Part I Security Environment Surrounding Japan

- **A Complicated and Uncertain International Security Environment.**

  - In March of this year, the South Korean naval patrol vessel *Cheonan* sank. North Korea was strongly criticized by South Korea based on the results of an investigation by the Joint Civilian-Military Investigation Group consisting of specialists.

  - Efforts toward nuclear disarmament and nuclear nonproliferation have progressed, through the signing of the New START Treaty between the United States and Russia, and Nuclear Security Summits.

  - In October 2008, four vessels including a Sovremenny-class destroyer sailed through the Tsugaru Strait (the first identified passage by Chinese surface combat ships) before circling Japan.

  - In June 2009, five vessels including a Luzhou-class destroyer sailed through the waters off the northeast coast of Okinotori Island.

  - In November 2008, four vessels including a Luzhou-class destroyer sailed to the Pacific Ocean.

  - In December 2008, two Chinese maritime research ships entered into the territorial waters of Japan near the Senkaku Islands and roved the area.

Recent Chinese Activities in the Waters near Japan

A Chinese ship-borne Ka-28 helicopter flying near an MSDF escort flotilla.
There are a variety of challenges facing security in the international community including the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and activities by non-state actors such as international terrorist organizations.

Non-state actors such as international terrorist organizations are still highly active.

- China’s international presence is rising.
- China’s high and constant increase in defense budget, and further military modernization.
- Advanced equipment appeared at the military parades celebrating the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the PRC, demonstrating the developments of mechanization and computerization in the Chinese military to Chinese people and overseas.
- Activities by Russian navy vessels and aircrafts near Japan are intensifying.
- Many Southeast Asian countries have been modernizing their militaries, focusing on maritime and air force capabilities, against the backdrop of economic development and other factors.
- India and Pakistan have advanced the military potential of their ballistic missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads.
As seen in photographs

Part II The Basics of Japan’s Defense Policy and Build-up of Defense Capability

Review of 2004 National Defense Program Guidelines carried out in 2010

The review of the 2004 National Defense Program Guidelines is an important issue related to the security of Japan. After paying sufficient consideration to the revision, the Government is due to reach a conclusion within this year.

To this end, the Government has held the “Council on the Future of National Security and Defense Capabilities in the New Era” since February 2010, where discussions have been conducted among experts. In August 2010, the Council held its ninth meeting and submitted a report to Prime Minister Kan.

Since the 2005 Mid-Term Defense Program was only applicable until FY2009, the policy on the compilation of the FY2010 budget was decided on by the Cabinet in order to build up appropriate defense capabilities in the absence of a Mid-term Defense Program.

Changes in Defense Expenditures Over the Past Ten Years

Notes: 1. Created based on the defense expenditures published by each country.
2. These are numerical values obtained by simple calculation of the ratio between the defense expenditures each year, with the FY2000 value as 1 (times) (truncated to two decimal places).
3. The definition and breakdown of the defense expenditures of each country is not necessarily clear. As we must take into account various factors such as foreign exchange fluctuations and price levels of each country, it is very difficult to draw a comparison of defense budgets or expenditures among the countries.
4. The figures for main EU countries were calculated based on the sum total of the defense expenditures of the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. (Since France and Germany converted to the euro in 2002, it was newly calculated with 2002 as 1).
5. See Reference 23.

Trend of Defense-Related Expenditures over the Past Ten Years

Note: Does not include SACO-related expenses, or U.S. forces realignment-related expenses (portion meant to reduce the burden on the local community).
The Ministry of Defense has also been engaged in discussions on such matters as what the future defense capability should be and so on, by holding Defense Councils and so on, in order to contribute to the Government’s deliberations.

Main equipment and materials covered in the columns

- New technology used in armor
- Improved communication and information transmitting capabilities
- Strengthened defense capacity against chemical and other weapons
- Equipped with the domestically-produced 120 mm smooth-bore gun
- Maximum speed: approximately 70 km/h
- Weight: 44t, 6t lighter than the Type 90 Main Battle Tank

Developed as a successor to the domestically-produced C-1 transport aircraft

- Greatly improved air transport capabilities (cruising distance and load capacity)
- Cruising distance: approximately 6,500 km (when carrying 12 t)
- C-1: approximately 1,700 km (when carrying 2.6 t)
- C-130H: approximately 4,000 km (when carrying 5.0 t)
- Maximum load capacity: approximately 30 t

Central ship for command, communications, and helicopter operation

- Capable of carrying seven patrol helicopters and two maritime rescue helicopters
- Enhanced functions including transport and medical
- Standard displacement: approximately 19,500 t
During North Korea’s ballistic missile launch incidents (2009), Aegis ships and Patriot PAC-3s were deployed to prevent missiles falling down into Japanese territory.

Around-the-clock surveillance operations and emergency dispatch (scramble)

- Approximately 80% of scrambles by ASDF aircraft in FY2009 (299 times/year), were against Russian or Chinese aircraft.
Chapter 1  Self-Defense Forces Operations

Response to Natural Disasters

- Response to the heavy rain damage which occurred in summer of last year focused in Western Japan
- Response to the tsunami which occurred off the coast of central Chile in February, 2010

Anti-Piracy Efforts
(Off the Coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden)

- Japan relies upon maritime transport for a great deal of food and materials that form the foundation of Japan’s survival and prosperity.
- Since acts of piracy are a major threat to public safety and order at sea, Japan needs to respond proactively.

Response to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease which occurred in Miyazaki Prefecture in April 2010.
This year has marked the 50th anniversary since the conclusion of the current Japan–U.S. Security Treaty.

Minister of Defence Kitazawa and Secretary of Defense Gates holding a Japan–U.S. joint press conference (October 2009)

Significance and Role of the U.S. Forces in Okinawa

The stationing of the U.S. Forces in Okinawa — including the U.S. Marine Corps which is in charge of first response for a variety of contingencies and is capable of high mobility and readiness — with its geographical characteristics, contributes greatly not only to the security of Japan but also to the peace and stability of Japan and the Asia Pacific region.

In addition to the defense of Japan, the U.S. Marine Corps stationed in Okinawa can respond to natural disaster incidents such as the earthquake which wreaked havoc in Java, Indonesia in 2006, due to its high mobility and readiness.

The Japan–U.S. Security Arrangements contribute to the peace and development of Japan, as well as the stability and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region.
Chapter 2  Strengthening of the Japan–U.S. Security Arrangements

Japan–U.S. joint exercises improve the tactical capabilities of both countries

- Deepening mutual understanding and communication and enhancing interoperability is vital for Japan and the United States to take bilateral action smoothly.

Swift response to the massive earthquake in Haiti

- The SDF initially conducted airlift operations by ASDF C-130H transport aircraft and medical relief as missions of the International Disaster Relief Activities. A PKO engineering unit was also dispatched in approximately two weeks after the request of the United Nations was issued.
### From Defense Exchanges to Defense Cooperation

<table>
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<th>Stage</th>
<th>Examples of Specific Initiatives</th>
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<td>Defense Exchanges</td>
<td>- Student exchange, educational and research exchange, equipment and technology exchange</td>
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<td>- High level and working-level exchanges between defense authorities</td>
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<td>- Unit exchanges in each service branch, mutual visits of naval vessels and aircrafts</td>
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<td>- Goodwill exercises (Example: Japan–Russia Joint Search and Rescue Exercises, etc.)</td>
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<td>- Various types of cooperation in non-traditional security areas (including joint exercises)</td>
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<td>(Examples: Cobra Gold, ARF DiREx, Cambodia and Timor-Leste PKOs, cooperation with the Australian Army on-site for humanitarian and reconstruction assistance activities in Iraq, cooperation for anti-piracy operations (NATO, EUNAVFOR))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Defense Cooperation</td>
<td>- Agreements on the security of information</td>
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<td>- Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements</td>
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<td>- Joint exercises premised on joint responses</td>
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<td>- Joint responses in the event of a Japanese emergency</td>
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The United States and the ROK will conduct a joint military exercise in July 2011. Japan has received an invitation and will dispatch four MSDF officers to the exercise.

The IISS* Asia Security Summit is an international summit hosted by the private sector, but almost the only one attended by a substantial number of defense-minister-level officials from throughout the Asia-Pacific region (held every year in Singapore).

* The International Institute for Strategic Studies

During the 9th Summit in June this year, in addition to giving a speech, Minister of Defense Toshimi Kitazawa engaged in bilateral defense talks with the defense ministers of participating nations, as well as Japan–U.S.–South Korea defense talks.
Chapter 3  Improvement of the International Security Environment

The Ministry of Defense and the SDF proactively promote security dialogues, defense cooperation, and defense exchanges, while taking part in international peace cooperation activities.

Japan–India Defense Ministers’ Meeting (May 2010)

Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Defense Kusuda giving instructions at a departure ceremony for dispatching units

Japan–Australia ACSA (May 2010)

Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Defense Nagashima and ROK Minister of National Defense Kim Tae Young

Cope North, Guam (February 2010)

Japan–U.S. joint training (ground, maritime, air)

Field training with USMC in Japan (November 2009)

Joint port call commemorating the 50th anniversary of the conclusion of the Japan–U.S. Security Treaty (Harumi, June 2010)
The Self-Defense Forces (SDF) perform their duties with support and cooperation from the local communities and the Japanese people.

A variety of systems in place for recruitment and hiring

Taking into consideration the worsening employment situation, the aging population, the declining birthrate, and other problems, we have been making continuous efforts to secure highly qualified personnel in order to fulfill various duties.

Daily education and training to foster personnel of the SDF

Performing duties starting with the defense of Japan, requires a high level of ability, knowledge, and skill to be maintained among individuals along with a high level of discipline within units. Therefore, we provide them various education and training.

SDF Public Relations Activities

The activities of the Ministry of Defense and the SDF cannot be carried out without the understanding and support of the people of Japan. The Ministry of Defense and the SDF conduct positive public relations activities from the perspective of responding to increased public attention to national defense and accountability to the public.
Various cooperation activities by the SDF, including assisting in public welfare

Activity in areas including handling unexploded ordnance and minesweeping

- Such activities further deepen the mutual trust between the SDF and the people, and give SDF personnel a sense of pride and confidence in their constant contribution to the life of the people.

Private Sectors Supporting Defense Capabilities

- Defense production and technology foundations in Japan play an important role in such areas as acquisition of equipment and materials which can exhibit maximum capabilities, stable, flexible, and efficient supply of acquired equipment and materials to front-line units, and the maintaining of these functions.

Reform of the Ministry of Defense

- The Ministry of Defense has addressed the issue of its reform, including the prevention of recurrence of misconduct, and reorganization of the central structures. After the change of government last year, deliberations are underway for the realization of reform at the Ministry of Defense under the new Government, including reviewing the measures taken in the previous reform.
Columns (Commentary, Voice, Q&A)

- 54 columns from not only SDF personnel, but people from friendly nations and from organizations we worked with, as well as questions from youth answered by SDF personnel.

**Part I Columns:**
- Status of Fifth Generation Fighters in Various Countries (Commentary)
- Trends in Military Science and Technology (Conventional Prompt Global Strike) (Commentary)
- KC767 Begins Operations (Commentary) (Part II Chapter 2)

**Part II Columns:**
- Status of SDF Personnel (actual number) (Commentary)
- Type 10 Main Battle Tank (MBT) (Q&A)
- Destroyer Equipped with Helicopters Planned for FY2010 (22DDH) (Commentary)
- First Flight of the Next-Generation Transport Plane (XC-2) (Commentary)
- Achievement of the 100th Escort Off the Coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden (Part III Chapter 1)

**Part III Columns:**
- Japan’s Ballistic Missile Defense (Commentary)
- Factors that Allowed Prompt Dispatch to the U.N. Haiti PKO (Commentary)
- Efforts to Improve International Security Cooperation (Voice of an Australian Colonel)
- Japan’s Efforts in Response to the Sinking of the Korean Patrol Vessel (Commentary)
- Cooperation in filming “Saka no Ue no Kuma” (Cloud Above the Slope) (Commentary)
- Message from a Mayor (Voice)
- Questions from Youth (Q&A)
- Chronology of Japan–U.S. Alliance