

Japan's New Security Strategy and National Defense Strategy (Outline)

- ✓ **The Government of Japan has formulated three new strategic documents: the National Security Strategy, the National Defense Strategy and the Defense Buildup Program in December 16, 2022.**
- ✓ **While maintaining the fundamental principles of Japanese national security, grounded in these arrangements, the strategic guidance and policies under the new strategic documents will dramatically transform Japan's national security policy after the end of WWII from the aspect of its execution.**

Changes in the Strategic Environment and Defense Challenges

1. Military Trends of Japan's neighboring countries and regions

Japan's security environment is severe and complex as it has ever been since the end of WWII. Japan has the vital importance of securing the peace and stability of the Indo-Pacific region.

China: A matter of serious concern for Japan and the international community. An unprecedented and the greatest strategic challenge. On the other hand, Japan will build a "constructive and stable relationship" on matters of common interests

North Korea: An even more grave and imminent threat than ever before. Complete denuclearization

Russia: Russia's aggression against Ukraine has shaken the very foundation of the international order and is perceived as the most significant and direct threat in Europe. Russia's military activities in the Indo-Pacific region, together with its strategic coordination with China, are of strong security concern

2. Emergence of the new way of warfare

- (1) Massive missile strike with enhanced precision strike capabilities
- (2) Hybrid warfare including information warfare
- (3) Asymmetric attacks leveraging domains of the space, cyber, and electromagnetic spectrum and with unmanned assets
- (4) Threat of use of nuclear weapons

Japan's Three Defense Objectives

1. Shape a security environment that does not tolerate unilateral changes to the status quo by force
2. Deter and respond to unilateral changes to the status quo and such attempts and bring the situation under control at an early stage
3. Take primary responsibility to deal with an invasion against Japan, and, while receiving support from the ally and others, disrupt and defeat it

Three Approaches to Realize Japan's Defense Objectives

1. Strengthening of Japan's own architecture for national defense
2. Reinforce joint deterrence and response capability of the Japan-U.S. Alliance
3. Reinforce collaboration with like-minded countries and others

1. Strengthening of Japan's own architecture for national defense

(1) Reinforce the defense architecture of the whole country

To defend Japan, SDF needs to be strong. However, at the same time, national defense cannot be achieved without a whole-of-country approach

(2) Fundamentally reinforce Japan's defense capabilities

① Goals

- Enable Japan to take primary responsibility for disrupting and defeating invasion against Japan
- Make the opponent realize that the goal of invading Japan is not achievable by military means, and that the damage the opponent will incur makes it not worth the cost
- Enable Japan to deter not only invasion against Japan, but also deter unilateral changes to the status quo by force and such attempts in the Indo-Pacific region

② Seven Key Functions and Capabilities

- A) Deter and defeat invading forces over long distances, thereby deterring invasion itself
 - I. Stand-off Defense Capability: Indigenous and foreign missiles
 - II. Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD) Capability
 - B) Should deterrence fail, ensure asymmetric advantage and gain superiority across domains
 - III. Unmanned Defense Capability IV. Cross-Domain Capability
 - V. Command and Control/Intelligence-related Functions
 - C) Operate in a swift and persistent manner to crush opponent's will to invade
 - VI. Mobile Deployment Capabilities/Civil Protection VII. Sustainability/ Resiliency
-
- Top Priorities for the next 5 years
 - Maximizing effective use of existing equipment
Improve operational rate, secure sufficient munitions and fuel, and invest in defense facilities
 - Strengthening core capabilities for future operation
Stand-off defense capabilities, unmanned defense capabilities and so on

Counterstrike Capabilities: A key to deterring invasion against Japan

- Leverage stand-off defense capabilities and other capabilities

③ Defense Buildup Program (FY2023 - FY2027) *

- Total expenditure: ¥43 trillion (1.6 times larger than the previous five-year plan)
- New program expenses: ¥43.5 trillion (2.5 times larger than the previous five-year plan)
- FY2023 initial budget: ¥6.8 trillion (26.3 % increased from FY2022 initial budget)

*✓ *In FY2027, Japan will make the level of its budget, for both the fundamental reinforcement of defense capabilities and complementary initiatives, reach 2% of the current GDP (¥ 11 trillion)*

2. Reinforce joint deterrence and response capability of the Japan-U.S. Alliance

- The Alliance with the U.S. is a key pillar of Japan's security policy
- Deter unilateral changes to the status quo and such attempts by demonstrating joint resolve and capabilities
- If an invasion against Japan occurs, Japan-U.S. joint response will disrupt it

✓ ** Prime Minister Kishida visited the U.S. this January and held a Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting. Also held a Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee (Japan-U.S. 2+2) held on January 11, 2023 and decided to accelerate RMC* consultations* **RMC: roles, missions and capabilities*

3. Reinforce collaboration with like-minded countries and others

- To counter unilateral changes to the status quo by force and such attempts and to ensure Japan's security, it is extremely important to reinforce collaboration with as many countries as possible
- Accelerate efforts to realize a Free and Open Indo-Pacific
- Proactively promote multilateral and multilayered defense cooperation and exchanges, considering characteristics of the region as well as situations of each country

✓ *Australia*: As the "Special Strategic Partner," build the closest cooperative relationship second only to the Japan-U.S. defense cooperation

✓ *India*: Further deepen bilateral and multilateral defense exchanges in a broad range of fields including maritime security

✓ *United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy etc.*: Mutually reinforce involvement in global security issues as well as challenges in Europe and Indo-Pacific

✓ *NATO/European Union (EU)*: Reinforce collaboration with regard to international rule-makings and involvement to the security of the Indo-Pacific region

✓ *Republic of Korea*: Reinforce collaboration among Japan, the U.S. and the ROK in dealing with North Korea

✓ *Canada, New Zealand*: Further collaborate on working the challenge in the Indo-Pacific region

✓ *Nordic/Baltic/Central and Eastern European countries (Czech, Poland etc.)*: Reinforce collaboration on information warfare, cybersecurity, SC

✓ *Southeast Asian nations*: Implement consultations at all levels, bilateral/multilateral training and exercises and transfer of defense equipment etc., depending on the situation of each country

✓ *Mongolia*: Promote defense equipment and technology collaboration in addition to capacity building and multilateral exercises

✓ *Central Asian countries*: Accumulate defense exchanges including capacity building

✓ *Pacific Island nations*: Engage in cooperation including capacity building through *collaboration with countries including its ally and like-minded countries*

✓ *Coastal States of the Indian Ocean, Middle Eastern countries, African countries*: Promote defense cooperation. In particular, strengthen cooperation with Djibouti