

JPN-U.S. Defense Cooperation with SE Asia

~Improving Air Domain Awareness Capability~



Col. Mitsuhiro SHINTAKU

Source : Google Map

Japan Air Self-Defense Force

Disclaimer

The views, opinions, and proposals provided in this presentation are solely the presenter's own and thus do not represent the official positions of either the Stimson Center, the Government of Japan, or the Japanese Ministry of Defense.

Agenda

- 1 Major Issues
- 2 Importance of SE Asia to JPN and the U.S.
- 3 Importance of JPN-U.S. collaboration with SE Asia
- 4 Current situation and future challenges in SE Asia security environment
- 5 Current situation in the Western Pacific and South China Sea
- 6 Recommendation
- 7 Example of defense cooperation with SE Asia
- 8 Concrete measures
- 9 Conclusion

Major Issues

- **“No reaction” means “Acceptance” of another country’s coercive efforts to change the status quo.**
- **Japan Air-Self Defense Force has managed to maintain Japanese sovereignty of its airspace in the East China Sea.**
- **Important for coastal countries to maintain their sovereignty of airspace in the South China Sea. Inaction leads to regional instability.**
- **To build a “Free and Open Indo-Pacific” region, countries must collaborate to maintain “Freedom of Navigation” over the international waters in the South China Sea while keeping SE Asia countries as the center of the effort.**
- **JPN-U.S. improvement of Air Domain Awareness (ADA) capability along the First Island Chain is a key effort necessary for the states located there to sustain sovereign control of their airspace and ensure its free and open use.**

Importance of SE Asia to JPN and the U.S.

● For both JPN and the U.S.

- 40% of the global merchandise trade and 25% of all oil shipments are carried by sea through the region.
- The ASEAN economies collectively comprise the sixth-largest economy in the world.
- Combined regional population will reach 700 million by 2030.



Source : Internet

● For JPN

- Strategic locations in Japanese sea-lanes to & from Australia, the Middle East and Europe.

● For the U.S.

- Challenges liberal world order established with U.S. leadership.
- Threatens “Freedom of Navigation” and security of key U.S. allies.

Importance of JPN-U.S. collaboration with SE Asia

- **Strengthen JPN-U.S. alliance**

- Effective collaboration sends a strategic message of JPN-U.S. partnership to the international community.

- **Improve JPN-U.S. interoperability**

- Collective actions between JPN and the U.S.

- **Complementary relationship**

- Ex. The U.S. relationship with the Philippines.



Source : Cabinet HP

Current situation and future challenges in SE Asia security environment

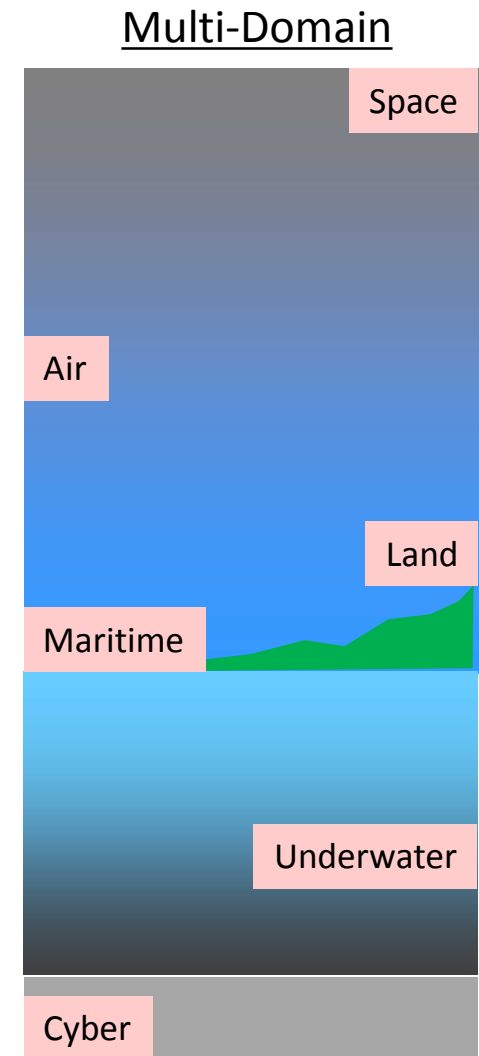
● Current situation

- Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) capability has been improving through the support of the Information Sharing Center (ISC) for the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP) .

● Future challenges

- Out of all the domains excluding the Maritime domain (Space, Air, Land, Underwater & Cyber) , ADA needs to be improved the most.

On earth, 30%: Land; 70%: Sea; 100%: Sky.



China's military power

● Air combat capabilities

- Fifth-generation stealth fighters.
- Long-endurance UAVs.



● Long-range precision strike capabilities

- Bombers equipped with air-to-surface cruise missiles.



● Carrier strike capabilities

- Carrier-based fighters.



Source : Internet

China is moving forward with aggressive conventional forces modernization.

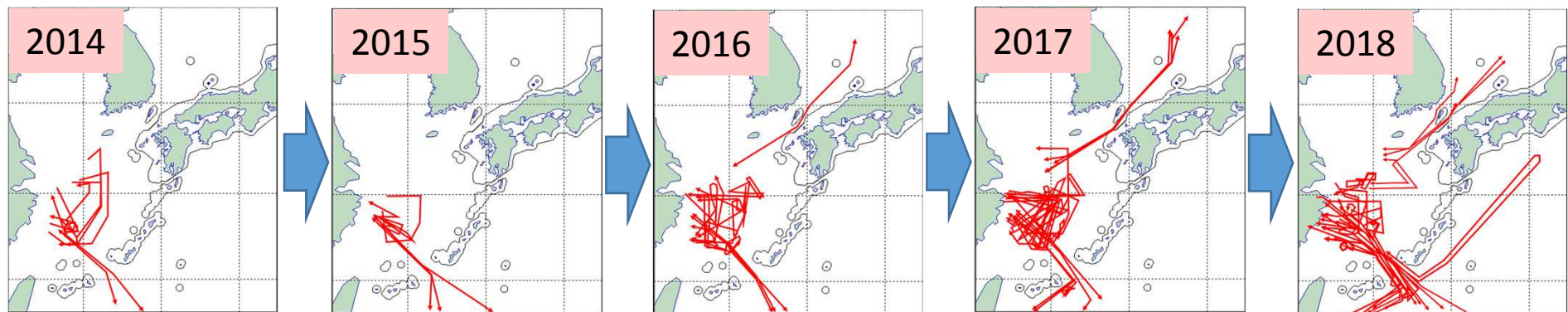
Current situation in the Western Pacific Ocean

● The expansion and intensification of Chinese aircraft activities

- Fighters & bombers passage between the main island of Okinawa & Miyako island.
- Bombers entered the Western Pacific Ocean.
- Likely fighters activity from aircraft carrier in the Western Pacific Ocean.
- (• Drone-like object intrusion into Japanese airspace around Senkaku Island.)

No intrusion into the Japanese airspace since 2013, except a drone-like object.

Examples of Chinese Aircrafts Flight Patterns that Led to Scrambling

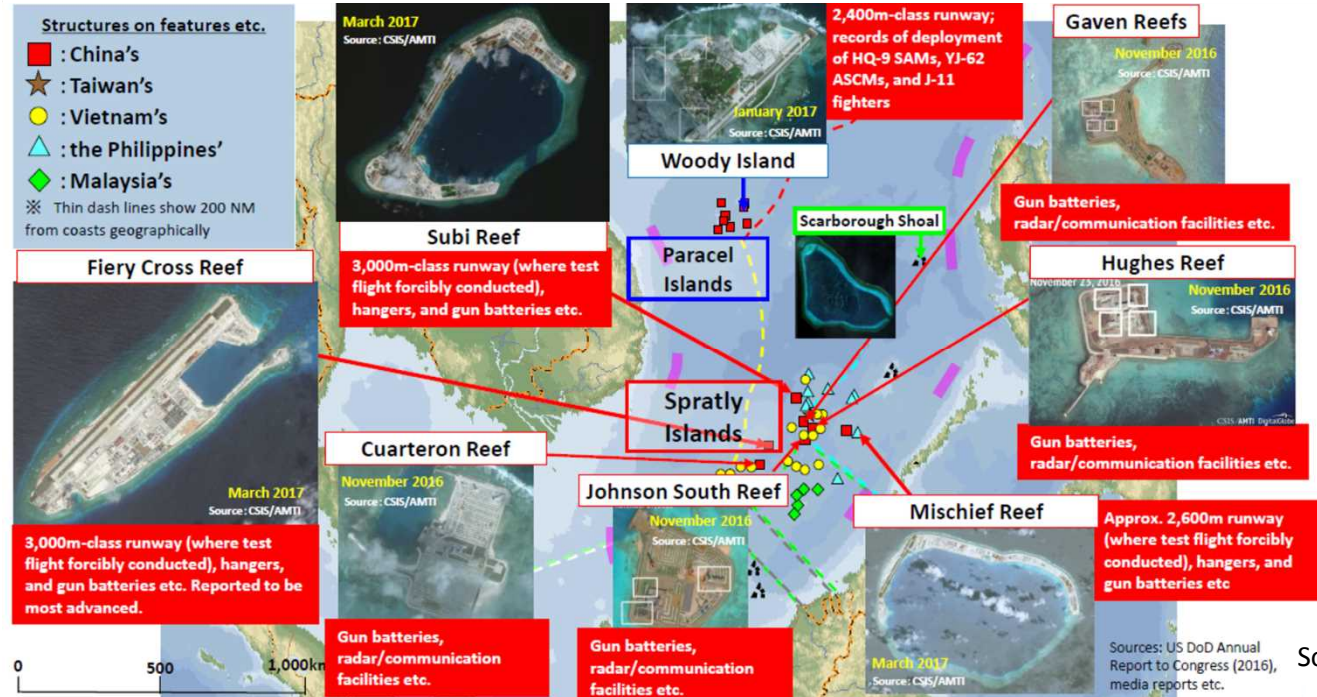


Current situation in the South China Sea

● The expansion and intensification of Chinese military activities

- Reclamation of reefs & islands.
- Installation of radars & communication facilities.
- Deployment of surface-to-air missiles & anti-ship missiles.
- Bombers Touch & Go training on the newly constructed runway.

No South China Sea coastal countries except China have real-time ADA capability.



Recommendation

● Objective

- Improve ADA capability along the First Island Chain.

● Countries

- The Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei & Indonesia.

● Detail

- Support to establish air surveillance systems.

● Measures

- "Total Package Cooperation".

First & Second Island Chain



Source : Presenter

Example of JPN-SE Asia defense cooperation

● JMSDF transfer of TC-90 Training aircraft to the Philippines

- Granted five TC-90s.
- Supported pilot training for 6 pilots.
- Supported maintenance & sustainment.
- Enforcement based on Vientiane Vision.
- Improve the Philippine Navy's MDA capability.

“Total Package Cooperation” is the provision of defense equipment along with training and support to operate & maintain the capability.



Source : Internet

Example of U.S.-SE Asia defense cooperation

● TARS (Tethered Aerostat Radar System) transfer to the Philippines

- Donated the 28M class TARS.
- 16 personnel, 6-week training program to learn assembly, handling, operations, maintenance and troubleshooting of the radar blimp.
- Part of the U.S. Maritime Security Initiative.
- Enhance the Philippine Navy's capability in maritime intelligence surveillance and reconnaissance.
- Also effective for humanitarian assistance and disaster response operations.

“Total Package Cooperation” is the provision of defense equipment along with operations & maintenance support.



Source : Internet

Total Package Cooperation

5 main pillars of JPN-U.S. "Total Package Cooperation"

- **Squadron Tour**
 - Show partner countries' personnel how we operate and find what they need.
- **Instructor Training**
 - Domestically train instructors to teach about operations in partner countries.
- **Defense Equipment Transfer**
 - Transfer not only defense equipment but also operations & sustainment "know-how".
- **Instruction Support**
 - Support instructors who teach about operating in partner countries.
- **Joint Training**
 - Joint training for collective action.

Concrete measures (1/2)

● Squadron Tour

- Air Warning & Control Squadron (Direction Center & Surveillance Station) .
- Fighter Squadron (Scramble standby station) .

● Instructor Training

- Teach procedures for air warning & control for instructors.
- Teach procedures for scrambling against aircrafts intruding into territorial air space for instructor pilots.

● Defense Equipment Transfer

- Air warning & control systems (Second-handed/Downgraded, Ground-based/Mobile) .
- Supporting maintenance & sustainment.

Pillar 1
SQ Tour
Pillar 2
Instructor TR
Pillar 3
Def Equip Transfer
Pillar 4
Instruction Support
Pillar 5
Joint TR

Source : Presenter

Concrete measures (2/2)

● Instruction Support

- Support instructors to teach air surveillance procedure.
- Support instructor pilots to teach procedure for scrambling against intruding aircraft.

● Joint Training

- Joint air surveillance training.
- Joint air policing training.

Pillar 1
SQ Tour
Pillar 2
Instructor TR
Pillar 3
Def Equip Transfer
Pillar 4
Instruction Support
Pillar 5
Joint TR

Source : Presenter

Conclusion

- To improve ADA capability, we need a “wall” along the First Island Chain.
- SE Asia (Especially along the First Island Chain) must have an air surveillance system as the “wall”.
- JPN and the U.S. should work together to establish the air surveillance systems through “Total Package Cooperation”.

First & Second Island Chain



Source : Presenter