



Defense policy

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Major issues

- ◆ Background of security of Japan
- ◆ Defense Agency of Japan
- ◆ Self Defense Forces
- ◆ Domestic security issues



SECURITY OF JAPAN

Background of Security of Japan

Pre-war world

- ◆ Japan was recognized as a dominant power within Asia
- ◆ A permanent member of the Security Council of the League of Nations (former UN) from 1920 until 1933 – Japan was not allowed to join the UN until 1956

Post war Japan

The 1947 Constitution of Japan banned the Japanese from re-arming

Yoshida Doctrine (postwar prime minister Yoshida)

Yoshida's approach to foreign policy

1. Economic growth – to win peace after losing the war
2. Maintain only a small, lightly armed forces for Self defense
3. Rely on the US for security guarantee

Japan's nuclear policy (by prime minister Kishi)

1. Reliance on the US nuclear umbrella
2. Commitment to three non-nuclear principles (not to produce, possess or have them on Japan soil)
3. Promotion of worldwide disarmament
4. Development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes

Three principles for arms exports (prime minister Sato in 1967)

- ◆ Not to export arms to the communist bloc
- ◆ No to export arms to countries covered by a UN arms embargo
- ◆ Not to export arms to countries involved in armed conflict

This was later developed by Prime Minister Miki to a ban on all arms exports.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
1976 Japan signed the treaty

Threats to Japan's security

- ◆ North Korea
 - North Korea's Taepodong launch in 1998
 - Infiltration of North Korean spy ships in 1999
 - Nuclear weapons program
 - Abduction
- ◆ China
 - China is unlikely to inflict a direct attack on Japan, except for China's military intervention in Taiwan affair (i.e. Taiwan's independence) would threat to Japan's security)



The Defense Agency of Japan (JDA)

The Defense Agency of Japan (JDA)

- ◆ The Defence Agency was established in 1965
- ◆ JDA is not a full-fledged ministry, but attached to the Cabinet Office.
- ◆ The head of the JDA (Director General) is a minister of state and a member of the Cabinet

Objectives

To prevent direct and indirect aggression, but once invaded, to repel such aggression to preserve the independence and peace of Japan

Defense expenditure

US\$ per capita	1985	2001
US	1,631	1,128
UK	852	583
France	895	553
Russia	N/A	440
Japan	269	310
North Korea	308	91
China	29	36

Although Japan possesses sizeable military assets, it ranks the fifth defense spender (Source: International Institute for Strategic Studies (2002))



Self Defense Forces (SDF)

Self Defense Forces

- ◆ SDF was established in 1954
- ◆ Army, navy and air force under the supervision of the Director general of the Defense Agency.
- ◆ Exclusively defense oriented
 - Can only act if attacked
 - Must take minimum actions required for defense
 - Size of capability must be limited to the minimum necessary for defense (no offensive and strategic weapons)

In International law, 'Self-defense' covers both individual and collective defense, but Article 9 of the Constitution of Japan is usually viewed as meaning that only acts of individual defense are permissible.

Role of the SDF (Since 1979)

1. To maintain an adequate surveillance posture
2. To act and take the steps required to respond to domestic insurgency
3. To rebuff cases of limited and small-scale aggression
4. To effectively function in the fields of command communication, transportation and rescue
5. To carry out extensive education and training of SDEF
6. To carry out disaster relief operations

Legislation concerning SDF activities and the activities of the US forces

- ◆ The SDF can provide the US forces with supplies such as weapons and ammunition and services free of charge.
- ◆ The Japanese government will be required to compensate the public and local authorities for damages and losses resulting from the activities of the US military.
- ◆ The Prime Minister can allow the US military to use privately owned land or structures if he deems it necessary should Japan come under attack.

The Japan-US Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA)

- ◆ Signed February 2004
- ◆ This revision allows the SDF and US forces to expand the scope of exchanging goods and services to Japan's emergency situations, international contributions and large-scale disasters.
- ◆ Allows the SDF to supply ammunition to US forces in the event of an armed attack or an expected attack on Japan.

The Japan-US Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (Cont')

- ◆ Allow the US and Japan to exchange services in Japan-US joint training, PKO, humanitarian and international relief activities and situations in areas surrounding Japan.

Allow two countries to exchange food, fuel, clothes and military parts and services such as transporting troops and repairing vehicles.

- ◆ Not allowed to provide each other with weapons and ammunition.



Domestic security issues

Security related Domestic laws

- ◆ 1992 Peacekeeping Operations Bill
 - ◆ Dispatch of the SDF to overseas for a non-combat role
- ◆ 2001 Anti-terrorism Measures Law
 - ◆ This enabled the SDF to give logistic assistance to the US-led forces in the Indian Ocean ⇒ The Cabinet endorsed to extend for one more year
- ◆ 2003 Emergency Legislation

Emergency Legislation (2003)

1. The Armed Attack Situation Law or Armed Attack Contingency Law: The government is given more powers to respond to a foreign military attack on Japan or perceived threats of such an attack (武力攻撃事態対処法)
2. The Revised Self-Defence Law: This allows to loosen some restrictions to facilitate the mobilization of the SDF including the use of weapons (自衛隊改正法)
3. The Revised Law on the Establishment of the Security Council of Japan: The Home Affairs Minister and others will be included in the council and they are required to setup of a panel to respond to an emergency situation (安全保障会議設置改正法)

Constraints on expanding the military

- ◆ Public opinion
 - There is little public support for a combat role for the SDF
- ◆ Article 9
 - The article preclude any military establishment
 - If Japan want to avoid a major military buildup, Japan has little choice but to rely on the armed strength of the US.

New moves

- ◆ Japan signed an agreement in 1983 permitting defense technology transfer with the US
- ◆ Enforcing missile defense capabilities
 - Concern over North Korea's ballistic missile and nuclear crisis
 - To meet US demand to further promote bilateral cooperation in the missile defense
 - To build a missile defense shield against China's ballistic missile – long term goal
 - Review on Japan's arms export ban with the idea of revising it (JDA director stated this remark in 2004)

Missile defense program

- ◆ 2003: Japan purchased SM-3 interceptor and PAC-3 systems from the US.
- ◆ By 2007: JDA plans to deploy SM-3 missile with four Aegis ships and PAC-3 missile system in Tokyo
- ◆ By 2010: JDA will introduce 18 Patriot Advanced Capability, 3 surface-to-air guided missiles and components
- ◆ By 2011: JDA will introduce more PAC-3 to bring the total number to 32 nationwide

Questions

- ◆ Question 1: Should Japan develop a missile defense system or even nuclear weapons to defend the nation?
- ◆ Question 2: Should the Self Defense Forces be upgraded to military?



End of Lecture

(Defense policy)