

SUMMARY OF

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM GUIDELINES, FY 2011-

Approved by the Security Council and the Cabinet on 17th December, 2010

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I. NDPG Objectives

The Government of Japan sets out the “National Defense Program Guidelines (NDPG), FY 2011-” based on the current security environment surrounding our country.

II. Basic Principles of Japan's Security

1. Japan sets out three security objectives: (1) to prevent and reject external threats from reaching Japan; (2) to prevent threats from emerging by improving the international security environment; and (3) to secure global peace and stability and to ensure human security.
2. Japan will achieve these objectives by promoting “Japan's own efforts (IV-1)”, “cooperation with its ally (IV-2)” and “multi-layered security cooperation with the international community (IV-3)” in a consolidated manner.
3. Japan will continue to uphold the fundamental principles of defense policy including the exclusively defensive defence policy and the three non-nuclear principles.
4. Japan will actively participate in international peace cooperation activities.
5. To address the threat of nuclear weapons, Japan will play an active role in international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation efforts, and will continue to maintain and improve the credibility of the U.S. extended deterrence, with a nuclear deterrent as a vital element, through close cooperation with the U.S.

III. Security Environment Surrounding Japan

1. The Number of disputes in the so-called “grey zones” (confrontations over territory, sovereignty and economic interests which have not escalated into wars) is on the increase.
2. A global shift in the balance of power has been brought about by the rise of emerging powers and the relative change in U.S. influence.
3. Issues such as the stability of cyberspace, in addition to international terrorism and piracy, have become global security challenges.
4. North Korea’s nuclear and missile capabilities are immediate and grave destabilising factors to regional security.
5. Military modernization by China and its insufficient transparency are of concern to the regional and global community.
6. Russia’s military activities are increasingly robust.
7. A full-scale invasion against Japan is unlikely today, but the security challenges and destabilising factors which Japan faces are diverse, complex and intertwined.

IV. Basic Policies to Ensure Japan’s Security

1. Japan’s Own Efforts

- (1) Japan will make every effort under normal circumstances to prepare for emergencies in a seamless manner.
- (2) Japan will improve its ability to collect and analyse information, while strengthening its information security system.
- (3) Japan will make a coordinated and integrated response by swiftly making the appropriate decisions.
- (4) After evaluating the structure and function of the current security organizations in the Cabinet, Japan will establish a body in the Prime Minister’s Office that is dedicated to security policy coordination among the relevant ministers and is able to advise the Prime Minister.
- (5) Japan will participate in international peace cooperation activities in a more efficient and effective manner. Taking into account the situations concerning international peace-keeping operations, Japan will discuss how it will participate in future peace-keeping operations by studying current policies such as the five principles for participating in peace-keeping operations, among others.

- (6) Japan will build a “Dynamic Defence Force” which supersedes “the Basic Defence Force Concept”, the latter being a concept that aims to secure deterrence by the ‘existence’ perse of a defence capability.
- (7) The “Dynamic Defence Force” will increase the credibility of Japan’s deterrent capability by promoting timely and active ‘operations’. It will also enable Japan to play active roles in various situations such as international peace cooperation activities.

2. Cooperation with its Ally

- (1) The Japan-U.S. Alliance is indispensable for ensuring Japan’s peace and security.
- (2) Japan will continue to engage in strategic dialogue with the United States to further enhance and develop the Japan-U.S. Alliance.
- (3) Japan will promote cooperation with the United States in new areas such as cyberspace security, in addition to the existing cooperation.
- (4) Japan will reduce the impact on local communities where U.S. military bases are located, while maintaining the deterrent provided by the U.S. military.

3. Multi-layered Security Cooperation with the International Community

- (1) Japan will strengthen the network of security cooperation through bilateral and multilateral frameworks in the Asia-Pacific region.
- (2) Japan will enhance security cooperation with countries such as the Republic of Korea, Australia, the ASEAN countries and India.
- (3) Japan will promote confidence and cooperation with China and Russia.
- (4) Japan will also enhance cooperation with the EU, NATO and European countries on global security issues.

V. Future Defence Forces

1. Roles of Defence Capabilities

- (1) Effective deterrence and response (e.g. ensuring security in the sea and airspace surrounding Japan, responding to an attack on Japan’s offshore islands.)
- (2) Efforts to further stabilise the security environment of the Asia-Pacific region.
- (3) Efforts to improve the global security environment.

2. Self-Defence Force: Force Posture

In order to perform the roles of the defence forces in an effective manner, the new force posture provides for, among other things, increased readiness and smoother joint operations.

3. Self-Defence Force: Organisation, Equipment and Force Disposition

- (1) While reducing Cold War-style equipment and organisations, priority functions, including those in southwestern Japan, will be enhanced.
- (2) The budget allocation among the three services of the Self-Defence Forces will be subject to an across-the-board review.
- (3) To hedge against full-scale invasion, the relevant knowledge and expertise will be maintained at the minimum necessary level.
- (4) Efforts will be made to achieve enhanced joint operations, improved capabilities during contingencies in off-shore island areas, and improved capabilities for international peace cooperation activities.
- (5) Details of the organisation, equipment and disposition of the Ground Self-Defence Force, the Maritime Self-Defence Force and the Air Self-Defence Force are provided in the NDPG. (See Attached Table)

VI. Basic Foundations to Maximize Defence Capability

- (1) Japan will utilise the human resources of the Self-Defense Forces more effectively and reform its personnel system by such measures as reviewing rank and age distribution.
- (2) Japan will procure equipment more efficiently by improving its contract and procurement system.
- (3) Japan will set out a medium- and/or a long-term strategy to maintain and develop its defence production capability and technological base.
- (4) Japan will study measures to follow the international trend concerning the procurement of defence equipment.

VII. Additional Elements for Consideration

The timeframe this NDPG envisions is approximately 10 years. The NDPG will be subject to review and revision as necessary in accordance with major changes in the surrounding environment.

(Attached Table)

The following force posture will be established.

Ground Self-Defence Force	Personnel		154,000	(*)1,000▼
	Regular		147,000	1,000▼
	Reserve (Ready Reserve Personnel)		7,000	-
	Major Units	Regionally Deployed Units	8 divisions 6 brigades	- -
		Mobile Operation Units	1 armed division Central Readiness Force	- -
		Surface-to-Air Guided Missile Units	7 anti-aircraft artillery groups	1▼
	Major Equipment	Tanks	Approx. 400	200▼
Main Artillery		Approx. 400	200▼	
Maritime Self-Defence Force	Major Units	Destroyer Units	4 flotillas (8 divisions) 4 divisions	- 1▼
		Submarine Units	6 divisions	2△
		Minesweeper Unit	1 flotilla	-
		Patrol Aircraft Units	9 squadrons	-
	Major Equipment	Destroyers	48	1△
		Submarines	22	6△
Combat Aircrafts		Approx. 150	-	
Air Self-Defence Force	Major Units	Air Warning and Control Units	4 warning groups 24 warning squadrons 1 airborne early-warning group (2 squadrons)	4▼ 4△ -
		Fighter Aircraft Units	12 squadrons	-
		Air Reconnaissance Unit	1 squadron	-
		Air Transport Units	3 squadrons	-
		Aerial Refueling/Transport Unit	1 squadron	-
		Surface-to-Air Guided Missile Units	6 groups	-
	Major Equipment	Combat aircraft	Approx. 340	10▼
		Fighters	Approx. 260	-
Ballistic Missile Defence Capable Units / Equipment (included in above MSDF, ASDF Major Units/Equipment)		AEGIS Destroyers	6	2△
		Air Warning and Control Units	11 warning groups	4△
		Surface-to-Air Guided Missile Units	6 warning squadrons	2△

(*) Comparison in numbers (increase:△, same:-, decrease:▼) from the previous NDPG (2004)