

The Fight against Terrorism
Self-Defense Force Activities

Ministry of Defense
June 2008

The Fight against Terrorism

- The fight against terrorism is one of the most important issues in the international community, and **represents a long and difficult fight.**
 - In the 9/11 terrorist attacks, approx. 3,000 people (including 24 Japanese) lost their lives.
 - Japan has also been named as a target in a statement believed to be that of Bin Laden.
- The international community has achieved progress in its fight against terrorism, but **the threat of terrorism from Al Qaeda still remains.**

9/11 terrorist attacks



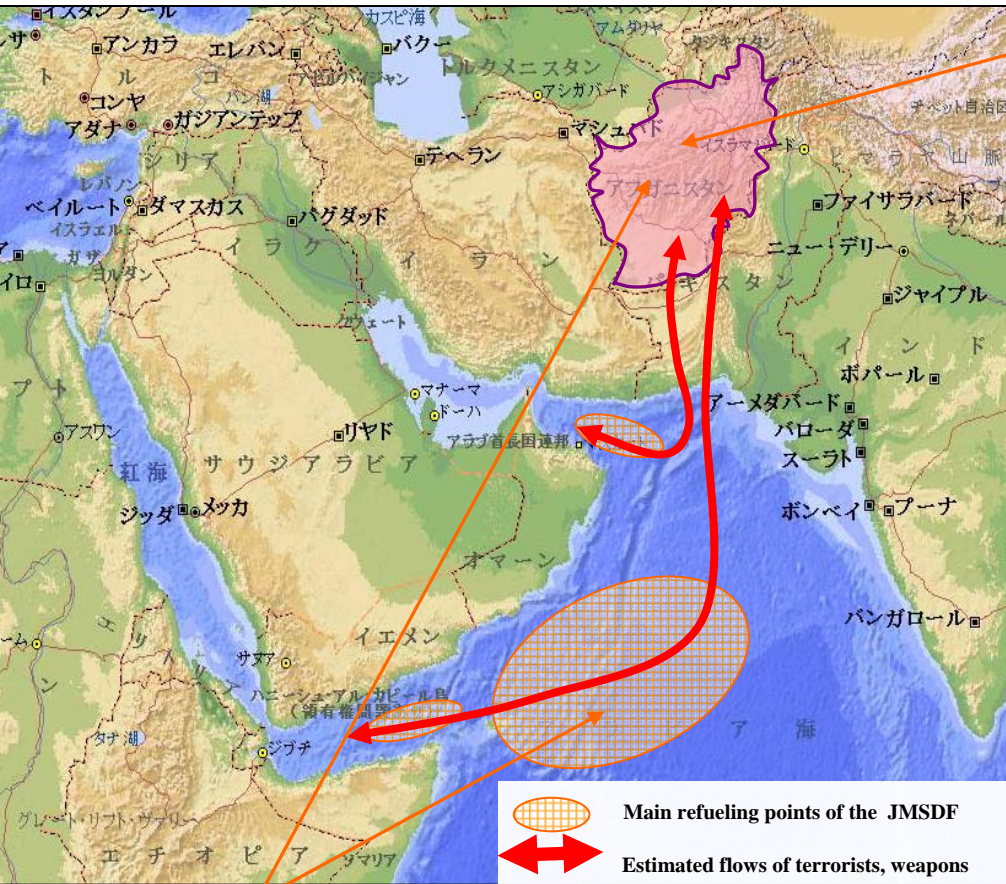
Activities based on the previous Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law

- Established in October 2001 as one of Japan's measures in response to the 9/11 simultaneous terrorist attacks
- From December 2001 to October 2007, Japan carried out replenishment activities (a total of 794 times) for various countries' vessels carrying out Operation Enduring Freedom (including maritime interception activities) in the Indian Ocean
- The law reached its expiry date on November 1, 2008 and became invalid.

A bill for the "Replenishment Support Special Measures Law" was submitted in an extraordinary Diet session in autumn 2007

- The law limits Japan's activities to the replenishment support activities relating to the counter-terrorism maritime interdiction activities
- Enacted on January 11, 2008 (January 16: Proclaimed and enforced)

International Efforts in and around Afghanistan (as of December 2007)



International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)

- ISAF is the NATO-led multinational force established under the Security Council Resolution 1386. It is led by NATO. It assists the Government of Afghanistan in maintaining law and order across the whole of Afghanistan. It also participates in PRT (approx. 47,000 people (40 countries including US, UK, Canada, Germany, Italy, France etc.))
- Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRT)
 - Through simultaneously promoting the improvement of law and order and reconstruction assistance, PRTs produce results in terms of reconstruction and development assistance, and thus assist with the expansion of the power of influence of the Government of Afghanistan over the provincial regions.
 - In general, the organization has a mixed uniformed/civilian structure made up of military personnel and civilian reconstruction assistance personnel.
 - As of April 2008, it has expanded to 26 sites (by 14 leading nations)

Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF)

[Ground activities]

Clearing operations of Al Qaeda and Taliban forces under the leadership of the US, centering on areas near the Pakistan border in southern and eastern Afghanistan. There is also training exercises for Afghanistan law and order units (11 countries including US, UK, Canada, New Zealand (as of May 2008))

[Maritime activities: Maritime interdiction activities in the Indian Ocean]

In order to intercept and deter maritime transportation of terrorists and related supplies, member countries carry out inspections etc. of vessels navigating the Indian Ocean. Currently seven countries (US, UK, France, Germany, Pakistan, Canada and New Zealand) are participating (as of June 2008)

State of activities of Group of Eight (G8)

	Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF)		International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)
	Ground activities	Maritime activities	(Including units dispatched on Provincial Reconstruction Teams)
US	○	○	○
UK	○	○	○
France	○	○	○
Canada	○	○	○
Germany	×	○	○
Italy	×	×	○
Japan	×	○ ※	×
Russia	×	×	×

※ Japan does not take part in actual maritime interdiction activities; based on the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law, it carries out replenishment support activities for the vessels of other countries which are carrying out counter-terrorism maritime interdiction activities.

Examples of participation by other countries

	Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF)		International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) (Including units dispatched on Provincial Reconstruction Teams)
	Ground activities	Maritime activities	
South Korea	×	×	× ※
New Zealand	○	○	○
Australia	×	×	○
Sweden	×	×	○
Finland	×	×	○
China	×	×	×

※ In December 2007, the Republic of Korea Armed Forces withdrew its units dispatched to Afghanistan. On the other hand, the Republic of Korea has dispatched a PRT to Afghanistan, centered on private-sector medical personnel.

Comparison of the previous Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law and the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law

	Previous Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law	Replenishment Support Special M e a s u r e s L a w
Activities to implement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cooperation assistance ● Search and rescue ● Relief activities for affected people etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Replenishment support activities <p style="text-align: center;">(The new law limits its activity to refueling and water-supply, among activities of “Cooperation assistance” stipulated in the past law)</p>
Diet approval	Ex-post facto approval	No provision (see note 1)
Expiry date of the law	Extension of up to two years (see note 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expires after one year ● Extension of up to one year

(Note 1) The Replenishment Support Special Measures Law: (1) limits types, contents of activities to refueling and water supply only; (2) No provision relating to Diet approval is included in this law on the ground that the law designates the scope of the areas of implementation, including the scope of the foreign countries which are to be destinations of the dispatch and as such it has been passed/enacted by the deliberations of the Diet, and therefore, it is considered that it is not necessary for the approval of the Diet to be obtained again for the implementation of these activities.

(Note 2) The previous Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law was enacted in November 2005. The period of the law was limited to two years at the time of its enactment, and after this period had been extended three times (October 2003: extended by two years; October 2005: extended by one year; October 2006: extended by one year), the law became invalid on November 1, 2007.

Status of activities of dispatched vessels

First dispatch (late January 2008~early June 2008)

Approximately 340 personnel

DD Murasame (JMSDF Yokosuka Base)

AOE Oumi, (JMSDF Sasebo Base)

Second dispatch (late April 2008~)

Approximately 340 personnel

DD Ikazuchi, (JMSDF Yokosuka Base)

AOE Mashu, (JMSDF Maizuru Base)

Third dispatch








Approximately 330 personnel

DD Yuudachi (JMSDF Sasebo Base)

AOE Hamana (JMSDF Sasebo Base)

(as of July 2008)

Countries receiving refueling

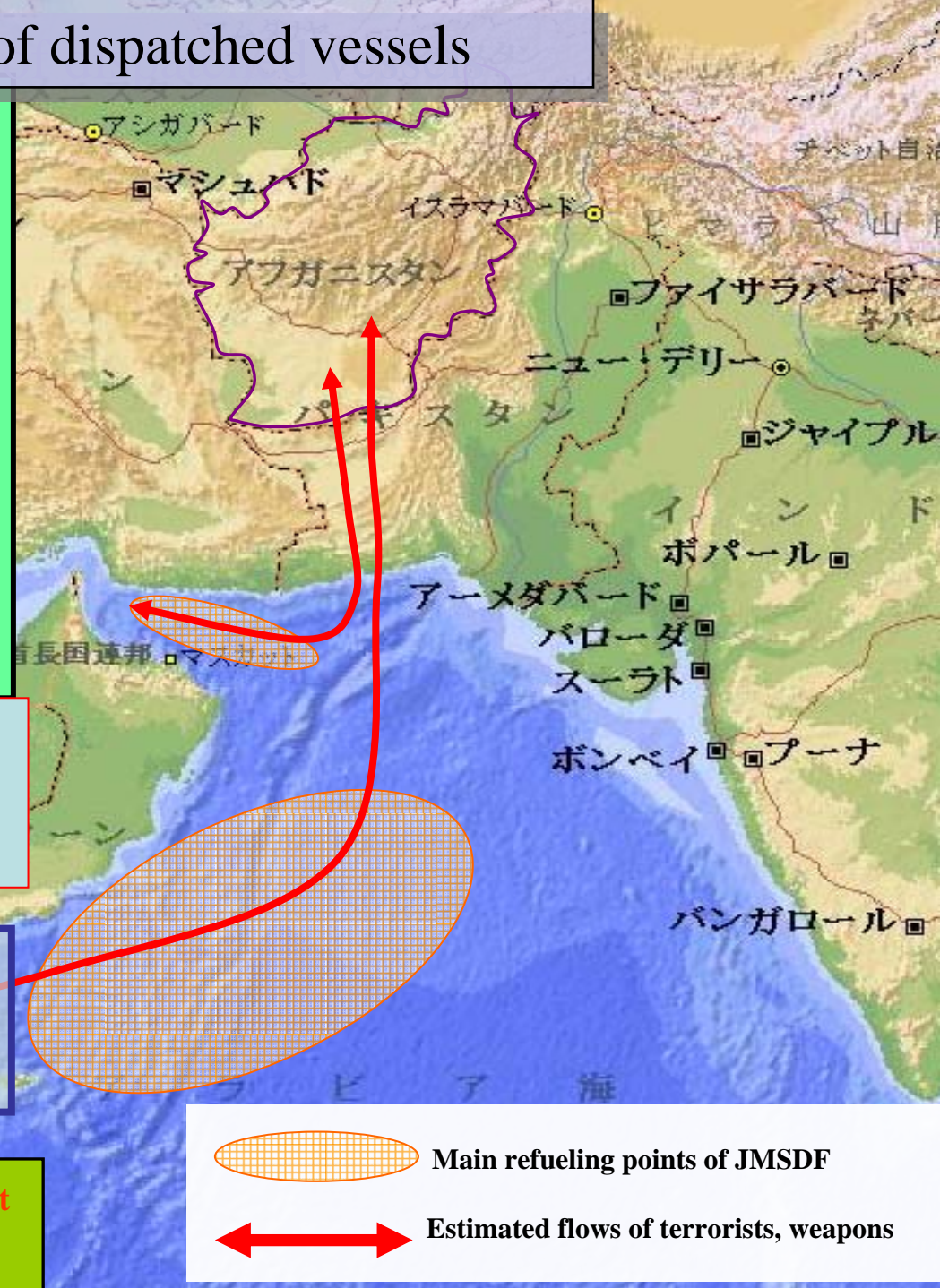
Pakistan		2/5
France		2/5
Germany		2/29
Canada		3/7
US		2/5
UK		2/5
New Zealand		4/11

※ Dates represent when the exchange of notes was concluded

- (1) Inflow of weapons
- (2) Inflow of funds from sale of drugs
- (3) Entry of terrorists

Maritime crackdowns (wireless responses, on-the-spot inspections), interception and deterrence of these

Japan provides replenishment support to various countries' vessels with fuel



 Main refueling points of JMSDF

 Estimated flows of terrorists, weapons

Significance of Japan's replenishment support activities

Maritime interdiction activities: Constant surveillance across a wide ocean area is a prerequisite \Rightarrow For this, maritime replenishment is indispensable

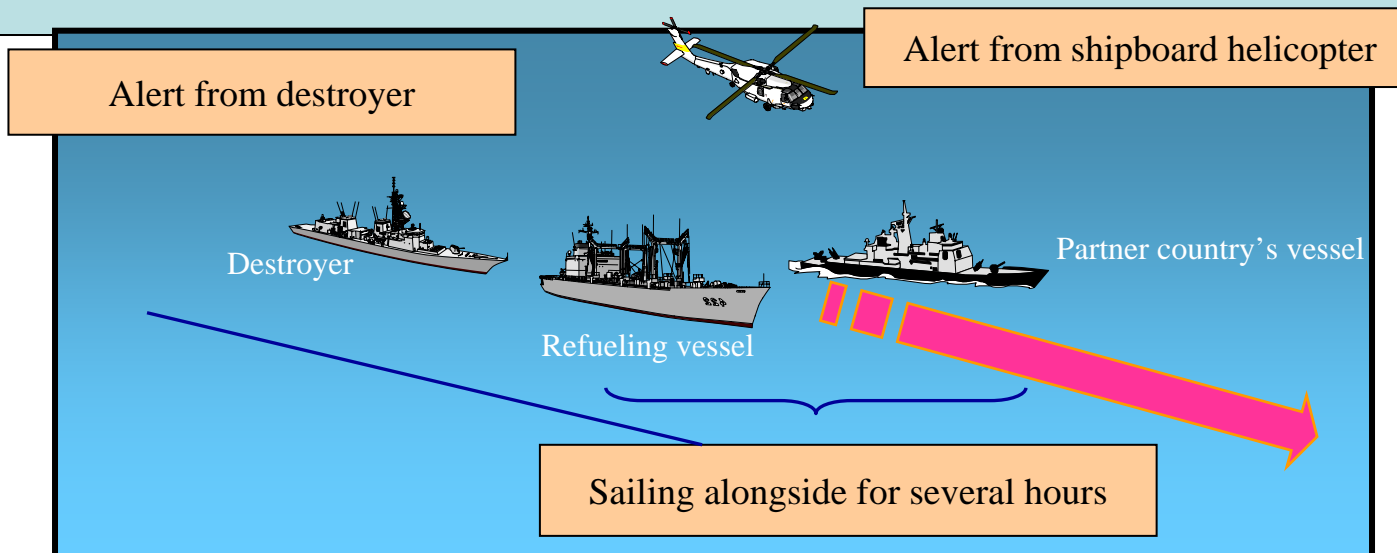
Maritime replenishment: High technology and capability are essential. A limited number of nations can constantly carry out maritime replenishment activities for a long period of time.

\Rightarrow Due to MSDF's suitable equipments and high technology /capability, Japan can fully utilize its abilities to implement the replenishment activities effectively.

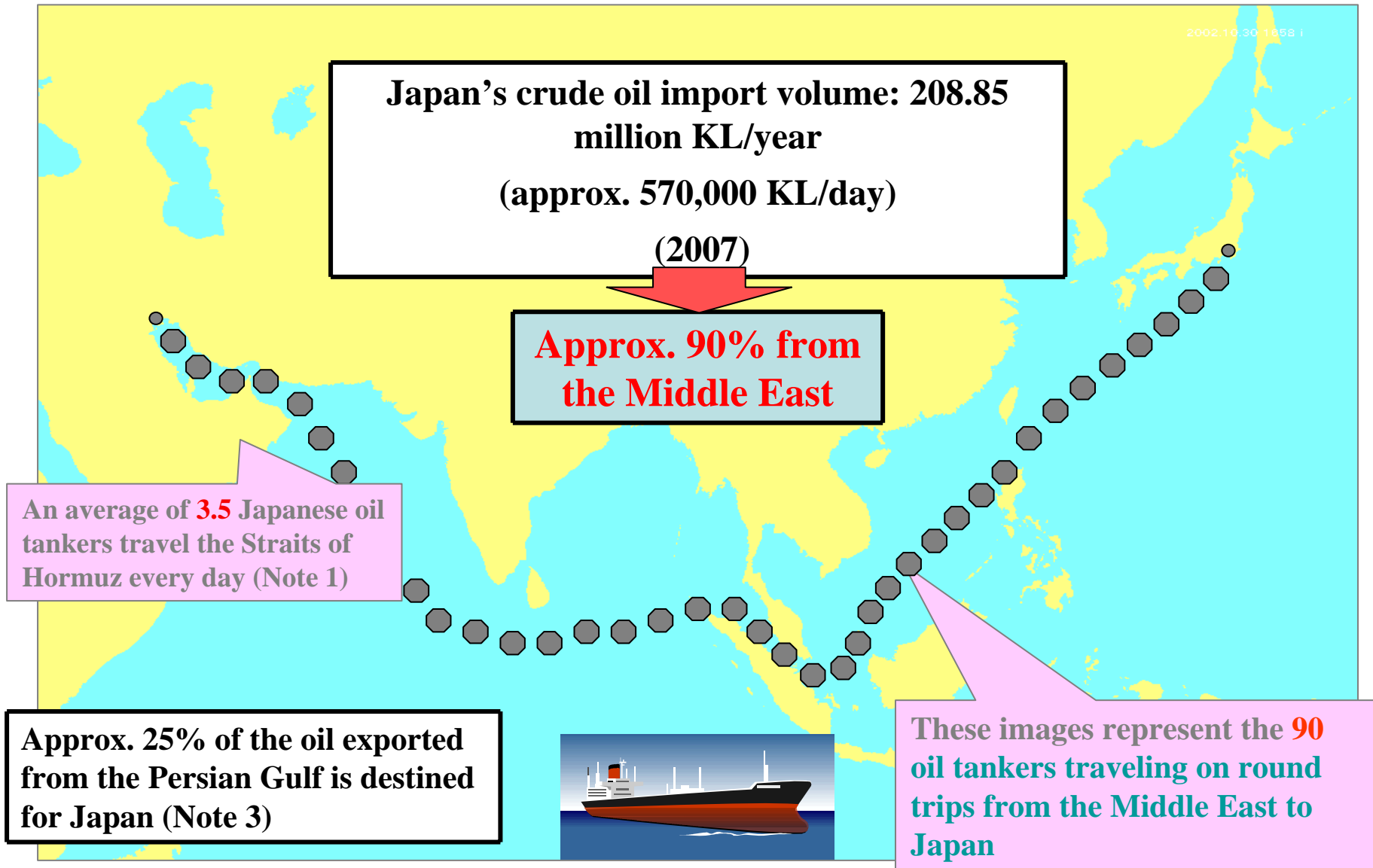
* Costs of the SDF's activities (over a six-year period) based on the previous Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law are approx. 58.7 billion yen)

(Japan's assistance at the time of the Gulf War amounted to more than 1 trillion-800 billion yen (more than US\$14.1 billion))

The maritime replenishment activities by the JMSDF is an important basis for the maritime interdiction activities by various countries



Crude oil imports from the Middle East



Note 1: According to the Petroleum Association of Japan's survey of the actual situation of oil tankers passing through the Straits of Hormuz in 2006, 633 tankers travel from the Persian Gulf to Japan per year.

Note 2: The images are based on the premise that it takes 25 days to get to Japan.

Note 3: According to the IEA World Energy Outlook 2004, the volume of oil passing through the Straits of Hormuz is approx. 2.4 million KL/day.

Results of Replenishment Activities (Quantity) (21/Feb/2008~30/Jun/2008)

Country	Type of Replenishment	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Total
Pakistan 	Fuel to Vessels (KL)	160	420	160	345	170	1255
	Water Supply (t)	60	245	110	290	130	835
	Fuel for helicopters on board vessels (KL)	0	5	0	0	15	20
France 	Fuel to Vessels (KL)	100	480	450	200	435	1665
	Water Supply (t)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fuel for helicopters on board vessels (KL)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany 	Fuel to Vessels (KL)	—	600	0	0	130	730
	Water Supply (t)	—	0	0	0	0	0
	Fuel for helicopters on board vessels (KL)	—	20	0	0	20	40
Canada 	Fuel to Vessels (KL)	—	180	0	0	440	620
	Water Supply (t)	—	0	0	0	0	0
	Fuel for helicopters on board vessels (KL)	—	15	0	0	15	30
USA 	Fuel to Vessels (KL)	—	—	500	0	300	800
	Water Supply (t)	—	—	0	0	0	0
	Fuel for helicopters on board vessels (KL)	—	—	0	0	0	0
UK 	Fuel to Vessels (KL)	—	—	95	0	0	95
	Water Supply (t)	—	—	0	0	0	0
	Fuel for helicopters on board vessels (KL)	—	—	0	0	0	0
New Zealand 	Fuel to Vessels (KL)	—	—	—	310	0	310
	Water Supply (t)	—	—	—	0	0	0
	Fuel for helicopters on board vessels (KL)	—	—	—	0	0	0
Total	Fuel to Vessels (KL)	260	1680	1205	855	1475	5475
	Water Supply (t)	60	245	110	290	130	835
	Fuel for helicopters on board vessels (KL)	0	40	0	0	50	90

Type	Fuel to Vessels (KL)	Water (t)	Fuel for helicopters on board vessels (KL)
Total	5475	835	90



(Oiler "Oumi" replenishing fuel to Canadian frigate)

Results of Replenishment Activities (Number of times)(21/Feb/2008~30/Jun/2008)

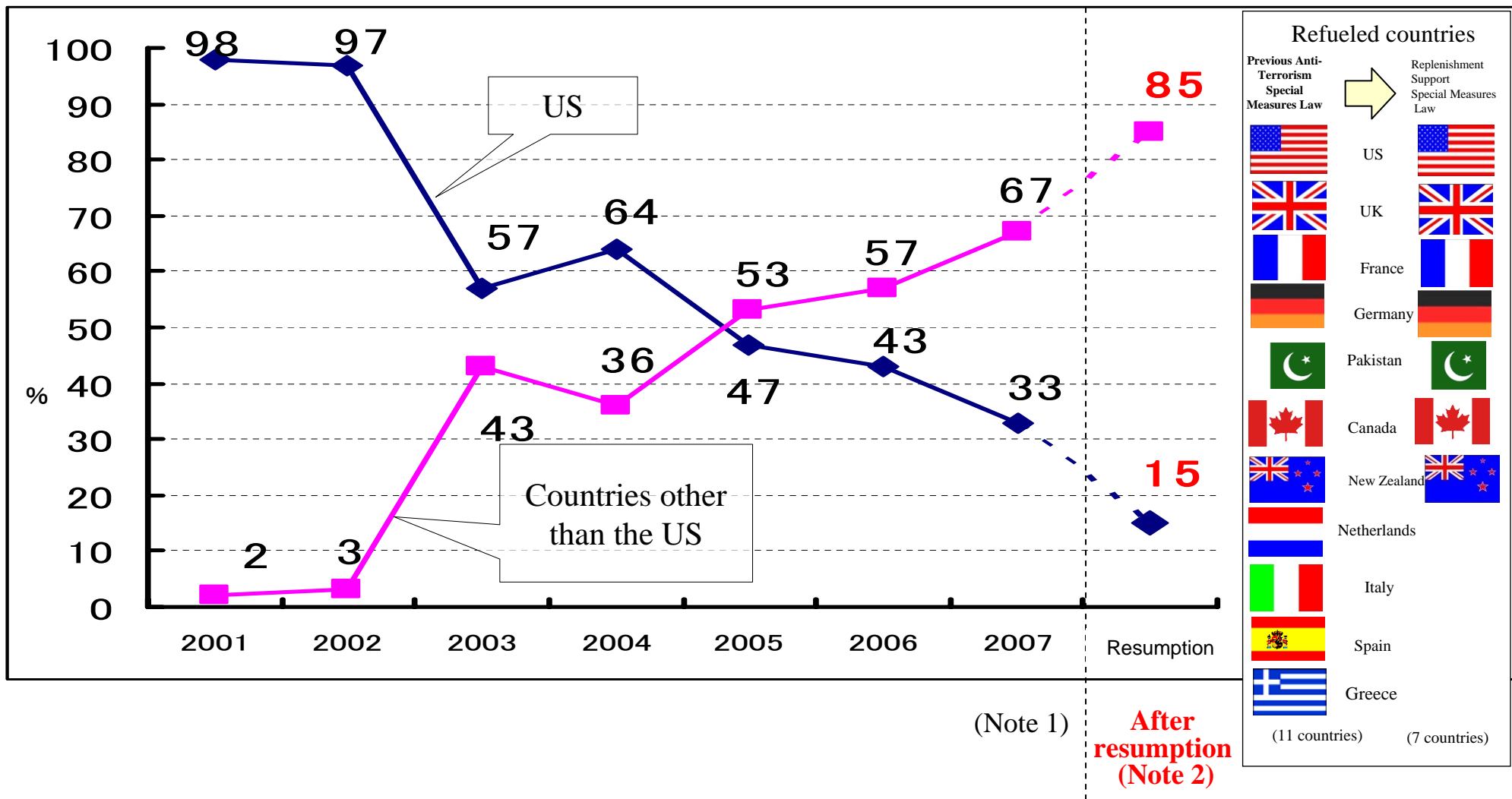
Country	Type of Replenishment	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Total
Pakistan 	Fuel to Vessels	1	3	1	3	3	11
	Water Supply	1	3	1	3	3	11
	Fuel for helicopters on board vessels	0	1	0	0	2	3
France 	Fuel to Vessels	1	3	1	2	4	11
	Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fuel for helicopters on board vessels	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany 	Fuel to Vessels	—	2	0	0	1	3
	Water Supply	—	0	0	0	0	0
	Fuel for helicopters on board vessels	—	1	0	0	1	2
Canada 	Fuel to Vessels	—	1	0	0	2	3
	Water Supply	—	0	0	0	0	0
	Fuel for helicopters on board vessels	—	1	0	0	1	2
USA 	Fuel to Vessels	—	—	1	0	1	2
	Water Supply	—	—	0	0	0	0
	Fuel for helicopters on board vessels	—	—	0	0	0	0
UK 	Fuel to Vessels	—	—	1	0	0	1
	Water Supply	—	—	0	0	0	0
	Fuel for helicopters on board vessels	—	—	0	0	0	0
New Zealand 	Fuel to Vessels	—	—	—	1	0	1
	Water Supply	—	—	—	0	0	0
	Fuel for helicopters on board vessels	—	—	—	0	0	0
Total	Fuel to Vessels	2	9	4	6	11	32
	Water Supply	1	3	1	3	3	11
	Fuel for helicopters on board vessels	0	3	0	0	4	7

Type	Fuel to Vessels	Water	Fuel for helicopters on board vessels
Total	32	11	7



(Oiler "Oumi" replenishing fuel to Canadian frigate)

Country-by-country trends in refueling volume (fuel for vessels)



(Note 1) Rate calculated on the basis of the achievements up until November 1, 2007

(Note 2) Rate calculated on the basis of the achievements following the resumption of replenishment support activities

(February~End of June, 2008)

Measures to prevent the diversion of fuel under the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law

Government level (Conclusion of exchanges of notes)

○ Based on the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law, Japan has **concluded exchanges of notes** with countries receiving refueling, as a prerequisite for replenishment support.

- These exchanges of notes **features the objectives of the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law** specifically stipulating that Japan will continue active and voluntary contributions to efforts by the international community for the prevention and eradication of international terrorism, through the refueling of vessels being engaged in duties relating to counter-terrorism maritime interdiction activities.

- These exchanges of notes also set down that the Government of Japan and the government of the partner country shall consult together for the **purpose of effective implementation of the exchange of notes**.

Based on this, the two governments shall hold consultations as necessary regarding the appropriate use of the fuel provided by Japan.

Local level (Confirmation through the liaison officer in Bahrain)

○ A liaison officer of the JMSDF dispatched to the coalition headquarters in Bahrain carries out confirmation for each refueling by filling and recording the **refueling date, name and assigned division of the vessel receiving refueling, refueling volume and planned future activities into a set format** (a revision from the past when these data were confirmed without these explicit documentation requirements).

Furthermore, when a replenishment vessel is to be refueled, the officer also confirms the activities of the replenishment vessel, and of the ship(s) to be refueled by this vessel, in order to ultimately confirm the appropriate use of the fuel provided by Japan.

○ **If it is difficult for the unit on site to make a judgment on whether fueling is appropriate or not, the final decision lies with the Minister of Defense.**

Words of Appreciation for Japan's Replenishment Activities



Afghanistan

➤ **Mr. Sultan Ahmad BAHIN, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Spokesperson**
We take the Japanese Diet's approval of the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law as a **sign of the determination of the people and the Government of Japan toward the peace and stabilization process of Afghanistan.**
(January 12, 2008, Government Statement)



Australia

➤ **Hon Stephen Smith MP, Minister for Foreign Affairs**
I welcome Japan's decision to pass a new Anti-Terrorism Special Measure Law providing the legal basis for Japan's Self Defence Force to resume critical maritime refuelling in support of coalition operations in Afghanistan. **Japanese support in this area – and through its generous aid to reconstruction and development – has made a critical contribution to the international effort in Afghanistan.** The resumption of Japan's refuelling operations is very positive step and reinforces efforts to ensure sustained international commitment to Afghanistan. Australia itself remains committed to Afghanistan in partnership with Japan and other members of the international community.
(January 12, 2008, Media Report)



Canada

➤ **Hon Maxime Bernier, B.C., Minister of Foreign Affairs**
Canada welcomes Japan's resumption of refuelling operations in the Indian Ocean. Canada is grateful for Japan's assistance during Indian Ocean deployments. Canada and Japan have long been partners in the fight against terrorism, and the resumption of resupply operations can only foster greater regional security, particularly in Afghanistan.
(January 11, 2008, Press Release)



France

➤ **Ms. Pascale Andreani, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson**
We are glad to hear that Japan's MSDF will resume its mission in the Indian Ocean. **It provides crucial support to French and other vessels engaged in the OEF.** Therefore, we expect the refueling will restart on the earliest possible date.
(January 11, 2008, Press Conference)



Germany

➤ **Mr. Martin Jaeger, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson**
We highly regard Japan's major and important past contribution to the OEF mission in the Indian Ocean. As an important partner in the international affair, Germany welcomes Japan's resumed effort for Afghanistan reconstruction.
(January 11, 2008, Press Conference)



India

➤ **Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of External Affairs**
India appreciates Japan's determination to contribute to the fight against terrorism. Fight against terrorism is an important challenge for India, and it would like to cooperate with the international community including Japan for peace and security in the region.
(January 11, 2008, Telephone Meeting with Foreign Minister Komura)



New Zealand

➤ **Defense official**
We are extremely glad that the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law was enacted. Maritime interdiction activities have played a crucial role in securing international trade routes. **We highly appreciate Japan's contribution to anti-terrorism measures.**
(January 22, 2008, Via Diplomatic Channel)



Pakistan

➤ **Mr. Nisar Memon, Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting**
Pakistan strongly acknowledges the importance of the fight against terrorism as a goal shared with Japan. **The new law enables Japan to supply fuels and water to the coalition vessels, which will be a great support in the fight against terrorism and will step up our bilateral cooperation further.**
(January 11, 2008, Via Diplomatic Channel)



Saudi Arabia

➤ **Prince Bandar Bin Sultan, Secretary-General of the National Security Council**
The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia would like to express its sincere appreciation for Japan's proactive and noble effort for supporting the international alliance in the fight against terrorism.
(October 22, 2007, Letter to Prime Minister Fukuda)



Singapore

➤ **Mr. Baker, Foreign Ministry spokesperson**
We welcome the Diet's decision to resume the MSDF mission in the Indian Ocean. **It comprises an important contribution to global anti-terror operations. Japan's contribution helps improve security in Afghanistan and the overall region.**
(January 11, 2008, Press Coverage)



United Arab Emirates

➤ **H.E. Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Foreign Minister**
(In context of the Japan's SDF mission in the Persian Gulf) We **appreciate Japan's efforts and contribution in anti-terrorist measures. We emphasize the importance of Japan's efforts toward peace and stability in the region and its support to the international effort for anti-terrorism, world peace and stability.**
(November 15, 2007, Local Report)



United Kingdom

➤ **Rt Hon Lord Mark Malloch-Brown, Foreign Office Minister**
We **highly regard** the contributions made by the Japan Maritime Self-Defence Force, which has helped **prevent terrorist movements** while also assisting the Afghan people rebuild their country, **a crucial part of international effort.** (November 2, 2007, Statement)
➤ **Sir Graham Fry, British Ambassador to Japan**
We welcome the passing of this legislation and look forward to the resumption of operations by the Maritime Self-Defense Force in the Indian Ocean. As we have said before, this is an important contribution to the international community's efforts.
(January 11, 2008, Press Release from the Embassy in Tokyo)



United States

➤ **Mr. Tom Casey, State Department Deputy Spokesman**
We've been appreciative over the years of the support that Japan has given to the United States as well as to other coalition partners. We were disappointed that that cooperation had to cease temporarily. We welcome the decision by the Japanese Government to renew this very important support and we appreciate the efforts that were made to see that this legislation move forward.
(January 11, 2008, Regular Press Conference)
➤ **Mr. John Thomas Schieffer, U.S. Ambassador to Japan**
Terrorism is the bane of our time. By passing this legislation, Japan has demonstrated its willingness to stand with those who are trying to create a safer, more tolerant world.
(January 11, 2008, Press Release from the Embassy in Tokyo)



United Nations

➤ **H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations**
The Secretary-General notes the challenges that Afghanistan and the international community have faced in 2007, and is thankful to all those Member States contributing troops and assets to the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force and international forces in Afghanistan. In this context, **he welcomes, in particular, the decision by the Government of Japan, on 11 January 2008, to resume its activities in support of these operations, which, together with Afghan security forces, are assisting the Government of Afghanistan to bring security and development to its people.**
(January 11, 2008, Secretary-General's Statement)