

Basic Policies for the Development of New Security Legislation

Chapter 1 p. 122

- ◆ In May 2014, the Advisory Panel on Reconstruction of the Legal Basis for Security submitted its report, and Prime Minister Shinzo Abe presented a basic orientation regarding the way forward for the examination of this issue.
- ◆ Discussions have been repeatedly held in the ruling parties, and examination has also been conducted by the government. On July 1, 2014, the government approved the Cabinet Decision on Development of Seamless Security Legislation to Ensure Japan's Survival and Protect its People.



Prime Minister Abe holding a press conference following the approval of the Cabinet Decision on Development of Seamless Security Legislation to Ensure Japan's Survival and Protect its People (Cabinet Public Relations Office)

Establishment of National Security Council

Chapter 2 p. 125



A National Security Council meeting (Cabinet Public Relations Office)

- ◆ In December 2013, the National Security Council was created. The Council functions as the control tower of Japan's foreign and defense policies.

National Security Strategy

Chapter 3 p. 132

- ◆ In December 2013, Japan's first National Security Strategy was decided. The Strategy sets out Japan's basic policy on national security.
- ◆ Japan will work to realize its own security as well as peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region

from Japan's stance as a Proactive Contribution to Peace based on the principle of international cooperation. Japan will contribute more proactively than ever before to the peace, stability, and prosperity of the international community.

New National Defense Program Guidelines

Chapter 4 p. 139

◆ The “National Defense Program Guidelines for FY2014 and beyond” (new NDPG) were established in December 2013 following examinations at the MOD, the National Security Council, and other fora.

Building a Dynamic Joint Defense Force

- ◆ Amid the increasingly severe security environment surrounding Japan, the SDF needs to respond to various situations which require SDF commitments. The frequency of such situations and the duration of responses are both increasing.
- ◆ Japan needs to enhance its deterrence and response capability by conducting tailored activities swiftly and sustainably based on joint operations, as well as by developing defense capabilities adequate both in quality and quantity that underpin various activities to realize a more robust defense force.
- ◆ From a comprehensive perspective, the defense force should prioritize particularly important functions and capabilities through optimal resource allocation as a whole. The defense force also must be an effective one which enables conducting a diverse range of activities to be seamless as well as dynamic and adapting to situations as they demand.
- ◆ Japan will build a Dynamic Joint Defense Force, which emphasizes both soft and hard aspects of readiness, sustainability, resiliency and connectivity, reinforced by advanced technology and capability for C3I, with a consideration to establish a wide range of infrastructure to support the SDF's operation.

Japan's Basic Defense Policy

- ◆ Along the policy of “Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation, the following three approaches will be promoted: (1) Japan's own efforts; (2) Strengthening of the Japan-U.S. Alliance; and (3) Active promotion of security cooperation.

The Role of the Defense Force

- ◆ Effective deterrence of and response to various situations
- ◆ Stabilization of the Asia-Pacific region and improvement of global security environments
- ◆ In order to effectively fulfill these roles, the defense force will be built up by prioritizing those functions and capabilities that should be prioritized from the perspective of joint operations. The SDF will prioritize the development of capacities to ensure maritime supremacy and air superiority. Furthermore, the SDF will emphasize the establishment of rapid deployment capabilities.



International emergency relief activities in the Philippines

Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF)

- ◆ Approximately half of the SDF's divisions and brigades will be reorganized into rapid deployment divisions and rapid deployment brigades comprised of units, including rapidly rapid deployment regiments, furnished with advanced mobility and ISR capabilities to increase their rapid deployment capabilities.
- ◆ The GSDF will maintain rapidly deployable units sustaining specialized functions to effectively perform amphibious operations.

Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF)



New destroyer (image)

- ◆ The number of destroyers will be increased. New destroyers (with additional multifunctional capability and compact-type hull) will be introduced. Two Aegis-equipped destroyers will be added, giving the fleet eight destroyers.
- ◆ The MSDF will continue to increase the number of submarine units.
- ◆ The MSDF will maintain fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-1/P-3C) units by continuing to acquire the P-1 aircraft.

Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF)

- ◆ By consolidating warning and control operations at air defense command centers, the ASDF will gradually change warning groups into warning squadrons. The ASDF will establish one new squadron in the air warning unit.
- ◆ The 13th squadron will be newly established, and one squadron of the Air Reconnaissance Unit will be abolished. Two squadrons will be added to the fighter aircraft units at Naha Air Base.
- ◆ One squadron will be added to the aerial refueling and transport units, increasing their number of squadrons to two.



F-35A fighter

Basic Foundation for the SDF



Capping ceremony of nurses

- ◆ A broad range of areas that constitute the basic foundation for the SDF will be strengthened, including training and exercises, operational infrastructure, personnel and education, medical, defense production and technological bases, efficient acquisition of equipment, research and development, collaboration with local communities, boosting communication capabilities, enhancing the intellectual base, and promoting reform of the MOD.

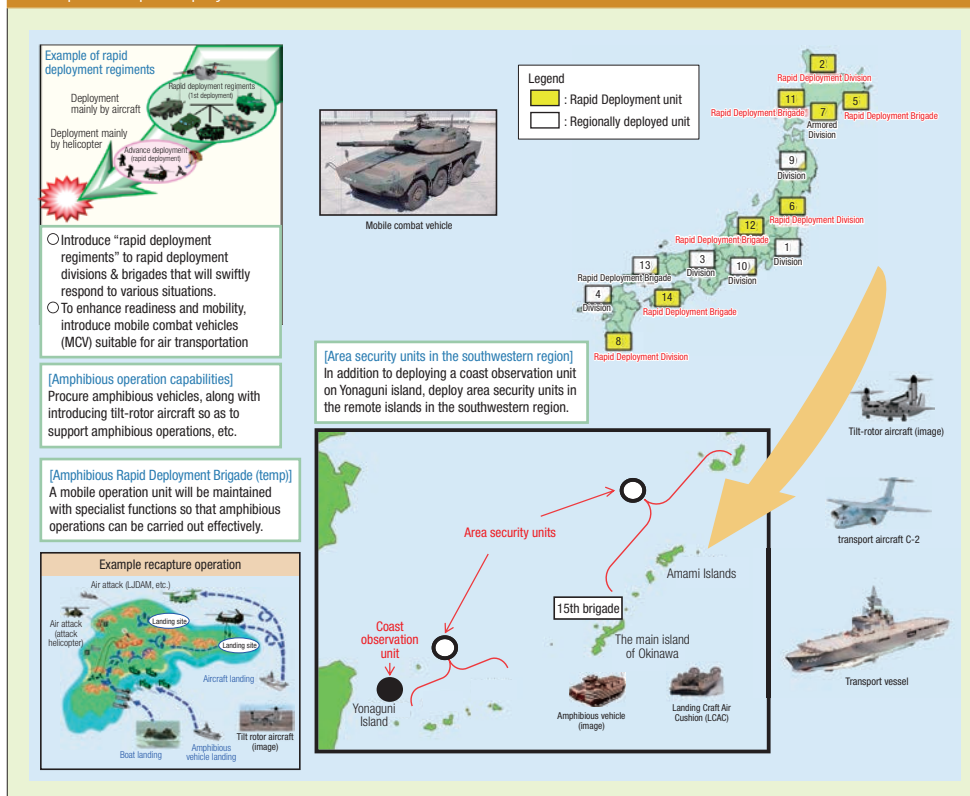
New Medium Term Defense Program

Chapter 5 p.159

- ◆ Taking into account the new NDPG, a new Medium Term Defense Program (MTDP) was established for the FY2014-FY2018 period.
- ◆ The MTDP stipulates among other items: the reorganization of the major SDF units; major programs regarding SDF's capabilities,

including the strengthening of the defense posture in the southwest region; measures for strengthening the Japan-U.S. security arrangements; quantities of major procurement; and expenditures.

Example of Rapid Deployment to the Southwest Area



Dynamic Joint Defense Force Committee

Chapter 5 p.171

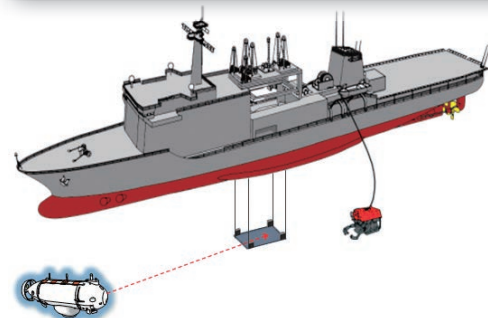
- ◆ The Dynamic Joint Defense Force Committee, at the instruction of the Minister of Defense, carries out essential initiatives for proactively building a Dynamic Joint Defense Force, while assessing and verifying the progress of various measures laid out in the new NDPG and new MTDP.



Build-Up of Defense Capability in FY2014

Chapter 5 p. 172

- ◆ Japan is steadily building up its defense capability in FY2014, which serves as the first fiscal year under the new NDPG and new MTDP, to establish a Dynamic Joint Defense Force, based on these programs.
- ◆ The defense capability will be built up so that Japan's defense forces will seamlessly and dynamically fulfill their responsibilities including: (1) providing an effective deterrence and response to a variety of security situations; and (2) supporting stability in the Asia-Pacific, and improving the global security environment.



Rescue ship for responding to various missions including disaster relief (conceptual image)

Defense-Related Expenditures

Chapter 5 p. 174

- ◆ In FY2014, in light of the increasingly severe security environment, defense-related expenditures were increased following-on from FY2013, in order to strengthen the posture for protecting the lives and property of the Japanese people and Japan's territorial land, waters, and airspace.

Trend in Defense-Related Expenditures Over the Past 15 Years

