
1. Global Security Environment and Challenges
   (1) Shift in the Balance of Power and Rapid Progress of Technological Innovation
   (2) Threat of Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and Other Related Materials
   (3) Threat of International Terrorism
   (4) Risks to Global Commons
   (5) Challenges to Human Security
   (6) The Global Economy and Its Risks

2. Security Environment and Challenges in the Asia-Pacific Region
   (1) Characteristics of the Strategic Environment of the Asia-Pacific Region
   (2) North Korea's Military Buildup and Provocative Actions
   (3) China's Rapid Rise and Intensified Activities in Various Areas

1. Strengthening and Expanding Japan's Capabilities and Roles
   (1) Strengthening Diplomacy for Creating a Stable International Environment
   (2) Building a Comprehensive Defense Architecture to Firmly Defend Japan
   (3) Strengthening Efforts for the Protection of Japan's Territorial Integrity
   (4) Ensuring Maritime Security
   (5) Strengthening Cyber Security
   (6) Strengthening Measures against International Terrorism
   (7) Enhancing Intelligence Capabilities
   (8) Defense Equipment and Technology Cooperation
   (9) Ensuring the Stable Use of Outer Space and Promoting its Use for Security Purposes
   (10) Strengthening Technological Capabilities

2. Strengthening the Japan-U.S. Alliance
   (1) Strengthening Deterrence and Response Capabilities of the Japan-U.S. Alliance
   (2) Strengthening and Expanding Cooperation in a Broad Range of Fields
   (3) Steady Implementation of Measures Related to the Stationing of U.S. Forces in Japan

3. Active Promotion of Security Cooperation
   (1) Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region
   (2) Cooperation with the International Community

1. Basic Policy
2. Japan's Own Efforts
   (1) Building a Comprehensive Defense Architecture
   (2) Japan's Defense Forces – Building a Dynamic Joint Defense Force

3. Strengthening the Japan-U.S. Alliance
   (1) Strengthening Deterrence and Response Capabilities of the Japan-U.S. Alliance
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4. Future Defense Forces
   (1) Effective deterrence of and response to various situations
   Ensuring security of the sea and airspace surrounding Japan, response to an attack on remote islands, response to a ballistic missile attack, etc.
   (2) Stabilization of the Asia-Pacific and Improvement of Global Security Environments
   Holding training and exercises, promoting defense cooperation and exchange, promoting defense cooperation and exchange, and ensuring maritime safety, etc.

   (1) Basic Approach
   Priorities clarified using capacity assessments from the perspective of joint operations
   (2) Functions and Capabilities to be Emphasized
   ISR capabilities, intelligence capabilities, transport capability, command and control, and information communications capabilities, Response to an attack on remote islands, response to ballistic missile attacks, etc.

3. Architecture of Each Service of the Self Defense Forces


| Approaches to defense capabilities are discussed in the National Defense Program Guidelines | Annexes |
Changes of the Views regarding Defense Capability

1976 NDPG
(October 29, 1976 the National Defense Council/Cabinet Meeting)
19 years

1995 NDPG
(November 28, 1995 the Security Council/Cabinet Meeting)
9 years

2004 NDPG
(December 10, 2004 the Security Council/Cabinet Meeting)
6 years

2010 NDPG
(December 17, 2010 the Security Council/Cabinet Meeting)
3 years

2013 NDPG
(December 17, 2013 the National Security Council/Cabinet Meeting)

[Background]
- Détente and Cold War coexisting in global community
- Balance relationships between the U.S., China and Soviet Union has attained in the vicinity of Japan
- Need to show the target of defense force buildup

Basic ideas in 1976 NDPG
- The concept of Basic Defense Capability
- Maintain a minimum-necessary defense force as an independent nation preventing a power vacuum that destabilizes the region, rather than coping with a direct military threat to Japan

Basic ideas in 1995 NDPG
- Basically follow the concept of Basic Defense Capability
- “Dealing with various contingencies such as major disasters” and “contributing to building a more stable security environment” added to the roles of defense capability, joining the existing role of “defense of the nation”

Basic ideas in 2004 NDPG
- Being able to work independently and proactively on implementing international peace cooperation activities, as well as dealing effectively with new threats and diverse contingencies
- Maintenance of the effective aspects of the concept of basic defense capability

Basic ideas in 2010 NDPG
- Build up of a Dynamic Defense Force (Not bound by the concept of Basic Defense Capability)
- Facilitating effective deterrence of and responses to various contingencies, and making it possible to proactively conduct activities to further stabilize the security environment in the Asia-Pacific region and improve the global security environment in a dynamic manner

Basic ideas in 2013 NDPG
- Build up of a Dynamic Joint Defense Force
- Respond to increasingly severe security environment, and carry out various activities, such as securing sea and air superiority seamlessly and flexibly based on joint operations in accordance with the situation through defense capability backed by the idea of joint operation
Matrix of the Legislation for Peace and Security

Support activities (including logistics support) in situations that will have an important influence on Japan’s peace and security (Expansion)

(Response to Armed Attack Situations, etc. [Legislation for Responses to Situations])

Responding to “situations where an armed attack against a foreign country results in threatening Japan’s survival”

(1) When an armed attack against Japan occurs or when an armed attack against a foreign country that is in a close relationship with Japan occurs and as a result threatens Japan’s survival and poses a clear danger to fundamentally overthrow people’s right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness

(2) When there is no other appropriate means available to repel the attack and ensure Japan’s survival and protect its people

(3) Use of force limited to the minimum extent necessary

The “Three New Conditions”

(1) When an armed attack against Japan occurs or when an armed attack against a foreign country that is in a close relationship with Japan occurs and as a result threatens Japan’s survival and poses a clear danger to fundamentally overturn people’s right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness

(2) When there is no other appropriate means available to repel the attack and ensure Japan’s survival and protect its people

(3) Use of force limited to the minimum extent necessary

International Peace Cooperation Activities

[U.N. PKO (Addition)]

- Additional roles by Japanese Corps in operation (e.g. security of specified areas including protection of local population)
- Review of authority to use weapons (small arms) to better align with current U.N. standard

(Internationally coordinated operations for peace and security (Multinational cooperation outside U.N. PKO framework)

Transportation of Japanese nationals overseas, etc.

(Existing) [Self-Defense Forces Law]

- Support activities for armed forces of foreign countries (not only the U.S.)
- Expansion of the scope of support activities

Response to armed attack situations, etc.

[Legislation for Responses to Situations]

- “Use of force” permitted under the “Three New Conditions”

Protection of SDF’s weapons/other equipment

(Existing) [Self-Defense Forces Law]

- Protection of weapons/other equipment of the U.S. and other countries’ armed forces (New)

Provision of supplies and services to the U.S. Armed Forces in peacetime

[Self-Defense Forces Law] (Expansion)

- Expanded situations where supplies/services can be provided, such as the guarding of facilities of the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in Japan

[Law Concerning Measures to Ensure Peace and Security of Japan in Situations that will Have an Important Influence on Japan’s Peace and Security]

(Revision of the Law Concerning Measures to Ensure Peace and Security of Japan in Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan)

- Clarification of the purpose of the revision (Revision of the purpose of the Law)
- Support activities for armed forces of foreign countries (not only the U.S.)
- Expansion of the scope of support activities

Support activities (including logistics support) in situations that will have an important influence on Japan’s peace and security (Expansion)

[Ship Inspection Operations Law]

- Enable operations for peace and security of the international community

Response to armed attack situations, etc.

[Legislation for Responses to Situations]

- “Use of force” permitted under the “Three New Conditions”

Support activities (including logistics support) to armed forces of foreign countries in situations that the international community is collectively addressing for international peace and security (New)

[International Peace Support Law (New)]

Reorganizing the Agenda Items of the National Security Council (NSC) [Act for Establishment of the National Security Council]

(Note) Cabinet Decisions on accelerating procedures to issue orders for public security operations and maritime security operations in cases of responding to a situation where an infringement that does not amount to an armed attack occurs in areas surrounding remote islands, etc., and police forces are not present nearby (Development of no new legislation)
Trend in Defense-Related Expenditures Over the Past 15 Years

Note: Does not include SACO-related expenses, portion meant to reduce the burden on the local community out of the U.S. forces realignment expenses, and expenses associated with the acquisition of a new government aircraft.

The total defense expenditures when including these items are 4,955.0 billion yen for FY2001, 4,955.7 billion yen for FY2002, 4,952.7 billion yen for FY2003, 4,902.6 billion yen for FY2004, 4,856.0 billion yen for FY2005, 4,813.6 billion yen for FY2006, 4,801.3 billion yen for FY2007, 4,779.6 billion yen for FY2008, 4,774.1 billion yen for FY2009, 4,790.3 billion yen for FY2010, 4,775.2 billion yen for FY2011, 4,713.8 billion yen for FY2012, 4,753.8 billion yen for FY2013, 4,848.8 billion yen for FY2014, and 4,980.1 billion yen for FY2015.
Note: As of the end of March 2015, the total number of female uniformed SDF personnel is 12,958 (approximately 5.7% of the total number of the current uniformed SDF personnel)