The National Security Strategy

The National Security Strategy (NSS) developed in December 2013 sets forth Japan’s fundamental principle of national security, which is that Japan will continue to adhere to the course that it has taken as a peace-loving nation, and contribute even more proactively to security peace, stability, and prosperity in the international community, while achieving its own security as well as peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region as a proactive contributor to peace based on the principle of international cooperation.

The National Defense Program Guidelines

The current National Defense Program Guidelines (NDPG), developed in December 2013 being based on the NSS, emphasize the following:

1. Effective Means of Deterrence and Response to Various Situations
   (1) Ensuring the security of the sea and airspace surrounding Japan
   (2) Respond to an attack on remote islands
   (3) Response to ballistic missile attacks
   (4) Responses in outer space and cyberspace
   (5) Responses to major disasters

2. Stabilization of the Asia-Pacific Region and Improvement of the Global Security Environment
   (1) Holding training and exercises
   (2) Promoting defense cooperation and exchange
   (3) Promoting capacity building assistance
   (4) Ensuring maritime security
   (5) Implementing international peace cooperation activities
   (6) Cooperating with efforts to promote arms-control, disarmament, and nonproliferation

The Medium Term Defense Program (MTDP)(FY2014-FY2018) developed in December 2013 based on the NDPG specifies the review of major units, major projects concerned with the capability of the SDF, the maintenance scale of main equipment, and required expenses.
Build-Up of Defense Capability in FY2018

Japan will steadily build up its defense capability through programs that include the following in FY2018, which is the final fiscal year for the current NDPG and the current MTDP.

Major Programs for Building up Defense Capability in FY2018

- **Aegis Ashore**
  Begin introduction of Aegis Ashore, a land-based Aegis system (conducting basic design and geological and other surveys).

- **Standoff missile (JSM) (image)**
  Deploy a missile that can be launched from a significant standoff range (outside the target’s threat range).

- **FY2018 FFM (3,900t class) (image)**
  Construct a new type of frigates more compact and with improved multi-task capability.

- **Research on element technologies of a HVGP (Hyper Velocity Gliding Projectile) intended for the defense of remote islands (image)**
  Conduct research on element technologies of a HVGP intended for the defense of remote islands, which can glide at high velocity and attack a target in order to enable island-to-island firing.

- **Research on element technologies of a new anti-ship missile intended for the defense of remote islands (image)**
  Conduct research on element technologies of a new anti-ship missile intended for the defense of remote islands in order to improve the range and survivability of existing anti-ship missiles.

- **SM-3 Block IIA**
  Acquire SM-3 Block IIA missiles, which have the necessary performance for ballistic missiles that travel in a lofted trajectory and for extension of defense range.

Defense-Related Expenditures

- In FY2018, in order to strengthen the posture for protecting the life and property of the Japanese people as well as Japan’s territorial land, sea, and airspace in light of the increasingly severe security environment, Japan has increased defense-related expenditures following on from FY2017 (increased 0.8% from the previous year to 4.9388 trillion yen).

Trend in Defense-Related Expenditures Over the Past 15 Years

Note: The figures above do not include SACO-related expenses, the U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for mitigating the impact on local communities) and expenses for the introduction of new government aircraft. Including these expenses, total defense-related expenditures were as follows: ¥4,902.6 billion in FY2004, ¥4,856.0 billion in FY2005, ¥4,913.6 billion in FY2006, ¥4,801.3 billion in FY2007, ¥4,779.8 billion in FY2008, ¥4,741.1 billion in FY2009, ¥4,790.3 billion in FY2010, ¥4,775.2 billion in FY2011, ¥4,713.8 billion in FY2012, ¥4,753.8 billion in FY2013, ¥4,884.8 billion in FY2014, ¥4,900.1 billion in FY2015, ¥4,954.1 billion in FY2016, ¥5,125.1 billion in FY2017, and ¥5,191.1 billion in FY2018.
Establishment of the Legislation for Peace and Security, and SDF Activities Following the Enactment

The Legislation for Peace and Security, consisting of the Act for the Development of Legislation for Peace and Security and the International Peace Support Act, was passed and enacted in September 2015 and entered into force in March 2016.

Framework for the Activities of the Self-Defense Forces after the Enforcement of the Legislation for Peace and Security

The following provides an overview of the framework for the government's response to various situations as laid out in the Legislation for Peace and Security, including new potential situations, as well as the main activities of the SDF.

Main activities of the SDF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Types of SDF Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armed attack situations and survival-threatening situations</td>
<td>Defense operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situation that will have an important influence</td>
<td>Support activities (including logistic support), search and rescue operations, and ship inspection operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintaining public order and responding to infringements that do not amount to an armed attack</td>
<td>Public security operations, maritime security operations, anti-piracy activities, interception measures for ballistic missiles, measures against airspace invasions, rescue and transportation of Japanese nationals overseas, provisions for the protection of weapons and other equipment of the U.S. Armed Forces, provision of supplies and services to the U.S. Armed Forces, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution to peace and stability of the international community</td>
<td>Respond to situations threatening the international peace and security that the international community is collectively addressing (cooperation and support operations, search and rescue operations, and ship inspection operations) The international Peace Cooperation Assignments (UN PKO and internationally coordinated operations for peace and security) International disaster relief operations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation of Training Pertaining to the Legislation for Peace and Security

- After the enforcement of the Legislation for Peace and Security, the MOD/SDF has conducted a range of training sessions that pertained to new duties. The main sessions conducted over the past year are as follows:
  - Training in protecting American warships in accordance with the stipulation on the protection of weapons and other equipment of the U.S. and other countries armed forces. (July, 2017)
  - Training in conducting UN Peacekeeping Operations as part of Khaan Quest 17, a multilateral joint exercise (July-August, 2017)
  - Joint training concerning rescue of Japanese nationals overseas (September-October, December, 2017)
  - Joint training concerning rescue of Japanese nationals overseas as part of Cobra Gold 18, a multilateral joint exercise (January-February, 2018)

Protection of Weapons, etc. of U.S. and Other Armed Forces

The Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements

1. The Japan-U.S. Alliance, which is centered on bilateral security arrangements, functions as a “public good” that contributes to the stability and prosperity not only of Japan but also of the Asia-Pacific region and the world at large.

2. As the security environment surrounding Japan becomes increasingly severe and the United States meanwhile maintains and strengthens its engagement and presence in the Asia-Pacific region, it has become more important than ever to strengthen the Japan-U.S. Alliance for the security of Japan.

Core Efforts to Strengthen the Alliance

Main Initiatives to Strengthen the Alliance

1. The Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation (April 2015) set forth policy concerning initiatives such as “seamlessly ensuring Japan’s peace and security,” “cooperation for regional and global peace and security” and “space and cyberspace cooperation.”

2. In accordance with the guidelines, both countries will continue to conduct more joint training and exercises, joint intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) activities, and jointly utilize both countries’ facilities and areas of operation for these activities.

Policy Discussions between Japan and the U.S.

U.S.-Japan Security Consultative Committee (2+2 meeting)

- During U.S.-Japan “2+2” talks held in Washington DC on August 17, 2017, the two countries reaffirmed their commitment to further strengthening their alliance and to the alliance continuing as a foundation for peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

Japan-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting

- Discussions at Japan-U.S. defense ministerial meetings to date have focused mainly on the following areas:
  - Close Japan-U.S. cooperation towards North Korea’s complete, verifiable, and irreversible abandonment of any capability of launching any type of weapon of mass destruction or ballistic missile of any range
  - Continued scrutiny of conditions in the East China Sea and Japan-U.S. cooperation on ensuring peace and stability in this region
  - Defense cooperation among Japan, the U.S., and Southeast Asian nations to address conditions in the South China Sea
  - Cooperation in ensuring the safe operations of U.S. Armed Forces and efforts to promote understanding in local regions, including Okinawa
  - Continued Cooperation for making improvements in challenges regarding FMS (Foreign Military Sales)
Importance of Stationing U.S. Forces in Japan

1. In order for the U.S.-Japan Alliance to function sufficiently as a deterrent that contributes to the defense of Japan and peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, it is necessary to have a USFJ presence and to be prepared to respond to emergencies with speed and agility.

2. For this purpose, based on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, Japan allows the stationing of USFJ, which is a core part of the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements.

Stationing of U.S. Forces in Okinawa

1. Approximately 70% of USFJ facilities and areas (for exclusive use) in Japan are concentrated in Okinawa Prefecture, occupying approximately 14% of the main island of Okinawa. Therefore, it is necessary to continue to make utmost efforts to mitigate the impact.

2. A number of steps have been taken to mitigate the impact on Okinawa while maintaining security in the region, including releasing of land areas south of the Kadena Air Base, reducing troop numbers in Okinawa and relocating to Guam, and training relocation of tilt-rotor/rotary-wing aircraft such as U.S. Marine Corps’ MV-22 Osprey aircraft.

3. The relocation of MCAS Futenma is the only solution to eliminate its danger as quickly as possible while simultaneously maintaining the deterrence capabilities of the U.S. Forces. Thus, the Government of Japan is making all-out efforts to realize the relocation.

4. The following progress has been made involving the return of USFJ land:
   - March 2015: West Futenma Housing Area of Camp Zukeran (Camp Foster) (about 51 ha) was returned. This land was returned to the owner in March 2018 after soil pollution surveys, etc.
   - December 2016: The return of approximately 4,000 ha, a major portion of the Northern Training Area, was achieved, the largest of its kind since the reversion of Okinawa to the mainland. This land was returned to the owner in December 2017 after soil pollution surveys, etc.
   - July 2017: A portion of MCAS Futenma (about 4 ha along Ginowan City road 11) was returned
   - March 2018: A portion of Makiminato Service Area (Camp Kinser) (about 3 ha of land to expand Route 58) was returned

Stationing of the U.S. Forces in Regions Other than Okinawa

- In regions other than Okinawa, the MOD is implementing measures to consolidate facilities and areas of USFJ and to proceed with the realignment of USFJ. Such measures are aimed at securing the stable presence of the U.S. Forces while maintaining its deterrence capabilities and trying to mitigate the impact on local communities. The relocation of Carrier Air Wing Five (CVW-5) squadrons from Naval Air Facility Atsugi to MCAS Iwakuni began in August 2017 and was completed in March 2018.

Measures to Mitigate the Impact Posed by Facilities and Areas Used by USFJ

- Ensuring the safety of local residents is of prime importance in USFJ operations. The two countries cooperate with a prime focus on ensuring the safety so that accidents or incidents will not occur.