

National Security Strategy of Japan

**‘From liberalism to neo-realism, in the framework of
a US-China multipolar hegemony’**



**Ambassador
OTA Makoto
March 30th 2023**

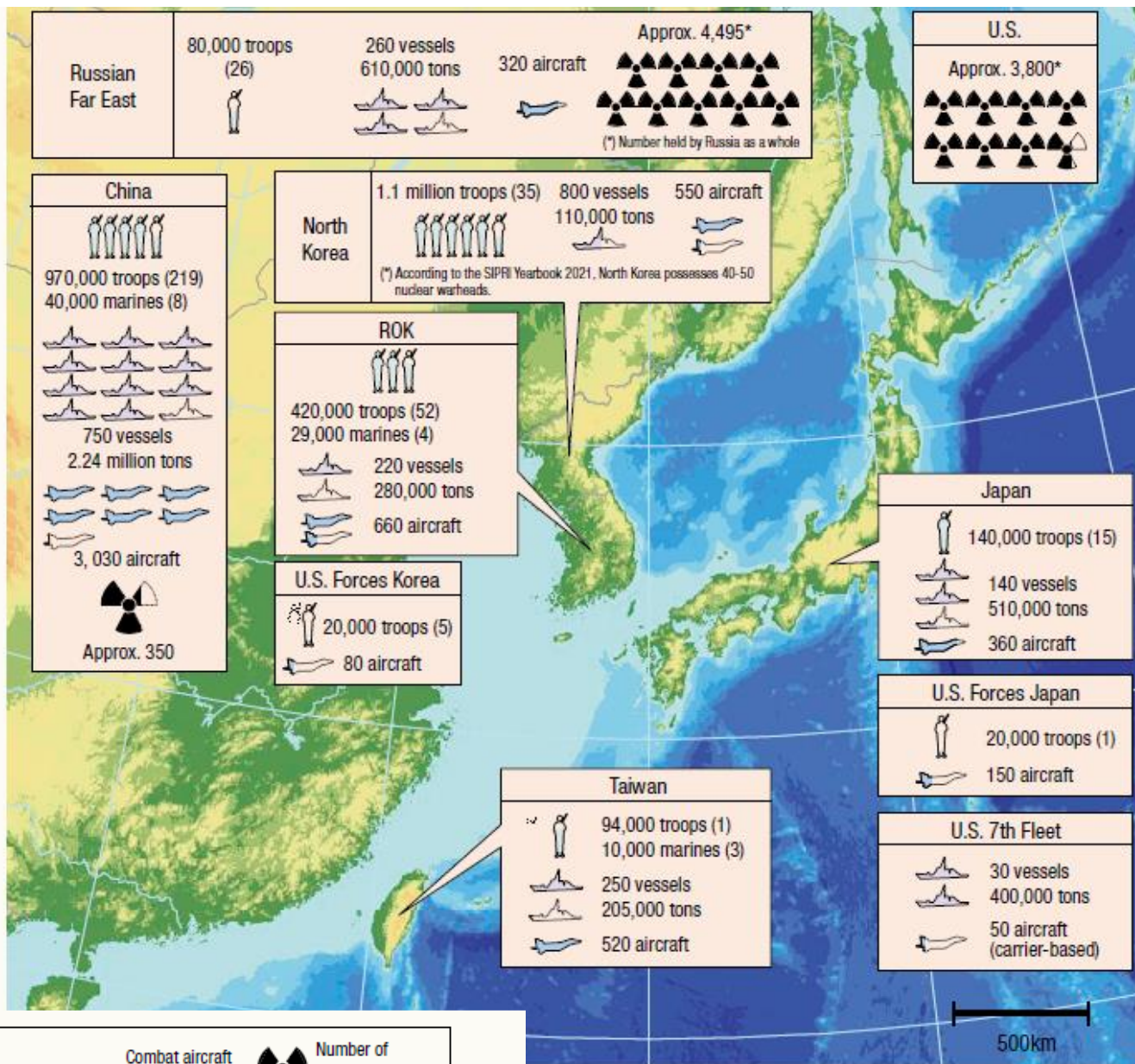
National Security Strategy of Japan

【The representative policies】



- Developing efforts centered on diplomacy guided by the **vision of a Free and Open Indo-Pacific**.
- Fundamentally reinforcing defense capabilities, including possessing counterstrike capabilities.
- Reinforcing comprehensive defense architecture that complements and is inseparable from the fundamental reinforcement of defense capabilities.
- Considering revisions of the Three Principles on Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology, its Implementation Guidelines, and other systems in order to promote smooth transfer of defense equipment and technology of high security significance and others.
- Introducing active cyber defense and establishing a new organization which will comprehensively coordinate policies in the field of cybersecurity, in a centralized manner.
- Significantly reinforcing Japan's maritime law enforcement capabilities, in conjunction with efforts to strengthen its organization.
- **Promoting economic security policies : In FY 2027, Japan will take the necessary measures to make the level of its budget, for both the fundamental reinforcement of defense capabilities and complementary initiatives, reach 2% of the current GDP.**

Main Military Forces in Japan's Surroundings



The Security Environment Surrounding Japan: An Overview

- The international order is facing serious challenges.
- A situation such as Russia's aggression against Ukraine could occur in **the Indo-Pacific region** in the future, and the security challenges our country faces are serious and complex.

① **Russia's** aggression against Ukraine is **a unilateral change of the status quo by force** and a serious challenge that shakes the very foundation of the international order.

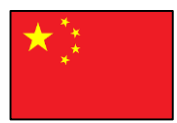


Full-scale aggression by Russian troops

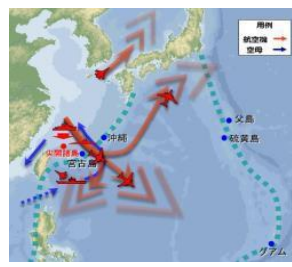
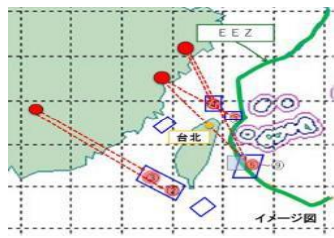


Ukraine also deals with Russian "disinformation"

② **China** continues to **unilaterally change the status quo** or attempt to do so by force.



In August of this year, China launched several ballistic missiles into the sea near Japan including Japan's EEZ



Chinese military activities around Japan are rapidly expanding and becoming more active

③ **North Korea** has repeatedly launched ballistic missiles and is reportedly preparing to conduct another nuclear test, escalating its provocations to the international community.



Rail-launched short-range ballistic missile

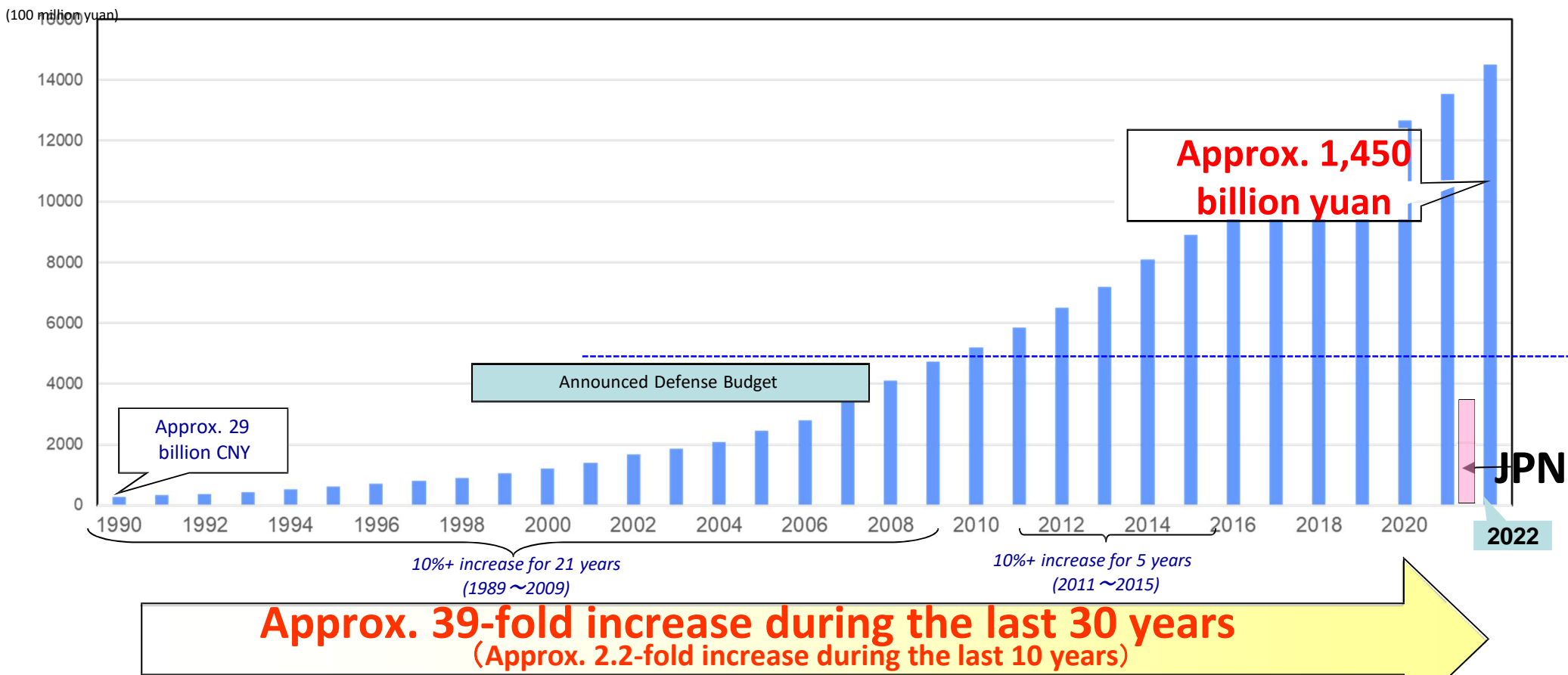


Ballistic missiles North Korea calls "hypersonic missiles".

China's Defense Budget

China's Announced Defense budget

- Some think that China's announced defense budget is **a mere part of China's real defense-related expenditures and does not include major categories such as R&D expenses and foreign procurement**
- It is pointed out that the PRC's actual military-related spending could be **significantly higher** than stated in its official budget (U.S. DoD "China Military Power Report 2022") .

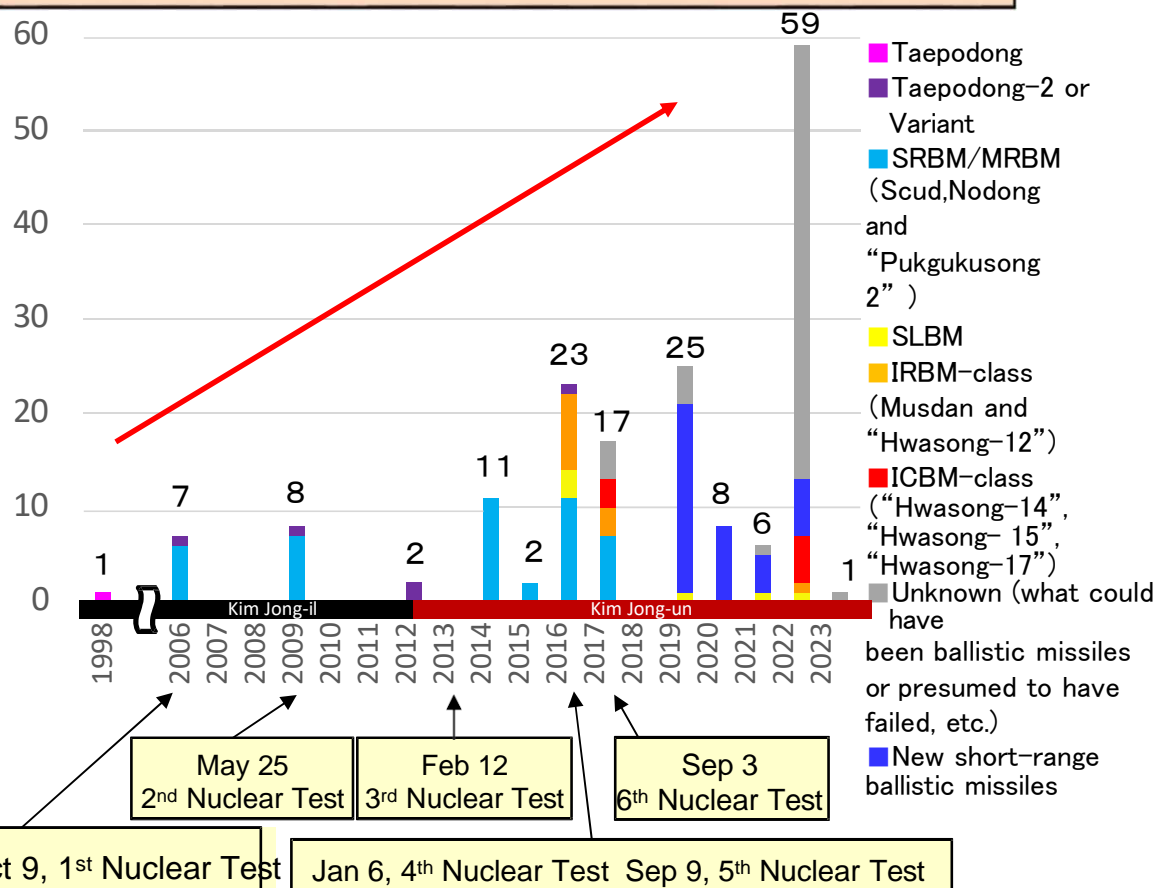


※ There are limits to the comparisons of national defense budgets which have simply been converted into foreign currency when the different elements are taken into consideration, such as each country's price levels. However, to simplify the comparison, this graph dares to represent the Japan's defense-related expenditures and China's announced defense budget that has been converted into yen using the exchange rate published by the Ministry of Finance Japan (MOFJ) each fiscal year (FY).

Nuclear Tests and Ballistic Missile Launches by North Korea

- In the latter half of 2017, it repeatedly launched **long-range** ballistic missiles, including **new types**.
- Since May 2019, it repeatedly launched new types of **short-range ballistic missiles capable of flying at low altitudes with irregular trajectories**.
- Since September 2021, it successively launched **what it calls "hypersonic missile"** and **a new type of submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) presumed to fly with irregular trajectory**, etc. and is diversifying their launch modes to include rail-launched and submarine-launched types. In addition, since 2022, North Korea has repeatedly launched missiles – including **ICBM-class ballistic missiles- at an unprecedented high frequency**, unilaterally escalating its provocations against international community.

Nuclear Tests and Ballistic Missile Launches by North Korea



Number of Nuclear Tests and Ballistic Missile Launches

| Leader | Year | Missile Launches | Nuclear Tests |
|---|-----------------|--|---------------|
|  | 1993 | Unknown | — |
|  | 1994 to 2011 | 16 (Launched in 1998, 2006, and 2009) | 2 |
|  | 2012 to present | 154 | 4 |



**Japan-Ukraine
Summit
(Mar.2023)**



**Meeting between PM Kishida
and
NATO Secretary General
Stoltenberg at Tokyo
(Jan. 2023)**



**Japan-Portugal
Foreign Ministers' Meeting
(Sep.2020)**



**Japan-U.S-Australia-India-
(Quad) Leaders' Meeting
(May 2022)**