

1 Industrial Policy for National Security

no.	Category	Posted Comments (In original language)	Remarks/Answer (JPN)	Remarks/Answer (ENG)
1	question	LtGen Isobe, great to see you again on videko, do miss our inperson meetings. In reviewing the Policy Proposal - have question regarding point #1 and #2: Is JMOD considering standing up a similar Security Cooperative Agency (DoD) and MOFA assign SCO to Embassies located in Japan's Defense Partners? (SCA mission to provide financial and technical assistance, transfer of defense materiel, promote FMS) and for #4: I ATLA considering the Strategic Capabilities Office to identify, analize and sue of existing systems?	[スピーカー磯部様] 防衛省では、同盟国である米国との間でスタンダードミサイルなどの共同研究開発を進めてきたほか、東南アジア諸国などとの間で能力構築支援(キャパシティビルディング)の一環として装備・技術協力の可能性を模索してきました。これらの事務については、これまでのところ、防衛省本省の防衛政策局や整備計画局、さらには防衛装備庁の装備政策部などが担当して来ましたが、今後、諸外国との装備・技術協力がさらに進展していけば、米国の DSCAのような組織などを新設してより戦略的にこれを進めていく機運が高まることも考えられます。	[Speaker Lt. Gen. Isobe] The Ministry of Defense has been pursuing joint research and development of Standard Missiles with the United States, as well as exploring the possibility of equipment and technology cooperation with Southeast Asian countries and other countries as part of capacity building support. So far, the Defense Policy Bureau and the Defence Buildup Planning Bureau of JMOD, as well as the Equipment Policy Department of the ATLA, have been in charge of these affairs. As equipment and technology cooperation with other countries progresses further in the future, it is conceivable that an organization similar to the DSCA in the U.S. will be newly established to promote such cooperation in a more strategic manner.
2	question	国家安全保障戦略も、科学技術の動向と無関係ではないと思いますが、NSS Study Groupに、科学技術の専門家がメンバーとして含まれなかったのはなぜでしょうか。	ご指摘の国家安全保障戦略の研究会(NSS Study Group)が防衛省・自衛隊に籍を置いたメンバーで8名のみで構成されていた理由は、提言書作成にあたり時間を優先させたからです。防衛省・自衛隊に絞った視点から迅速に提言書を作成することで、よりタイムリーな内容を提言として提起し、更なる議論へと発展させることが可能となるのです。政府の諮問委員会のように幅広い分野から専門家を交えていた方がより良い提言書を作成できたという可能性はありますが、その場合、提言をまとめること自体に多大な時間と労力を要します。(ウェビナーからの抜粋)	
3	question	1. Is there a place for the QUAD in the new NSS of Japan? Particularly on defence technology cooperation, logistics and repair bases etc. 2. Does the Indo-pacific have any relevance to the NSS of Japan?		If I may answer your question, the answer is yes indeed. It is highly likely that the documents to be issued will stress that QUAD should be used as much as possible for all, repeat, all, relevant purposes. That Japan is an inaugural member of QUAD is the foundational concept upon which other policy recommendations will be made. (Comment retrieved from the webinar chat box)
4	question	Japan has a military with a 150k man ground force and challenges recruiting for its naval and air forces. Has Japan considered a UK style Defense Review or a US style Quadrenial Defense Review to match force size, structure, and capabilities to threats, reduce unnecessary and expensive bases and personnel, and reorganize its forces accordingly (e.g. establish a Joint Operational HQ, etc)? The savings from this approach would allow Japan to apply those savings to a more operationally oriented force.	[スピーカー磯部様] 素晴らしいコメントありがとうございます。政策提言でも挙げた通り、常設統合司令部は必要であると認識しています。 防衛省では、米国の国家防衛戦略に近いものとして、防衛計画の大綱を概ね10年程度に一度、そして中期防衛力整備計画を5年に一度というスパンで策定しています。ご指摘のように、日本を取り巻く厳しい安全保障環境を考慮すると、今後想定される脅威をより詳細に見積もって、それに対応できる防衛力を構築するようになるべきだと思います。	[Speaker Lt. Gen. Isobe] Thank you for your excellent comment. As I mentioned in my policy recommendations, I recognize the need for a permanent Joint Command. The Ministry of Defense formulates the National Defense Program Guidelines (NDPG) approximately once every 10 years, and the Medium Term Defense Program (MTDP) once every 5 years, which combined are equivalent to the U.S. National Defense Strategy. Considering the severe security environment surrounding Japan, as you have pointed out, I believe that we should make more detailed estimates of possible future threats and try to build a defense force capable of responding to them.

<p>5 question</p> <p>How is the Japanese Defense Industry supposed to implement good counterintelligence posture with help from the government side? In order to strengthen the US-Japan commercial defense technology cooperation, Japanese vendors should be able to joint US classified RFIs and RFPs. My understanding is that Japan needs to be added as 6th EYE to make that happen, but before that, Japan probably needs to improve the current posture at the commercial side. What actions are being taken at the Japanese government side now, and what actions does the commercial sector need to take to help the government with it? As of right now, Japanese corporates are not able to even join CUI industry day nor see SOW in CUI FRIs and RPFs, which makes it impossible for the US-Japan commercial sector to work together for enhanced technological innovations.</p>	<p>防衛省に情報セキュリティ基準があるのと同様に米国国防総省（及び日本の防衛産業がいずれ防衛事業に携わることが考えられる他国を含め）が設定している類似の基準に準拠しなければなりません。特に機密指定情報を取り扱う入札案件に参加するには、米国の場合、国家産業保全プログラム（NISP）に基づく適切なセキュリティ・クリアランスを取得する必要がありますが、このプロセスの有資格者は米国内で設立された契約企業に限定されます。</p> <p>海外企業がこのNISPに関わる課題をクリアする方法として Special Security Agreement (SSA)、或いはProxyという手法を用いることで、米政府が有するFOCI（海外資本による所有、支配、影響力）に関わる懸念を緩和させるアプローチが存在します。</p> <p>また、管理を要する非機密指定情報（CUI）に関しては、米国国防総省所管のCUIにアクセスする必要のある入札案件に参加する全ての企業はNIST-SP800-171のセキュリティ基準に準拠する必要があり、サイバーセキュリティ成熟度モデル認証（CMMC）に基づく該当レベルの認証を受けることで三かできる案件が決められることとなります。このようなNIST/CMMC認証を受けるためのコンサルタントは多数米側に存在します。</p> <p>現状では、日本政府による機密指定情報、或いは機微性の高い情報へのアクセスするためのセキュリティ・クリアランスの資格認証プロセスは、米国における資格認証と同等レベルとして取り扱うことがまだ認められていません。この状況を打開して日米間で産業保全に関する取決めを締結するには、通常は軍事情報保護協定（GSOMIA）の付属文書を定めると共に、相手側の産業保全施策が米側基準と実質的に同等であることを立証することを求めています。このための両国間の対話は日米情報セキュリティ協議（BISC）の場で行われてきており、今日も継続中の状況と理解しています。</p> <p>尚、ファイブ・アイズの保全規定に関するご指摘ですが、産業保全と、より広範な意味での情報セキュリティの間で重なる部分はあるものの、同一視すべきで課題ではありません。日本が産業保全手順に関して実質的に同等レベルにあることを認識してもらうこと、6番目のアイズになることは別物と考えるべきです。</p> <p>本件に関わるISICジャパンとして特にお伝えしたいポイントは、現行の国際的な安全保障環境を鑑みた場合、海外パートナーとの協業の機会は益々増えていくことは必然であると考えます。また、今年には国家安全保障戦略を見直す大事な年でもあり、機密情報を保護するための日本のシステムを欧米と同等レベルにすること優先課題として明記することで、取組み可能な国際的協業案件の幅を押し広げていくことを目指したウェビナーを今後検討していく予定です。</p>	<p>JMOD has information security standards with which all bidders must abide, so does DoD (and any other country with which Japan may eventually do defense business). For classified projects, bidders must have appropriate security clearances under the US National Industrial Security Program (NISP). However, this process is limited to industry contractors established in the US.</p> <p>One way for foreign companies to access NISP is to establish a US entity under a Special Security Agreement (SSA) or Proxy. This is also way to address US Government FOCI (Foreign Ownership, Control or Influence) concerns.</p> <p>Regarding Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI); all bidders for DoD contracts that require access to CUI must comply with NIST-SP800-171 as well as obtain Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification (CMMC) showing a company's level of compliance; this determines which projects the company will be able to participate. Various US-based consultants offer services to enable NIST/CMMC compliance.</p> <p>At this time Japanese government security clearance processes required to obtain classified or otherwise sensitive information in Japan cannot be used as equivalent credentials for access to US programs. To support the conclusion of an Industrial Security Arrangement – usually an annex to a broader General Security of Military Information Agreement (GSOMIA) – DoD requires other countries to demonstrate substantial equivalence to US standards in their industrial security measures. Efforts to achieve agreement on such standards have been part of US-Japan dialogue under a Bilateral Information Security Consultations (BISC) channel. This effort remains a work in progress.</p> <p>Concerning “5 Eyes” security arrangements: industrial security and broader information security matters overlap, but are not the same. Japan does not have to become a “6th Eye” to achieve recognition of substantial equivalence in industrial security procedures.</p> <p>One additional comment ISIC Japan would like to highlight is, that in the current international security climate, Japan will need to work more closely than before with international partners. A key priority in this year's national security strategy reviews should be to ensure that Japan's system for protecting secret information is compatible with its partners to allow greater cooperative working in the future and we would like to consider planning future webinar to take up this subject.</p>
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6	question	<p>I want to ask a question regarding the inter-ministerial cooperation in Japan.</p> <p>How could we organize more collaborative and cooperative relationship across Ministries in Japan in order to analyze emerging challenges in enforcing Economic Security or refining Technology Strategies?</p> <p>Thank you so much in advance for considering my question.</p>	<p>[スピーカー黒江様] 各省庁を束ねる司令塔として、内閣官房国家安全保障局の組織・人員を増やし権限を強化することが効果的だと思います。同局には既に経済班が創設され経済安全保障政策の推進に当たっていますが、科学技術についても既存の組織を見直して同局の所掌に移すべきだと考えます。</p>	<p>[Speaker Mr. Kuroe] I think it would be effective to increase the organization and personnel of the National Security Secretariat (NSS) of the Cabinet and strengthen its authority as a command post that unites the various ministries and agencies. The NSS has already created an Economy Group to promote economic security policies, and I believe that the existing organization for science and technology should also be reviewed and moved under the jurisdiction of the NSS.</p>
7	opinion	<p>For Vice Minister: For speedily create defence industry civil-military fusion is necessary as there are many civilian technologies particularly for spacecomputing and processing are better.</p>	<p>[スピーカー黒江様] ウェビナー中の回答では学界が障害になっている旨だけしか触れられませんでした。より現実的な施策として、①政府(防衛省、防衛装備庁)が小規模ベンチャー企業を含め民間先端技術のありかたを網羅的に把握し、②それらを軍事技術的観点から評価し、③有望な技術についてはプライム企業に橋渡しして装備化につなげる、との一連のプロセスを進めて行くことが重要と考えます。</p>	<p>[Speaker Mr. Kuroe] Although it was mentioned only in the webinar, that academia is being an obstacle, we think it is important to promote more realistic measures as a sequential process that (1) the government (MoD, ATLA) should comprehensively grasp the state of private-sector advanced technologies including small venture companies, (2) evaluate these technologies from a military technological viewpoint, and (3) connect promising technologies to prime companies for equipment development will be critical.</p>
8	question	<p>Q2. For Vice Minister: What measures are planned for promotion of defence equipment transfer?</p>	<p>[スピーカー黒江様] 政府による民間企業のリスクの肩代わりを進める事、具体的には、①どの国とどのような装備・技術の移転・協力を進めるべきかといった戦略目標を設定する、②在外日本大使館が企業の活動を支援する、③財政的・金融的支援により企業のリスク低減を図る等の施策が必要だと考えます。</p>	<p>[Speaker Mr. Kuroe] We believe that it is necessary for the government to shoulder the risk of private companies specifically by: (1) setting strategic goals as to which equipment/technologies to transfer to which countries and how to promote the cooperation, (2) supporting the activities of companies through Japanese embassies abroad, and (3) reducing the risk of companies through financial and fiscal support</p>
9	question	<p>こんばんは。</p> <p>I would like to ask the extent of the events of Ukraine (including the supply of lethal and non-lethal hardware like ballistic vests and helmets) on whether it can influence Japan's National Security Strategy in the future.</p>		<p>If I may take the liberty of answering your question, the sheer fact that a major power make an invasion of its neighboring country IS a clarion call. Ukraine today, Taiwan tomorrow, is a buzzword. That will cause the upsurge of defence budget, and words to be used in the strategy documents will be more articulate, even if shy of naming the name (PRC.) (Comment retrived from the webinar chat box)</p>
10	opinion	<p>I understand a condition from the point of geopolitics view.</p>	<p>コメントありがとうございます。</p>	
11	opinion	<p>How about Green Transformation in the defense industry?</p>	<p>コメントありがとうございます。自衛隊や防衛産業などが取り組む脱炭素、再生可能エネルギーの利用拡大などGXに関する取り組み動向に関しては今後のウェビナーで取り上げられるよう検討していく所存です。</p>	
12	opinion	<p>We must consider Climate Security, including geopolitics balances.</p>	<p>コメントありがとうございます。気候変動が影響を及ぼす安全保障に対するインパクトもGX同様、今後検討すべき新たなテーマと考えており、今後のウェビナーで取り上げられるよう検討していく所存です。</p>	

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13	question	If US or UK company establish localized company(development Manufacturing & maintenance asset) in Japan, does this company recongnized as part of Japanese defense industry from Government of Japan/JMoD? Or still remain forieghn entity?		It will depend on a range of variables. The key here is how best to nurture, foster, and hand down to the future generations, knowhow and technologies. So long as those objectives are satisfied, those from democratic countries should be welcome. What happened with the Taiwanese semiconductor manufacturer is a guide. (Comment retrived from the webinar chat box)
14	information	The US Army has disclosed its Green Transformation strategy, and the UK Air force, too.	# 11, 12の回答をご参照下さい。	Please refer to #11, 12.
15	opinion	Defense industry players will explore business chances in the context of Climate Security because of its industrial transformation from fossile fuel-oriented to the next generation energy equipment.	# 11, 12の回答をご参照下さい。	Please refer to #11, 12.
16	question	For Douglas: After the Ukraine 'incident' does China remain the primary focus?		[speaker Mr. Doug Berenson] Yes. Very much so. The US will identify Russia as an "acute threat" in its strategy documents. But there will be a clear signal that China remains the far more worrisome issue, given its much greater economic and technical power. We can see this prioritization in the details of the fiscal year 2023 budget request that the Biden Admnistration issued on March 28. That document continued to shift funds toward areas that are regarded as critical to meet the China challenge, like space, shipbuilding, and long-range strike weapons. By contrast, funding for US Army modernization would be relatively flat under the 2023 budget plan.
17	question	With regards to promoting Japan's defense industrial base, there is a tension between the immediate need to get the best defense equipment in the most cost effective manner, and the long-term desire to promote the domestic defense industrial base. How does Japan overcome the fundamental problem of a lack of economies of scale, if industry's market is the relatively small JMOD market, and the related lack of international competitiveness in terms of cost/performance?		Thank you for joining us! You know the answer yourself, do you not? There is no immediate solution. Japan could promote sales of defence products abroad, and yet to "walk the talk" has proven very much difficult. Of course, this same issue is faced by other countries with substantial defense industries: France, Sweden, and others have made the decision to sustain a robust defense sector even at relatively inefficient levels. (Comment retrived from the webinar chat box)
18	opinion	Defense industry players must seize the GX paradigm-shift.	# 11, 12の回答をご参照下さい。	
19	question	Also, does the USG have a provision for carrying forward unspent budget allocations to the next Financial Year?		[Speaker Mr. Doug Berenson] Yes. Most appropriations for the Defense Department remain "active" and usable by DoD for several years after they are provided by Congress. The "duration" of these funds varies by individual accounts. For example, funds used for Operations & Maintenance must be used in the year they are appropriated. But funds for Procurement and Research & Development have a multi-year "lifespan" before the budget authority expires.

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20	question	<p>With the new economic security bill being discussed in the national Diet, can its future implementation have any impact on sharing of dual use patents and sensitive technologies with Japan's strategic partners, particularly India?</p>	<p>現在審議中の経済安全保障法では、①重要インフラの強靱化、②サプライチェーンの強靱化、③特許非公開制度、④重要技術の支援の4つの柱において構成されており、経済安全保障政策全体として重要技術を「知る」「育てる」「守る」の取組が進められている。重要技術に関する第三国への移転について、引き続き、外為法、武器等については防衛移転3原則に基づいて実施することとなるが、日本としては、自由で開かれたインド太平洋の実現に向けて同盟国・友好国との連携を進めていく方針であるが、ご指摘のインドについて、QUADの枠組みにおいて、宇宙やインフラ等の分野での連携をはじめ、具体的な協力を積み上げていく方針が確認されている。</p>	<p>The Economic Security Law currently under deliberation consists of four pillars: (1) strengthening critical infrastructure, (2) strengthening supply chains, (3) patent non-disclosure system, and (4) support for critical technologies, and the overall economic security policy is based on "knowing," "fostering," and "protecting" critical technologies. Regarding the transfer of critical technologies to third countries, Japan will continue to implement it in accordance with the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law and the Three Principles of Defense Transfers for arms, etc. Japan intends to promote cooperation with allies and friends to realize a free and open Indo-Pacific area. With regard to India, it has been confirmed that the government intends to build up concrete cooperation in the framework of QUAD, including cooperation in areas such as space and infrastructure.</p>
21	question	<p>For Douglas. I notice space is missing in the NSS - particularly for hypersonics and Earth Observation that adversaries exploit to make the battlespace transparent. any reason?</p>		<p>[speaker Mr. Doug Berenson] This is an oversight on my part. Space will be perhaps the fastest growing part of the DoD budget this year, and this is a clear decision by the new DoD leadership. In the budget plan to be presented next week, I expect we will see the DoD propose substantial increases in funding for both hypersonic weapons and counter-hypersonic defense. Earth observation is part of the latter initiative.</p>
22	question	<p>Question: In light of diminishing role of Japanese Trading Companies (Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Marubeni, Sojitz, Sumitomo, etc) as JMOD increase the use of FMS to procure defense systems from US, what role can Japanese Trading Companies play in the transfer of Japanese defense Equipment Transfer to strengthen the Japanese Defense Industrial Base?</p>		<p>ATLA has been funding business feasibility assessment project related to transfer of defense equipments to selected countries in South East Asia in past two years, by awarding contract to trading firms. Intent of this project is said to define how trading firms oversea network, local intelligence and business pursuit mindset could be useful, by teaming with manufacturing companies and ATLA to form new style of public-private partnership to create more defense transfer opportunities with enhanced business focus. This team formation is still at early stage, but we may see actual result in next few years from the effort being made through the ATLA funded project.</p>
23	question	<p>NSS, NDPG and MTDP will be made in simultaneously? It is too difficult to make 3document in one year.</p>	<p>[スピーカー黒江様] 三文書の閣議決定については、前回 2013年には同時でしたし、この例を踏襲することは十分に予想されます。他方、必ず同時でなければならぬとの決まりはありませんし、今回のウェビナーでの提言に含まれていました「防衛計画の大綱」を「国家防衛戦略」に衣替えることもあり得るとの報道がありますので、全て同時に決着するかどうかはよくわからない部分もありますが、年末のほぼ同じ時期に三文書が閣議決定されるとの見通しが現実的な予想ではないかと考えます。</p>	<p>[Speaker Mr. Kuroe] Regarding the Cabinet decisions on the three documents, since it was simultaneous the last time in 2013, it is fully expected that such example will be followed this time. On the other hand, there is no rule that the documents must be materialize simultaneously, and there are reports that the "National Defense Program Guidelines (NDPG)," as was included in the proposal referred to in this webinar, may be replaced by the "National Defense Strategy". Such such reasons it is unclear whether they will all be released at the same time. Yet, I believe the most realistic view is that the three documents will be approved by the Cabinet simultaneously by the end of this year.</p>

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24	question	all excellent briefs. My question for Taniguchi-san. Is there now a need to examine the security implications of the economic policies of the state - Secumomics - a term I had coined at a RUSI RULondon conference in 2007.		<p>[Moderator Dr. Taniguchi] The question was, if there is now a need to examine the security implications of the economic policies of the state. The answer to that question is, yes, indeed. The Government of Japan has put forth a legislative bill exactly to examine the above cited concerns. It will likely be put into effect in the coming months. The GoJ also put in place a group of officials within its National Security Secretariat at the end of the term of the Abe administration specifically looking into the conduct of private entities that do business with countries that are adversarial.</p>
25	question	Japan has published its quantum technology innovation strategy in January 2020. But there is not a mention of R&D cooperation with the Ministry of Defense. Civil-military use of these emerging technologies is crucial. What is your view?	<p>[スピーカー黒江様] 防衛省が軍事的観点からのニーズを示し、研究に参画し、成果を活用していくことが必要であることは当然と考えます。このためには、防衛省と民間における研究主体との協力が不可欠であり、学术界の防衛アレルギーを克服する必要があるものと考えます。</p>	<p>[Speaker Mr. Kuroe] We believe it is only natural that the Ministry of Defense should indicate its needs from a military perspective, participate in research, and utilize the results. For this purpose, cooperation between the Ministry of Defense and research entities in the private sector is indispensable, and we believe that it is necessary to overcome the defense allergy observed in the academic community.</p>
26	question	For Douglas. If i may ask. When it comes to R&D, is there any plan to improve processes to prevent platform development delays and other issues we have seen over these last years on some advanced platforms, so that time-to-market/theater stays within established deadlines?		<p>[Speaker Mr. Doug Berenson] The US Defense Department continues to struggle with this. There are a variety of acquisition reform efforts ongoing in DoD, aimed at various improvements in cost efficiency, speed of procurement, cyber security, and other outcomes. DoD is making some progress in improving the "cycle time" for new capabilities, but it is limited progress. The very high complexity of the technology, and the very complex rules around competition and contracting continue to make this very difficult. So while I think that DoD will achieve some good outcomes in defense acquisition reform, I think we will continue to see large, complex projects take a long time before designs are ready for production.</p>
27	question	For Vice minsiter Kuroe-san. what is the strategic dependence of Japan on semi conductors from taiwan? Can India and Japan collaborate to build this alternative. India has set aside about US\$ 10 bn for this purpose.	<p>[スピーカー黒江様] 戦略的自律性の観点から半導体のサプライチェーンを見直すことは必要不可欠の課題です。現在進められている台湾企業の生産拠点の国内誘致を含め、我が国の半導体生産能力の向上のため様々な施策が必要と考えます。</p>	<p>[Speaker Mr. Kuroe] Reviewing the semiconductor supply chain from the perspective of strategic autonomy is an essential task. We believe that various measures are necessary to improve Japan's semiconductor production capacity, including the ongoing efforts to attract Taiwanese companies to locate their production bases in Japan.</p>