

Reference 50. The SDF Record in International Peace Cooperation Activities

(As of May 31, 2006)

(1) Activities based on the Special Measures Law for Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance in Iraq

	Place of Dispatch	Period of Dispatch	Number of Personnel	Description of Principal Tasks
GSDF	Southeast Iraq	January 2004–	about 600	· Medical treatment, water supply, reconstruction and maintenance of public facilities
MSDF	Persian Gulf	February 20–April 8, 2004	about 330	· Maritime transport of vehicles and other equipments required for the GSDF's activities
ASDF	Kuwait	December 2003–	about 200	· Transportation of materials for the humanitarian and reconstruction assistance

(2) Cooperative activities based on the Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law

	Place of Dispatch	Period of Dispatch	Number of Personnel	Description of Principal Tasks
MSDF	Northern Indian Ocean	November 2001–	about 320	· Material supplies for U.S., U.K. and other forces
ASDF	U.S. Forces in Japan		–	· Transportation of materials

(3) International Peace Cooperation Activities

		Period of Dispatch	Number of Personnel	Total Number of Personnel	Description of Principal Tasks
United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)	Cease-fire monitors	September 1992 – September 1993	8	16	· Monitor custody of weapons collected and observance of cease-fire · Monitor observance of cease-fire at the border
	Engineering unit	September 1992 – September 1993	600	1,200	· Repair roads, bridges and other infrastructure · Supply fuel and water to UNTAC components and other groups · Supply food and accommodation, provide facilities needed for work and medical care to UNTAC component personnel
United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ)	Headquarters staff	May 1993 – January 1995	5	10	· Draft mid-and long-term plans, plan and coordinate transport operations at ONUMOZ Headquarters
	Transport coordination unit	May 1993 – January 1995	48	144	· Support customs clearance work and provide other transport-related technical coordination in the allocation of transport
Relief Operations for Rwandan Refugees	Rwandan refugee relief unit	September – December 1994	260		· Medical care, prevention of epidemics, water supplies
	Air transport unit	September – December 1994	118		· Airlift members of Rwandan refugee relief units and additional supplies between Nairobi (Kenya) and Goma (former Republic of Zaire and present Democratic Republic of Congo) · Make use of spare capacity to airlift personnel and supplies of humanitarian international organizations engaged in refugee relief operations
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	Headquarters staff	February 1996–	2	22	· Create PR and budgets for UNDOF operations, plan and coordinate transport, maintenance and other operations at UNDOF Headquarters
	Transport unit	February 1996–	43	903	· Transport food and other supplies · Store goods at supply warehouses, repair roads and other infrastructure, maintain heavy machinery, conduct firefighting and snow-clearance
Humanitarian Assistance to East Timor	Air transport unit	November 1999 – February 2000	113		· Air transport of aid materials for UNHCR · Use of spare capacity for the air transportation of UNHCR-related personnel

		Period of Dispatch	Number of Personnel	Total Number of Personnel	Description of Principal Tasks
Relief Operations for Afghanistan Refugees	Air transport unit	October 2001	138	/	· Air transport of aid materials for UNHCR
United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNMISSET) from May 20, 2002	Headquarters staff	February 2002–June 2005	7 (10 for the first Headquarters staff)	17	· Plan and coordinate engineering and logistics operations at military headquarters
	Engineering unit	March 2002–June 2005	405 (680 each for the first and second units, 522 for the third unit)	2,287	· Maintain and repair roads and bridges that are necessary for PKO unit activities · Maintain reservoirs used by units of other nations and local inhabitants that are in Dili and other locations · Civic assistance
Relief Operations for Iraqi Refugees	Air transport unit	March–April, 2003	50	/	· Air transport of aid materials for UNHCR
Relief Operations for Iraqi Victims	Air transport unit	July–August, 2003	98	/	· Air transport of materials for the relief of Iraqi victims

Notes: 1. Other operations have included support activities in the areas of transport and supply carried out by units of the MSDF (in Cambodia and East Timor) and the ASDF (in Cambodia, Mozambique, the Golan Heights, East Timor, and Afghanistan).

2. An advance unit of 23 people was additionally sent as part the Rwandan refugee relief effort.

(4) International Disaster Relief Activities by the SDF

		Period of Dispatch	Number of Personnel	Total Number of Personnel	Description of Principal Tasks
International disaster relief activities in Honduras (hurricane)	Medical unit	November 13–December 9, 1998	80	/	· Medical treatment and disease control in the Republic of Honduras
	Air transport unit		105	/	· Transportation of equipment for medical units, etc. between Japan and Honduras · Air transport of equipment and other materials between the United States and Honduras
Transportation of materials for international disaster relief activities in Turkey (earthquake)	Maritime transport unit	September 23–November 22, 1999	426	/	· Marine transportation of materials necessary for international disaster relief activities in the Republic of Turkey (e.g. temporary dwellings)
International disaster relief activities in India (earthquake)	Material support unit	February 5–11, 2001	16	/	· Delivery of aid materials and technical instruction on aid materials
	Air transport unit		78	/	· Transport of aid materials and support units, etc.
International disaster relief activities in Iran (earthquake)	Air transport unit	December 30, 2003–January 6, 2004	31	/	· Air transport of aid materials
International disaster relief activities in Thailand (earthquake, tsunami)	Dispatched maritime unit	December 28, 2004–January 1, 2005	590	/	· Search and rescue activities for the disaster struck victims around Thailand and its sea
International disaster relief activities in Indonesia (earthquake, tsunami)	Joint liaison office	January 6–March 23, 2005	22	/	· Joint arrangements for the international disaster relief activities · Communication and coordination with authorities and foreign forces involved in the international disaster relief activities

		Period of Dispatch	Number of Personnel	Total Number of Personnel	Description of Principal Tasks
International disaster relief activities in Indonesia (earthquake, tsunami)	Medical/Air support unit	January 6–March 23, 2005	228		· Air transport of aid materials · Medical treatment and disease control
	Maritime transport unit		593		· Maritime transport of GSDF International Disaster Relief Teams · Support for the activities of GSDF International Disaster Relief Teams · Transport of aid materials
	Air transport unit		82		· Air Transport of aid materials
International disaster relief activities off Kamchatka Peninsula, Russia	Maritime transport unit	August 5-10, 2005	346		· Rescue of a Russian submarine
International disaster relief activities in Pakistan (earthquake)	Air support unit	October 12-December 2, 2005	147		· Air transport in connection with relief activities
	Air transport unit		114		· Air transport of GSDF International Disaster Relief Teams

Notes: 1. For international disaster relief activities in Iran, fixing team was sent to Singapore separately because of the mechanical problem of transport aircraft on the way to Iran.
2. 11 officers dispatched by GSDF, MSDF and ASDF are included in the number of personnel of the liaison office in Indonesia for the international disaster relief activities.

Reference 51. Record of Main Bilateral Defense Exchanges (Last Five Years)

(April 1, 2001-May 31, 2006)

Country	High level officials exchange		Regular consultations between defense officials
	Goers	Comers	
ROK	Minister of State for Defense (Apr. 02, Mar. 03, Jan. 05) Chairman of Joint Staff Council (May 04) Chief of Staff, GSDF (Sep. 03, Jul. 05) Chief of Staff, ASDF (Nov.02, Feb. 04) Chief of Staff, MSDF (Oct. 02, June. 04)	Minister of National Defence (Nov. 02, Nov. 03) Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff Office (Nov. 02, Feb. 05) Chief of Army Staff Office (Nov. 02) Chief of Naval Staff Office (Oct. 02, Jan. 05) Chief of Air Staff Office (May 03)	Japan-ROK security dialogue (Feb 02, Nov. 03) Japan-ROK military-military consultation (Nov. 01, Sep. 02, Jun. 03, Nov. 03, Aug. 04, Aug. 05)
Russia	Minister of State for Defense (Jan. 03, Jan. 06) Chairman of Joint Staff Council (May 05) Chief of Staff, GSDF (Jun 02, May 06)	Minister of Defense (Apr. 03) Army Director-General (Apr. 01) Navy Commander in Chief (Apr. 01) Air Force Commander in Chief (May 02)	Japan-Russia defense official consultation (Mar. 02, Oct. 03, Nov. 04, Oct. 05, Apr. 06) Japan-Russia annual meeting based on the Japan-Russia Agreement on Prevention of Maritime Accidents (Feb. 02, Feb. 03, Mar. 04, May 06) Japan-Russia working group meeting (Oct. 01, Mar. 02, Oct. 02, Mar. 03, Sep. 03, Mar. 04, Nov. 04, Apr. 05, Oct. 05, Apr. 06)
China	Minister of State for Defense (Sep. 03) Administrative Vice Minister (Jan. 04, Mar. 05) Chief of Staff, ASDF (Apr. 04)	Deputy Chief of General Staff for the PLA (Oct. 04)	Japan-China security dialogue (Mar. 02, Feb. 04)
Southeast Asian Nations	· Cambodia Parliamentary Secretary for Defense (Aug. 02) · Indonesia Minister of State for Defense (Sep. 01, Jan. 05) Senior Vice Minister for Defense (Feb. 05) Parliamentary Secretary for Defense (Aug. 02, Aug. 04) Chairman of Joint Staff Council (Feb. 05) Chief of Staff, MSDF (Nov. 02)	Chief of Naval Staff (Jan. 02)	

Country	High level officials exchange		Regular consultations between defense officials
	Goers	Comers	
Southeast Asian Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Malaysia Minister of State for Defense (Jan. 05) Parliamentary Secretary for Defense (Aug. 02, Aug. 04) Chief of Staff, GSDF (Sep. 01) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister of Defense (Mar. 01) Vice Minister of Defense (May 01) Defense Force Chief (Mar. 03) Chief of Naval Staff (Oct. 02) 	Japan-Malaysia military-military consultation (Feb. 05)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Philippines Minister of State for Defense (May 05) Administrative Vice Minister (Nov. 05) Chief of Staff, ASDF (Nov. 03) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretary of National Defense (Aug. 01) Navy Commander (Oct. 02) Air Force Commander (Mar. 04) 	Japan-Philippines military-military consultation (Feb. 05, Apr. 06)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Singapore Minister of State for Defense (May 02, May 03, Jan. 05, Jun. 05) Parliamentary Secretary for Defense (Aug. 02) Chairman of Joint Staff Council (Nov. 02) Chief of Staff, MSDF (Nov. 04) Chief of Staff, ASDF (Feb. 04) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister for Defense (Sep. 01, Feb. 05) Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Prime Minister's Office for Coordination in Public Security and Defense (Jun. 04) Second Minister for Defense (May 01, Sep. 02) Chief of Naval Staff (Aug. 01, Aug. 05) Defense Force Chief Commander (May 04) 	Japan-Singapore military-military consultation (Jul. 02, Nov. 03, Jul. 04, Aug. 05)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Thailand Senior Vice Minister for Defense (Feb. 05) Parliamentary Secretary for Defense (Aug. 02) Administrative Vice Minister (Mar. 02) Chairman of Joint Staff Council (Jul. 03) Chief of Staff, GSDF (Aug. 05) Chief of Staff, ASDF (Feb. 05) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supreme Commander (Sep. 01, Oct. 04, Jul. 05) Navy Commander (Apr. 02) Air Force Commander (Jul. 05) 	Japan-Thailand politico-military consultation and military-military consultation (Mar. 01, Mar. 02, Dec. 03, Mar. 06)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Viet Nam Parliamentary Secretary for Defense (Aug. 02) Chairman of Joint Staff Council (Jul. 03) Chief of Staff, ASDF (Jun. 01) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vice Chairman of the State Committee on Search and Rescue and Vice Minister of Defense (Apr. 01) 	Japan-Vietnam politico-military consultation and military-military consultation (Feb. 03, Feb. 05)
India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister of State for Defense (May 03) Senior Vice Minister for Defense (May 05) Administrative Vice Minister (May 04) Chairman, Joint Staff Council (Sep. 05) Chief of Staff, GSDF (Mar. 06) Chief of Staff, MSDF (Feb. 06) Chief of Staff, ASDF (Dec. 02, Apr. 06) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister of Defense (Jul. 02, May 06) Chief of General Staff, Army (Aug. 01) Chief of General Staff, Navy (Oct. 05) 	Japan-India politico-military consultation (Jul. 01, Jan. 04, Mar. 05, Feb.06) Japan-India military-military consultation (Jul. 01, Mar. 05, Feb. 06)
Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister of State for Defense (Aug. 02, May 05) Senior State Secretary (Senior Vice Minister) for Defense (Oct. 00, Aug. 01) Administrative Vice Minister (Sep. 04) Chairman of Joint Staff Council (Jan. 02) Chief of Staff, GSDF (Oct. 02) Chief of Staff, ASDF (Nov. 03, Nov. 05) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister for Defense (Sep. 03) Vice Minister for Defense (Feb. 02, Sep. 03) Defense Force Chief Commander (Oct. 04) Secretary of Army (Jul. 02) Secretary of Navy (Oct. 02, Sep.03, May 05) Secretary of Air Force (Sep. 04) 	Japan-Australia politico-military consultation (Dec. 01, Dec. 02, Dec. 03) Japan-Australia military-military consultation (Dec. 01, Dec. 02, Dec. 03, Sep. 05, May 06)
New Zealand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior Vice Minister for Defense (Sep. 01) Chairman of Joint Staff Council (Jan. 02) Chief of Staff, ASDF (Nov. 05) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister for Defense (Nov. 01, Aug. 03, Jun. 05) Vice Minister for Defense (May 03) Chief of Naval Staff (Oct. 02) Chief of Air Staff (Sep. 04) 	Japan-New Zealand military-military consultation (Dec. 05, May 06)
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief of Staff, MSDF (May 02) Chief of Staff, ASDF (Apr. 02) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister of Defence (Mar. 02) Chief of Defense Staff (Jul. 03) Chief of Naval Staff (May 04) Chief of Air Staff (Mar. 06) 	Japan-Canada politico-military consultation (Nov. 02, Mar. 05) Japan-Canada military-military consultation (Nov. 02, Mar. 05)
United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister of State for Defense (Jan. 04, Jan. 06) Chairman of Joint Staff Council (Mar. 02) Chief of Staff, GSDF (Mar. 05) Chief of Staff, MSDF (Sep. 03, Jun. 05) Chief of Staff, ASDF (Jan. 02) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister for Defence (May. 02, Sep. 04) Chief of the Defense Staff (Jul. 02) Vice Chief of the Defense Staff (May 01) Chief of Army Staff (May 05) Chief of Naval Staff (Oct. 02) Chief of Air Staff (Sep. 04, Oct. 05) 	Japan-U.K. politico-military consultation (Apr. 02) Japan-U.K. military-military consultations (Jul. 02, Feb. 04, Feb. 06)

Country	High level officials exchange		Regular consultations between defense officials
	Goers	Comers	
France	Minister of State for Defense (Jan. 04) Administrative Vice Minister (Sep. 02) Chief of Staff, GSDF (Oct. 03) Chief of Staff, MSDF (Jun. 05) Chief of Staff, ASDF (Jan. 02, Jul. 05)	Minister for Defense (Feb. 02) Chief of Army Staff (Jan. 05) Chief of Staff, Navy Force (Jan. 04)	Japan-France politico-military consultation (Jun. 01, Feb. 03, Feb. 04, Jan. 05, Feb. 06)
United Kingdom	Minister of State for Defense (Jan. 04, Jan. 06) Chairman of Joint Staff Council (Mar. 02) Chief of Staff, GSDF (Mar. 05) Chief of Staff, MSDF (Sep. 03, Jun. 05) Chief of Staff, ASDF (Jan. 02)	Minister for Defense (May. 02, Sep. 04) Chief of the Defense Staff (Jul. 02) Vice Chief of the Defense Staff (May 01) Chief of Army Staff (May 05) Chief of Naval Staff (Oct. 02) Chief of Air Staff (Sep. 04, Oct. 05)	Japan-U.K. politico-military consultation (Apr. 02) Japan-U.K. military-military consultations (Jul. 02, Feb. 04, Feb. 06)
France	Minister of State for Defense (Jan. 04) Administrative Vice Minister (Sep. 02) Chief of Staff, GSDF (Oct. 03) Chief of Staff, MSDF (Jun. 05) Chief of Staff, ASDF (Jan. 02, Jul. 05)	Minister for Defense (Feb. 02) Chief of Army Staff (Jan. 05) Chief of Staff, Navy Force (Jan. 04)	Japan-France politico-military consultation and military-military consultation (Jun. 01, Feb. 03, Feb. 04, Jan. 05, Feb. 06)
Germany	Administrative Vice Minister (Sep. 02, Jan. 05) Chief of Staff, GSDF (Nov. 03) Chief of Staff, MSDF (May 02) Chief of Staff, ASDF (Jan. 02)	Federal Force Inspector-General (Jul. 01) Naval Inspector-General (Dec. 05) Air Inspector-General (Feb. 03)	Japan-Germany politico-military consultation (Feb. 03, Mar. 04, Jan. 05) Japan-Germany military-military consultation (Feb. 03, Jan. 05)

Note: Politico-military consultation: Security talks among diplomatic and defense officials of Director-General-level and Councilor level
Military-military consultation: Talks among defense officials of Director-General-level and Councilor level

Reference 52. Record of Major Multinational Security Dialogues (Asia-Pacific Region, Last Five Years)

(April 1, 2001 - May 31, 2006)

	Dialogue	Date
Participation in Security Dialogues in the Asia-Pacific Region	Intergovernmental <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ministerial Meeting · Senior Officials' Meeting (ARF-SOM) · Inter-Sessional Support Group on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive Diplomacy (ARF-ISG) 	Jul. 01, Jul. 02, Jun. 03, Jul. 04, Jul. 05 May 01, May 02, Apr. 03, May 04, May 05, May 06 Apr. 01, Dec. 01, Apr. 02, Nov. 02, Mar. 03, Nov. 03, Apr. 04, Oct. 04, Feb. 05, Oct. 05, Mar. 06
	Hosted by the private sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · IISS Asia Security Conference 	May 02, May 03, Jun. 04, Jun. 05
Security Dialogue hosted by the Defense Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Forum for Defense Authorities in the Asia-Pacific Region (Tokyo Defense Forum) ○ Subcommittee Meeting on Forum for Defense Authorities in the Asia-Pacific Region (Tokyo Defense Forum subcommittee) ○ Asia-Pacific Security Seminar ○ International Seminar for Military Science ○ International Conference of Cadets 	Oct. 01, Oct. 02, Oct. 03, Oct. 04, Jun. 05 Jan. 02, Jan. 03, Jan. 04, Jan. 05, Jan. 06 Nov. 01, Nov. 02, Nov. 03, Nov. 04, Nov. 05 Jul. 01, Jul. 02, Jul. 04, Jul. 05 Mar. 02, Mar. 03, Mar. 04, Mar. 05, Mar. 06

Reference 53. Speech by Fukushiro Nukaga, Minister of State for Defense of Japan, "Deploying Forces for International Security," at the 5th IISS Asia Security Conference (the original text is made in English)

(Singapore, June 3, 2006)

Distinguished Colleagues,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to express my sincere condolences and deep sorrow to those who are bereaved or are suffering from the major earthquake in Java, Indonesia, which occurred last week. To assist in relieving the disaster, I have ordered the dispatch of SDF troops to provide assistance mainly in medical care. I sincerely hope that the disaster-stricken area will be rehabilitated and the life of people will return to normal as soon as possible.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure and honor to make a speech on the occasion of the IISS Asia Security Conference, which can be regarded as one of the most significant high-level security forums in the Asia-Pacific Region. I would like to extend my gratitude to Dr. John Chipman and his staff, who gave me the opportunity to address this distinguished audience on Japan's defense policy towards international security. I would also like to thank the Government of Singapore, which has been hosting this Conference from the outset.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to heartily congratulate the fifth anniversary of the Dialogue, now firmly established as a security conference in this region both in name and in reality. Today, only two sessions have so far finished, yet, I, as a newcomer to this conference, was able to grasp the importance and the value of this forum. Also, we were all attracted by the excellent hospitality of the hosts, and the gorgeous atmosphere of the hotel, which is literally "Shangri-La".

The very fact that this Dialogue was launched and is continuing to date is clear evidence that efforts to improve the security environment are being keenly pursued in this region. Such a development was unconceivable during the Cold War era. Now it is a reality, because countries in the region have become much more interdependent, where they pursue an economic integration in an open manner and where, at the same time, they face common security challenges, including how best to cope with new threats such as international terrorism and the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and their means of delivery.

Regrettably, there are a number of such challenges in this region. In the vicinity of Japan, there remains unpredictability and uncertainty such as the situation on the Korean Peninsula and the cross Taiwan-Strait issues. And let us not forget that ever since the Shangri-La Dialogue last year, large-scale natural disasters such as an earthquake in Kashmir and a landslide in the Philippines have also claimed a great number of victims in this region. We have many common security challenges, such as these new threats and large-scale natural disasters, which can only be met by the combined effort of the international community.

The topic of this session is "Deploying Forces for International Security". Deployment of forces abroad in the past was often done for the sole interest of the deploying country, and in many cases at the expense of the interest of other countries. But, today, the deployment of forces abroad is increasingly done to benefit the recipient country and the international community as a whole, and by doing so also to benefit the deploying country as well.

Talking about my own country, Japan's peace and stability are inseparable from those of the rest of the Asia-Pacific region. This idea is clearly stated in the National Defense Program Guidelines adopted in December 2004, in which proactive effort to improve the international security environment is considered as

one of Japan's security goals as well as one of the roles of Japan's defense policy.

In this context, I would like to mention current developments in the Japan-U.S. alliance. Over the past three years and a half, Japan and the United States had conducted intensive Strategic Dialogues to strengthen the alliance more deeply and more broadly, recognizing the changes in the security environment since 9.11. Japan and the US had worked to identify regional and global common strategic objectives, and worked on the roles, missions and capabilities of the two countries in pursuing such objectives. Thus the two countries have agreed to strengthen the bilateral cooperation in security and defense. On this score, both sides will place great emphasis not only on the defense of Japan and responses to situations in areas surrounding Japan, but also on efforts to improve the international security environment, such as participation in international peace cooperation activities. Following these developments, realignment initiatives of US forces in Japan were approved on May 1. With the common value of freedom and democracy as our major guiding principle, our bilateral efforts aim to bring peace, stability and prosperity not only to Japan and the US, but also to the Asia-Pacific region and the international community as a whole.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Now let me touch upon our experience of the international dispatch of the Self-Defense Forces. Before the Gulf War of 1991, overseas dispatch of the Self-Defense Forces was very limited. Cadet training squadron cruises, bilateral training with the US and the operation of icebreakers to support scientific research of the Antarctic region were the only major unit dispatches of the Self-Defense Forces those days. Activities such as peacekeeping which does not involve combat operation were not conducted due to the lack of a legal basis to do so. Then why didn't we make a legal basis? The strong political allergy against any dispatch of our troops overseas that existed among the Japanese people was one reason. In addition, it is not exaggeration to say that in those days, particularly in the context of the Cold War, the people of Japan were hardly conscious of the notion of "security" or the defense of Japan. Activities such as peacekeeping were considered to have nothing to do with the security of Japan.

But such concepts had to change after the end of the Cold War, and in the light of the current worldwide security situation. We realized that, in the new era, our security could not be fully achieved by simply safeguarding our territory, but that it also requires our active participation in international cooperative efforts to improve the international security environment. Thus, the first dispatch of the SDF overseas for the purpose of contributing to international peace and stability took place in 1991 immediately after the first Gulf War. The SDF conducted mine-sweeping operations in the Persian Gulf. Then, under the newly introduced International Peace Cooperation Law of 1992, the SDF participated in the UN peacekeeping mission in Cambodia in the same year. Then, the missions in Mozambique, the Golan Heights and Timor Leste followed. Refueling operations to support coalition vessels engaged in the Operation enduring Freedom in the Indian Ocean and the Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance activities in Iraq by the SDF, both under the Special Measures laws, are also a part of our recent major international activities. The SDF have accumulated their experiences step by step and in good faith. The SDF's overseas activities have been appreciated by the countries concerned, and in Japan there is a growing political support for this type of overseas operation.

Because of constitutional, legal and political reasons, I admit that our international dispatch has various constraints. Most of all, the SDF is not allowed to engage in combat operations abroad other than those for the self-defense, and that fact restricts the type and range of missions it can perform overseas. But, ladies and gentlemen, we still can do a lot even under these restraints and recently we are using our creative power in exploring the best way to secure international peace and stability.

For instance, one of such examples is our effort to build good relations with local people. When our

troops were newly constructing our camp in Samawah, Iraq, we employed local people for the construction work. When setting a barbed-wire fence around the camp, Japanese personnel tried to avoid acting as supervisors of locally hired workers. Instead, they joined the local workers and worked together, wearing out their own uniforms and with many cuts and scratches. Our way of doing business by showing our work ethics and sincerity gradually gained understanding of the local people. Some more words on our activities in Iraq, I myself visited Samawah last December. When I paid a visit to a school repaired by the SDF, I was very moved to see people in the neighborhood so impressed by seeing their own children studying in the renovated classrooms. In a hospital where the SDF were providing medical assistance, I was informed that the death rate of infants had been reduced to one third of what was in 2002.

Moreover, I would like to mention peacekeeping operation in Timor Leste as another example of our cooperation with local people. When we withdrew from there in 2004 after fulfilling our mission, we transferred equipment such as vehicles to Timor Leste at their request. But from our past experience, we understood that just transferring equipment was not enough. If proper training was not given to the local people who were going to use that equipment, it would eventually end up as junk. So the troops, before leaving, had offered operating and maintenance training to government personnel, so that they could serve as supervisors, operators and maintenance personnel of the equipment. And I learned that that had worked very well.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The reason why I mentioned all these experiences of ours is not to say that they should be the universal way of doing things. What I wanted to illustrate is the following. In the Asia-Pacific region, there is a great diversity among countries in terms of political systems, level of economic development and social conditions. Therefore, each country has its own restrictions and sensitivities. But when we really try to be creative, such restrictions or sensitivities do not necessarily become obstacles to cooperation among the countries in the region. And we don't have to start from something very difficult, from something that requires a highly organized security system. We can start from something more acceptable, something that is easier to do.

Cooperative activity for maritime security in the Malacca Strait by littoral countries is one such effort, which I highly value. Japan cooperates with the littoral countries led by our Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Japan Coast Guard as our law enforcement agency in the field. The Japan Defense Agency would also like to consider how best we can cooperate.

"Disaster relief" is also considered to be an area where it is relatively easy for countries in the Asia-Pacific region to cooperate, despite their various sensitivities and constraints. Armed forces from various countries cooperated in providing humanitarian assistance after the Sumatran earthquake and tsunami disaster, and after the major earthquake in Kashmir. Many countries are already in action in Java including the SDF as I mentioned earlier. All these show that disaster relief can be another area where we can start building up cooperation.

From such a viewpoint, the Japan Defense Agency took up international cooperation in disaster relief as a topic in the last year's Tokyo Defense Forum, an annual symposium which we host with more than twenty participating countries and organizations. I would like to propose to develop strategies and procedures in advance to facilitate a fast response by armed forces in the face of disaster in this region, as discussed in the Forum. And we are willing to continue to take the initiative in the field of disaster relief to promote practical and concrete cooperation.

Generally speaking, in the face of a natural disaster, the armed forces have the capacity to mobilize and promptly dispatch a certain number of personnel with physical strength to engage in relief operations. In addition, the armed forces are equipped with assets for transportation of food and other supply materials and for communication. In the future, these disaster relief activities by the armed forces could eventually

develop into the area of peace support operation such as assistance in rebuilding a nation after a civil war or peace building activity. Therefore, disaster relief operation by the armed forces is an important subject when we contemplate the modality of future international cooperation by the armed forces. I hope Asian countries can share a common perception in this regard.

Japan is aware, more than ever, that the peace, security and prosperity of our country, our region and our world are interdependent. Based on the idea that world peace is inseparably linked to Japan's peace, we will proactively cooperate with the international community. Engaging in international peace cooperation activities has been and is still a subsidiary mission of the SDF, but, in view of the importance of those activities, we are now considering the upgrading of these tasks as one of the primary missions of the SDF. It is my ideal to work towards establishment of a peaceful "Asia-Pacific sphere" which would be based on freedom and democracy, by generously offering "personnel, financial and technological" cooperation for peace, stability and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In this hall of Shangri-La Hotel, there is a deployment of international security, not of forces but of great wisdom. And from that wisdom, I believe, ideas and consensus could be produced to achieve a truly workable deployment of forces for international security in the region. Let us forcefully deploy our creativity towards the future.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Reference 54. Dispatch of the Defense Agency Personnel to International Organizations (Last Five Years)

Period of Dispatch	Position in the Dispatched Organization	Dispatched Personnel
June 9, 1997–June 30, 2002, August 1, 2004–	Inspectorate Division Director, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) (The Hague, the Netherlands)	1 GSDF personnel (Major General)
October 1, 2002–	Head, Operations and Planning Branch, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) (The Hague, the Netherlands)	1 GSDF personnel (Colonel)
December 2, 2002– June 1, 2005	Planning and Control Team, Military Division, Department of Peace-Keeping Operations (UN DPKO) (New York)	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
February 9, 2001– July 31, 2003	Analist, Division of Analysis and Assessment, United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) Headquarters (New York)	1 MSDF personnel (Commander)
March 10, 2003– March 9, 2005	Analist, Division of Analysis and Assessment, United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) Headquarters (New York)	1 ASDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)
July 11, 2005–	Inspector, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) (The Hague, the Netherlands)	1 GSDF personnel (Major)
November 28, 2005–	Planning and Control Team, Military Division, Department of Peace-Keeping Operations (UN DPKO) (New York)	1 GSDF personnel (Lieutenant Colonel)

Reference 55. Authorized and Actual Strength of Self-Defense Personnel

(As of March 31, 2006)

Category	GSDF	MSDF	ASDF	Joint Staff Council, etc.	Total
Authorized	156,122	45,806	47,332	2,322	251,582
Actual	148,302	44,528	45,913	2,069	240,812
Staffing rate (%)	95.0	97.2	97.0	89.1	95.7

Category	Non-Fixed-Term Personnel				Fixed-Term Personnel
	Officer	Warrant Officer	Enlisted (upper)	Enlisted (lower)	Enlisted (lower)
Authorized	44,533	5,215	138,649	63,185	
Actual	41,311 (1,623)	4,945 (2)	136,873 (5,092)	18,533 (1,368)	39,150 (3,364)
Staffing rate (%)	92.8	94.8	98.7	91.3	

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the number of females included in the preceding value.

Reference 56. SDF Personnel: Applications and Recruitment (FY2005)

Applicant Group		Number of Applicants	Number Recruited	Rate of Competition	
General and technical Officer Candidates	GSDF	3,942 (561)	173 (12)	22.8 (46.8)	
	MSDF	1,714 (207)	94 (8)	18.2 (25.9)	
	ASDF	1,715 (245)	63 (4)	27.2 (61.3)	
	Total	7,371 (1,013)	330 (24)	22.3 (42.2)	
Enlisted (upper)	Technical petty officers	MSDF	206 (27)	27 (5)	7.6 (5.4)
	Nursing petty officer	GSDF	17 (16)	4 (4)	4.3 (4.0)
Student candidates for enlisted (upper)	GSDF	12,275 (2,054)	416 (42)	29.5 (48.9)	
	MSDF	4,514 (579)	218 (19)	20.7 (30.5)	
	ASDF	5,824 (726)	214 (18)	27.2 (40.3)	
	Total	22,613 (3,359)	848 (79)	26.7 (42.5)	
SDF youth cadets	GSDF	4,172	260	16.0	
	MSDF	805	63	12.8	
	ASDF	902	70	12.9	
	Total	5,879	393	15.0	
Student airmen	MSDF	863 (85)	85 (5)	10.2 (17.0)	
	ASDF	2,430 (129)	67 (2)	36.3 (64.5)	
	Total	3,293 (214)	152 (7)	21.7 (30.6)	
Student nurses	GSDF	3,874 (3,035)	71 (61)	54.6 (49.8)	
Enlisted (upper) candidates	GSDF	15,675 (2,486)	2,409 (108)	6.5 (23.0)	
	MSDF	6,102 (785)	961 (72)	6.3 (10.9)	
	ASDF	7,727 (877)	802 (65)	9.6 (13.5)	
	Total	29,504 (4,148)	4,172 (245)	7.1 (16.9)	
Private, Seaman Apprentice, Airman 3rd Class	Men	GSDF	17,234	6,465	2.7
		MSDF	4,753	1,501	3.2
		ASDF	6,183	2,199	2.8
		Total	28,170	10,165	2.8

Applicant Group		Number of Applicants	Number Recruited	Rate of Competition	
Private, Seaman Apprentice, Airman 3rd Class	Women	GSDF	2,286 (2,286)	500 (500)	4.6 (4.6)
		MSDF	596 (596)	117 (117)	5.1 (5.1)
		ASDF	635 (635)	222 (222)	2.9 (2.9)
		Total	3,517 (3,517)	839 (839)	4.2 (4.2)
National Defense Academy students	Admitted by recommendation	Humanities	138 (42)	20 (5)	6.9 (8.4)
		Science/Engineering	208 (23)	78 (5)	2.7 (4.6)
		Total	346 (65)	98 (10)	3.5 (6.5)
	Admitted by examination	Humanities	5,606 (1,819)	64 (6)	87.6 (303.2)
		Science/Engineering	8,306 (1,248)	264 (18)	31.5 (69.3)
		Total	13,912 (3,067)	328 (24)	42.4 (127.8)
National Defense Medical College students		5,709 (1,574)	76 (24)	75.1 (65.6)	

Notes: 1. Figures in parentheses denote the number of females included in the preceding value.

2. Figures represent the recruitment of SDF personnel in FY2004.

Reference 57. SDF Personnel: Applications and Recruitment (FY 2005)

		Number of Examinees	Number of Successful Examinees	Number of Recruits
General		1,047	643	452
Technical	Medical (Ko)	24	15	15
	Medical (Otsu)	66	49	47
	Linguistic	55	38	38
	Maintenance	22	8	8
	Information processing	27	16	14
	Telecommunication	24	14	12
	Electricity	9	6	5
	Construction	35	21	17
	Subtotal	262	167	156
Total		1,309	810	608

Notes: 1. The numbers of recruits represent those of persons recruited in FY 2005.

2. Medical (Ko): Medical doctor, dentist and pharmacist

3. Medical (Otsu): Physical therapist, occupational therapist, medical radiology technician, clinical technologist, nurse, paramedic (with the qualification of practical nurse), nutritionist, practical nurse, and dental technician

4. Linguistic: English-Graduate of junior or higher-level foreign language college, or person who has passed STEP (Society for Testing English Proficiency) pre-1st or 1st grade, or person who has a linguistic ability that is equal to, or higher than, the ability of the preceding person. Russian, Chinese and Korean-Graduate of junior or higher-level foreign language college, or person who has a linguistic ability that is equal to, or higher than, the ability of the preceding person.

5. Maintenance: 1st grade large or small vehicle mechanic, 1st or 2nd grade motorcycle mechanic, 2nd grade petrol-powered vehicle mechanic, or 2nd grade diesel-powered vehicle mechanic.

6. Information processing: Person who has passed either of the examinations for-system analyst, project manager, application engineer, software development engineer, technical engineer (network), technical engineer (database), technical engineer (system management), fundamental information technology engineer, systems operation management engineer, production engineer, network specialist, database specialist, and 1st or 2nd grade information processing specialist.

7. Telecommunication: 1st, 2nd or 3rd grade general radio operator, 1st or 2nd grade ground radio specialist, or analog type-1 work specialist, digital type-1 work specialist or analog/digital combined work specialist.

8. Electricity: Type I, II or III electrical licensed engineer.

9. Construction: First- or second-grade registered architect, land surveyor, assistant land surveyor, first- or second-grade construction machinery specialist

Reference 58. The Ethos of SDF Personnel

(Adopted on June 28, 1961)

Ours is a country with a long history and splendid tradition that has emerged from the many trials it has faced, and is now in the process of developing as a nation based on the principles of democracy.

Its ideals are to cherish freedom and peace, encourage social welfare and contribute to a global peace that is founded on justice and order. In order to bring about these ideals, it is essential that we ensure the continued existence and security of a Japan that stands on the premise of democracy by protecting its peace and its independence.

In observing the realities of the world, we find that countries are making ever greater efforts to prevent war through international cooperation. At the same time, the development of weapons of mass destruction means that the outbreak of large-scale war would be disastrous, and thus efforts to keep such weapons under control are growing stronger. International disputes, however, continue unabated, with countries seeking to protect their own peace and independence by putting in place the defense arrangements they need to serve their continued existence and security.

While retaining the sincere hope that the wisdom of mankind and the cooperation of people of all countries will lead to a lasting world peace, the Japanese people have created the present-day SDF to protect their own country.

The mission of the SDF is to protect the peace and independence of the country and preserve its security.

The principal task of the SDF is to prevent the occurrence of direct and indirect aggression against Japan, and to repel any such aggression should it take place.

The SDF exist as part of the nation. In accordance with the principles of democratic government, the Commander-in-Chief of the SDF is, as such, the Prime Minister, who represents the Cabinet, and the basic administration of the SDF is subject to control by the National Diet.

Whether in peacetime or in the event of an emergency, SDF personnel must, at all times, be prepared to identify themselves with the people and take pride in serving the public without regard to themselves.

The spirit of SDF personnel is founded on the healthy spirit of the nation itself. Cultivation of the self, love of others and concern for the motherland and its people--these particular attributes provide the SDF with the proper sense of patriotism and identification with their own people that lie at their spiritual heart.

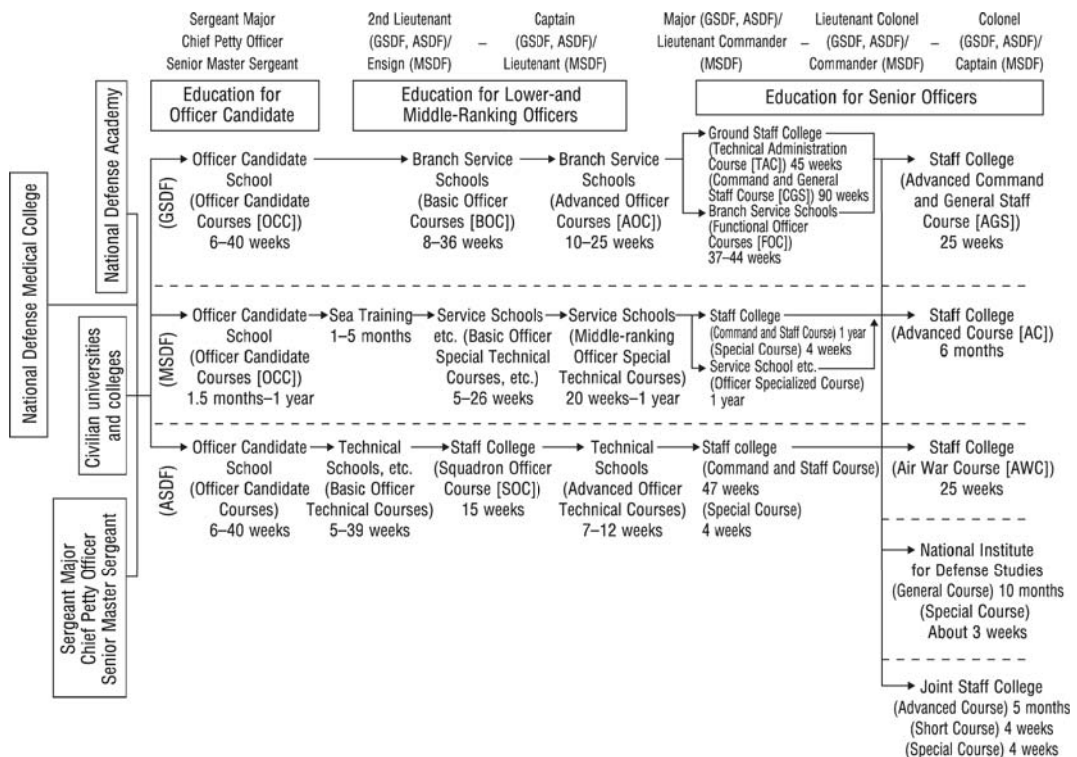
We must remember the true nature of our role as members of the SDF, and refrain from taking part in political activities, reflect deeply on the distinguished mission bestowed on us as members of the SDF and take great pride in our work. By the same token, we must devote ourselves unstintingly to training and self-discipline and, in the face of events, be prepared to discharge our duties at risk to ourselves, acting on the basis of the criteria below.

1. Awareness of Mission
 - (1) We will protect from external aggression the nation of Japan, its land and people, which we have inherited from our forefathers and which we will bequeath to the next generation enriched and developed.
 - (2) We will safeguard the peace and order of our national life, which is founded on freedom and responsibility.
2. Individual Development
 - (1) We will strive to make ourselves into positive and upstanding members of society who are free from prejudice, and cultivate sound judgment.

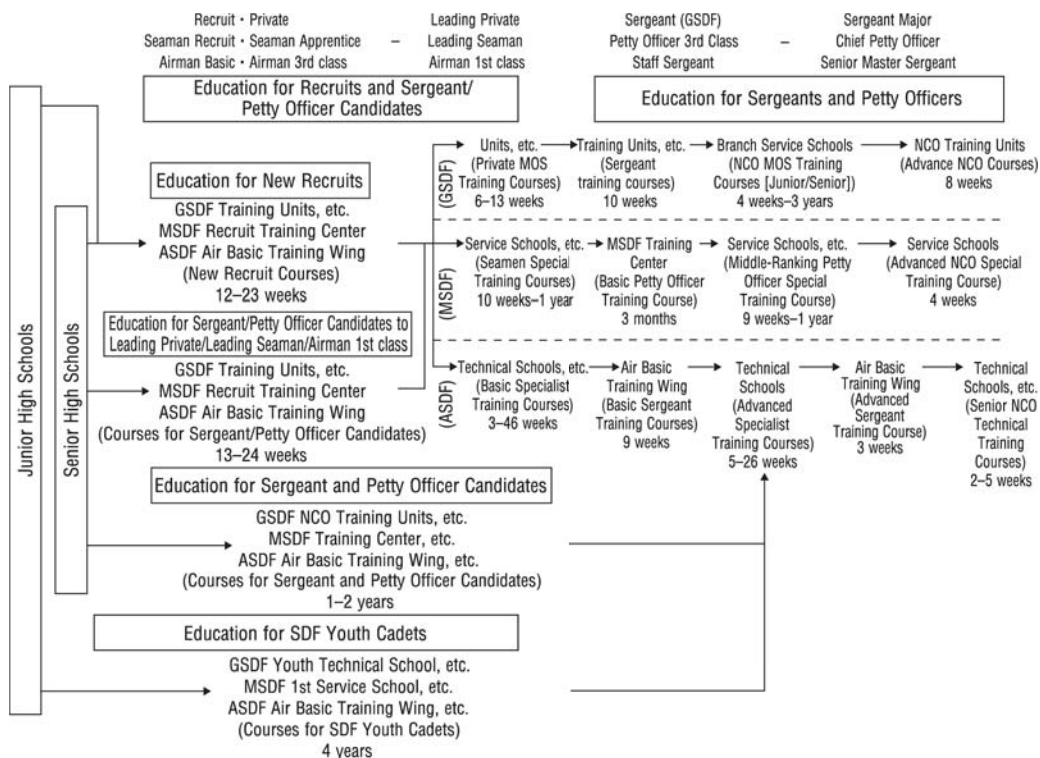
- (2) We will develop into well-balanced individuals with regard to qualities such as intellect, initiative, trustworthiness and physical fitness.
3. Fulfillment of Responsibility
 - (1) We will go about our duties with courage and perseverance at the risk of our lives as dictated by our responsibilities.
 - (2) We will be bound to our comrades by love and protect our posts steadfastly in the spirit of public service.
4. Strict Observance of Discipline
 - (1) We will be true and impartial in our observance of the law and submission to orders, in the belief that discipline is the lifeblood of a unit.
 - (2) We will make sure that the orders we give are appropriate, and cultivate the habit of positive, considered obedience.
5. Strengthening of Solidarity
 - (1) Outstanding leadership and warm comradeship will allow us to develop the confidence to endure hardship and suffering collectively.
 - (2) We, the Ground, Maritime and Air Self-Defense Forces, will do all we can to respond to the responsibilities with which we are entrusted by devoting ourselves as one to ensuring the continued existence of our country and its people.

Reference 59. Outline of the SDF Educational System

1. SDF Officers and Officer Candidates



2. Enlisted SDF Personnel



Reference 60. Exchange Student Acceptance Record (FY2005)

(Unit: persons)

Country Name Institution Name	United States	Thailand	Republic of Korea	Australia	Indonesia	China	Singapore	Viet Nam	Romania	India	France	Germany	Mongolia	Subtotal
National Institute for Defense Studies	3					1		1		1	1	1		8
National Defense Academy		7	7		3		1	3	1	1			3	26
Ground Self-Defense Force (Staff College, etc.)	1	1	5				1							8
Maritime Self-Defense Force (Staff College, etc.)		1	2							1				4
Air Self-Defense Force (Staff College, etc.)		4	4	1			1							10
Joint Staff College														0
Total	4	13	18	1	3	1	3	4	1	3	1	1	3	56

Reference 61. Major Systems and Equipment for Which Development Has Been Completed

Category	Item	Development Began (fiscal year)	Features
Aircraft	Observation helicopter (OH-1)	1992–1999	Small observation helicopter developed as follow-on to the OH-6D and used for observation by the GSDF
	Support Fighter (F-2)	1988–2000	Support fighter that is the follow-on aircraft to the F-1
	Patrol helicopter (sea-based)	1997–2004	Sea-based patrol helicopter enhanced with operational capabilities for anti-submarine and anti-ship warfare based on current SH-60J
Guided missiles	Type-99 air-to-air missile	1994–1998	Capable of effectively attacking aircraft which will become threats in air battles in the early 2000s
	Type-01 light anti-tank missile	1997–2000	Lightweight antitank missile that attempts a decrease in the number of operating personnel and improvements for survival, as the successor to the 84 mm recoilless gun
	Type-03 intermediate-range surface-to-air missile	1996–2002	High-mobility, labor- and power-saving intermediate-range surface-to-air missiles, replacement of the improved Hawk surface-to-air guided missile
	Type-04 air-to-air missile	1998–2003	Short-range air-to-air missiles which are capable of effectively attacking threatening aircraft in visual distance air battles expected in the early 2000s
Artillery, combat vehicles	Type-99 155mm self-propelled howitzer	1994–1998	Self-propelled howitzer developed as a follow-on to the Type-75 155 mm self-propelled howitzer and used in a firepower battle over a wide range from far distances to close range
	Mobile armored light-armed carrier	1997–2000	Vehicle provided to ordinary regiments to be able to battle with maneuverability
	Improved conventional munition for the 155 mm howitzers	1996–2002	Improved conventional munition are shot from the 155 mm howitzers and mainly used to counter quite a number of light armored targets
Vessels, submersible equipment	Type-97 torpedo	1989–1996	Aircraft and surface ship equipment for use in anti-submarine attacks developed as a follow-on to the MK46
	Next-generation submarine system	1997–2002	A new propulsion and integrated submarine control system installed in submarines to make their combat capabilities more effective
Electronic devices	Advanced technology to combat system for surface ship	1992–2000	Installed in destroyers to enhance their respective combat capabilities in the air, and on or under water
	Regimental command and control system for core regiments	2001–2004	Furnished for infantry and battle tank regiments to collect, process and communicate information required in close combat, and carry out command and control of close combat units promptly and adequately

Reference 62. Change in Equipment Volumes Procured, by Procurement Method

(Unit: 100 million yen)

Procurement Type Fiscal Year	Domestic Procurement (A)	Imports			Total (E = A + D)	Domestic Procurement Ratio (%) (A/E)
		Commercial Imports (B)	Foreign Military Sales (C)	Subtotal (D = B + C)		
1993	16,408	1,356	1,574	2,930	19,338	84.8
1994	17,349	1,195	1,056	2,251	19,600	88.5
1995	18,131	914	598	1,512	19,642	92.3
1996	18,725	938	541	1,478	20,204	92.7
1997	18,479	1,173	376	1,548	20,027	92.3
1998	17,344	1,127	348	1,474	18,818	92.2
1999	17,704	1,185	390	1,575	19,280	91.8
2000	17,685	1,249	439	1,687	19,372	91.3
2001	17,971	1,156	489	1,646	19,617	91.6
2002	17,218	1,326	1,101	2,427	19,645	87.6
2003	17,598	1,292	1,006	2,298	19,896	88.4
2004	18,233	1,334	979	2,313	20,546	88.7

- Notes: 1. Figures for "Domestic Procurement," "Commercial Imports" and "Foreign Military Sales" are based on the results of the Survey of Equipment Procurement Contract Amounts for the year in question.
2. "Foreign Military Sales" refers to the amount of equipment procured from the U.S. Government under the Japan-U.S. Mutual Defense Agreement.
3. Percentages are rounded up or down, and may not tally precisely.

Reference 63. Changes in Amount of Japan's Defense Production

(Unit: million yen)

Item Fiscal Year	Production for Defense Agency (A)	Special Procurements (B)	Total Amount of Defense Production (C = A + B)	Total Amount of Industrial Production (D)	Ratio (%) (C/D)
1994	1,827,273	1,501	1,828,774	298,039,512	0.61
1995	1,856,821	1,090	1,857,911	306,625,837	0.61
1996	1,959,113	1,394	1,960,507	313,617,190	0.63
1997	1,857,573	1,356	1,858,929	323,914,665	0.57
1998	1,739,827	947	1,740,774	305,510,465	0.57
1999	1,802,944	753	1,803,697	289,879,438	0.62
2000	1,841,631	1,174	1,842,805	318,104,966	0.58
2001	1,859,443	1,374	1,860,817	286,045,175	0.65
2002	1,840,037		1,840,037	268,205,996	0.69
2003	1,792,869		1,792,869	273,404,240	0.66
2004	1,830,494		1,830,494	284,746,361	0.64

- Notes: 1. "Production for Defense Agency (A)" figures are derived from the Survey on Procurement Contracts for Equipment based on the Directive on Statistical Data for Equipment, etc. However, entries for "Aircraft" and "Weapons and Ammunition" are based on the *Statistical Yearbook of Machinery* compiled by the Research and Statistics Department, Economic and Industrial Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI).
2. "Special Procurements (B)" figures until FY1969 are based on the Special Procurement Survey of the Export Operations Division, Trade Promotion Bureau, MITI. However, since MITI ceased conducting this survey after FY1970, the total refers only to entries for "Aircraft" based on the *Statistical Yearbook of Machinery* compiled by the Research and Statistics Department, Economic and Industrial Policy Bureau, METI. Starting in FY2002, the figure for aircraft in the *Statistical Yearbook of Machinery* is used in "Defense Agency and Special Procurement." Therefore, the figure for "Aircraft" in FY2002 is included in "Production for Defense Agency."
3. Entries for "Industrial Production (D)" are based on figures in the Census of Manufactures compiled by the Research and Statistics Department, Economic and Industrial Policy Bureau, METI. However, entries for "Aircraft" and "Weapons and Ammunition" are based on the *Statistical Yearbook of Machinery*. Further, the survey covers officers with ten or more employees until FY1967, 20 or more employees until FY1976, and four or more employees until FY1997.
4. Figures for "Ratio" are rounded off to two decimal places.

Reference 64. Public Opinion Survey on the SDF and Defense Issues
 (The Government Public Information Office, Cabinet Secretariat, Cabinet Office:
 This survey was conducted in February 2006)

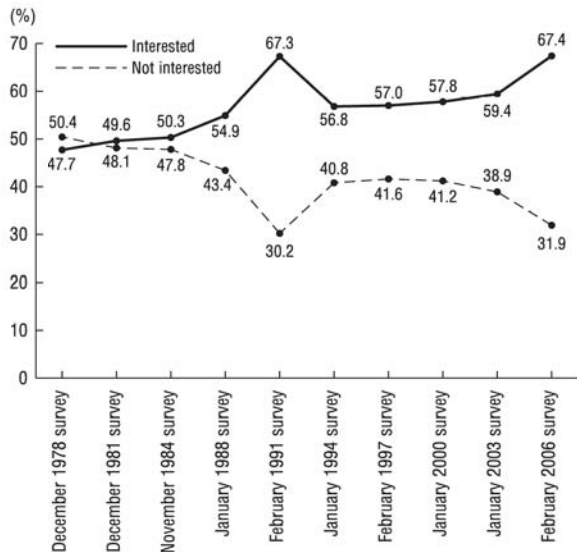
(<http://www8.cao.go.jp/survey/h17/h17-bouei/index.html>)

Summary of the Survey

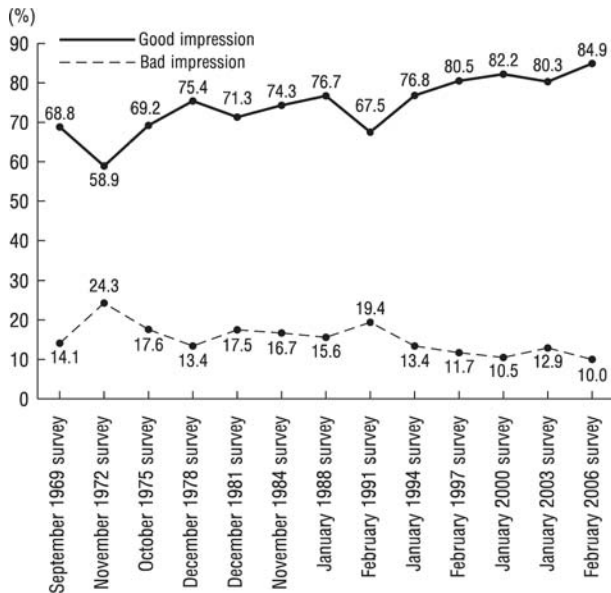
Survey conducted between February 16-26, 2006
 Surveyed population: 3,000 people of age 20 and older throughout Japan
 Valid number of respondents (%): 1,657 people (55.2%)
 Survey method: Individual interview by survey personnel
 Survey conducted by the Government Public Information Office, Cabinet Secretariat, Cabinet Office

Note: As the figures (in %) are rounded up, total may be more or less than 100.

1. Interest in the SDF and Defense Issues

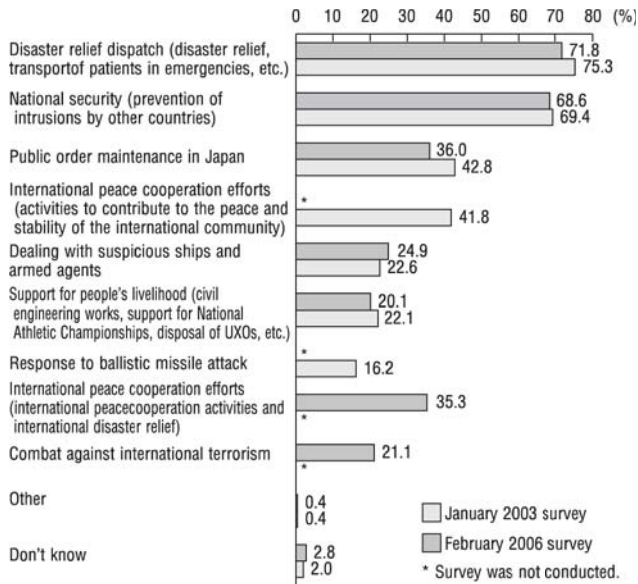


2. Impression about the SDF

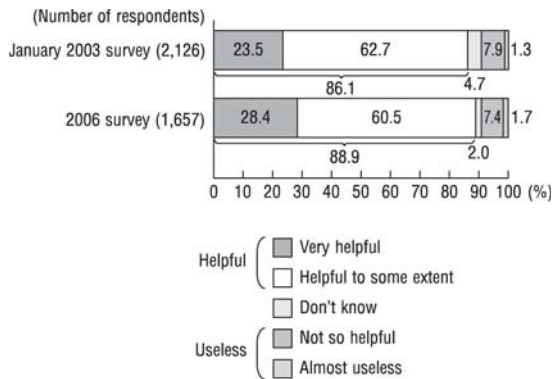


3. Awareness of the role and activities of the SDF

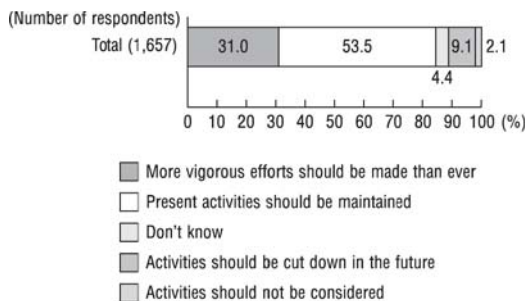
(1) Reasons that the SDF exists (Multiple answers)



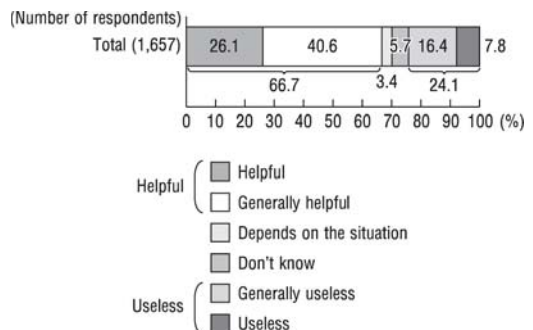
(2) Impression about SDF's disaster relief activities



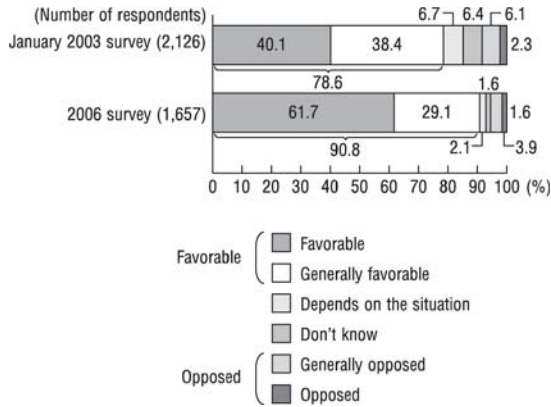
(3) Future international peace cooperation efforts



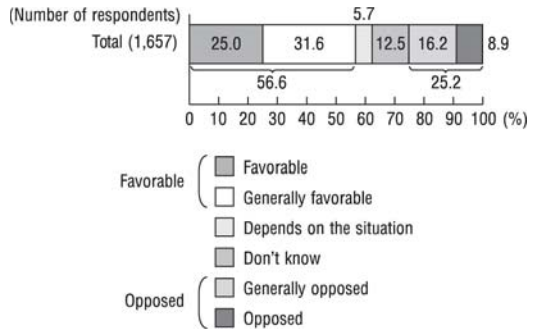
(4) SDF's Restoration Activities in Iraq



(5) Opinions about Relief Activities in Disaster-Stricken Foreign Countries

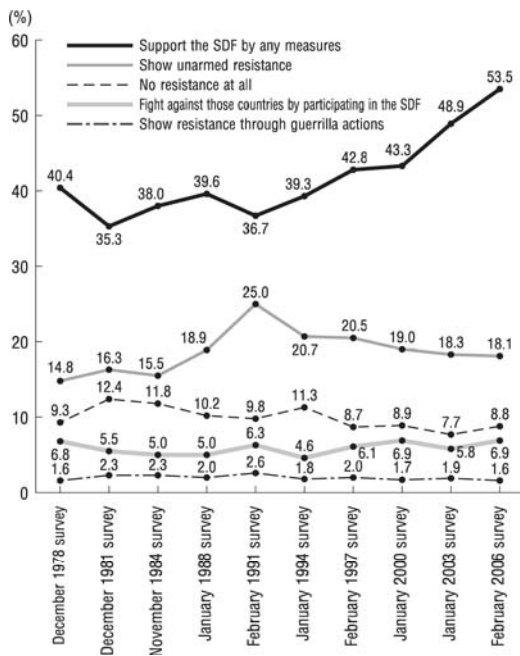


(6) Opinions about the Establishment of the Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) System

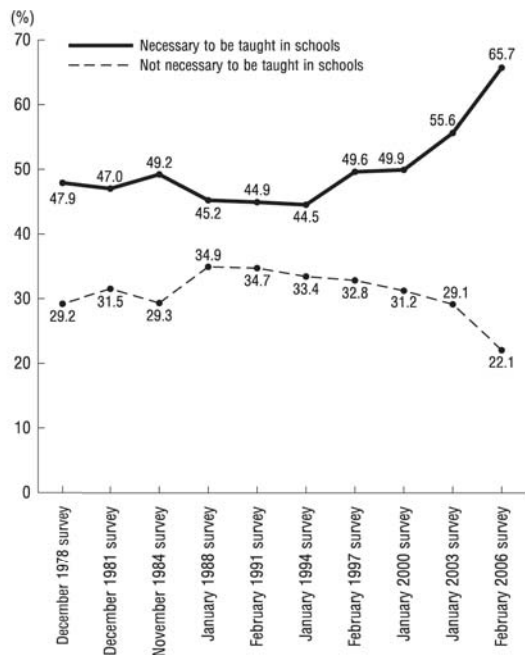


4. Awareness of Defense

(1) Attitude regarding intrusion by foreign countries

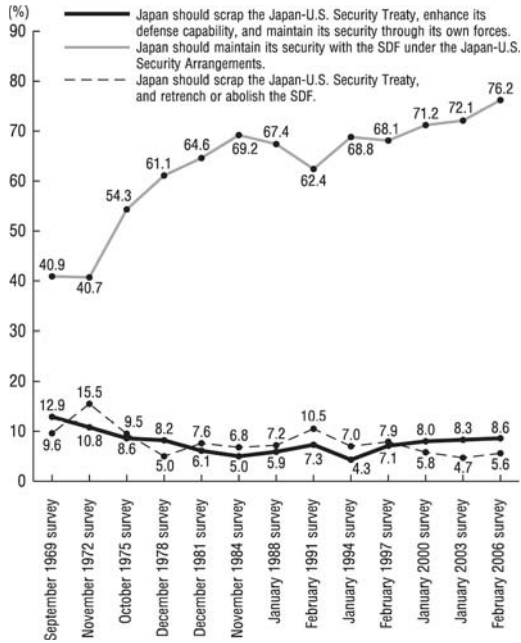


(2) Necessity of Education about National Defense

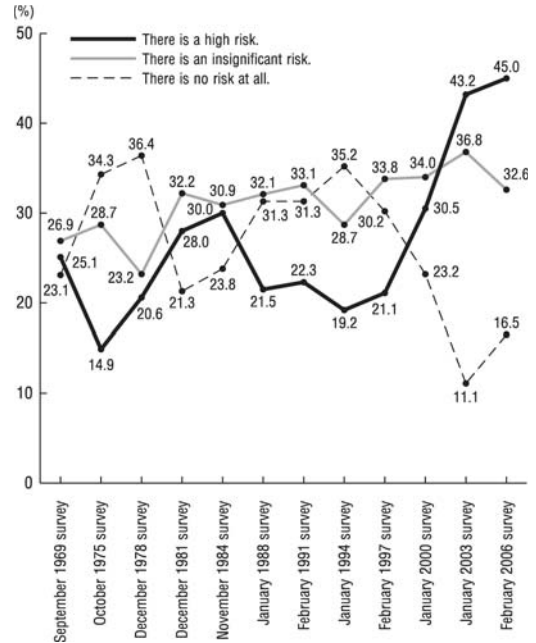


5. Awareness of National Defense

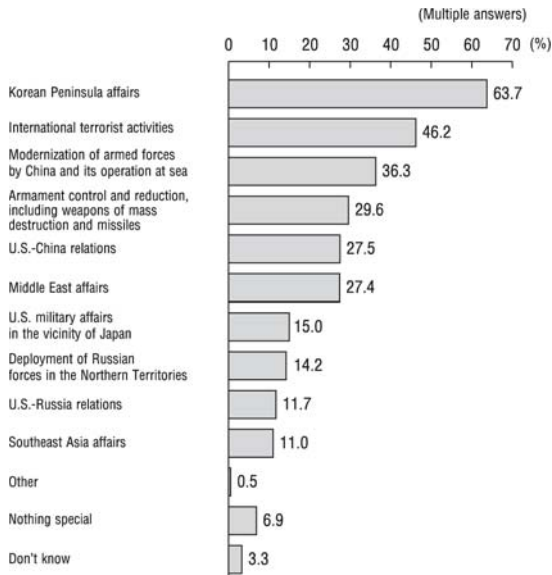
(1) Measures to Maintain the Security of Japan



(2) Risk that Japan Would Be Involved in a War



(3) Which international affairs are you interested in as regarding the peace and security of Japan



Reference 65. Record of Information Disclosure by the Defense Agency (FY2005)

1. Number of disclosure requests

	Defense Agency	Defense Facilities Administration Agency
Number of received disclosure requests	648	769

2. Number of decisions regarding disclosure

	Defense Agency	Defense Facilities Administration Agency
Number of decisions regarding disclosure	704	744
Requests accepted	346	698
Requests partially accepted	294	33
Requests declined	64	13

3. Administrative protests

	Defense Agency	Defense Facilities Administration Agency
Number of administrative protests	152	0

4. Number of lawsuits

	Defense Agency	Defense Facilities Administration Agency
Number of lawsuits	0	0

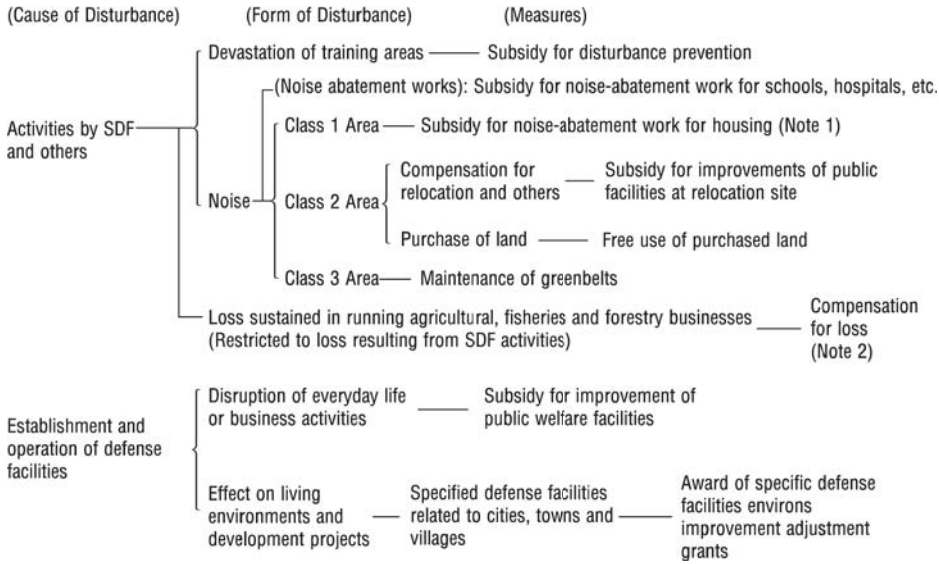
Reference 66. Record of Policy Evaluation by the Defense Agency (FY2005)

Policy Evaluation by the Defense Agency is a system to evaluate the effects of policies and measures, etc. before, during and after its implementation from the viewpoint necessity and efficiency. The results of evaluation are reflected in the future planning of policies and measures and will be made open widely to the public through postings on the Defense Agency website, etc.

Policy Evaluation and Performance Evaluation of the Agency in Charge
(<http://www.jda.go.jp/j/info/hyouka/index.html>)

Type of Evaluation		Coverage
Project Evaluation	Advance Project Evaluation	Projects related to budget requests that the Defense Agency is planning to begin its implementation in the next fiscal year Eighteen projects, including New Guided Missiles for Ballistic Missile Defense
	Intermediate Project Evaluation	Projects related to budget requests that the Defense Agency is planning to continue from this fiscal year or prior to the next fiscal year Two projects, including fighter aircraft (F-2)
	Posterior Project Evaluation	Projects related to budget requests that the Defense Agency has completed Eleven projects, including (ship-based) patrol helicopters
Comprehensive Evaluation		Systems, plans, policies, etc. necessary for the Defense Agency to carry out its activities Thirteen projects, including international disaster relief activities
Performance Evaluation		Planned evaluation of major measures conducted by the Defense Agency based on the characteristics of evaluations using the performance evaluation method Two projects, including environmental conservation activities by the Defense Agency

Reference 67. Outline of Measures to Improve the Living Environment in the Areas Surrounding Defense Facilities



Note 1: (1) Class 1 Area, Class 2 Area, Class 3 Area

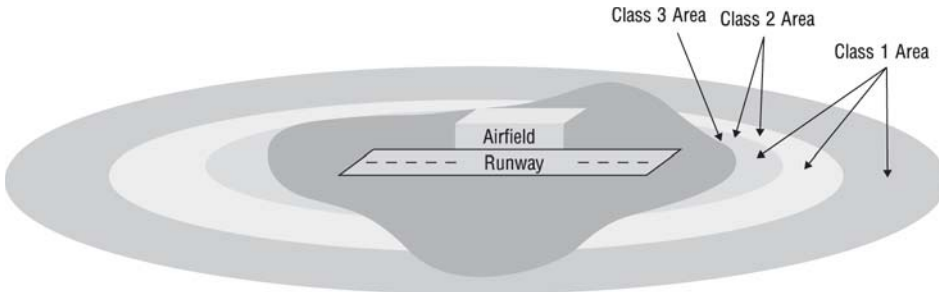
Areas around bases are classified according to the degree of disturbance caused by aircraft noise, as follows:

Class 1 Area: WECPNL is 75 or more

Class 2 Area: Area within Class 1 Areas in which WECPNL is 90 or more

Class 3 Area: Area within Class 2 Areas in which WECPNL is 95 or more

(2) WECPNL (Weighted Equivalent Continuous Perceived Noise Level) represents the unit by which the impact of aircraft noise on human life is evaluated, taking into account various factors including intensity, as well as frequency of occurrence and duration, with particular emphasis on nighttime noise levels.



Note 2: Compensation for loss or damage resulting from the actions of the USFJ and others is made under the Law Concerning Compensation for Special Damages Incurred by Acts of United States Forces Stationed in Japan (promulgated in 1953)

Reference 68. The Constitution of Japan (Excerpt)

Article 9

- (1) Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes.
- (2) In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.

Article 66

- (1) The Cabinet shall consist of the Prime Minister, who shall be its head, and other Ministers of State, as provided for by law.
- (2) The Prime Minister and other Ministers of State must be civilians.
- (3) The Cabinet, in the exercise of executive power, shall be collectively responsible to the Diet.

Reference 69. Article 5, Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and the United States (Japan-U.S. Security Treaty)

Article 5

Each Party recognizes that an Armed Attack against either Party in the territories under the administration of Japan would be dangerous to its own peace and safety and declares that it would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional provisions and processes.

Any such Armed Attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall be immediately reported to the Security Council of the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.

Reference 70. Article 6, Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and the United States (Japan-U.S. Security Treaty)

Article 6

For the purpose of contributing to the security of Japan and the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East, the United States of America is granted the use by its land, air and naval forces of facilities and areas in Japan.

The use of these facilities and areas as well as the status of United States armed forces in Japan shall be governed by a separate agreement, replacing the Administrative Agreement under Article 3 of the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States of America, signed at Tokyo on February 28, 1952, as amended, and by such other arrangements as may be agreed upon.

Reference 71. Article 7, Self-Defense Forces Law

(Command and Supervisory Powers of the Prime Minister)

Article 7

The Prime Minister, representing the Cabinet, shall hold the supreme powers of command and supervision over the Self-Defense Forces.

Reference 72. Article 76, Self-Defense Forces Law

(Defense Operations)

Article 76

- (1) When there is an Armed Attack to our nation from the outside (hereinafter referred to as “Armed Attack”) or when it is considered that there is an imminent and clear danger of an Armed Attack, the Prime Minister, when he or she considers it necessary from the standpoint of defending the nation, he or she may order the whole or part of the Self-Defense Forces into operation. In this case, the approval of the Diet shall be required pursuant to Article 9 of the Law Concerning Measures to Ensure National Independence and Security in a Situation of Armed Attack (Law No.79, 2003).
- (2) The Prime Minister must immediately order the Self-Defense Forces to withdraw when operations by the Forces are no longer necessary.

Reference 73. Article 77-4, Self-Defense Forces Law

(Civil Protection Operations)

Article 77-4

- (1) In case that the Minister of State for Defense receives a request from a governor of a prefecture following the provisions stipulated in the Paragraph (1), Article 15 of the Civil Protection Law and that it is considered necessary, or in case that the Minister receives a demand from the Task Force Chief for Armed Attack Situation, etc. following the provisions stipulated Paragraph (2) of the same Article, the Minister of State for Defense, upon the authorization of the Prime Minister, may dispatch troops and other units in order to implement measures for protecting Civilians that are necessary to fulfill the request or demand.
- (2) In case that the Minister of State for Defense receives a request from a governor of a prefecture following the provisions stipulated in the Paragraph (1), Article 15 of the Civil Protection Law applied correspondingly to the Article 183 of the same Law and that it is considered necessary, or in case that the Minister receives a demand from the Task Force Chief for Emergency Response Situation following the Paragraph (2) of the same Article 15 of the same Law applied to the Article 183 of the Law, the Minister of State for Defense, upon the authorization of the Prime Minister, may dispatch troops and other units in order to implement emergency response protection measures that are necessary to fulfill the request or demand.

Reference 74. Article 82-2, Self-Defense Forces Law

(Measures for Destruction of Ballistic Missiles)

Article 82-2

- (1) In case when it is recognized that there is a threat of a ballistic missile, etc. (hereinafter “ballistic missile, etc.” refers to ballistic missiles and other objects other than airplanes that are recognized to cause serious damages to the lives and/or properties of citizens when falling) flying to the land of Japan and that destruction of such objects are necessary to prevent the damages on the lives and/or properties of citizens within the territory of Japan, the Minister of State for Defense, upon the authorization of the Prime Minister, may order the units of the Self Defense Forces of Japan to take measures for the destruction of the ballistic missile, etc. that is flying at that moment toward Japan within the territory of

Japan or in the air above the high sea (including the exclusive economic zone stipulated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea).

- (2) When it is recognized that the previous paragraph is no longer applicable, the Minister of State for Defense, upon the authorization of the Prime Minister, must immediately remove the order.
- (3) Aside from the situation where the Paragraph (1) is applied, in case that a ballistic missile, etc. is flying toward the land of Japan without sufficient time to obtain authorization stipulated in the same paragraph from the Prime Minister due to the urgent change of the situation, the Minister of State for Defense may order the units of the Self Defense Forces of Japan to take measures stipulated in the same paragraph in advance in order to prevent the damages on the lives and/or properties of citizens within the territory of Japan following the Emergency Response Guidelines that are prepared by the Minister of State for Defense and authorized by the Prime Minister. In this case, the Minister of State for Defense shall set the period during which the ordered measures are to be implemented.
- (4) The specific provisions that are necessary for the preparation of the Emergency Response Guidelines and authorization of the Prime Minister shall be stipulated in the relevant government ordinance.
- (5) When measures are taken either following the Paragraph (1) or Paragraph (3), the Prime Minister must immediately report the results to the Diet.

Reference 75. Article 83, Self-Defense Forces Law

(Disaster Dispatch)

Article 83

- (1) Governors of prefectures and individuals prescribed by an ordinance may request the Minister of State for Defense or individuals designated by him or her to dispatch units, etc., if they deem it necessary for the protection of lives or properties because of natural calamities and other disasters.
- (2) The Minister of State for Defense or the individuals designated by him or her may, upon the request referred to in the preceding paragraph and finding that the situation requires it, dispatch units, etc. for rescue. However, in the event of natural calamities and other disasters, if it is recognized that there is no time to wait for such request as referred to in the preceding paragraph because of the pressing emergency, he or she may dispatch units, etc. without such request as referred to in the same paragraph.
- (3) In the event that a fire and other disasters occur in and around Defense Agency facilities including offices and quarters, commanders of units, etc. may dispatch units, etc.
- (4) Procedures for the request referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by an ordinance.
- (5) The provisions stipulated in the Paragraph (1), (2) and (3) shall not apply for the disasters in a armed attacked situation stipulated in the Paragraph (4), Article 2 of the Law related to the Measures to Protect Citizens in Armed Attack Situation etc. nor the disaster in a emergency response situation stipulated in the Paragraph (1), Article 14 of the same Law applied correspondingly to the Article 183 of the Law.

Reference 76. Article 96-2, Self-Defense Forces Law

(Defense Secrets)

Article 96-2

- (1) The Minister of State for Defense shall designate as a Defense Secret an undisclosed matter that particularly needs to be made confidential from the perspective of national defense among those listed in Annexed Table 4 regarding the Self-Defense Forces (excluding those falling into the Special Defense

Secrets provided in Paragraph (3), Article 1 of the Law Concerning the Protection of Secrets Incidental to the Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement Between Japan and the United States of America, etc. (Law No. 166 of 1954)).

- (2) The designation based on the provision of the preceding paragraph must be made by any of the following means:
 - i. marking a document, drawing or property that records a matter provided in the preceding paragraph or a property that embodies the matter as prescribed by an ordinance; and
 - ii. notifying those who handle the matter of the fact that it is subject to the preceding paragraph as prescribed by an ordinance when it is difficult to comply with the preceding sentence due to characteristics of the matter.
- (3) The Minister of State for Defense may have national Government personnel engaged in duties related to national defense or personnel engaged in the provision of materials and services regarding the Defense Secret based on a contract with the Defense Agency to handle the Defense Secret as prescribed by an ordinance as long as such handling is particularly necessary for the execution of the missions of the Self-Defense Forces.
- (4) The Minister of State for Defense shall take measures to protect a matter provided in Paragraph (1) as prescribed by an ordinance, in addition to those stipulated in Paragraph (1) and (2).

Reference 77. Article 97, Self-Defense Forces Law

(Partial Delegation of Recruiting Functions)

Article 97

- (1) Governors of prefectures and Mayors of municipalities shall perform part of the functions related to recruiting Self-Defense officials as prescribed by an ordinance.
- (2) The Minister of State for Defense may request the National Police Agency and prefectural police to cooperate in part of the functions related to recruiting Self-Defense officials.
- (3) Expenses required for functions performed by Governors of prefectures and Mayors of municipalities under the provision of Paragraph (1) and cooperation rendered by prefectural police under the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be defrayed by the national treasury.

Reference 78. Article 122, Self-Defense Forces Law

Article 122

- (1) One whose duty is to handle the Defense Secret shall be subject to imprisonment up to five years when he or she has divulged the Defense Secret acquired through his or her duty. The same shall apply even after he or she is released from the duty of handling the Defense Secret.
- (2) One who has attempted to commit a crime in the preceding paragraph shall be punished.
- (3) One who has committed a crime in Paragraph (1) due to negligence shall be subject to confinement of up to one year or a fine of up to 30,000 yen.
- (4) One who has conspired, instigated or agitated the execution of an act in Paragraph (1) shall be subject to imprisonment of up to three years.
- (5) When one who has committed a crime in Paragraph (2) or one who has committed a crime in the preceding paragraph by conspiring the execution of an act stipulated in Paragraph (1) turns oneself in, he or she shall receive commutation of or exemption from punishment.
- (6) Crimes in Paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and (4) shall follow Article 3, the Penal Code.

Reference 79. Annexed Table 4, Self-Defense Forces Law

Annexed Table 4 (Pertaining to Article 96-2)

- i. Operations of the SDF or estimates, plans or studies on them
- ii. Radio information, graphic information and other important information collected for national defense
- iii. Collection/arrangement of information listed in the preceding sentence or capabilities for it
- iv. Estimates, plans or studies on defense build-up
- v. Type and amount of weapons, ammunition, aircraft and others for national defense (including vessels, same in Clauses viii and ix)
- vi. Communication network composition or communication means for national defense
- vii. Ciphers for national defense
- viii. Specification, performance or usage of weapons, ammunition, aircraft and others for national defense or prototypes of them in a research and development phase
- ix. Production, inspection, maintenance or testing methods of weapons, ammunition, aircraft and others for national defense or prototypes of them in a research and development phase
- x. Design, performance or usage of facilities for national defense (excluding those listed in Clause vi)

Reference 80. 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

Article XXIV

1. It is agreed that the United States will bear for the duration of this Agreement without cost to Japan all expenditures incident to the maintenance of the United States armed forces in Japan except those to be borne by Japan as provided in paragraph 2.
2. It is agreed that Japan will furnish for the duration of this Agreement without cost to the United States and make compensation where appropriate to the owners and suppliers thereof all facilities and areas and rights of way, including facilities and areas jointly used such as those at airfields and ports, as provided in Article II and III.
3. It is agreed that arrangements will be effected between the Governments of Japan and the United States for accounting applicable to financial transactions arising out of this Agreement.

Reference 81. Article 51, Charter of the United Nations

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an Armed Attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.