## **Japan's National Security Policy Framework**

The NSS approved by the National Security Council and the Cabinet in December of 2013 represents Japan's first ever basic policy on national security with a focus on diplomatic affairs and defense policy. The NSS defines approaches that Japan should follow based on a long-term view of its national interests. It replaces the Basic Policy on National Defense, which had served as the basis for Japan's defense policies theretofore.

The National Defense Program Guidelines (NDPG), which was established based on the NSS, defines basic policies for Japan's future defense, the role of its defense capabilities, and objectives for specific Self-Defense Forces (SDF) equipment. The NDPG was formulated with a medium-to-long-term outlook because the acquisition of defense equipment and the establishment of troop operational systems cannot be accomplished overnight and requires

many years of planning. The NSS and NDPG are mainly designed for the next decade or so.

The Medium Term Defense Program (MTDP) specifies a maximum budget and the amount of mainstay defense equipment to be acquired over the subsequent five-year period in order to achieve the defense capability targets defined in the NDPG. The fiscal year budget is drawn on the MTDP substantiated as projects, and the necessary expenses for each fiscal year will be appropriated based on relevant situations.

To date, the NDPG has contained mention of nationwide basic security policies focusing on defense policy to a certain extent. The NSS carries great meaning as the definitive statement of the Government's basic policy on national security, with a focus on diplomatic affairs and defense policy.

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## **Outline of the NSS: Proactive Contribution to Peace**

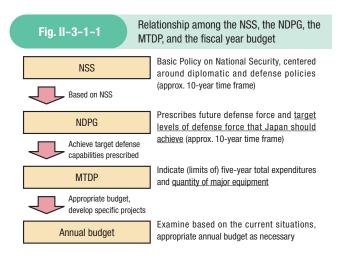
Japan is committed to continuing the path it has followed to date as a peace-loving nation and, as a major player in international politics and business, it also seeks its own security as well as peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region from the perspective of a Proactive Contribution to Peace. Japan will contribute more proactively than ever before to the peace, stability, and prosperity of the international community.

In achieving the aforementioned fundamental principle of national security, the NSS makes national interests and goals clear, and demonstrates a strategic approach that needs to be employed.

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Fig. II-3-1-1 (Relationship among the NSS, the NDPG, the MTDP, and the fiscal year budget)
Fig. II-3-1-2 (Outline of the NSS)
Reference 1 (National Security Strategy [Outline])

Japan's Security and Defense Policy



## Fig. II-3-1-2 Outline of the NSS

Fundamental Principle of National Security = Proactive Contribution to Peace Based on the Principle of International Cooperation		
National Interests  A Maintain Japan's peace and se Consolidate Japan's peace and Se A Maintain and protect internation		curity, and ensure its survival
Objectives		e and prevent direct threats to Japan ent of the Asia-Pacific region, and prevent the emergence of and reduce threats through strengthening the Japan-U.S. st and cooperative relationships between Japan and its partners within and outside of the region vironment and build a prosperous international community
Japan's Strategic Approaches to National Security		
1	Strengthening and Expanding Japan's Capabilities and Roles	Strengthen diplomacy Build a comprehensive defense architecture Strengthen efforts for the protection of Japan's territorial integrity Ensure maritime security Strengthen cybersecurity Strengthen measures against international terrorism Enhance intelligence capabilities Defense equipment and technology cooperation Ensure the stable use of outer space and promote its use for security purposes Strengthen technological capabilities
2	Strengthening the Japan-U.S. Alliance	Further strengthen the security and defense cooperation between Japan and the U.S.  Ensure a stable presence of the U.S. Forces
3	Strengthening Diplomacy and Security Cooperation with Japan's Partners for Peace and Stability in the International Community	Enhance the cooperative relations with the ROK, Australia, ASEAN countries, and India  Establish a "Mutually Beneficial Relationship Based on Common Strategic Interests" with China  Encourage North Korea to take concrete actions to achieve a comprehensive resolution of outstanding issues of concern, such as the abduction, nuclear and missiles issues  Advance cooperation with Russia in all areas  Actively utilize regional and trilateral cooperation frameworks  Cooperate with partners of the Asia-Pacific region  Cooperate with countries outside the Asia-Pacific region
4	Proactive Contribution to International Efforts for Peace and Stability of the International Community	Strengthen diplomacy at the United Nations Strengthen the rule of law Lead international efforts on disarmament and non-proliferation Promote international peace cooperation Promote international cooperation against global terrorism
5	Strengthening Cooperation Based on Universal Values to Resolve Global Issues	Share universal values; address development issues and realize "human security"; cooperate with human resource development efforts in developing countries; maintain and strengthen the free trade system; respond to energy and environmental issues; enhance people-to-people exchanges
6	Strengthening the Domestic Foundation that Supports National Security and Promoting Domestic and Global Understanding	Maintain and enhance defense production and technological bases     Boosting communication capabilities     Social base     Enhancing the intellectual base