

Section 3. Policies and Measures for Enhancing Credibility of the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements

It is necessary to make incessant efforts to ensure the continued effectiveness and enhance the credibility of the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements. The following section explains the relevant measures other than those mentioned in the preceding section.

1. Japan-U.S. Policy Consultations

1. Major Forums for Japan-U.S. Consultations on Security

Close policy consultations on security are conducted through diplomatic channels as well as between officials in charge of defense and foreign affairs at multiple levels of the Governments of Japan and the United States through the Security Consultative Committee (SCC) (so-called two-plus-two meeting), the Security Subcommittee (SSC) and the Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation (SDC). The framework of these consultations is shown in Fig. III-2-3-1.

Fig. III-2-3-1 Major Fora for Japan-U.S. Security Consultations

Consultative Forum	Participants		Purpose	Legal Basis
	Japanese Side	U.S. Side		
Security Consultative Committee (SCC) ("2 + 2" Meeting)	Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Defense	U.S. Secretary of State, U.S. Secretary of Defense ¹	Study of matters which would promote understanding between the Japanese and U.S. Governments and contribute to the strengthening of cooperative relations in the areas of security, which form the basis of security and are related to security	Established on the basis of letters exchanged between the Prime Minister of Japan and the U.S. Secretary of State on January 19, 1960 in accordance with Article IV of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty
Security Subcommittee (SSC)	Participants are not specified ²	Participants are not specified ²	Exchange of views on security issues of mutual concern to Japan and the United States	Article IV of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and others
Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation (SDC) ³	Director-General of North American Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Director-General of Bureau of Defense Policy, Director-General of Bureau of Operational Policy, Ministry of Defense, Representative from Joint Staff ⁴	Assistant Secretary of State, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Representative from: U.S. Embassy in Japan, USFJ, Joint Staff, PACOM	Study and consideration of consultative measures to Japan and the United States including guidelines to ensure consistent joint responses covering the activities of the SDF and USFJ in emergencies	Established on July 8, 1976 as a sub-entry under the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee in its 16th meeting Reconstituted on June 28, 1996 in Japan-U.S. vice-ministerial consultation
Japan-U.S. Joint Committee (once every two weeks in principle)	Director-General of North American Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Director-General of Bureau of Local Cooperation, Ministry of Defense and others	Vice Commander of USFJ, Minister and Counselor at the U.S. Embassy and others	Consultation concerning implementation of the Status of Forces Agreement	Article XXV of the Status of Forces Agreement

- Notes: 1. The U.S. side was headed by the U.S. Ambassador to Japan and the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Command before December 26, 1990.
2. Meetings are held from time to time between working-level officials of the two Governments, such as officials corresponding in rank to vice minister or assistant secretary.
3. A Council of Deputies consisting of Deputy-Director General and Deputy Assistant Secretaries was established when the SDC was recognized on June 28, 1996.
4. Then Director-General of the Bureau of Defense Operations was added on September 23, 1997.

In addition, the Ministry of Defense organizes Japan-U.S. defense ministerial meetings between the Minister of Defense of Japan and the U.S. Secretary of Defense as necessary where discussions are made with a focus on defense policies of the respective governments and defense cooperation.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Defense has held working-level meetings when necessary to exchange information with the U.S. Department of Defense and others under the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements. The importance of these opportunities has further increased as Japan-U.S. defense cooperation has been enhanced in recent years.

The sharing of information and views at every opportunity and level between Japan and the United States is undoubtedly conducive to increased credibility of the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements, through further enhancement of close collaboration between the two countries. Therefore, the Ministry of Defense is proactively involved in these activities.

2. Recent Policy Consultations between Japan and the United States

The Japan-U.S. policy consultations (ministerial level) conducted since 2005 are shown in Fig. III-2-3-2. Defense Ministerial Meetings were conducted between then Defense Minister Koike and Secretary of Defense Gates on August 8, 2007 and between former Defense Minister Ishiba and Secretary of Defense Gates on November 8, 2007. Furthermore, utilizing the opportunity created by the 7th International Institute for Strategic Studies Asian Security Summit, former Defense Minister Ishiba and Secretary of Defense Gates held a Defense Ministerial Meeting in Singapore on May 31 of this year.

The two countries conduct consultations not only at a ministerial level but also at working levels.

(1) Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting (August 8, 2007)

The outline of the meeting held between then Defense Minister Koike and Secretary of Defense Gates is as follows.

a. Intelligence Security

Minister Koike expressed her recognition that intelligence security was the largest challenge for her term of office, and her commitment not only to the Defense Ministry's utmost efforts but also to government-wide efforts including those in areas of counter-intelligence. The two sides exchanged views on the importance for Japan and the U.S. to work together to strengthen intelligence security.

b. Realignment of USFJ

The two sides agreed on the early materialization of the realignment in accordance with the Roadmap.

The Japanese side stated after the submission of the Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Document to Okinawa Prefecture, the Futenma Replacement Facility plan should proceed. Regarding areas south of Kadena, the Japanese side requested the early return of the maximum scale of land from Camp Zukeran upon which the U.S. side replied, saying they would work towards the return but many other considerations were necessary. The Japanese side also stated that the early relocation to Guam would be beneficial for both Japan and the U.S., bearing in mind financial efficiency. Both sides agreed on the continuous cooperation of the study group work for the joint use of Yokota Air Base.

c. Replacement of Fighters (F-X)

In response to a statement by the Japanese side of its wishes for future examinations on capabilities required for defense of Japan in the changing East Asian environment, the U.S. side commented that the F-X program was also an important issue to the U.S and suggested bilateral examinations on what capabilities were necessary for the Japan-U.S. Alliance.

Fig. III-2-3-2 Japan-U.S. (Minister-Level) Consultations (In and After 2005)

Date	Type of Consultation/Place	Participants	Outline and Results
February 19, 2005	Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee ("2+2" Meeting) /Washington, D.C.	Minister of State for Defense Ohno Foreign Minister Machimura Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld Secretary of State Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shared recognition on the situation of North Korea, and confirmed basic policies towards the peaceful solution to nuclear issues ○ Agreed on deeper cooperation such as in information towards effective system management for missile defense ○ Recognized the importance of deepening cooperation between Japan and the U.S. as part of measures taken by the international community ○ Agreed on the acceleration of consultations for the review of the USFJ's force structure
June 4, 2005	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministers Meeting /Singapore	Minister of State for Defense Ohno Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Exchanged opinions on the roles, missions, and capabilities of the SDF and the U.S. Forces as well as on future consultations on the USFJ's force structure ○ Appreciation expressed by the U.S. for SDF activities in Iraq and the Indian Ocean ○ Exchanged opinions on the transparency of China's defense budget
October 29, 2005	Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee ("2+2" Meeting) /Washington, D.C.	Minister of State for Defense Ohno Foreign Minister Machimura Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld Secretary of State Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Exchanged opinions on global security cooperation regarding Iraq and the fight against terrorism, and on the regional situations such as in China and North Korea ○ Creation of the document titled "U.S.-Japan Alliance: Transformation and Realignment for the Future" as a result of past bilateral talks about future alliance
January 17, 2006	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministers Meeting /Washington, D.C.	Minister of State for Defense Nukaga Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agreed on the significance and importance of the U.S.-Japan Security Arrangements and on the acceleration of activities for successful alignment of U.S. Forces ○ Minister of State for Defense Nukaga announced expectations of deliberation on the new U.S.-Japan Alliance ○ Exchanged opinions on humanitarian and reconstruction assistance in Iraq and crimes committed by U.S. military personnel in Japan
April 23, 2006	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministers Meeting /Washington, D.C.	Minister of State for Defense Nukaga Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Discussed the cost of transferring the U.S. Marine Corps in Okinawa to Guam
May 1, 2006	Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee ("2+2" Meeting) /Washington, D.C.	Minister of State for Defense Nukaga Foreign Minister Aso Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld Secretary of State Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Confirmed the importance of the U.S.-Japan Alliance and the importance of international cooperation regarding the fight against terrorism, and the recovery and democracy of Iraq ○ Appreciation expressed by the U.S. for Japan's support including the dispatch of SDF personnel ○ Exchanged opinions on Iran's nuclear issue and the situations in North Korea and China ○ Final agreement on the realignment of forces, and an announcement of the document titled "United States-Japan Roadmap for Realignment Implementation"
May 3, 2006	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministers Meeting /Washington, D.C.	Minister of State for Defense Nukaga Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Exchanged opinions on the specific measures to implement the finalized realignment plan
June 4, 2006	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministers Meeting /Singapore	Minister of State for Defense Nukaga Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Confirmed the significance of the final agreement on the U.S. Forces realignment
April 30, 2007	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministers Meeting /Washington, D.C.	Minister of Defense Kyuma Secretary of Defense Gates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agreed on steadily implementing the respective realignment initiatives, securing information, enhancing operational cooperation in areas such as information sharing in BMD, and continuing to deliberate on the roles, missions, and capabilities

Date	Type of Consultation/Place	Participants	Outline and Results
May 1, 2007	Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee ("2+2" Meeting) /Washington, D.C.	Minister of Defense Kyuma Foreign Minister Aso Secretary of Defense Gates Secretary of State Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Confirmed the steady implementation of the U.S. Forces realignment according to the Roadmap of May 2006 ○ Confirmed the enhancement of BMD cooperation and operational cooperation, especially regarding intelligence cooperation ○ Reconfirmed that the commitment of the United States to Japan's defense through various U.S. military capacities remains unchanged ○ Disclosed the document titled "Alliance Transformation: Advancing United States-Japan Security and Defense Cooperation"
August 8, 2007	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministers Meeting /Washington, D.C.	Minister of Defense Koike Secretary of Defense Gates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agreed on the early realization of the U.S. Forces Realignment following the Roadmap of May 2006 which was created through U.S.-Japan consent ○ Exchanged opinions on the enhancement of information security and the fight against terrorism
November 8, 2007	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministers Meeting /Ministry of Defense	Minister of Defense Ishiba Secretary of Defense Gates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Discussed the transformation of the Japan-U.S. Alliance adapting to the future along with specific topics such as replenishment-related activities in the Indian Ocean and the U.S. Forces Realignment ○ Concerning the BMD, both countries confirmed their continuous cooperation, the deliberation of their roles, missions, and capabilities, and the importance of enhancing the effectiveness of their bilateral cooperation
May 31, 2008	Japan-U.S. Defense Ministers Meeting /Singapore	Minister of Defense Ishiba Secretary of Defense Gates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agreed on continuous closely knit cooperation for the peace and stability of the international community such as resuming replenishment support in the Indian Ocean ○ Reconfirmed the steady implementation following the Roadmap of May 2006 and exchanged opinions on future plans

d. War on Terror

The Japanese side stated that Japan must continue to play a crucial role in the war on terror, and explained the Government of Japan was deliberating on extending the valid term of the Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law due to the expiration in November 2007, and that this extension was essential for Japan to play its expected role in the international community. The U.S. side expressed its appraisal of Japan's contribution to the war on terror and stated that the U.S. was impressed with the dramatic development of the Japan-U.S. Alliance over the decade.

(2) Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting (November 8, 2007)

The outline for the meeting between former Defense Minister Ishiba and Secretary of Defense Gates is as follows.

a. International Security Environment

Regarding the North Korean nuclear issue, the Japanese side stated that the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, including not only nuclear facilities but also nuclear weapons, was vital for Japan's security. Both sides agreed on the importance of close cooperation between Japan and the U.S on the North Korean nuclear issue.

b. The Transformation of Alliance

The two sides agreed that in proceeding with deployment of the BMD system, effective operation would become essential, and that the security of intelligence the two countries share would be critically important for further enhancing Japan-U.S. defense cooperation, including BMD.

c. Refueling Mission in the Indian Ocean

The two sides reconfirmed the importance of the war on terror in the international society. Former Defense Minister Ishiba stated that the early resumption of the SDF's refueling mission in the Indian Ocean was important for the sake of Japan itself and in terms of contribution to the international society as well as the enhancement of the Japan-U.S. Alliance, and expressed his desire to establish the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law at all costs. The U.S. side indicated its appraisal for Japan's contribution to the war on terror as well as its appreciation for the Japanese government's efforts for the early resumption of the SDF's activities.

Former Defense Minister Ishiba also mentioned that some support the idea of establishing so-called "the general legal framework," and commented he would like to raise "the general legal framework" as an important agenda, taking into consideration deepened discussions among both opposing political parties and the general public.

d. Cost Sharing for the Stationing of USFJ

The two sides confirmed that the cost sharing for the stationing of USFJ was an important element for the smooth and effective operation of the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements. Regarding the Special Measures Agreement, both sides agreed to aim for an early agreement.

e. U.S. Forces Realignment

The two sides confirmed that they would implement measures for the U.S. Forces realignment as a whole, including the relocation/return of MCAS Futenma, in accordance with the Japan-U.S. agreement, while the Japanese side requested the maximum return of Camp Zukeran regarding the return of land south of Kadena.

Also, both sides shared the view on the need for discussions from the aspect of maintenance of deterrence and capabilities, referring to the basic concept of the USFJ realignment, "maintenance of deterrence and capabilities and reduction of burden."

f. Roles, Missions and Capabilities

The two sides confirmed the importance of continuing the examinations on roles, missions and capabilities and enhancing bilateral cooperation effectiveness, and agreed to make continuous efforts of information sharing between Japan and the U.S.

(3) Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting (May 31, 2008)

The U.S. side expressed its high appreciation for the resumption of the SDF's refueling activities in the Indian Ocean at the meeting between Minister Ishiba and Secretary of Defense Gates. Both sides also agreed to work closely together for international peace and stability. Regarding the U.S. Forces realignment, both sides confirmed the importance of steady implementation in accordance with the Roadmap. Minister Ishiba mentioned two objectives of the U.S. Forces realignment, maintaining deterrence and capabilities, and reducing the burdens on local communities. He also stated that Japan and the U.S. needed to share necessary information and fulfill their accountability in order to implement the initiatives.



Former Defense Minister Ishiba and Defense Secretary Gates at the Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Talks (November 2007)

2. Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation and Policies to Ensure their Effectiveness

1. The Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation

In 1996, the reexamination of the Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation²¹ was announced through the Japan-U.S. Joint Declaration on Security. With the announcement, Japan and the U.S. both reviewed the previous guidelines in order to enhance credibility towards Japan-U.S. security, and a new version of the Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation (hereafter referred to as the “Guidelines”) was acknowledged at the Security Consultative Committee (SCC) (so-called the two-plus-two meeting) in September 1997. The outline is as follows. (See Reference 40)

(1) Objectives of the Guidelines

The Guidelines aim to create a solid basis for more effective and reliable Japan-U.S. cooperation under normal circumstances, in case of an armed attack against Japan and situations in areas surrounding Japan.

(2) Matters for Cooperation Prescribed in the Guidelines

a. Cooperation under Normal Circumstances

Both governments will maintain close cooperation for the defense of Japan and for the creation of a more stable international security environment, and will promote cooperation in various fields under normal circumstances. Such cooperation includes information sharing and policy consultations; security dialogues and defense exchanges; U.N. Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) and international humanitarian operations; bilateral defense planning, and mutual cooperation planning; enhancing bilateral exercises and training; and establishing a bilateral coordination mechanism.

b. Actions in Response to Armed Attack against Japan

Bilateral actions in response to an armed attack against Japan remain a core aspect of Japan-U.S. defense cooperation. As can be seen in Fig. III-2-3-3, the SDF will take initiative in defense operations²² while the U.S. forces conduct operations to supplement and support the SDF’s operations based on respective concepts of operations in a coordinated manner.

Fig. III-2-3-3 Concept of Operations When an Armed Attack against Japan Takes Place

Operations		Operations of Self-Defense Forces	Operations of U.S. Forces
Operations to counter air attack against Japan		○ Will have primary responsibilities for conducting operations for air defense	○ Will support SDF operations ○ Will conduct operations, including those which may involve the use of strike power, to supplement SDF capabilities
Operations to defend surrounding waters and to protect sea lines of communication		○ Will have primary responsibilities for the protection of major ports and straits in Japan, for the protection of ships in surrounding waters and for other operations	○ Will support SDF operations ○ Will conduct operations, including those which may provide additional mobility and strike power, to supplement SDF capabilities
Operations to counter airborne and seaborne invasions of Japan		○ Will have primary responsibilities for conducting operations to check and repel such invasions	○ Will primarily conduct operations to supplement SDF capabilities (The U.S. will introduce reinforcements at the earliest possible stage, according to the scale, type and other factors of invasion and will support SDF operations)
Responses to other threats	Guerrilla-commando type attacks or any other unconventional attacks involving military infiltration of Japanese territory	○ Will have primary responsibilities to check and repel such attacks at the earliest possible stage. In its operations, the SDF will cooperate and coordinate closely with relevant agencies	○ Will support the SDF in appropriate ways depending on the situation
	Ballistic missile attacks	○ Will cooperate and coordinate closely to respond to such attacks ○ Will provide Japan with necessary intelligence ○ Will consider, as necessary, use of forces providing additional strike power	

c. Cooperation in Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan

The Governments of both Japan and the United States will make every effort, including diplomatic efforts, to prevent situations in areas surrounding Japan²³ from occurring. Functions and fields of cooperation and examples of items of cooperation in such situations are shown in Fig. III-2-3-4.

Fig. III-2-3-4 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 at sea 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	Rear area support	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 ○ Provision of training and exercise areas ○ Construction of offices, accommodations, etc. inside U.S. facilities and areas
		Supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provision of materials (except weapons and ammunition) and POL (petroleum, oil and lubricants) to U.S. aircraft and vessels at SDF facilities and civilian airports and ports ○ Provision of materials (except weapons and ammunition) and POL (petroleum, oil and lubricants) 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 repair parts ○ Temporary provision of tools and materials for maintenance
		Medical services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Medical treatment of casualties inside Japan ○ Transportation of casualties inside Japan ○ Provision of medical supply
		Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Security of U.S. facilities and areas ○ Maritime surveillance around U.S. facilities and civilian airports and ports ○ Security of transportation routes inside Japan ○ 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/exit by U.S. vessels ○ Loading/unloading of materials at SDF facilities and civilian airports and ports ○ Sewage disposal, water supply and electricity inside U.S. facilities and areas ○ Temporary increase of workers at U.S. facilities and areas
Japan-U.S. operational 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 around 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 control and airspace management in and around Japan 	

(3) Bilateral Programs under the Guidelines

In order to promote Japan-U.S. cooperation under the Guidelines in an effective manner and to achieve positive results without fail, the two countries need to hold consultative dialogues throughout the spectrum of security conditions mentioned above. In addition, both sides must be well informed at various levels and undertake appropriate coordination to attain such objectives. To that end, the two governments will strengthen their information and intelligence-sharing and policy consultations by taking advantage of all available opportunities, and will establish the following two mechanisms for facilitation of consultations, policy coordination, and coordination of operations and activity areas.

a. Comprehensive Mechanism

The Comprehensive Mechanism has been created so that not only the SDF and U.S. forces but also the relevant agencies of the respective governments conduct bilateral works based on the Guidelines under normal circumstances. In the comprehensive mechanism, bilateral work such as bilateral defense planning and mutual cooperation planning will be conducted to respond smoothly and effectively to armed attacks against Japan and to situations in areas surrounding Japan. (See Fig. III-2-3-5)

b. Coordination Mechanism

The coordination mechanism, established in 2000, is being set up in normal circumstances so that the two countries may coordinate their respective activities in the event of an armed attack against Japan and in situations in areas surrounding Japan. (See Fig. III-2-3-6)

2. Various Policies for Ensuring the Effectiveness of the Guidelines

(1) Measures for Ensuring the Effectiveness of the Guidelines

In order to secure effectiveness of the Guidelines, it is important to properly take necessary measures, including legal ones, regarding Japan-U.S. cooperation in case of armed attack situations and situations in areas surrounding Japan. From this perspective, it is necessary for the Government of Japan as a whole to collaborate in advancing bilateral work between Japan and the United States, including examination of bilateral defense planning and mutual cooperation planning of the Guidelines in peacetime.

Laws such as the Law concerning Measures to Ensure the Peace and Security of Japan in Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan and the Ship Inspection Operations Law are being established in light of Japan-U.S. cooperation in areas surrounding Japan.

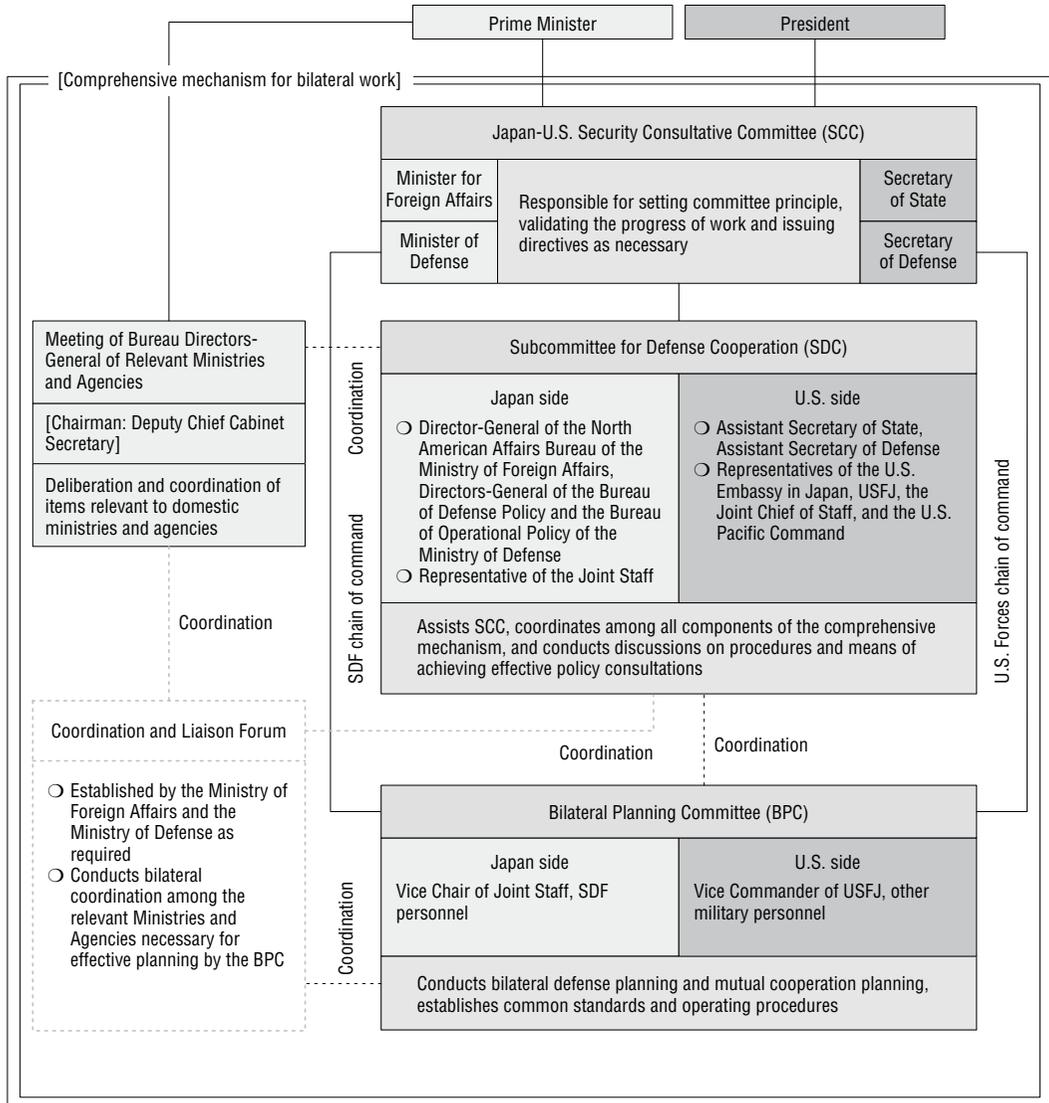
Also, measures are being taken to facilitate U.S. force operations as a part of strengthening of security-cooperation legislation for situations such as armed attacks.

(2) Outline of the Law concerning Measures to Ensure the Peace and Security of Japan in Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan and the Ship Inspection Operations Law

The Law concerning Measures to Ensure the Peace and Security of Japan in Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan establishes the measures that Japan will implement in response to situations in areas surrounding Japan and the actual implementation procedures. The Ship Inspection Operations Law provides for the types, measures and other matters of ship inspection operations implemented by Japan in response to situations in areas surrounding Japan. Its outline is as follows.

The Prime Minister, facing a situation in areas surrounding Japan and deeming it necessary to adopt measures including such SDF activities as rear area support²⁴, rear area search and rescue operations, and ship inspection operations, must request a Cabinet decision on such measures and on a draft basic plan of response measures.

Fig. III-2-3-5 Structure of the Comprehensive Mechanism

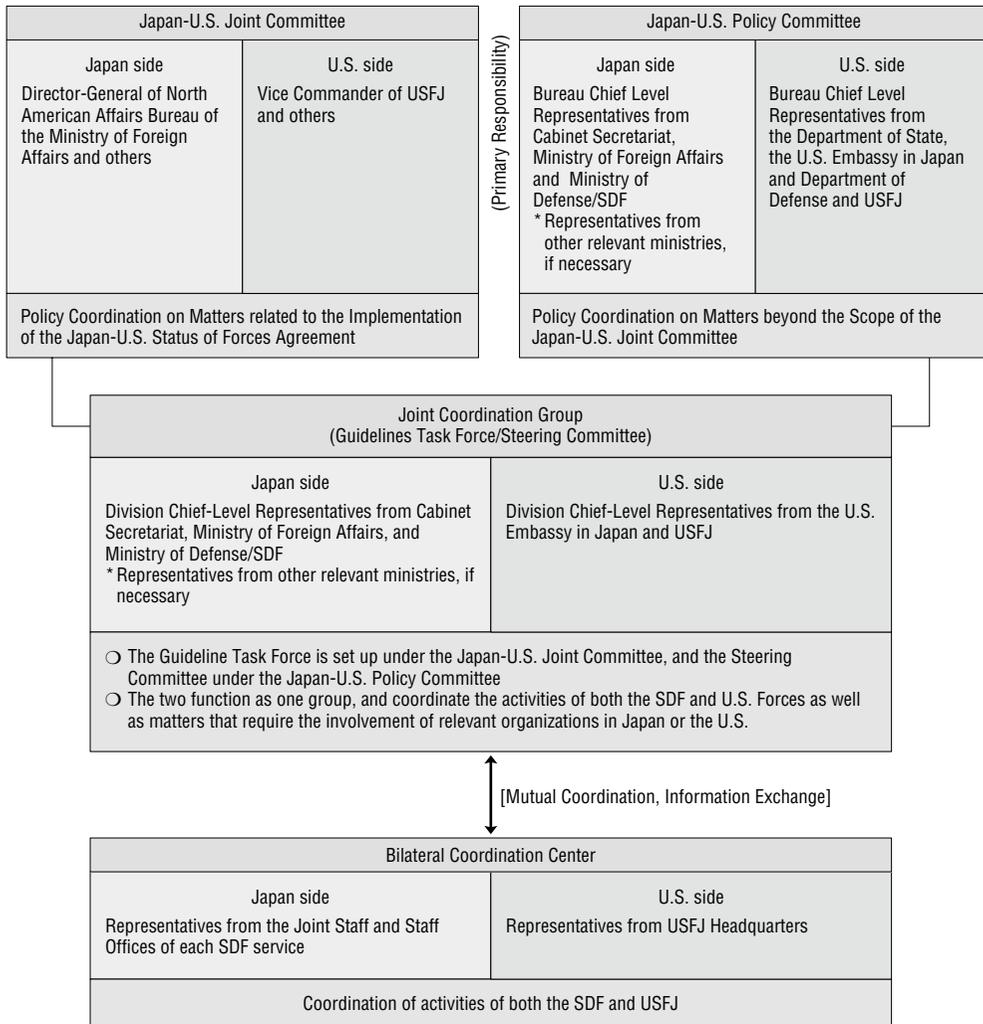


The Prime Minister must obtain prior approval, or ex post facto approval in case of emergency, from the Diet in order for the SDF to conduct response measures.

In accordance with the basic plan, the Minister of Defense will draw up an implementation guideline (including designation of implementation areas), obtain approval for the guideline from the Prime Minister, and give the SDF orders to conduct rear area support, rear area search and rescue activities, and ship inspection operations.

Heads of relevant administrative organizations will implement response measures and may request the heads of local governments to provide the necessary cooperation for the organizations to exercise their authorities in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and the basic plan. In addition, the heads of relevant administrative organizations may ask persons other than those from the national government to cooperate as necessary in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and the basic plan²⁵.

Fig. III-2-3-6 Framework of Coordination Mechanism



The Prime Minister reports to the Diet without delay when the Cabinet has made a decision or approved its revision, or when the response measures have been completed.

(3) Rear Area Support

Rear area support means support measures, including the provision of goods, services and conveniences, given by Japan in rear areas to U.S. Forces conducting activities that contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty in situations in areas surrounding Japan. (Article 3, Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the Law concerning Measures to Ensure the Peace and Security of Japan in Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan)

As rear area support, the SDF provides goods and services, including supplies, transportation, repair, maintenance, medical services, communications, airport and seaport activities and base activities.

(4) Rear Area Search and Rescue Operations

Rear area search and rescue operations mean operations conducted by Japan in situations in areas surrounding Japan to search and rescue those who engage in combat and are shot down in rear areas (including transporting

those rescued). (Article 3, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Law concerning the Measures to Ensure the Peace and Security of Japan in Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan).

If one does not engage but still faces a mishap he/she will be also rescued. In addition, if there is anyone in the territorial waters of a foreign country adjacent to the implementation area in which the SDF is conducting activities, the SDF will also rescue that person, after having obtained approval from that foreign country. However, this is limited to cases in which no combat operations are conducted at that time and are expected to be conducted in the waters throughout the period during which the SDF conducts rescue activities.

(5) Ship Inspection Operations

Ship inspection operations mean operations conducted by Japan in situations in areas surrounding Japan to inspect and confirm the cargo and destination of ships (excluding warships and others²⁶) and to request, if necessary a change of sea route, or destination port or place, for the purpose of strictly enforcing the regulatory measures concerning trade or other economic activities to which Japan is a party. These activities are conducted based on the U.N. Security Council Resolution or the consent of the flag state²⁷ in the territorial waters of Japan or in the surrounding high seas (including the EEZ²⁸) (Article 2 of the Ship Inspection Operations Law).

3. Japan-U.S. Bilateral Training and Exercises

Bilateral training and exercises conducted by the SDF and U.S. Forces are useful for enhancing their respective tactical skills²⁹. Bilateral training and exercises are also indispensable as a means of facilitating mutual understanding and close communication under normal circumstances, thereby improving interoperability and ensuring the smooth conduct of Japan-U.S. bilateral actions. In addition, it is important for the SDF to conduct necessary trainings for collaboration and coordination between the SDF and U.S. Forces in normal circumstances so that the SDF may carry out the missions conferred by the Law concerning the Measures to Ensure the Peace and Security of Japan in Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan, and other laws. Such efforts serve to maintain and enhance the credibility and deterrent effect of the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements.

Therefore, the SDF has conducted a variety of bilateral training and exercises with U.S. Forces, and maintains a policy to enhance these training and exercises in the future. For example, Joint Staff Office and units from the GSDF, MSDF, ASDF and U.S. Forces participated in the Japan-U.S. Bilateral Joint Training Exercise last November, which was the first field exercise after transferring to a joint operations posture. Bilateral joint operations capabilities were maintained and enhanced through actual training on the coordination procedures among the three SDF forces as well as between SDF and U.S. Forces in cases of armed attack situations in Japan and the surrounding areas. (See Reference 41)



GSDF and U.S. Army personnel conducting command post exercise

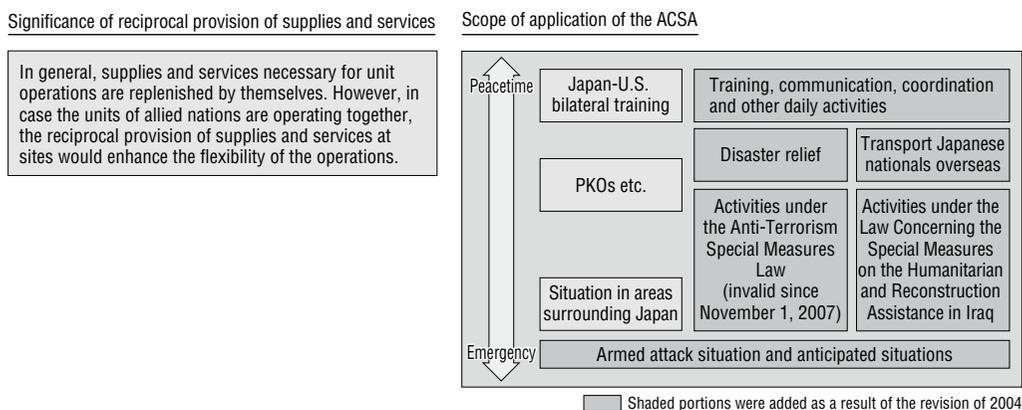


ASDF E-2C early warning and control aircraft and F-2 fighter make a flight formation with U.S. Air Force F-16 fighter during the exercise "Cope North" in Guam

4. The Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement between Japan and the United States (ACSA)

The basic principle of the Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement between Japan and the United States (ACSA)³⁰ is that if either side requests the provision of goods or services, the other side should provide these goods or services³¹. The Agreement is designed to positively contribute to the smooth and effective operation of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and to efforts for international peace made under the leadership of the United Nations. Its scope of application includes various occasions such as bilateral training and exercises in peacetime, U.N. PKOs, situations in areas surrounding Japan, and armed attack situations. (See Fig. III-2-3-7)

Fig. III-2-3-7 Japan-U.S. Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA)



5. Mutual Exchanges of Equipment and Technology

There is need for both Japan and the U.S. to aggressively promote cooperation in areas of equipment and technology while bearing in mind the maintenance of Japan's technology and production base and the mutual cooperation principle based on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and the Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement between Japan and the United States of America.

In view of the progress in technological cooperation between Japan and the United States, the improvement of technological level, and other factors, Japan decided to transfer its military technology to the United States despite the provisions of the Three Principles on Armed Exports and other regulations. And, in 1983, Japan concluded the Exchange of Notes concerning the Transfer of Military Technologies to the United States of America³². In June 2006, the Governments of Japan and the United States concluded the Exchange of Notes concerning the Transfer of Arms and Military Technologies to the United States of America³³ to replace the foregoing Exchange of Notes. (See Part II, Chapter 2, Section 2)

Under these frameworks, the Government of Japan has decided to provide the United States with 17 items of arms and military technology, including portable surface-to-air missile (PSAM) technology and weapon technologies related to joint technological research on BMD.

Japan and the United States consult with each other at forums such as the Systems and Technology Forum (S&TF), which provides opportunities for exchanging opinions about military equipment and technology, and



Former Senior Vice-Minister of Defense Eto holds a press conference after the SM-3 test launch (Hawaii, July 2007)

conduct cooperative research and development regarding the specific projects agreed upon at the forums. Since 1992, the two countries have concluded the joint project agreement, and conducted 17 joint projects, 11 of which have been completed. Japan-U.S. cooperation in military equipment and technology is significant for improving interoperability and reducing R&D costs and risks, and the two countries have been examining the possibility of expanding joint research projects in the future. (See Fig. III-2-3-8)

Fig. III-2-3-8 Japan-U.S. Joint Research Projects

Item	Summary	Time of Conclusion, Agreed upon by the Japanese and U.S. Governments, on the Implementation of Japan-U.S. Joint Research Projects	Time of Completion
Ducted Rocket Engine	Research into basic technology for the secondary combustion of solid liquid fuel through the injection of air from an external source	September 1992	January 1999
Advanced Steel Technology	Research into basic technology for the welding of extra-high-strength steel used in the pressure hulls of submarines and others	October 1995	January 2002
Fighting Vehicle Propulsion Technology Using Ceramic Materials	Research into basic technology related to diesel engine using ceramic materials	October 1995	October 2002
Eye-Safe Laser Radar	Research into basic technology related to LIDAR systems using eye-safe frequencies	September 1996	September 2001
Ejection Seat	Modification work to supplement combat aircraft ejector seats with pilot-restraint devices and seat-stabilizing equipment	March 1998	March 2003
Advanced Hybrid Propulsion Technology	Research into basic technology related to thrust-controllable propulsion devices made up of solid fuel and liquid oxidizers	May 1998	May 2005
Shallow Water Acoustic Technology	Research related to the analysis of characteristics of transmittance of sound waves in shallow sea regions, and the reflection of sound waves on the seabed	June 1999	February 2003
Ballistic Missile Defense Technology	Research related to the Navy's Theater Wide Defense System's (Current Sea-Based Midcourse Defense System) four principal missile components (infrared seeker, kinetic warhead, second stage rocket motor and nose cone)	August 1999	March 2008
Low-Vulnerability Gun Propellant for Field Artillery	Research related to the development of gunpowder that avoids unintentional secondary explosions of the gunpowder at the time of bombing	March 2000	January 2004
Avionics Aboard the Follow-on Aircraft to the P-3C	Research into onboard avionics of the MSDF's next P-3C fixed-wing maritime patrol aircraft (P-X) and the U.S. Navy's future Multi-purpose Maritime Aircraft (MMA) for better interoperability	March 2002	September 2006
Software Radio	Research into basic technologies of software radio, which enables primary radio functions through software	March 2002	March 2007
Advanced Hull Material/Structural Technology	Research into hull system of vessels improved in its stealth feature and survivability by utilizing advanced materials/structural technology	April 2005	Ongoing
Sea-Based Radar System	Research on the Phased Array Radar technology for ships that applies high-power semiconductor device	April 2006	Ongoing
Combat System for Ship	Research on improving the information processing ability by applying the open architecture technology to the combat system for ship	April 2006	Ongoing
New Guided Missiles for Ballistic Missile Defense	Development of new ship-based guided missiles for ballistic missile defense to improve the existing capability to counter threats caused by ballistic missiles and to deal with diversification of ballistic missiles with higher performance	June 2006	Ongoing
Effect on People by Aircraft Fuel and/or Engine Emission	Research on the aircraft fuel (JP-4 and/or JP-8) and/or engine emission effects on people	March 2007	Ongoing
Palm-sized automated chemical agent detector	Research on palm-sized automated chemical agent detector of simplified control and treating methods with quick and accurate detection, and its test and evaluation technique	March 2008	Ongoing

6. Measures to Ensure the Smooth Stationing of USFJ

The stationing of USFJ forms the core of the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements and also demonstrates the U.S.'s deep commitment to Japan and the Asia-Pacific region. The USFJ has been contributing to the peace and stability of the region in various ways. In particular, their presence itself is considered to function as a visible deterrent. Thus, the Government of Japan has already taken various measures to ensure the smooth stationing of USFJ and enhance the credibility of the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements.

1. Cost Sharing for the Stationing of USFJ

(1) Cost Sharing for the Stationing of USFJ

The cost sharing for the stationing of USFJ is important to ensure the smooth and effective implementation of the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements. From this point of view, the Government of Japan has made efforts as much as possible within the scope of the Status of Forces Agreement or based on the Special Measures Agreement³⁴, with due consideration for its financial situation and other factors. At present, the Ministry of Defense bears cost for the stationing of USFJ. (See Fig. III-2-3-9)

Fig. III-2-3-9 Outline of Cost Sharing for the Stationing of USFJ

Item	Outline	Ground
Costs for Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) ¹	○ Barracks, family housing, environmental facilities, etc. have been constructed in the USFJ facilities and areas by the Japanese side since JFY 1979 and furnished to USFJ	Within the framework of the Status of Forces Agreement
Labor costs	○ Welfare costs, etc. since JFY 1978 and pay that exceeds the one equal to the pay conditions of national public employees since JFY 1979 have been borne by the Japanese side	Within the framework of the Status of Forces Agreement
	○ Eight kinds of allowances such as Adjustment Allowance have been borne by the Japanese side since JFY 1987	Special Measures Agreement (JFY 1987)
	○ Basic pay, etc. have been borne by the Japanese side since JFY 1991 (By gradually increasing the costs borne by the Japanese side, the total amount has been borne within the scope of the upper limit of the number of workers since JFY 1995)	Special Measures Agreement (JFY 1991)
Utilities costs	○ Fee or charge for electricity, gas, water supply, sewerage and fuels (for heating, cooking or hot water supply) have been borne by the GOJ since JFY 1991 (By gradually increasing the costs borne by the GOJ, the total amount has been borne within the scope of the upper limit of the procured quantity since JFY 1995)	Special Measures Agreement (JFY 1991)
	○ The upper limit of the procured quantity provided in the Special Measures Agreement (JFY 1996) has been cut by 10% after subtracting the quantity of the off-base U.S. residential housing since JFY 2001	Special Measures Agreement (JFY 2001)
	○ The GOJ will bear the costs for fuels etc. equivalent to the JFY 2007 budget of 25.3 billion yen for JFY 2008, and those equivalent to 24.9 billion yen, a reduction of 1.5% from the JFY 2007 budget for JFY 2009 and 2010	Special Measures Agreement (JFY 2008)
Training relocation costs	○ Additionally required costs incident to the relocation of the training requested by the GOJ have been borne by the GOJ since JFY 1996	Special Measures Agreement (JFY 1996)

Note: Concerning the costs for FIP, the Government of Japan formulated "Criteria for adopting the FIP projects" to make an effort for efficiency in implementation of FIP as follows: 1) Concerning facilities contributing to the improvement of foundation for the stationing of USFJ (bachelor housing, family housing and others), the Government of Japan improves those facilities steadily by considering necessity, urgency and other factors; and 2) Concerning welfare facilities such as recreational facilities and entertainment-oriented facilities, the Government of Japan especially scrutinizes the necessity and refrains from newly adopting the facilities regarded as entertainment-oriented and profitable (shopping malls and others).

Under the new SMA put into effect this May, the sharing of labor costs and training relocation costs will be maintained within a framework of the previous SMA; while utilities costs will be reduced at a fixed rate. The new agreement also states that the U.S. Government will make further efforts to economize its expenditures. Furthermore, an agreement was made between the U.S. and Japanese Governments for a comprehensive review of cost sharing for the stationing of USFJ in order to enhance its efficiency and effectiveness.

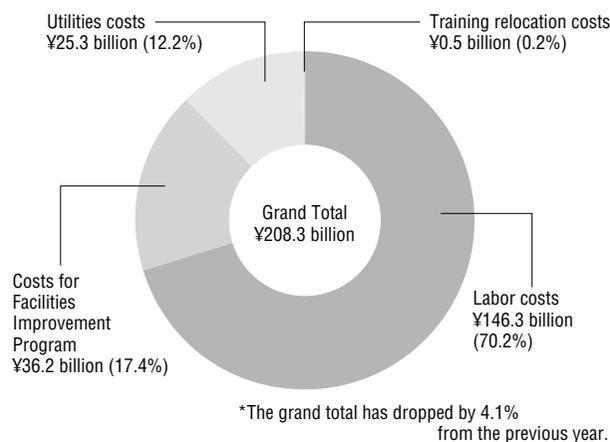
(2) Review of USFJ Local Employee Wages (Abolishment of USFJ Differential, etc.)

Taking into consideration a working environment with a different language and customs, Japan had borne USFJ differential and language allowance. However, it was decided that these allowances, which are not authorized for National Public Service personnel, would be abolished in JFY 2008 from a viewpoint of rationality of the wage system due to the drastic changes in social circumstances since around the early 1950s when they were first introduced, while the uniqueness of working at a USFJ facility under the control of U.S. military personnel is still recognized.

Additionally, it was decided to reduce the retirement allowance to a level for national public employees from JFY 2008 following the reform of the retirement allowance system for national public employees in 2005.

Taking into consideration the length of implementation of these systems, which have become a part of cost-of-living pay, Japan guarantees the present wage levels for incumbent employees and enforces measures to minimize drastic change for five years, which will be reviewed in five years. (See Column (USFJ Local Employees))

Fig. III-2-3-10 Outline of Cost Sharing for the Stationing of USFJ (JFY 2008 Budget)



Note: Numbers in () represent the relative composition within the whole.

(3) Measures taken in Addition to Cost Sharing for the Stationing of USFJ

In addition to the cost sharing for the stationing of USFJ, the Government of Japan bears the necessary costs for USFJ facilities and areas (rental fees for facilities and others), takes measures to improve the living environment in the surrounding areas of these facilities and areas, and devises relief measures for the unemployment of USFJ local employees. A base subsidy³⁵ and others are provided to the municipalities as a substitute for property tax. (See Fig. III-2-3-10)

2. Ensuring the Stable Use of USFJ Facilities and Areas

The Government has concluded lease contracts with owners of private and public land on which these facilities and areas exist in order to ensure the stable use of necessary U.S. facilities and areas. However, should the Government be unable to obtain the approval of land owners, it will acquire a title³⁷ under the Special Measures Law for USFJ Land³⁶.

In addition, the Government has promoted measures related to USFJ facilities and areas (for exclusive use) in order to balance between accomplishing objectives of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and meeting requests of the surrounding communities. (See Section 2-4)

Moreover, in the vicinities of U.S. facilities and areas, the incidents and accidents caused by U.S. military personnel, etc.,³⁸ such as the assault incident by U.S. Marine Corps personnel in February 2008 in Okinawa, have affected local residents.

The Government of Japan has requested USFJ to take effective measures for the prevention of recurrence, such as educating personnel and enforcing strict discipline among them, and is cooperating in preventive measures. The Government of Japan has also taken measures for prompt and appropriate compensation for the damage caused by such incidents and accidents.

3. Efforts to Preserve the Environment Surrounding USFJ Facilities and Areas

Concerning environmental issues surrounding USFJ facilities and areas, at the two-plus-two meeting held in September 2000, the Governments of Japan and the United States, in recognition of the importance of environmental protection associated with USFJ facilities and areas, agreed to make it a common purpose to ensure the health and safety of U.S. Forces personnel and their dependents, and announced the Joint Statement of Environmental Principles³⁹. In order to follow up on this statement, Japan-U.S. consultations have been more frequently held. Specifically, related ministries and agencies have been engaged in discussions regarding strengthened cooperation at the time of periodic reviews of the Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS)⁴⁰, exchange of environmental information, and response to environmental contamination in collaboration with each other. In addition, at the two-plus-two meeting held in May 2006, the two countries confirmed the importance of improved implementation of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), including proper attention to the environment.

Since September 2006, Japanese and U.S. officials have held working-level meetings on disaster prevention and safety measures for nuclear aircraft carriers keeping the replacements of the carriers in mind, and the Japan-U.S. joint exercise was conducted last November with the participation of governmental organizations, the city of Yokosuka and the U.S. Navy.

[COLUMN]

COMMENTARY

USFJ Local Employees

Paragraph 4, Article XII of the Status of Forces Agreement states that the local labor requirement shall be satisfied with the assistance of Japanese authorities. Under this provision, the Government of Japan hires USFJ local employees¹ to work at USFJ facilities as office clerks, technicians, drivers, security guards, mariners who perform non-combat duties aboard U.S. ships, the home ports of which are in Japan, waiters and sales staff in cafeterias, shops, etc. within the Headquarters and units, etc. of USFJ, and other roles required by the USFJ.

Throughout Japan, there are 25,260 people working at USFJ bases as USFJ employees (as of March 31, 2008). These employees play an extremely important role by helping to ensure the smooth and effective operation of the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements, which are a pillar of Japan's defense.



U.S. Fleet Activities, Yokosuka (Kanagawa)

1) Besides the USFJ, the USFJ local employees are also hired in various organizations established with the U.S. Government's non-appropriated funds, such as the PX, cafeterias, etc. for the welfare of military personnel, civilian personnel and their families.

[COLUMN]

VOICE

Voice of SDF Personnel who Completed a Flight Training Course with the U.S. Air Force

Lieutenant Junior Grade Nobutake Kimura
Navigation Student
Flight Training Squadron 23, ASDF

When I heard them say “You’re a foreigner, what can you do?” I was frustrated by the reality of my helplessness, and felt extremely disgraced. The remarks were not blatant discrimination; I was told this after I had made mistakes during training and been slow to understand the instructor’s directions.

The fact that it was the United States was not the particular reason for my difficulties, but emotionally these were very tough times for me.

However, not everything was bad.

My flight training course with the United States Air Force allowed me to see the world.

I was given an inside look at the most powerful Air Force in the world from which I was able to watch conflicts and troop movements all over the world. Conflicts are steeped in complex relationships that involve a wide-range of factors such as politics and economics, religion, and history, and from my training in this course, I was able to grasp things from an even broader range of perspectives.

Moreover, I forged relationships with people from around the world who also took part in the U.S. training which I will treasure for the rest of my life.

At the end of the training, I received an award for excellence. I was very proud to have my efforts recognized in this way. But even after receiving the award, I felt my existence would be meaningless if I were to fail a mission, therefore, I plan to spare no effort in achieving my next goal.

I returned to Japan from the United States, and my goal now is to graduate from the F-15 flight training course and become a full-fledged pilot within my squadron.

As an additional option for the future, I have been considering applying to the test pilot school in the United States. I would be able to make use of research at graduate school (School of General Policy Studies, Department of Policy/Media Research) and my flight training experience in the United States, which could lead to my potential involvement in the development of future fighter aircraft.

The U.S. flight training course allows you to master flying techniques, while at the same time, to master English at a high level. The improved English ability of one individual ultimately contributes to overall organizational strength. I strongly believe that personnel who have the opportunity should take this course—the things you gain are of extremely great value.



Lieutenant Junior Grade Kimura boarding the cockpit of the U.S. Air Force AT-38 training aircraft

Notes:

- 1) The official title is the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and the United States of America.
- 2) In addition to Japan, the U.S. has formed security alliances based on treaties with the Republic of Korea and the Philippines in the East Asia region.
- 3) One of the occasions for policy talks between Japan and the United States of America which is attended by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of State for Defense from Japan, and the Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense from the United States. (See Section 3, Fig. III-2-3-1)
- 4) Signed and concluded on August 10, 2007.
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/usa/hosho/kyotei_0708.html>
- 5) Accordingly, the previous Cabinet decision designating the “coastal area of Henoko in Nago City in the Camp Schwab Water Area” as the construction site was abolished. (See Reference 38)
- 6) The members of this Council Meeting are the Chief Cabinet Secretary; the Minister of State in Charge of Okinawa and Affairs Related to the Northern Territories; the Minister of Defense; the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications; the Minister for Foreign Affairs; the Minister of Finance; the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare; the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry; the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport; the Minister of the Environment; the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture; the Mayor of Nago City; the Mayor of Ginoza Village; the Mayor of Kin Town; and the Mayor of Higashi Village.
- 7) Units to relocate 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, Futenma Air Station, Camp Zukeran, and Makiminato Service Area.
- 8) According to the U.S. there will be 90 personnel there by the end of September 2008, and they are examining personnel plans and other matters beyond that time.
- 9) Concerning air defense and BMD, the BJOCC will fulfill functions to facilitate bilateral actions for the defense of Japan by making close coordination between headquarters and share information of SDF and U.S. Forces thereby improving interoperability.
- 10) See Section 3-2.
- 11) The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee agreed in July 2007 on the joint use of land for the headquarters building, etc.
- 12) This study will be conducted 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 demand for use of Japanese airspace.
- 13) According to the Roadmap, the study will be completed by the Study Group within 12 months of the time it is begun.
- 14) The radar was thereafter transferred to the neighboring U.S. Shariki Communication Site.
- 15) Measures have been implemented to prevent and reduce burdens under the Law on Improvement Around Defense Facilities.
- 16) Under the Special Measures Law for the Realignment of USFJ and SDF, the changes of composition of units of those naval vessels that conduct operations in synchronization with USFJ air wings subject to realignment (replacement of the aircraft carrier at Yokosuka Naval Base with a nuclear aircraft carrier) will be treated as the same as the realignment of USFJ.
- 17) The scope of specific projects includes 14 projects identified by Article 2 of the enforcement ordinance of

- the USFJ Realignment Special Measures Law including educational, sports and cultural projects.
- 18) Surrounding municipalities are limited to those for which it is considered necessary to implement promotional measures in conjunction with municipalities with heavy burdens in consideration of natural, economic and social conditions.
 - 19) Chairman: Minister of Defense; Relevant Ministers; Chief Cabinet Secretary; Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications; Minister for Foreign Affairs; Minister of Finance; Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare; Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry; Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport; Minister of the Environment; and Ministers of State specifically designated by the Prime Minister.
 - 20) As for public works projects under the Development Plan for Special Area for Development concerning Realignment that have been deliberated and approved at the Council, the percentage of costs borne by the Government, or grant rate, will apply to the seven projects concerning road, ports, fishing ports, water supply, sewage system, land reform, and facilities for compulsory education that should be immediately implemented in consideration of the particulars and degree of adverse influences caused by the realignment of USFJ on local communities will be higher than those for ordinary cases.
 - 21) The Former Guidelines created in 1978. These guidelines stipulate the cooperation between Japan and the United States to effectively achieve the goals stated in the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.
 - 22) Operations conducted to interdict an enemy's offensive and to prevent their purpose from being achieved.
 - 23) Situations that will have an important influence on Japan's peace and security, including situations that could develop into a direct armed attack against Japan if left unaddressed. (Article 1 of the Law concerning the Measures for Peace and Security of Japan in Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan)
 - 24) The term "Rear Area" refers to Japan's territorial waters and international waters surrounding Japan (including the exclusive economic zone up to 200 nautical miles (or approximately 370km) from the baseline of the territorial waters) in which no combat operations are conducted at that time and no combat operations are expected to be conducted throughout the period when the rear activities are carried out, and the space over these international waters.
 - 25) If any person other than the central government who had been requested to cooperate has suffered a loss as a result of such cooperation, the Government shall take necessary fiscal measures for the loss.
 - 26) Warships, and such vessels that are possessed or operated by foreign governments and are exclusively used for non-commercial purposes.
 - 27) The state that has the right to fly its flag as prescribed in Article 91 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.
 - 28) Article 1 of the Law on the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf.
See <<http://law.e-gov.go.jp/H08/H08H0074.html>>
 - 29) The capabilities required to operate a unit of a certain size in addition to the use of individual items of equipment.
 - 30) The official title is the Agreement between the Government of Japan and 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.
 - 31) The categories of supplies and services as provided under the Agreement include: food; water; billeting; transportation (including airlift); petroleum, oil and lubricant; clothing; communications; medical services; base support; storage; use of facilities; training services; spare parts and components; repair and maintenance; airport and seaport services; and ammunition (only in armed attack situations and anticipated situations) (weapons are not included).
 - 32) The official title is the Exchange of Notes concerning the Transfer of Military Technologies to the United

States of America under the Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement between Japan and the United States of America.

- 33) The official title is the Exchange of Notes concerning the Transfer of Arms and Military Technologies to the United States of America under the Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement between Japan and the United States of America.
- 34) The official title is the Agreement between Japan and the United States of America concerning New Special Measures relating to Article XXIV of the Agreement under Article VI of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and the United States of America, Regarding Facilities and Areas and the Status of United States Armed Forces in Japan.
- 35) Provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.
- 36) The official title is the Law for Special Measures Regarding the Use and Expropriation of Land, etc., Incidental to the Agreement Under Article VI of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between Japan and the United States of America, Regarding Facilities and Areas and the Status of United States Armed Forces in Japan.
- 37) The term “title” means a legal cause that justifies a certain act.
- 38) The total number of these incidents and accidents stood at 1,512 in JFY 2007, of which about 90% are traffic accidents. These incidents and accidents have been on the decrease since JFY 2003.
- 39) Consists of 1) environmental governing standards; 2) information exchange and access; 3) responses to environmental pollution; and 4) consultation on the environment.
- 40) The Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS) is an environmental governing standard prepared by USFJ to guarantee that USFJ activities and facilities can protect the health of the people and the natural environment. The JEGS provides the methods to handle and store environmental pollutants.