

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON

JUN 1 1 2015

His Excellency Gen Nakatani Minister of Defense Ministry of Defense Tokyo Japan

Dear Mr. Minister,

Thank you for meeting with me on the sidelines of the Shangri-La Dialogue. I believe that this was an important opportunity to demonstrate the enduring strength of the U.S.-Japan Alliance. I look forward to the implementation of the U.S.-Japan Defense Guidelines and again congratulate you on the completion of the revisions.

I also wanted to thank you for taking part in a very productive trilateral ROK-U.S.-Japan defense ministers meeting. Also, I was delighted that you were able to hold a bilateral meeting with Minister Han. We firmly believe that a strong relationship between Tokyo and Seoul will benefit the region, and I encourage you to continue to build on the current positive momentum.

Lastly, I greatly enjoyed our trilateral meeting with Minister Andrews. I believe this is a key year for the U.S.-Australia-Japan Trilateral Dialogue and look forward to expanding our cooperation on many fronts.

Thank you for your continued personal commitment and dedication to the strength of our Alliance.

Sincerely,

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(Provisional Translation)

Minister of Defense

5-1 Ichiganahonmura-cho Shinjuku-ku, Tokno 162-8801, Japan

June 15, 2015

The Honorable Ash Carter Secretary of Defense 1000 Defense Pentagon Washington, DC 20301-1000 The United States of America

Dear Ash.

It was a great pleasure to meet with you at the Japan-U.S. bilateral meeting, the trilateral meetings among Japan-U.S.-ROK and Japan-U.S.-Australia in the sideline of the 14th IISS Shangri-La Dialogue.

The Japan-U.S. Alliance is indispensable to Japan's security as well as peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. I would like to devote myself to further strengthen our robust bilateral security relationship, and to deepen the Japan-U.S.-ROK and the Japan-U.S.-Australia trilateral cooperative relationships.

At the bilateral meeting, we were able to share views on the regional situation such as those in the East China Sea and South China Sea. We also confirmed that security legislation ensures the effectiveness of the new Guidelines. Additionally, it was very meaningful to have discussions on areas such as cyber, relocation of MCAS Futenma to Camp Schwab, impact mitigation on Okinawa, and.

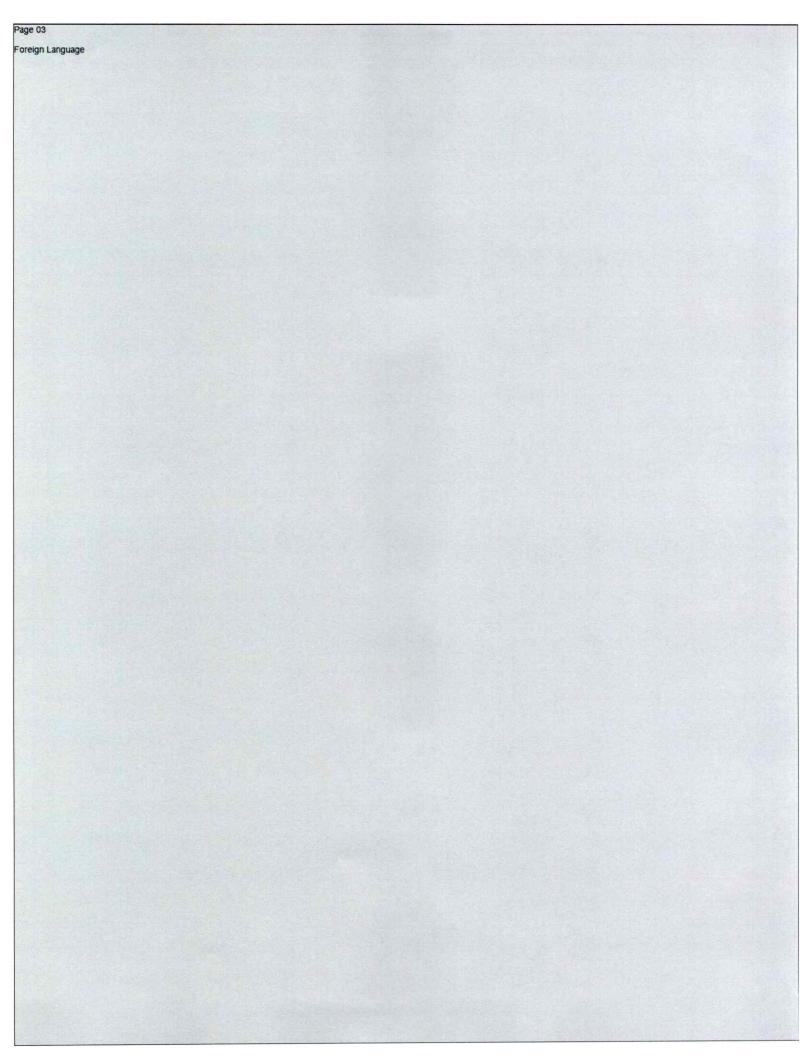
I wish you good health and great success and I look forward to seeing you again.

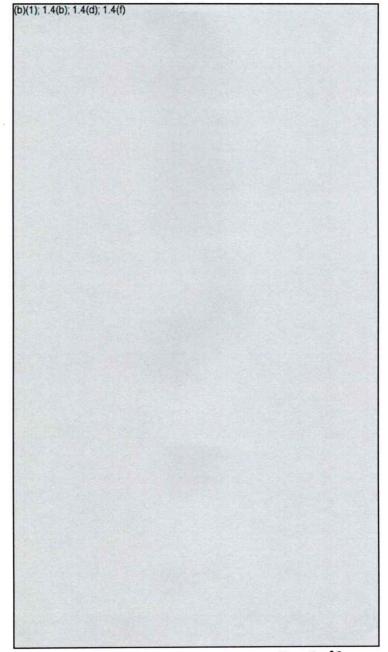
Sincerely yours,

//s// Gen NAKATANI Minister of Defense, Japan JAPAN

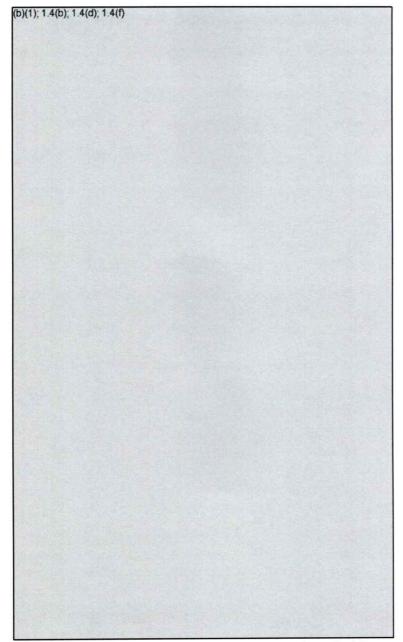




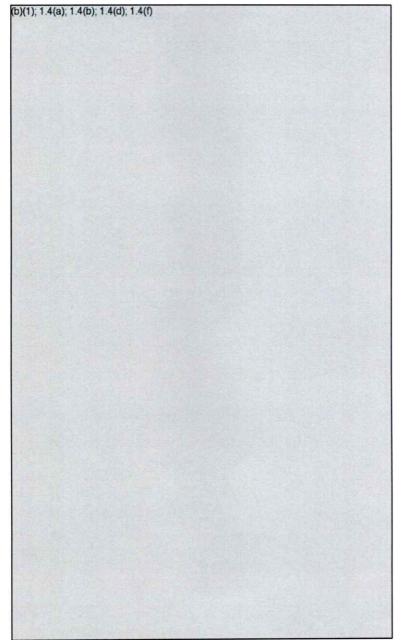




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Page 3 of 3

READ-AHEAD FOR SECRETARY OF DEFENSE: Trilateral Meeting with Minister of Defense Kevin Andrews (Australia) and Minister of Defense Gen Nakatani ("NAH-kah-tan-nee") (Japan)

Addressed as: Minister Andrews and Minister Nakatani

Meeting Purpose: (U) Bolster concrete areas for further trilateral coordination, especially joint military exercises, maritime security and future contingency discussions. Reiterate the United States is still supportive of Australia building a future submarine with a Japanese hull and U.S. combat systems.

Objectives:

- (U) Urge participation in a trilateral anti-submarine warfare (ASW) exercise on the margins of RIMPAC 2016.
- (U) Encourage the continued emphasis of building and exercising high end capabilities.
- (U) Reaffirm U.S. commitment to work with Australia and Japan to build maritime security capacity in Southeast Asia.

•	(b)(1), 1.4(b), 1.4(d), 1.4(f)		
	(b)(1): 1 A(d)		

Background:

Australian Minister for Defense Andrews

- (C) Minister for Defence Kevin Andrews assumed his current role in December 2014 after then-Minister for Defence David Johnston.
 - (U) Your bilateral and trilateral meetings with Australia at the Shangri-la Dialogue will be your first opportunity to speak with Minister Andrews.
- (U) Minister Andrews is not considered to be a defense expert, but he has a strong relationship with Prime Minister Abbott.

Japanese Minister of Defense Gen Nakatani

 (U) Minister Nakatani hosted you for a bilateral meeting and a working dinner during your first visit to Tokyo on April 8. Nakatani made his first visit to the U.S. as the Defense Minister on April 27 for the 2+2 Meeting. You hosted him for a brief office call on April 28 and discussed implementation plans for the new Defense Guidelines.

U.S. Australia Japan Trilateral Ministers Meeting

- (U) This will be the fourth consecutive Trilateral Ministers Meeting between the United States, Japan, and Australia at the Shangri-La Dialogue.
- (U) In 2012 Secretary Panetta and his counterparts announced a vision statement for trilateral cooperation. Last year's meeting built on this vision by outlining key areas of cooperation: <u>deterring regional threats</u>, <u>building</u> <u>capabilities and interoperability</u>, and <u>coordinating capacity-building</u> activities.
 - (U) This year's meeting is the key engagement to ensure the implementation of the significant breakthroughs over the past year.
- (U) Australia and Japan are both in the process of updating their national defense strategies and policies. This creates a unique opportunity to explore new avenues for trilateral cooperation.

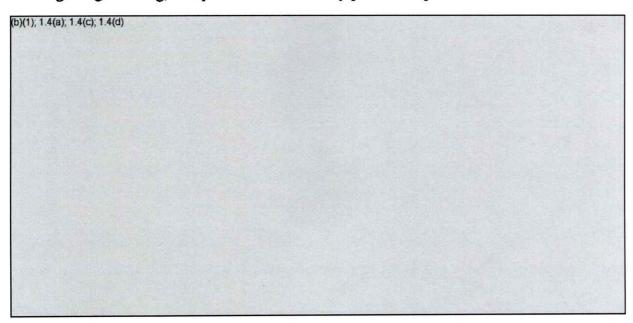
Proposal to be Endorsed at the Meeting:

- (U) Expand Trilateral Exercises to Anti-Submarine Warfare. (Proposed by the U.S.)
 - (U) On the margins of RIMPAC 2016 we aim to host the first trilateral ASW
 exercise. You should use this meeting to urge the two Ministers to make a
 commitment to this high-capability exercise.
 - (U) An important objective of this trilateral relationship is to build increased interoperability with two of our highest capability allies. In 2014, we agreed to increase the size and scope of seven military exercises, including Talisman Sabre and Cope North.

Key Issus for Discussion at the Meeting:

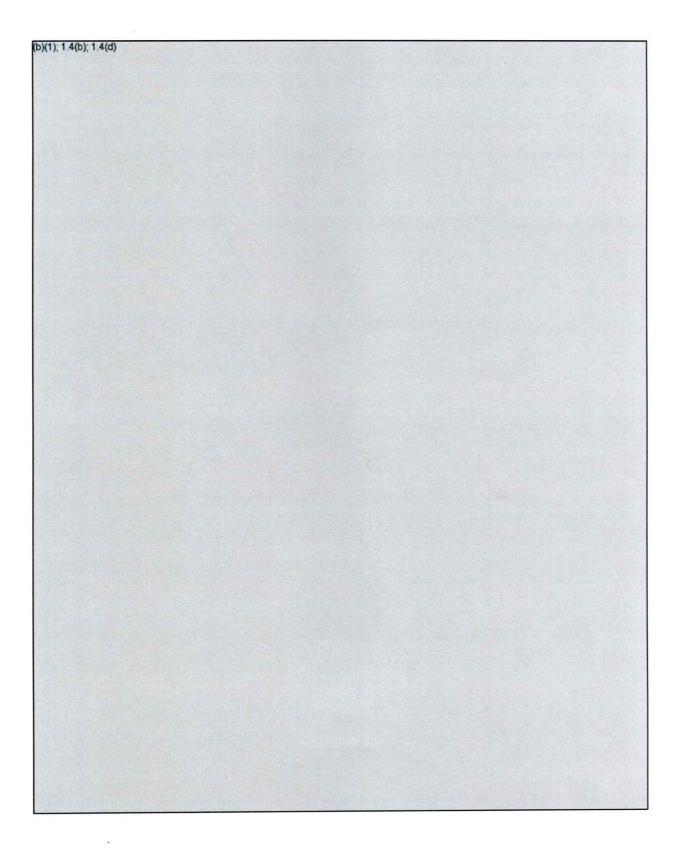
Regional Security Issues

- (U) This dialogue will begin with an exchange on regional security issues on North Korea and Maritime Security in the South China and East China Seas.
- (U) North Korea. North Korea's ongoing efforts to advance its nuclear and ballistic missile capabilities continue to constitute a threat to international peace and security and directly threaten U.S. national security and that of our allies.
 U.S. policy remains firm that we do not now, nor will we ever, recognize North Korea as a nuclear weapon state. The U.S. has also been clear, however, that we are open to improved relations if the North Korean government is willing to take clear actions to live up to its international obligations.
 - (U) With regard to the recent controversy on North Korea's ability to miniaturize a nuclear weapon, we continue to emphasize that we have not seen North Korea test or demonstrate the ability to miniaturize a nuclear weapon and put it on an ICBM. Nevertheless, given the consequences of getting it wrong, it is prudent for a military planner to plan for the worst.



Trilateral Defense Cooperation

 (U) <u>Capacity Building</u>. Japan and Australia are our most significant allies in providing coordinated capacity-building assistance. This year we started



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• (FOUO) Future Scenarios Planning. U.S. Australia and Japan will commence future scenarios discussions this Fall. The first discussion will focus on the North Korea threat.

TALKING POINTS

Opening Remarks (Speaking Order JPN, U.S., AUS)

- (U) I highly value this dialogue with two of our most capable allies to address regional threats, share information, and build partnership capacity.
- (U) Our relationships are based on common values, similar strategic perspectives, and a common goal of promoting security and stability in a rule-based international order. I look forward to further advancing our trilateral relationship.

• (U) North Korea (Speaking Order JPN, U.S., AUS)

- (U) North Korea's ongoing efforts to advance its nuclear and ballistic missile capabilities constitute a threat to international peace and security and directly threaten U.S. national security and that of our allies.
- (U) We will continue to work with our allies and partners to improve our understanding of the North Korean nuclear and missile threat and strengthen our responses to this threat.
- IF RAISED North Korea's ability to miniaturize a weapon.
 - O (U) We have not seen North Korea test or demonstrate the ability to miniaturize a nuclear weapon and put it on an ICBM. Nevertheless, given the consequences of getting it wrong, it is prudent for a military planner to plan for the worst.

(U) Maritime Security in the South and East China Seas (Speaking Order U.S., AUS, JPN)

- (U) We are concerned that recent Chinese actions, including its unilateral and uncoordinated announcement of an East China Sea Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ), its unilateral promulgation of fishing regulations covering much of the South China Sea, and its use of economic pressure on other claimants, have raised regional tensions and complicated efforts to peacefully manage and resolve territorial disputes.
- (U) China's land reclamation and construction activities are fueling greater anxiety within the region about China's intentions amid concerns they may militarize outposts on disputed land features in the South China Sea.

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- (U) Large scale construction or major steps such as dramatically expanding the actual size of a feature through land reclamation with the intent to militarize or expand law enforcement operations at outposts has the effect of "complicating or escalating" the situation.
- (FOUO) Trilateral Exercises (U.S. Proposal for ASW Exercise) (Speaking Order AUS, JPN, U.S.)
 - (FOUO) We've gained momentum in expanding trilateral exercises this year, we were able to expand the size and scope of seven exercises.
 - (FOUO) The addition of Japanese embeds to Talisman Sabre this year will help further build interoperability between our military forces.
 - (FOUO) We aim to build a trilateral ASW exercise on the margins of RIMPAC 2016 and look for your support.
- (U) Capacity Building (Speaking Order U.S., AUS, JPN)
 - (FOUO) It is important that we continue to leverage our three countries respective expertise to build the maritime capacity of Southeast Asian claimant states.
 - (FOUO) This year we started an effort to deconflict and collaborate on maritime security assistance to the Philippines and Vietnam. This is a valuable effort that will assist these two countries in monitoring and patrolling their EEZ's.

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(b)(1); 1.4(d)										

 (U) We see great value and potential in the U.S. Australia Japan Trilateral Defense Technology Working Group.

(b)(1); 1.4(b); 1.4(c); 1.4(d)		

(b)(1); 1.4(d)

• (U) Future Scenarios Planning (Speaking Order JPN, U.S., AUS)

- (U) I'd like to thank Australia and Japan for including the United States in future scenarios discussion.
- (U) This discussion will be key to understanding what role each of us is capable and willing to play if faced with a North Korea threat.

• (U) Closing Remarks (Speaking Order AUS, JPN, U.S.)

- (U) This has been the most robust year for the U.S. Australia Japan Trilateral and many ground breaking initiatives have been agreed upon.
- (U) We look forward to implementing these initiatives in the coming year.

Tab B-12

JAPAN MOD

DepSec Action	
USD(P)	

READ-AHEAD FOR SECRETARY OF DEFENSE: Defense Minister Gen NAKATANI ("NAH-kah-tan-nee")

Addressed as: Mr. Minister May 30, 2015; TBD

From: David Shear, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Asian & Pacific Security
Affairs

Meeting Purpose: (U) Your meeting with Defense Minister (DefMin) Nakatani on the sidelines of the Shangri-la Dialogue will allow you to follow-up, review progress, and chart a way ahead on the issues you discussed when you last met with him following the Alliance 2+2 meeting in late April. Key issues will include: implementation of the new Defense Guidelines; cyber cooperation; China and the security environment in the South China Sea; trilateral cooperation with the Republic of Korea (ROK); realignment and impact mitigation efforts in Okinawa; and Osprey operations in Japan. Additionally, DefMin Nakatani will update you on the status of Japan's efforts to pass legislation permitting its enhanced role under the new Guidelines.

Objectives:

- (U) Confirm the way forward for implementing the new Defense Guidelines and receive an update on pending security legislation;
- (U) Highlight progress on cyber security cooperation;
- (U) Discuss China's actions in the South China Sea;
- (U) Discuss the way ahead for enhancing trilateral cooperation with the ROK;
- (U) Receive an update on construction of the Futenma Replacement Facility (FRF) and discuss impact mitigation efforts;
- (U) Discuss Osprey operations in Japan, including the planned deployment of CV-22s, in light of the recent hard landing of an MV-22 in Hawaii;

Classified by: Gare Abstractable, ADASD(East Asia)

- (U) Encourage Japan to select the KC-46 for its next tanker aircraft; and
- (U) Explain U.S. policy toward Russia and seek Japanese cooperation.

Attendees: U.S.: SecDef, ASD(APSA) Amb. Shear, interpreter, others TBD.

Japan: DefMin Nakatani, Vice Minister Tokuchi, Director General for Policy Kuroe, U.S.-Japan Director Kano, interpreter, others TBD.

Background:

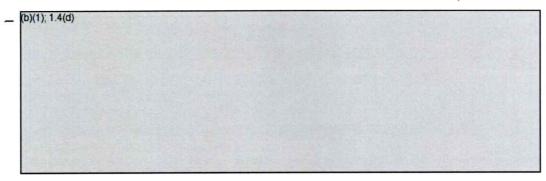
 (U) Following the Alliance 2+2 meeting and on the margins of Prime Minister Abe's state visit, Minister Nakatani met with you at the Pentagon on April 28 to discuss bilateral defense issues in greater detail. This engagement will allow you to revisit the topics discussed at that meeting and chart a path for Alliance work for the remainder of the year.

(U) Implementation of the New Defense Guidelines (Japan Lead)

 (U) You and DefMin Nakatani discussed the way ahead for implementing the new Guidelines at your April 28 meeting. You both decided that key near-term efforts should include:

(b)(1); 1.4(b); 1.4(d)		

(b)(1); 1.4(b); 1.4(c); 1.4(d)	



(U) Cyber Cooperation (U.S. Lead)

- (U) In 2013, DoD and the Ministry of Defense (MOD) established a Cyber Defense Policy Working Group (CDPWG). This policy-level dialogue focuses on sharing cyber strategy, doctrine, and organizational best practices; establishing routine cyber threat information sharing; prescribing Alliance cyber roles and responsibilities; and identifying and mitigating cyber vulnerabilities of Japanese critical infrastructure upon which our forces depend.
- (U) DoD and the MoD will release a joint statement on cyber security
 cooperation to coincide with your meeting at the Shangri-la Dialogue. This
 memorandum expands on the cyber-related work stemming from the Defense
 Guidelines and acknowledges the comprehensive nature of that aspect of our
 bilateral work.

(U) China and South China Sea (Japan Lead)

- (U) At your April 28 meeting, DefMin Nakatani proposed enhancing coordination of capacity building efforts with Southeast Asian nations to counter China's land reclamation activities in the South China Sea.
 - (U) DoD is working to coordinate with Japan on capacity-building efforts with Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) members, particularly Vietnam and the Philippines.
 - (U) In addition to developing maritime domain awareness and maritime security capabilities, DoD is also focusing on defense institution building to ensure that newly acquired capabilities are sustainable and enduring.
 - (U) A/DASD East Asia Abercrombie will lead a capacity-building coordination meeting with like-minded partners on the sidelines of the Shangri-la Dialogue.

(U) Training ranges being developed in Guam and the Northern Mariana
Islands under the realignment plan also provide an opportunity for the United
States and Japan to conduct multilateral training with ASEAN nations.

(U) US-ROK-Japan Trilateral Cooperation (U.S. Lead)

 (U) The United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea (ROK) signed a trilateral information-sharing arrangement in December 2014 that facilitates information exchange between Japan and the ROK, specifically on the North Korea threat.

(b)(1); 1.4(a); 1.4(b);	1.4(d)	DE VIEW		HANNIE	100	Sagar A	2440	alexa i

 (U) Recent trilateral cooperation includes the Defense Trilateral Talks led by ASD Shear with his Japanese and Korean counterparts in Washington on April 16-17, and the Japan-ROK Political-Military talks held in Seoul on April 14 for the first time in five years. In addition, the defense ministers will hold a separate bilat on the margins of Shangri-La for the first time in four years.

(U) Realignment of U.S. Forces in Japan (Japan Lead)

- (U) Minister Nakatani will likely discuss the status of realignment efforts and reaffirm the GOJ's commitment to complete the Futenma Replacement Facility (FRF).
- (U) Similar to your April 28 meeting, he will also likely seek U.S. cooperation
 on impact mitigation efforts, including the request to close Marine Corps Air
 Station (MCAS) Futenma in five years, the accelerated return of Camp Kinser
 and parts of Camp Foster, increased aviation training off of Okinawa, and the
 expeditious completion of an Environmental Framework Agreement.
- (U) You sent a letter to Chief Cabinet Secretary Suga in April, noting that DoD is committed to moving forward on negotiations on the Environmental Framework Agreement, and that it would engage with the GOJ at an appropriate level to discuss steps each side must take to return land ahead of schedule.
 - (U) As scheduled, DoD hosted two days of talks on the Environmental Framework May 19-20.

- (U) Accelerating land returns depends heavily on the GOJ's ability to complete replacement facilities elsewhere on Okinawa and on Guam.
- (U) It would be helpful for the GOJ to provide a clear rationale for its request
 of accelerated returns of Camp Kinser and portions of Camp Foster, which
 could facilitate efforts to develop creative solutions that are acceptable to both
 sides.
- (U) DoD and the GOJ will begin formal talks to update the Okinawa Consolidation Plan later this year.
- (U) In response to the GOJ's request to work toward closing MCAS Futenma in five years, DoD's position is that the base will close once the FRF is operational.

(U) Osprey Issues (Japan Lead)

- (U) On May 11, the United States announced publicly plans to deploy a Special Operations CV-22 Osprey squadron to Yokota Air Base, Japan, following a year of sensitive coordination with the GOJ. The first three CV-22s will arrive in 2017, with the entire 10 aircraft squadron being in place by 2021.
- (U) The hard landing of a Marine Corps MV-22 Osprey in Hawaii on May 17, which caused 2 fatalities and 20 injuries, has renewed concerns in Japan about the aircraft's safety, may increase opposition to the CV-22 deployment to Yokota, and will increase opposition to MV-22 operations in Okinawa (the Okinawa governor has demanded the suspension of all Osprey flight operations while the Marine Corps investigates the cause of the incident).
- (U) DefMin Nakatani will likely express support for the CV-22 deployment while asking for U.S. cooperation and transparency as it investigates the mishap, including information on the cause and a commitment to ensure the safety of aircraft operations in Japan.

(U) KC-46 Tanker Sale (U.S. Lead)

- (U) Boeing is competing to provide Japan its next generation tanker aircraft and
 has sole U.S. advocacy. The Japanese Request for Proposal for 5 aircraft was
 released in April and a decision is expected by the end of August.
- (U) There are no other U.S. competitors for this contract; its main competitor is the Airbus A-330. 16% of the KC-46 airframe would be made in Japan.

(U) It would be helpful to encourage Japan to select the KC-46, which would
enhance interoperability and bilateral cooperation with U.S. Forces, particularly as
we work to implement the new Defense Guidelines.

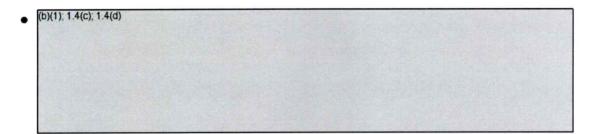
(U) Russia (U.S. Lead)

(b)(1); 1.4(a); 1.4(b); 1.	4(d)					

TALKING POINTS

(U) Guidelines Implementation (Japan)

(U) Support GOJ security legislation



(U) Cyber (U.S.)

 (U) Welcome cyber security joint statement; reflects enhanced coop under new Guidelines

(U) SE Asia Capacity Building (Japan)

- (U) Should increase capacity building coop, with focus on MDA, MarSec, & defense institution building
- (U) Guam/CNMI training ranges will allow multilat training opportunities

(U) Trilat Cooperation (U.S.)

• (U) Need to implement info sharing arrangement, work toward GSOMIA

(U) Realignment (Japan)

- (U) Appreciate commitment to FRF plan
- (U) Will work to accelerate land returns, but need GOJ assistance
- (U) Will close MCAS Futenma when FRF complete

(U) Osprey (Japan)

(U) Will cooperate in sharing info on recent MV-22 hard landing

- (U) Appreciate GOJ support for CV-22 deployment
- (U) KC-46 (U.S)
- (U) GOJ acquisition would enhance interoperability and bilat coop
- (U) Russia (U.S.)
- (U) Mil-mil coop with Russia continues to be on hold due to its actions in Ukraine; open to coop in some other, limited areas
- (U) Encourage Japan to maintain solidarity with G-7 and not resume "business as usual" with Russia until it changes course

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Nakatani and Minister of Defense Andrews for a U.SAustralia-Japan
(b)(1); 1.4(a); 1.4(f) (b)(1); 1.4(b); 1.4(d)
2. (S) NORTH KOREA: Minister Nakatani commenced the dialogue by

raising concerns on North Korea launching a ballistic missile towards

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(b)(1); 1.4(a); 1.4(b); 1.4(d)	

5. MARITIME SECURITY CAPACITY BUILDING. Secretary Carter stated individually and together the three countries should develop

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opportunities to strengthen maritime security of Southeast Asi	an
states. He further stated that the "whole is greater than the	sum of
parts" and the three countries should collaborate, and coordin	ate to
complement each other efforts. (b)(1); 1.4(b); 1.4(d) (b)(1); 1.4(b); 1.4(d)	
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(b)(1); 1.4(b); 1.4(d)		
(b)(1); 1.4(b); 1.4(d)		

8. (U) ASD/APSA David Shear has approved this cable.

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Trilat with Japan Minister Nakatani and ROK Minister Han

Intro: (Order: U.S.-JPN-ROK)

- Importance of trilateral dialogue.
- Defense cooperation should remain insulated from contentious issues.

Regional Security:

- North Korea: (Order: ROK-JPN-U.S.)
 - Recent SLBM ejection-test underscores increasing threat from nK.
 - Trilateral cooperation enhances deterrence.
 - Information sharing through TISA essential.
- South China Sea / Maritime Security: (Order: JPN-U.S.-ROK)

- Endorse Japanese proposal to enhance capacity building cooperation in SE Asia.
- Emphasize commitment to region to improve maritime security.
- Leverage collective expertise to build capacity in SE Asia.
- Speak to U.S. concerns about PRC actions in SCS.

<u>Defense Guidelines / Security</u> <u>Legislation:</u> (Order: Japan-U.S.-ROK)

- Guidelines and legislation increases security / stability of region.
- If Raised: ROK Sovereignty
 - ROK concerns addressed in the Guidelines.

Info Sharing: (Order: U.S.-ROK-Japan)

- Thank for implementing TISA; enables much more than intelligence sharing.
- Info sharing helps jointly prepare for contingencies.
- Propose trilat classified TTX in 2015.
- Endorse ROK proposal to work toward instant info sharing mechanism.
- State long-term goal of interoperable missile defense.

Nontraditional Security: (Order: ROK-JPN-U.S.)

 Endorse ROK proposal on counterpiracy ex. in 2015.

Closing: (Order: U.S.-JPN-ROK)

 Emphasize importance of trilat defense cooperation. • Encourage ROK and Japan to continue efforts to improve bilat relations.

-CECDET

READ AHEAD FOR SECRETARY OF DEFENSE: Trilateral Defense Ministerial Meeting

Defense Minister NAKATANI ("NAH-kah-tan-nee"), Gen (Japan) and Minister of National Defense HAN ("Hahn"), Min-koo (Republic of Korea)

(U) Objectives:

 (U) Exchange views on regional security issues and discuss opportunities to enhance trilateral defense cooperation.

(b)(1); 1.4(a); 1.4(d)			

(U) Background:

- (U) This will be the sixth trilateral meeting at the Shangri-La Dialogue (SLD) between SecDef and the Defense Ministers of Japan and the ROK.
- (U) Typically, these meetings are fairly scripted, but they have been successful in directing the respective bureaucracies to meet specific objectives.
 - (U) At last year's meeting, Secretary Hagel and his counterparts set a goal to conclude a trilateral information sharing arrangement by the end of the year.
 - (U) The Trilateral Information Sharing Arrangement Concerning the Nuclear and Missile Threats Posed by North Korea Among the Ministry of National Defense of the Republic of Korea, the Ministry of Defense of Japan, and the Department of Defense of the United States of America (TISA) was signed in December 2014.
- (EOUO) There have been annual Defense Trilateral Talks (DTT) at the ASD and working levels since 2008. ASD Shear hosted the most recent DTT on April 16-17, 2015 where the TISA was first used to exchange classified information.
- (U) Proposals to be Endorsed at the Meeting:
- (U) Trilateral Defense Cooperation:

Classified by David D. Shoon, ASD/ADSA.

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- (U) Enhance trilateral cooperation on maritime capacity building efforts in Southeast Asia. (Proposed by Japan)
 - (U) The United States chairs a Capacity Building Consultative Group (CBCG), with five eyes partners, Japan and the ROK every six months to coordinate capacity building efforts for Southeast Asian nations. A/DASD Abercrombie will chair a CBCG on the margins of the Shangri-La Dialogue.
 - (U) Japan has contributed equipment, such as coastal patrol vessels, and engaged in personnel exchanges and defense training to build capacity in Southeast Asia.
 - O (U) The ROK has contributed comparatively less to capacity building in Southeast Asia. Their outreach has focused primarily on defense personnel exchanges, though the ROK transferred three Coast Guard vessels to Vietnam in 2012 and has tentatively agreed to provide the Philippines with one Pohang-class Patrol Combat Corvette (PCC-Mokpo).

(U) Information Sharing:

- (FOUO) Hold a trilateral, classified TTX involving senior defense officials (2-star level) in the fall of 2015. (Proposed by the U.S.)
 - (FOUO)-The trilateral classified TTX will be predicated upon a scenario involving a North Korean contingency and will leverage trilateral information-sharing under the TISA.

(b)(1); 1.4(a); 1.4(d)				

- (FOUO) Holding a trilateral classified TTX is politically sensitive for the ROK government. They have requested to not make this deliverable public.
- (U) Move forward with establishing an automated and instantaneous trilateral information-sharing mechanism. (Proposed by the ROK)

CHCRET

(b)(1); 1.4(a); 1.4(d)

- (U) You should also use this opportunity to emphasize the breadth of information-sharing allowed under the TISA, to include information related to policy, plans, and operations, in addition to intelligence, concerning the North Korean nuclear and missile threats.
- (U) Hold a trilateral counter-piracy exercise by December 2015. (Proposed by the ROK)
 - (U) The U.S., ROK, and Japan held a successful trilateral counter-piracy exercise off the Horn of Africa in December 2013.
 - (U) In the past year, the U.S., ROK, and Japan have held 11 trilateral exercises as standalones or within multilateral exercises.
 - (U) Regular military-military engagements serve as opportunities to develop and sustain persistent ties and mutual trust among military leaders; and establish basic inter-operability of forces.

(U) U.S.-Japan Defense Guidelines and Japan's Security Legislation

- (U) Minister Nakatani will brief on the new Guidelines that will highlight the seamless cooperation between the U.S. and Japan, as well as the expanded scope of the alliance. He will also discuss the alliance coordination mechanism and implementing the Guidelines.
- (U) Minister Nakatani will brief on Japan's security legislation. He will note that the legislation will be consistent with the spirit of Japan's Peace Constitution, strengthen the U.S.-Japan Alliance, and promote peace and cooperation both regionally and globally.
- (U) If Raised: ROK Sovereignty

(b)(1); 1.4(b); 1.4(d)		

- (U) The U.S.-Japan Defense Guidelines include specific language intended to address ROK concerns, stating:
 - O (U) "When the United States and Japan each decides to take actions involving the use of force in accordance with international law, including full respect for sovereignty, and with their respective Constitutions and laws to respond to an armed attack against the United States or a third country, and Japan has not come under armed attack, they will cooperated closely to respond to the armed attack and to deter further attacks."

TALKING POINTS

(U) Introduction (Speaking Order: U.S.-Japan-ROK)

- (U) Express your appreciation to Minister Han and Minister Nakatani for the opportunity to meet trilaterally in Singapore.
- (U) Emphasize the importance of trilateral defense cooperation to sustaining the security and stability of the region.
- (U) Reinforce that trilateral defense cooperation should remain insulated from contentions historical and political issues, though express optimism concerning recent positive bilateral steps to improve ROK-Japan relations.

(U) Regional Security Situation

- (U) North Korea: (Speaking Order: ROK-Japan-U.S.)
 - (U) North Korea remains a threat because of its pursuit of nuclear weapons and long-range ballistic missiles, its willingness to proliferate weapons in contravention of its international agreements and UN Security Council Resolutions, and its propensity to engage in provocative and destabilizing behavior.
 - (U) The recent ejection-test only underscores the increasing threat posed by North Korea.
 - (U) Maintaining robust trilateral coordination serves as a powerful deterrent against North Korea.
 - (U) Information sharing through the TISA will enable us to effectively plan for and respond to North Korean contingencies.
 - (U) Our trilateral relationship is important for addressing mutual security concerns both within and beyond Northeast Asia.
- (U) Situation in the South China Sea and Maritime Security: (Speaking Order: Japan-U.S.-ROK)

SECRET

- (U) Endorse Minister Nakatani's proposal to enhance trilateral cooperation on maritime capacity building in Southeast Asia.
- (U) Emphasize DOD's commitment to working with partners in the region to improve maritime security and maritime domain awareness in order to increase regional transparency and deter further conflict.
- (U) The United States, the ROK, and Japan should leverage their respective expertise to build the maritime capacity of Southeast Asian partner states.
- (U) Deliver U.S. position on Chinese activities in the South China Sea.

(U) U.S.-Japan Defense Guidelines and Japan's Security Legislation (Speaking Order: Japan-U.S.-ROK)

- (U) Both the revised Guidelines and Japan's new security legislation will strengthen the prospects for security and stability in Northeast Asia.
- (U) If Raised: ROK Sovereignty
 - (U//FOUO) Both the United States and Japan are sensitive to ROK concerns about Japan not entering its sovereign territory without consent. The new Guidelines emphasize that when responding to an armed attack against a country other than Japan, the United States and Japan will only take actions involving the use of force in accordance with international law, including full respect for sovereignty.

(U) Information Sharing (Speaking Order: U.S.-ROK-Japan)

- (U) Thank the ROK and Japan for implementing the TISA.
- (U) Emphasize that information-sharing under the TISA is not limited to intelligence. The TISA enables the United States, the ROK, and Japan to share.
 - (U) Classified information related to policy, plans, and operations concerning the North Korean nuclear and missile threats; and
 - (U) Intelligence concerning the North Korean nuclear and missile threats.

- (U) Sharing a wide range of information will enable the U.S., ROK, and Japan to effectively plan for and respond to North Korean contingencies.
- (FOUO) Propose to hold a trilateral classified TTX involving senior defense officials (2-star level) in the fall of 2015.
 - (FOUO) Note that this TTX represents an important first step toward more comprehensive trilateral planning on North Korean contingencies.
- (FOUO) Endorse Minister Han's proposal to move forward with development of an automated and instantaneous trilateral information-sharing mechanism.
- (b)(1); 1.4(c)

(U) Non-Traditional Security Cooperation (Speaking Order: ROK-JPN-U.S.)

- (U) Endorse Minister Han's proposal to hold a trilateral counter-piracy exercise by December 2015.
- (U) Trilateral exercises increase interoperability, build trust, and send an important signal to potential adversaries, like DPRK, that we are taking a proactive approach to regional security.
- (U) Military to military channels are of utmost importance—regardless of
 political atmosphere. We should remain committed to insulating our militaryto-military engagement from being impacted by political friction.

(U) Closing Remarks (Speaking Order: U.S.-Japan-ROK)

 (U) Thank Minister Han and Minister Nakatani for holding this dialogue. Emphasize the growing importance of trilateral defense cooperation to the security and stability of the Asia-Pacific and encourage the ROK and Japan to build on recent efforts to improve their bilateral relationship.