



GERMANY
Mr. Martin Jäger,
Foreign Ministry
Spokesperson

Germany welcomes Japan's resumed assistance in the international efforts for the reconstruction of Afghanistan.
(Jan. 2008)

Reference

When a Japanese crude oil tanker was attacked off the coast of Yemen in April 2008, a frigate of German Navy which Japan had refueled during its participation in maritime interdiction activities came to the rescue and confirmed the safety of the Japanese tanker.



CANADA
Prime Minister
Stephen Harper

Canada is thankful for Japan's replenishment support activities in the Indian Ocean. We also appreciate Japan's assistance in Afghanistan reconstruction.
(Jul. 2008)

Reference

In February 2008, a frigate of the Canadian forces inspected a dhow near the territorial waters of Pakistan and found out narcotics. (Japan supports maritime interdiction activities through replenishment for Canada and other countries.)



United Nations
H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon,
Secretary-General of
the United Nations

I welcome the decision by the Government of Japan, in January 2008, to resume its activities in support of the international forces. Together with Afghan security forces, these activities are assisting the Government of Afghanistan to bring security and development to its people.
(Jan. 2008)



From the National Defence and Canadian Forces website



AFGHANISTAN
President
Hamid Karzai

Afghanistan is thankful for Japan's strong and generous assistance. We especially appreciate replenishment support activities in the Indian Ocean and hope that Japan will continue the activities in the future.
(Aug. 2008)



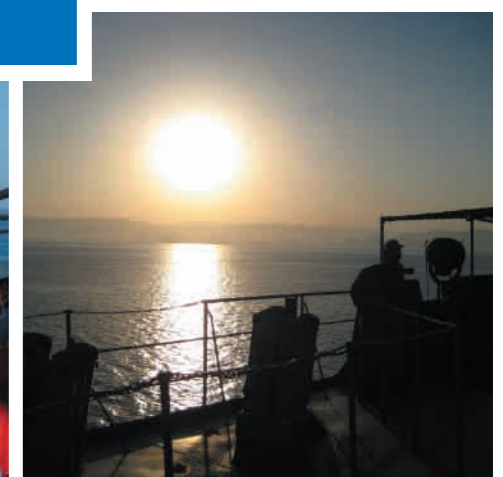
INDIA
Minister for
External Affairs
Pranab Mukherjee

India appreciates Japan's unflinching determination to contribute to the fight against terrorism. The fight against terrorism is an important challenge for India, and it would like to cooperate with the international community including Japan for peace and security in the region.
(Jan. 2008)



**For
the Eradication
of International
Terrorism**

Replenishment support activities
in the Indian Ocean



International terrorism destroys people's lives in an instant.
In order to eradicate international terrorism, Japan is engaging
in replenishment support activities in the Indian Ocean.

Reasons why Japan engages in the activities
in the Indian Ocean

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<http://www.mod.go.jp/e/index.html> (Japanese) <http://www.mod.go.jp>

Special website focusing on replenishment support activities:
http://www.mod.go.jp/e/publ/s_defense/index.html#replenishment
(Japanese) <http://www.mod.go.jp/l/news/hokyushien/index.html>

(October 2008)



Visit the cellular
phone website
with this QR Code.



The eradication of international terrorism is the hope of the world, including Japan.



Threat of Terrorism

Terrorism is an Immediate Threat to Japan.

In addition to the international terrorist organization Al-Qaeda, there are new threats from extremists in various regions which have been influenced by Al-Qaeda's ideology. International terrorism has occurred in Southeast Asia which has close ties with Japan and which has accepted many Japanese travelers. Japan has been named as a target of terrorism in a statement issued by Al-Qaeda. Additionally, in the past, persons associated with terrorist organizations illegally entered Japan.

Spreading Threat of Terrorism

Major Terrorist Incidents around the World (May 2007 - May 2008)
* Excluding those in Iraq, Afghanistan and southern Thailand

1	United Kingdom	Jun. 2007: The abortive terrorist attack in London and the terrorist incident involving a vehicle at Glasgow Airport
2	Algeria	Dec. 2007: The simultaneous bombings at governmental buildings and a United Nations agency (Killed: 37 people; Injured: 177 people)
3	Turkey	Jan. 2008: The bombing of a military vehicle (Killed: 5 people; Injured: 110 people)
4	Lebanon	Jan. 2008: The terrorist attack against the motorcade for the United States ambassador (Killed: 4 people; Injured: over 10 people)
5	Russia (Republic of Dagestan)	Jul. 2007: The bombing at a school (Killed: 4 people)
6	Russia (Republic of North Ossetia-Alania)	Nov. 2007: The bombing of a route bus (Killed: 6 people; Injured: 13 people)
7	Yemen	Jul. 2007: The bombing of an automobile in Marib (Killed: 10 people; Injured: a number of people)
8	Somalia	Jun. 2007: The suicide bombing at the office of the Prime Minister (Killed: over 7 people; Injured: over 10 people)
9	Pakistan	Dec. 2007: The assassination of former Prime Minister Bhutto (Killed: over 20 people; Injured: numerous people)
10	India	Aug. 2007: A series of bombings in Hyderabad (Killed: 42 people; Injured: over 50 people)
11	Sri Lanka	Jan. 2008: The bombing of a military bus in Colombo (Killed: 5 people; Injured: 28 people)
12	Philippines	Nov. 2007: The bombing at the building of the Lower House (Killed: 2 people; Injured: 11 people)

The Security Council regards terrorism as a threat to international peace and security, and calls on the international community to redouble its efforts to prevent and suppress terrorist acts.
United Nations Security Council Resolution 1368 (Sep. 12, 2001)

Q Can we be a target of the international terrorism?

A Terrorism could occur anywhere in the world.

Terrorism is a despicable act by which terrorists assert their views through violence and fear in an attempt to achieve their objectives. Hotels, subways, airplanes, etc. at various places in the world are targets for international terrorism, which destroys people's peaceful lives in an instant. As long as terrorism exists, no place is truly safe.

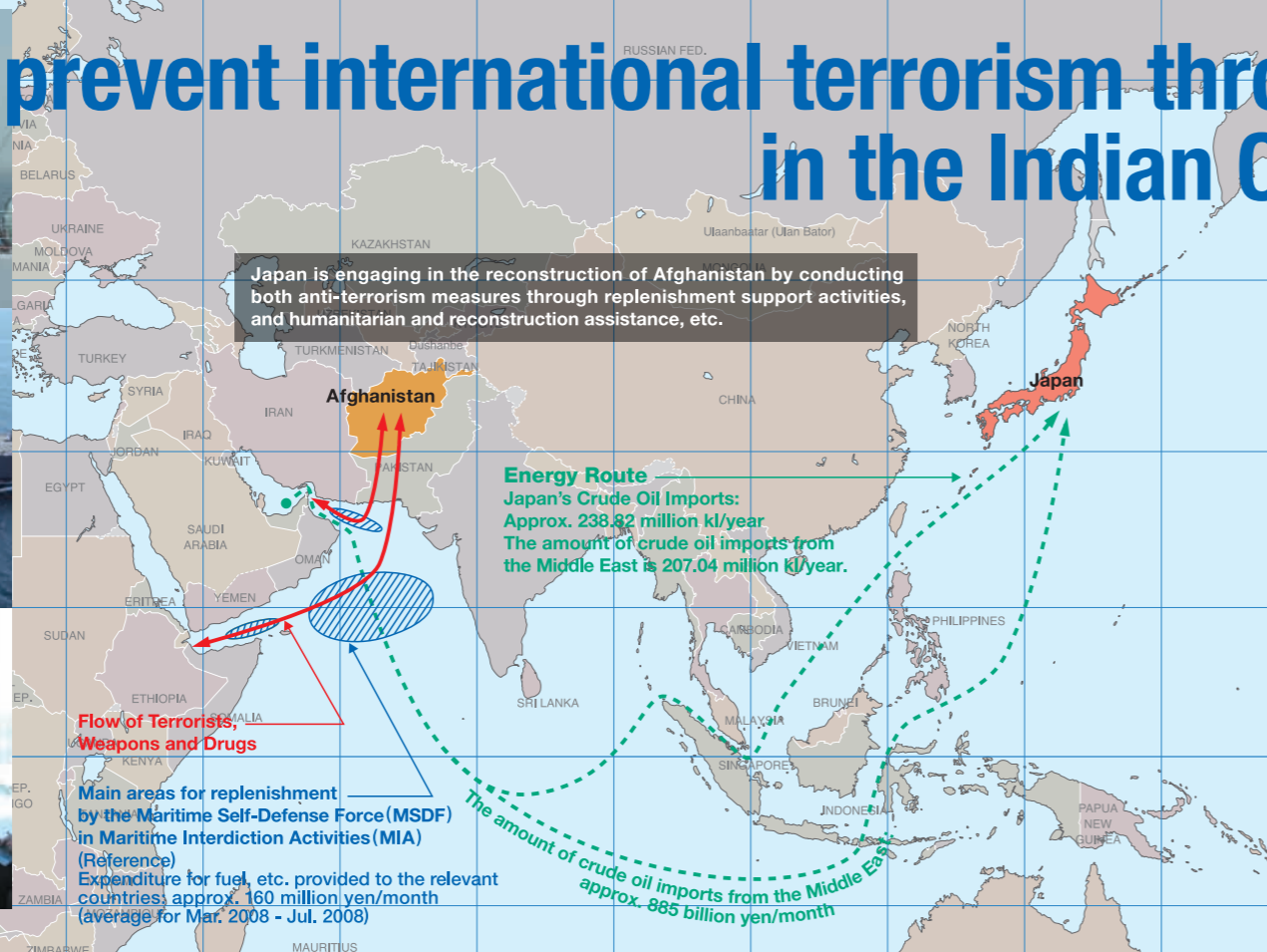
Q Why is Japan making efforts to eradicate and prevent terrorism?

A The eradication of international terrorism is for the peace and security of the people.

In the terrorist attacks in USA on September 11, 2001, 2,973 people including 24 Japanese people were killed. Japan is the country with the third highest number of victims.* Japan has been named as a target country by terrorist organizations, and the eradication of international terrorism is an issue for each one of us. Based on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1368, which calls for further efforts to prevent and suppress terrorist acts, etc., the countries of the world including Japan are making efforts as one for eradicating and preventing terrorism.

* Based on materials released by the US Department of Justice.

Japan will prevent international terrorism through replenishment support activities in the Indian Ocean.



Q How does the replenishment support in the Indian Ocean relate to Japan?

A For Japan, which depends on the Middle East for approx. 90% of its crude oil imports, stability in the Indian Ocean is essential.

Japan depends on the Middle East for energy. About one-fourth of the oil exported from the Persian Gulf goes to Japan (note1). About 90 tankers constantly sail between the Middle East and Japan (note2).

Dependence on Crude Oil Imports from the Middle East

Other Middle East Countries	3.5%
Kuwait	7.3%
Qatar	10.5%
Saudi Arabia	29.0%
United Arab Emirates	25.3%
Iran	12.0%
Others	12.4%

Source: JETRO 2007
 Note 1: Calculated based on data in the IEA World Energy Outlook 2004, etc.
 Note 2: Image based on the calculation that it takes 25 days to sail to Japan.

Q Even if Japan does not carry out replenishment, is it possible that other countries could take over the duties?

A Countries which have the capabilities to carry out replenishment at sea constantly are limited.

Only a few countries have the capabilities to carry out replenishment at sea far away from home. Japan forms the basis of the MIA by assuming the duties of one of four to five replenishment ships.

	USA	UK	France	Germany	India	China	(May)
Destroyers, etc.	3	1	2	1	1	1	9
Replenishment Ships	2	1	1				4

• In addition, Canada has dispatched one replenishment ship and two other ships including a destroyer. (Jun. - Sep. 2008)

• Japan has dispatched one replenishment ship and one destroyer of the MSDF to the Indian Ocean.

• More than 80% or so of the volume of replenished fuel is currently provided to countries other than USA.

• Due to the expiration of the previous Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law in November 2007, the activities were suspended until February 2008 after the enactment of the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law.

Source: 2007 Trade Statistics of Japan, Ministry of Finance, etc.

We will not allow terrorists to act freely in the Indian Ocean
 Determination of Japan

Replenishment Support for Fuel and Water by Japan

▼

Basis of the Maritime Interdiction Activities (MIA)

Replenishment for Ships of Various Countries

The ships can continue MIA at sea for a long period without stopping by the ports for replenishment.

Radio inquiries and on-the-spot inspections against suspicious ships

Seizure of weapons (Rifles, Rocket Bomb, etc.)

Seizure of cannabis, etc. (source of funding for terrorism)

Examples for MIA by various countries after the enactment of the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law (Jan. 2008)

- January** Chasing and inspecting a dhow in the northern Arabian Sea and seizing **2,000 boxes of smuggled alcohol**
- February** Inspecting a dhow near the territorial waters of Pakistan and seizing **approx. 4.3 tons of drugs**
- February** Inspecting a dhow in the northern Arabian Sea and seizing an **alcohol-smuggling vessel**
- Around March** Five ships of Canada, USA, UK, and France cooperated with surrounding countries in the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Aden to seize **drugs and alcohol worth 30 million dollars**
- March** Inspecting a dhow in Gulf of Aden and finding **approx. 1.7 tons of drugs (worth several million dollars)**

Approx. 30 tons of drugs were seized between February and June 2008 (approx. 200 times the volume of drugs seized in Tokyo in FY2007 (about 140kg))

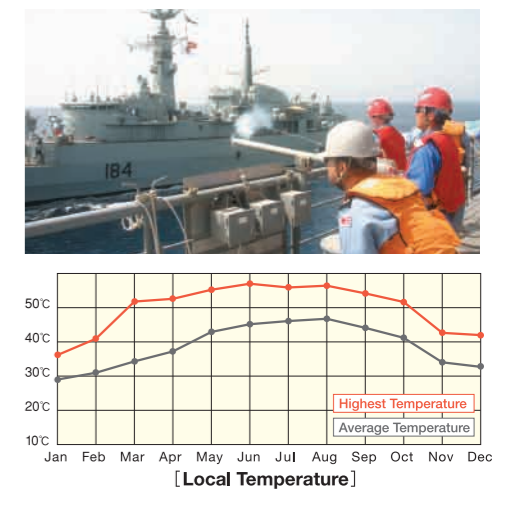
Effective Deterrence of International Terrorism by MIA

1. Blocking movements of weapons
2. Blocking the flow of funds earned by buying and selling of drugs
3. Blocking movements of terrorists to Afghanistan or the countries of the world

The replenishment at sea by the Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) is an important basis of Maritime Interdiction Activities (MIA) by various countries.

The MIA is extremely important for deterring terrorism, and many countries including France, UK, and Pakistan are participating. The MSDF supports such activities by replenishing the fuel and water of the ships of various countries. The continuous presence of replenishment ships of the MSDF in the waters of the activities ensures that ships of participating countries do not need to call at a port for replenishment and they can continue their activities for a long period of time. The replenishment at sea is carried out in a severe environment with daytime

temperatures of 40°C, on-the-deck temperatures of 70°C, humidity of 90%, a discomfort index of 100 (an index of 80 means that almost all persons feel discomfort), and a cloud of dust which is sometimes flown up. Replenishment ships carry out operations for replenishment of fuel, etc. traveling alongside a ship of the other country at a distance of 30 to 40m at the same speed on the sea waves sometimes as long as several hours. Such replenishment operations require a high degree of navigating technique, proficiency and endurance. A destroyer and an on-board helicopter patrol the vulnerable area around the replenishment ship, and all the crew carry out their duties to prepare against unexpected situations. The dispatched personnel consisting of approx. 330 people live on the ship for a long period of five to six months. They are devoting themselves to the mission of "preventing international terrorism and ensuring the peace and security of Japan."



Aiming for a world without international terrorism

Determination of the international community

In order to crack down on terrorism, the international community is engaging as one in activities in Afghanistan and the surrounding areas.

In 2001, the Taliban regime, which then controlled the majority of Afghanistan, was condemned by the international community, because it was not only abusing human rights and supporting drug cultivation, but was also protecting training facilities for terrorists, and was thus subjected to criticism. Al-Qaeda, the terrorist organization which was allegedly involved in the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001, has engaged in activities by using Afghanistan and the surrounding area as a hotbed for terrorism, sending terrorists trained in Afghanistan throughout the world.

The international community, with its strong will to keep Afghanistan from reverting to a hotbed for terrorism again, launched **Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF)** and closed the training facilities of terrorist organizations in Afghanistan. Many countries have participated in the difficult activities over about seven years until now. In addition to mopping-up operations on the ground, Maritime Interdiction Activities (MIA) have been carried out in order to block movements of terrorists and the weapons and drugs which become sources of their funding, etc. to prevent them spreading throughout the world.

Based on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1386, the **International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)** was deployed in Afghanistan and is providing assistance to the Government of Afghanistan for the maintenance of order and provincial reconstruction.

Afghanistan is making its own nation-building efforts. The establishment of the constitution, the opening of the congress, etc. have been steadily conducted. The country is also engaging in activities in cooperation with the international community to crack down on terrorism in Afghanistan and the surrounding areas.

Status of activities of eight major countries

	OEF		ISAF (including PRTs)
	Ground Activities	Maritime Activities	
USA	○	○	○
GBR	○	○	○
FRA	○	○	○
CAN	○	○	○
GER	×	○	○
ITA	×	×	○
JPN	×	○ *	×
RUS	×	×	×

* Japan is not participating in the MIA themselves, but is carrying out replenishment support for the ships of other countries which are carrying out anti-terrorism MIA.



International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)



Maintenance of order in Afghanistan is being supported by an international force led by NATO. A part of the international force also participates in Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRT).
(In the past one year, approx. 16,000 additional personnel have been dispatched.)

Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRT)

By a composite organization of civilian reconstruction support personnel and military personnel, improvement of the security environment for international assistance activities and reconstruction works is being carried out.
(As of June 2008, 14 countries are leading PRTs in 26 locations.)

Approx. **52,700 people**

Approx. **40 countries**

(As of Jun. 2008)

Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF)



Ground Activities

Mopping-up operations against terrorist forces and training for security forces are being carried out around the Pakistan border in southern and eastern Afghanistan.

Maritime Activities (MIA in the Indian Ocean)

In order to intercept and deter maritime movements of terrorists, their weapons and drugs, the Indian Ocean is constantly monitored, and radio inquiries and inspections on board are being conducted to navigating vessels.

Approx. **11 countries** dispatched to the mainland

(As of May 2008)

6 countries and approx. **13 ships**

[Participation from Canada from Jun. through Sep. 2008]

(As of May 2008)



From the scene in the Indian Ocean

Determination of MSDF Members



Daisuke Goto
Captain (MSDF)
Commanding Officer,
AOE Oumi



Ryuji Aragaki
Petty Officer First Class
Boatswain's Mate,
AOE Oumi

In the Indian Ocean, ships of various countries welcomed Japan's return with the hoisting of Japanese flags.

The first ship for which we carried out replenishment support in the Indian Ocean was a Pakistani ship. At that time, they hoisted a signal flag of welcome on their main-mast. After that, all the ships of various countries hoisted Japanese flags. I got the strong feeling that Japan was being welcomed back to the Indian Ocean.

Most of the oil used in Japan is imported from the Middle East region. Approx. 70 to 80 tankers travel between Japan and the Indian Ocean every day. It is very significant that we are able to go to a place upon which we greatly depend, and to provide replenishment support to ships which are engaging in anti-terrorism activities. I believe it is a mission which is directly linked with our national interests.

I believe the expectations of my family and of the people in Japan, and the teamwork of the crew supported me in my duties.

The first thing you experience there is an environment where it is hot and it does not rain. The normal temperature is 37 to 38°C, but on the deck of the ship, it is about 70 to 80°C. I believe I was able to carry out my duties over a long period of time in such a severe environment thanks to the expectations of my family, my parents and the people of Japan, and the teamwork of the crew.

In the replenishment at sea, we exchange wires with other ships to connect telephone lines and other lines. The differences in language and operational procedures from other countries were the most difficult thing.

Nevertheless, hearing voices of appreciation and seeing hands, flags and hats being waved when the other ship moves away, I realized that the achievements based on day-to-day training, proficiency, etc. of the SDF were highly evaluated.



Yoshie Terabayashi
Leading Seaman
Operations Specialist,
AOE Oumi

I am proud to have been able to participate in the international peace cooperation activities on behalf of Japan.

Using a device for measuring distances, I constantly observed and measured the distance to an approaching ship of the other country during a replenishment operation at sea. It was so hot that the sweat prevented me from viewing through a lens. The conditions were severe. I also conducted radar observation at the Combat Information Center (CIC) under the situation where many unknown ships and aircraft are coming and going. The crews become nervous when an unknown aircraft is flying nearby. So I tried to carry out early detection and reporting.

I am proud to have been engaged in the latest replenishment support activities and to have been able to participate in the international peace cooperation activities on behalf of Japan.



Activities based on the previous Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law

● Established in October 2001 as one of Japan's measures against terrorism in response to the terrorist attacks in USA on September 11, 2001, (cooperation and support activities, search and rescue activities, relief activities for victims, etc. were stipulated)

● Replenishment activities (cooperation and support activities) were carried out for the ships of various countries engaging in OEF in the Indian Ocean from December 2001 through October 2007.

Major Achievements

- Countries Receiving Replenishment **11 countries** (USA, CAN, GBR, FRA, GER, ITA, ESP, NED, GRE, NZL, PAK)
- Fuel to Vessels **794 times, approx. 490,000 kl**
- Fuel for Helicopters on Board Vessels **67 times, approx. 990 kl**
- Water Supply **128 times, approx. 6,930 tons**

(Reference)

Expenditure for activities based on the Law (for about six years) is approx. 61.2 billion yen

● Expired on November 1, 2007

Activities based on the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law

● Limited to replenishment support activities for anti-terrorism MIA

● Enacted on January 11, 2008 (promulgated and put into effect on January 16)

Major Achievements *Feb. 21 - Jul. 31, 2008

- Countries Receiving Replenishment **7 countries** (USA, CAN, GBR, FRA, GER, NZL, PAK)
- Fuel to Vessels **40 times, approx. 6,925 kl**
- Fuel for Helicopters on Board Vessels **7 times, approx. 90 kl**
- Water Supply **16 times, approx. 1,115 tons**

(Reference)

Expenditure for activities based on the Law is approx. 9.1 billion yen

Confirmation of Appropriate Use of Fuel

At the governmental level, exchanges of notes have been concluded with countries receiving replenishment in order to confirm appropriate use of fuel, and at the local level, the replenishing date, the name and the assigned unit of the vessel receiving replenishment, the replenishment volume and the planned future activities are recorded in confirmation works by the liaison officer in Bahrain. Furthermore, when it is difficult to make a decision on whether refueling is appropriate or not at the local level, the final decision will be made by the Minister of Defense.