

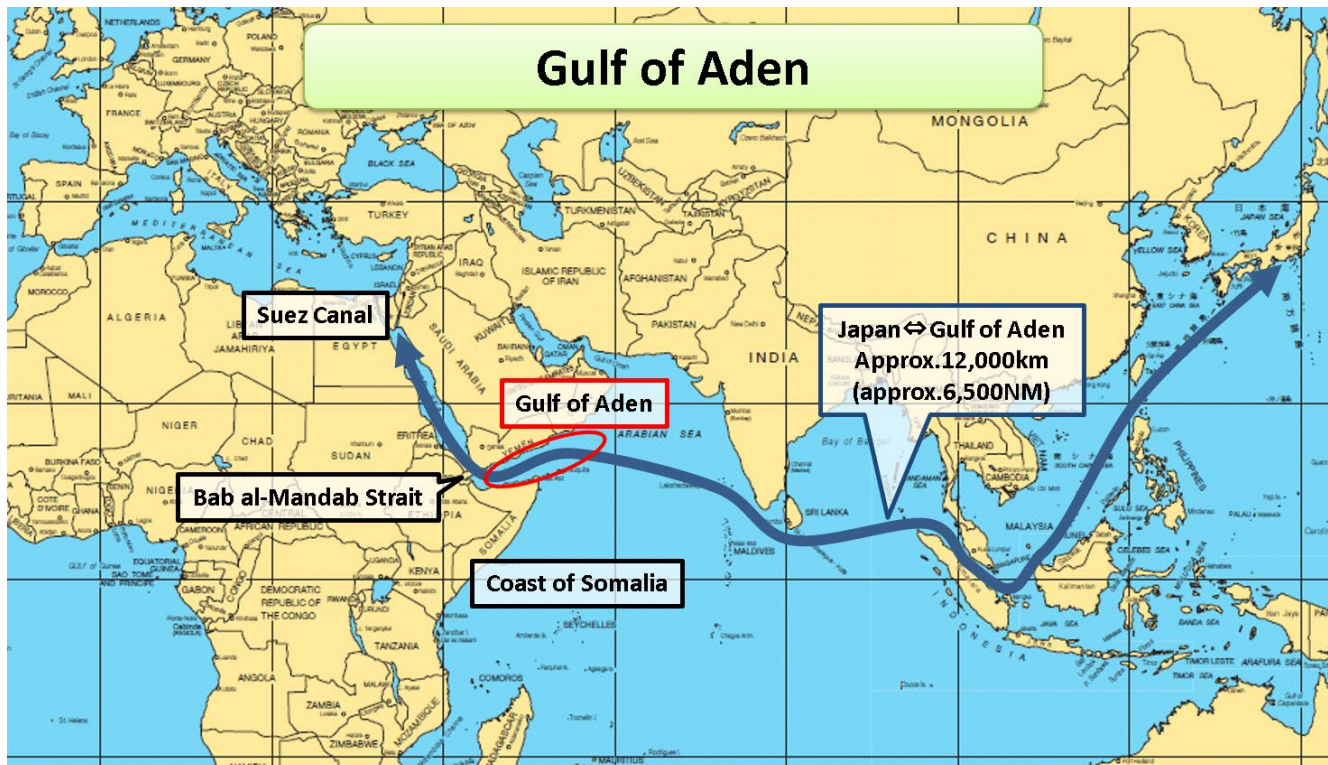
Annual Report 2021

“Japan's Actions against Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden”

□ Somalia and the Surroundings (off the Coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden)

➤ Importance of the Gulf of Aden for Japan

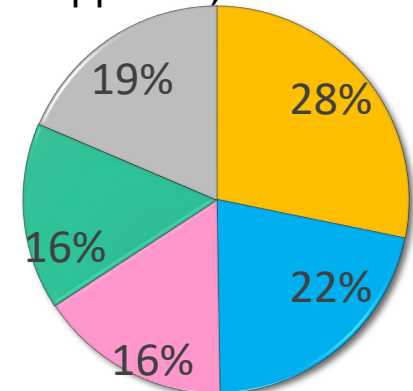
Japan depends on maritime transportation for 99.6% of its international trade volume. Therefore, navigational safety is essential for the daily life of its people as well as for its economy. The Gulf of Aden, which connects Asia with Europe via Suez Canal, is one of the vital shipping lanes for Japan. Furthermore, since approx. 17% of container cargos over the world, and about 18% of the vehicles exported from Japan were transported through the Gulf of Aden in 2021. Therefore, navigational safety of merchant vessels in this Gulf is still one of the urgent and critical issues for Japan.



2021 Annual Passage of Japan-Related Vessels* through the Gulf of Aden

*Japanese flag vessels, and foreign flag vessels operated by Japanese shipping companies or overseas subsidiaries wholly owned by the companies

Approx. 1,800 Vessels



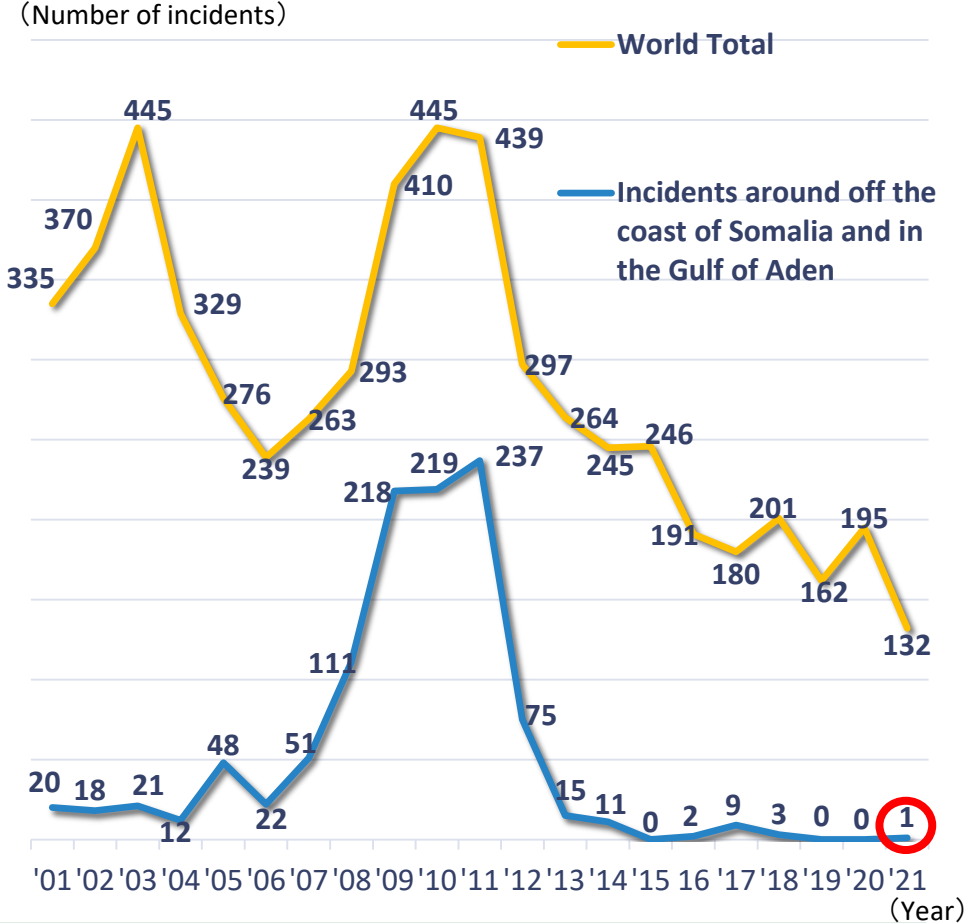
■ Pure Car Carriers ■ Container Carriers
■ Bulk Carriers ■ Chemical Tankers
■ Others

Total is not 100%, due to rounding off

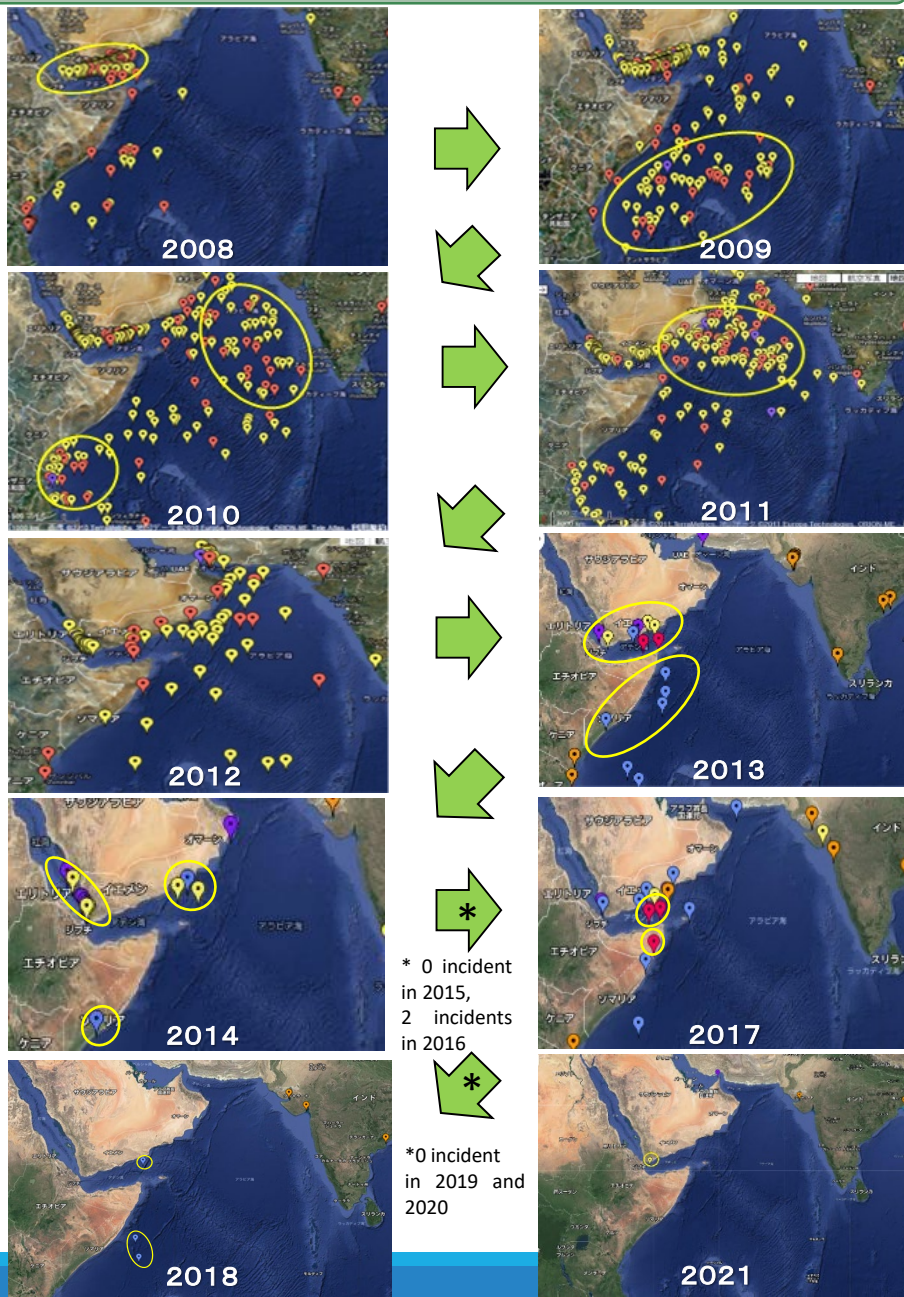
Piracy Incidents off the Coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden

According to ICC-IMB* in 2021, 1 attempted piracy incident was reported around off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden.

*International Chamber of Commerce International Maritime Bureau



Japan remains concerned about the continuing threat posed by piracy off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden. Although marked reduction has been seen in the number of attacks and hijackings since 2012, Japan observes that the underlying causes of piracy remain in place, and the current decline is inherently reversible without international efforts.



- ❑ Japan's Actions against Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden
- The Counter-Piracy Operation by JMSDF and JCG
- Act on Special Measures concerning the Guarding of Japanese Ships in Pirate-Infested Waters

- The Counter-Piracy Operation by Japan Maritime Self-Defense Forces (JMSDF) and Japan Coast Guard (JCG) *(See "Overview" on Page 6)*

In Mar. 2009, with the approval of the Prime Minister for "Maritime Security Operations", two destroyers of Japan Maritime SDF(JMSDF) started the mission to escort Japan-related vessels in order to defend them from pirates off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden. 8 officers of JCG also have been on board for judicial police activities of counter-piracy. In Jun. 2009, two P-3C patrol aircrafts joined warning and surveillance activities in the Gulf of Aden to cover the extensive marine area. Also, in view of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, Japan subsequently enacted "Law for Punishment of Acts of Piracy and Measures to Deal with Acts of Piracy" (Counter-Piracy Measures Act) in Jul. 2009, in order to deal appropriately and effectively with acts of piracy. Since the following month, JMSDF and JCG have implemented "Counter-Piracy Operations". The current base of these activities is in the Republic of Djibouti.

In Jul. 2013, Government of Japan decided to participate in CTF151*, for the purpose of conducting more flexible and effective operations with other countries' forces deployed around Somalia for counter-piracy operations. In Dec. 2013, JMSDF destroyers started "zone defense"** in addition to the escort missions. And since Feb. 2014, JMSDF's flight team has been participating in the CTF151.



The JSDF's Staff Warning the Vessel

*In Jun. 2021, CMF and CTF151 were reorganized for the purpose of more efficient operation.

**Stationing in certain waters to protect navigating vessels

In Nov. 2016, Government of Japan decided to reduce the number of destroyers deployed in the Gulf of Aden from two to one, because the needs for direct escort by JMSDF had been decreasing and this trend would be expected to continue. While vulnerable vessels against pirates, such as tankers with relatively low speed and low freeboard, still require escort service, some other vessels have taken initiatives of self-defense including private armed security guards on board. This reduction has been applied since Dec. 2016.

On the other hand, P-3C patrol aircrafts utilize excellent cruising capability in conducting warning and surveillance activities. Currently they are responsible for about 90% of the warning and surveillance activities of the countries in operation, in vast areas of the Gulf of Aden. The flight activities are in total 2,849 flight missions and 20,740 flying hours as of Dec. 31, 2021, counted from Jun. 2009, when JMSDF started the surveillance activities. Furthermore, P-3C aircrafts have identified 240,925 vessels, and provided information to vessels navigating the area and to other countries engaging in counter-piracy operations on 15,543 occasions.

In addition, four JSDF officers have served as CTF151 Commander so far (May to Aug. in 2015, Mar. to Jun. in 2017, Mar. to Jun. in 2018 and Feb. to Jun. in 2020). These opportunities have boosted JSDF reliability in the international community and represented JSDF's continuous contribution to maritime peace-keeping.



The JSDF's P-3C Ready for Warning and Surveillance Activities



The JSDF P-3C's Staff Warning the Vessel

JSDF's Counter-Piracy Operations

Deployment Forces for Counter Piracy Enforcement

- Deployment Surface Force for Counter Piracy Enforcement
JMSDF (approx. 200 personnel/1 destroyer), JCG (8 personnel)
- Deployment Air Force for Counter Piracy Enforcement
(approx. 60 personnel/2 P-3C patrol aircraft)
- Deployment Support Group for Counter Piracy Enforcement
(approx. 120 personnel)

Activities by other countries

Naval Vessels		Patrol aircraft
Escort	Zone Defense	
National Tasking (Japan, China, India etc.)	CTG151 (Japan, Korea, Pakistan etc.)	CTG151 (Japan)
	EUNAVFOR (Spain, Italy etc.)	EUNAVFOR (Spain)

(Note) The scale of deployed forces depends on the timing, as the operations are carried out by all the participating countries in rotation.

CTG151

[Surveillance flight (P-3C patrol aircraft)]
Provision of information regarding the airspace over the escort route

Yemen

Djibouti

Somalia

CTG151

[Zone Defense]
Warning and surveillance activities within specific waters

OR

[Escort]
Escorting private vessels directly

National Tasking

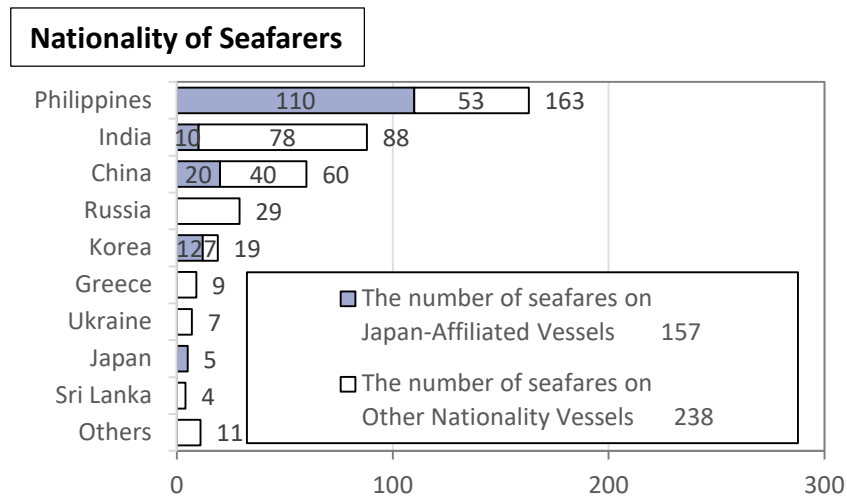
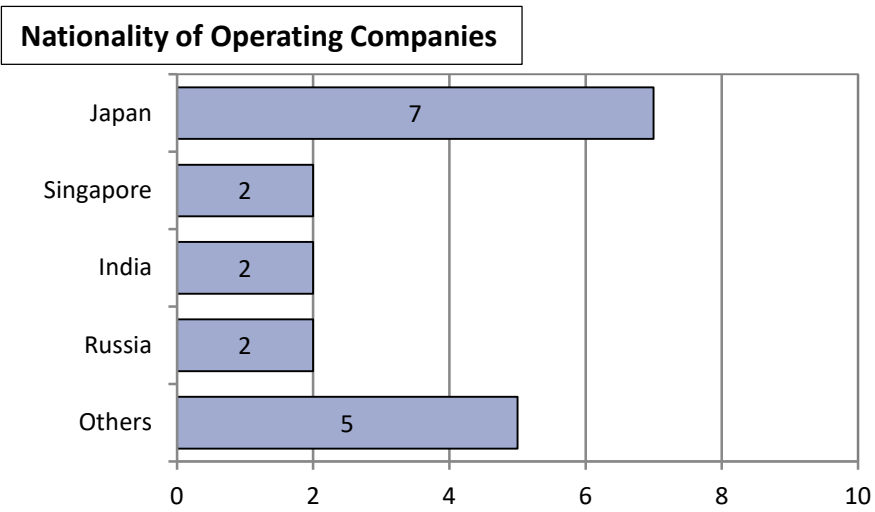
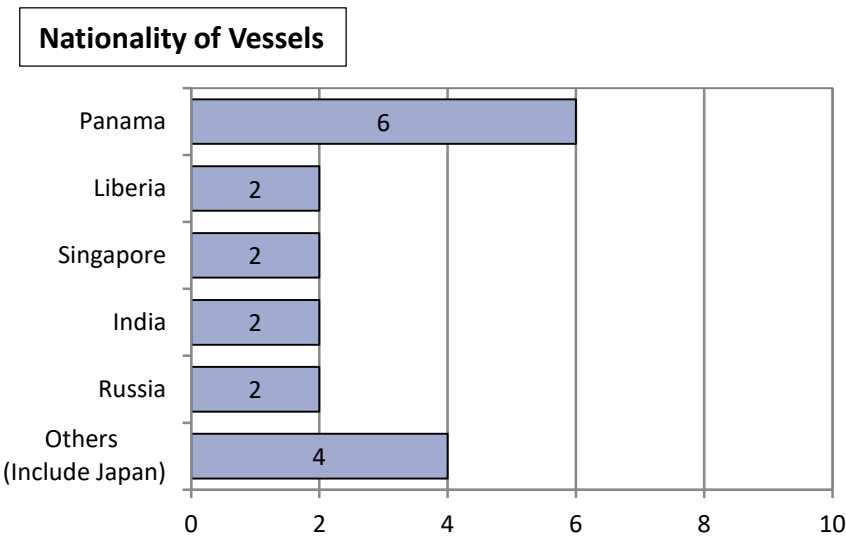
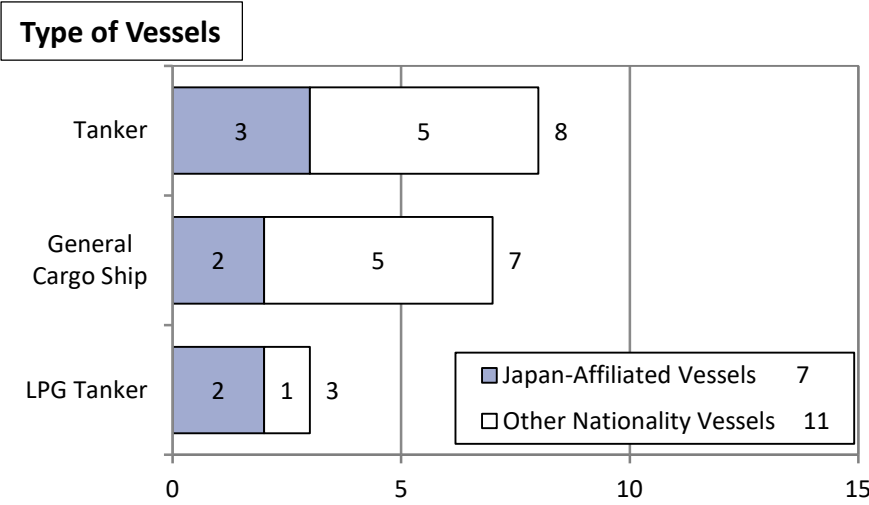
IRTC
(900km)
International Recommended Transit Corridor

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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, GeoEye, Getmapping, AeroGRID, IGP, UPR-EGP, and the GIS Community

➤ Outline of the Escorted Vessels and Seafarers

As of Dec. 31 2021, 3,940 vessels have been escorted under the protection of JMSDF's destroyers. Not a single vessel has come to any harm from pirates and these vessels have all passed safely through the Gulf of Aden. The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism(MLIT) of Japan provides a sole contact point for coordination with JMSDF's escort.

Escort Results of 2021



➤ Act on Special Measures concerning the Guarding of Japanese Ships in Pirate-Infested Waters (Act No.75 of 2013, Enacted on Nov. 13 2013 , Enforced on Nov. 30 2013)

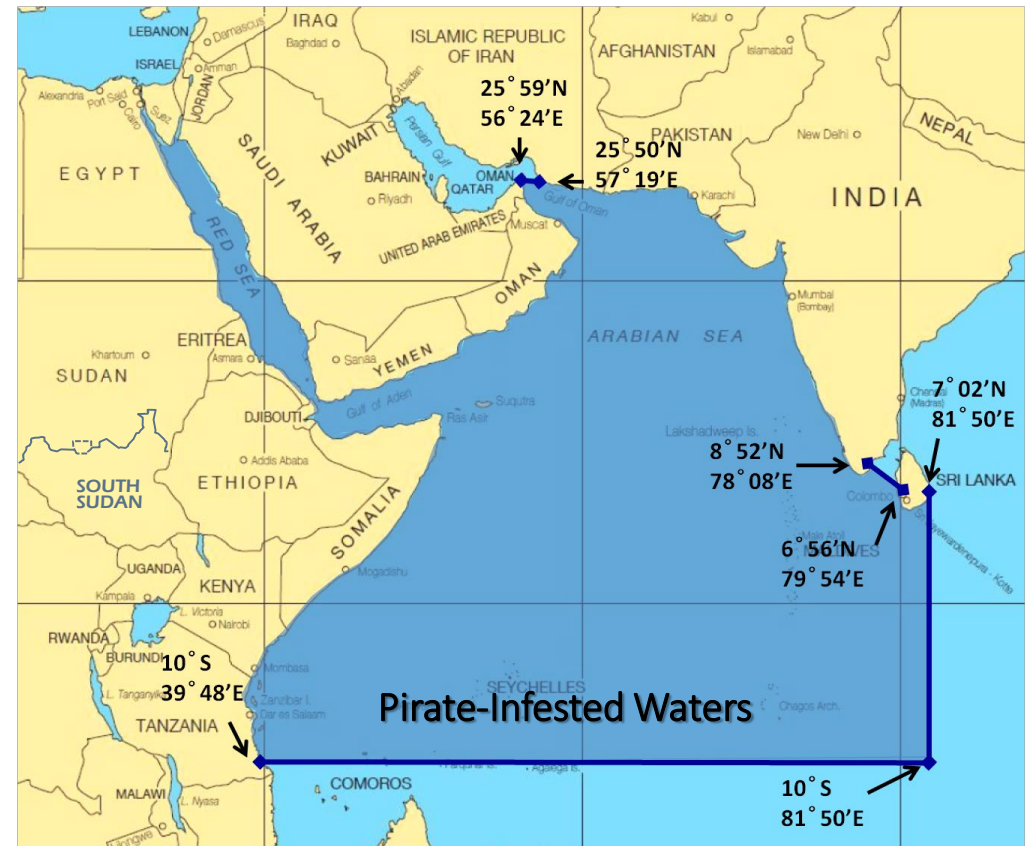
The number of piracy incidents in the Gulf of Aden rapidly increased in 2008, and later spread to the Indian Ocean. Under these circumstances, it became common among major maritime countries that Privately Contracted Armed Security Personnel (PCASP) were on-board of their flag vessels. These PCASP contributed to the decrease of attacks by the pirates. However, under Japanese laws, it was prohibited to employ PCASP on Japanese flag vessels .

Therefore, the Act on Special Measures Concerning the Guarding of Japanese Ships in Pirate-Infested Waters was enforced on Nov. 30 2013 to ensure the security of Japanese flag vessels by PCASP.

Under the Act, PCASP confirmed by Minister of MLIT of Japan can guard Japanese flag vessels in the Pirate-Infested Waters, based on Designated Guarding Plan authorized by the Minister.

Overview of the Act

- (1) Applicable sea areas
: Pirate-infested waters as shown in the map
- Applicable vessels
: Japanese flag vessels vulnerable to piracy attacks
- (2) Ship owners, seeking to protect their vessels by PCASP, shall submit, for each vessel, Designated Guarding Plan(DGP) specifying any Private Maritime Security Companies (PMSC), implementation method of guarding, etc., and shall obtain the authorization from Minister of MLIT of Japan.
- (3) The ship owners, before they implement their DGPs, shall obtain confirmation from the Minister that both the PMSC and the PCASP meet all requirements stipulated by the Act.

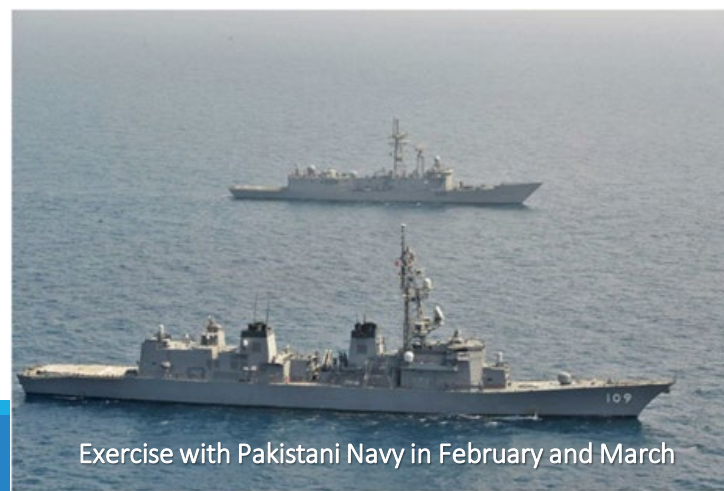


➤ Joint Exercises with Other Countries' Forces

In 2021, JSDF's counter-piracy units conducted joint exercises as follows, with various navies of European Union Naval Force (EU NAVFOR) and CTF151, off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden.

Month	JSDF	EU NAVFOR	Types of Exercises
February	Destroyer "Ariake"	"Castilla" (Spanish Navy)	Maneuvering Exercise, Approaching Maneuvering, Deck Landing and Photographing
May	Destroyer "Setogiri"	"Carabiniere" (Italian Navy) P-3M (Spanish Air Force) "Damerjog" (Djibouti Navy and Coast Guard)	Maneuvering Exercise, Approaching Maneuvering, Deck Landing, Photographing, Response against approaching small boats and Escort Exercise
September	Destroyer "Yuugiri"	"Federico Martinengo" (Italian Navy)	Maneuvering Exercise and Deck Landing
October		"Victoria" (Spanish Navy)	Deck Landing, Firing Exercise and On-board Exercise

Month	JSDF	CTF151	Types of Exercises
February	Destroyer "Ariake"	"Alamgir" (Pakistani Navy)	Maneuvering Exercise, Approaching Maneuvering, Deck Landing, Photographing and Response against approaching small boats
March			



Assistance to Somalia

Total Assistance to Somalia (2007-2019 Fiscal Year): US\$500 million

Japan shares the view with the international community that improving of the capability of Somali Authority is urgently needed for the stability of Somalia. From this point of view, since 2007 Japan has been providing Somalia, through international and regional organizations, with necessary assistance for responding to humanitarian crisis and for stabilizing such sectors as public security, humanitarian assistance, and infrastructure with the following three pillars.

1) Recovery of Basic Social Services

- Food aid, Water supplies, Public health, Education, Basic infrastructure development, Humanitarian Assistance including enhancement of human security

2) Improvement of the Capability of Security Institutions

- Assistance to Somali Police Force
- Assistance to enhance border control
- Collection and destruction of small arms and light weapons in the Horn of Africa
- Assistance to AMISOM (African Union Mission in Somalia)

3) Revitalization of Domestic Industries

- Vocational training, Employment generation
- Repairing of markets



Assistance to Improve Capacities for Maritime Security in the Region

➤ Contributing US\$15.53 million to the “IMO Djibouti Code of Conduct Trust Fund” (a Japan-initiated multi-donor trust fund) for capacity-building in Somalia and its neighboring countries (including assistance for construction of the Djibouti Regional Training Centre) , and US\$4.50 million to the “Trust Fund to Support the Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia” for the purpose of prosecution of suspected pirates.

➤ Providing patrol vessels and technical assistance to Djibouti Coast Guard for the improvement of its capacities for maritime security (On-line training delivery is also considered).





Despite the strict cross-border travel restrictions caused by COVID-19, Japan has been making various efforts to contribute to counter-piracy measures off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden, complying with the infection prevention and control procedures.

JCG, in Sep. 2021, deployed an aircraft to Vietnam, an expected stopover nation when escorting alleged pirates from Djibouti to Japan, and held a drill on the escorting. The drill aimed at more practical responses complying with COVID-19 infection prevention and control procedures. During the drill, JCG officers reviewed the appropriate ways to escort and the procedures with the Ministries concerned.

JMSDF's counter-piracy units have been continuing its missions under restrictive conditions imposed by COVID-19. The JMSDF's disembarking for refueling is restricted at every port because of its infection prevention and control. It is also required for the officers to pay close attention to necessary physical distance and thorough sterilization, even during minimized interaction. Thankfully, JMSDF's such counter-piracy activities are appreciated internationally, exemplified by the messages of gratitude they received from the escorted vessels and the Japanese Shipowners' Association.



The number of piracy and armed robbery cases off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden has declined to a low level for the last several years. However, the root causes of piracy remain unresolved, and pirates of the area still maintain intention and capability to carry out acts of piracy, which requires careful watch on the situation.



Therefore, despite COVID-19 pandemic, Japan has been making multi-layered efforts that include support for enhancing maritime law enforcement capacity of Somalia and its neighboring countries, and ensuring the stability of Somalia, so as to solve the root causes of piracy in the area.

