

Contact Christopher Denzel for corrections, additions, recommendations: christopher.denzel@usmc.mil

STS and AAS* REQUIRE the US or Japan to be attacked

There is NO legal mechanism to declare STS/AAS without an attack. STS/AAS "authorities" (e.g., discretion) must be requested through II 4(b) or other non-combat authorities.

| Security Situation | JSDF Support, Use of Force [1] | US Access to Civilian Facilities | US Access to JSDF Bases | Approval for US Combat from Japan ("Unilateral ABO" [5]) | |
|--------------------|---|---|--|---|------------|
| IIS [2] | JSDF limited to ISR, rear-area SAR (RSAR), logistical support outside combat area; provide US with live ammo, but not weapons [3] | GoJ can ask for the "cooperation" of civilian facility administrators for their use by US forces | Normal procedures for joint/shared use by US and Japanese forces continue to apply [4] | "AAS (imminent) may be declared upon credible I&W of an imminent attack, but this is a national command-level decision and military formations below the CCMDD would have negligible involvement, including requests for its consideration" | Yes |
| AAAS | RSAR, JSDF authorized to act (DOAO), but not Use of Force | GoJ can grant priority APOD/SPOD use by US forces | II 4(b) not required | Political decision determined through Prior Consultation | Likely |
| STS [2] | JSDF authorized NSD/CSD | GoJ can ask for "cooperation" of APOD/SPOD use by US forces | Use of JSDF bases by US forces can be made by an order of the MinDef | No prior consultation required (MST Article V) [6] | Depends |
| AAS (Imminent) | JSDF limited to "Use of Weapons" | GoJ can order civilian administrators or personnel to make their land/facilities available for use by the US forces | II 4(b) not required | | Not Likely |
| AAS (Occurrence) | JSDF authorized NSD/CSD | | | | No |

Definitions:

- Important Influence Situation (IIS):** A situation that affects Japan's peace and security and, if not addressed, will have the potential to lead to a direct armed attack against Japan
- Anticipated Armed Attack Situation (AAAS):** A situation in which an armed attack has not occurred against Japan, but tensions have increased, and an armed attack is anticipated
- Survival Threatening Situation (STS):** An armed attack against another country with which Japan shares a close relationship that results in a clear danger to fundamentally overthrow Japan's people's right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
- Armed Attack Situation (AAS (Imminent)):** An imminent and clear danger of the armed attack against Japan is acknowledged (also translated as: **Urgent, Pressing, Expended**)
- AAS (Occurrence):** An armed attack against Japan from outside has occurred
- Ittaika (no kaihi):** Principle of avoiding integration of use of force with another country; prohibits logistics support at the scene of combat in IIS, combined command and control, and actions that might make Japan a legitimate military target by support to belligerents

Non-Security Situation JSDF Authorities Terms and Definitions:

- Use of Weapons:** Authority to employ lethal force in self-defense or prevent a crime harmful to life, body, liberty, or property; force used under Use of Weapons may not exceed the harm averted.
- Use of Force:** Authority to employ lethal force to cause injury/death and destroy property; requires issuance of a DOO "three new conditions for the use of force."
- PSO (Public Security Operations):** SDF augmentation of law enforcement during "indirect aggression" (grey zone); use of weapons; police action only; by order of PM or at request of prefectural governor.
- MSO (Maritime Security Operations):** JMSDF augmentation of ICG during "indirect aggression" (grey zone); use of weapons; excludes foreign warships; not geographically bound; special conditions for submarines.
- SIO (Ship Inspection Operations):** "Approach and Visit" to ensure compliance with economic sanctions; requires flag state or ship captain consent
- MIO (Maritime Interdiction Operations):** "Visit and Search" to interdict contraband foreign military supplies; divert to Japan port or seizure of ship or cargo
- Counter-Piracy:** Counter-piracy in international waters.
- Air Intercept:** Intercept of airspace incursions (12 NM); offending aircraft may be ordered to land/depart; use of weapons;
- Civil Protection Order:** JSDF priority use of APOD/SPOD and/or issuance of warning and evacuation orders.
- BM Destruction:** Missile destruction within territorial airspace (trajectory to impact territorial seas or damage to life/property).
- T/RJNO:** Transport/Rescue of Japanese Nationals Overseas; excludes combat areas, requires HN/UN consent, HN security forces must have.
- Minesweeping:** Not considered use of force; not geographically bound.
- Reservists Recall:** Possible under AAAS, STS, AAS.
- Control of JCG (Japan Coast Guard):** MoD (not JSDF) can assume control of JCG in AAAS; no change in JCG mission.

Alliance Coordination

SCC ("2+2")
 SCC | JDC
 JC | ACG
 B|JOCC
 CCC-A | CCC-M | CCC-G
 JTF-CC
 Military Coordination: BAOCC | MFCC | BGCC | BOCC
 BGCC

JSDF Orders

Operational Preparation Order: Establish contingency COMREL, deploy to GoJ facilities, peacetime restrictions of civilian facilities. May be issued without a security situation. Narrower in scope than a DOAO.

May be translated as Defense Operations Preparation Order, (ODR), or Order for Defense Preparation

Defense Operations Alert Order (DOAO): When a DOO (use of force) is anticipated, deploy forces, mobilize reserve personnel, serve as an alert or WARNO to SDF, and implement guard and protect at US and JSDF facilities. No expanded use of civilian facilities/areas. Usually issued in AAAS.

Sometimes translated as "Defense Operations Standby Order," "Defense Operations Warning Order,"

Measures to Establish Defense Facilities: When a DOO (use of force) is anticipated (e.g., AAAS), the JSDF may construct defense facilities in deployment areas, including civilian facilities/areas. *Sometimes translated as "Defense Facilities Construction Order"*

Defense Operations Order (DOO): Authorizes JSDF use of force (STS/AAS). A DOO can grant JSDF specific expanded authorities such as the requisition of hospitals, vehicle maintenance facilities, shipyards, port facilities; use of civilian facilities/areas.

ISD Individual Self-Defense (use of arms to defend one's self or one's unit)
NSD National Self-Defense (use of force to defend own nation's territory, independence/sovereignty, persons, and property)
CSD Collective Self-Defense (use of force to defend other nations/entities against attack; Japan may place geographic, proximity, or other caveats on CSD)

(Peacetime) | (Crisis) | (Conflict)

IS | AAAS | AAS (Imminent) | AAS (Occurrence) or STS

JSDF's NSD/SD: Article 95 - Use of Weapons (Law Enforcement Operation (MSO, PSO, etc.)) | Art. 88 Use of Force

JSDF's CSD*: Article 95-2* - Use of Weapons | CSD Slip | Art. 88 Use of Force

*95-2 is not technically CSD and does not apply to combat situations

Defense Operations Alert Order | Defense Operations Order

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1960 Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security (MST): Art. VI grants US ABQ in Japan for (1) defending Japan and (2) "security in the Far East."

Not defined: (1) Situations requiring security response, (2) Geographic limits of "Far East," (3) Regional Combat ABO limits.

Prior Consultation: 1960 Joint Statement pledged "prior consultation" (ambiguously defined) prior to unilateral action.

- Prior consultation is a diplomatic, not military activity
SCC ("2+2") is the primary venue for consultation
Does not necessarily imply approval or consent

Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA): governs ABO.

- Article II 1(a): US "exclusive use" of permanent US bases
Article II 4(a): Japan limited "joint use" of US facilities
Article II 4(b): US forces "limited use" of Japanese facilities and areas (public and private); specified purposes and times
Article V: US access to any APO/SPOD in Japan (not exercised in peacetime; some JPN laws/regulations contrary to Art V)

SOFA Article II (b)

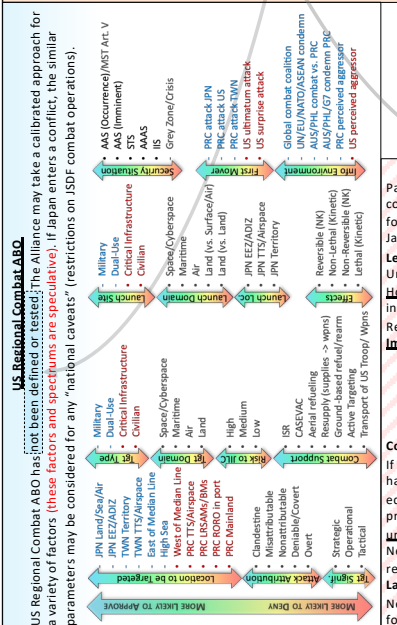
Requests II 4(b) requests include provision agreements that include specified purposes and times; (1) scope of facilities and areas (including areas to be used), (2) purpose, duration, conditions of use; (3) forces and equipment to be deployed, (4) public safety measures, (5) responsibility for maintenance and management.

- Process 1. MOD/MOFA AD-level coordination
2. MOD/MOFA leadership approval
3. Gain local understanding - requires "hearings with relevant local public entities" (governors, mayors, administrators of key facilities); GoJ "shall respect their opinions"
4. Political leader approval
5. Formal signature by MOFA DG North America
6. The GoJ publishes the approved request (a "Limited Use Agreement" or LUA)

This process makes routine II 4(b) requests essentially unclassified detailed CONOPS.

Peacetime Timelines

- Deployment to SDF facility: 30 days
Deployment to GoJ public land (e.g., national parks, etc.): 45 days
Deployment to private land: 160 days



Alliance Coordination

Coordination bodies and protocol for alliance coordination; replicates advantages of combined command; maintains separate, parallel chains of command.

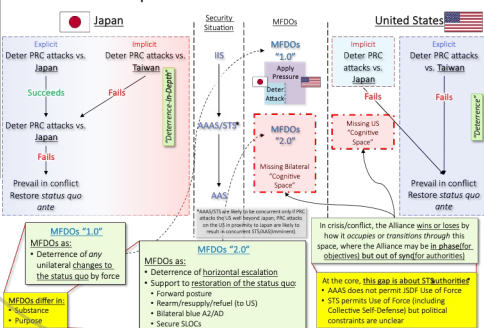
Policy Level: Policy decisions/direction, develop and/or confirm bilateral policy positions/actions, consider and approve operational-level recommendations.

- SCC ("2+2") (Security Consultative Committee): government-level consultation, to include "prior consultation".
SSC (Security Subcommittee), SDC (Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation)
JC (Joint Committee): Policy coordination, mutual consultation on SOFA implementation (non-crisis alliance management).
ACG (Alliance Coordination Group): Policy coordination involving US-JPN interagency consultation.
Operational Level: Execute, provide recommendations for policy-level decision-making; coordinate military operations in crisis.
BJJOCC (Bilateral [Joint] Operations Coordination Center): Issues impacting the MST/SOFA/Japanese sovereign rights
CCC-A/M/G (Component Coordination Center-Air/Maritime/Ground): Component-level non-combat coordination (e.g., BOS-I coordination, RSO&I, guard and protect).
JTF-CC: JTF-level maneuver and fires coordination.

Tactical Level: Execute operational level plans and coordinate functional component commander operations.

- BGOCC (Bilateral Ground Operations Coordination Center): JFLCC-level coordination for maneuver and fires.
BGTC (Bilateral Ground Tactical Coordination Center): Island-level coordination for ground maneuver and fires.
MFCC (Maritime Force Coordination Center): JFMCC-level coordination for maneuver and fires.
BAOCC (Bilateral Air Operations Coordination Center): JFACC-level coordination for maneuver and fires.
BSOCC (Bilateral Space Operations Coordination Center): Space operations coordination.

Alliance Conceptions of Deterrence



GoJ "Prior Consultation" vs. "GoJ Authorization"

Parallel (vs. combined) C2 means authority for US military action stems solely from US command chains. The GoJ cannot "(dis)authorize" the employment of US military force(s) but can only express "(non-)consent." Noncompliance with GoJ decisions and Japanese law may result in political/diplomatic obstacles to US military operations.

Legal Status of the MST/SOFA Under US and International Law, the MST and SOFA have the status of US law.

However, the MST text neither includes nor defines the "prior consultation" agreed to in the 1960 Joint Statement. Furthermore, the SOFA text does not enumerate specific Regional Combat ABO restrictions.

Important Terms:

Authority/Authorization: The legal basis for US force activities; "left and right lateral limits" within which a commander has freedom of action. Authority has five elements: (1) tasked mission, (2) authorized use of resources, (3) COMREL, (4) specific permissions, and (5) required coordination.

Approval/Permission: Sanction/consent for actions within US force authority. Consequences: If US forces conduct authorized activities (e.g., unilateral combat operations) the GoJ has not consented to. GoJ may refuse aircraft re-entry into Japanese airspace, seize equipment, detain personnel, withdraw critical support (e.g., power/fuel, force protection), or impede future operations (e.g., block runways, base gates).

US unilateral actions may also breach Japan's "Duty of Neutrality" under the Law of Neutrality, establishing a basis to classify Japan as a "co-belligerent" subject to retaliation from US adversaries.

Law of Neutrality: Defines legal relationship between belligerents and neutral states. Neutral states exercise "abstention" and "neutrality" (duties of neutrality) in return for "inviolability" (protection from attack).

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EXERCISE SUPPORT

Table with columns: Season, Time Zone, Location, UTC, Military, and Next Day (00-23 hours).

Previous Day

Table with columns: Real World, HST, Exercise, and ATO Day with date and time details.

Fill in for Exercise Examples in Grey

Table with columns: C-Day, D-Day, X-Day and corresponding time slots.

Japan-US Officer Rank Comparison

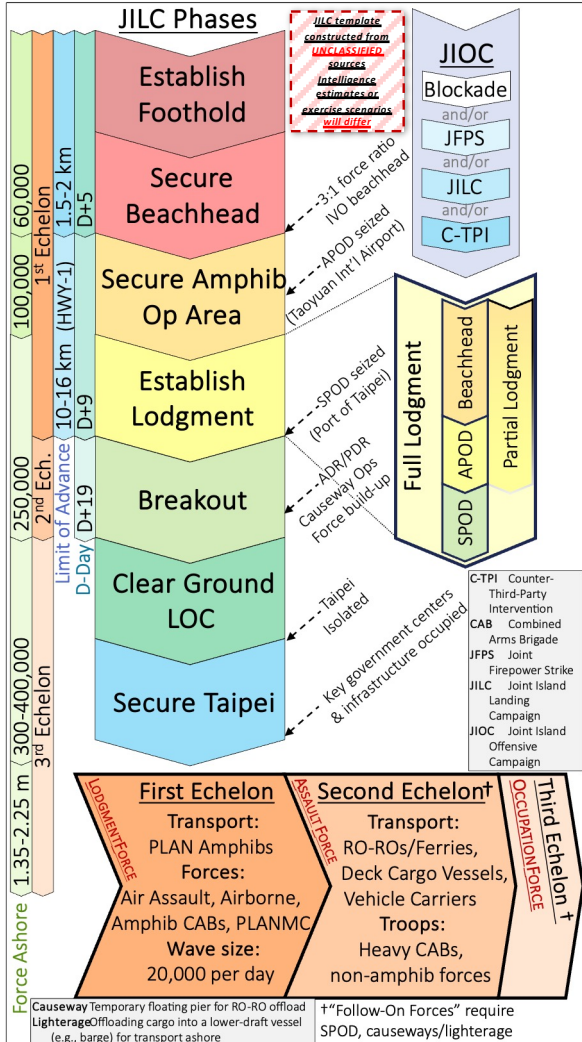
Table comparing Japanese ranks (JST, JST 00:00-18:59) with US ranks (SVOIP, CX-J, CX-J to SVOIP, CX-J to SIPR).

Japan-US Enlisted Rank Comparison

Table comparing Japanese enlisted ranks (JASDF, JGSDF, JMSDF) with US enlisted ranks (Senior Master Sergeant, Master Sergeant, etc.).

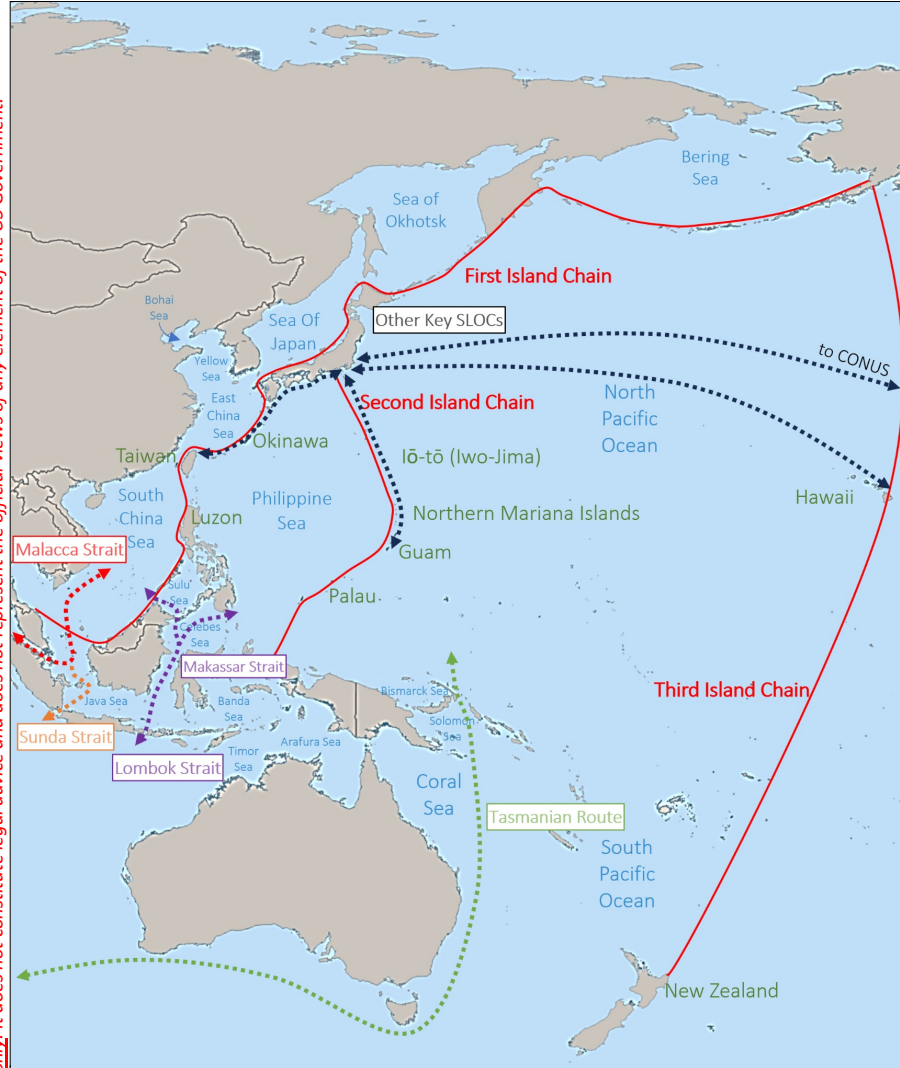
Table with various symbols and icons, including a large 'NOTES' watermark.

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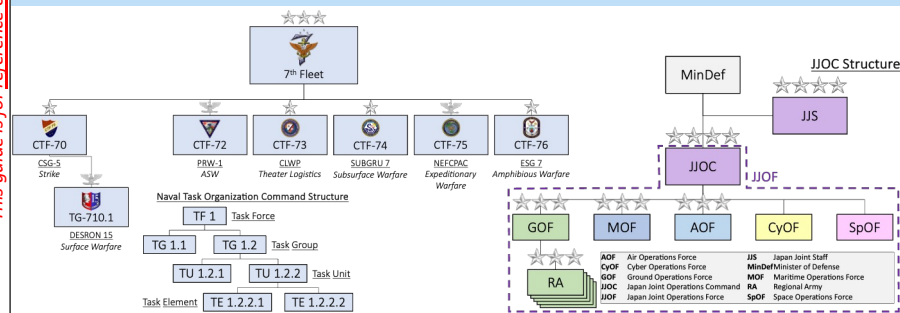


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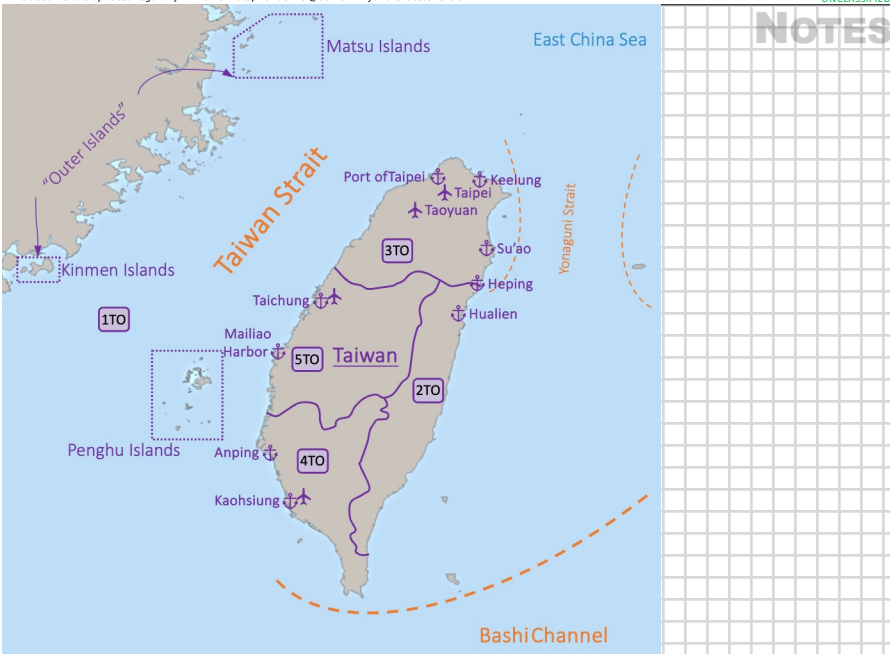


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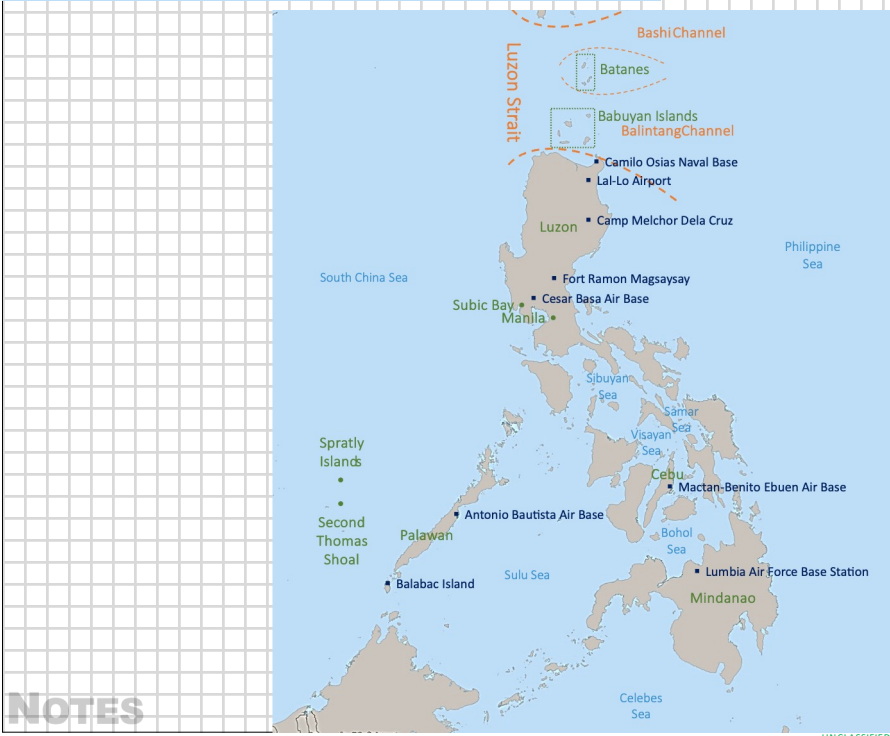


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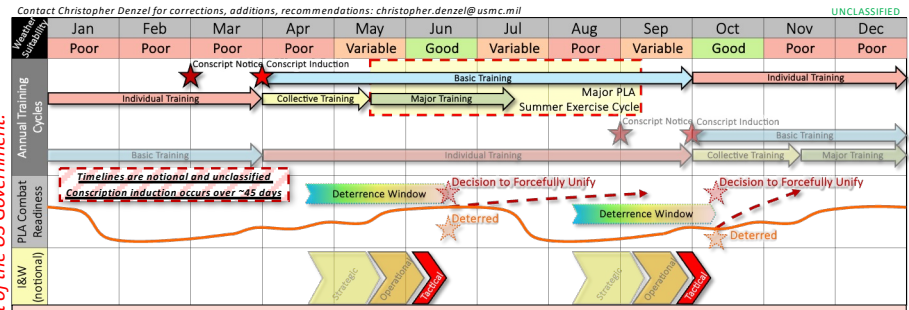


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PLA Conscription: PLA twice-a-year conscription cycle with 2-year conscription terms, enabling high readiness year-round (25% turnover)

| PLA Ballistic Missiles | | | PLA Cruise Missiles | | | PLA SAMs | | PLA AAMs | | PLA Bombers | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--------|---------|------------|--|----------|---------|-------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Platform | Target | Missile | Range (NM) | Target | Missile | Range (NM) | Missile | Rng (NM) | Missile | Range (NM) | Conventional | H-6C, H-6F |
| Surface LA | YJ-63 | YJ-63 | 108 | AR | YJ-91/A | 65 | HQ-16 | 22 | PL-11 | 40 | Maritime Strike | H-6D, J-6J |
| Surface AS | CM-401 | CM-401 | 160 | AS | YJ-18 | 70 | SA-2 | 24 | PL-12 | 54 | Cruise Missile | H-6H, H-6M |
| Surface LA | DF-11 | DF-11 | 190 | LA | YJ-63 | 108 | HQ-12 | 27 | PL-15 | 162 | Carrier | H-6A, H-6E, H-6N, H-6K |
| Surface LA | YJ-22 | YJ-22 | 216 | AS | SS-N-22 | 108 | HQ-2 | 24 | PL-17 | 216 | Nuclear | |
| Surface LA | YJ-62 | YJ-62 | 270 | AS | YJ-83A | 135 | HQ-12 | 27 | PL-20 | 216 | | |
| Surface LA | DF-15 | DF-15 | 324 | AS | YJ-83A | 135 | DK-10 | 27 | | | | |
| Surface LA | DF-15B | DF-15B | 432 | AS | YJ-83J | 135 | SA-N-6 | 49 | | | | |
| Surface LA | DF-11A | DF-11A | 445 | AS | YJ-62 | 162 | HQ-18 | 54 | | | | |
| Surface LA | DF-25C | DF-25C | 478 | LA | CJ-100 | 162 | HQ-9 | 65 | | | | |
| Surface LA | DF-15A | DF-15A | 486 | LA | DF-100 | 162 | HQ-9 | 65 | | | | |
| Surface LA | DF-16 | DF-16 | 530 | AS | YJ-62A | 216 | HHQ-9 | 65 | | | | |
| Surface AS | WU-14/DF-ZF* | WU-14/DF-ZF* | 810 | AS | YJ-12 | 270 | HQ-16FE | 86 | | | | |
| Surface AS | DF-21D | DF-21D | 810 | LA/AS | YJ-18 | 290 | SA-N-20 | 81 | | | | |
| Surface AS | YJ-21 | YJ-21 | 810 | LA | HN-1 | 351 | HQ-15B | 105 | | | | |
| Surface LA | DF-21 | DF-21 | 960 | AS | YJ-100 | 430 | HQ-22 | 92 | | | | |
| Surface LA | DF-21C | DF-21C | 960 | AS | YJ-20* | >540 | HQ-9B | 135 | | | | |
| Surface LA | DF-17 | DF-17 | 970 | AS | DH-2000 | 810 | SA-21 (S-400) | 205 | | | | |
| Surface LA | DF-21A | DF-21A | 1160 | LA | HN-2 | 970 | FB-10, FB-6, FN-16, FN-6, HN-5, HN-6, | | | | | |
| Surface LA | DF-3 | DF-3 | 1350 | LA | CJ-10 | 970 | HQ-10, HQ-11, HQ-17, HQ-6, HQ-7, | | | | | |
| Submarine LA | JL-1 | JL-1 | 1350 | LA | HN-3 | 970 | HQ-10, HQ-11, HQ-17, HQ-6, HQ-7, | | | | | |
| Surface LA | DF-3A | DF-3A | 2700 | LA | CJ-10A | 970 | QW-1, QW-2, QW-3 | | | | | |
| Surface LA | DF-26C | DF-26C | 2700 | LA | CJ-20 | 2700 | DN-2, DN-3, HQ-19, HQ-26, HQ-29, SC-19 | | | | | |
| Surface LA | DF-4 | DF-4 | 3000 | LA | HN-3 | 1600 | | | | | | |
| Submarine LA | JL-2 | JL-2 | 3900 | LA/AS | HN-2000 | 2150 | | | | | | |
| Surface LA | DF-31 | DF-31 | 4300 | | | | | | | | | |
| Surface LA/AS | DF-27 | DF-27 | 4300 | | | | | | | | | |
| Submarine LA | JL-3 | JL-3 | 5400 | | | | | | | | | |
| Surface LA | WU-14/DF-ZF* | WU-14/DF-ZF* | 7100 | | | | | | | | | |
| Surface LA | DF-31A | DF-31A | 7100 | | | | | | | | | |
| Surface LA | DF-31AG | DF-31AG | 7100 | | | | | | | | | |
| Surface LA | DF-41 | DF-41 | 8100 | | | | | | | | | |
| Surface LA | DF-5 | DF-5 | 8600 | | | | | | | | | |

| PLA Special Mission Aircraft | | PLA(N) Vessels | |
|------------------------------|-------|----------------|----------|
| AEW/C | ELINT | EW | MPPA |
| KJ-200 | Y-9J2 | HD-6 | KQ-200 |
| KJ-500 | Y-9X | H-6G | SH-5 |
| KJ-600 | | | |
| KJ-2000 | | Y-9G | Y-9Q |
| Y-20AEW | | | |
| | | | YY-20A/B |

| PLA Fighters | | PLA(N) Vessels | |
|---------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|
| Gen 2 | Gen 3 | PRC | NATO |
| J-10A | J-10B | Type 052D | Luyang III† |
| JH-7A | J-10D | Type 055 | Renhai |
| J-15/S, J-15D | JF-17 A/B | Type 052C | Luyang II |
| Su-30MKK/MK2 | Su-35S | Type 054B | Jiangkai III |
| | | Type 051C | Luzhou |
| | | Type 051B | Luhai |
| | | Type 054A | Jiangkai II |
| | | Type 056A | Jiangdao |
| | | Type 052B | Luyang I |
| | | Type 052 | Luhu |
| | | Type 053H3 | Jiangwei II |
| | | Type 054 | Jiangkai I |
| | | Type 056 | Jiangdao |
| | | Type 037G | Houjian |
| | | Type 037H | Houjian |
| | | Type 22 | Houbei |
| | | Type 039 | Song |
| | | Type 039A/B | Yuan |
| | | Type 093 | Shang I |
| | | Type 093A | Shang II |
| | | Type 093B | Shang III |
| | | Type 053H1G | Jianghu V |
| | | Project 636/M | Kilo |
| | | Type 053H1 | Jianghu II |
| | | Type 035 | Ming |
| | | Type 091 | Han |

Patrol Combatants: Type 037 Hainan (PC)*, Type 037I Haiqing (PC)*, Type 037 MOD Haijui (PC)*, Type 0621 Shanghai III (PC)*
Logistics Ships: Type 801 Fuyu (AOE)*, Type 903 Fuchi (AOR)*, Type 904 Dayun (AKS)*, Type 908 Fusu (AOR)*
SSBNs: Type 092 Xia*, Type 094 Jin*, Type 096 [unnamed]*
 *MDD variants support 2-20F ASW helicopters *MANPADS Capable (*3-5 NM)
 Some Platforms are also operated by the CCG

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Table with columns: Class, Supply, Sub-Classes, Role, Capability, Example. Rows include I (Food, water), II (Clothing, equipment), III (POL), IV (Construction), V (Ammunition), VI (Personal Demand Items), VII (Major end items), VIII (Medical), IX (Repair Parts), X (Non-military).

Table with columns: Role, Capability, Example. Rows include 1 (R1) First Responder, 2 (R2) Forward Resuscitative Care, 3 (R3) Theater Hospitalization, 4 (R4) Definitive Care, 6 R's of Logistics (Rearm, Refuel, Revive, Repair, Resupply, Redistribution).

Table with columns: Military Fuel, Aerial Refueling. Rows include JP NATO, JP-4, JP-5, JP-8, JP-8 F-34, KC-130 (D), C-130 (B,D), KC-135 (B,D), FA-18E/F (D), KC-46 (B,D), KC-767 (B), MQ-25 (D), Legend (D: hose/drogue, B: boom, JPN US Both).

Table with columns: Deliberate, Inadvertent, Accidental. Rows include Actions cross an escalatory threshold, Intentional actions are unintentionally escalatory, The consequences of events were not intended in the first place.

Table with columns: Vertical Escalation, Horizontal Escalation, Political Escalation. Rows include Types of weapons, Types of targets, Frequency of attacks, Boundaries of conflict, Locations of targets, Locations of bases.

Table with columns: Classification Markings, CUI//REL TO USA, JPN or //JOINT CUI JPN USA//REL TO USA, JPN. Rows include 对外厳禁, 指定前秘密, 秘密, 特定秘密, 注意.

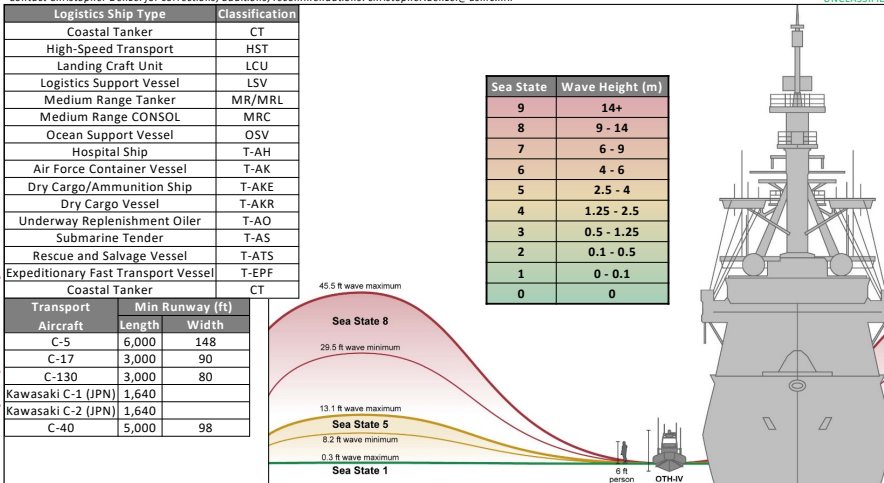


Table with columns: Speed (kts), SPOD Straight Line Time Distance. Rows include Panama Canal, Pearl Harbor, American Samoa, Apia, Samoa, Ito-Iwo (Iwo-Jima), Saaboo, Sigan, Yap, FSM, Palau, Law, Port Moresby, Townsville, Honkong, Incheon, Naha, Subic Bay, Hongkong, Davao, Jakarta, Singapore, Perth, Diego Garcia.

Table with columns: Southwest Islands, Kyushu, Honshu. Rows include various airports and their ICAO codes, such as Naha Airport (NRP/RR), Osaka Airport (KIX/RR), and Nagasaki Airport (NGS/RR).

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