

#### **(4) Additional Elements for Consideration**

The National Defense Program Guidelines state that the following elements will be taken into consideration in developing, maintaining, and operating defense forces.

##### **1) Fiscal Condition, Procurement of Equipment, and Maintenance and Operation of Defense Facilities**

Given increasing severe fiscal condition, defense expenditures need to be restricted by further rationalizing and streamlining defense forces, and the defense forces will need to be successful in carrying out their missions by harmonizing their operations with other measures taken by the Government.

In addition, the Government of Japan will make following efforts: promotion of measures to curb the life-cycle cost<sup>17</sup> in procuring equipment, implementation of effective and efficient research and development, as well as establishment of truly necessary defense production and technological bases by allocating the limited resources focusing on the core technological areas.

In order to efficiently develop and maintain defense-related facilities, the Government of Japan will take various measures to make those facilities coexist more harmoniously with local community.

##### **2) Defense Force's Objectives and Achievement Timing, and Their Review**

While NDPO's 1976 and 1995 do not clarify the timing for achieving the objectives, the National Defense Program Guidelines clearly provides the vision for our defense forces for the next decade, (clarifying their objectives, expected achievement timing) based on the idea that it is important to show concrete timing for achieving the goals of defense forces more clearly.

As security environment and technological trends continue to change, it is desirable to review the defense posture regularly to reflect such changes. Based on this idea, the National Defense Program Guidelines will be reviewed and, if necessary, revise it after five years or in case there is a significant change in the security environment, taking consideration of the security environment, technological progress, and other relevant factors at the time.

### **3. Three Principles of Arms Exports**

A statement by the Chief Cabinet Secretary released at the timing of formulating the National Defense Program Guidelines addresses the issues on arms export control with the ballistic missiles proliferating internationally, and states that given the fact that ballistic missile defense (BMD) will contribute to the effective management of the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements and to the security of Japan, and in consideration of the progress of Japan-U.S. joint technological studies, the Government will exempt items related to BMD systems from the regulations of the Three Principles on Arms Export and their related provisions, on the condition that those items will come under strict export control<sup>18</sup>.

In addition, with regard to cases of joint development and production with the United States as well as those contribute to counter-terrorism and counter-piracy, regarding which questions were raised through the process of developing the National Defense Program Guidelines, the Government will decide, on the case-by-case basis, whether to take these actions in the future, taking into consideration the basic principle of peace-loving nation that avoid exacerbation of international conflicts<sup>19</sup>.

Japan will continue to firmly maintain its policy of dealing with arms exports control carefully, in light of Japan's basic philosophy as a peaceful country on which the Three Principles on Arms Exports and their related policy guidelines are based, and the intent of this policy is also clarified in the statement by the Chief Cabinet Secretary.

## 4. Mid-Term Defense Program

National defense is a basis of the existence of the country. Therefore, defense build-up is ultimately made based on the budget of each fiscal year, but defense build-up should be made continuously and systematically based on a concrete medium-term outlook because R&D/introduction of defense equipment, improvement facilities, education of defense personnel, and training of SDF units cannot be realized in a short time.

Therefore, the Government of Japan has established mid-term defense programs, each covering five years, since FY1986, and has based its defense build-up in every fiscal year on them.

The "Mid-Term Defense Program (FY2005-FY2009) (MTDP)" is a plan defining the policies of build-up of defense capability and main projects for five year to realize new defense forces specified in the National Defense Program Guidelines, and approved in the Security Council and the Cabinet in December 2004. Under the National Defense Program Guidelines, the MTDP has shifted the priority from "deterrence by presence" to "effective response" as indicated in items (1) through (6) of the Guiding Principles as mentioned below, and aims at establishing new defense forces by laying an emphasis on the improvement of readiness and mobility, joint operations by Ground, Maritime and Air SDFs, and the acquisition of new capabilities in consideration of technological development. (See Fig. 2-2-12)

### The History of the National Defense Program Guidelines (NPDG) and Mid-term Defense Programs (MTDP)

1957	<b>Basic Guidelines for National Defense adopted by the Cabinet</b> First Defense Build-up Plan approved by the Cabinet
1961	Second Defense Build-up Plan adopted by the Cabinet
1966	Outline of the Third Defense Build-up Plan adopted by the Cabinet
1972	Outline of the Fourth Five-Year Defense Build-up Plan adopted by the Cabinet
1976	<b>National Defense Program Outline in and after 1977 adopted by the Cabinet</b>
1979	Announcement of Mid-Term Defense Estimate (FY1980-1984)
1982	1981 Mid-Term Defense Estimate presented to and approved by the National Defense Council
1985	Mid-Term Defense Program adopted by the Cabinet
1990	Mid-Term Defense Program (FY1991-1995) adopted by the Cabinet
1992	Modification of the Mid-Term Defense Program (FY1991-1995) adopted by the Cabinet
1995	<b>National Defense Program Outline in and after 1996 adopted by the Cabinet</b> Mid-Term Defense Program (FY1996-2000) adopted by the Cabinet
1997	Review of the Mid-Term Defense Program (FY1996-2000) adopted by the Cabinet
2000	Mid-Term Defense Program (FY2001-2005) adopted by the Cabinet
2004	<b>National Defense Program Outline in and after 2005 adopted by the Cabinet</b> Mid-Term Defense Program (FY2005-FY2009) adopted by the Cabinet

Fig. 2-2-12

### (1) Policies for the Program

Under the National Defense Program Guidelines, the MTDP adheres to the following six policies in building up appropriate defense forces.

- 1) Establishment of multi-functional, flexible and effective defense forces
- 2) Review of organizations of Defense Agency and the SDF
- 3) Enhancement of critical elements of defense capabilities through strengthening joint operation capabilities, intelligence functions, and others
- 4) Promotion of various measures that support defense forces, such as: procuring defense equipment more effectively and efficiently
- 5) Strengthening of Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements
- 6) Efforts to rationalize, and improve efficiency of, defense forces

### (2) Review of Organizations of Defense Agency and the SDF

#### 1) Review of Organizations in Charge of Defense Administration

Defense Agency will study ideal formation of its internal bureaus and take necessary measures, including reorganization.

## 2) Enhancement of Joint Operations

### Posture

To enhance the joint operations posture, Defense Agency will newly establish Joint Staff Office and reorganize the existing Staff Offices of each service. Based on the performances of joint operations, Defense Agency will examine the ideal formation of the new organization in order to enhance effective joint operations and take measures, if necessary.

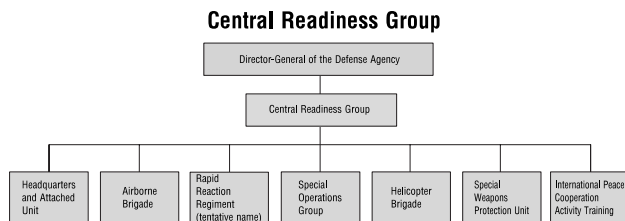


Fig. 2-2-13

Defense Intelligence Headquarters will be placed under the direct control of the Minister of State for Defense.

## 3) Ground Self-Defense Force

While reducing number of tanks and main artillery, in order to improve readiness, mobility and others, 5 divisions, 1 brigade and 2 combined brigades will be reorganized, of which 1 division and 2 combined brigades will be reorganized into brigades. The Central Readiness Group will be newly formed to control and operate both mobile operation units, such as Airborne Brigade and Helicopter Brigade, and specialized units, such as Special Operation Group and Special Weapons Protection Unit. (See Fig. 2-2-13)

As of the end of the MTDP, the authorized number of GSDF personnel will be about 161,000. The number of regular personnel is set at about 152,000. The actual number of regular personnel will be about 146,000, similar to current level, so that GSDF may effectively respond to new threats or diverse situations and may be proactively engaged in international peace cooperation activities.

## 4) Maritime Self-Defense Force

As for destroyer units to be used for mobile operation, the number of destroyers of 1 escort division will be increased from current level of 2-3 to 4, while 12 escort divisions will be decreased to 8 divisions. The number of the escort division for regional deployment will be decreased by one. The number of submarine units will be decreased from 6 to 5. The number of flight squadrons of fixed-wing patrol aircraft will be decreased from 8 to 4. The number of those of patrol helicopter will be decreased from 9 to 5.

## 5) Air Self-Defense Force

The Air Warning and Control Unit will be reorganized, and the airborne early warning group will consist of 2 squadrons (one squadron operating E-767 (early warning and control aircraft) and another squadrons operating E-2C (early warning aircraft)).

The Aerial Refueling/Transport Unit will be newly established when tanker transport aircraft (KC-767) are deployed. (See Fig. 2-2-14)

## (3) Main Projects Concerning Capabilities of the Self-Defense Forces

Following projects will be implemented for the capabilities of the SDF.

### 1) Effective Response to the New Threats and Diverse Situations

#### a. Response to Ballistic Missile Attacks

- The capability of aegis system-equipped destroyers (Aegis destroyers) will be enhanced



SM-3 being launched  
[the U.S Department of Defense]

**New Shifts in Structure of Self-Defense Forces**

Section		NDPO 1995	At End of FY2004	Upon Conclusion of MTDP	NPDG	
Ground Self-Defense Force	Regular numbers	160,000	Approx. 167,000	Approx. 161,000	155,000	
	Regular SDF personnel	145,000	Approx. 158,000	Approx. 152,000	148,000	
	Ready reserve personnel	15,000	Approx. 9,000	Approx. 8,000	7,000	
	Major units	Regionally deployed unit	8 divisions 6 brigades	9 divisions 3 brigades 2 combined divisions	8 divisions 6 brigades	8 divisions 6 brigades
		Mobile operations unit	1 armored division 1 artillery brigade 1 airborne brigade 1 training brigade 1 helicopter brigade	1 armored division 1 airborne brigade 1 helicopter brigade	1 armored division Central Readiness Group	1 armored division Central Readiness Group
Surface-to-air guided missile unit		8 anti-aircraft artillery groups	8 anti-aircraft artillery groups	8 anti-aircraft artillery groups	8 anti-aircraft artillery groups	
Main artilleries	Tank Main artillery	Approx. 900 Approx. 900	Approx. 980 Approx. 940	Approx. 790 Approx. 830	Approx. 600 Approx. 600	
Maritime Self-Defense Force	Major units	Destroyer unit (for mobile operations)	4 flotillas	4 flotillas	4 flotillas (8 divisions)	4 flotillas (8 divisions)
		Destroyer unit (for regionally deployed unit)	(Regional district unit) 7 divisions	7 divisions	6 divisions	5 divisions
Submarine unit		6 divisions	6 divisions	5 divisions	4 divisions	
Main artilleries	Minesweeper unit	1 flotilla (Ground)	1 flotilla	1 flotilla	1 flotilla	
	Patrol aircraft unit	13 squadrons	17 squadrons	9 squadrons	9 squadrons	
Main artilleries	Destroyer	Approx. 50 vessels	53 vessels	48 vessels	47 vessels	
	Submarine Combat aircraft	16 vessels Approx. 170	16 vessels Approx. 170	16 vessels Approx. 160	16 vessels Approx. 150	
Air Self-Defense Force	Major units	Air warning and control unit	8 warning groups 20 warning squadrons 1 squadron	8 warning groups 20 warning squadrons 1 squadron	8 warning groups 20 warning squadrons 1 airborne early-warning group (2 squadrons)	8 warning groups 20 warning squadrons 1 airborne early-warning group (2 squadrons)
		Fighter aircraft unit	—	—	12 squadrons	12 squadrons
		Interceptor unit	9 squadrons	9 squadrons	—	—
		Support fighter unit	3 squadrons	3 squadrons	—	—
		Air reconnaissance unit	1 squadron	1 squadron	1 squadron	1 squadron
		Air transport unit	3 squadrons	3 squadrons	3 squadrons	3 squadrons
	Aerial refueling/ transport unit	—	—	1 squadron	1 squadron	
Surface-to-air guided	6 groups	6 groups	6 groups	6 groups		
Main artilleries	Combat aircraft Fighter	Approx. 400 Approx. 300	Approx. 390 Approx. 300	Approx. 350 Approx. 260	Approx. 350 Approx. 260	
Main artilleries and major units available for defending ballistic missiles	Aegis-equipped destroyer	—	—	4 vessels	4 vessels	
	Air warning and control unit	—	—	7 warning groups	7 warning groups	
	Surface-to-air guided missile unit	—	—	4 warning squadrons 3 groups	4 warning squadrons 3 groups	

Fig. 2-2-14

- The capability of surface-to-air guided missiles (Patriot System) will be improved
- Air control and warning radars will be installed or improved
- The Base Air Defense Ground Environment (BADGE) system will be modified by adding BMD response capability to the system

With respect to the capability improvement of Aegis destroyers and the Patriot System in and after FY2008, necessary measures will be taken by studying the condition of development in the United States.

**b. Response to Attacks by Guerrillas or Special Operations Units**

- Increasing the quorum of a squad of a rifle platoon to enhance infantries as main combat unit, and newly incorporating a sniper team into each infantry unit to enhance infantries as main combat unit
- Improving readiness and mobility by introducing light armored vehicles, multi-purpose helicopters (UH-60JA, UH-1J), combat helicopters (AH-64D), and others
- Improving the capability to respond to attacks by nuclear, biological or chemical weapons (NBC)



F-2 fighter being ready for takeoff

**c. Response to Invasion of Japan's Offshore Islands**

- Improving transportation and deployment capabilities by acquiring successor aircraft to C1 and transport helicopters (CH-47JA/J)
- Improving air and maritime defense capabilities by acquiring aerial refueling/transport aircraft (KC-767) and fighter (F-2)
- Improving rescue capability by adding an in-flight refueling function to transport aircraft (C-130H) for the purpose of refueling to rescue helicopters (UH-60J)



US-1A successor aircraft (US-2) on a test flight

**d. Patrol and Surveillance in the Sea and Airspace Surrounding Japan and Response to the Violation of Japan's Airspace and the Intrusion of Armed Special-Purpose Ships and Other Similar Vessels**

- Introducing destroyers (DDH, DD), patrol helicopters (SH-60K), minesweeping and transport helicopters (MCH-101), and successor aircraft to fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-3C)
- Upgrading early warning aircraft (E-2C) and early warning and control aircraft (E-767)
- Modernizing fighter aircraft (F-15), introducing new successor aircraft to current fighter aircraft (F-4)

**e. Response to Large-Scale and/or Special-type Disasters**

- Introducing rescue aircraft (US-2) and rescue helicopter (UH-60J)

## **2) Preparations to Deal with Large-Scale Invasion of Japan**

While restraining the size of procurement during the term of the MTDP as mentioned in the NDPG, the most basic defense forces such as battle tanks, artillery, medium-range surface-to-air missiles, destroyers, submarines, minesweepers, patrol aircraft and fighter aircraft will be maintained.

## **3) Voluntary and Proactive Efforts to Improve the International Security Environment**

### **a. Appropriate Effort for International Peace Cooperation Activity<sup>20</sup>**

- Newly forming the International Activity Education Unite under the control of the Central Readiness Group
- Introducing equipment needed for international peace cooperation activities, such as transport aircraft, helicopter and light armored vehicles

### **b. Enhancement of Security Dialogues, Defense Exchanges and Co-training/exercises with other countries**

- Promoting bilateral or multilateral security dialogues, defense exchanges and other measures
- Cooperating with international organizations, including the United Nations, in conducting various activities in the fields of arms control and reduction

## **4) Critical Elements of Defense Forces**

### **a. Strengthening Joint Operation Capabilities**

- Establishing Joint Staff Office
- Reorganizing Joint Staff College, implementing joint exercise, and harmonizing intelligence, and communication infrastructure

### **b. Strengthening Intelligence Capabilities**

- Enhancing intelligence department including Defense Intelligence Headquarters securing and educating able personnel
- Enhancing various information collecting equipment
- Starting trial modification of fighter aircraft (F-15) into reconnaissance aircraft
- The introduction of the unmanned aircraft will be studied and necessary measures will be taken including R&D and introduction of locally produced aircrafts as well as foreign-made aircrafts.

### **c. Incorporation of the Progress in Science and Technology into Defense Forces**

- (a) Strengthening command and control capability
- (b) Promoting research and development

### **d. Effective Utilization of Human Resources**

- (a) Enhancement of measures for personnel, education and training measures
- (b) Promotion of research and education regarding security issues

## **5) Measures to Support Defense Capability**

### **a. Streamlined and Efficient Acquisition of Equipments**

### **b. Promotion of Cooperation with Relevant Administrative Organizations and Local Societies**