

# SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM GUIDELINES, FY 2011-

Approved by the Security Council and the Cabinet on December 17, 2010

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## **I. NDPG's Objective**

The Government of Japan sets out the “National Defense Program Guidelines (NDPG), FY 2011-” based on the current security environment surrounding our country.

## **II. Basic Principles of Japan's Security**

1. Japan sets out three security objectives: (1) to prevent and reject external threat from reaching Japan; (2) to prevent threats from emerging by improving international security environment; and (3) to secure global peace and stability and to ensure human security.
2. Japan will achieve these objectives by promoting “Japan's own efforts (IV-1)”, “cooperation with the ally (IV-2)” and “multi-layered security cooperation with the international community (IV-3)” in a consolidated manner.

3. Japan will continue to uphold the fundamental principles of defense policy including the exclusively defensive defense policy and the three non-nuclear principles.
4. Japan will actively participate in international peace cooperation activities.
5. To address the threat of nuclear weapons, Japan will play active role in international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation efforts, and will continue to maintain and improve credibility of U.S. extended deterrence, with nuclear deterrent as a vital element, through close cooperation with the U.S.

### **III. Security Environment Surrounding Japan**

1. Number of disputes in the so-called “gray zones” (confrontations over territory, sovereignty and economic interests which have not escalated into wars) is on the increase.
2. Global shift in the balance of power has been brought about by the rise of emerging powers and relative change in the U.S. influence.
3. Issues such as the stability of cyberspace, in addition to international terrorism and piracy, have become global security challenges.
4. North Korea’s nuclear and missile issues are immediate and grave destabilizing factors to the regional security.
5. Military modernization by China and its insufficient transparency are of concern for the regional and global community.
6. Russia’s military activities are increasingly robust. .
7. A full-scale invasion against Japan is unlikely today, but security challenges and destabilizing factors which Japan faces are diverse, complex and intertwined.

## **IV. Basic Policies to Ensure Japan's Security**

### **1. Japan's Own Efforts**

- (1) Japan will promote seamless effort under normal circumstances and prepare for emergencies.
- (2) Japan will improve its ability to collect and analyze information, while strengthening the information security system.
- (3) Japan will make coordinated and integrated response by swiftly making appropriate decisions.
- (4) After evaluating the structure and function of the current security organizations in the Cabinet, Japan will establish a body at the Prime Minister's Office dedicated to security policy coordination among relevant ministers and advisory to the Prime Minister.
- (5) Japan will participate in international peace cooperation activities in a more efficient and effective manner. Taking into account the situations in international peace-keeping operations, Japan will discuss how it will participate in future peace-keeping operations, by studying current policies such as the five principles for participating peace-keeping operations, among others.
- (6) Japan will build "Dynamic Defense Force" which supersedes "the Basic Defense Force Concept", the latter being a concept that aims to secure deterrence by the 'existence' per-se of defense capability.
- (7) "Dynamic Defense Force" will increase the credibility of Japan's deterrent capability by promoting timely and active 'operations'. It will also enable Japan to play active roles in various occasions such as international peace cooperation activities.

### **2. Cooperation with the Ally**

- (1) The Japan-U.S. Alliance is indispensable in ensuring for Japan's peace and security.
- (2) Japan will continue to engage in strategic dialogue with the United States to further enhance and develop the Japan-U.S. Alliance.

- (3) Japan will promote cooperation with the United States in new areas such as cyber space security, in addition to the existing cooperation.
- (4) Japan will reduce the impact in local communities where U.S. military bases are located, while maintaining the deterrent provided by the U.S. military.

### **3. Multi-layered Security Cooperation with the International Community**

- (1) Japan will strengthen the network of security cooperation through bilateral and multilateral frameworks in the Asia-Pacific region.
- (2) Japan will enhance security cooperation with countries such as the Republic of Korea, Australia, ASEAN countries and India.
- (3) Japan will promote confidence and cooperation with China and Russia.
- (4) Japan will also enhance cooperation with EU, NATO and European countries on global security issues.

## **V. Future Defense Forces**

### **1. Roles of Defense Capabilities**

- (1) Effective deterrence and response (e.g. ensuring security in the sea and airspace surrounding Japan, responding to an attack on Japan's offshore islands.)
- (2) Efforts to further stabilize the security environment of Asia-Pacific region.
- (3) Efforts to improve global security environment.

### **2. Self-Defense Force: Force Posture**

In order to perform the roles of the defense forces in an effective manner, new force posture provide for, among others, increased readiness and smoother joint operations.

### **3. Self-Defense Force: Organization, Equipment and Force Disposition**

- (1) While reducing Cold War-style equipments and organizations, priority functions, including those in southwestern Japan, will be enhanced.
- (2) Budget allocation among three services of the Self-Defense Forces will be subject to across-the-board review.
- (3) To hedge against full-scale invasion, relevant knowledge and expertise will be maintained at a minimum necessary level.
- (4) Enhanced joint operations, improved capabilities during contingencies in off-shore island areas, improved capabilities for international peace cooperation activities, etc.
- (5) Details of organization, equipment and disposition of Ground Self-Defense Force, Maritime Self-Defense Force and Air Self-Defense Force are provided in the NDPG.

### **VI. Basic Foundations to Maximize Defense Capability**

- (1) Japan will utilize human resources of Self-Defense Forces more effectively and reform its personnel system by such measures as reviewing rank and age distribution.
- (2) Japan will procure equipments more efficiently by improving its contract and procurement system.
- (3) Japan will set out medium- and/or long-term strategy to maintain and develop defense production capability and technological base.
- (4) Japan will study measures to follow the international trend of defense equipment.

### **VII. Additional Elements for Consideration**

The timeframe this NDPG envisions is approximately 10 years. The NDPG would be subject to review and revision as necessary in accordance with major changes in the surrounding environment.