Pillar 4: Extending Efforts for Security and Safe Use of the "Sea" to the "Air"

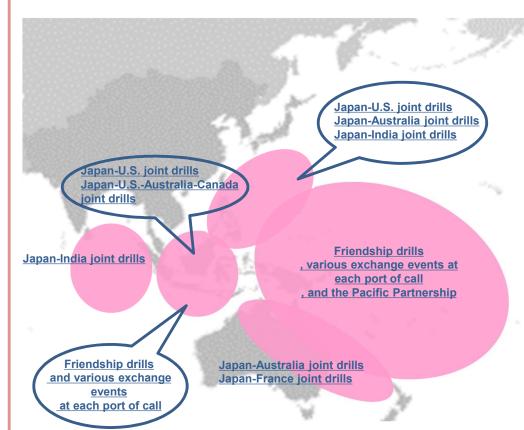
Case (48): Indo-Pacific Deployment (IPD)

1. Basic concept

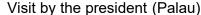
- The key to peace, stability, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region is "free and open seas," and by dispatching its units as part of the IPD, the Maritime Self-Defense Force conducts defense cooperation and exchanges with the navies and other organizations of major countries such as the United States, Australia, India, Canada, and France which deploy in the Indo-Pacific region, ASEAN countries, and Pacific Island Countries in an effort to maintain and strengthen the peace, stability, and maritime order of the region.
- The Maritime Self-Defense Force and the U.S. Navy are cooperating in IPD activities and their relationship contributes to the peace and stability of the Indo-Pacific region and by extension, the world.
- The relationship between the Maritime Self-Defense Force and the navies of ASEAN countries is deepening steadily, and have cooperated in IPD operations.
- The Maritime Self-Defense Force regards the Pacific Island Countries as important partners, and promotes defense cooperation and exchanges through the IPD in collaboration with allies and like-minded nations.

2. Specific initiatives

- Bilateral exercises with the U.S. Navy, etc., in the South China Sea, etc. (various tactical exercises)
- Bilateral/multilateral exercises with the navies of major countries in the Indo-Pacific region, including Japan-U.S.-India-Aus
- Multilateral Exercise (Malabar), Japan-Australia Bilateral Exercise(Trident), Japan-India Bilateral Exercise(JIMEX), and Japan-France Bilateral Exercise(Oguri-Verny)
- Goodwill exercises and ship rider cooperation programs with ASEAN countries and Pacific Island Countries
- Participation in the Pacific Partnership
- Various exchange events at each port of call (including courtesy calls by royalties, prime ministers, and presidents)









Joint drills (South China Sea)