

Chapter 1 Defense Policies of Countries

Section 1 The United States

1 Security and Defense Policies

As the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq spanning more than a decade draw to a close, the patterns of U.S. involvement in the world are changing. While faced with a severe financial situation, the United States is anticipated to continue to play a role in the peace and stability of the world by drawing on its world-leading, comprehensive national power.

In February 2015, President Barack Obama unveiled his administration's second National Security Strategy (NSS). It presented the U.S. strategic policy for the remaining two years of his presidency. The NSS underscores that the United States would continue to play a leading role in tackling a variety of challenges, such as the threat of terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), and cyber attacks, as well as advance a rules-based international order and take collective action with its allies and partners, while continuing to pursue the four national interests outlined in the 2010 NSS: (1) The security of the United States, its citizens, and U.S. allies and partners; (2) A strong, innovative, and growing U.S. economy that promotes prosperity; (3) Respect for universal values at home and around the world; and (4) A rules-based international order that promotes peace, security, and opportunity.

The NSS maintains that the United States would continue to advance its rebalance to Asia and the Pacific, one of the priorities identified in the new Defense Strategic Guidance¹ released in January 2012 and in the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) released in March 2014. Accordingly, the Obama administration has indicated that the United States would continue to attach importance to this region.

Meanwhile, the growing budget deficits of the U.S. government in recent years have called for deep cuts in spending. In January 2012, the Department of Defense (DoD) announced that defense spending would be reduced by about US\$487 billion over the 10 years from FY2012 to FY2021². In addition, the government budget sequestration³, including defense spending, was initiated in

March 2013, bringing various impacts on the U.S. Forces including suspension of training, delayed deployment of aircraft carriers, and grounding of air squadrons. Although the Bipartisan Budget Act of the Democratic and Republican parties mitigated the sequestration spending cuts for FY2014 and FY2015, the QDR emphasizes that the risks to the U.S. Forces would increase considerably if sequester-level cuts return in FY2016. Much attention will be paid to how the mandatory sequestration cuts in defense spending will impact the U.S. defense strategies and security policies outlined in the QDR and other documents.

In response to the attacks in Iraq and Syria since 2014 by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the United States, since August 2014, has led Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR), a military operation against ISIL that includes airstrikes. In addition, in response to the growing tension over the recent situation in Ukraine, the United States has shifted away from the "reset" diplomacy of the past aimed at improving U.S.-Russia relations, and is undertaking a major review of the bilateral relationship. Focus will be on how these changes in the situations in the Middle East and Ukraine impact U.S. policies, including the policy of rebalancing to the Asia-Pacific region.



U.S. Secretary of Defense Ashton Carter, nominated as a replacement for former Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel [White House photo]

¹ The formal title of the document is "Sustaining U.S. Global Leadership: Priorities for 21st Century Defense."

² According to a document published by the DoD concerning the FY2013 budget request that was submitted to Congress in February 2012, "the amount of reduction" refers to the difference between the total DoD base budget for 10 years estimated at the time of the FY2012 budget request (submitted to Congress in February 2011) and the total DoD base budget for 10 years estimated at the time of the FY2013 budget request.

³ The sequestration in defense expenditure resulting from the Budget Control Act is said to amount to about US\$500 billion by the FY2021 budget.

1 Understanding of Security

In the NSS released in February 2015, President Obama outlined that today the United States and the international community face challenges, including a rising risk of attacks on the United States and its allies due to violent extremism and the terrorist threat, escalating challenges to cybersecurity, aggression by Russia, and the outbreak of infectious diseases. President Obama went on to state that the United States has a unique capability to mobilize and lead the international community to meet these challenges, and that strong and sustained U.S. leadership will safeguard U.S. security interests. At the same time, the NSS notes that whether or not the international community is able to respond effectively to the risks depends on the behaviors of major powers, and that the steadfastness of allies and the cooperation of other emerging powers are essential for making progress.

The QDR released in March 2014 states that the future international security environment remains uncertain and complicated due to the shifting international balance of power; the greater interaction between states, non-state entities, and private citizens; the proliferation of technology; and the rapidly accelerating spread of information. In addressing this challenging environment, the QDR states that the United States would collaborate with allies and partners and invest in the technological and human capital strengths of the U.S. Forces to accomplish a wide range of goals.

2 Defense Strategy

The QDR states that the following three pillars, which are interrelated and mutually reinforcing, would be emphasized in order to embody priorities outlined in the Defense Strategic Guidance including rebalancing to the Asia-Pacific region and maintaining a strong commitment to stability in Europe and the Middle East.

(1) Protect the homeland: Maintain the capability to deter and defeat attacks on the United States. Protection of the homeland includes assisting U.S. civil authorities in protecting U.S. airspace, shores, and borders, and in responding effectively to domestic disasters.

(2) Build security globally: Continue a strong U.S. commitment to shaping world events in order to deter and prevent conflict and to assure the allies and partners of the shared security.

(3) Project power and win decisively: The U.S. Forces deter acts of aggression in one or more theaters by remaining capable of decisively defeating adversaries, while projecting power to provide humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.

The QDR states that across the three pillars, the U.S. Forces are capable of simultaneously implementing the following undertakings, and if deterrence fails at any given time, the U.S. Forces could defeat a regional adversary in a large-scale multi-phased campaign, and deny the objectives of—or imposing unacceptable costs on—another aggressor in another region⁴.

1) Defending homeland

2) Conducting sustained, distributed counterterrorist operations

3) Deterring aggression and assuring allies through forward presence and engagement in multiple regions.

Furthermore, in order to achieve the three pillars, the DoD seeks innovative approaches to how it fights, how it postures its force, and how it leverages its asymmetric strengths and technological advantages. More specifically, the QDR mentions positioning additional forward-deployed naval forces in critical areas, such as the Asia-Pacific region, and deploying new combinations of ships, aviation assets, and crisis response forces.

The QDR also makes reference to rebalancing the Joint Force. Given the changes in the security environment surrounding the United States, including geopolitical changes, changes in modern warfare, and changes in the fiscal environment, the QDR states that the Joint Force would: rebalance for a broad spectrum of conflict; rebalance and sustain its presence and posture abroad; rebalance capability, capacity, and readiness; and equip itself with advanced capabilities and readiness while scaling back the U.S. Forces. The QDR states that even as budget and other resource cuts are made, the DoD would give priority to the following capability areas that are in close alignment with the pillars of the defense strategy: (1) Missile defense; (2) Nuclear deterrence; (3) Cyber; (4) Space; (5) Air/

⁴ The 2010 QDR stated that the U.S. Forces possess the capability of countering attacks by two countries while also being able to conduct a wide range of operations. The 2012 Defense Strategic Guidance states that the United States maintains forces that are able to fully deny a capable state's aggressive objectives in one region while being capable of denying the objectives of—or imposing unacceptable costs on—an opportunistic aggressor in a second region.

sea; (6) Precision strike; (7) Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR); (8) Counter terror and special operations; and (9) Resilience⁵.

However, the QDR emphasizes that if sequester-level cuts return in FY2016, risks to the U.S. Forces posed by shifts in the security environment would grow significantly⁶.

3 Rebalance to the Asia-Pacific Region

As indicated by the Defense Strategic Guidance, the QDR, and the NSS, the United States places emphasis on the Asia-Pacific region and is continuing a policy to enhance its presence in the region. In November 2011, U.S. President Obama delivered a speech to the Australian Parliament, clearly stating, for the first time, that he would give top priority to the U.S. presence and mission in the Asia-Pacific region. The President indicated that the United States would maintain its strong presence in Japan and the Republic of Korea (ROK), while enhancing its presence in Southeast Asia. Furthermore, the QDR states that the centerpiece of the DoD commitment to the rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region is to update and enhance security initiatives with its allies in the region, including Japan. Additionally, the QDR notes that by 2020, the U.S. Forces would station 60% of the assets of the Navy and Air Force in the Asia-Pacific region.

Concrete examples of the enhancement of U.S. Forces' presence in the Asia-Pacific region include enhanced presence of the U.S. Forces in Australia. In November 2011, U.S. President Obama and then-Australian Prime Minister Julia Gillard jointly announced U.S.-Australia force posture initiatives, which include: (1) the rotational deployment of U.S. Marines to Darwin and other areas in Northern Australia for around six months every year where they would conduct exercises and training with the Australian Defence Force (ADF)⁷; and (2) increased access of U.S. Air Force aircraft to ADF facilities and

areas in Northern Australia, which would offer greater opportunities for joint training and exercises. The joint initiatives are described as part of the efforts to embody the basic concept of the force posture of the U.S. Forces presence in the Asia-Pacific region, which intends to pursue "a more geographically distributed, operationally resilient, and politically sustainable military presence." Other examples include the rotational deployment of up to four Littoral Combat Ships (LCS)⁸ to Singapore announced by then-U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert Gates in June 2011. LCS started the first rotation in April 2013 and the second rotation in December 2014. Also, the United States repeatedly conducted joint military exercises with and provided military technologies and assistance to Southeast Asian countries in an effort to build up trusting relationships and strengthen the readiness of the countries. With regard to Japan, the United States deployed P-8 patrol aircraft to Kadena Air Base, temporarily assigned unmanned reconnaissance aircraft Global Hawk to Misawa Air Base, and deployed a second TPY-2 radar⁹ in Japan to the Kyogamisaki Communications Site. In addition, in April 2014, then-U.S. Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel announced that two more Aegis ballistic missile defense ships would be deployed to Japan by 2017¹⁰. Furthermore, apart from the two aforementioned ships, the U.S. Navy deployed an Aegis cruiser to Yokosuka in June 2015.

The United States has been expressing its stance to emphasize the Asia-Pacific region not only to its allies and partners but also to China. The 2014 QDR states that the United States would sustain dialogue with China to improve the ability to cooperate in practical areas such as counter-piracy, peacekeeping, and humanitarian assistance/disaster relief operations. At the same time, the United States would manage the competitive aspects of U.S.-China relations in ways that improve regional peace and stability consistent with international norms and principles.

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- 5 The capability areas constitute primarily of the following:
- (1) Missile defense: Increasing the number of Ground-Based Interceptors, deploying an additional radar in Japan, increasing the reliability, efficiency, and discrimination capabilities of interceptors, studying the best location for deploying Ground-Based Interceptors
 - (2) Nuclear deterrence: Continuing to invest in modernizing delivery systems; warheads; command and control; and nuclear weapon infrastructure
 - (3) Cyber: Forming the Cyber Mission Force by 2016, integrating and migrating information systems
 - (4) Space: Diversifying and expanding the coverage of Space Situational Awareness, accelerating initiatives to counter adversary space capabilities including ISR and precision strike
 - (5) Air/sea: Countering A2/AD threats by investing in combat aircraft, including fighters and long-range strike, survivable persistent surveillance, resilient architectures, and undersea warfare
 - (6) Precision strike: Procuring advanced air-to-surface missiles and a long-range anti-ship cruise missile to improve the joint ability of U.S. Forces to attack airspace defended by the adversary
 - (7) ISR: Making focused investments in systems that will function effectively in airspace defended by the adversary and areas that the U.S. Forces are denied entry or free maneuver, expanding use of space ISR systems
 - (8) Counter terror and special operations: Increasing the Special Operations Forces (SOF) to 69,700 personnel, mobilizing more SOF to support the Joint Force to counter a range of challenges across the globe
 - (9) Resilience: Improving the ability to maintain and restore the functions of air, naval, ground, space, and missile-defense capabilities against attacks, dispersing land and naval expeditionary forces, investing in capabilities to repair runways more quickly
- 6 Some of the implications anticipated in the case of the return of the sequester-level cuts include a reduction in end strength of active Army to 420,000, retirement of the USS George Washington aircraft carrier (10 aircraft carriers), a reduction in end strength of Marine Corps to 175,000, a further retirement of Air Force aircraft, and a slowdown of purchases of F-35 aircraft.
- 7 The initial deployment consisted of a company of about 200 U.S. Marines. The aim is to eventually establish a rotational presence of up to a 2,500-person Marine Air-Ground Task Force including aircraft, ground vehicles, and artilleries over a few years. In 2014, about 1,150 Marines, including the Marine Helicopter Squadron, were deployed, marking a significant increase from the deployment of about 250 U.S. Marines in the previous fiscal year.
- 8 Fast and agile vessels designed to defeat asymmetrical threats with A2 capability in near-shore environments.
- 9 Radar whose purpose is to detect and track ballistic missiles (also called "X-band radar" as it operates in the "X-band" frequency). The United States notes that the additional deployment of this radar to Japan would provide enhanced early warning and tracking capability of any missile launched from North Korea.
- 10 In October 2014, the U.S. Navy announced that it plans to deploy BMD-capable Aegis destroyers USS Benfold and USS Milius to Yokosuka in summer 2015 and summer 2017, respectively.



U.S. Navy's Aegis destroyer USS Benfold to be deployed to Yokosuka in summer 2015
[U.S. Navy website]

4 Defense Innovation Initiative

In November 2014, then-U.S. Secretary of Defense Hagel announced the Defense Innovation Initiative and expressed his expectation that it would develop into a third offset strategy. Since the 1950s, the United States has invested in the development of military technologies in new fields in which adversaries do not have capabilities. Through a strategy of acquiring asymmetrical means to offset an opponent's capabilities¹¹, the United States has maintained military operational and technological superiority. However, today, such U.S. superiority is gradually eroding as a result of potential adversaries modernizing their military forces and acquiring advanced military capabilities, and with technologies proliferating. The United States notes that this initiative was established to newly identify innovative ways to sustain and expand U.S. superiority, utilizing limited resources.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Bob Work, who is leading the work of establishing this initiative, states that its formulation is more challenging than the earlier offset strategies. The reasons are that different strategies will

be required for multiple opponents, including advanced countries like Russia and China, regional states like Iran and North Korea, and non-state actors with advanced capabilities. In addition, the competitive environments have changed significantly due to innovations in commercial technologies. In order to follow and make use of commercial technologies, the United States must work more closely with the private sector. Furthermore, Deputy Secretary Work notes that the proliferation of technology could cause superiority to be lost in a short timeframe.

The DoD maintains that to achieve the initiative, the following should be promoted: development of leadership; a new Long-Range Research and Development Planning Program; reinvigoration of war-gaming approaches; new operational concepts; and increased efficiency of business practices. In particular, under the Long-Range Research and Development Planning Program, the DoD will identify, develop, and operate technologies and systems which have the potential to field breakthroughs that will be key to maintaining and strengthening U.S. military capabilities – from technology fields such as autonomous systems, robotics, miniaturization, big data, advanced manufacturing, and dispersed network systems. To this end, under the leadership of the U.S. Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, five working groups – (1) space technology, (2) undersea technology, (3) air dominance and strike technology, (4) air and missile defense technology, and (5) technology-driven working groups – will be established, as well as one integrated group to supervise and coordinate these working groups. The FY2016 budget request sets forth the advancement of this initiative. The budget request identifies that the priority technology areas are: assured positioning, navigation, and timing; high speed strike weapons; an aerospace innovation initiative; railgun development; and high energy laser technology¹².

¹¹ Secretary Hagel stated that the previous two "offset strategies" were as follows: (1) In the 1950s, the United States offset the conventional capacity of the former Soviet Union by using the nuclear deterrent; and (2) In the 1970s, while the nuclear capabilities of the former Soviet Union achieved parity with those of the United States, the United States gained superiority over the former Soviet Union by acquiring new systems, such as extended-range precision-guided missiles, stealth aircraft, and ISR platforms.

¹² The FY2016 budget request allocates approximately US\$12.3 billion for science and technology, including US\$2.1 billion for basic research and US\$3.0 billion for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA).

5 Nuclear Strategy

While U.S. President Obama aims to realize a world without nuclear weapons, he notes that this will not be realized in the near future, and indicates the need to maintain a nuclear deterrent as long as nuclear weapons exist.

The Nuclear Posture Review (NPR), which was released in April 2010, indicates that the nuclear security environment is changing and nuclear terrorism and nuclear proliferation are an imminent threat today. Furthermore, it points to the necessity of working on the issue of ensuring strategic stability with existing nuclear powers, in particular Russia and China.

The NPR presents five key objectives based on awareness of this security environment: (1) preventing nuclear proliferation and nuclear terrorism; (2) reducing the role of U.S. nuclear weapons; (3) maintaining strategic deterrence and stability at reduced nuclear force levels; (4) strengthening regional deterrence and reassuring U.S. allies and partners; and (5) sustaining a safe, secure, and effective nuclear arsenal.

In June 2013, U.S. President Obama delivered a speech on the reduction of nuclear weapons in Berlin, which was followed by the release of the Report on Nuclear Employment Strategy by the DoD on the same day. In the speech and report, the United States announced that it would negotiate with Russia to pursue up to a one-third reduction in U.S. deployed strategic nuclear weapons.

In February 2014, following missteps by nuclear missile launch officers including possession of illegal drugs and misconduct related to proficiency tests, then-U.S. Secretary of Defense Hagel instructed an internal and external review of the entire DoD Nuclear Enterprise (Nuclear Enterprise Review [NER]). In November 2014, Secretary Hagel announced the results of the NER, in the form of a summary of an internal study report and a report of an external study conducted by retired military personnel and other reviewers. The NER found that while the existing nuclear forces of the U.S. Forces are meeting the demands of their mission, significant improvements are required to ensure the safety and effectiveness of the force in the future. The two reports made recommendations focusing around areas, such as improving oversight and management issues, increasing investment in the nuclear deterrent enterprise, and personnel and training including boosting morale. Based on these recommendations, the DoD decided to prioritize funding on actions that improve the security, ensure modernization of the force, and address shortfalls. The DoD will work to increase the number of

personnel engaged in nuclear forces of the Air Force and Navy, improve the inspections regime, and improve career management, among other activities.

See Part I, Chapter 2, Section 2-1 (Nuclear Weapons)

6 FY2016 Budget

As the budget deficit of the U.S. government is deepening in recent years, the Budget Control Act enacted in August 2011 established a deep cut in government spending by FY2021. In January 2012, the DoD announced that the reduction in defense spending in light of the act would amount to about US\$487 billion over the 10 years from FY2012 to FY2021 (about US\$259 billion over the five years from FY2013 to FY2017). In March 2013, the mandatory sequestration of government spending including defense spending started based on the provisions of the Budget Control Act. Mandatory sequestration for the FY2014 and FY2015 budgets was eased as a result of the Bipartisan Budget Act of the Democratic and Republican parties passed in December 2013. However, the President and Congress have yet to reach an agreement on the handling of mandatory sequestration in FY2016 and beyond.

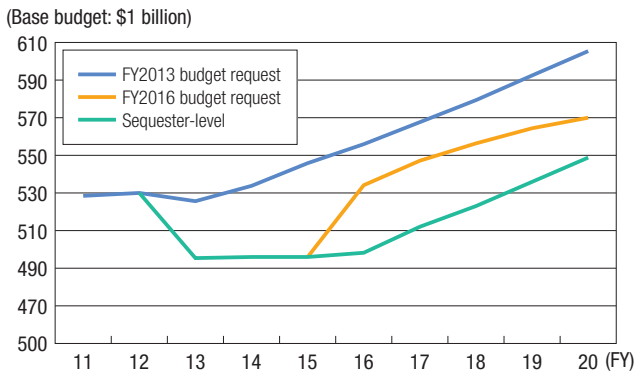
For the FY2016 DoD budget request, the DoD allocated US\$534.3 billion¹³ for the base budget. For the overseas contingency operations budget, the DoD allocated US\$50.9 billion, which is US\$13.3 billion less than the FY2015 enacted budget level, based on the completion of the U.S. Forces' combat mission in Afghanistan in late 2014 and the progress made towards their withdrawal in late 2016. The key principles of the defense budget are as follows: (1) Seek a balanced force; (2) Manage enduring readiness challenges; (3) Continue to focus on institutional reform; (4) Pursue investments in military capabilities; (5) Provide for the people; and (6) Support overseas operations. On this basis, the DoD has decided to: decrease the Army's end strength to 475,000 active soldiers from the FY2015 level of 490,000 active soldiers; continue to fund the overhaul/life extension of the USS George Washington of the Navy, following on from the previous fiscal year, and maintain 11 aircraft carriers; keep the F-35, the KC-46, and the Long-Range Strike Bomber (LRS-B) as the Air Force's top three modernization programs; and once again plan to retire the A-10 aircraft that was not realized during the previous year due to opposition from Congress. The DoD's requested amount exceeds the FY2016 sequestration spending cap by about US\$36 billion, contending that at sequester-level funding, the DoD cannot achieve its goal of restoring readiness and execute the defense strategy¹⁴.

¹³ An increase of about US\$38.2 billion from the FY2015 enacted budget level.

¹⁴ The QDR states that the levels in the FY2015 budget request of the President will allow the U.S. Forces to manage the risks imposed on them by the changes in the security environment, but that the risks would grow significantly if sequester-level cuts return in FY2016. See Part I, Chapter 1, Section 1, Footnote 7.

Fig. I-1-1-1

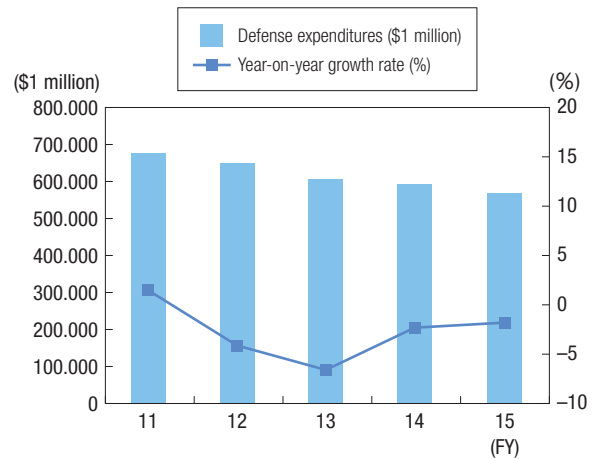
The Impact of Budget Sequestration on the Defense Budget



Created based on the FY2016 budget request of the U.S. Department of Defense.

Fig. I-1-1-2

Shifts in the U.S. Defense Budget



Notes: 1. Figures shown are narrowly defined expenses based on Historical Tables, Budget of the United States Government, FY2015.
2. The amount for FY2015 is an estimate.

Nevertheless, this budget will be difficult to realize unless allowances are made, such as an agreement on a new budget proposal by Congress and the President. Attention will be paid to future trends in sequestration of government spending including defense spending.

See Fig. I-1-1-1 (The Impact of Budget Sequestration on the Defense Budget); Fig. I-1-1-2 (Shifts in the U.S. Defense Budget)

2 Military Posture

1 General Situation

In regard to strategic offensive weapons including nuclear force, the United States is moving ahead with its reduction based on a new Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty that came into force in February 2011. In April 2015, it announced that its deployed strategic warheads¹⁵ stood at 1,597, while its deployed delivery platforms stood at 785¹⁶. The United States is studying the concept of a Conventional Prompt Global Strike (CPGS), as an effort contributing to the nation's new ability to reduce reliance on nuclear weapons¹⁷.

In regard to Missile Defense (MD), the United States announced the Ballistic Missile Defense Review (BMDR) in February 2010. On homeland defense, the review noted that the United States would use ground-based interceptors to respond to Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) from North Korea and Iran, and that in regard to regional defense, the United States would expand investments in MD systems while taking a phased adaptive approach (PAA) that is tailored to each region and improve the MD capabilities step by step, working with partner countries and properly sharing the burden. However, in January

2012, the United States announced that it would continue investments in MD programs in its homeland and Europe while reducing the spending for deployable regional MD systems with a view to increasing reliance on its allies and partners in the future. Further, in March 2013, the United States announced that it would additionally deploy ground-based interceptors in the U.S. homeland and mobile radars for Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) in Japan in order to bolster homeland security in response to North Korea's nuclear test and the advancement of its long-range ballistic missile development, while restructuring the program of the standard missile (SM-3) Block IIB scheduled for deployment in Europe.

The operation of the U.S. Forces is not controlled by the individual branches of the broader armed forces, rather it is operated under the leadership of the Unified Combatant Commands, comprising leaders from multiple branches of the armed forces. The Unified Combatant Commands consist of three commands with functional responsibilities and six commands with regional responsibilities.

The U.S. ground forces consist of about 490,000 Army soldiers and about 180,000 Marines, which are forward-

15 Warheads that have been equipped in deployed ICBMs and Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missiles (SLBMs) and nuclear warheads equipped in heavy bombers (a deployed heavy bomber is counted as one nuclear warhead).
16 The figure as of March 1, 2015.
17 The concept is designed to cripple anti-access (A2) capabilities and promptly strike a target anywhere in the world using non-nuclear long-range precision guided missiles that hit targets highly accurately.

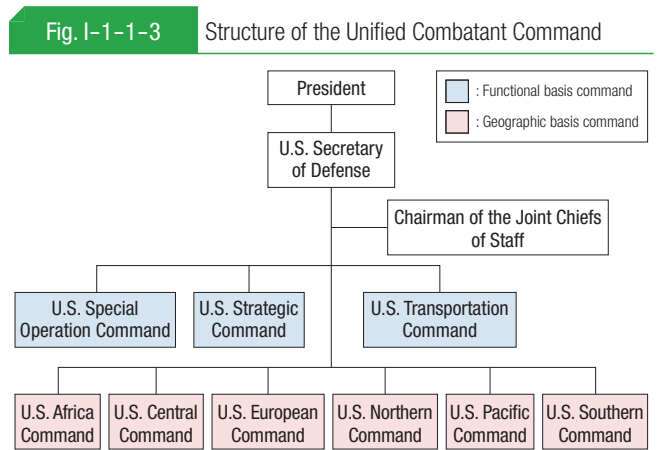
deployed in Germany, the ROK, and Japan, among other countries. As described in the Defense Strategic Guidance, the Army continues its transition to a smaller yet capable force fully prepared to conduct a full range of operations worldwide. The Marine Corps aims to acquire forces capable of responding to any threat as a “middleweight force,” bridging the seam between smaller special operations forces and larger heavy conventional forces. In January 2012, the DoD announced that it would reduce the number of active duty Marines to 182,000 and in February 2014 the number of active duty Army soldiers to 440,000 – 450,000, with further reductions to both in the future.

The U.S. maritime forces consist of about 950 vessels (including about 70 submarines) totaling about 6.20 million tons. The 6th Fleet is deployed in the East Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and Africa; the 5th Fleet in the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, and northwest Indian Ocean; the 3rd Fleet in the eastern Pacific; the 4th Fleet in South America and the Caribbean Sea; and the 7th Fleet in the western Pacific and Indian Ocean.

The U.S. air forces consist of roughly 3,600 combat aircraft across the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps. In addition to carrier-based aircraft deployed at sea, part of the tactical air force is forward-deployed in Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan, and the ROK.

Moreover, in addressing the increasing threats in cyberspace, the U.S. Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM) was founded in order to oversee operations in cyberspace. The U.S. Cyber Command attained Initial Operational Capability (IOC) in May 2010 and commended full capability in November in the same year¹⁸.

See Fig. I-1-1-3 (Structure of the Unified Combatant Command)



2 Current Military Posture in the Asia-Pacific Region

The United States, a Pacific nation, continues to play an important role in ensuring the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region by placing the Pacific Command, a joint command consisting of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, in the region. The Pacific Command is a command with regional responsibilities for the largest geographical area, and its component commands include U.S. Forces Japan and U.S. Forces Korea. In order to broaden the perspective of the U.S. Forces and promote better understanding of the U.S. Forces from allies, the Pacific Command headquarters accept personnel from allies in the region. Under this scheme, personnel from Canada and Australia are currently serving in the Pacific Command as deputy director level-officials.

The Pacific Command consists of the U.S. Army Pacific, U.S. Pacific Fleet, U.S. Marine Forces Pacific, and U.S. Pacific Air Forces, which are all headquartered in Hawaii¹⁹.

The Army Pacific’s subordinate commands include the 25th Infantry Division in Hawaii, the 8th U.S. Army in the ROK, which is the Army component of the U.S. Forces in the ROK, and the U.S. Army Alaska. In addition, the Army Pacific assigns approximately 2,400 personnel to commands, such as I Corps Forward and the U.S. Army Japan Command in Japan²⁰.

The U.S. Pacific Fleet consists of the Seventh Fleet, which is responsible for the Western Pacific and the Indian Ocean, and the Third Fleet, responsible for the East Pacific and Bering Sea. The U.S. Pacific Fleet in total controls about 180 vessels. The Seventh Fleet is centered on a carrier strike group with main stationing locations in Japan and Guam. Their mission is to defend territorial lands, people, sea lines of communication, and the critical national interests of the United States and its allies. The fleet consists of aircraft carriers, amphibious ships, and the Aegis combat system.

The U.S. Pacific Marine Corps deploys one Marine Expeditionary Force each in the U.S. mainland and Japan. Of this force, about 16,000 personnel are in the 3rd Marine Division and the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, which are equipped with F/A-18 fighters and other aircraft, in Japan. In addition, maritime pre-positioning ships loaded with heavy equipment and others are deployed in the Western Pacific.

The U.S. Pacific Air Force has three air forces, of which three air wings (equipped with F-16 fighters and C-130 transport aircraft) are deployed to the 5th Air Force stationed in Japan and two air wings (equipped with F-16 fighters) to the 7th Air Force stationed in the ROK.

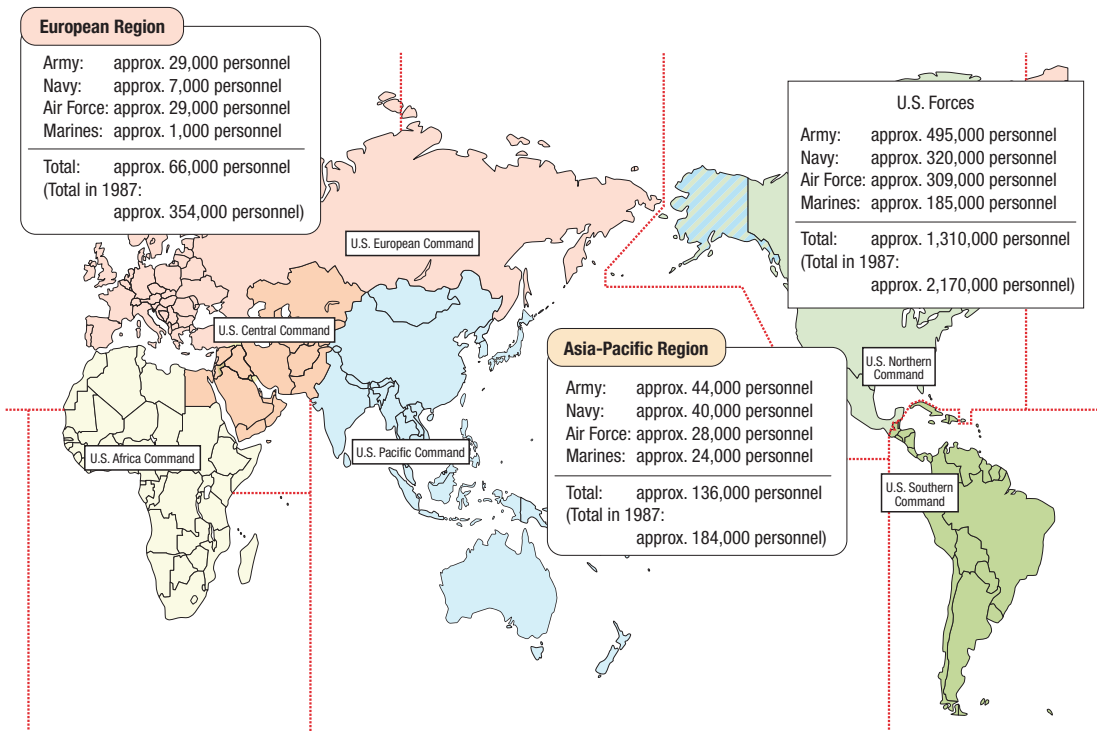
See Fig. I-1-1-4 (U.S. Forces Deployment Status and the Recent Trend of the U.S. Forces in the Asia-Pacific Region)

18 As cyber-related units, Army Cyber Command (ARCYBER), Fleet Cyber Command (FLTCYBERCOM), 24th Air Force/Air Force Cyber Command (AFCYBER), and Marine Corps Forces Cyber Command (MARFORCYBER) have been newly formed.

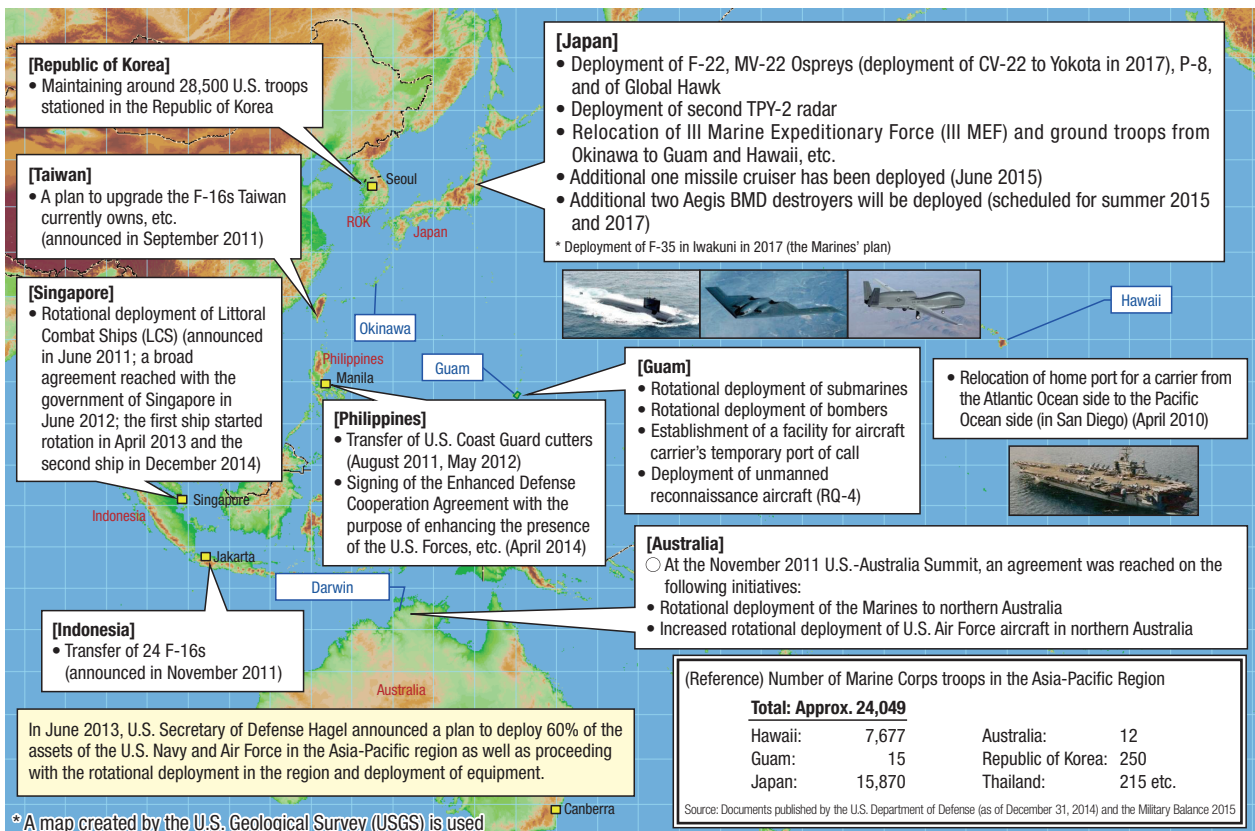
19 In 2013, the U.S. Army Pacific upgraded the rank of its Commander from lieutenant general to general, and thus the commanders of the Army Pacific, Pacific Fleet, and Pacific Air Forces have all become four stars.

20 The figures of the U.S. Forces mentioned in this paragraph are the numbers of active personnel recorded in the published sources of the U.S. DoD (as of December 31, 2014), and could change according to unit deployment.

Fig. I-1-1-4 U.S. Forces Deployment Status and the Recent Trend of the U.S. Forces in the Asia-Pacific Region



Notes: 1. Source: Documents published by the U.S. Department of Defense (as of December 31, 2014), etc.
 2. The number of personnel deployed in the Asia-Pacific region includes personnel deployed in Hawaii and Guam.



* A map created by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is used

Source: Documents published by the U.S. Department of Defense (as of December 31, 2014) and the Military Balance 2015