supplies	Aug. 19	Arming escorts with live torpedoes announced		
	Feb. 26	New Japan-U.S. nuclear agreement signed	Nov. 07	Pakistan formally withdraws from SEATO	Aug. 21	Soviet nuclear submarine has an accident off the main island of Okinawa		
	May 13	First formal Vietnamese peace talks held in Paris	Nov. 25	Inauguration of second reshuffled Tanaka Cabinet	Sep. 03	First meeting of the Japan-U.S. Systems and Technology Forum (Washington, D.C., through September 4)		
	Jun. 26	Ogasawara Islands revert to Japan	Jan. 05	Japan-China Trade Agreement signed	Sep. 22	Iran and Iraq enter into full-fledged war		
	Jul. 01	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty signed	Jan. 18	Israel and Egypt sign Egyptian-Israeli Disengagement Treaties	Jan. 06	February 7 decided as Northern Territories Day (Cabinet understanding)		
	Aug. 20	Soviet and Eastern European troops invade Czechoslovakia	Apr. 20	Japan-China Aviation Agreement signed	Apr. 22	Defense Agency announces classification of the laws and regulations subject to the Studies on Emergency Legislation		
	Aug. 24	France carries out its first hydrogen bomb test in the South Pacific	Apr. 25	National Defense Medical College opens	Jul. 07	Tokyo High Court renders judgment in Hyakuri Base suit		
	Nov. 30	Inauguration of second reshuffled Sato Cabinet (second term); Arita becomes Minister of State for Defense	May 18	India carries out its first underground nuclear test	Jul. 13	Hachioji branch of Tokyo District Court renders judgment in 1st and 2nd Yokota Air Base noise suits		
1969	Jan. 10	National Defense Council decision to produce 104 F-4E aircraft domestically, approved by Cabinet	Jul. 03	U.S. President Nixon visits USSR, Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests (Threshold Test Ban Treaty) signed	Oct. 01	(GSD) First Japan-U.S. bilateral exercises (in communications) staged at Higashi Fuji Maneuver Area (through October 3)		
	Mar. 02	Armed clashes between Chinese and Soviet forces on Chenpao Island (Damansky Island)	Oct. 08	Eisaku Sato, former Prime Minister, receives Nobel Prize	Nov. 30	Inauguration of reshuffled Suzuki Cabinet; Ito becomes Minister of State for Defense		
	Apr. 15	North Korea shoots down U.S. EC-121 reconnaissance plane	Nov. 11	Inauguration of second reshuffled second Tanaka Cabinet (second term); Uno becomes Minister of State for Defense	Dec. 13	Poland declares martial law and establishes the Military Council of National Salvation		
	Jun. 10	South Vietnam announces establishment of Provisional Revolutionary Government	Nov. 13	Japan-China Marine Transport Agreement signed	1982	Feb. 15	(GSD) First Japan-U.S. bilateral command post exercise (staged at Takigahara, through February 19)	
	Jul. 25	U.S. President Nixon announce Guam Doctrine (later the Nixon Doctrine)	Nov. 15	U.N. forces in Korea discovers a North Korean infiltration tunnel		Apr. 02	Falklands dispute (ends June 14)	
1970	Nov. 21	Sato-Nixon joint statement (extension of Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, return of Okinawa to Japan by 1972)	Nov. 23	U.S. President Ford visits USSR, makes joint statement on SALT II	Apr. 25	Israel returns all of Sinai Peninsula		
	Jan. 14	Inauguration of third Sato Cabinet; Nakasone becomes Minister of State for Defense	Dec. 09	Miki Cabinet established; Sakata becomes Minister of State for Defense	May 15	Use of some sections of land within facilities and areas located in Okinawa starts under the Special Land Lease Law		
	Jan. 24	Formation of integrated WFO (Warsaw Pact) forces (involving seven countries)	Apr. 01	Director General instructs to create draft plan for defense forces after FY1977 (second instruction October 29)	Jun. 06	Israeli forces invade Lebanon		
	Feb. 03	Japan signs Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	Apr. 23	U.S. President Ford declares end of Vietnam War	Jun. 08	BWC enters into force in Japan		
	Feb. 11	First domestically produced artificial satellite successfully launched	Apr. 30	South Vietnamese Government surrenders unconditionally	Jun. 09	Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW), Protocols I, II and III concluded		
	Mar. 05	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty comes into force	Aug. 01	Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) adopts the Helsinki Declaration (Helsinki)	Jun. 29	Commencement of Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START-I) U.S.-Soviet Union (Geneva)		
	Mar. 31	Yodo hijacking	Nov. 17	First summit meeting of most industrialized nations (Rambouillet, through November 17), held annually since	Jul. 23	1981 Mid-Term Defense Estimate presented to and approved by National Defense Council		
	Apr. 16	U.S. and USSR sign SALT I strategic arms limitation talks	Apr. 05	Demonstrators and police clash in Tiananmen Square in Beijing, China (1st Tiananmen Incident)	Aug. 17	U.S.-China Joint Statement about U.S. weapons sales to Taiwan		
	Apr. 24	China successfully launches its first satellite	Jun. 04	Publication of second white paper on defense, "The Defense of Japan" (henceforth published annually)	Sep. 09	Supreme Court renders judgment on Naganuma Nike Missile Base Case		
	Jun. 23	Automatic extension of Japan-U.S. Security Treaty	Jun. 08	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty comes into force for Japan	Oct. 12	China successfully tests SLBM water launch		
1971	Aug. 12	West Germany-USSR sign non-aggression pact	Jul. 02	Socialist Republic of Vietnam (unified Vietnam) proclaimed	Oct. 20	Yokohama District Court renders judgment in 1st Atsugi Air Base noise suit		
	Oct. 20	Publication of "The Defense of Japan," the first white paper on defense	Jul. 08	Sub-Committee for Defense Cooperation (SDC) established	Nov. 27	Nakasone Cabinet established; Tanikawa becomes Minister of State for Defense		
	Nov. 25	Yukio Mishima commits suicide by ritual disembowelment at the GSD Eastern Army Headquarters in Ichigaya	Aug. 05	Sapporo High Court renders judgment in Naganuma Nike suit	1983	Jan. 01	U.S. establishes new Unified Combatant Command (Central Command)	
	Feb. 11	Signing of treaty forbidding the use of the seabed for military purposes	Aug. 18	U.S. military officers slain at Panmunjom by North Korea		Jan. 14	Government decides to pave the way for the transfer of military technologies to the U.S. (Statement by the Chief Cabinet Secretary)	
	Jun. 17	Agreement on the Return of Okinawa signed	Sep. 06	MIG-25 forced to land at Hakodate Airport	Mar. 23	U.S. President Reagan announces Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)		
	Jun. 29	Okinawa Defense Agreement (Kubo-Curtis Agreement) signed	Sep. 15	Inauguration of reshuffled Miki Cabinet	Jun. 12	Director Tanigawa first Minister of State for Defense to inspect Northern Islands		
	Jul. 05	Inauguration of third reshuffled Sato Cabinet; Masuhara becomes Minister of State for Defense	Oct. 29	National Defense Council and Cabinet decisions adopted on Defense Plan for Defense Build-up beyond FY1977	Sep. 01	KAL airliner shot down by Soviet fighters near Sakhalin		
	Jul. 30	All Nippon Airways plane collides with SDF aircraft (Shizukuishi)	Nov. 05	National Defense Council and Cabinet decisions adopted on Immediate-term Defense Build-up and Handling Major Items in Preparations for Defense Forces	Oct. 09	19 ROK Government officials, including cabinet ministers, killed in Burma by North Korean terrorists		
	Aug. 02	Nishimura becomes Minister of State for Defense	Dec. 24	Fukuda Cabinet established; Mihara becomes Minister of State for Defense	Oct. 25	U.S. and six Caribbean nations send troops to Grenada		
	Aug. 09	India-Soviet Friendship Treaty signed	Feb. 17	Mito District Court renders judgment in Hyakuri Base suit	Nov. 08	Signing of negotiation statement for sharing military technology with the U.S. based on the U.S. and Japan Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement		
Sep. 30	U.S. and USSR sign agreement on measures to reduce the danger of nuclear war	Jun. 30	South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) dissolved (Treaty remains effective)	Dec. 12	(ASDF) First Japan-U.S. bilateral command post exercise (Fuchu, through December 15)			
1972	Oct. 25	U.N. General Assembly adopts resolution to admit China and expel Taiwan	Jul. 01	Implementation of two maritime laws, proclaiming a 200-mile fishing zone and 12-mile territorial waters	Dec. 27	Inauguration of second Nakasone Cabinet; Kurihara becomes Minister of State for Defense		
	Nov. 24	House of Representatives resolution on nonnuclear weapons	Aug. 01	North Korea establishes military demarcation lines in Sea of Japan and Yellow Sea	1984	Jan. 01	Brunei gains independence from the U.K. (joins ASEAN on January 7)	
	Nov. 27	ASEAN declares SEA neutrality	Aug. 10	Defense Agency starts Emergency Legislation Study		Jun. 11	(MSDF) First Japan-U.S. bilateral command post exercise (Yokosuka, through June 15)	
	Dec. 03	Third India-Pakistan conflict	Nov. 28	Inauguration of reshuffled Fukuda Cabinet; Kanemaru becomes Minister of State for Defense	Oct. 16	Defense Agency announces procedures, etc., of future Studies on Emergency Legislation in Studies on Legislation to Deal with Emergencies		
	Dec. 03	Esaki becomes Minister of State for Defense	Dec. 29	National Defense Council and Cabinet decisions adopted on introduction of F-15s and P-3C	Nov. 01	Inauguration of second reshuffled Nakasone Cabinet; Kato becomes Minister of State for Defense		
	Dec. 05	ASDF first domestic supersonic aircraft ASDF XT-2 delivered	Apr. 12	Chinese fishing fleet infringes on waters around Senkaku islands	1985	Mar. 12	U.S.-Soviet Union arms control talks begin	
	Jan. 07	Sato-Nixon joint statement on the agreement of the return of Okinawa and the reduction of bases	Aug. 12	Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Japan and the People's Republic of China signed in Beijing		Apr. 02	USAF begins to station F-16 fighters at Misawa	
	Feb. 08	National Defense Council and Cabinet decisions adopted on Outline of 4th Five-Year Defense Build-up Plan	Sep. 21	Defense Agency announces modality and purpose of emergency legislation study	Jun. 04	China announces the reduction of one million personnel from the People's Liberation Army		
	Feb. 27	U.S. President Nixon visits China; China-U.S. Joint Communiqué	Nov. 03	Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Agreement signed	Aug. 12	Disaster relief teams dispatched in response to the JAL aircraft crash		
	Apr. 10	Japan signs Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BWC)	Nov. 27	(ASDF) First Japan-U.S. bilateral training exercises (east of Misawa and west of Akita, through December 1)	Sep. 18	National Defense Council and Cabinet decisions adopted on Mid-Term Defense Program; National Defense Council decision and Cabinet understanding adopted on introduction of Patriots		
Apr. 18	National Defense Council and Cabinet decisions adopted on SDF deployment in Okinawa	Dec. 05	Alghanistan-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Good Relations and Cooperation signed	Dec. 27	Detailed arrangements for the supply of military technologies to the U.S. concluded			
May 15	Return of Okinawa	Dec. 07	Ohira Cabinet established; Yamashita becomes Minister of State for Defense	Dec. 28	Inauguration of second reshuffled Nakasone Cabinet (second term)			
May 26	SALT I and agreement to limit ABM signed during the visit of U.S. President Nixon to USSR	Dec. 25	Vietnamese troops invade Cambodia (withdrawal completed on September 26, 1989)	1986	Feb. 24	First Japan-U.S. bilateral joint command post exercise (Hino-cho, headquarters of USFJ, etc., through February 28)		
Jul. 03	India-Pakistan truce signed	Jan. 01	U.S. and China normalize diplomatic relations, U.S. notifies termination of the U.S.-Taiwan Mutual Defense Treaty after one year		Apr. 09	Tokyo High Court renders judgment in 1st Atsugi Air Base noise suit		
Jul. 04	ROK and North Korea make a Joint Statement for peaceful unification	Jan. 07	Fall of Phnom Penh, establishment of Heng Samrin regime announced					

Year	Date	Major Events	Year	Date	Major Events	Year	Date	Major Events				
1986	Apr. 26	Accident at Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union	1986	Jun. 21	Japan and the U.S. reach agreement in principle on the establishment of a ministerial conference on security	1986	Jun. 11	North Korea reserves the right to withdraw from the NPT in a joint statement issued during first round of U.S.-North Korea consultations				
	Jul. 01	Security Council Establishment Law enacted		Aug. 02	Iraq invades Kuwait		Jul. 12	Disaster relief teams dispatched to Hokkaido in response to the earthquake off southwestern Hokkaido (through August 12)				
	Jul. 22	Inauguration of third Nakasone Cabinet; Kurihara becomes Minister of State for Defense		Aug. 02	U.S. President G.H.W. Bush gives speech at Aspen		Aug. 04	Signing of peace treaty in Rwanda civil war				
	Aug. 10	U.S. announces suspension of its obligations to New Zealand under the ANZUS Treaty in treaty talks (San Francisco, through August 11)		Oct. 03	German unification		Aug. 09	Hosokawa Cabinet established; Nakaniishi becomes Minister of State for Defense				
	Aug. 15	Japan, U.S., USSR open hotline operations		Oct. 16	Bill on Cooperation with United Nations Peacekeeping Operations submitted to Diet		Sep. 01	U.S. DoD announces the Bottom Up Review				
	Sep. 05	Government approves the first transfer of military technology to the U.S.		Oct. 24	USSR conducts underground nuclear tests in the Arctic		Sep. 13	Israel and PLO sign a declaration of the principles of provisional autonomy				
	Sep. 22	Conference on Disarmament in Europe (CDE) adopts final documents (Stockholm)		Nov. 12	Bill on Cooperation with United Nations Peacekeeping Operations annulled		Sep. 23	U.N. Security Council adopts resolution to establish the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH)				
	Oct. 15	USSR announces partial withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan		Nov. 23	Coronation of Emperor		Oct. 13	Japan-Russia agreement on prevention of marine accidents signed				
	Oct. 27	First Japan-U.S. bilateral joint field training exercise (eastern and southern part of Honshu island, etc., through October 31)		Nov. 23	Great Thanksgiving Festival		Nov. 01	Maastricht Treaty comes into effect; European Union established				
	Dec. 20	Security Council of Japan and Cabinet decisions adopted on Mid-Term Defense Program (FY1991-FY1995)		Dec. 29	Inauguration of second reshuffled Kaifu Cabinet; Ikeda becomes Minister of State for Defense		Dec. 02	Aichi becomes Minister of State for Defense				
1987	Jan. 24	Security Council of Japan and Cabinet decisions adopted on a program for the future build-up of defense capacity	1987	Jan. 17	Cabinet decision adopted on establishment of the Gulf Crisis Countermeasures Headquarters	1987	Feb. 24	Okinawa branch of Naha District Court renders judgement in 1st, 2nd and 3rd Kadena Air Base noise suits				
	Jan. 30	Special Measures Agreement concerning the cost sharing of the stationing of U.S. Forces in Japan signed (effective June 1)		Jan. 17	Coalition forces launch air attacks against Kuwait and Iraq, Operation Desert Storm		Mar. 23	First female aviation students join MSDF				
	May 27	Metropolitan Police Department arrests two employees of Toshiba Machine Co., Ltd., in connection with unfair exports that breach the rules of the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Strategic Export Controls (COCOM) to Communist areas		Jan. 24	Government pledges an additional U.S.\$9 billion to efforts to restore peace in the Gulf region		Mar. 24	First female aviation students join ASDF				
	May 29	Director Kurihara first incumbent Director to visit China (through June 4)		Jan. 25	Cabinet decision adopted on ordinance on interim measures for the airlifting of Gulf Crisis refugees (promulgated and enacted on January 29, annulled April 19)		Mar. 30	Tokyo High Court renders judgement in 3rd Yokota Air Base noise suit				
	Jul. 15	Tokyo High Court renders judgement in 1st and 2nd Yokota Air Base noise suits		Mar. 13	Kanazawa District Court renders judgment on the 1st and 2nd Komatsu Air Base noise suits		Apr. 28	Hata Cabinet established; Kanda becomes Minister of State for Defense				
	Jul. 20	U.N. Security Council adopts Iran-Iraq Conflict Cease Fire resolution (Number 598)		Mar. 31	WPO (Warsaw Pact structures) dismantled		Jun. 08	U.S. DoD submits "Report on Activities and Programs for Countering Proliferation" pertaining to weapons of mass destruction such as nuclear weapons				
	Aug. 26	Law Concerning the Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Teams enacted		Apr. 11	Gulf War formally ended		Jun. 30	Murayama Cabinet established; Tamazawa becomes Minister of State for Defense				
	Oct. 06	First Japan-U.S. Meeting on COCOM held (Tokyo, through October 7)		Apr. 24	Security Council of Japan and Cabinet decisions adopted on "Sending minesweepers to the Persian Gulf"		Sep. 22	U.S. DoD announces "Nuclear Posture Review"				
	Oct. 21	Follow-on aircraft for F-1 study results decided and announced		Apr. 26	Total of six MSDF vessels, including minesweepers, depart for the Persian Gulf		Oct. 21	U.S.-North Korea talks, both sides sign "Framework Agreement" relating to support for North Korean light water reactors, and provision of substitute energy				
	Nov. 06	Takehisa Cabinet established; Kawara becomes Minister of State for Defense		Jun. 03	Disaster relief teams dispatched after the eruption of Fugendake on Mt. Unzen		Dec. 01	First Asia-Pacific Security Seminar (under the auspices of the National Institute for Defense Studies, through December 17)				
	Nov. 29	KAL airliner blown up by North Korean terrorists over the Bay of Bengal		Jul. 31	U.S. and Soviet leaders sign START-I in Moscow		Dec. 01	Commander of U.S.-ROK Combined Forces devolves operational control in peacetime to ROK forces				
	Dec. 08	INF Treaty signed		Sep. 06	Soviet State Council approves independence of three Baltic states		Dec. 05	START-I comes into force				
	Dec. 18	Security Council of Japan approves a study on the state of air defense on the high seas		Sep. 17	U.N. General Assembly approves 7 member nations, including North and South Korea, and 3 Baltic nations		Dec. 18	Russia starts military operations against Chechnya				
	1988	Mar. 02		Revised protocol of the Special Measures Agreement concerning the cost sharing of the stationing of U.S. Forces in Japan signed (effective June 1)	1988		Oct. 09	SDF personnel join U.N. teams carrying out inspections on Iraq chemical weapons for the first time	1988	Dec. 20	First visit to Japan by the ROK's naval training vessel (Harumi, through December 23)	
		Mar. 14		Armed clashes between China and Vietnam in the waters around the Spratly Islands			Nov. 05	House of Representatives establishes the Committee on National Security		Dec. 26	Kanazawa branch of Nagoya High Court renders judgement in 1st and 2nd Komatsu Air Base noise suits	
		Apr. 12		Signing of official documents for the transfer of military technologies in certain areas of defense from the U.S. to Japan under the Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement between the two countries			Nov. 05	Miyazawa Cabinet established; Miyashita becomes Minister of State for Defense		1989	Jan. 17	Disaster relief teams dispatched after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (through April 27)
		May 29		U.S.-Soviet Union Summit Meeting (Moscow, through June 1, instruments of ratification of INF Treaty exchanged)			Nov. 26	Clark USAF Base formally returned to Philippines		Mar. 09	Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) established	
		Jun. 01		Supreme Court renders judgment on an appeal against the enshrining of an SDF officer killed in an accident			Dec. 05	Ukrainian independence declared by Supreme Council of Ukrainian Republic		Mar. 20	SDF personnel dispatched teams to carry out rescue operations in the sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway system (through March 23)	
Jul. 23		Submarine and civilian fishing boat in collision (off Yokosuka)	Dec. 08	CIS agreement signed by leaders of Russia, Belarus and Ukraine at Summit Meeting (Brest, Belarus)		May 11	NPT extended indefinitely					
Aug. 17		First joint verification of an underground nuclear test carried out by U.S. and Soviet Union (Nevada)	1992	Feb. 07		Twelve EC countries sign the European Union Treaty (Maastricht Treaty)	May 19	Enactment of "Act on Special Measures Incidental to Reversion of Lands in Okinawa Prefecture Offered for Use by United States Forces in Japan" (effective June 20)				
Aug. 20		Ceasefire agreement reached in Iran-Iraq War	Feb. 25	China promulgates and enacts Territorial Waters Act, designating the Senkaku Islands as an integral part of China		Jun. 05	The defense authorities of Japan and the ROK both issue the "letter concerning the prevention of accidents between aircraft of the Japan Self-Defense Forces and military aircraft of the Republic of Korea"					
Aug. 24		Tazawa becomes Minister of State for Defense	Apr. 01	Custody of government aircraft (B-747) transferred to the Defense Agency		Jul. 28	Vietnam officially joins ASEAN					
Sep. 20		First Japan-made T-4 medium trainer introduced	Apr. 01	First female students enter National Defense Academy of Japan		Aug. 01	1st KEDO Meeting (Japan-U.S.-ROK) held (New York)					
Oct. 17		U.S. and Philippines sign negotiated agreement on revised Military Bases Agreement	Apr. 27	Tokyo District Court renders judgment in suits pertaining to the surrender of land for Atsugi Air Base		Aug. 08	Inauguration of reshuffled Murayama Cabinet; Eto becomes Minister of State for Defense					
Nov. 29		Japanese and U.S. Governments sign memorandum and detailed arrangements relating to FS-X joint development	May 22	North Korean soldiers invade the South Korean side of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and fire guns		Sep. 04	Japanese schoolgirl assaulted by three U.S. soldiers based in Okinawa					
Dec. 07	General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev delivers speech to the U.N. on the decommissioning of 500,000 Soviet troops	May 23	START-I Treaty signed between the U.S. and four Soviet States including Russia	Sep. 15	Ratification of Chemical Weapons Convention							
Dec. 27	Inauguration of reshuffled Takeshita Cabinet	May 25	IAEA officials make the first designated inspection of North Korea's nuclear facilities (through June 5)	Oct. 27	Announcement of "Law Relating to the Treatment of Defense Agency Personnel Dispatched to International Organizations" (effective January 1, 1996)							
1989	Jan. 07	Demise of Emperor Showa	1989	Jun. 19	Announcement of "International Peace Cooperation Law" (enacted August 10), announcement and enactment of "Plan to Amend Law Concerning the Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Teams" (enacted June 29)	1989	Nov. 17	Cabinet decision adopted on establishment of a consultation forum to discuss issues relating to U.S. bases in Okinawa				
	Feb. 15	Soviet Union completes the withdrawal of its forces from Afghanistan		Aug. 10	International Peace Cooperation Law comes into force		Nov. 19	Prime Minister Murayama and U.S. Vice President Gore agree on the establishment of the Special Action Committee on Facilities and Areas in Okinawa (SACCO)				
	Feb. 24	Emperor Showa's funeral		Aug. 24	China and the ROK establish diplomatic relations		Nov. 28	Security Council of Japan and Cabinet decisions adopted on National Defense Program Outline for the period from FY1996				
	Mar. 09	Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) started (Vienna)		Sep. 17	Departure commences of 1st Cambodia Dispatch Facilities Battalion (All units returned to Japan by September 26, 1993)		Dec. 14	Security Council of Japan decision adopted on Mid-Term Defense Program (FY1996-FY2000) (Cabinet decision on December 15)				
	Mar. 09	Confidence and Security-Building Measures (CSBM) started (Vienna)		Sep. 19	Departure of Electoral Observer to Cambodia (Narita)		Dec. 14	Security Council of Japan makes decision "Regarding upgrading of Next-Generation Support Fighter" (December 15, Cabinet approval), Model of Next-Generation Support Fighter "F-2" decided				
	Mar. 15	Hachioji branch of the Tokyo District Court renders judgment in the 3rd Yokota Air Base noise suit		Sep. 30	U.S. returns Naval Base Subic Bay (Philippines)		Dec. 14	Formal signing of the Bosnian Peace Agreement in Paris				
	Mar. 30	New BADGE system begins operations		Nov. 09	CFE Treaty becomes formally effective		Dec. 20	IFOR, consisting mainly of NATO troops, replaces UNPROFOR and formally commences operations				
	Apr. 01	Consumption Tax Law enforced		Nov. 24	U.S. returns Air Station Cubi Point (Philippines) (withdrawal from Philippines complete)		Dec. 26	Tokyo High Court renders judgement on remanded appeal trial for 1st Atsugi Air Base noise suit				
	May 10	START-I reopened at U.S.-Soviet foreign ministers conference, agreement achieved (Moscow, through May 11)		Dec. 03	U.N. Security Council adopts resolution to allow military action by multinational forces in Somalia		1996	Jan. 11	Hashimoto Cabinet established; Usui becomes Minister of State for Defense			
	Jun. 03	Uno Cabinet established; Yamasaki becomes Minister of State for Defense		Dec. 12	Inauguration of reshuffled Miyazawa Cabinet; Nakayama becomes Minister of State for Defense		Jan. 26	START-II ratified by U.S. Senate				
	Jun. 04	Chinese martial law units fire on demonstrators in Tiananmen Square in Beijing (2nd Tiananmen incident)		Dec. 16	U.N. Security Council adopts resolution to deploy peacekeeping operations in Mozambique		Jan. 31	SDF units dispatched to United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)				
	Jun. 20	Supreme Court renders judgment in the Hyakuri Base suit		Dec. 18	Security Council of Japan and Cabinet decisions adopted on Modification of the Mid-Term Defense Program (FY1991-FY1995)		Mar. 08	China carries out three missile firing exercises in total, naval and air force live-fire drills and, ground, naval and air force integrated exercises in the waters close to Taiwan March 8-25				
	Jun. 22	Yokohama District Court renders judgment in the Atsugi Air Base suit to vacate the premises		Dec. 21	Yokohama District Court renders judgement in 1st Atsugi Air Base noise suit		Mar. 23	Taiwan holds its first direct presidential elections; Taiwan President Lee Teng-hui re-elected				
	Jun. 24	Zhao Ziyang relieved of post as General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, and replaced by Jiang Zemin		1993	Jan. 03		U.S.-Russia Summit Meeting (Moscow); START-II signed	Apr. 12	Prime Minister Hashimoto meets U.S. Ambassador Mondale (agreement reached on the total return of Futenma Air Station, Okinawa, within five to seven years after conditions are satisfied)			
	Aug. 10	Kaifu Cabinet established; Matsumoto becomes Minister of State for Defense		Jan. 13	Japan signs CWC		Apr. 15	Signing of Japan-U.S. Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement and its procedural arrangements (effective October 22)				
	Sep. 26	Vietnam completely withdraws from Cambodia		Feb. 25	Supreme Court renders judgement in 1st Atsugi Air Base noise suit and 1st and 2nd Yokota Air Base noise suits		Apr. 16	Cabinet decision adopted on promotion of solutions to issues relating to facilities and areas of U.S. forces in Okinawa Prefecture				
	Nov. 09	GDR permits free departures to the West (virtual demolition of the Berlin Wall)		Mar. 12	North Korea announces secession from NPT		Apr. 17	Japan-U.S. Joint Declaration on Security issued				
	1990	Feb. 13		U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers agree on upper limit of 195,000 U.S. and Soviet troops in Central Europe and 225,000 U.S. troops in Europe	Mar. 25		Aegis ship (Kongo) enters service	Jul. 12	Inaugural meeting of Wassenaar Arrangement (Vienna)			
Feb. 20		Joint Military Technology Commission decides to provide "military technology related to FS-X" to U.S.	Apr. 08	Death of U.N. Volunteer (UNV) Atsuhito Nakata in Cambodia	Jul. 20	U.N. Treaty on the Law of the Seas goes into effect in Japan						
Feb. 28		Inauguration of second reshuffled Kaifu Cabinet; Ishikawa becomes Minister of State for Defense	May 04	Multinational forces deployed to Somalia move to United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II)	Jul. 26	First visit to Russia by MSDF ships (Vladivostok, through July 30, Russian Navy's 300th anniversary naval review)						
Mar. 03		Japan-U.S. summit meeting (Kaifu, G.H.W. Bush, Palm Springs, through March 4)	May 04	Death of Superintendent Haryuyuki Takada, a civilian police officer in Cambodia								
May 29		Naha District Court renders judgment in administrative handling suit pertaining to Special Measures Law for USFJ Land	May 11	Mozambique Dispatch Transport Coordination Unit begin departing for Mozambique (All units returned home by January 8, 1995)								
1990		Jun. 19	Japan-U.S. Joint Committee confirms moves to prepare necessary steps to return U.S. military facilities in Okinawa (23 items)	May 14	United Nations Operation in Mozambique headquarters staff depart for Mozambique							
			May 29	North Korea conducts a ballistic missile test over the central sea of Japan								

Year	Date	Major Events	Year	Date	Major Events	Year	Date	Major Events	
	Jul. 29	China conducts underground nuclear test (its 45th), then announces moratorium on nuclear testing		Jun. 15	Shooting incident between North Korean Naval ships which had crossed the Northern Limit Line and South Korean Naval ships	2002	Jan. 29	U.S. President G.W. Bush depicts "Axis of Evil" in the State of the Union Address	
	Aug. 28	First visit by MSDF ships to ROK (Pusan, through September 6)		Jul. 23	Tokyo High Court renders judgment in 2nd Atsugi Air Base noise suit		Feb. 15	Cabinet decision adopted on international cooperation execution plan for Timor-Leste	
	Aug. 28	Supreme Court renders judgement in lawsuit regarding mandamus pertaining to proxy signature with regard to the Act on Special Measures Concerning USFJ Land Release		Aug. 05	First Bilateral Exercise of Search and Rescue Exercise between MSDF and ROK Navy (waters west of Kyushu)		Mar. 02	680 SDF personnel dispatched on the First Dispatch Engineering Group to Timor-Leste (through June 25, 2004)	
	Sep. 10	U.N. General Assembly adopts the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)		Aug. 25	The Law Concerning Measures to Ensure the Peace and Security of Japan in Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan comes into force		Mar. 06	Kanazawa District Court renders judgement in 3rd and 4th Komatsu Air Base noise suits	
	Sep. 18	North Korean mini submarine runs aground on the east coast of ROK, its crew intruding into ROK territory (clearing operation completed November 7)		Sep. 02	North Korea announces the invalidation of the Northern Limit Line in the Yellow Sea and the establishment of a new military demarcation line on the sea		Mar. 27	Introduction of Candidates for SDF Reserve Personnel System	
	Sep. 26	Hong Kong protest vessels (Baodia) etc., intrude into Japan's territorial waters around the Senkaku Islands		Sep. 23	SDF personnel dispatched to implement the transportation of necessary resources for international disaster relief operations in the Republic of Turkey (through November 22)		Apr. 22	2nd Western Pacific Submarine Rescue Exercise held (the first multilateral exercise organized by Japan, through May 2)	
	Sep. 27	Taliban gains control of the Afghan capital, Kabul, and declares the establishment of the provisional government		Sep. 29	Russian military unit advances into the Republic of Chechnya		May 04	Russia completes return of the Cam Ranh base to Vietnam.	
	Oct. 03	Russia-Chechnya ceasefire agreed		Sep. 30	Disaster relief teams dispatched in response to the accident at a uranium processing facility in Tokaimura (through October 3)		May 20	The United Nations Transitional Administration in Timor-Leste (UNTAET) switches to the United Nations Mission Support in Timor-Leste (UNMISSET)	
	Nov. 07	Inauguration of second Hashimoto Cabinet; Kyuma becomes Minister of State of Defense		Oct. 05	Inauguration of second Obuchi Cabinet; Kawara becomes Minister of State for Defense		May 24	Signing of Treaty Between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Strategic Offensive Reductions	
	Nov. 18	Basic NATO agreement to keep a multinational stabilization force (SFOR) to succeed IFOR in Bosnia-Herzegovina		Nov. 22	SDF personnel dispatched to Indonesia for Timor-Leste Refugees Support (through February 8, 2000)		May 30	Hachioji branch of Tokyo District Court renders judgement in 5th, 6th and 7th Yokota Air Base noise suits	
	Dec. 02	SACO final report approved by Japan-U.S. Joint Security Council		Nov. 22	Governor of Okinawa Prefecture declares the site proposed for the relocation of Futenma Air Station		Jun. 13	U.S. withdraws from the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty	
	Dec. 24	Security Council of Japan and Cabinet decisions adopted on responses to foreign submarines traveling underwater in Japanese territorial waters		Dec. 17	U.N. Security Council adopts a comprehensive resolution relating to the Iraq issue and establishes UNMOVIC in place of UNSCOM		Jun. 29	Exchanges of fire between ROK patrol boats and North Korean patrol boats which crossed the NLL	
1997	Jan. 02	Disaster relief teams dispatched in response to the Russian Nakhodka shipwreck and oil spill disaster (through March 31)		Dec. 20	Rule over Macao transferred to China		Jul. 16	U.S. Government releases "National Strategy for Homeland Security"	
	Jan. 20	Establishment of Defense Intelligence Headquarters		Dec. 27	Decision with the Japan Coast Guard on the "Joint Response Manual for Suspicious Ships"		Sep. 29	Basic Plan of the Futenma Replacement Facility agreed	
	Apr. 29	CWC enters into force		Dec. 27	Mayor of Nago City, Okinawa Prefecture announces the acceptance of alternative facilities for Futenma Air Station		Jul. 04	Incident in central Sea of Japan (response to a suspicious ship)	
	May 12	Russia-Chechnya peace treaty signed		Dec. 27	Mayor of Nago City, Okinawa Prefecture announces the acceptance of alternative facilities for Futenma Air Station		Sep. 17	Japan-North Korea Summit Meeting; Kim Jong-Il, the North Korean President, admits and apologizes for abductions	
	Jun. 09	Self-Defense Official (Director General of the Inspection Bureau) dispatched to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) (through June 2002)		Dec. 28	Cabinet decision adopted on Government Policy for the Relocation of Futenma Air Station		Sep. 20	U.S. Government announces "National Security Strategy"	
	Jul. 01	Hong Kong reverts to China					Sep. 30	Inauguration of reshuffled Koizumi Cabinet; Ishiba becomes Minister of State for Defense	
	Jul. 03	The first artillery live-fire training by U.S. Marines stationed in Okinawa conducted on the mainland of Japan (at Kita Fuji, through July 9)	2000	Jan. 17	Anti-personnel mine disposal begins		Oct. 01	Personnel deployed to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) (Head of Operations and Planning Branch) (through July 6)	
	Jul. 16	North Korean soldiers cross the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) and exchange fire with ROK troops		Feb. 16	First assembly of the Research Commissions on the Constitution in the Upper House (Lower House on February 17)		Oct. 13	First International Fleet Review in Japan (Tokyo Bay)	
	Sep. 11	Inauguration of second reshuffled Hashimoto Cabinet		Apr. 01	Enactment of the "Self-Defense Forces Personnel Ethics Act"		Oct. 15	Five of those abducted return to Japan	
	Sep. 23	Guidelines for New Japan-U.S. defense cooperation approved by Security Consultative Committee (SCC)		Apr. 05	Mori Cabinet established		Oct. 16	U.S. Government issues statement that North Korea admitted to having a program to enrich uranium for nuclear weapons, during Assistant Secretary of State Kelly's visit to North Korea	
	Nov. 10	China-Russia Summit Meeting; China-Russian joint statement signed (Beijing), and demarcation of the China-Russia eastern border declared		Apr. 14	Russian Duma ratifies the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty II (START-II)		Oct. 16	Yokohama District Court renders judgement in 3rd, 4th and 5th Atsugi Air Base noise suits	
	Dec. 03	Final Report of the Administrative Reform Committee		May 07	Russian Acting President Putin officially assumes duties as President		Oct. 31	Naha branch of Fukuoka High Court renders judgement in the suit pertaining to the surrender of land for Sobe Communication Site	
	Dec. 19	Security Council of Japan and Cabinet decisions adopted on Review of the Mid-Term Defense Program (FY1996-FY2000)		May 08	Defense Agency moves to the Ichigaya building		Nov. 01	Introduction of stricter penalties in order to protect classified information (defense secrets)	
1998	Mar. 26	Introduction of a system of SDF Ready Reserve Personnel		Jun. 16	The Special Law for Nuclear Emergency Preparedness (Establishment of nuclear disaster relief dispatch) comes into force		Nov. 14	KEDO Executive Board decides to freeze provision of heavy oil to North Korea from December	
	Apr. 28	The signing of an agreement to revise the Japan-U.S. Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement		Jul. 04	Inauguration of second Mori Cabinet; Torashima becomes Minister of State for Defense		Nov. 18	First SDF and police authority hold joint command post exercise in Hokkaido	
	May 11	India carries out underground nuclear tests (repeated May 13)		Jul. 21	Kyushu-Okinawa Summit (through July 23)		Nov. 21	NATO Prague Summit Meeting decides new membership for seven countries in Central and Eastern Europe	
	May 22	Naha branch of Fukuoka High Court renders judgement in 1st, 2nd and 3rd Kadena Air Base noise suits		Aug. 25	Replacement Facilities Council on the Relocation of Futenma Air Station established		Dec. 02	SDF personnel dispatched for the first time to the U.N. Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO)	
	May 28	Pakistan carries out underground nuclear tests (repeated May 30)		Sep. 13	SDF personnel dispatched to dispose of Abandoned Chemical Weapons (ACW) in China		Dec. 12	North Korea announces it will resume operation and establishment of nuclear-related facilities	
	Jun. 06	U.N. Security Council resolution adopted that condemns nuclear tests by India and Pakistan		Nov. 20	The 22nd Japanese Communist Party Convention decides to accept the SDF		Dec. 16	Kirishima, vessel equipped with Aegis air defense systems, departs the port of Yokosuka, according to revision (December 5) in Implementation Plan based on the Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law	
	Jun. 12	Announcement and enactment of Basic Act on Central Government Reform		Dec. 05	Inauguration of second reshuffled Mori Cabinet; Saito becomes Minister of State for Defense		Dec. 17	U.S. announces deployment of a missile defense system (ground- and sea-based interceptor missiles and PAC-3)	
	Jun. 12	Revision of the International Peace Cooperation Law promulgated and comes into force (the section concerning use of force enters into force July 12)	2001	Feb. 05	SDF units dispatched to India for International Disaster Relief Operation (through February 11), following the major earthquake which hit western India on January 26				
	Jun. 22	A North Korean submarine intrudes into the east coast of ROK, seized by ROK forces		Feb. 09	Personnel dispatched to UNMOVIC (through March, 2005)				
	Jul. 27	China publishes its first comprehensive defense white paper, "Defense of China"		Feb. 10	Collision between Ehime Maru and U.S. submarine		2003	Jan. 10	North Korea announces it is leaving the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
	Jul. 29	Bilateral search and rescue exercise between MSDF/ASDF and Russian Navy — the first full-fledged bilateral exercise between Japan and Russia		Mar. 01	The Ship Inspection Operations Law comes into effect			Jan. 24	U.S. Department of Homeland Security established
	Jul. 30	Obuchi Cabinet established; Nukaga becomes Minister of State for Defense		Mar. 07	Former Maritime Self-Defense official is given a jail sentence for providing confidential documents to officer of the Russian Embassy			Jan. 28	Establishment of Consultative Body on Construction of Futenma Replacement Facility concerning Futenma Air Station Replacement
	Aug. 31	North Korea launches a ballistic missile which flies through Japanese airspace		Apr. 01	Information Disclosure Act (IDA) comes into force			Feb. 08	Disposal of antipersonnel landmines complete (with some exceptions)
	Sep. 01	Temporary freezing of Japan-North Korea normalization talks		Apr. 01	Collision between U.S. and Chinese military planes			Mar. 20	U.S. and U.K. Forces begin military operations in Iraq
	Sep. 02	Additional sanctions on North Korea (suspension of charter flights) implemented		Apr. 26	Koizumi Cabinet established; Nakatani becomes Minister of State for Defense			Mar. 27	Act for Partial Revision of the Defense Agency Establishment Act, etc. (changes in SDF personnel quota and number of Ready Reserve Personnel) enters into force
	Sep. 24	Japan-ROK Fisheries Agreement concluded (Takeshima Issue shelved)		Jun. 15	Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) established			Mar. 30	International peace cooperation activities are conducted for relief of Iraqi refugees (Airborne unit for Iraqi refugee relief returns to Japan on April 2)
	Sep. 30	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty concluded		Aug. 08	Disaster relief teams dispatched for submarine rescue ship Chihaya to cooperate in raising the Ehime Maru (returned December 16)			May 01	U.S. President G.W. Bush declares termination of major military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan
	Oct. 21	KEDO signed		Sep. 11	Terrorist attacks in the U.S. occur			May 13	Hachioji branch of Tokyo District Court renders judgement in 4th and 8th Yokota Air Base noise suits
	Nov. 14	Departure of GSDF dispatch units to Honduras (operations in region November 18-December 1, return to Japan December 5)		Sep. 12	U.N. Security Council adopts resolution condemning the terrorist attacks			May 31	U.S. President G.W. Bush proposes Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) for the first time
	Nov. 15	First joint exercise involving all three branches (a total of 2,400 personnel from the GSDF, MSDF and ASDF) (two Jima)		Sep. 19	Prime Minister Koizumi announces immediate measures in response to the September 11th terrorist attacks in the U.S.			Jun. 01	U.S.-Russia Summit Meeting, enforcement of Treaty Between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Strategic Offensive Reductions
	Nov. 20	Norota becomes Minister of State for Defense		Oct. 02	In response to the September 11th terrorist attacks in the U.S., NATO invokes Article 5 (on collective self-defense) of the North Atlantic Treaty			Jun. 06	Three Armed Attack Situation Response related laws passed in the House of Councillors plenary session
	Dec. 17	U.S. and U.K. forces initiate Operation Desert Fox against Iraq as a punishment for refusal to cooperate with UNSCOM inspections (through December 20)		Oct. 06	International peace cooperation for the relief of Afghan refugees (through October 12)			Jul. 17	International peace cooperation activities are conducted for relief of affected people in Iraq (Airborne unit for relief of affected people in Iraq returns to Japan August 18)
	Dec. 22	Cabinet decision adopted on introduction of information gathering satellite		Oct. 07	U.S. and U.K. forces begin attacks in Afghanistan (October 19, U.S. Forces sends special operation forces, first ground fighting)			Jul. 26	Law concerning Special Measures on Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance in Iraq passed in the House of Councillors plenary session
	Dec. 22	Aha Training Area returned (the first resolved issue of SACO)		Oct. 08	Government of Japan establishes the Emergency Anti-Terrorism Headquarters and decides upon Emergency Response Measures at the first meeting			Aug. 27	First Round of the Six-Party Talks held (Beijing, through August 29)
	Dec. 25	Security Council approves Japan-U.S. Cooperative Research on Ballistic Missile Defense Technologies		Oct. 29	Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law and other measures passed in the House of Councillors plenary session			Sep. 12	First PSI exercise held in the Coral Sea northeast of Australia (through September 14)
1999	Jan. 14	Inauguration of reshuffled Obuchi Cabinet		Nov. 02	Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law and Law to Amend the Self-Defense Forces Law are promulgated and enforced (strengthening penalties to ensure secrecy is separately enforced on November 1, 2002)			Sep. 22	Inauguration of reshuffled Koizumi Cabinet (second term)
	Mar. 23	Discovery of a suspicious ship off the Noto Peninsula (Maritime security operations ordered on March 24)		Nov. 25	Based on the Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law, an MSDF supply vessel, minesweeper tender, and destroyers depart for cooperation and support activities			Sep. 30	Cabinet decision adopted on establishment of award for people engaged in dangerous activities (November 3, 2003 Former SDF personnel are conferred the award for people engaged in dangerous activities for the first time)
	Mar. 29	GSDF establishes first brigade		Nov. 27	Exchange of fire in the Korean demilitarized zone (DMZ)			Oct. 07	Joint communiqué signed for the first time at Japan-China-ROK Summit meeting
	Apr. 01	Establishment of Committee for the Promotion of Information Gathering Satellites (Cabinet)		Dec. 05	U.S. and Russia complete implementation of START-I			Oct. 10	Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law remains in force for another two years
	May 24	Agreement between Japan and U.S. to amend the "Acquisition and Cross Servicing Agreement" (adding cooperation for operations to respond to situations in areas surrounding Japan) approved in Diet (effective September 25)		Dec. 20	U.N. Security Council adopts a resolution establishing an International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)			Oct. 15	China launches its first manned spacecraft Shenzhou 5
	May 28	Act Concerning the Measures for Peace and Safety of Japan in Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan promulgated (enters into force August 25), Act for Partial Revision of the Self-Defense Forces Act promulgated and enters into force	2001	Dec. 22	Afghanistan Interim Authority formed, with Hamid Karzai serving as Chairman			Nov. 19	Inauguration of second Koizumi Cabinet
				Dec. 22	Suspicious boat incident in waters southwest of Kyushu		2003	Nov. 29	Ambassador Oku and First Secretary Inoue shot to death in the central region of Iraq
				Dec. 29	Russia withdraws troops from its base in Cuba			Dec. 18	Iran signs IAEA agreement

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	Dec. 19	Libya announces abandonment of weapons of mass destruction program		Nov. 30	Tokyo High Court renders judgement in 5th, 6th and 7th Yokota Air Base noise suits		Oct. 03	The Six-Party Talks Joint Statement, the "Second-Phase Actions for the Implementation of the Joint Statement," is announced	
	Dec. 19	Government decides to introduce ballistic missile defense system (Security Council of Japan and Cabinet decisions)		Dec. 14	The first East Asia Summit is held (Kuala Lumpur)		Oct. 17	First Japan-U.S.-Australia trilateral exercise (MSDF, U.S. Navy and the Royal Australian Air Force)	
	Dec. 30	Relief materials transported by air in response to great earthquake in Iran under the Law concerning the Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Teams (January 1-2, 2004)		Dec. 16	U.N. General Assembly adopts resolution criticizing the human rights situation in North Korea		Nov. 01	Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law expires Order issued on termination of response measures based on Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law	
2004	Jan. 22	ASDF main contingent leaves for Kuwait	2006	Jan. 10	Iran begins an uranium enrichment experiment		Nov. 16	Council for MOD Reform established	
	Feb. 03	Departure of first SDF contingent for Iraqi humanitarian and reconstruction support activities		Feb. 04	Japan-North Korea negotiations concerning abduction issue, normalization of diplomatic relations and nuclear/ missile issues are held (through February 6)		Nov. 28	Chinese naval vessel visits Japan for the first time (through December 1)	
	Feb. 09	Implementation of Iraq-related response measures approved in Diet		Mar. 06	At the Japan-China intergovernmental conference, China makes a proposal of joint development of gas field in East China Sea (through March 7)		Dec. 18	Aegis vessel MSDF Kongo conducts a successful test on counter-missile by ballistic missile	
	Feb. 09	MSDF unit for marine transport leaves for Kuwait (return on April 8)		Mar. 27	Partial amendment (measures for destructing ballistic missiles, etc., establishment of Joint Staff Office, etc.) of the Defense Agency Establishment Law is enacted. With the creation of the Joint Staff Office, the SDF establishes a joint operations posture		Dec. 19	Front headquarters of 1st Corps headquarters of U.S. forces formed at USFJ Camp Zama in line with the USFJ realignment	
	Mar. 04	Disaster relief teams dispatched for the first time in response to bird flu (Tanbacho, Kyoto Prefecture, through March 11)		Apr. 23	Japan and the United States agree to the sharing of expenses of relocation of U.S. Marine Corps in Okinawa to Guam as part of realignment of USFJ		Dec. 24	"Improvement of next fixed-wing aircraft" and "Important issues among contents of Defense Capability Buildup in FY2008"	
	Mar. 26	Diet decides on installation of ballistic missile defense system (FY2004 draft budget passed in the House of Councillors plenary session)		May 01	The Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee ("2+2," Washington, D.C.) announces the "United States-Japan Roadmap for Realignment Implementation"	2008	Jan. 16	Enactment of the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law (units depart for Indian Ocean on January 24, 25)	
	Apr. 15	First transport of Japanese nationals living overseas implemented, 10 nationals transported from Iraq to Kuwait		May 11	The Governor of Okinawa Prefecture and Minister of State for Defense sign a basic agreement on the realignment of USFJ		Jan. 25	New Special Measures Agreement concerning the Cost Sharing on the Stationing of U.S. forces in Japan signed	
	Apr. 15	Ceremony commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Defense Agency/SDF		May 29	SDF P-3C visit to Australia		Feb. 19	Collision between Aegis vessel MSDF and fishing boat	
	Apr. 28	U.N. Security Council unanimously adopts Resolution 1540 calling for the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction		Jun. 01	First units dispatched to Indonesia to conduct international disaster relief for damages from the earthquake that occurred in central Java on May 27 (through June 22)		Feb. 20	U.S. Navy Aegis ship succeeds in shooting down out-of-control satellite outside the earth's atmosphere with an SM-3	
	May 22	Japan-North Korea Summit Meeting (Pyongyang). Five family members of abductees return to Japan		Jun. 20	The Government makes a decision to discontinue the activities of the GSDP contingent dispatched to Iraq. ASDF units continue to support the United Nations and the multinational forces		Feb. 21	Based on the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law, MSDF replenishment ships resume refueling U.S. ships in the Indian Ocean (through January 15, 2010)	
	Jun. 01	U.N. Security Council unanimously adopts Resolution 1546 on reconstruction of Iraq		Jun. 23	Agreement concerning provision of arms and military technologies to the United States is signed		Mar. 18	Cabinet decision adopted on "Basic Plan on Ocean Policy"	
	Jun. 14	Seven bills on legislation concerning contingency response measures passed in House of Councillors plenary session and conclusion of three treaties approved		Jun. 29	Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting, joint document "The Japan-U.S. Alliance of the New Century" announced		Mar. 26	Enforcement of the Law for Partial Amendment of the Ministry of Defense Establishment Law (inc. reorganization of the SDF Command and Communication Unit)	
	Jun. 14	Special Measures Law for the Embargo on Specific Ships passed		Jul. 05	North Korea launches a total of seven ballistic missiles into the Sea of Japan		Apr. 24	Announcement by U.S. Government that North Korea assisted with the construction by Syria of nuclear facilities destroyed in an air attack	
	Jun. 18	Cabinet agreement for SDF's activities in Iraq for humanitarian and reconstruction assistance after reestablishment of Iraq sovereignty (joining multinational forces)		Jul. 13	Tokyo High Court renders judgement in 3rd, 4th and 5th Atsugi Air Base noise suits		Jun. 24	First visit of MSDF vessel to China (through June 28)	
	Jun. 28	Transfer of sovereignty to the Iraqi Interim Government		Jul. 31	Partial enforcement of the Law for Partial Amendment of the Defense Agency Establishment Law (inc. reinforcement of facilities administration function of the agency, establishment of the Equipment headquarters and reorganization of the Prefecture Liaison Offices into the Provincial Cooperation Offices)		Jun. 26	Agreement reached between the Government of Japan and Government of China on the joint development of natural gas in the East China Sea	
	Aug. 13	U.S. helicopter crash at the university campus in Ginowan City, Okinawa		Aug. 16	A Russian patrol boat fires on a Japanese fishing boat, killing one of its crew members. The Government files a strong protest to Russia		Jun. 26	Okinawa branch of Naha District Court renders judgement in 1st and 2nd Futenna Air Station noise suits	
	Sep. 27	Inauguration of second reshuffled Koizumi Cabinet; Ohno becomes Minister of State for Defense		Aug. 29	U.S. Navy deploys Aegis ships equipped with SM-3 at Yokosuka naval facility		Jul. 07	G8 Hokkaido Toyoko Summit (through July 9)	
	Oct. 25	PSI exercise for maritime interdiction operation hosted by Japan for the first time (in the offing of Sagami Bay and in Yokosuka Harbor, through October 27)		Aug. 29	The Council Meeting on Measures for Relocation of Futenna Air Station established, and its first meeting held		Jul. 15	Report by the Council for Reforming the Ministry of Defense released	
	Nov. 10	Intrusion of submerged Chinese nuclear powered submarine into Japan's territorial waters-Maritime security operations order issued (through November 12)		Sep. 26	Abe Cabinet established; Kyuma becomes Minister of State for Defense		Jul. 17	Tokyo High Court renders judgement in 4th and 8th Yokota Air Base noise suits	
	Nov. 16	Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs expresses regret over its nuclear submarine's intrusion into Japan's territorial waters		Oct. 09	North Korea conducts an underground nuclear test		Aug. 02	Inauguration of reshuffled Fukuda Cabinet; Hayashi becomes Minister of Defense	
	Dec. 10	Security Council of Japan and Cabinet decisions adopted on "National Defense Program Guidelines, FY2005" and "Mid-Term Defense Program for FY2005-FY2009"		Oct. 13	Sanctions implemented against North Korea, which announced that it had conducted a nuclear weapon test		Aug. 08	Russian Armed Forces intervene in military clashes between Georgian and South Ossetian forces	
	Dec. 28	MSDF ships dispatched to the offing of Thailand's Phuket Island to engage in the international disaster relief activities for Indonesia's Sumatra earthquake and Indian Ocean tsunami disaster (through January 1, 2005)		Dec. 19	U.N. General Assembly adopts draft resolution condemning abduction of foreign citizens by North Korea		Aug. 10	Armed groups attack public security facilities in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, China	
2005	Jan. 04	SDF units dispatched to Indonesia to engage in international emergency assistance in response to the major earthquake off the coast of Sumatra and tsunami in the Indian Ocean that occurred on December 26, 2004 (all teams returned home by March 23)	2007	Jan. 09	Enforcement of the Law for Partial Amendment of the Defense Agency Establishment Law (reorganization of the Defense Agency into the Ministry of Defense and stipulation of the SDF's international peace cooperation activities as its primary mission)		Aug. 29	TRDI receives prototype of next-generation fixed-wing patrol aircraft XP-1 no. 1	
	Jan. 19	The Japanese Government newly formulates measures to cope with intrusion of the submerged submarines in Japan's territorial waters		Jan. 09	Kyuma becomes Minister of Defense		Sep. 24	Aso Cabinet established; Hamada becomes Minister of Defense	
	Feb. 10	North Korean Foreign Ministry releases a statement implying its manufacture of nuclear weapons (May 11, announces the unloading of 8,000 spent nuclear fuel rods)		Jan. 09	China conducts an anti-satellite test		Sep. 25	The nuclear-powered aircraft carrier USS "George Washington" arrives in the port of Yokosuka for the first time	
	Feb. 17	Okinawa branch of Naha District Court renders judgement in 4th Kadena Air Base noise suit		Jan. 12	North Korea agrees to disable all of its nuclear facilities during the 5th Six-Party Talks		Sep. 25	China launches a manned spacecraft "Shenzhou 7," and conducts successful extravehicular activity for the first time	
	Feb. 19	Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee ("2+2," Washington, D.C.) — common strategic objectives confirmed		Feb. 13	North Korea agrees to disable all of its nuclear facilities during the 5th Six-Party Talks		Oct. 03	U.S. DoD informs Congress of sale of PAC-3s, AH-64Ds, attack helicopters, etc., to Taiwan	
	Mar. 08	ROK's Government protest over Asahi Shimbun aircraft approaching Takeshima without authorization		Mar. 05	First Aviation Training Relocation associated with realignment of the U.S. Forces in Japan (Tsukiki, through March 8)		Oct. 10	U.S. removes North Korea from its list of state sponsors of terrorism	
	Mar. 14	National People's Congress adopts "Anti-Secession Law"		Mar. 13	Australian Prime Minister Howard visits Japan, and the Japan-Australia Joint Declaration on Security Cooperation signed		Oct. 19	Four Chinese naval warships including a destroyer sail through Tsugaru Strait for the first time	
	Mar. 14	A Japanese boat attacked in the Straits of Malacca, and three crew abducted (Released on March 20)		Mar. 23	Emergency response procedures for destruction measures against ballistic missiles are prepared		Oct. 22	Japan-India Summit Meeting, Japan-India Joint Statement on the Advancement of the Strategic and Global Partnership, and Joint Declaration on Security Cooperation signed	
	Mar. 16	Shimane Prefecture establishes "Takeshima Day"		Mar. 28	Establishment of the GSDP Central Readiness Force		Oct. 24	SDF personnel dispatched to United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) (through September 30, 2011)	
	Mar. 25	Cabinet decision adopted on Basic Guidelines for the Protection of Civilians		Mar. 30	A Patriot PAC-3 system is deployed at the ASDF Inruma Air Base for the first time		Nov. 02	Four Chinese vessels pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advance to the Pacific Ocean for the first time	
	Apr. 25	Disaster relief teams dispatched after the railroad accident on JR West's Fukuchiyama Line		Mar. 30	SDF personnel dispatched for the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIS) as military observers (through January 18, 2011)		Dec. 02	U.N. Security Council adopts Resolution 1846 on countering piracy off the coast of Somalia	
	Jul. 14	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry announces permission granted to Teikoku Oil for trial drilling in the East China Sea		Apr. 16	First Japan-U.S.-India trilateral exercise (MSDF, U.S. Navy and Indian Navy)		Dec. 20	Security Council of Japan and Cabinet decisions adopted on Review of the Mid-Term Defense Program (FY2005-FY2009)	
	Aug. 05	An MSDF vessel dispatched to conduct international disaster relief activity in connection with the accident of a small submarine of the Russian Navy off Kamchatka (All units returned home by August 10)		Apr. 16	Kanazawa Branch of Nagoya District Court renders judgment on the 3rd and 4th trials for the suits pertaining to noise generated by the Komatsu Air Base		Dec. 23	ASDF Airlift Wing that was deployed under the Law Concerning Special Measures on Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance in Iraq returns to Japan	
	Sep. 09	First China-Russia joint military exercises "Peace Mission 2005" (through August 25)		May 01	Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee ("2+2," Washington, D.C.) announces the joint statement "Alliance Transformation: Advancing United States-Japan Security and Defense Cooperation"		Dec. 26	Chinese naval fleet of three destroyers sets off to Somalia for escort mission	
	Sep. 09	Five destroyers of the Chinese Navy, including Sovereignty Class, are navigating in the sea area surrounding "Kashi" gas field near the median line between Japan and China in the East China Sea		May 18	ASDF controllers positioned at the Yokota RAPCON facility		2009	Jan. 08	ASDF deploys F-15s to Okinawa (Hyakuri Air Base)
	Sep. 21	Inauguration of third Koizumi Cabinet		May 29	Supreme Court renders judgement in 5th, 6th and 7th Yokota Air Base noise suits		Jan. 15	Ministry of Defense decides on "Basic Policy Relating to the Development and Use of Space"	
	Oct. 12	SDF units dispatched for Japan Disaster Relief operations in response to large-scale earthquake in Pakistan, etc. (All units returned home by December 2)		Jun. 01	Partial amendment (abolition of the Defense Facilities Administration Agency and its consolidation into the Ministry of Defense, establishment of the Inspector General's Office of Legal Compliance and the Local Defense Bureau, joint units of GSDP, MSDF and ASDF, etc.) of the Ministry of Defense Establishment Law and the Self-Defense Forces Law enacted		Feb. 10	Order issued relating to the conclusion of withdrawal duties for the Iraq Reconstruction Support Group by the redeployment group	
	Oct. 20	GSDP and Hokkaido Prefectural Police conduct joint field training against terrorist attacks for the first time		Jul. 04	Koike becomes Minister of Defense		Feb. 17	Signing of the "Agreement on the Relocation of USMC in Okinawa to Guam"	
	Oct. 29	Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee ("2+2," Washington, D.C.) joint announces "Japan-U.S. Alliance: Transformation and Realignment for the Future"		Jul. 20	Enactment of the "Basic Act on Ocean Policy"		Feb. 27	Naha branch of Fukuoaka High Court renders judgement in 4th Kadena Air Base noise suit	
	Oct. 31	Inauguration of third reshuffled Koizumi Cabinet; Nukaga becomes Minister of State for Defense		Aug. 10	Signing and entry into force of the Japan-U.S. General Security of Military Information Agreement		Mar. 13	Cabinet decision adopted on counter-piracy Measures Law	
	Oct. 31	Partial amendment of the Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law comes into force (validity is extended for one year)		Aug. 27	Inauguration of reshuffled Abe Cabinet; Koumura becomes Minister of Defense		Mar. 13	SDF mobilization order issued for maritime security operations as part of counter-piracy measures off the Coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden	
2005	Nov. 11	Cabinet decision adopted on "The Government's actions to be taken for the time being in connection with the matters approved at the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee held on October 29, 2005"		Aug. 29	Enactment of the USFJ Realignment Special Measures Law		Mar. 14	Two MSDF ships are dispatched to protect vessels with ties to Japan from the piracy off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden	
	Nov. 27	Field training under the Civil Protection Law takes place for the first time in Fukui Prefecture		Sep. 01	Local Cooperation Bureau, Equipment and Facilities Headquarters, Inspector General's Office of Legal Compliance, and Local Defense Bureau created		Mar. 27	SDF action order for implementation of destruction measures against ballistic missiles is issued (through April 6)	
				Sep. 26	Fukuda Cabinet established; Ishiba becomes Minister of Defense		Mar. 30	MSDF ships begin escort missions as part of counter-piracy measures	
						2009	Apr. 03	Foreign Minister Nakasone signs Status of Forces Agreement with Djibouti	
							Apr. 05	North Korea launches a ballistic missile which flies through Japanese airspace	

Year	Date	Major Events	Year	Date	Major Events	Year	Date	Major Events	
	Apr. 10	Supreme Court renders judgement in 4th and 8th Yokota Air Base noise suits		Dec. 17	Security Council of Japan and Cabinet decisions adopted on National Defense Program Guidelines for FY2011 and Beyond and the Mid-term Defense Program (FY2011 to FY2015)		Apr. 29	Three Chinese vessels sail through Osumi Strait to the Pacific Ocean	
	May 04	1st ARF Disaster Relief Training (Philippines)					May 17	Signing of the Japan-Australia Information Security Agreement	
	May 15	Order issued for P-3C to be dispatched to Djibouti for counter-piracy activities off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden		2011	Jan. 11	China conducts test flight of fighter aircraft touted as the next-generation stealth aircraft		Jun. 04	Inauguration of reshuffled Noda Cabinet (second term); Morimoto becomes Minister of Defense
	May 19	"Agreement on the Relocation of USMC in Okinawa to Guam" comes into force			Jan. 14	Inauguration of reshuffled Kan Cabinet (second term)		Jul. 01	26 Russian vessels sail through Soya Strait (through July 2)
	May 25	North Korea conducts the 2nd underground nuclear test			Jan. 21	Signing of the new Special Measures Agreement in connection with cost-sharing arrangements on the stationing of U.S. Forces in Japan (comes into effect on April 1)		Jul. 03	First PSI Air Interdiction Exercise hosted by Japan (Hokkaido, through July 5)
	Jun. 02	Basic Plan for Space Policy formulated			Jan. 27	Supreme Court renders judgement in 4th Kadena Air Base noise suit		Jul. 11	Three vessels of Chinese Fishery Law Enforcement Command (FLEC) enter Japanese waters near the Senkaku Islands
	Jul. 04	North Korea launches a total of seven ballistic missiles into the Sea of Japan			Feb. 04	The United States releases "National Security Space Strategy" (NSSS)		Jul. 12	One FLEC vessel enters Japanese waters near the Senkaku Islands
	Jul. 14	Ratification of Convention on Cluster Munitions			Feb. 05	New START comes into effect		Jul. 12	Enforcement of the Law for Partial Amendment of the Law for Establishment of Cabinet Office
	Jul. 17	Announcement of Law Concerning the Prohibition of Manufacture of Cluster Munitions and Regulation of their Possession			Feb. 23	Japan Disaster Relief Team dispatched in response to the earthquake in New Zealand (through March 3)		Aug. 10	South Korean President Lee Myung-bak visits Takeshima
	Jul. 24	Counter-Piracy Measures Law enacted, Order issued for anti-piracy operations			Mar. 11	Four pirates that had shot at Japanese vessels off the Oman Coast in the Arabian Sea were arrested under the Counter-Piracy Law		Sep. 07	"Toward Stable and Effective Use of Cyberspace by the MOD/JSDF" is released
	Jul. 31	Completion of withdrawal of non-American multinational forces from Iraq			Mar. 11	Great East Japan Earthquake strikes		Sep. 11	Government's purchase of the three Senkaku Islands
	Aug. 01	Partial enforcement of the Law for Partial Amendment of the Ministry of Defense Establishment Law (inc. establishment of the Defense Council and the Special Advisors to the Minister of Defense, and abolition of the Defense Councilors System)			Mar. 11	Disaster relief teams dispatched in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake (through August 31)		Sep. 23	SDF dispatch to the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) ended
	Sep. 16	Hatoyama Cabinet established; Kitazawa becomes Minister of Defense			Mar. 12	Nuclear disaster relief teams dispatched in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake (through December 26)		Sep. 25	The first Chinese aircraft carrier "Liaoning" commissioned
	Oct. 05	SDF units dispatched to aid international disaster relief activities after the Padang earthquake in Indonesia (through October 17)			Mar. 16	Cabinet decisions adopted on first disaster call-up of SDF Reserve Personnel and Ready Reserve Personnel in the wake of the Great East Japan Earthquake		Oct. 01	Inauguration of reshuffled Noda Cabinet (third term)
	Oct. 27	Destroyer collides with ROK cargo ship in the Kammon Straits			Mar. 16	Disaster relief call-up order is issued to dispatch GSDF Ready Reserve Personnel and Reserve Personnel (through August 31)		Oct. 16	Seven Chinese warships pass through the waters between the Yonaguni Island and the Nakanokami Island for the first time
	Nov. 10	North and South Korean ships engage in fire in the Yellow Sea			Mar. 19	The coalition force led by the U.S., U.K., and France commence military operations against Libya		Nov. 26	Promulgation and partial enforcement (regarding Japan-U.S. ACSA) of partially amended laws, including the Self-Defense Forces Act, etc.
	Nov. 23	Deployment Surface Force for Counter Piracy Enforcement (DSPE) receives the IMO Award for Exceptional Bravery at Sea			Apr. 11	Reconstruction Design Council in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake established		Dec. 04	Launch of capacity building program in East Timor
	Dec. 01	Lisbon treaty comes into effect			Apr. 15	Disaster relief call-up order is issued to dispatch MSDF and ASDF reserve personnel (through August 31)		Dec. 07	SDF action order for implementation of destruction measures against ballistic missiles is issued (terminated December 12)
	Dec. 03	Tokyo High Court rejects appeal by MSDF Lieutenant Commander in Aegis information leakage case (appeal to Supreme Court)			Apr. 27	Partial revision to the Environmental Improvement Law (extended target projects for subsidies to improve the environment surrounding specified defense facilities)		Dec. 12	North Korea launches a ballistic missile disguised as a "Satellite"
	Dec. 05	START I lapses			May 02	U.S. President Obama announces the killing of Osama bin Laden, leader of the international terrorist organization Al-Qaeda		Dec. 13	A Chinese aircraft violates Japanese airspace for the first time (airspace surrounding the Senkaku Islands)
	Dec. 17	Security Council of Japan and Cabinet decisions adopted on the build-up of defense capability for FY2010			Jun. 01	SDF activity base in Djibouti initiates operation		Dec. 26	Inauguration of second Abe Cabinet; Onodera becomes Minister of Defense
2010	Jan. 11	China announces that it has performed missile interception test			Jun. 21	Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee ("2+2" in Washington, D.C.) joint statement; release of "Toward a Deeper and Broader Japan-U.S. Alliance: Building on 50 years of Partnership"	2013	Jan. 16	Abduction of Japanese nationals in Algeria
	Jan. 17	Japan Disaster Relief Team dispatched in response to the earthquake in Haiti (February 14, operation completed)			Jun. 22	U.S. President Obama announces guidelines to withdraw U.S. troops from Afghanistan		Jan. 19	A Chinese naval vessel may direct fire-control radar at a helicopter based on a JMSDF destroyer
	Jan. 19	"2+2" joint statement on the 50th anniversary of Japan-U.S. Security Treaty			Jun. 24	Exercise of the Basic Act on Reconstruction		Jan. 20	SDF dispatch to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) ended (ceremony to return unit flag)
	Jan. 29	First test flight of Russian fifth-generation fighter PAK FA			Jun. 28	First meeting of the headquarters for reconstruction measures		Jan. 20	As a measure for the Transportation of Japanese Nationals Overseas (JNO) prescribed in the Self-Defense Forces Act, SDF transports Japanese victims of the Algerian hostage crisis from Algeria to Japan (return home on January 24)
	Feb. 05	Decision made to dispatch SDF units to United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) (February 6, deployment commences) (January 25, 2013, operation completed)			Jul. 08	U.N. Security Council adopts Resolution 1996 to establish UNMISS		Jan. 25	Security Council of Japan and Cabinet decisions adopted on build-up of defense capability for FY2013
	Feb. 27	U.S. announces "Quadrennial Defense Review" (DDR) and "Ballistic Missile Defense Review" (BMDR)			Jul. 09	Independence of the Republic of South Sudan		Jan. 25	"Basic Plan on Space Policy" is decided by the Strategic Headquarters for Space Development
	Mar. 07	Russia publishes new Navy doctrine			Aug. 10	Conducts its first navigation Chinese aircraft carrier Yanzag		Jan. 30	A Chinese vessel directs fire-control radar at a JMSDF destroyer in the East China Sea
	Mar. 11	ASDF Hyakuri Air Base, joint civilian use of runway			Aug. 24	The Chinese fisheries patrol ships enter Japan's territorial waters near the Senkaku Islands		Jan. 31	Three Chinese vessels sail northeast of Miyako Island to the Pacific Ocean
	Mar. 26	ROK naval patrol ship "Cheonan" sank in the Yellow Sea by a torpedo attack from a North Korean submarine			Sep. 02	Noda Cabinet established; Ichikawa becomes Minister of Defense		Jan. 31	Entry into force of the Japan-Australia Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA)
	Mar. 26	Partial enforcement of the Law for Partial Amendment of the Ministry of Defense Establishment Law (new establishment of the 15th Bridge and reorganization of the Youth Technical School)			Sep. 09	24 Russian vessels sail through Soya Strait		Jan. 31	Partial enforcement (regarding Japan-Australia ACSA) of partially amended laws, including the Self-Defense Forces Act, etc.
	Apr. 01	Partial enforcement of the Law for Partial Amendment of the Ministry of Defense Establishment Law (establishment of the job status of GSDF students)			Sep. 27	Japan-Philippines Summit Meeting (Tokyo), Japan-Philippines joint statement made		Feb. 01	Partial enforcement (regarding pilot allowance) of partially amended laws, including the Self-Defense Forces Act, etc.
	Apr. 06	U.S. announces "Nuclear Posture Review" (NPR)			Sep. 29	Chinese space laboratory "Tiangong 1" launched		Feb. 07	Russian fighters intrude into Japan's territorial airspace
	Apr. 12	1st Nuclear Security Summit (Washington, D.C., through April 13)			Sep. 30	Cabinet decisions adopted on "Promotion of the operational Quasi-Zenith Satellite System project" and "Promoting development and utilization of aerospace"		Feb. 12	North Korea's underground nuclear test
	May 01	Disaster relief teams dispatched in response to foot and mouth disease in Miyazaki Prefecture (through July 27)			Oct. 10	ATR to Guam as part of the U.S. Forces realignment (through October 28)		Feb. 20	Naha District Court renders judgement on Henoko environmental assessment case
	May 19	Signing of the Japan-Australia Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA)			Oct. 11	Supreme Court renders judgement in 1st Futenna Air Station noise suit		Feb. 23	Meeting between U.S. President Obama and Prime Minister Abe
	May 23	The MOD/SDF dispatches units to the Pacific Partnership 2010 for the first time (through July 15)			Oct. 24	Signing and entry into force of the Japan-France Information Security Agreement		Mar. 01	Statement by the Chief Cabinet Secretary on participation of Japan's industries in the production of the F-35A
	May 26	Enactment of the "Act on the Preservation of the Law-Water Line and Development of Basic Infrastructure of Remote Islands for the Maintaining and Promoting Utilization of the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf"			Oct. 31	NATO ends operations in Libya		Mar. 15	SDF dispatch for the MINUSTAH mission ended (ceremony to return unit flag)
	May 27	U.S. announces "National Security Strategy" (NSS)			Nov. 15	Cabinet decision adopted on dispatch of SDF personnel as headquarters staff for the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) (departing Japan on November 28)		Mar. 22	Entry into force of Japan-Australia Information Security Agreement
	May 28	Joint Statement of Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee ("2+2")			Nov. 22	Six Chinese vessels pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advance to the Pacific Ocean		Mar. 26	Partial enforcement (regarding shift of Air Rescue Wing's affiliation) of partially amended laws, including the Self-Defense Forces Act, etc.
	Jun. 08	Kan Cabinet established			Dec. 18	Completion of U.S. troop withdrawal from Iraq		Mar. 30	Four Chinese vessels sail southwest of the main island of Okinawa to the Pacific Ocean
	Jun. 09	U.N. Security Council adopts Resolution 1929 regarding additional sanction on Iran			Dec. 20	Decision made by the Security Council and seconded by the Cabinet regarding "acquisition of the next-generation fighter aircraft"		Apr. 02	North Korea announces that it will readjust and restart the graphite moderated reactor that was mothballed and disabled under an agreement reached at the Six-Party Talks
	Jun. 25	Signing and entry into force of the Japan-Nato Information Security Agreement			Dec. 20	Cabinet Decision on dispatching engineer units, etc. for United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (deployed from January 11, 2012) (Operation completed on May 31, 2017)		Apr. 26	Cabinet decision adopted on "Basic Plan on Ocean Policy"
	Jun. 28	Release of the U.S. "National Space Policy" (NSP)			Dec. 27	Statement by the Chief Cabinet Secretary on Guidelines for Overseas Transfer of Defense Equipment etc.		May 07	Two Chinese vessels sail northeast of the Yonaguni Island to the Pacific Ocean
	Jul. 01	Partial enforcement of the Law for Partial Amendment of the Ministry of Defense Establishment Law (establishment of the job status of SDF recruits)			Dec. 28	Environmental impact statement for the Futenna Replacement Facility construction project is submitted to Okinawa Prefecture (through January 6, 2012)		May 27	Three Chinese vessels pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advance to the Pacific Ocean
	Jul. 13	Cabinet decision adopted on "Act on the Preservation of the Law-Water Line and Development of Basic Infrastructure of Remote Islands for Maintaining and Promoting Utilization of the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf"			2012	Jan. 11	1st Advance unit for UNMISS starts departing Japan	Jul. 04	Signing of the Japan-U.K. Agreement Concerning the Transfer of Arms and Military Technologies and the Japan-U.K. Information Security Agreement
	Jul. 29	Naha branch of Fukuoka High Court renders judgement in 1st and 2nd Futenna Air Station noise suits			Jan. 13	Inauguration of reshuffled Noda Cabinet; Tanaka becomes Minister of Defense		Jul. 05	China-Russia first joint naval exercise "Naval Interaction 2013" (through July 11)
	Aug. 31	Air transport activities by helicopter in aid of flood disaster in Pakistan (through October 10)			Feb. 10	Establishment of the Reconstruction Agency		Jul. 13	Chinese naval fleets sail through Soya Strait to the Sea of Okhotsk
	Sep. 07	Chinese fishing boat collides with Japan Coast Guard patrol vessel in waters near the Senkaku Islands			Mar. 16	Chinese government ship "Haijian" enters Japan's territorial waters near the Senkaku Islands		Jul. 22	China Coast Guard sign put up
	Sep. 10	Cabinet decision adopted on dispatch of SDF officers as key military contact personnel (military observers) to the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) (dispatched on September 27)			Mar. 26	Transfer of ASDF Air Defense Command to Yokota Air Base		Jul. 24	Chinese early warning aircraft passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advances to the Pacific Ocean for the first time
	Sep. 17	Inauguration of reshuffled Kan Cabinet			Mar. 27	Prime Minister Noda attends the Nuclear Security Summit		Aug. 21	Three Chinese vessels sail through Osumi Strait to the Pacific Ocean
	Oct. 01	Partial enforcement of the Law for Partial Amendment of the Ministry of Defense Establishment Law (abolition of the lowest enlisted ranks)			Mar. 30	SDF action order for implementation of destruction measures against ballistic missiles is issued (terminated April 13)		Aug. 22	Russian bombers intrude into Japan's airspace
	Nov. 01	Russian President Medvedev visits the Kunashiri Island			Apr. 13	North Korea launches a ballistic missile disguised as a "Satellite"		Aug. 27	Two Chinese vessels pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advance to the Pacific Ocean
	Nov. 23	North Korea shells the ROK's Yeonpyeong Island			Apr. 13	Kim Jong-un becomes the First Chairman of the National Defense Commission		Aug. 30	"Direction of the MOD Reform" released
	Dec. 07	Establishment of a governmental committee to review information security, as a result of the leakage of the video showing the fishing boat collision off the Senkaku Islands			Apr. 17	Ten-month extension of SDF dispatch to support the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) (through February 28, 2013)		Sep. 08	Chinese bombers fly between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island
2010					Apr. 27	Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee "2+2" joint statement		Sep. 09	Unmanned aircraft (presumed) of unidentified nationality flies over the East China Sea
							2013	Sep. 10	1st meeting of MOD/SDF Special Action Committee on the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games held

Year	Date	Major Events	Year	Date	Major Events	Year	Date	Major Events	
	Sep. 27	U.N. Security Council adopts Resolution 2118 on elimination of Syrian chemical weapons		Aug. 12	Russian Armed Forces conduct exercises in the Northern Territories and Chishima Islands		Jul. 30	Tokyo High Court renders judgment in 6th, 7th and administrative 1st and 2nd Atsugi Air Facility noise suits	
	Oct. 03	Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee ("2+2," Tokyo)		Aug. 19	Chinese fighter jets fly abnormally close to U.S. Forces' patrol aircraft		Aug. 17	Seven Chinese vessels sail Tushima Strait northward. Subsequently, China-Russia naval combined exercise, Joint Sea 2015 (II), is held (Sea of Japan) (August 20-28). Following the exercise, five vessels sail Soya Strait eastward (August 29), sail in the high seas in the Bering Sea (statement by U.S. DoD official, September 2), and enter into U.S. territorial waters near the Aleutian Islands (statement by U.S. DoD official, September 4).	
	Oct. 03	Signing of the "Protocol to amend the agreement concerning the relocation of the U.S. Marine Corps from Okinawa to Guam"		Aug. 20	Disaster relief teams dispatched for lifesaving activities in Hiroshima City, Hiroshima Prefecture (through September 11)		Aug. 20	Shelling incident occurs between North Korea and the ROK	
	Oct. 16	Disaster relief teams dispatched after Typhoon No. 26 (through November 8)		Aug. 28	MOD formulates "Basic Policy Relating to the Development and Use of Space (revised)"		Aug. 22	Russian Prime Minister Medvedev visits Etorofu Island	
	Oct. 23	Five Chinese vessels pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advance to the Pacific Ocean		Sep. 01	Japan-India summit meeting (Tokyo); "Tokyo Declaration for Japan-India Special Strategic and Global Partnership"		Aug. 26	Signing of agreement on the resolution of the conflict in South Sudan	
	Oct. 30	Three Chinese vessels sail southwest of the main island of Okinawa to the Pacific Ocean		Sep. 03	Eto becomes Minister of Defense		Sep. 15	Presumed Russian aircraft intrudes into Japanese territorial airspace over the coast of the Nemuro Peninsula	
	Nov. 12	Japan Disaster Relief Team dispatched in response to typhoon disaster in the Philippines (through December 18)		Sep. 03	2nd Reshuffled Abe Cabinet is established		Sep. 19	Legislation for Peace and Security ("Bill for the Development of Legislation for Peace and Security" and "International Peace Support Bill") is passed in the House of Councillors plenary session	
	Nov. 15	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) decides on detailed terms of the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons, etc.		Sep. 10	U.S. President Obama announces strategy to counter ISIL		Sep. 28	Signing of the Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Stewardship Relating to the U.S. Armed Forces in Japan, Supplementary to the Status of U.S. Forces Agreement (SofA)	
	Nov. 22	Revisions of the Self-Defense Forces Act (e.g., expanded category of people who may be transported by the JSDF, in the event of disasters, insurgencies, and other emergencies overseas) promulgated and entered into force		Sep. 22-	The United States and other coalition countries begin airstrikes on ISIL in Syria		Oct. 01	Enforcement of the Law for Partial Amendment of the Ministry of Defense Establishment Law (unification of actual unit operations into Joint Staff, establishment of Acquisition, Technology and Logistics Agency, etc.)	
	Nov. 23	China announces establishment of the "East China Sea Air Defense Identification Zone"		Sep. 26	Prime Minister Abe attends U.N. Summit Meeting on UN Peacekeeping Operations (New York)		Oct. 01	Technical Research and Development Institute and Equipment Procurement and Construction Office are abolished; Acquisition, Technology and Logistics Agency is established	
	Nov. 24	Iran and EU3 (U.K., France, Germany) +3 (U.S., China, Russia) reach first phase agreement for the comprehensive settlement of the nuclear issue		Sep. 27	Disaster relief teams dispatched after the eruption of Mt. Ontake (through October 16)		Oct. 03	Shooting attack in Bangladesh (one Japanese national is killed; ISIL Bangladesh claims responsibility for the attack in a statement)	
	Dec. 04	National Security Council established		Sep. 29	Afghanistan's new government is launched		Oct. 07	Inauguration of the third reshuffled Abe Cabinet	
	Dec. 08	The ROK announces establishment of new Air Defense Identification Zone		Oct. 26	Air Review commemorating the 60th anniversary of the MOD/SDF		Oct. 15	Iwakuni Branch of Yamaguchi District Court renders judgment in 1st, 2nd and 3rd Iwakuni Air Base noise suits	
	Dec. 13	Act on the Protection of Specially Designated Secrets promulgated		Nov. 16	Candidate Onaga defeats incumbent Governor Nakaima in Okinawa gubernatorial election		Oct. 26	U.S. naval destroyer USS Lassen sails within 12 nautical miles of Subi Reef, Spratly Islands in the South China Sea and conducts Freedom of Navigation Operation	
	Dec. 14	Chinese lunar probe successfully achieves soft lunar landing		Nov. 21	"Global Hawk" is decided as the model of unmanned aerial vehicle		Oct. 27	Cabinet verbal understanding regarding "Revocation of reclamation approval based on the Act on Reclamation of Publicly-owned Water Surface pertaining to the Futenna Replacement Facility construction project"	
	Dec. 17	National Security Council and Cabinet decisions adopted on "National Security Strategy," "National Defense Program Guidelines for FY2014 and beyond," and "Medium Term Defense Program (FY2014-FY2018)"		Nov. 24	ROK Armed Forces conduct military drill in waters near Takeshima		Oct. 28	Written notice regarding start of construction work related to Futenna Replacement Facility construction project is submitted to Okinawa Prefecture	
	Dec. 23	Three Chinese vessels sail southwest of the main island of Okinawa to the Pacific Ocean		Nov. 28	Transport of supplies necessary for Japan Disaster Relief operations in response to the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease in West Africa (Republic of Ghana, through December 11)		Nov. 11	A Chinese Navy AGI repeatedly conducts east-west passages near the contiguous zone south of the Senkaku Islands (through November 12)	
	Dec. 23	Second Russian Borey-class SSBN commissioned (incorporated into Pacific Fleet)		Dec. 01	Self-Defense Officials dispatched to NATO for the first time		Nov. 26	Suit is instituted for "Case regarding retraction order request for revocation of the landfill permit based on provisions of Article 245-8, Paragraph 3 of the Local Autonomy Act" ("administrative suit")	
	Dec. 27	Governor of Okinawa Prefecture approves application for public water reclamation for the Futenna Replacement Facility construction project		Dec. 04	Five Chinese vessels sail through Osumi Strait to the Pacific Ocean		Nov. 27	China's four bombers and intelligence gathering aircraft pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island through to the Pacific Ocean (Air Force spokesperson of China announces flight by PLA Air Force aircraft). At around the same time, four bombers and early warning aircraft conduct operations near the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Islands.	
2014	Jan. 01	Entry into force of the Japan-U.K. Information Security Agreement		Dec. 24	Inauguration of the third Abe Cabinet, Nakatani becomes Minister of Defense		Dec. 04	Japan-U.S. Joint Press Release "Implementation of Bilateral Plans for Consolidating Facilities and Areas in Okinawa"	
	Jan. 07	National Security Secretariat launched		Dec. 24	Arms Trade Treaty comes into effect		Dec. 07	Three Chinese vessels sail through Osumi Strait to the Pacific Ocean	
	Jan. 15	Collision accident between transport vessel and fishing vessel in the Hiroshima Bay		Dec. 26	Deployment of U.S. Forces TPY-2 ("X-band radar") to Kyogamisaki is completed		Dec. 12	Japan-India Agreement Concerning the Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology is signed (New Delhi)	
	Jan. 22	Committee for Promoting the Mitigation of the Impact of Bases on Okinawa established		Dec. 31	Japan Disaster Relief Team dispatched in response to disappearance of AirAsia plane (through January 11)		Dec. 12	Signing and entry into force of the Japan-India General Security of Military Information Agreement	
	Feb. 14	Council for Promoting the Mitigation of the Impact of MCAS Futenna on Okinawa established	2015	Jan. 02	ISIL releases video of Japanese hostages (videos of the murder of the Japanese nationals subsequently released on January 24 and February 1)		Dec. 13	Two Chinese vessels pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advance to the Pacific Ocean	
	Mar. 01	Three Chinese vessels pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advance to the Pacific Ocean		Jan. 09	"Basic Plan on Space Policy" is decided by the Strategic Headquarters for Space Development		Dec. 26	A China Coast Guard vessel carrying weapons that appear to be cannons intrudes into Japanese territorial waters surrounding the Senkaku Islands for the first time	
	Mar. 03	North Korea launches two ballistic missiles		Jan. 21	First Japan-U.K. Foreign and Defense Ministers' Meeting (London)		Dec. 31	Russia revises National Security Strategy	
	Mar. 11	Japan Disaster Relief Team dispatched in response to the missing Malaysian Airplane (through April 28)		Feb. 06	The United States releases "National Security Strategy" (NSS)		2016	Jan. 06	North Korea conducts fourth nuclear test which it called a "hydrogen bomb test"
	Mar. 18	Russian "annexation" of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea		Feb. 12	Minsk agreement II (German, French, Russian, and Ukrainian leaders agree on new ceasefire agreement)		Jan. 11	Chinese Ministry of National Defense announces organizational realignment of the Central Military Commission (dismantlement of four general departments, CMC's introduction of multiple section system)	
	Mar. 19	A submarine seen navigating underwater in Japan's contiguous zone (waters east of Miyako Island)		Feb. 13	Two Chinese vessels pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advance to the Pacific Ocean		Jan. 26	Two Russian bombers conduct flight along the perimeter of Japan	
	Mar. 24	Prime Minister Abe attends 3rd Nuclear Security Summit (Hague, through March 25)		Feb. 14	China's intelligence gathering aircraft flies between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island through to the Pacific Ocean (February 15)		Jan. 30	A U.S. naval destroyer sails within 12 nautical miles of Triton Island, Paracel Islands in the South China Sea and conducts Freedom of Navigation Operation	
	Mar. 26	North Korea launches two ballistic missiles		Mar. 02	North Korea launches two ballistic missiles		Jan. 31	China's intelligence gathering aircraft and early warning aircraft pass Tushima Strait for the first time through to the Sea of Japan	
	Apr. 01	Partial enforcement (establishment of Faculty of Nursing at National Defense Medical College) of partially amended laws, including the Self-Defense Forces Act, etc.		Mar. 13	Japan-France Agreement concerning the Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology is signed (Tokyo)		Feb. 01	Chinese Ministry of National Defense dismantles seven Military Regions and announces the establishment of five theaters of operations	
	Apr. 01	Cabinet decision adopted on "Three Principles on Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology"		Apr. 21	National Defense Medical College instructor dispatched to support WHO's epidemiological studies on the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease in West Africa, etc. (through May 29)		Feb. 02	Four Chinese vessels sail through Tsugaru Strait to the Pacific Ocean	
	Apr. 28	U.S. and Philippines sign Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement (EDCA)		Apr. 27	Japan Disaster Relief Team dispatched in response to earthquake in Nepal (through May 22)		Feb. 04	A Chinese Navy AGI conducts round-trip northeast-southwest passages near the contiguous zone southeast of the Boso Peninsula (through February 8)	
	May 02	Two Chinese vessels pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advance to the Pacific Ocean		Apr. 27	The new "Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation" is approved at the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee meeting ("2+2," New York)		Feb. 07	North Korea launches a ballistic missile disguised as a "Satellite"	
	May 07	Collision and confrontation between Chinese and Vietnamese vessels occur (through mid-July)		Apr. 30	Promulgation and enforcement of the Special Measures Act on the Number of Years of the National Subsidization of Specific Defense Procurements (so-called "Long-term Contract Act")		Feb. 16	Locations of equipment deemed to be surface-to-air missile in Woody Island, Paracel Islands are confirmed	
	May 14	"Protocol to amend the agreement concerning the relocation of the U.S. Marine Corps from Okinawa to Guam" comes into force		May 09	North Korea announces SLBM launch test was conducted successfully		Mar. 04	The government announces it would accept the court's settlement recommendation in the "Case regarding retraction order request for cancellation of the reclamation permit based on provisions of Article 245-8, Paragraph 3 of the Local Autonomy Act" ("administrative substitute execution suit") and suspends landfill work (Futenna Replacement Facility construction project)	
	May 15	The Advisory Panel on Reconstruction of the Legal Basis for Security submits its report		May 14	Cabinet decision on "Bill for the Development of Legislation for Peace and Security" and "International Peace Support Bill"		Mar. 10	North Korea launches two ballistic missiles	
	May 21	Yokohama District Court renders judgement in 6th, 7th, and administrative 1st and 2nd Atsugi Air Base noise suits		May 14	Cabinet decisions on "Responses to Foreign Naval Vessels Carrying Out Navigation through the Territorial Sea or the Internal Waters of Japan that Does Not Fall Under Innocent Passage in International Law," "The Government's Responses to Illegal Landing on a Remote Island or its Surrounding Seas by an Armed Group," and "Responses to Acts of Infringement When Self-Defense Force Ships or Aircraft Detect Foreign Ships Committing Said Acts Against Japanese Private Ships on the High Seas"		Mar. 18	North Korea launches a ballistic missile	
	May 24	Chinese fighter jets fly abnormally close to SDF aircraft		Jun. 11	Naha District Court's Okinawa Branch renders judgment in 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th Futenna Air Station noise suits		Mar. 22	Terror bombing attacks occur in Brussels, Belgium	
	Jun. 07	Three Chinese vessels pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advance to the Pacific Ocean		Jun. 12	Two Chinese vessels pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advance to the Pacific Ocean		Mar. 28	Two Chinese vessels sail through Osumi Strait to the Pacific Ocean	
	Jun. 11	Japan-Australia "2+2" (Tokyo)		May 21	Two Chinese bombers fly between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island to the Pacific Ocean (Air Force spokesperson announces first flight by Chinese Air Force aircraft in this airspace)		Mar. 28	Establishment of Camp Yonaguni	
	Jun. 11	Chinese fighter jets fly abnormally close to SDF aircraft		May 26	China releases defense white paper, "China's Military Strategy"		Mar. 29	Enforcement of Legislation for Peace and Security ("Act for the Development of the Legislation for Peace and Security" and "International Peace Support Act")	
	Jun. 19	Strategy on Defense Production and Technological Bases released		May 31	Dispatched MSDF personnel as commander of Combined Task Force (CTF 151) for counter-piracy operations (through August 27)				
	Jun. 21	Partial enforcement of the Law for Partial Amendment of the Ministry of Defense Establishment Law (response to early retirement system)		Jun. 11	Naha District Court's Okinawa Branch renders judgment in 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th Futenna Air Station noise suits				
	Jun. 29	North Korea launches two ballistic missiles		Jun. 12	Two Chinese vessels pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advance to the Pacific Ocean				
	Jun. 29	ISIL declares establishment of "Islamic State" and caliphate		Jul. 01	U.S. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Dempsey releases National Military Strategy				
	Jul. 01	Cabinet decision adopted on "Development of Seamless Security Legislation to Ensure Japan's Survival and Protect Its People"		Jul. 03	Disaster relief teams dispatched to support search of missing persons in Mt. Ontake (through August 7)				
	Jul. 08	Japan-Australia Agreement concerning the Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology is signed		Jul. 18	Three Chinese vessels pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advance to the Pacific Ocean				
	Jul. 09	North Korea launches two ballistic missiles		Jul. 29	China's intelligence gathering aircraft, early warning aircraft, and two bombers fly between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island through to the Pacific Ocean (July 30)				
	Jul. 13	North Korea launches two ballistic missiles							
	Jul. 25	Enforcement of the Law for Partial Amendment of the Ministry of Defense Establishment Law (establishment of Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs)							
	Jul. 26	North Korea launches a ballistic missile							
	Aug. 01	Enforcement of the Law for Partial Amendment of the Ministry of Defense Establishment Law (quota for SDF personnel posts of Internal Bureau, establishment of Air Tactics Development & Training Wing, etc.)							
2014	Aug. 8-	U.S. Central Command begins airstrikes on ISIL in Northern Iraq							

Year	Date	Major Events	Year	Date	Major Events	Year	Date	Major Events
	Mar. 31	Nuclear Security Summit (Washington, D.C.) (through April 1)		Nov. 23	Signing and entry into force of Japan-ROK General Security of Military Information Agreement		Aug. 01	China conducts a flag raising ceremony for the Support Base in Djibouti
	Apr. 07	Three Chinese vessels pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advance to the Pacific Ocean		Nov. 25	Two bombers, two intelligence gathering aircraft, and two fighter jets fly over the sky between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island (four aircraft except the fighter jets fly from the south of Sakishima Islands)		Aug. 03	Minister of Defense Onodera came into office
	Apr. 08	Three Chinese vessels pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advance to the Pacific Ocean		Dec. 01	Japan-France defense equipment and technology agreement takes effect		Aug. 09	A Chinese electronic warfare aircraft passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and flies toward the East China Sea
	Apr. 14	Disaster relief teams dispatched after the 2016 Kumamoto Earthquake (through May 30)		Dec. 10	Two Chinese fighter jets, two bombers, and two intelligence gathering aircraft fly between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island (four aircraft except the fighter jets fly toward the Bashi Channel)		Aug. 10	A U.S. naval destroyer conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" within 12 nautical miles of the Mischief Reef in the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea (reported)
	Apr. 15	North Korea launches a ballistic missile		Dec. 22	The implementation Guidelines for Article 95-2 of the SDF Law (decided by the National Security Council)		Aug. 12	A Chinese electronic warfare aircraft and two bombers pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and fly toward the East China Sea
	Apr. 17	Disaster relief call-up order for Ready Reserve Personnel is issued (through May 9)		Dec. 22	The joint production and deployment phases of advanced interceptor missiles for BMD (SM-3 Block IIA) (decided at the National Security Council)		Aug. 13	Two Chinese electronic warfare aircrafts pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and fly toward the East China Sea
	Apr. 20	China's early warning aircraft flies between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island through to the Pacific Ocean		Dec. 25	Six Chinese naval vessels including an aircraft carrier sail between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advance into the Pacific Ocean (first time a Chinese aircraft carrier is observed sailing into the Pacific Ocean)		Aug. 14	A Chinese electronic warfare aircraft passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and flies toward the East China Sea
	Apr. 23	North Korea launches an SLBM		Dec. 26	Governor of Okinawa Onaga withdraws his cancellation of the reclamation approval (Futenma Replacement Facility construction project)		Aug. 17	A car runs into pedestrians in Barcelona, Spain
	Apr. 28	North Korea launches two ballistic missiles		Dec. 27	"China's Space Activities in 2016" is released		Aug. 18	Entry into force of the Japan-U.K. Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA)
	Apr. 28	Alleged murder case involving a civilian component member of the USFJ in Okinawa Prefecture		2017			Aug. 23	Two Russian bombers fly and circle around Japan
	Apr. 29	Transitional Government of National Unity of South Sudan is established		Jan. 09	Six Chinese bombers, an early warning aircraft, and an intelligence gathering aircraft fly over the Tushima Strait and advance to the Sea of Japan		Aug. 24	Six Chinese bombers, after passing between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island, fly over the Pacific Ocean in the south of Kyushu and Shikoku, turn around off the Kii Peninsula, and fly to the East China Sea on a similar route (first time for a Chinese aircraft to fly northeast bound after advancing to the Pacific Ocean)
	May 10	A U.S. destroyer sails within 12 nautical miles of Fieri Cross Reef, Spratly Islands in the South China Sea as part of the "Freedom of Navigation Operation"		Jan. 14	Signing of the new Japan-Australia Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA)		Aug. 26	MSDF SH-60J helicopter falls into the sea west of Tappizaki, Aomori Prefecture
	May 17	A Chinese PLA fighter jet flies abnormally close to a U.S. Navy reconnaissance aircraft over the South China Sea		Jan. 26	Signing of the Japan-U.K. Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA)		Aug. 26	India announces agreement between India and China on disagreement of border personnel at Doklam following the confrontation of their forces
	May 22	U.S. President Obama visits Vietnam (through May 25), fully lifts arms embargo on Vietnam		Feb. 08	U.S. Navy P-3 patrol aircraft and Chinese military aircraft fly abnormally close to each other (South China Sea)		Aug. 29	North Korea launches a ballistic missile (flies over Japan)
	May 31	North Korea launches a ballistic missile		Feb. 12	North Korea launches a ballistic missile		Sep. 03	North Korea conducts sixth nuclear test which it called a "hydrogen bomb test for ICBM"
	Jun. 07	A Chinese PLA fighter jet conducts dangerous flight, approaching a U.S. Air Force reconnaissance aircraft at a high speed over the East China Sea		Mar. 02	A Chinese early warning aircraft, six bombers (probable), and six fighter jets (probable) fly between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advance to the Pacific Ocean (total of 13 aircraft, the largest fleet so far)		Sep. 09	Entry into force of the new Japan-Australia Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA)
	Jun. 09	A Chinese naval combatant vessel enters the contiguous zone near the Senkaku Islands for the first time		Mar. 02	Chinese vessels pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and moves to the East China Sea		Sep. 15	North Korea launches a ballistic missile (flies over Japan)
	Jun. 15	A Chinese naval intelligence gathering vessel sails in Japan's territorial waters near Kuchinoerabu Island and Yakushima Island in Kagoshima Prefecture and then sails within Japan's contiguous zone north of Kitadaito Island. Subsequently, the vessel repeatedly conducts east-west passages outside the contiguous zone near the Senkaku Islands. (June 19 through 20)		Mar. 05	Chinese vessels sail west bound from the Osumi Strait		Oct. 01	Shooting in Las Vegas, United States
	Jun. 16	Five Chinese naval vessels sail between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advance to the Pacific Ocean		Mar. 06	North Korea launches four ballistic missiles (three of them fell into Japan's EEZ)		Oct. 10	A U.S. naval destroyer conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" around the Paracel Islands in the South China Sea (reported)
	Jun. 20	Ten Russian vessels pass through the Soya Strait and move to the Okhotsk Sea.		Mar. 22	North Korea launches a ballistic missile		Oct. 11	A U.S. Forces helicopter conducts an emergency landing and catches fire in Higashi-shi, Kunigami-gun, Okinawa Prefecture
	Jun. 22	North Korea launches two ballistic missiles		Mar. 23	Chinese vessels pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and moves to the East China Sea		Oct. 17	ASDF UH-60J helicopter crashed in the Pacific Ocean south of Hamamatsu City, Shizuoka Prefecture
	Jul. 2	Bangladeshi militants take hostages (7 Japanese nationals are killed); ISIL claims responsibility on the Internet		Mar. 27	Transfer of MSDF TC-90 to the Philippines		Nov. 11	Three U.S. carrier strike groups conduct joint exercises in the western Pacific (through November 14)
	Jul. 8	The U.S. and ROK decide on the deployment of THAAD to U.S. Forces Korea		Mar. 27	Completion of development of future transport aircraft (XC-2)		Nov. 18	A Chinese intelligence gathering aircraft passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and flies toward the Bashi Channel
	Jul. 9	North Korea launches a submarine-launched ballistic missile		Apr. 02	Chinese vessels pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advances to the Pacific Ocean		Nov. 19	Four Chinese bombers, an intelligence gathering aircraft and an electronic warfare aircraft pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island from the East China Sea to reach the Pacific Ocean and thereafter pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island again to fly toward the East China Sea
	Jul. 11	ASDF aircraft dispatched to Juba, the capital of South Sudan, to transport Japanese nationals overseas due to the situation deterioration in South Sudan (through July 26)		Apr. 05	North Korea launches a ballistic missile		Nov. 20	The United States re-designates North Korea as a State Sponsor of Terrorism
	Jul. 12	The arbitral tribunal renders a final award in which nearly all of the Philippines' submissions are ruled in favor of the Philippines with regard to arbitral proceedings pursuant to the South China Sea		Apr. 06	U.S. launches strikes on Syria		Nov. 23	Four Chinese bombers and an intelligence gathering aircraft pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and thereafter pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island again to fly toward the East China Sea. An intelligence gathering aircraft passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island via Sakishima Islands in the South Pacific and flies toward the East China Sea
	Jul. 15	Terror attack with a truck occurs in Nice, France		Apr. 16	North Korea launches a ballistic missile		Nov. 28	Chinese vessels pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and moves to the East China Sea
	Jul. 18	Chinese Air Force announces that it will be conducting combat patrol in the South China Sea on a regular basis		Apr. 18	Chinese vessels sail west bound from the Osumi Strait		Nov. 29	North Korea launches a ballistic missile (lands in Japan's EEZ)
	Jul. 19	North Korea launches three ballistic missiles		Apr. 20	China launches its first unmanned cargo spacecraft "Tianzhou 1"		Dec. 05	Chinese vessels sail east bound from the Osumi Strait and advances to the Pacific Ocean
	Aug. 3	2nd Reshuffled 3rd Abe Cabinet is established		Apr. 24	Chinese vessels pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advances to the Pacific Ocean		Dec. 07	A Chinese early warning aircraft and four bombers pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island to reach the Pacific Ocean and thereafter pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island again to fly toward the East China Sea
	Aug. 3	Inada becomes Minister of Defense		Apr. 25	Commencement of seawall construction (Futenma Replacement Facility construction project)		Dec. 07	A Chinese vessel passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and moves to the East China Sea
	Aug. 3	North Korea launches two ballistic missiles (one of them fell into Japan's EEZ)		Apr. 26	China's first domestically built aircraft carrier is launched		Dec. 09	Four Chinese bombers and an electronic warfare aircraft pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and thereafter pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island again to fly toward the East China Sea
	Aug. 5	200 to 300 Chinese fishing vessels operate in the waters near the Senkaku Islands. Chinese government vessels intrude into Japan's territorial waters following the fishing vessels for the first time (total of 15 vessels in 5 days / through August 9)		Apr. 29	North Korea launches a ballistic missile		Dec. 09	The Iraqi government declares liberation of all areas from the ISIL
	Aug. 12	Three Chinese naval vessels pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advance to the Pacific Ocean		May 14	North Korea launches a ballistic missile		Dec. 11	Two Chinese bombers, two fighter jets (probable), an intelligence gathering aircraft and an electronic warfare aircraft pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island to reach the Pacific Ocean and thereafter pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island again to fly toward the East China Sea
	Aug. 18	A Chinese early warning aircraft and two bombers fly over Tushima Strait and advance to the Sea of Japan		May 18	An object believed to be a small unmanned aerial vehicle (drone) flies over the front of the bridge of a Chinese government ship which is within Japan's territorial waters near the Senkaku Islands		Dec. 11	President Putin visits Syria and announces withdrawal of the main part of troops (The two bases in Syria will continue daily operation)
	Aug. 24	North Korea launches a submarine-launched ballistic missile		May 21	North Korea launches a ballistic missile		Dec. 13	Fall of a U.S. Forces helicopter window onto Futenma Dai-ni Elementary School in Ginowan City, Okinawa Prefecture
	Aug. 30	Disaster relief teams dispatched after the heavy rainfall due to Typhoon 10 in Iwate Prefecture (through September 16)		May 23	Martial law is declared in Mindanao in the Philippines		Dec. 17	A Chinese intelligence gathering aircraft and two electronic warfare aircrafts pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and fly to the East China Sea
	Aug. 31	Disaster relief teams dispatched after the heavy rainfall due to Typhoon 10 in Hokkaido (through September 18)		May 24	A U.S. naval destroyer sails within 12 nautical miles of the Mischief Reef in the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea and conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" (reported)		Dec. 18	A Chinese electronic warfare aircraft passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and flies to the East China Sea
	Sep. 05	North Korea launches three ballistic missiles (fell into Japan's EEZ)		May 29	North Korea launches a ballistic missile (fell into Japan's EEZ)		Dec. 18	The United States releases the National Security Strategy
	Sep. 09	North Korea conducts its fifth nuclear test		May 31	Dispatch of SDF units to UNMISS is terminated		Dec. 18	A Chinese Su-30 fighter jet's advance to the Sea of Japan is confirmed for the first time
	Sep. 12	First training relocation involves Tilt-Rotor/Rotary wing aircraft outside of Okinawa Prefecture in the context of the realignment of the U.S. Forces (through October 5)		Jul. 01	Establishment of Southwestern Air Defense Force		Dec. 19	National Security Council and Cabinet approval on the "fundamental improvement in ballistic missile defense capability"
	Sep. 25	Four Chinese bombers, two intelligence gathering aircraft, and two fighter jets (probable) pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advance to the Pacific Ocean (fighter jets (probable) are observed for the first time passing)		Jul. 02	A Chinese naval Dongfiao-class intelligence gathering ship sails within Japan's territorial waters near the southwest of Kojima Island, Matsumae Town, Hokkaido		Dec. 19	The United States denounces North Korea for the cyber attack using malware "WannaCry" in May 2017
	Oct. 15	North Korea launches a ballistic missile		Jul. 02	A U.S. naval destroyer conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" within 12 nautical miles of Triton Island, Paracel Islands in the South China Sea (reported)		Dec. 20	A Chinese electronic warfare aircraft passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and flies to the East China Sea
	Oct. 20	North Korea launches a ballistic missile		Jul. 04	North Korea launches a ballistic missile (lands in Japan's EEZ)			
	Oct. 21	A U.S. destroyer sails around the Paracel Islands in the South China Sea as part of the "Freedom of Navigation Operation"		Jul. 05	Disaster relief teams dispatched in response to the heavy rain in North Kyushu in July 2017 (through August 20)			
	Oct. 27	China's early warning aircraft and intelligence gathering aircraft pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advance to the Pacific Ocean		Jul. 05	16 Russian vessels pass through the Soya Strait and move to the Sea of Japan			
	Oct. 28	Signing and entry into force of the Japan-U.S.-Australia Trilateral Information Sharing Arrangement		Jul. 13	Two Chinese bombers pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advance to the Pacific Ocean. Four other bombers pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and fly toward the East China Sea			
	Nov. 01	Cabinet Decision regarding changes to the procedures for responding to piracy (reducing the number of ships to engage in counter-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden from two to one)		Jul. 15	Two China Coast Guard vessels sail in Japan's territorial waters in the southeast of Tushima-shimajima (Tushima City, Nagasaki Prefecture) and north of Okinoshima (Munakata City, Fukuoka Prefecture)			
	Nov. 15	Cabinet Decision on changes in the "Implementation Plans for the International Peace Cooperation Assignment for the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)" (mission of "kaketsuke-keigo" was added)		Jul. 17	Two China Coast Guard vessels sail in Japan's territorial waters in the west-northwest of Henashisaki (Nishitsugaru County, Aomori Prefecture) and northeast of Tappizaki (Higashitsugaru County, Aomori Prefecture)			
	2016			Jul. 20	A Chinese electronic warfare aircraft, an intelligence gathering aircraft and four bombers pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and fly toward the East China Sea. Four bombers pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and advance from the East China Sea to the Pacific Ocean			
	Nov. 18	The Russian Forces announces the deployment of surface-to-ship missile on the islands of Etorofu and Kunashiri		Jul. 24	Chinese bombers pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyako Island and flies toward the East China Sea			
				Jul. 28	Minister of Defense Kishida came into office			
				2017				
				Jul. 28	North Korea launches a ballistic missile (lands in Japan's EEZ)			

Year	Defense	Domestic	International			
2018	Jan. 09	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Jan. 12	Japan-Estonia Summit Meeting (Tallinn)	Jan. 09	North-South High Level Official's Meeting
	Jan. 09	FY2017 Japan-U.S. joint exercise (command post exercise) (through February 3)	Jan. 13	Japan-Latvia Summit Meeting (Riga)	Jan. 10	A Chinese submerged submarine enters Japan's contiguous zone near Miyakojima Island and Taisho Island (through January 11)
	Jan. 15	Japan-Spain Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)	Jan. 13	Japan-Lithuania Summit Meeting (Vilnius)	Jan. 11	A Chinese vessel enters Japan's contiguous zone near Taisho Island
	Jan. 21	Multilateral exercise Cobra Gold 18 (through February 23)	Jan. 14	Japan-Bulgaria Summit Meeting (Sofia)	Jan. 17	A U.S. naval destroyer conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" within 12 nautical miles of Scarborough Shoal in the South China Sea (reported)
	Jan. 26	Deployment of the first F-35A at ASDF Misawa Air Base	Jan. 15	Japan-Serbia Summit Meeting (Belgrade)	Jan. 19	The U.S. National Defense Strategy is released
	Jan. 26	Japan-France Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting (2+2) (Tokyo)	Jan. 16	Japan-Romania Summit Meeting (Bucharest)	Jan. 29	A Chinese intelligence gathering aircraft passes Tsushima Strait and advances to the Sea of Japan from the East China Sea
	Jan. 27	Japan-France Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)	Feb. 02	Japan-U.S. Summit Telephone Talk	Jan. 29	A Chinese vessel sails Tsushima Strait northward and after advancing to the Sea of Japan temporarily, sails the strait southward
	Jan. 29	Disaster relief to provide water supply supports in Sado City, Niigata Prefecture (through February 2)	Feb. 06	Japan-Germany Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Jan. 31	U.S. President Trump delivers the State of the Union address
	Jan. 30	Disaster relief to provide water supply supports in Wajima City, Ishikawa Prefecture (through February 2)	Feb. 07	U.S. Vice President Pence pays courtesy visit to Prime Minister Abe	Feb. 02	The United States releases the Nuclear Posture Review (NPR)
	Feb. 06	Disaster relief in response to heavy snow in Fukui Prefecture (through February 10)	Feb. 09	Japan-ROK Summit Meeting (PyeongChang)	Feb. 05	Maldives declares a state of emergency
	Feb. 15	Disaster relief to help remove snow in Fukui City, Fukui Prefecture (through February 18)	Feb. 14	Japan-U.S. Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 08	North Korea conducts a military parade
	Feb. 16	Cabinet Decision on revision of the "Implementation Plans for the International Peace Cooperation Assignment for the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)"	Feb. 20	U.S. military aircraft throws away a fuel tank into Lake Ogawara in Tohoku Town, Kamikita Country, Aomori Prefecture	Feb. 09	PyeongChang Olympics (through February 25)
	Feb. 21	Disaster relief for collection of fuel, etc. in Tohoku Town, Kamikita Country, Aomori Prefecture (through March 7)	Feb. 23	Japan-Chile Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Feb. 10	Sri Lanka declares a state of emergency
	Feb. 28	Japan-Latvia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)	Mar. 06	Japan-Canada Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 14	South African President Zuma resigns
	Mar. 26	Transfer of MSDF's five TC-90 training aircraft to the Philippines completed	Mar. 09	Japan-U.S. Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 15	Ethiopian Prime Minister resigns
	Mar. 27	22nd Forum for Defense Authorities in the Asia-Pacific Region (Tokyo Defense Forum) (Tokyo) (through March 28)	Mar. 13	Naha District Court renders judgement regarding the demand of an injunctive order for actions that crush the reef, etc. (Futenma Replacement Facility construction project)	Feb. 15	The United States and other countries denounce Russia for a large scale of damage caused by ransomware "NotPetya" in June 2017
	Mar. 27	Establishment of the Ground Component Command and the Amphibious Rapid Deployment Brigade, and first reorganization to rapid deployment divisions/brigades	Mar. 14	Japan-Sri Lanka Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Feb. 16	Ethiopia declares a state of emergency
	Apr. 06	Launch of X-band communications satellite "Kiramekki"	Mar. 15	Japan-Germany Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 23	U.S.-Australia Summit Meeting
	Apr. 09	Signing of the Japan-Vietnam Joint Vision Statement	Mar. 23	Okinawa Prefectural Government appeals against the judgement of the Naha District Court to the Naha Branch of the Fukuoka High Court (Futenma Replacement Facility construction project)	Feb. 26	A Chinese vessel advances to the Sea of Japan (through February 28)
	Apr. 09	Disaster relief to provide water supply supports in Oda City, Shimane Prefecture (through April 11)	Mar. 31	Return of the land at Makiminato Service Area adjacent to Route 58	Feb. 27	A Chinese Y-9 intelligence gathering aircraft's passage of Tsushima Strait Western Channel is confirmed for the first time
	Apr. 11	Disaster relief for rescue operations in response to the landslide in Nakatsu City, Oita Prefecture (through April 23)	Apr. 05	Japan-Iraq Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Mar. 01	Russian President Putin introduces new weapons at the annual presidential address
	Apr. 18	Signing and entering into force of the Japan-Malaysia Defense Equipment and Technology Transfer Agreement	Apr. 11	Japan-Bhutan Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Mar. 05	1st session of the 13th National People's Congress (NPC) (through March 20)
	Apr. 20	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting (Washington, D.C.)	Apr. 12	Japan-Switzerland Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Mar. 05	ROK special envoys visit North Korea and meet with Chairman Kim Jong-un
	Apr. 21	Signing of the Japan-Canada Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA)	Apr. 17	Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting (Florida)	Mar. 09	PyeongChang Paralympics (through March 18)
	Apr. 29	Disaster relief to provide water supply supports in Irajubima, Miyakojima City, Okinawa Prefecture (through May 2)	Apr. 28	Japan-U.S. Summit Telephone Talk	Mar. 18	President Putin is re-elected as president (4th term)
	May 04	Japan-Finland Defense Ministerial Meeting (Helsinki)	Apr. 29	Japan-ROK Summit Telephone Talk	Mar. 18	The Turkish government announces taking control of Afrin, Syria
	May 06	Japan-Estonia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tallinn)	Apr. 30	Japan-UAE Summit Meeting (Abu Dhabi)	Mar. 23	Four Chinese bombers, an intelligence gathering aircraft and an electronic warfare aircraft pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to reach the Pacific Ocean and thereafter turn around, pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again and fly to the continent. At the same time, two fighter jets (probable) fly between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island from the East China Sea
	May 09	Defense authorities of Japan and China sign the Memorandum on the Maritime and Aerial Communication Mechanism	May 01	Japan-Jordan Summit Meeting (Jordan)	Mar. 25	Chairman Kim Jong-un of North Korea visits China (through March 28)
	May 10	Signing of the Japan-UAE Memorandum on Defense Cooperation and Exchanges	May 01	Japan-Palestine Summit Meeting (Palestine)	Mar. 26	China-North Korea Summit Meeting
	May 15	Cabinet Decision adopted on "Basic Plan on Ocean Policy"	May 02	Japan-Israel Summit Meeting (Israel)	Mar. 26	Presidential election in Egypt
	May 18	Cabinet Decision on revision of the "Implementation Plans for the International Peace Cooperation Assignment for the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)"	May 04	Japan-China Summit Telephone Talk	Apr. 05	Three Chinese vessels pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and advances to the Pacific Ocean
	May 21	Japan-Singapore Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)	May 09	Japan-China-ROK Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Apr. 10	An aircraft that appears to be a Chinese unmanned aircraft vehicle (BZK-005) flies over the East China Sea (within Japan's air defense identification zone)
	May 29	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting (Hawaii)	May 10	Japan-U.S. Summit Telephone Talk	Apr. 12	China conducts a naval review on the South China Sea
	May 31	Revised Japan-NATO Individual Partnership and Cooperation Programme (IPCP)	May 15	Japan-Samoa Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Apr. 14	The United States, United Kingdom and France conduct military operations against facilities related to chemical weapons in Syria
	Jun. 02	Defense Minister Onodera attends the 17th Shangri-La Dialogue (hosted by IISS) (through June 3)	May 18	Japan-Fiji Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Apr. 18	Two Chinese bombers pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to reach the Pacific Ocean and fly toward the Bashi Channel
	Jun. 02	Japan-U.K. Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore)	May 24	Prime Minister Abe attends the 8th Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (Fukushima) (through May 19)	Apr. 19	Two Chinese bombers, two fighter jets (probable), an electronic warfare aircraft and an intelligence gathering aircraft pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to reach the Pacific Ocean and thereafter the two bombers, an electronic warfare aircraft and an intelligence gathering aircraft fly toward the Bashi Channel
	Jun. 02	Japan-Philippines Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore)	May 25	Japan-France Summit Meeting (St. Petersburg)	Apr. 20	North Korea announces a halt to "nuclear test and intercontinental ballistic rocket test-fire" and abolishment of nuclear test sites
	Jun. 02	Japan-Germany Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore)	May 26	Japan-Russia Summit Meeting (Moscow)	Apr. 20	Two Chinese bombers pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to reach the Pacific Ocean and fly toward the Bashi Channel
	Jun. 02	Japan-U.S.-Australia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore)	May 28	Japan-U.S. Summit Telephone Talk	Apr. 20	A flight of carrier-based fighter jets (probable) of the Chinese aircraft carrier "Liaoning" over the Pacific Ocean is confirmed for the first time
	Jun. 02	Japan-Vietnam Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore)	Jun. 07	Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting (Washington, D.C.)	Apr. 21	Seven Chinese vessels including the aircraft carrier "Liaoning" pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and advance to the East China Sea
	Jun. 03	Japan-U.S.-ROK Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore)	Jun. 08	Prime Minister Abe attends the G7 Summit in Charlevoix (through June 9)	Apr. 24	A Chinese vessel advances to the Sea of Japan (through April 29)
	Jun. 03	Japan-ROK Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore)	Jun. 08	Japan-Germany Summit Meeting (Charlevoix)	Apr. 26	Two Chinese bombers, two fighter jets (probable), an electronic warfare aircraft and an intelligence gathering aircraft pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to reach the Pacific Ocean. The two fighter jets (probable) turn around and pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again to fly toward the continent. The two bombers, an electronic warfare aircraft and an intelligence gathering aircraft fly toward the Bashi Channel
	Jun. 03	Japan-France Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore)	Jun. 08	Japan-U.K. Summit Meeting (Charlevoix)	Apr. 27	The Inter-Korean Summit Meeting, Panmunjom Declaration agreement
	Jun. 08	Launch of the Maritime and Aerial Communication Mechanism between the Defense Authorities of Japan and China	Jun. 08	Japan-Italy Summit Meeting (Charlevoix)	Apr. 28	A Chinese intelligence gathering aircraft passes Tsushima Strait and advances to the Sea of Japan from the East China Sea
	Jun. 14	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Jun. 08	Japan-Canada Summit Meeting (Charlevoix)	May 08	China-North Korea Summit Meeting
	Jun. 18	Disaster relief in response to Northern Osaka Prefecture Earthquake (through June 26)	Jun. 11	Japan-U.S. Summit Telephone Talk	May 08	U.S. President Trump announces withdrawal from the nuclear agreement with Iran
	Jun. 19	FY2018 Joint Exercise for Rescue (JXR) (through June 22)	Jun. 12	Japan-U.S. Summit Telephone Talk	May 11	Two Chinese bombers and two fighter jets (probable) pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to reach the Pacific Ocean. Thereafter, the two fighter jets (probable) turn around and pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again to fly toward the continent. Two bombers fly toward the Bashi Channel, two bombers, an intelligence gathering aircraft and an electronic warfare aircraft pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island from the Pacific Ocean in the direction of the Bashi Channel and move to the East China Sea
	Jun. 29	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)	Jun. 12	Japan-EU Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	May 12	Attack occurs near the Paris Opera House in the center of Paris, France
	Jul. 06	Disaster relief in response to July 2018 Flooding Disaster (through August 18)	Jul. 17	Japan-Malta Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	May 13	Terror attacks by suicide bombers occur in churches in Subaraya, Indonesia
	Jul. 11	Cabinet Decision on disaster relief call-up order for Ready Reserve Personnel in response to July 2018 Flooding Disaster	Aug. 01	Japan-Saint Vincent Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	May 13	China conducts the first sea trial of its first domestic aircraft carrier (through May 18)
	Jul. 11	Disaster relief call-up order for Ready Reserve Personnel is issued (through July 31)	Aug. 02	Japan-U.S. Summit Telephone Talk	May 18	A Chinese bomber and other aircraft conduct a takeoff and landing training in the South China Sea (pointed out as Woody Island, the Paracel Islands)
	Jul. 13	Signing of the Japan-France Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA)	Aug. 22	Japan-Ecuador Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	May 21	The United States releases a new Iran strategy
Jul. 31	Japan-Russia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Moscow)	Sep. 05	Japan-Russia Summit Meeting (Viadovostok)	May 25	Two Chinese bombers pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island through to the East China Sea	
Jul. 31	Japan-Russia Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting (2+2) (Moscow)	Sep. 10	Japan-Mongolia Summit Meeting (Viadovostok)	May 26	The Inter-Korean Summit Meeting	
Aug. 06	Disaster relief to provide water and food in Tozawa Village, Mogami County, Yamagata Prefecture (through August 8)	Sep. 11	Japan-China Summit Meeting (Viadovostok)	May 27	A U.S. naval destroyer and cruiser conduct the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" within 12 nautical miles of the Paracel Islands in the South China Sea (reported)	
Aug. 10	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Sep. 12	Japan-Turkey Summit Meeting (New York)	Jun. 03	A Chinese vessel passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and advances to the Pacific Ocean	
Aug. 10	Disaster relief to search for missing aircraft near Mt. Kusatsu-Shirane, Gunma Prefecture (through August 11)	Sep. 24	Japan-ROK Summit Meeting (New York)	Jun. 04	A Chinese intelligence gathering aircraft passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to reach the Pacific Ocean and after flying toward the Bashi Channel, it turns around and passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again	
Aug. 20	Japan-India Defense Ministerial Meeting (Delhi)	Sep. 25	Japan-Iran Summit Meeting (New York)	Jun. 04	A Chinese vessel passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and moves to the East China Sea	
Aug. 21	Japan-Sri Lanka Defense Ministerial Meeting (Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte)	Sep. 26	Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting (New York)	Jun. 12	U.S.-North Korea Summit Meeting	
Sep. 01	FY2018 Exercise for the rescue of Japanese nationals and others overseas (outside Japan) (through September 9)	Oct. 05	Japan-Tajikistan Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Jun. 17	A Chinese vessel sails southeastward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the Pacific Ocean	
		Oct. 08	Japan-Vietnam Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Jun. 18	U.S. DoD announces suspension of the Freedom Guardian exercise	
		Oct. 08	Japan-Cambodia Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Jun. 19	Chairman Kim Jong-Un visits China (through June 20)	
		Oct. 09	10th Japan-Mekong Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Jun. 19	China-North Korea Summit Meeting	
		Oct. 09	Meeting with State Counsellor of Myanmar Aung San Suu Kyi (Tokyo)	Jun. 22	U.S. DoD announces suspension of the Korean Marine Exchange Program	
		Oct. 12	Japan-Lithuania Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Jun. 23	A Chinese vessel sails northward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea	
		Oct. 16	Japan-Spain Summit Meeting (Madrid)	Jun. 24	A Chinese vessel advances to the Sea of Japan (through June 29)	
		Oct. 17	Japan-France Summit Meeting (Paris)	Jun. 24	Presidential election and general election in Turkey	
		Oct. 18	12th ASEM Summit (Brussels) (through October 19)	Jun. 27	Permanent ceasefire agreed in South Sudan	
		Oct. 18	2nd "V4 plus Japan" Summit Meeting (Brussels)	Jun. 29	A Chinese hospital ship enters Japan's contiguous zone north of Taisho Island, Senkaku Islands	
		Oct. 18	Japan-EU Summit Meeting (Brussels)	Jun. 29	Relocation of the Headquarters of U.S. Forces Korea from Seoul to Pyeongtaek	
		Oct. 18	Japan-Germany Summit Meeting (Brussels)	Jun. 29	U.S. NBC reports that North Korea has increased its production of fuel for nuclear weapons (enriched uranium) at secret sites	
		Oct. 19	Japan-Italy Summit Meeting (Brussels)			
		Oct. 19	Japan-Singapore Summit Meeting (Brussels)			
		Oct. 19	Japan-Australia Summit Meeting (Brussels)			
		Oct. 26	Japan-China Summit Meeting (Beijing)			
		Oct. 29	Japan-India Summit Meeting (Tokyo)			
		Nov. 06	Japan-Malaysia Summit Meeting (Tokyo)			
		Nov. 09	Japan-U.S. Summit Telephone Talk			
		Nov. 14	Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting (Singapore)			
		Nov. 14	Japan-Russia Summit Meeting (Singapore)			
		Nov. 15	Japan-Singapore Summit Meeting (Singapore)			
		Nov. 15	21st ASEAN+3 Summit Meeting (Singapore)			
		Nov. 15	East Asia Summit (Singapore)			
		Nov. 15	Japan-Indonesia Summit Meeting (Singapore)			
		Nov. 15	Japan-New Zealand Summit Meeting (Singapore)			
		Nov. 15	Japan-Philippines Summit Meeting (Singapore)			
		Nov. 16	Japan-Australia Summit Meeting (Australia)			
		Nov. 17	Japan-Papua New Guinea Summit Meeting (Port Moresby)			
		Nov. 18	APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting (Port Moresby)			
		Nov. 18	Japan-Chile Summit Meeting (Port Moresby)			

Year	Defense	Domestic	International
Sep. 03	Japan-Australia Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Nov. 18 Japan-Canada Summit Meeting (Port Moresby)	Jul. 01 China Coast Guard is integrated into the People's Armed Police
Sep. 04	Japan-Netherlands Defense Ministerial Meeting (The Hague)	Nov. 19 Japan-Burkina Faso Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Jul. 07 Two U.S. vessels transit through the Taiwan Strait
Sep. 04	Meeting between Defense Minister Onodera and Director-General of the OPCW (The Hague)	Nov. 27 Japan-Jordan Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Jul. 10 ROK Government announces suspension of its independent "Ulchi exercise" in the summer of 2018, followed by suspension of U.S.-ROK joint exercises
Sep. 06	Japan-Italy Defense Ministerial Meeting (Rome)	Nov. 30 G20 Buenos Aires Summit Meeting (Buenos Aires) (through December 1)	Jul. 12 NATO Summit Brussels 2018
Sep. 06	Disaster relief in response to the 2018 Hokkaido Eastern Iburi Earthquake (through October 14)	Nov. 30 Japan-France Summit Meeting (Buenos Aires)	Jul. 23 "38 North," a website dedicated to analysis of North Korea, announces the start of dismantlement of the main facility on the satellite launch site in Dongchang-ri "The report on August 22 announces that no new dismantlement activity has been apparent since August 3"
Sep. 07	Cabinet Decision on disaster relief call-up order for Ready Reserve Personnel in response to the 2018 Hokkaido Eastern Iburi Earthquake	Nov. 30 Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting (Buenos Aires)	Jul. 27 A Chinese intelligence gathering aircraft passes the Tsushima Strait from the East China Sea to reach the Sea of Japan. Thereafter it turns around, and flies to the East China Sea again
Sep. 07	Disaster relief call-up order for Ready Reserve Personnel is issued (through September 24)	Nov. 30 Japan-India Summit Meeting (Buenos Aires)	Jul. 27 A Chinese vessel advances to the Sea of Japan
Sep. 11	Japan-Malaysia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)	Nov. 30 Japan-China Summit Meeting (Buenos Aires)	Jul. 27 A Chinese vessel advances to the Sea of Japan
Sep. 11	Signing of the Japan-Malaysia Memorandum on Defense Cooperation and Exchanges	Nov. 30 Tachikawa Branch of Tokyo District Court renders judgement in 9th and 12th Yokota Air Base noise suits	Jul. 27 A Chinese vessel advances to the Sea of Japan
Sep. 21	Japan-Estonia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)	Dec. 01 Japan-Russia Summit Meeting (Buenos Aires)	Aug. 03 China announces a successful launch test of its new model of a hypersonic projectile
Oct. 02	Minister of Defense Iwaya came into office	Dec. 01 Japan-U.K. Summit Meeting (Buenos Aires)	Aug. 06 Three Chinese vessels sail westbound from the Osumi Strait to the East China Sea
Oct. 03	International disaster relief activities in response to the earthquake and tsunami in Indonesia (through October 25)	Dec. 01 Japan-Turkey Summit Meeting (Buenos Aires)	Aug. 08 Three Chinese vessels sail eastbound from the Osumi Strait to the Pacific Ocean
Oct. 10	Japan-Australia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Sydney)	Dec. 01 Japan-EU Summit Meeting (Buenos Aires)	Aug. 14 A car attack occurs in London, U.K.
Oct. 10	Japan-Australia Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting (2+2) (Sydney)	Dec. 02 Japan-Uruguay Summit Meeting (Montevideo)	Aug. 28 A Chinese vessel advances to the Sea of Japan (through August 29)
Oct. 12	Signing of the Japan-Ukraine Memorandum on Defense Cooperation and Exchanges	Dec. 02 Japan-Paraguay Summit Meeting (Asuncion)	Aug. 29 A Chinese intelligence gathering aircraft passes the Tsushima Strait from the East China Sea to reach the Sea of Japan. Thereafter it turns around, and flies to the East China Sea again
Oct. 13	FY2018 Tomodachi Rescue Exercise (TREC) Joint Disaster Response Exercise with U.S. Forces (through October 14)	Dec. 05 Fukuoka High Court renders judgement on a demand for an injunctive order for actions that crush the reef, etc. (Futenma Replacement Facility construction project)	Aug. 29 14 Russian vessels sail through the Soya Strait and move to the Sea of Okhotsk (through August 30)
Oct. 14	Troop review commemorating the SDF anniversary	Dec. 11 Japan-Ghana Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Sep. 01 Two Russian patrol aircraft fly and circle around Japan
Oct. 19	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore)	Dec. 13 Japan-Mongolia Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Sep. 01 28 Russian vessels sail through the Soya Strait and moved to the Sea of Japan (through September 2)
Oct. 19	Japan-China Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore)	Dec. 18 Japan-Zambia Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Sep. 06 U.S.-India Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting (2+2)
Oct. 19	Japan-U.S.-ROK Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore)	Dec. 18 National Security Council and Cabinet Decisions on "National Defense Program Guidelines for FY2019 and beyond," and "Medium Term Defense Program (FY2019-FY2023)"	Sep. 09 North Korea stages a military parade commemorating the 70th anniversary of its foundation as a nation in Pyongyang, without ICBM or other ballistic missiles.
Oct. 19	Japan-Singapore Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore)		Sep. 11 Russia starts the exercise phase of a large scale military exercise "Vostok 2018" (through September 17)
Oct. 20	Japan-ROK Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore)		Sep. 12 Government of South Sudan and relevant parties including anti-government forces sign the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict
Oct. 20	Japan-ASEAN Defense Ministers' Informal Meeting (Singapore)		Sep. 14 Inter-Korean Liaison Office opens (Kaesong)
Oct. 20	5th ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting-Plus (Singapore)		Sep. 18 U.S. DoD releases its Cyber Strategy
Oct. 24	Disaster relief to provide water supply support in Suo-oshima Town, Yamaguchi Prefecture (through November 7)		Sep. 18 President of the ROK Moon Jae-in visits North Korea (through September 20)
Oct. 29	Keen Sword19/30FTX (through November 8)		Sep. 18 The Inter-Korean Summit Meeting (through September 19)
Dec. 06	Disaster relief for search and rescue of U.S. aircraft crew off the coast of Shikoku (through December 11)		Sep. 18 Syrian Army accidentally shoots down a Russian aircraft
Dec. 11	FY2018 Exercise for the rescue of Japanese nationals and others overseas (in Japan) (through December 14)		Sep. 19 Three Russian aircraft, including a fighter, make a long-distance flight over the Sea of Japan (an Su-35 fighter is confirmed through scramble for the first time)
Dec. 20	Incident of an ROK naval vessel directing its fire-control radar at MSDF patrol aircraft occurs		Sep. 20 U.S. DoD designates the Equipment Development Department of the Central Military Commission of China as a subject to sanctions
Dec. 25	First disaster relief in response to classical swine fever (CSF) outbreak in Seki City, Gifu Prefecture (through December 27)		Sep. 24 U.S. Government notifies Congress of the sales of weapons to Taiwan (worth US\$330 million)
Dec. 28	Footage of the incident of an ROK naval vessel directing its fire-control radar at MSDF patrol aircraft released		Sep. 30 A U.S. naval destroyer conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" within 12 nautical miles of Gaven Reefs and Johnson South Reef in the Spratly Islands (reported)
			Sep. 30 A Chinese naval destroyer approaches abnormally close to a U.S. vessel
			Oct. 02 Three Chinese vessels sail northward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea
			Oct. 02 Inauguration of a new government in Iraq
			Oct. 02 A Saudi Arabian journalist dies in the Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Turkey
			Oct. 04 U.S. releases National Strategy for Counterterrorism
			Oct. 19 U.S. and ROK Governments announce suspension of the Vigilant Ace exercise, a joint military exercise scheduled for December 2018
			Oct. 20 President Trump announces an intention to withdraw from the INF Treaty
			Oct. 20 General election in Afghanistan (House of the People)
			Oct. 22 Two U.S. vessels transit through the Taiwan Strait
			Oct. 22 First ASEAN-China maritime exercise (Zhanjiang) (through October 28)
			Oct. 25 Prime Minister Abe visits China (through October 27)
			Oct. 25 Israel-Oman Summit Meeting
			Oct. 28 A Chinese vessel advances to the Sea of Japan (through October 29)
			Oct. 29 A Chinese intelligence gathering aircraft passes the Tsushima Strait from the East China Sea to reach the Sea of Japan. Thereafter it turns around, and flies to the East China Sea again
			Nov. 11 Ceremony commemorating the 100th anniversary of the end of World War I (Paris)
			Nov. 17 APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting (Papua New Guinea) (through November 18)
			Nov. 24 Taiwan's President Tsai Ing-wen resigns as chairperson of the Democratic Progressive Party after suffering a major defeat in the general election
			Nov. 25 A Chinese vessel advances to the Sea of Japan (through November 26)
			Nov. 26 A U.S. naval cruiser conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" around the Paracel Islands in the South China Sea (reported)
			Nov. 26 A Chinese intelligence gathering aircraft passes the Tsushima Strait from the East China Sea to reach the Sea of Japan. Thereafter it turns around, and flies to the East China Sea again
			Nov. 28 Two U.S. vessels transit through the Taiwan Strait
			Dec. 01 U.S.-China Summit Meeting (Osaka)
			Dec. 05 A U.S. naval destroyer conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" around the Peter the Great Gulf (reported)
			Dec. 06 Yemen peace talks (through December 13)
			Dec. 07 A Chinese vessel sails southeastward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the Pacific Ocean
			Dec. 08 A Chinese vessel sails westward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea
			Dec. 11 A Chinese vessel sails southeastward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the Pacific Ocean
			Dec. 12 A Chinese intelligence gathering aircraft passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to reach the Pacific Ocean. After flying to off the coast of Amami Oshima Island, it turns around, and passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again
			Dec. 14 A Chinese intelligence gathering aircraft passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to reach the Pacific Ocean. After flying to off the coast of Amami Oshima Island, it turns around, and passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again
			Dec. 14 A Chinese vessel sails northwestward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea
			Dec. 27 UAE reopens its embassy in Syria
			Dec. 27 A Chinese intelligence gathering aircraft passes the Tsushima Strait from the East China Sea to reach the Sea of Japan. Thereafter it turns around, and flies to the East China Sea again

Year	Defense	Domestic	International	
2019	Jan. 11	Japan-France Defense Ministerial Meeting (Brest)	Jan. 08 Japan-Rwanda Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	
	Jan. 11	Japan-France Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting (2+2) (Brest)	Jan. 08 Japan-Canada Summit Telephone Talk	
	Jan. 14	Multilateral exercise Cobra Gold 19 (through February 23)	Jan. 09 Japan-Netherlands Summit Meeting (Rotterdam)	
	Jan. 17	Meeting between Defense Minister Iwaya and Acting Secretary of Defense Shanahan (Washington, D.C.)	Jan. 10 Japan-U.K. Summit Meeting (London)	
	Jan. 21	FY2018 SDF Joint Exercises (command post exercise) (through January 26)	Jan. 22 Japan-Russia Summit Meeting (Moscow)	
	Jan. 21	The MOD published its final statement regarding the incident of an ROK naval vessel directing its fire-control radar at MSDF patrol aircraft	Jan. 23 Japan-Brazil Summit Meeting (Davos)	
	Jan. 23	Japan-Australia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)	Jan. 29 Japan-Qatar Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	
	Jan. 23	Disaster relief in response to forest fire in Tokigawa Town, Hiki County, Saitama Prefecture (through January 25)	Feb. 04 Japan-Germany Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	
	Jan. 24	Disaster relief in response to forest fire in Tanabe City, Wakayama Prefecture (through January 26)	Feb. 15 Japan-Austria Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	
	Feb. 05	Japan-Finland Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)	Feb. 20 Japan-U.S. Summit Telephone Talk	
	Feb. 05	Signing of the Japan-Finland Memorandum on Defense Cooperation and Exchanges	Feb. 28 Japan-U.S. Summit Telephone Talk	
	Feb. 05	Disaster relief in response to classical swine fever (CSF) outbreak in Aichi Prefecture, etc. (through February 9)	Mar. 08 Japan-Palau Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	
	Feb. 14	Disaster relief in response to classical swine fever (CSF) outbreak in Tahara City, Aichi Prefecture (through February 20)	Mar. 24 Replacement of government aircraft from B-747 to B-777	
	Feb. 19	Disaster relief in response to classical swine fever (CSF) outbreak in Mizunami City, Gifu Prefecture (through February 21)	Mar. 31 Return of the land at Makiminato Service Area near Gate 5	
	Feb. 20	Air rescue in response to a radar losing track of an F-2 of Tsuliki Air Base	Apr. 04 Japan-Panama Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	
	Mar. 08	ADMM-Plus Medicine Field Training Exercise (MEDEX 2019) (Lucknow) (through March 18)	Apr. 16 Naha Branch of Fukuoka High Court renders judgement in 3rd and 5th Futenma Air Station noise suits	
	Mar. 12	23rd Forum for Defense Authorities in the Asia-Pacific Region (Tokyo Defense Forum) (Tokyo) (through March 13)	Apr. 23 Japan-France Summit Meeting (Paris)	
	Mar. 12	Turnover ceremony for the UH-1H parts, etc., grant of a portion of the parts, etc.	Apr. 24 Japan-Italy Summit Meeting (Rome)	
	Mar. 25	Signing of the Japan-Oman Memorandum on Defense Cooperation and Exchanges	Apr. 24 Japan-Poland Summit Meeting (Bratislava)	
	Mar. 25	Japan-Oman Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)	Apr. 25 Japan-Slovakia Summit Meeting (Bratislava)	
	Mar. 26	Establishment of Camp Amami and Camp Miyakojima	Apr. 25 3rd "V4 plus Japan" Summit Meeting (Bratislava)	
	Mar. 27	Disaster relief in response to classical swine fever (CSF) outbreak in Seto City, Aichi Prefecture (through March 30)	Apr. 25 Japan-Czech Summit Meeting (Bratislava)	
	Mar. 28	Disaster relief in response to classical swine fever (CSF) outbreak in Tahara City, Aichi Prefecture (through April 1)	Apr. 25 Japan-EU Summit (Brussels)	
	Apr. 02	Cabinet Decision on the "Implementation Plan for International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Sinai Peninsula"	Apr. 26 Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting (Washington, D.C.)	
	Apr. 04	Entering into force of the Japan-Italy Defense Equipment and Technology Transfer Agreement	Apr. 28 Japan-Canada Summit Meeting (Ottawa)	
	Apr. 05	Disaster relief in response to forest fire in Sakuho Town, Nagano Prefecture (through April 7)	Apr. 30 Tairerei-Seiden-no-gi	
	Apr. 09	Air rescue in response to the crash of an F-35A fighter of Misawa Air Base		
	Apr. 10	Disaster relief in response to classical swine fever (CSF) outbreak in Seto City, Aichi Prefecture (through April 13)		
	Apr. 17	Japan-Philippines Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)		
	Apr. 17	Disaster relief in response to classical swine fever (CSF) outbreak in Ena City, Gifu Prefecture (through April 19)		
	Apr. 19	Meeting between Defense Minister Iwaya and Acting Secretary of Defense Shanahan (Washington, D.C.)		
	Apr. 19	Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee (2+2) (Washington, D.C.)		
	2019	May 02	Japan-Vietnam Defense Ministerial Meeting (Hanoi)	May 01 Kenji-to-Shokei-no-gi
		May 02	Signing of the Memorandum on the orientation of promotion of defense industry cooperation between the Defense authorities of Japan and Vietnam	May 01 Sokui-go-Choken-no-gi
May 17		Cabinet Decision on revision of the "Implementation Plans for the International Peace Cooperation Assignment for the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)"	May 06 Japan-U.S. Summit Telephone Talk	
May 17		Disaster relief in response to classical swine fever (CSF) outbreak in Tahara City, Aichi Prefecture. (through May 20)	May 17 Enactment of the revised Act on Prohibition of Flight of UASs around and over Key Facilities	
May 18		Disaster relief to rescue stranded residents due to heavy rain in Yakushima Island, Kagoshima Prefecture (through May 20)	May 23 Japan-India Summit Telephone Talk	
May 19		Disaster relief in response to water supply failure, etc. due to heavy rain in Kuchinoerabujima Island, Kagoshima Prefecture (through May 24)	May 27 Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	
May 21		FY2019 Joint Exercise for Rescue (JXR) (through May 24)	May 29 Japan-Bangladesh Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	
May 22		Japan-Singapore Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)	May 30 Japan-Laos Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	
May 23		Japan-Qatar Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)	May 30 Japan-Saudi Arabia Summit Telephone Talk	
May 27		Disaster relief in response to forest fire in Hinohara Village, Tokyo (through May 29)	May 31 Japan-UAE Summit Telephone Talk	
May 27		Disaster relief to rescue missing persons due to ship collision off the coast of Inubosaki, Chiba Prefecture (through May 31)	May 31 Japan-Malaysia Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	
May 27		Disaster relief in response to forest fire in Omura Town, Hokkaido (through June 4)	May 31 Japan-Cambodia Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	
May 30		Japan-Russia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)	Jun. 01 Japan-Philippines Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	
May 30		Japan-Russia Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting (2+2) (Tokyo)	Jun. 06 Tokyo High Court renders judgement in 10th and 11th Yokota Air Base noise suits	
May 31		Defense Minister Iwaya attends the 18th Shangri-La Dialogue (hosted by IASS) (through June 2)	Jun. 10 Japan-Switzerland Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	
Jun. 01		Japan-Australia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore)	Jun. 12 Japan-Iran Summit Meeting (Teheran)	
Jun. 01		Japan-China Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore)	Jun. 14 Japan-U.S. Summit Telephone Talk	
Jun. 01		Japan-U.S.-Australia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore)	Jun. 25 Japan-UAE Summit Telephone Talk	
Jun. 01		Japan-U.S.-ROK Defense Ministerial Meeting (Singapore)	Jun. 26 Japan-France Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	
Jun. 03		Japan-Canada Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)	Jun. 27 Japan-EU Summit Meeting (Osaka)	
Jun. 04		Meeting between Defense Minister Iwaya and Acting Secretary of Defense Shanahan (Tokyo)	Jun. 27 Japan-India Summit Meeting (Osaka)	
Jun. 05		Disaster relief in response to classical swine fever (CSF) outbreak in Yamagata City, Gifu Prefecture, etc. (through June 8)	Jun. 27 Japan-Argentina Summit Meeting (Osaka)	
Jun. 17		Establishment of Aegis Ashore Introduction Promotion Headquarters	Jun. 27 Japan-Egypt Summit Meeting (Osaka)	
			Jun. 27 Japan-Australia Summit Meeting (Osaka)	
			Jun. 27 Japan-China Summit Meeting (Osaka)	
			Jun. 28 G20 Osaka Summit chaired by Prime Minister Abe (through June 29)	
			Jun. 28 Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting (Osaka)	
			Jun. 28 Japan-U.S.-India Summit Meeting (Osaka)	
			Jun. 28 Japan-Germany Summit Meeting (Osaka)	
			Jun. 28 Japan-U.K. Summit Meeting (Osaka)	
			Jun. 28 Japan-Thailand Summit Meeting (Osaka)	
			Jun. 29 Japan-South Africa Summit Meeting (Osaka)	
			Jun. 29 Japan-Brazil Summit Meeting (Osaka)	
			Jun. 29 Japan-Russia Summit Meeting (Osaka)	
		Jun. 30 Japan-Saudi Arabia Summit Meeting (Osaka)		
		Jul. 01 Japan-Turkey Summit Meeting (Tokyo)		
		Jul. 23 Japan-Saudi Arabia Summit Telephone Talk		
		Jul. 23 Ministerial meeting on the TICAD7 (Tokyo)		
		Aug. 02 Japan-U.K. Summit Telephone Talk		
		Jan. 01 A U.S. Aegis destroyer conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" in the Paracel Islands		
		Jan. 01 Chairman Kim Jong-un expresses his intention to neither make and test nuclear weapons any longer nor use and proliferate them in his "New Year's Address" in 2019		
		Jan. 07 Chairman Kim Jong-un visits China (through January 10)		
		Jan. 07 A U.S. vessel conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" within 12 nautical miles around the Paracel Islands		
		Jan. 15 ROK releases Defense White Paper 2018		
		Jan. 16 A Russian Su-24 tactical reconnaissance aircraft flies from off the coast of Sado Island through off the coast of Akita Prefecture		
		During the same period, another aircraft of the same type flies from off the coast of Rebun Island through off the coast of Okushiri Island		
		Jan. 17 United States releases the Missile Defense Review (MDR)		
		Jan. 17 A Russian IL-38 patrol aircraft flies from off the coast of Sanin through off the coast of Hokkaido		
		Jan. 24 Two U.S. vessels transit through the Taiwan Strait		
		Jan. 24 Three Chinese vessels sail northwestward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea		
		Feb. 02 U.S. provides Russia with formal notice to withdrawal from the INF Treaty		
		Feb. 11 Two U.S. destroyers conduct the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" around the Mischief Reef		
		Feb. 15 Two Russian Tu-95 bombers fly from off the coast of Sanin north along the Sea of Japan to the Sea of Okhotsk, two Su-35 fighters fly from off the coast of Sanin to off the coast of Sado Island, and another two Su-35 fighters fly from off the coast of Sado Island to off the coast of Rebun Island		
		Feb. 15 Two Russian Tu-95 bombers fly south from off the coast of Hokkaido over the Pacific Ocean, turn around off the coast of Shikoku, and fly off the coast of Hokkaido in the Sea of Japan		
		Feb. 16 Three Chinese vessels advance to the Sea of Japan (through February 24)		
		Feb. 23 A Chinese Y-9 intelligence gathering aircraft passes the Tsushima Strait from the East China Sea to reach the Sea of Japan. Thereafter it turns around and flies over the East China Sea again		
		Feb. 25 Two U.S. vessels transit through the Taiwan Strait		
		Feb. 27 2nd U.S.-North Korea Summit Meeting (through February 28)		
		Mar. 04 Russia notifies the U.S. of the suspension of Russia's obligation under the INF Treaty		
		Mar. 15 51 people are killed in a shooting incident in Christchurch, New Zealand		
		Mar. 19 A flight by two Chinese Y-9 patrol aircraft within Japan's air defense identification zone in the East China Sea is confirmed for the first time		
		Mar. 24 General election in Thailand (House of Representatives)		
		Mar. 24 Two U.S. vessels transit through the Taiwan Strait		
		Mar. 25 U.S. President Trump recognizes Israel's sovereign right over the Golan Heights		
		Mar. 27 A Russian IL-38 patrol aircraft flies from off the coast of Sanin through off the coast of Hokkaido		
		Mar. 28 Three Chinese vessels sail eastbound from the Osumi Strait to the Pacific Ocean		
		Mar. 30 Four Chinese H-6 bombers, a Tu-154 intelligence gathering aircraft, and two presumed fighter jets fly from the East China Sea. After passing between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island, the aircraft fly over the Pacific Ocean. Thereafter they turn around, and pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again		
		Mar. 31 Two Chinese military aircraft cross over the "median line" of the Taiwan Strait		
		Apr. 01 A Chinese Y-9 intelligence gathering aircraft and two H-6 bombers fly from the East China Sea. After passing between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and flying over the Pacific Ocean, they turn around, and pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again		
		Apr. 02 Three Russian vessels sail southbound from the Tsushima Strait southward and move to the East China Sea		
		Apr. 02 Three Chinese vessels sail northwestward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea		
		Apr. 05 Three Chinese vessels sail southward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island temporarily to the Pacific Ocean		
		Apr. 05 A Russian IL-38 patrol aircraft flies from off the coast of Sanin through off the coast of the Noto Peninsula		
		Apr. 06 A French vessel transits through the Taiwan Strait		
		Apr. 09 General election in Israel		
		Apr. 15 A Chinese vessel sails between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island southeastward, and advances to the Pacific Ocean temporarily. However, on the same day, the vessel sails between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island northwestward to the East China Sea		
		Apr. 15 Four Chinese H-6 bombers and an Y-9 electronic warfare aircraft fly from the Bashi Channel, pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island, and fly over the East China Sea		
		Apr. 15 U.S. Government notifies Congress of the sales of weapons to Taiwan (worth US\$500 million)		
		Apr. 17 Presidential election in Indonesia		
		Apr. 21 Bomb attacks by Islamic extremists occur simultaneously in Colombo and other places, Sri Lanka		
		Apr. 24 Chairman Kim Jong-un visits Russia (through April 26)		
		Apr. 26 Five Russian vessels sail southbound from the Tsushima Strait to the East China Sea		
		Apr. 28 Two U.S. vessels transit through the Taiwan Strait		
		Apr. 28 Four Russian vessels sail northbound from the Tsushima Strait to the Sea of Japan		
		Apr. 29 China-Russia joint naval exercise "Joint Sea 2019" (Qingdao) (through May 4)		
		May 03 Two Russian Tu-142 patrol aircraft pass the Tsushima Strait from the Sea of Japan, and fly to the East China Sea. Thereafter, they pass through the Tsushima Strait again, and fly over the Sea of Japan		
		May 04 North Korea launches two ballistic missiles		
		May 06 Two U.S. vessels conduct the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" within 12 nautical miles of Gaven Reefs and Johnson South Reef		
		May 06 Five Russian vessels sail northbound from the Tsushima Strait to the Sea of Japan		
		May 09 North Korea launches two ballistic missiles		
		May 11 Three Russian vessels sail eastbound from the Tsugaru Strait to the Pacific Ocean		
		May 19 Federal election in Australia		
		May 19 A U.S. vessel conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" within 12 nautical miles of Scarborough Shoal in Zhongsha Islands		
		May 22 Two U.S. vessels transit through the Taiwan Strait		
		May 23 Pakistan conducts a test launch of ballistic missiles		
		May 26 A Chinese vessel sails southward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island, and advances to the Pacific Ocean temporarily. However, on May 30, the vessel sails northward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea		
		May 27 Taiwan conducts a military field exercise "Han Kuang 35" (through May 31)		
		May 29 A Chinese Y-9 intelligence gathering aircraft flies from the East China Sea. After passing between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and flying over the Pacific Ocean, it turns around, and passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again. Just around the same time, a Chinese Y-8 electronic warfare aircraft flies over the East China Sea to near the Tsushima Strait		
		May 30 Inauguration of 2nd Modi government of India		
		Jun. 01 U.S. DoD releases the Indo-Pacific Strategy Report (IPSR)		
		Jun. 07 A U.S. Navy ship and a Russian Navy ship sail abnormally close to each other in the Philippine Sea		
		Jun. 08 Two Russian vessels sail eastbound from the Soya Strait to the Sea of Okhotsk		
		Jun. 08 Two Russian vessels sail northward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea		
		Jun. 10 Six Chinese vessels including the aircraft carrier "Liaoning," sail southward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the Pacific Ocean		
		Jun. 12 Three Russian vessels sail northbound from the Tsushima Strait		
		Jun. 13 Commercial vessels, including one related to Japan, are suffered near the Straits of Hormuz		
		Jun. 14 China Coast Guard vessels sail in the Japanese contiguous zone around Senkaku Islands for the longest-ever period of 64 consecutive days		
		Jun. 16 A Chinese vessel sails northwestward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea		
		Jun. 16 A Chinese Y-9 intelligence gathering aircraft flies from the East China Sea. After passing between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and flying over the Pacific Ocean, it turns around, and passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again		
		Jun. 18 Two Canadian vessels transit through the Taiwan Strait		
		Jun. 20 Two Russian Tu-95 bombers fly around Japan, and intrude into Japan's territorial airspace twice when flying northward over the Pacific Ocean		
		Jun. 20 Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps shoot down a U.S. drone over the Straits of Hormuz		

Year	Defense	Domestic	International
Jun. 18	Signing of the Japan-Pakistan Memorandum on Defense Cooperation and Exchanges	Aug. 24	Jun. 20-21
Jun. 21	Disaster relief in response to forest fire in Kitagawa Village, Aki County, Kochi Prefecture (through June 22)	Aug. 24	President Xi Jinping visits North Korea (the first visit to North Korea by a Chinese president since the last visit by then President Hu Jintao 14 years earlier in 2005. President Xi visits North Korea for the first time in about 11 years since his last visit in 2008 as Vice President)
Jun. 25	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Aug. 24	Jun. 21
Jun. 26	Effectuation of the Japan-France Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA)	Aug. 24	Two Russian vessels sail eastbound from the Soya Strait
Jun. 29	Disaster relief in response to classical swine fever (CSF) outbreak in Nishio City, Aichi Prefecture (through July 2)	Aug. 25	Jun. 23
Jul. 03	Disaster relief in response to classical swine fever (CSF) outbreak in Ena City, Gifu Prefecture (through July 5)	Aug. 25	ASEAN Summit Meeting adopts "ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific" (AOIP)
Jul. 18	Effectuation of the Japan-Canada Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA)	Aug. 25	Jun. 23
Jul. 24	Disaster relief in response to classical swine fever (CSF) outbreak in Inabe City, Mie Prefecture (through July 5)	Aug. 26	Two Russian vessels sail westbound from the Soya Strait
Jul. 25	Revision of the Guidelines Regarding Off-Base U.S. Military Aircraft Accidents in Japan	Aug. 26	Jun. 30
Jul. 26	Signing of the Japan-Sri Lanka Memorandum on Defense Cooperation and Exchanges	Aug. 28	Leaders of U.S. and North Korea meet at Panmunjom
Aug. 07	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)	Aug. 28	Jul. 01
Aug. 28	Disaster relief in response to the flooding caused by heavy rain accompanying a front in August 2019 (through October 7)	Aug. 28	14 sailors were killed in a fire on a Russian submarine
Sep. 02	Japan-India Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)	Aug. 28	Jul. 02
Sep. 10	Disaster relief in response to the 2019 Boso Peninsula Typhoon (Typhoon Faxai) (through October 7)	Aug. 28	China conducts the first test launch of anti-ship ballistic missiles in the South China Sea from June through July (reported)
Sep. 17	Disaster relief to search for a missing fishing boat eastern offshore of Cape Noshappu, Hokkaido	Aug. 28	Jul. 06
Sep. 22	Disaster relief in response to classical swine fever (CSF) outbreak in Ena City, Gifu Prefecture (through September 24)	Aug. 28	Two Chinese vessels sail southbound from the Tsushima Strait
Sep. 23	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Aug. 28	Jul. 08
Sep. 24	Disaster relief to search for a missing person in Doshi Village, Minamitsuru County, Yamaguchi Prefecture (through September 28)	Aug. 28	U.S. Government notifies Congress of the sales of weapons to Taiwan (worth US\$2.2 billion)
Oct. 01	Japan-Iran Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Aug. 28	Jul. 12
Oct. 03	Japan-Australia Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Aug. 28	U.S. Force announces the outline of the National Military Strategy
Oct. 03	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Aug. 28	Jul. 15
Oct. 03	Japan-Saudi Arabia Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Aug. 28	Two Russian vessels sail westbound from the Soya Strait
Oct. 09	Signing of the Memorandum between the Ministry of Defense of Japan and the Ministry of National Defence of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on Cooperation and Exchanges in the Field of Defense	Aug. 28	Jul. 22
Oct. 12	Disaster relief in response to the 2019 East Japan Typhoon (Typhoon Hagibis) (through November 30)	Aug. 28	A Chinese vessel sails northbound from the Tsushima Strait, and advances to the Sea of Japan temporarily. However, on July 23, the vessel sails southbound from the Tsushima Strait to the East China Sea
Oct. 14	Cabinet Decision on disaster relief call-up orders for Ready Reserve Personnel and Reserve Personnel in response to the 2019 East Japan Typhoon (Typhoon Hagibis)	Aug. 28	Jul. 23
Oct. 14	Disaster relief call-up orders for Ready Reserve Personnel and Reserve Personnel are issued (through November 9)	Aug. 29	Two Chinese H-6 bombers and two Tu-95 Russian bombers pass through the Tsushima Strait and fly southward over the East China Sea. Thereafter, the two Chinese bombers fly northwestward to the continent, while the two Russian bombers pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and fly over the Pacific Ocean. After turning around, the Russian bombers pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again, fly northward over the East China Sea, and pass through the Tsushima Strait again. In addition, an A-50 early warning and control aircraft that reportedly supports the Russian bombers intrudes into Japan's territorial airspace over Takeshima Island
Oct. 16	Japan-Qatar Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Aug. 29	Jul. 24
Oct. 24	Telephone Conversation between Defense Minister Kono and Commander in Chief of Bahrain Defense Force Khalifa	Aug. 29	A U.S. vessel transits through the Taiwan Strait
Oct. 24	Japan-UAE Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Aug. 29	Jul. 24
Oct. 25	Japan-Australia Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Aug. 29	China releases the 10th Defense White Paper "China's National Defense in the New Era" (for the first time in about four years)
Oct. 28	Japan-Oman Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Aug. 29	Jul. 25
Oct. 29	Japan-India Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Aug. 29	A U.S. vessel transits through the Taiwan Strait
Oct. 29	Japan-Denmark Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Aug. 29	Jul. 25
Nov. 08	Japan-U.K. Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Aug. 29	Four Chinese vessels sail southward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the Pacific Ocean
Nov. 12	Cabinet Decision on Revision of the Implementation Plan for the International Peace Cooperation Assignments in Sinai Peninsula	Aug. 29	Jul. 25
Nov. 12	Cabinet Decision on continuation of counter-piracy mission	Aug. 29	North Korea launches two ballistic missiles
Nov. 16	6th ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting-Plus and 5th ASEAN-Japan Defence Ministers' Informal Meeting (Thailand) (through November 18)	Aug. 29	Jul. 27
Nov. 17	Announcement of "Vientiane Vision 2.0"	Aug. 29	Two Chinese vessels sail southward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the Pacific Ocean
Nov. 17	Japan-Thailand Defense Ministerial Meeting (Bangkok)	Aug. 29	Jul. 31
Nov. 17	Signing of the Memorandum of Arrangement between the Ministry of Defense of Japan and the Ministry of Defense of the Kingdom of Thailand on Cooperation and Exchanges in the Field of Defense	Aug. 29	North Korea launches two ballistic missiles (probable)
Nov. 17	Japan-ROK Defense Ministerial Meeting (Bangkok)	Aug. 29	Aug. 01
Nov. 17	Japan-India Defense Ministerial Meeting (Bangkok)	Aug. 29	Two Russian vessels sail westbound from the Soya Strait
Nov. 17	Japan-U.S.-ROK Defense Ministerial Meeting (Bangkok)	Aug. 29	Aug. 01
Nov. 17	Japan-New Zealand Defense Ministerial Meeting (Bangkok)	Aug. 29	Six Chinese vessels sail northward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea
Nov. 17	Japan-Philippines Defense Ministerial Meeting (Bangkok)	Aug. 29	Aug. 02
Nov. 17	Japan-Myanmar Defense Ministerial Meeting (Bangkok)	Aug. 29	Russian Prime Minister Medvedev visits Etorofu Island
Nov. 17	Japan-Singapore Defense Ministerial Meeting (Bangkok)	Aug. 29	Aug. 02
Nov. 18	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting (Bangkok)	Aug. 29	North Korea launches two ballistic missiles (probable)
Nov. 18	Japan-Indonesia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Bangkok)	Aug. 29	Aug. 02
Nov. 20	Japan-Australia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)	Aug. 29	Termination of the INF Treaty
Nov. 21	International disaster relief activities for heavy rains and floods in the Republic of Djibouti (Djibouti) (through November 23)	Aug. 29	Aug. 06
Nov. 23	15th ISS Regional Security Summit (Manama Dialogue) (Manama) (through November 24)	Aug. 29	North Korea launches two ballistic missiles
Nov. 23	Japan-France Defense Ministerial Meeting (Manama)	Aug. 29	Aug. 08
Nov. 24	Meeting between Defense Minister Kono and Commander in Chief of Bahrain Defense Force Khalifa (Manama)	Aug. 29	A Russian vessel sails eastbound from the Soya Strait
Nov. 24	Meeting between Defense Minister Kono and Advisor to the President of Republic of Yemen (Manama)	Aug. 29	Aug. 08
Nov. 27	Japan-Germany Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Aug. 29	Two Russian Tu-142 patrol aircraft pass the Tsushima Strait from the Sea of Japan, and fly to the East China Sea. Thereafter, they pass through the Tsushima Strait again, and fly to the Sea of Japan
Nov. 30	Japan-India Defense Ministerial Meeting (Delhi)	Aug. 29	Aug. 08
Nov. 30	Japan-India Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting (2+2) (Delhi)	Aug. 29	Aug. 08
		Aug. 30	Aug. 08
		Aug. 30	Several people including personnel of the Russian Ministry of Defence and a national nuclear-related company are killed due to an explosion accompanying radiation leakage at a military facility near Arkhangelsk, northern Russia
		Aug. 30	Aug. 10
		Aug. 31	North Korea launches two ballistic missiles
		Aug. 31	Aug. 15
		Aug. 31	Three Russian vessels sail eastbound from the Soya Strait
		Aug. 31	Aug. 16
		Aug. 31	North Korea launches two ballistic missiles
		Aug. 31	Aug. 16
		Aug. 31	UN Security Council holds a closed-door on Kashmir
		Aug. 31	Aug. 18
		Aug. 31	Two Chinese vessels sail northbound from the Tsushima Strait
		Aug. 31	Aug. 18
		Aug. 31	U.S. conducts launch tests of ground launched cruise missiles with conventional warheads at mid-range
		Sep. 05	Aug. 20
		Sep. 05	U.S. Government notifies Congress of the sale of weapons to Taiwan (worth US\$8 billion)
		Sep. 05	Aug. 22
		Sep. 05	Two Chinese vessels sail southbound from the Tsushima Strait
		Sep. 11	Aug. 23
		Sep. 11	A U.S. vessel transits through the Taiwan Strait
		Sep. 11	Aug. 24
		Sep. 11	North Korea launches two ballistic missiles
		Sep. 11	Aug. 25
		Sep. 11	Seven Russian vessels sail eastbound from the Soya Strait
		Sep. 11	Aug. 28
		Sep. 11	A U.S. vessel conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" within 12 nautical miles of Fiery Cross Reef and Mischief Reef, the Spratly Islands
		Sep. 18	Aug. 29
		Sep. 18	A U.S. military aircraft fly over the Taiwan Strait
		Sep. 18	Aug. 29
		Sep. 18	The United States founds the Space Command as the 11th unified combatant command
		Sep. 23	Sep. 02
		Sep. 23	First ASEAN-U.S. Maritime Exercise (AUMX) (through September 6)
		Sep. 23	Sep. 05
		Sep. 23	A U.K. vessel sails around the Paracel Islands
		Sep. 24	Sep. 10
		Sep. 24	North Korea launches two ballistic missiles
		Sep. 25	Sep. 10
		Sep. 25	A Canadian vessel transits through the Taiwan Strait
		Sep. 25	Sep. 11
		Sep. 25	Two Russian vessels sail westbound from the Soya Strait
		Sep. 27	Sep. 11
		Sep. 27	Taiwan releases the 15th National Defense Report (for the first time in two years)
		Oct. 02	Sep. 13
		Oct. 02	A U.S. vessel conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" in the waters near the Paracel Islands
		Oct. 07	Sep. 14
		Oct. 07	An oil facility in Saudi Arabia is attacked
		Oct. 17	Sep. 16
		Oct. 17	SCO member countries including China participate in a large military exercise held in the Central Military District in Russia (through September 21)
		Oct. 21	Sep. 16
		Oct. 21	Two Russian vessels sail westbound from the Soya Strait
		Oct. 21	Sep. 16
		Oct. 21	"Tsentr 2019," a strategic command post exercise by Russia (through September 21)
		Oct. 21	Sep. 17
		Oct. 21	2nd General election in Israel
		Oct. 21	Sep. 17
		Oct. 21	Two Russian vessels sail westbound from the Soya Strait
		Oct. 21	Sep. 20
		Oct. 21	A U.S. vessel transits through the Taiwan Strait
		Oct. 21	Sep. 21
		Oct. 21	Solomon Islands establishes diplomatic relations with China (and severs its diplomatic relations with Taiwan) (September 16)
		Oct. 21	Sep. 26
		Oct. 21	A U.S. military aircraft flies over the Taiwan Strait
		Oct. 21	Sep. 27
		Oct. 21	Kiribati establishes diplomatic relations with China (and severs its diplomatic relations with Taiwan) (September 20)
		Oct. 21	Oct. 01
		Oct. 21	China conducts a military parade to celebrate the 70th anniversary of its founding
		Oct. 21	Oct. 01
		Oct. 21	Three Russian vessels sail eastbound from the Soya Strait
		Oct. 21	Oct. 02
		Oct. 21	North Korea launches an SLBM (fell into Japan's exclusive economic zone (EEZ))
		Oct. 21	Oct. 07
		Oct. 21	Three Russian vessels sail southwestward from the Tsushima Strait
		Oct. 21	Oct. 09
		Oct. 21	Turkey begins military operations in northern Syria
		Oct. 22	Oct. 14
		Oct. 22	Russian Eastern Military District announces that it started a large military exercise in the Sakhalin and Primorsky regions involving up to 8,000 personnel
		Oct. 23	Oct. 15
		Oct. 23	Grom-2019, a Russian strategic nuclear forces exercise (through October 17)
		Oct. 23	Oct. 21
		Oct. 23	Canadian federal election
		Oct. 23	Oct. 22
		Oct. 23	Two Russian Tu-95 bombers pass the Tsushima Strait from the Sea of Japan, and fly to the East China Sea. Thereafter, they pass through the Tsushima Strait again, and fly to the Sea of Japan
		Oct. 23	Oct. 25
		Oct. 23	Two Chinese vessels sail northbound from the Tsushima Strait
		Oct. 23	Oct. 27
		Oct. 23	Two Russian bombers fly from the Sea of Japan to the East China Sea
		Oct. 23	Oct. 27
		Oct. 23	Three Chinese vessels sail northward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea
		Oct. 23	Oct. 29
		Oct. 23	Two Chinese vessels sail southbound from the Tsushima Strait
		Oct. 23	Oct. 29
		Oct. 23	A Chinese Y-9 intelligence gathering aircraft passes the Tsushima Strait from the East China Sea, and flies to the Sea of Japan. Thereafter it turns around and flies to the East China Sea again
		Oct. 23	Oct. 31
		Oct. 23	North Korea launches two ballistic missiles
		Oct. 23	Nov. 07
		Oct. 23	The command center of the International Maritime Security Construct (IMSC) is established in Bahrain
		Oct. 23	Nov. 17
		Oct. 23	A U.S. vessel transits through the Taiwan Strait
		Oct. 23	Nov. 17
		Oct. 23	A Chinese indigenous aircraft carrier transits through the Taiwan Strait for the first time
		Oct. 24	Nov. 17
		Oct. 24	The United States and the ROK announce the postponement of a U.S.-ROK air exercise as an act of goodwill to contribute to an environment conducive to diplomacy and the advancement of peace
		Oct. 24	Nov. 20
		Oct. 24	A U.S. vessel conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" within 12 nautical miles of Mischief Reef, the Spratly Islands
		Oct. 24	Nov. 21
		Oct. 24	A U.S. vessel conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" around the Paracel Islands

Year	Defense	Domestic	International
	Dec. 02 NATO cyber defense exercise Cyber Coalition 2019 (through December 6)	Oct. 24 Japan-Georgia Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Nov. 27 Two Russian Tu-95 bombers pass the Tsushima Strait from the Sea of Japan, and fly to the East China Sea. Thereafter, they pass through the Tsushima Strait again, and fly to off the coast of Hokkaido
	Dec. 03 Japan-Mongolia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)	Oct. 24 Japan-Panama Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Nov. 27 Four Chinese vessels sail eastbound from the Osumi Strait to the Pacific Ocean
	Dec. 14 19th Doha Forum (Doha)	Oct. 24 Japan-Bulgaria Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Nov. 28 North Korea launches two ballistic missiles
	Dec. 14 Japan-Qatar Defense Ministerial Meeting (Doha)	Oct. 25 Hiroshima High Court renders judgment in 1st, 2nd and 3rd Iwakuni Air Base noise suits	Nov. 28 A Chinese vessel sails northbound from the Tsushima Strait, and advances to the Sea of Japan temporarily. However, on November 29, the vessel sails southbound from the Tsushima Strait to the East China Sea
	Dec. 14 Japan-Malaysia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Doha)	Nov. 01 Japan-Chile Summit Telephone Talk	Nov. 29 A Chinese Y-9 intelligence gathering aircraft passes the Tsushima Strait from the East China Sea to reach the Sea of Japan. Thereafter, it turns around and flies over the East China Sea again
	Dec. 15 Meeting between Defense Minister Kono and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of Jordan (Amman)	Nov. 03 ASEAN-related Summit Meetings (Bangkok) (through November 5)	Dec. 04 A Japanese doctor is killed in eastern Afghanistan due to a shooting incident
	Dec. 18 Japan-China Defense Ministerial Meeting (Beijing)	Nov. 04 Japan-Thailand Summit Meeting (Bangkok)	Dec. 07 A U.K. vessel transits through the Taiwan Strait
	Dec. 19 Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Nov. 04 22nd ASEAN Plus Three (Japan-China-ROK) Summit Meeting (Bangkok)	Dec. 08 North Korea announces that it conducted a "crucial test" at Sohae satellite launching station (Tongch'ang-ri) on December 7
	Dec. 20 Japan-Indonesia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)	Nov. 04 Japan-China Summit Meeting (Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China) (Bangkok)	Dec. 10 Vietnam releases the 2019 National Defence White Paper
	Dec. 21 Disaster relief to search for a fishing boat near Mikurajima Island (Izu Islands)	Nov. 04 Japan-India Summit Meeting (Bangkok)	Dec. 12 U.S. DoD announces that it conducted a flight test of a prototype of a conventionally-configured ground-launched ballistic missile with a range of more than 500 km
	Dec. 25 Japan-Saudi Arabia Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Nov. 04 Japan-Singapore Summit Meeting (Bangkok)	Dec. 14 North Korea announces that it conducted a "crucial test" at Sohae satellite launching station (Tongch'ang-ri) on December 13
	Dec. 26 Japan-Australia Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Nov. 04 14th East Asia Summit (EAS) (Bangkok)	Dec. 16 Four Chinese vessels sail northward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea
	Dec. 27 Cabinet Decision on the Government's Efforts to Ensure the Safety of Japan-Related Vessels in the Middle East	Nov. 04 Japan-Philippines Summit Meeting (Bangkok)	Dec. 16 Three Russian vessels sail northbound from the Tsushima Strait
	Dec. 28 Japan-Djibouti Defense Ministerial Meeting (Djibouti)	Nov. 04 22nd Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting (Bangkok)	Dec. 17 China's first indigenous aircraft carrier was named "Shandong" and commissioned in Sanya of Hainan Island
	Dec. 29 Japan-Oman Defense Ministerial Meeting (Muscat)	Nov. 04 Japan-Vietnam Summit Meeting (Bangkok)	Dec. 20 The United States establishes the Space Force as the sixth branch of the military
		Nov. 04 11th Japan-Mekong Summit Meeting (Bangkok)	Dec. 24 A Russian Su-57 5th generation fighter crashes during a test flight
		Nov. 12 Attends Reception for Celebrating 25 Years of Diplomatic Relations between Japan and Palau (Tokyo)	Dec. 26 Chinese aircraft carrier "Shandong" transits the Taiwan Strait
		Nov. 14 Japan-Micronesia Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Dec. 26 A Chinese vessel sails northbound from the Tsushima Strait, and advances to the Sea of Japan temporarily. However, on December 27, the vessel sails southbound from the Tsushima Strait to the East China Sea
		Nov. 25 Meeting with His Holiness Pope Francis (Tokyo)	Dec. 27 A Chinese Y-9 intelligence gathering aircraft passes the Tsushima Strait from the East China Sea to reach the Sea of Japan. Thereafter, it turns around and flies over the East China Sea again
		Nov. 29 Japan-El Salvador Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Dec. 28 North Korea holds the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK (through Dec. 31)
		Dec. 02 Japan-EU Summit Telephone Talk	Dec. 30 Indonesia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs lodges a diplomatic protest over the illegal operation by Chinese fishing fleet escorted by China's Coast Guard in Indonesia's EEZ around the Natuna Islands
		Dec. 06 Japan-Hungary Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	
		Dec. 12 Japan-Jamaica Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	
		Dec. 19 Japan-Uzbekistan Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	
		Dec. 20 Japan-Iran Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	
		Dec. 21 Japan-U.K. Summit Telephone Talk	
		Dec. 21 Japan-U.S. Summit Telephone Talk	
		Dec. 23 Japan-China Summit Meeting (China)	
		Dec. 24 8th Japan-China-ROK Trilateral Summit (Chengdu) (through December 25)	
		Dec. 24 Japan-ROK Summit Meeting (Chengdu)	
2020	Jan. 07 Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Jan. 07 Japan-Australia Summit Telephone Talk	Jan. 03 The U.S. military kills Qasem Soleimani, commander of the Quds Force of Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps
	Jan. 08 Disaster relief in response to classical swine fever (CSF) outbreak in Uruma City and Okinawa City, Okinawa Prefecture (through January 20)	Jan. 11 Japan-Canada Summit Telephone Talk	Jan. 08 Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps shoot down a Ukrainian plane
	Jan. 09 Japan-India Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Jan. 12 Japan-Saudi Arabia Summit Meeting (Riyadh)	Jan. 08 Iran carries out a ballistic missile attack on Iraqi bases hosting U.S. troops
	Jan. 09 Japan-Iran Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Jan. 13 Japan-UAE Summit Meeting (Abu Dhabi)	Jan. 11 The Taiwanese presidential election is held, and incumbent President Tsai of the Democratic Progressive Party is reelected
	Jan. 14 Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting (Washington, D.C.)	Jan. 14 Japan-Oman Summit Meeting (Muscat)	Jan. 15 Russian Prime Minister announces the resignation of the Cabinet
	Jan. 15 International disaster relief activities in Australia (Australia) (through February 8)	Jan. 21 Japan-Poland Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Jan. 16 A U.S. vessel transits through the Taiwan Strait
	Jan. 26 Multilateral exercise Cobra Gold 20 (through March 9)	Jan. 23 Tokyo High Court renders judgement in 9th and 12th Yokota Air Base noise suits	Jan. 20 Malaysia releases its first defense white paper
	Jan. 31 Disaster relief for prevention of the spread of COVID-19 (through March 16)	Feb. 10 Japan-Estonia Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Jan. 20 A Chinese Tu-154 intelligence gathering aircraft makes a long-distance flight over the East China Sea
	Feb. 02 Disaster relief in response to classical swine fever (CSF) outbreak in Okinawa City, Okinawa Prefecture (through February 4)	Mar. 12 Kanazawa District Court renders judgment in the 5th and 6th Komatsu Air Base noise suits	Jan. 21 A new Russian Cabinet is launched
	Feb. 13 Cabinet Decision on disaster relief call-up orders for Ready Reserve Personnel and Reserve Personnel for prevention of the spread of COVID-19	Mar. 13 Japan-France Summit Telephone Talk	Jan. 25 A U.S. vessel conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" around Fiery Cross Reef, the Spratly Islands
	Feb. 13 Disaster relief call-up order for Reserve Personnel is issued (through March 16)	Mar. 15 Japan-U.S. Summit Telephone Talk	Jan. 31 U.K. departs from the EU
	Feb. 15 56th Munich Security Conference (Munich)	Mar. 16 67 Summit Video Teleconference Meeting	Feb. 04 U.S. DoD announces the deployment of the low-yield nuclear warhead to be carried by SLBMs
	Feb. 15 Japan-Ukraine Defense Ministerial Meeting (Munich)	Mar. 24 Japan-Canada Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 06 The United States announces the death of the leader of AQAP
	Feb. 15 Japan-Canada Defense Ministerial Meeting (Munich)	Mar. 25 Japan-U.S. Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 09 Four Chinese H-6 bombers fly from the Bashi Channel, pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island, and fly to the East China Sea
	Feb. 15 Japan-France Defense Ministerial Meeting (Munich)	Mar. 26 G20 Summit Video Teleconference Meeting	Feb. 10 A Chinese military aircraft crosses over the "median line" of the Taiwan Strait
	Feb. 15 Japan-Germany Defense Ministerial Meeting (Munich)	Mar. 30 Telephone Talk between Prime Minister Abe and WHO Director-General	Feb. 11 The Department of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines notifies the United States of the termination of the Visiting Forces Agreement (VFA)
	Feb. 15 Meeting between Defense Minister Kono and High Representative of EU Borrell (Munich)	Apr. 03 Japan-Sweden Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 12 Two Russian vessels sail southwestward from the Tsushima Strait
	Feb. 15 Meeting between Defense Minister Kono and NATO Secretary General Stoltenberg (Munich)	Apr. 10 Japan-India Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 12 A U.S. military aircraft flies over the Taiwan Strait
	Mar. 01 Disaster relief to search for and rescue crew members of a cargo ship sunk off the coast of Shimokita District, Aomori Prefecture (through March 3)	Apr. 14 Special ASEAN Plus Three (Japan-China-ROK) Summit on Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)	Feb. 15 A U.S. vessel transits through the Taiwan Strait
	Mar. 02 Japan-UAE Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Apr. 16 67 Summit Video Teleconference Meeting	Feb. 21 Parliamentary elections in Iran
	Mar. 28 Disaster relief for reinforcement of quarantine measures against COVID-19 (through May 31)	Apr. 17 Japan-Turkey Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 22 Transitional government established in South Sudan based on the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS)
	Apr. 17 Japan-France Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Apr. 21 Japan-Ethiopia Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 27 A flight by two Russian Su-34 fighter-bombers within Japan's air defense identification zone in the Sea of Okhotsk is confirmed for the first time
	Apr. 20 Disaster relief for prevention of the spread of community-acquired infection of COVID-19 in Miyagi Prefecture (through May 1)	Apr. 23 Japan-Jordan Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 27 The United States and the ROK announce the postponement of U.S.-ROK joint exercises to curb the spread of the novel coronavirus outbreak
	Apr. 24 Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Apr. 23 Japan-Indonesia Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 29 The United States signs a peace agreement with the Taliban
	Apr. 24 Japan-Germany Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	May 04 Japan-Vietnam Summit Telephone Talk	Mar. 02 North Korea launches two ballistic missiles
	Apr. 26 Disaster relief for prevention of the spread of community-acquired infection of COVID-19 in Nagasaki Prefecture (through May 10)	May 05 Japan-Iran Summit Telephone Talk	Mar. 02 North Korea launches two ballistic missiles
	Apr. 28 Japan-U.K. Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	May 07 Japan-Russia Summit Telephone Talk	Mar. 09 North Korea launches two ballistic missiles
	May 01 Japan-Canada Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	May 08 Japan-U.S. Summit Telephone Talk	Mar. 10 A U.S. vessel conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" around the Paracel Islands
	May 02 Disaster relief for prevention of the spread of community-acquired infection of COVID-19 in Nagasaki Prefecture (through May 14)	May 12 Japan-Luxembourg Summit Telephone Talk	Mar. 18 Four Chinese vessels sail northward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea
	May 07 Japan-Australia Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	May 19 Japan-Peru Summit Telephone Talk	Mar. 21 North Korea launches two ballistic missiles
	May 08 Japan-India Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	May 26 Japan-EU Summit Telephone Talk	Mar. 23 A flight by a Chinese Y-9 patrol aircraft within Japan's air defense identification zone in the East China Sea is confirmed for the first time
	May 08 Disaster relief in response to a forest fire in Asago City, Hyogo Prefecture (through May 11)	Jun. 18 Japan-Spain Summit Telephone Talk	Mar. 24 A Chinese vessel sails northbound from the Tsushima Strait, and advances to the Sea of Japan temporarily. However, on March 25, the vessel sails southbound from the Tsushima Strait to the East China Sea
	May 12 Japan-Philippines Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Jul. 08 The Supreme Court renders judgment in 3rd and 5th Futenma Air Base noise suits	Mar. 24 Two Russian Tu-95 bombers pass the Sea of Okhotsk from the Sea of Japan to reach the Pacific Ocean. At the same time two Tu-35 fighters and two Russian aircraft (presumed) fly over the Sea of Japan
	May 15 Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Jul. 09 Japan-Australia Leaders Video Teleconference	Mar. 25 A Chinese Y-9 intelligence gathering aircraft passes the Tsushima Strait from the East China Sea to reach the Sea of Japan. Thereafter it turns around and flies to the East China Sea again
	May 18 Disaster relief to search for missing persons in Kami Town, Miyagi Prefecture (through May 21)	Jul. 16 Japan-Germany Leaders Video Teleconference	Mar. 25 A U.S. vessel transits through the Taiwan Strait
	May 19 Japan-New Zealand Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference	Aug. 04 Japan-Vietnam Summit Telephone Talk	Mar. 26 18 Russian vessels sail eastbound from the Soya Strait
	May 19 Japan-Singapore Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Aug. 31 Japan-U.S. Summit Telephone Talk	Mar. 26 Two Russian vessels sail northeastward from the Tsushima Strait
	May 19 Japan-Indonesia Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Sep. 01 Japan-Russia Summit Telephone Talk	Mar. 29 North Korea launches two ballistic missiles
	May 20 Japan-Italy Defense Ministerial Telephone Convers	Sep. 02 Japan-Canada Summit Telephone Talk	Apr. 03 Two Russian vessels sail southwestward from the Tsushima Strait
		Sep. 02 Japan-Jordan Summit Telephone Talk	Apr. 09 Two Russian IL-38 patrol aircraft make a long-distance flight over from the Sea of Okhotsk to the Sea of Japan
		Sep. 02 Japan-U.K. Summit Telephone Talk	Apr. 10 Six Chinese vessels including the aircraft carrier "Liaoning" sail southward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the Pacific Ocean
		Sep. 07 Japan-Israel Summit Telephone Talk	Apr. 10 A U.S. vessel sails through the Taiwan Strait
		Sep. 07 Japan-Philippines Summit Telephone Talk	Apr. 15 The U.S. Space Command announces that Russia conducted a launch test of a ground-launched anti-satellite missile
		Sep. 08 Japan-Australia Summit Telephone Talk	Apr. 15 Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps vessels abnormally approach U.S. military vessels in the Persian Gulf
		Sep. 09 Japan-Austria Summit Telephone Talk	Apr. 18 China announces establishment of the Xisha District and the Nansha District under the Sansha City of Hainan Province
		Sep. 09 Japan-Turkey Summit Telephone Talk	Apr. 23 A U.S. vessel sails through the Taiwan Strait
		Sep. 10 Japan-India Summit Telephone Talk	Apr. 24 Seven Russian vessels sail westbound from the Soya Strait
		Sep. 10 Japan-Turkmenistan Summit Telephone Talk	Apr. 28 Six Chinese vessels including the aircraft carrier "Liaoning" sail northward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea
		Sep. 20 Japan-Australia Summit Telephone Talk	Apr. 28 A U.S. vessel conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" around the Paracel Islands
		Sep. 20 Japan-U.S. Summit Telephone Talk	Apr. 29 A U.S. vessel conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" around the Spratly Islands
		Sep. 22 Japan-Germany Summit Telephone Talk	Apr. 29 Three Chinese vessels sail southeastward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the Pacific Ocean
		Sep. 22 Japan-EU Summit Telephone Talk	
		Sep. 23 Japan-U.K. Summit Telephone Talk	
		Sep. 24 Japan-ROK Summit Telephone Talk	
		Sep. 25 Japan-India Summit Telephone Talk	
		Sep. 25 Japan-China Summit Telephone Talk	
		Sep. 26 Attends the 75th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (Online)	
		Sep. 29 Japan-Russia Summit Telephone Talk	
		Sep. 30 Japan-Canada Summit Telephone Talk	
		Oct. 05 Japan-France Summit Telephone Talk	

Year	Defense	Domestic	International
Jun. 01	Japan-Mongolia Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference	Oct. 06 Japan-EU Summit Telephone Talk	May 05 Standoff between Chinese and Indian forces along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) (border of Ladakh, India)
Jun. 09	Japan-UAE Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference	Oct. 07 Japan-Italy Summit Telephone Talk	May 09 Standoff between Chinese and Indian forces along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) (border of Sikkim, India)
Jun. 16	Japan-PNG Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Oct. 12 Japan-Vietnam Summit Telephone Talk	May 13 A U.S. vessel sails through the Taiwan Strait
Jun. 26	"Revised Japan-NATO Individual Partnership and Cooperation Programme (IPCP)"	Oct. 13 Japan-Indonesia Summit Telephone Talk	May 17 A Russian vessels sail southwestward from the Tsushima Strait
Jul. 04	Disaster relief in response to July 2020 Flooding Disaster (through August 8)	Oct. 19 Japan-Vietnam Summit Meeting	May 24 North Korea announces that it will hold the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission of the KWP
Jul. 05	Cabinet Decision on disaster relief call-up orders for Ready Reserve Personnel and Reserve Personnel in response to July 2020 Flooding Disaster	Oct. 20 Japan-Indonesia Summit Meeting	May 28 A U.S. vessel conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" around the Paracel Islands
Jul. 05	"Disaster relief call-up order for Ready Reserve Personnel is issued (through July 23)"	Oct. 28 Japan-Turkey Summit Telephone Talk	May 29 Three Chinese vessels sail southeastward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the Pacific Ocean
Jul. 08	Japan-U.S.-Australia Virtual Trilateral Defense Meeting	Oct. 29 Japan-Singapore Summit Telephone Talk	Jun. 04 A U.S. vessel sails through the Taiwan Strait
Jul. 09	Disaster relief call-up order for Reserve Personnel is issued (through July 23)	Nov. 12 Telephone Talk between Prime Minister Suga and President-elect Biden	Jun. 10 A Russian IL-20 intelligence gathering aircraft passes from off the coast of Rebus Island to off the coast of the Noto Peninsula
Jul. 20	Japan-Malaysia Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Nov. 13 12th Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting (Online)	Jun. 15 Clash between Chinese and Indian forces in the Galwan Valley along the Line of Actual Control (LAC), with fatalities on both sides
Jul. 21	Telephone Conversation between Defense Minister Kono and NATO Secretary General Stoltenberg	Nov. 14 15th East Asia Summit (EAS)	Jun. 16 North Korea blows up Inter-Korean Liaison Office
Aug. 06	Video Teleconference between Defense Minister Kono and Chief of Army Staff of Pakistan Bajwa	Nov. 15 23rd ASEAN Plus Three (Japan-China-ROK) Summit Meeting	Jun. 17 Two Russian vessels sail northward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island, then northeastward through the Tsushima Strait. On June 19, a Russian vessel sails northeastward through the Tsushima Strait
Aug. 12	Japan-Tonga Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Nov. 17 Japan-Australia Summit Meeting (Tokyo)	Jun. 18 A submerged submarine moves westward through the waters northeast of Amami Oshima Island (within the Japanese contiguous zone), and then westward through the waters west of Yokote Island (outside the Japanese contiguous zone) on June 20
Aug. 12	Japan-Indonesia Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference	Nov. 20 Japan-New Zealand Summit Telephone Talk	Jun. 20 Three Chinese vessels sail northward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea
Aug. 18	Disaster relief for prevention of the spread of community-acquired infection of COVID-19 in Okinawa Prefecture (through August 31)	Nov. 20 APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting (Online)	Jun. 21 A Chinese vessel sails northbound from the Tsushima Strait, and advances to the Sea of Japan temporarily. However, on June 23, the vessel sails southbound from the Tsushima Strait to the East China Sea
Aug. 19	Japan-Fiji Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference	Nov. 21 G20 Riyadh Summit (Online)	Jun. 21 Two Russian vessels sail eastbound from the Soya Strait
Aug. 25	Conclusion of the contract of Air Surveillance Radar System to the Republic of the Philippines Equipment to be delivered	Dec. 02 Japan-Israel Summit Telephone Talk	Jun. 22 A Chinese Y-9 intelligence gathering aircraft passes the Tsushima Strait from the East China Sea to reach the Sea of Japan. Thereafter it turns around, and flies to the East China Sea again
Aug. 27	Japan-Finland Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference	Dec. 07 Japan-Netherlands Summit Telephone Talk	Jun. 26 A Chinese vessel sails southward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island, and advances to the Pacific Ocean temporarily. However, on June 28, the vessel sails northward to the East China Sea
Aug. 29	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting (Guam)	Dec. 09 The Supreme Court renders judgment in 10th and 11th Yokota Air Base noise suits	Jun. 28 Two Chinese H-6 bombers fly from the East China Sea, and after passing between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island they fly over the Pacific Ocean. Thereafter they fly toward the Bashi Channel and then turn around, and pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again
Sep. 04	Disaster relief in response to Typhoon Haishen (through September 7)	Dec. 14 Japan-Philippines Summit Telephone Talk	Jul. 04 Two U.S. carrier strike groups conduct joint exercise in the South China Sea
Sep. 08	Japan-Saudi Arabia Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Dec. 16 Japan-Norway Summit Telephone Talk	Jul. 13 A Chinese vessel sails southward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island, and advances to the Pacific Ocean temporarily. However, on July 18, the vessel sails northward to the East China Sea
Sep. 09	Signing of the Japan-India Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA)		Jul. 14 A U.S. vessel conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" around the Spratly Islands
Sep. 17	Minister of Defense Kishi came into office		Jul. 14 Two Russian vessels sail westbound from the Soya Strait
Sep. 26	"Disaster relief in response to classical swine fever (CSF) outbreak in Takasaki City, Gunma Prefecture (through October 1)"		Jul. 28 Three Russian vessels sail eastbound from the Soya Strait
Oct. 07	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation		Aug. 05 Three Russian vessels sail southwestward from the Tsushima Strait
Oct. 12	Japan-Australia Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation		Aug. 10 A Chinese military aircraft crosses over the "median line" of the Taiwan Strait
Oct. 19	Japan-Australia Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)		Aug. 14 A Russian IL-20 intelligence gathering aircraft passes from off the coast of Rebus Island to off the coast of the Noto Peninsula
Oct. 23	Japan-Philippines Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference		Aug. 18 A U.S. vessel sails through the Taiwan Strait
Oct. 26	Keen Sword21/02FTX (field exercise) (through November 5)		Aug. 19 "Two Russian bombers fly over the Sea of Japan from off the coast of the Oki Islands. In conjunction with this movement, two presumed Russian aircraft fly from off the coast of the Oki Island to off the coast of Sado Island, another two presumed Russian aircraft fly from off the coast of Sado Island to off the coast of Rebus Island in Hokkaido, and another two aircraft fly from off the coast of Rebus Island in Hokkaido to the Sea of Japan"
Nov. 02	Japan-Indonesia Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference		Aug. 27 A U.S. vessel conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" around the Paracel Islands
Nov. 05	Disaster relief in response to bird flu outbreak in Mitoyo City and Higashikagawa City, Kagawa Prefecture (through November 9)		Aug. 28 Two Russian IL-38 patrol aircraft make a long-distance flight over the Sea of Japan
Nov. 10	Japan-Germany Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference		Aug. 30 A U.S. vessel sails through the Taiwan Strait
Nov. 10	Cabinet Decision on Revision of the Implementation Plan for the International Peace Cooperation Assignments in Sinai Peninsula (through November 30, 2021)		Sep. 14 Six Russian vessels sail westbound from the Soya Strait
Nov. 10	Cabinet Decision on continuation of counter-piracy mission (through November 19, 2021)		Sep. 15 Israel, UAE, and Bahrain sign normalization agreements
Nov. 14	Telephone Conversation between Minister of Defense Kishi and U.S. Acting Secretary of Defense Miller		Sep. 18 A Chinese military aircraft crosses over the "median line" of the Taiwan Strait
Nov. 16	Japan-Vietnam Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference		Sep. 19 A Chinese military aircraft crosses over the "median line" of the Taiwan Strait
Nov. 25	Japan-Canada Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation		Sep. 23 A Chinese vessel sails southward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island, and advances to the Pacific Ocean temporarily. However, on September 26, the vessel sails northward to the East China Sea
Nov. 25	Disaster relief in response to bird flu outbreak in Munakata City, Fukuoka Prefecture (through November 27)		Sep. 25 Two Chinese Y-9 intelligence gathering aircraft fly from the East China Sea after passing between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and fly over the Pacific Ocean. Thereafter they turn around, and pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again
Nov. 26	FY2020 Exercise for the rescue of Japanese nationals and others overseas (in Japan) (through December 3)		Sep. 27 Three Russian vessels sail northeastward from the Tsushima Strait
Nov. 26	Disaster relief in response to bird flu outbreak in Awaji City, Hyogo Prefecture (through November 28)		Oct. 02 A Russian Mi-8 helicopter violates airspace over Japan's territorial waters at Cape Shiretoko in Hokkaido
Nov. 28	FY2020 air review (Iruma)		Oct. 09 A U.S. vessel conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" around the Paracel Islands
Dec. 02	Disaster relief in response to bird flu outbreak in Mitoyo City, Kagawa Prefecture (through December 4)		Oct. 10 North Korea conducts a military parade
Dec. 07	Japan-Singapore Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference		Oct. 14 A U.S. vessel sails through the Taiwan Strait
Dec. 07	Disaster relief in response to bird flu outbreak in Mihara City, Hiroshima Prefecture (through December 9)		Oct. 23 Signing of the Libya ceasefire agreement
Dec. 08	Disaster relief for prevention of the spread of community-acquired infection of COVID-19 in Hokkaido (through December 21)		Oct. 23 Israel and Sudan agree to normalize relations
Dec. 10	7th ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting-Plus and 6th ASEAN-Japan Defence Ministers' Informal Meeting (Online)		Nov. 06 A Russian early warning and control aircraft flies from off the coast of the Oki Islands northward across the Sea of Japan to the Sea of Okhotsk. In addition to this, two presumed Russian aircraft fly from off the coast of the Oki Islands northward across the Sea of Japan to the Sea of Okhotsk, another two presumed Russian aircraft fly from off the coast of the Oki Island to off the coast of Sado Island, another two aircraft fly from off the cost of Sado Island to off the coast of Rebus Island in Hokkaido, and yet another two aircraft fly from off the cost of Rebus Island in Hokkaido northward across the Sea of Japan to the Sea of Okhotsk
Dec. 11	Change of Cabinet Decision on the Government's Efforts to Ensure the Safety of Japan-Related Vessels in the Middle East (through December 26, 2021)		Nov. 06 Three Russian vessels sail southwestward from the Tsushima Strait
Dec. 11	Disaster relief in response to bird flu outbreak in Mimasaka City, Okayama Prefecture (through December 14)		Nov. 20 A U.S. vessel sails through the Taiwan Strait
Dec. 14	Japan-China Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference		Nov. 21 A Russian IL-20 intelligence gathering aircraft passes from off the coast of Rebus Island to off the coast of the Noto Peninsula
Dec. 14	Japan-Germany Defense Ministers' Forum "Indo-Pacific: Japan and Germany's Engagement in the Region" (Online)		Nov. 24 A U.S. vessel conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" around Peter the Great Gulf
Dec. 15	Japan-Brazil Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference		Dec. 10 Israel and Morocco agree to normalize relations
Dec. 15	Signing of the Japan-Brazil Memorandum on Defense Cooperation and Exchanges		Dec. 19 A U.S. vessel sails through the Taiwan Strait
Dec. 15	Disaster relief for prevention of the spread of community-acquired infection of COVID-19 in Osaka (through December 28)		Dec. 21 A Chinese vessel sails northbound from the Tsushima Strait, and advances to the Sea of Japan temporarily. However, on December 23, the vessel sails southbound from the Tsushima Strait to the East China Sea
Dec. 17	Disaster relief in response to heavy snow in Kan-Etsu Expressway (through December 18)		Dec. 22 Two Chinese H-6 bombers and two Russian Tu-95 bombers carried out long distance joint flights from the Sea of Japan to the East China Sea
Dec. 18	Cabinet Decision on the "Procurement of a New Missile Defense System, etc., and Strengthening Stand-off Defense Capability"		Dec. 22 A Russian vessels sail westbound from the Soya Strait
Dec. 22	Japan-India Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation		Dec. 22 A U.S. vessel conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" around the Spratly Islands
Dec. 24	Disaster relief in response to bird flu outbreak in Isumi City, Chiba Prefecture (through December 31)		Dec. 24 A U.S. vessel conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" around the Con Dao Islands
Dec. 29	Disaster relief in response to classical swine fever (CSF) outbreak in Iga City, Mie Prefecture (through January 1, 2021)		Dec. 27 Three Russian vessels sail northeastward from the Tsushima Strait
			Dec. 31 Two U.S. vessel sail through the Taiwan Strait

Year	Defense	Domestic	International
2021	Jan. 05		Jan. 05 North Korea holds the 8th Congress of the KWP (through January 12)
	Jan. 10	Jan. 27 The Supreme Court renders judgement in 9th and 12th Yokota Air Base noise suits	Jan. 14 North Korea conducts a military parade
	Jan. 10	Jan. 28 Japan-U.S. Summit Telephone Talk	Jan. 20 Inauguration of the Biden administration
	Jan. 11	Feb. 03 Japan-Canada Summit Telephone Talk	Jan. 24 China and India agree to push an disengagement of troops along the Line of Actual Control (LAC)
	Jan. 14	Feb. 06 Japan-U.K. Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 02 ROK releases Defense White Paper 2020
	Jan. 15	Feb. 19 G7 Summit Video Teleconference Meeting	Feb. 04 U.S. President Biden announces a complete halt to support for offensive operations in Yemen
	Jan. 24	Feb. 25 Japan-Australia Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 04 Two U.S. vessels transit through the Taiwan Strait
	Jan. 31	Apr. 09 Japan-India Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 05 A U.S. vessel conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" around the Paracel Islands
	Feb. 02	Mar. 12 Japan-Australia-India-U.S. Leaders' Video Teleconference	Feb. 09 Two U.S. carrier strike groups conduct a joint exercise in the South China Sea
	Feb. 03	Mar. 16 Japan-Sweden Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 17 A U.S. vessel conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" around the Spratly Islands
	Feb. 04	Mar. 19 Japan-Italy Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 21 China and India announce that they positively appraised the smooth completion of disengagement of frontline troops in the Pangong Lake area
	Feb. 15	Mar. 22 Japan-Vietnam Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 24 A U.S. vessel transits through the Taiwan Strait
	Feb. 22	Mar. 23 Japan-Poland Summit Telephone Talk	Mar. 03 U.S. releases the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance
	Feb. 25	Apr. 07 Japan-Laos Summit Telephone Talk	Mar. 10 A U.S. vessel transits through the Taiwan Strait
	Mar. 03	Apr. 09 Japan-Thailand Summit Telephone Talk	Mar. 10 House of Representatives approves Libya's provisional Government of National Unity
	Mar. 10	Apr. 13 The Supreme Court renders judgement in 1st, 2nd and 3rd Iwakuni Air Base noise suits	Mar. 11 A Russian A-50 early warning and control aircraft flies from the coast of the Noto Peninsula to the Pacific Ocean, while another two presumed Russian aircraft fly from the northern part of the Okhotsk Sea to the Sea of Japan, through the Sea of Okhotsk to the Pacific Ocean, while another two presumed Russian aircraft fly from the northern part of the Okhotsk Sea to the Sea of Japan, another two presumed Russian aircraft fly from off the coast of Okushiri Island, Hokkaido to the Sea of Okhotsk, and yet another
	Mar. 13	Apr. 16 Japan-Ukraine Summit Telephone Talk	Mar. 18 Three Chinese vessels sail northbound from the Tsushima Strait to the Sea of Japan
	Mar. 14	Apr. 16 Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting (Washington, D.C.)	Mar. 25 Three Chinese vessels sail southbound from the Tsushima Strait to the East China Sea
	Mar. 16	Apr. 26 Japan-India Summit Telephone Talk	Mar. 25 North Korea launches two ballistic missiles
	Mar. 17		Mar. 29 A Chinese Y-9 intelligence gathering aircraft flies from the East China Sea after passing between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and flies over the Pacific Ocean. Thereafter it turns around, and passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again. In addition, a Chinese Y-9 patrol aircraft flies from the East China Sea after passing between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island. Thereafter it turns around, and passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again.
	Mar. 23		Mar. 29 Two Russian IL-38 patrol aircraft fly from off the coast of the Okhotsk Sea to the Sea of Japan to off the coast of the Oga Peninsula
	Mar. 25		Apr. 03 Six Chinese vessels including the aircraft carrier "Liaoning" sail southward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the Pacific Ocean
	Mar. 30		Apr. 04 A Chinese vessel sails southward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and advances to the Pacific Ocean temporarily. However, on the same day, the vessel sails back northbound between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea.
	Apr. 02		Apr. 04 A Chinese Y-9 patrol aircraft flies from the East China Sea passing between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and reaches the Pacific Ocean, where it turns around and passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again
	Apr. 13		Apr. 07 A U.S. vessel transits through the Taiwan Strait
	Apr. 13		Apr. 09 A U.S. carrier strike group and an amphibious ready group conducts joint exercise in South China Sea
	Apr. 14		Apr. 14 U.S. announces that it will remove U.S. troops from Afghanistan by September 11
	Apr. 15		Apr. 06 Start of Indirect Talks between the U.S. and Iran about the JCPOA
	Apr. 17		Apr. 26 Six Chinese vessels including the aircraft carrier "Liaoning" sail northward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the Pacific Ocean
	Apr. 19		Apr. 27 A Z-18 early warning helicopter taking off from aircraft carrier "Liaoning" and flying about 50 km to 100 km north of Taisho Island's territorial airspace is confirmed
	Apr. 28		Apr. 30 Two Russian vessels sail southbound from the Tsushima Strait to the East China Sea
	May 19		Apr. 30 A Chinese vessel sails southward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and advances to the Pacific Ocean temporarily. However, on May 1, the vessel sails northward between Taiwan and Yonaguni to the East China Sea.
	May 20		Apr. 30 A Chinese Y-9 intelligence gathering aircraft and a Chinese Y-9 patrol aircraft fly from the East China Sea, and after passing between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island they fly over the Pacific Ocean. Thereafter they fly toward the Bashi Channel and then turn around, and pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again.
	May 21		May 5 Four Russian vessels sail southbound from the Tsushima Strait to the East China Sea
	May 25		May 15 Four Russian vessels sail eastbound from the Soya Strait
	May 28		May 16 Two Russian vessels sail eastbound from the Soya Strait
	Jun. 02		May 16 Three Chinese vessels sail southward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the Pacific Ocean
	Jun. 03		May 18 A U.S. vessel transits through the Taiwan Strait
	Jun. 09		May 20 A U.S. vessel conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" around the Paracel Islands
	Jun. 16		May 21 A ceasefire comes into effect in Gaza Strip, Palestine
	Jun. 17		May 31 Three Chinese vessels sail eastbound from the Osumi Strait to the Pacific Ocean
	Jun. 22		Jun. 14 NATO Summit Meeting's approval of "NATO 2030" to consider a functionally stronger alliance by 2030
	Jun. 23		Jun. 15 North Korea holds the 3rd Plenary Meeting of the 8th Central Committee of the WPK (through June 18)
	Jun. 25		Jun. 16 Two Russian vessels sail northbound from the Tsushima Strait to the Sea of Japan
	Jul. 03		Jun. 18 Four Russian vessels sail eastbound from the Soya Strait
	Jul. 06		Jun. 22 A U.S. vessel transits through the Taiwan Strait
	Jul. 09		Jun. 25 A flight by a Russian Su-25 attack aircraft within Japan's air defense identification zone in the Sea of Japan is confirmed for the first time
	Jul. 11		Jul. 04 Seven Russian vessels sail northward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island, then northeastward through the Tsushima Strait towards the Sea of Japan
	Jul. 20		Jul. 09 France announces the reorganization of its counterterrorism operation in the Sahel region
	Jul. 30		Jul. 09 A Russian vessel sails westbound from the Soya Strait
	Aug. 10		Jul. 12 A U.S. vessel conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" around the Paracel Islands
	Aug. 12		Jul. 28 A U.S. vessel transits through the Taiwan Strait
Aug. 13		Jul. 29 Attack on vessels in the Gulf of Oman (through July 30)	
Aug. 23		Jul. 30 The Philippine government announces the decision to withdraw the VFA termination notification to the U.S.	
		Jul. 31 China and India agree on disengagement in the area of Gogra, as well as to maintain dialogue to resolve the standoff in other areas	
		Aug. 14 A Chinese vessel sails northeastward from the Tsushima Strait to the Sea of Japan	
		Aug. 15 The Taliban take control of Afghanistan's capital Kabul	
		Aug. 22 Three Chinese vessels sail northward from the Tsushima Strait	
		Aug. 24 Three Chinese vessels sail southward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the Pacific Ocean and sail towards the Sea of Japan	
		Aug. 24 Four Chinese vessels sail eastbound from the Soya Strait	
		Aug. 24 A flight by a Chinese TB-001 reconnaissance/attack unmanned aircraft vehicle (probable) within Japan's air defense identification zone in the East China Sea is confirmed for the first time	
		Aug. 25 A Chinese BZK-005 unmanned aircraft vehicle, a Chinese Y-9 intelligence gathering aircraft, and a Chinese Y-9 patrol aircraft fly from the East China Sea, pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and reach the Pacific Ocean. After turning around over the Pacific Ocean, they return and pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again.	
		Aug. 26 Two Chinese vessels sail northward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea	
		Aug. 26 A Chinese vessel sails northward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea	
		Aug. 26 A Chinese TB-001 reconnaissance/attack unmanned aircraft vehicle (probable), a Chinese Y-9 intelligence gathering aircraft, and a Chinese Y-9 patrol aircraft fly from the East China Sea, pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and reach the Pacific Ocean. After turning around over the Pacific Ocean, they return and pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again.	

Year	Defense	Domestic	International
			Aug. 26 Terror attack by suicide bomber outside Kabul International Airport in Afghanistan
			Aug. 27 Two U.S. vessels transit through the Taiwan Strait
			Aug. 31 The U.S. announces completion of the removal of U.S. troops from Afghanistan
			Aug. 31 A Chinese vessel sails southbound from the Tsushima Strait to the East China Sea
			Sep. 03 Two Russian vessels sail eastbound from the Soya Strait
			Sep. 03 Two Chinese vessels sail southward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and advance to the Pacific Ocean. On September 5, the two vessels are joined by another Chinese vessel and sail northward between Taiwan and Yonaguni to the East China Sea.
			Sep. 04 U.K. carrier strike group makes a port call in Japan
			Sep. 08 The Taliban announce provisional cabinet in Afghanistan
Sep. 02	Japan Pacific Islands Defense Dialogue (Online)	Sep. 15 Japan-Vietnam Summit Telephone Talk	Sep. 08 A U.S. vessel conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" around the Spratly Islands
Sep. 11	Japan-Vietnam Defense Ministerial Meeting (Hanoi)	Sep. 15 Japan-Australia Leaders Video Teleconference	Sep. 08 A Russian vessel sails westbound from the Soya Strait
Sep. 11	Signing and entering into force of the Japan-Vietnam Defense Equipment and Technology Transfer Agreement	Sep. 23 Japan-India Summit Meeting (Washington, D.C.)	Sep. 10 A presumed Chinese submerged submarine moves westward through the waters east of Amami Oshima Island (outside the Japanese contiguous zone), and then westward through the waters southwest of Yokoate Island (outside the Japanese contiguous zone) on September 12
Oct. 03	Disaster relief to support water supply following the collapse of a water pipe bridge in Wakayama City, Wakayama Prefecture (through October 9)	Sep. 24 Japan-Australia Summit Meeting (Washington, D.C.)	Sep. 10 Four Chinese vessels sail westbound from the Osumi Strait
		Sep. 24 2nd Japan-Australia-India-U.S. Summit Meeting (Washington, D.C.)	Sep. 11 Russian An-261 aircraft violates airspace over Japan's territorial waters at Cape Shiretoko in Hokkaido
Oct. 20	Disaster relief to search for missing persons in Tottori Prefecture (through October 22)	Oct. 05 Japan-U.S. Summit Telephone Talk	Sep. 14 Two Russian vessels sail westbound from the Soya Strait
		Oct. 05 Japan-Australia Leaders Video Teleconference	Sep. 15 The governments of Australia, the U.S. and the U.K. establish the trilateral security cooperation framework AIJKUS
Nov. 09	Japan-UAE Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference	Oct. 07 Japan-Russia Summit Telephone Talk	Sep. 15 North Korea launches two ballistic missiles
Nov. 16	Cabinet Decision on continuation of counter-piracy mission (through November 19, 2022)	Oct. 08 Japan-China Summit Telephone Talk	Sep. 16 The EU releases its first Strategy for Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific
Nov. 19	FY2021 SDF Joint Exercises (field exercise) (through November 30)	Oct. 08 Japan-India Summit Telephone Talk	Sep. 17 A U.S. vessel transits through the Taiwan Strait
Nov. 23	Japan-Vietnam Defense Ministerial Meeting (Tokyo)	Oct. 12 G20 Summit Video Teleconference Meeting about the situation in Afghanistan	Sep. 18 A Chinese vessel sails northward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea
Nov. 23	Signing of the Japan-Vietnam Memorandum on cooperation in the medical care field between the two countries' Defense Authorities	Oct. 13 Japan-U.K. Summit Telephone Talk	Sep. 19 A Russian vessel sails eastbound from the Soya Strait
Nov. 23	Signing of the Japan-Vietnam Memorandum on cooperation in the cybersecurity field between the two countries' Defense Authorities	Oct. 15 Japan-ROK Summit Telephone Talk	Sep. 20 Two Russian vessels sail westbound from the Soya Strait
		Oct. 27 24th ASEAN Plus Three (Japan-China-ROK) Summit Meeting (Online)	Sep. 21 A Russian vessel sails westbound from the Soya Strait
Nov. 27	FY2021 Review (Asaka)	Oct. 27 16th East Asia Summit (EAS) (Online)	Sep. 23 A Russian vessel sails eastbound from the Soya Strait
Dec. 03	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Oct. 30 Prime Minister Kishida attends the G20 Rome Summit (Online)	Sep. 24 A Chinese vessel sails northward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea
Dec. 09	Japan-Canada Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference	Nov. 02 Prime Minister Kishida attends COP26 (Glasgow)	Sep. 28 North Korea holds the 5th Session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly (through September 29)
Dec. 12	Disaster relief in response to classical swine fever (CSF) outbreak in Ogawara Town, Miyagi Prefecture (through December 14)	Nov. 02 Japan-Vietnam Summit Meeting (Glasgow)	Sep. 28 North Korea launches what could be a ballistic missile
		Nov. 02 Meeting between Prime Minister Kishida and UN Secretary-General António Guterres	Sep. 29 A Russian vessel sails westbound from the Soya Strait
Dec. 24	Change of Cabinet Decision on the Government's Efforts to Ensure the Safety of Japan-Related Vessels in the Middle East (through November 19, 2022)	Nov. 02 Japan-U.K. Summit Meeting (Glasgow)	Oct. 10 UN ceasefire monitors start activity in Libya
		Nov. 12 Japan-Australia Summit Meeting (Glasgow)	Oct. 11 North Korea holds its Defense Development Exhibition 'Self-Defense-2021' (through October 22)
		Nov. 15 APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting (Online)	Oct. 11 Six Chinese vessels sail northeastward from the Tsushima Strait to the Sea of Japan
Dec. 27	Japan-China Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference	Nov. 15 Japan-France Summit Telephone Talk	Oct. 14 U.S. vessel transits through the Taiwan Strait
Dec. 28	Japan-Brunei Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference	Nov. 17 Japan-Philippines Summit Telephone Talk	Oct. 18 Five Chinese vessels and five Russian vessels sail eastbound from the Tsugaru Strait to the Pacific Ocean
		Nov. 18 Japan-Indonesia Summit Telephone Talk	Oct. 18 Five Chinese vessels and five Russian vessels sail southeastward in the waters about 40 km southeast of Cape Shiriya in Aomori Prefecture
		Nov. 22 Japan-Thailand Summit Telephone Talk	Oct. 19 North Korea launches a ballistic missile
		Nov. 22 Japan-Singapore Summit Telephone Talk	Oct. 20 Five Chinese vessels and five Russian vessels sail southward about 130 km east of Cape Inubo in Chiba Prefecture
		Nov. 24 Japan-Vietnam Summit Meeting	Oct. 21 Five Chinese vessels and five Russian vessels sail westward between the Izu Islands' Smith Island and Tori-shima and then perform shipboard helicopter landing and takeoff
		Nov. 25 13th ASEM Summit (Online)	Oct. 22 Five Chinese vessels and five Russian vessels sail westbound from the Osumi Strait to the East China Sea and, on October 23, perform shipboard helicopter landing and takeoff
		Dec. 01 Japan-Cambodia Leaders Video Teleconference	Oct. 23 Five Russian vessels sail northeastward from the Tsushima Strait to the Sea of Japan and, on October 24, perform shipboard helicopter landing and takeoff
		Dec. 01 Japan-Turkey Summit Telephone Talk	Oct. 31 A Chinese vessel sails southward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the Pacific Ocean
		Dec. 02 Japan-Malaysia Summit Telephone Talk	Oct. 31 A Chinese Y-9 intelligence gathering aircraft and two Chinese Y-9 patrol aircraft fly from the East China Sea, pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and reach the Pacific Ocean. After turning around over the Pacific Ocean, they return and pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again.
		Dec. 09 Prime Minister Kishida attends the Summit for Democracy hosted by the U.S. (Online)	Nov. 01 Two Chinese Y-9 patrol aircraft fly from the East China Sea, pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and reach the Pacific Ocean. After turning around over the Pacific Ocean, they return and pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again.
		Dec. 14 Japan-Germany Summit Telephone Talk	Nov. 02 Ethiopian government declares nationwide state of emergency in Ethiopia following the oppositions from the Tigray People's Liberation Front
			Nov. 03 Start of EU Training Mission in Mozambique
			Nov. 05 German frigate "Bayern" makes a port call in Japan
			Nov. 10 U.S.-Israel-UAE-Bahrain joint exercise (through November 14)
			Nov. 12 Three Chinese vessels sail northward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea
			Nov. 13 Two Chinese vessels sail northeastward from the Tsushima Strait to the Sea of Japan
			Nov. 16 A Chinese vessel sails northeastward from the Tsushima Strait to the Sea of Japan
			Nov. 17 A Chinese vessel sails in the territorial waters around Yakushima and Kuchinoerabu-jima islands
			Nov. 18 A Russian vessel sails southbound from the Tsushima Strait to the East China Sea
			Nov. 18 Two Chinese vessels sail southbound from the Tsushima Strait to the East China Sea
			Nov. 19 A Chinese vessel sails northward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea
			Nov. 19 A Chinese vessel sails southbound from the Tsushima Strait to the East China Sea
			Nov. 19 Two Chinese H-6 bombers and Two Russian Tu-95 bombers carry out long distance joint flights from the Sea of Japan to the East China Sea
			Nov. 23 A U.S. vessel transits through the Taiwan Strait
			Nov. 23 Five Russian vessels sail northward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and, on November 27, sail northeastward from the Tsushima Strait
			Nov. 24 A Chinese Y-9 intelligence gathering aircraft and a Chinese Y-9 patrol aircraft fly from the East China Sea, pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and reach the Pacific Ocean. After turning around over the Pacific Ocean, they return and pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again.
			Nov. 25 A Chinese Y-9 intelligence gathering aircraft and a Chinese Y-9 patrol aircraft fly from the East China Sea, pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and reach the Pacific Ocean. After turning around over the Pacific Ocean, they return and pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again.
			Nov. 28 Two Russian vessels sail eastbound from the Soya Strait
			Nov. 29 The U.S. releases its Global Posture Review (GPR)
			Dec. 01 North Korea holds the 5th Political Bureau Meeting of the 8th Central Committee of the WPK
			Dec. 09 The U.S. announces the end of combat mission from U.S. troops in Iraq
			Dec. 14 A Chinese vessel sails southeastward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the Pacific Ocean
			Dec. 14 A Russian IL-20 intelligence gathering aircraft flies from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific Ocean via the Sea of Okhotsk. It then turns around over the Pacific Ocean and flies back to the Sea of Japan via the Sea of Okhotsk.
			Dec. 15 A Russian vessel sails northeastward from the Tsushima Strait to the Sea of Japan
			Dec. 15 Four Chinese vessels including the aircraft carrier "Liaoning" sail southeastward in the waters about 350 km west from the Danjo Islands (Nagasaki Prefecture). On December 16, they sail southward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the Pacific Ocean, and perform carrier-based fighter jet and shipboard helicopter landing and takeoff in the East China Sea and the Pacific Ocean.
			Dec. 15 A Russian IL-20 intelligence gathering aircraft flies from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific Ocean via the Sea of Okhotsk. It then turns around over the Pacific Ocean and flies back to the Sea of Japan via the Sea of Okhotsk. Another eight presumed Russian aircraft fly over the Sea of Japan.

Year	Defense		Domestic		International	
					Dec. 19	Six Chinese vessels including the aircraft carrier "Liaoning" sail in the waters about 300 km east from Kitadaitojima (Okinawa Prefecture) and perform carrier-based fighter jet and shipboard helicopter landing and takeoff
					Dec. 20	Six Chinese vessels including the aircraft carrier "Liaoning" sail in the waters about 315 km southeast from Okidaitojima (Okinawa Prefecture) and perform carrier-based fighter jet and shipboard helicopter landing and takeoff
					Dec. 25	Five Chinese vessels including the aircraft carrier "Liaoning" sail northwestward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea
					Dec. 27	North Korea holds the 4th Plenary Meeting of the 8th Central Committee of the WPK (through December 31)
					Dec. 29	Three Russian vessels sail southwestward from the Tsushima Strait to the East China Sea
2022	Jan. 04	Disaster relief in response to bird flu outbreak in Saijo City, Ehime Prefecture (through January 6)	Jan. 06	Japan-Australia Leaders Video Teleconference	Jan. 05	North Korea launches a ballistic missile
	Jan. 06	Signing of the Japan-Australia Reciprocal Access Agreement	Jan. 21	Japan-U.S. Leaders Video Teleconference	Jan. 06	The CSTO decides the deployment of Collective Peacekeeping Forces to Kazakhstan
	Jan. 07	Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee (2+2) (Online)	Jan. 31	Japan-Jordan Summit Telephone Talk	Jan. 11	North Korea launches a ballistic missile
	Jan. 11	Disaster relief for prevention of the spread of community-acquired infection of COVID-19 in Okinawa Prefecture (through January 17)	Feb. 09	Japan-Canada Summit Telephone Talk	Jan. 14	North Korea launches two ballistic missiles
	Jan. 20	Japan-France Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting (2+2) (Online)	Feb. 09	Japan-Iran Summit Telephone Talk	Jan. 17	North Korea launches two ballistic missiles
	Jan. 20	International disaster relief activities in the Kingdom of Tonga (through February 17)	Feb. 11	Prime Minister Kishida attends the One Ocean Summit (Video Message)	Jan. 19	North Korea holds the 6th Political Bureau Meeting of the 8th Central Committee of the WPK
	Jan. 27	Japan-U.S. joint exercise 2021 (command post exercise) (through February 3)	Feb. 15	Japan-Ukraine Summit Telephone Talk	Jan. 19	The CSTO announces the completed withdrawal of its Collective Peacekeeping Forces from Kazakhstan
	Feb. 17	Japan-Australia Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Feb. 16	Japan-U.K. Summit Telephone Talk	Jan. 20	A U.S. vessel conducts the "Freedom of Navigation Operation" around the Paracel Islands
	Feb. 10	Japan-U.S.-ROK Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Feb. 17	Japan-Russia Summit Telephone Talk	Jan. 27	North Korea launches two ballistic missiles
	Feb. 21	Japan-Poland Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference	Feb. 22	Japan-Germany Summit Telephone Talk	Jan. 30	North Korea launches a ballistic missile
	Feb. 21	Signing of the Japan-Poland Memorandum on Defense Cooperation and Exchanges	Feb. 24	G7 Summit Video Teleconference Meeting	Feb. 02	Two Russian IL-38 patrol aircraft make a long-distance flight over the Sea of Japan
	Feb. 27	Disaster relief in response to a forest fire in Takamori Town, Aso District, Kumamoto Prefecture (through February 28)	Feb. 28	Japan-Ukraine Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 04	Beijing Olympics (through February 20)
	Mar. 16	Japan-Ukraine Defense Ministerial Video Teleconference	Mar. 01	Japan-Laos Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 04	Two Russian IL-38 patrol aircraft make a long-distance flight over the Sea of Japan
	Mar. 16	Disaster relief in response to a forest fire in Taketa City, Oita Prefecture (through March 18)	Mar. 01	Japan-France Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 11	The U.S. releases its Indo-Pacific Strategy
	Mar. 17	Disaster relief to support water supply following an earthquake measuring upper 6 on Japan's seismic intensity scale with an epicenter off the coast of Fukushima Prefecture (through March 24)	Mar. 02	Japan-Poland Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 14	A Chinese vessel sails southeastward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the Pacific Ocean
	Mar. 24	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Telephone Conversation	Mar. 03	Japan-Australia-India-U.S. Leaders' Video Teleconference	Feb. 15	Since February 1, 24 Russian vessels were active in the Sea of Japan and the south part of the Sea of Okhotsk
			Mar. 04	Japan-Ukraine Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 15	A Chinese Y-9 intelligence gathering aircraft flies from the East China Sea, passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and reaches the Pacific Ocean. After turning around over the Pacific Ocean, it returns and passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again.
			Mar. 08	Japan-Indonesia Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 16	A Chinese vessel sails northwestward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea
			Mar. 17	Japan-Kenya Summit Telephone Talk	Feb. 16	Nine Russian vessels sail westbound from the Soya Strait
			Mar. 19	Japan-India Summit Meeting (Delhi)	Feb. 16	A Chinese Y-9 intelligence gathering aircraft flies from the East China Sea, pass between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and reaches the Pacific Ocean. After turning around over the Pacific Ocean, it returns and passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again.
			Mar. 20	Japan-Cambodia Summit Meeting (Phnom Penh)	Feb. 26	A U.S. vessel transits through the Taiwan Strait
			Mar. 24	Prime Minister Kishida attends the G7 Summit Meeting (Brussels)	Feb. 27	North Korea launches a ballistic missile
			Mar. 24	Japan-U.K. Summit Meeting (Brussels)	Feb. 27	A Chinese vessel sails southeastward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the Pacific Ocean
			Mar. 24	Japan-Poland Summit Meeting (Brussels)	Feb. 28	A Chinese Y-9 patrol aircraft flies from the East China Sea, passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island and reaches the Pacific Ocean. After turning around over the Pacific Ocean, it returns and passes between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island again.
					Mar. 02	A Chinese vessel sails northwestward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea
					Mar. 02	A Russian helicopter violates airspace over Japan's territorial waters at the Nemuro Peninsula in Hokkaido
					Mar. 04	Beijing Paralympics (through March 13)
					Mar. 04	Three Chinese vessels sail northward between the main island of Okinawa and Miyakojima Island to the East China Sea
					Mar. 05	5th Session of the 13th National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China (through March 11)
					Mar. 05	North Korea launches a ballistic missile
					Mar. 10	Ten Russian vessels sail westbound from the Tsugaru Strait to the Sea of Japan
					Mar. 11	China and India agree to maintain dialogue to reach a mutually acceptable resolution of the remaining issues along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) at the earliest possible timing
					Mar. 14	Six Russian vessels sail westbound from the Soya Strait
					Mar. 14	A Russian vessel sails westbound from the Tsugaru Strait to the Sea of Japan
					Mar. 15	Two Russian vessels sail westbound from the Tsugaru Strait to the Sea of Japan
					Mar. 16	A flight by a Chinese BZK-007 reconnaissance/attack unmanned aircraft vehicle within Japan's air defense identification zone in the East China Sea is confirmed for the first time
					Mar. 16	Two Russian vessels sail westbound from the Tsugaru Strait to the Sea of Japan
					Mar. 16	North Korea launches a ballistic missile
					Mar. 20	A Russian vessel sails southward from the Tsushima Strait before turning around in the waters about 70 km southwest of Tsushima, then sails northward to the Sea of Japan
					Mar. 24	North Korea launches a ballistic missile
					Mar. 24	A Russian vessel sails southward from the Tsushima Strait to the East China Sea
					Mar. 28	Two Chinese vessels sail northeastward from the Tsushima Strait to the Sea of Japan
					Mar. 29	A Russian vessel sails southward from the Tsushima Strait to the East China Sea