Record of Escort Operations Performed by
Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force Units Dispatched for Anti-Piracy Activities
(March 2010)
(Provisional Translation)

1. Number of Escort Operations: 10 times (The 112th – the 121st escort operation) (The 71st – the 80th escort operation under Japan’s Anti-Piracy Measures Law)

2. Number of Escorted Vessels: 75 vessels (Accumulated total of 627 escorted vessels since the start of operations under Japan’s Anti-Piracy Measures Law)

Breakdown:

Japanese-registered ships – 1 (Accumulated total of 5 escorted vessels under Japan’s Anti-Piracy Measures Law)

Foreign ships operated by
Japanese shipping companies – 16 (Accumulated total of 175 escorted vessels under Japan’s Anti-Piracy Measures Law) (No Japanese citizen was on board.)

Foreign ships other than above – 58 (Accumulated total of 447 escorted vessels under Japan’s Anti-Piracy Measures Law)

* The above record does not include the 1st – 41st escort operation performed as Maritime Security Activities, which were performed before the establishment of the Anti-Piracy Measures Law.

** If the Anti-Piracy Measures Law had not come into force, Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force destroyers would not have been able to legally escort 58 of the 75 escorted vessels (the 58 foreign ships not operated by Japanese shipping companies).
3. Instances of when Japanese destroyers provided information to other nations’ warships and/or commercial ships

• On 19 March, before the Japanese destroyers started their 118th escort mission, they received information from a commercial ship, which was supposed to join the convoy on, two small ships that were approaching to the commercial ship. A Japanese helicopter was engaged in patrol operations when it confirmed the small ships. However, it did not find anything particularly suspect, so reported as such to the commercial ship.

• On 29 March, during their 121st escort mission, Japanese destroyers received information from relevant organizations that a Panama-registered commercial ship “Iceberg 1”, which had not joined the convoy, was hijacked by pirates. Later on, a Japanese helicopter that was based on JS Onami was engaged in patrol operations for the convoy when it detected the hijacked commercial ship, and reported to relevant countries and organizations. After that, the helicopter returned to the destroyer.