

**Changes in the Security Environment  
Surrounding Japan  
and the Importance of “Comprehensive  
National Power”**

(National Security Secretariat briefing material)

April 27, 2026

# Overview of Changes in the Security Environment

- Challenges to the free and open international order based on the rule of law are intensifying, and the international order is becoming increasingly fluid.
- As U.S. priorities toward global challenges evolve, its allies and like-minded countries are increasingly required to take more proactive roles.
- The security environment in the Indo-Pacific region is deteriorating and becoming more complex.
- Russia's aggression against Ukraine has been continuing for more than four years, highlighting the importance of adapting to "new ways of warfare" and ensuring the sustained operational capability in prolonged conflict.
- As security challenges in peacetime are diversifying, such as the growing importance of economic security, responses to cyberattacks and cognitive warfare, and the rapid advancement of AI technologies, economic and technological strength determine diplomatic and defense capabilities. It is necessary to organically integrate six elements in a coordinated manner: diplomacy, defense, economy, technology, intelligence, and human resources.

**Russia's aggression against Ukraine**

Russian actions and statements that could be interpreted as "intimidation by nuclear weapons"

**Deepening China–Russia Coordination and Russia–North Korea Cooperation**

North Korea's continued development of nuclear, missile and conventional weapons

**Changes in U.S. Approaches and Responses**

There is also a growing danger that resorting to force to resolve disputes may become increasingly normalized.

**Instability in the Middle East**

Israeli military operations in Gaza

Exchange of attacks among the United States, Israel, and Iran

**Expansion of China's influence**

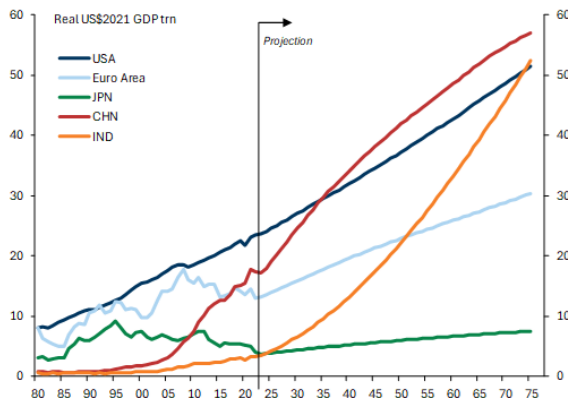
# China: Domestic Affairs, Economy, and Diplomacy

- China is strengthening its comprehensive national power and international influence with the aim of fully building a “great modern socialist country” and achieving the “great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation” by 2049, the centenary of the founding of the People’s Republic of China.
- China is rapidly and comprehensively strengthening its military capabilities while advancing a policy of “major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics.” It also continues to promote initiatives such as the Belt and Road Initiative, together with its own frameworks, including the Global Development Initiative and the Global Security Initiative.
- Economically, China is also pursuing advanced technological capabilities and strengthening supply-chain resilience under its “dual circulation” strategy.
- At the same time, uncertainty surrounding the Chinese economy is increasing, as reflected in the downturn in the real estate market and growing local government debt. Over the medium to long term, challenges have also been identified in balancing economic growth with wealth distribution amid rapid population aging and demographic decline.

## Outlook for China’s Economic Growth

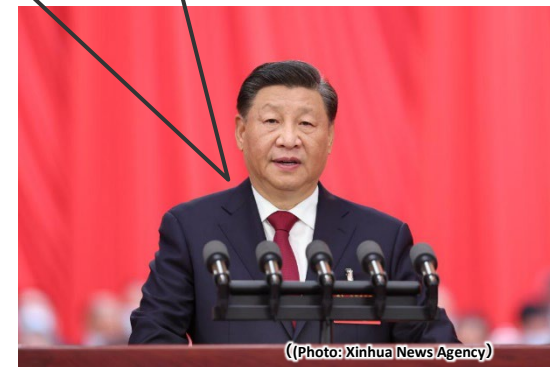
Global GDP Rankings (U.S. Dollar Basis)

Ranking	1980	2000	2022	2050	2075
1	United States	United States	United States	China	China
2	Japan	Japan	China	United States	India
3	Germany	Germany	Japan	India	United States
4	France	United Kingdom	Germany	Indonesia	Indonesia
5	United Kingdom	France	India	Germany	Nigeria
6	Italy	China	United Kingdom	Japan	Pakistan
7	China	Italy	France	United Kingdom	Egypt
8	Canada	Canada	Canada	Brazil	Brazil
9	Argentina	Mexico	Russia	France	Germany
10	Spain	Brazil	Italy	Russia	United Kingdom
11	Mexico	Spain	Brazil	Mexico	Mexico
12	Netherlands	Korea	Korea	Egypt	Japan
13	India	India	Australia	Saudi Arabia	Russia
14	Saudi Arabia	Netherlands	Mexico	Canada	Philippines
15	Australia	Australia	Spain	Nigeria	France



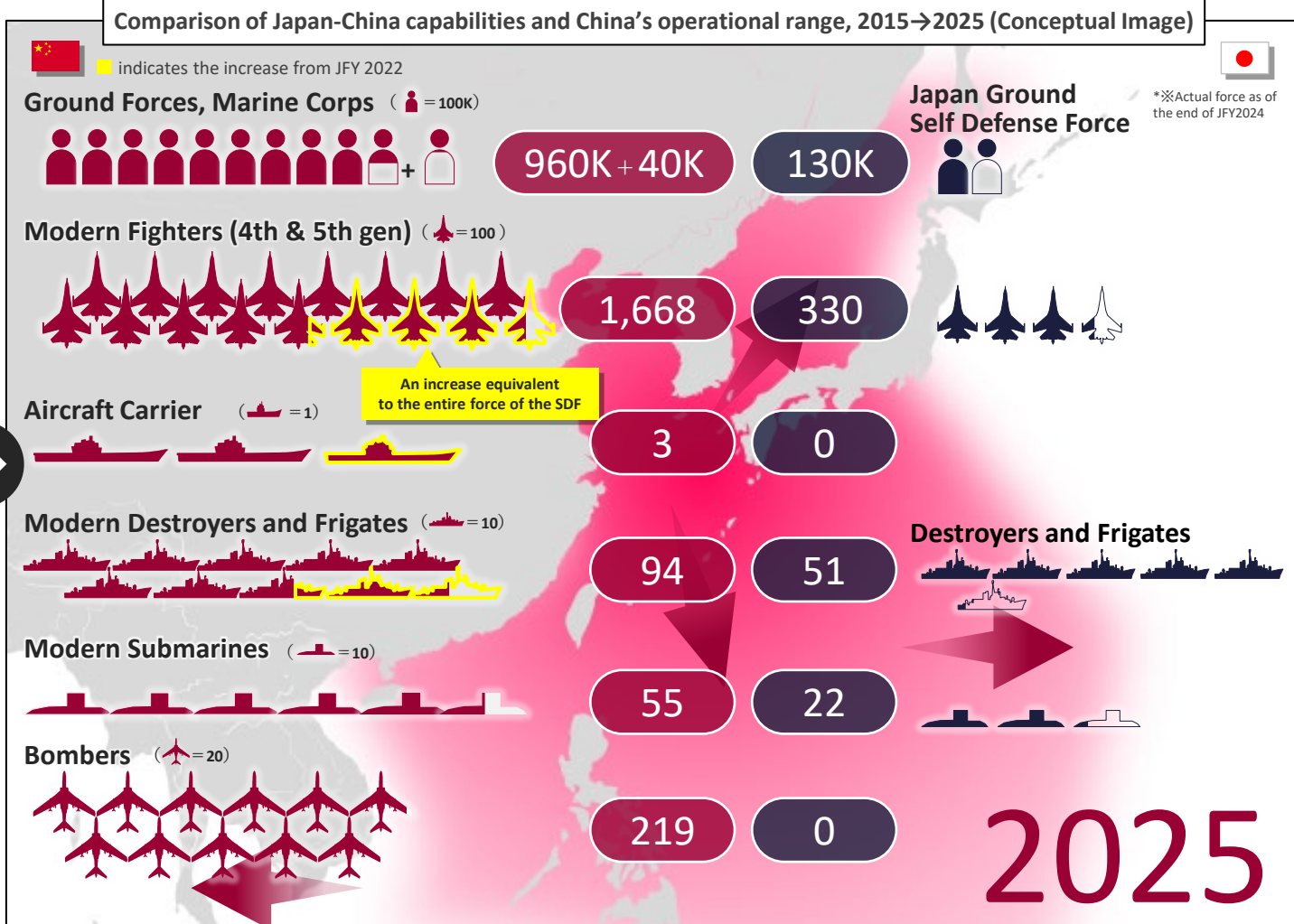
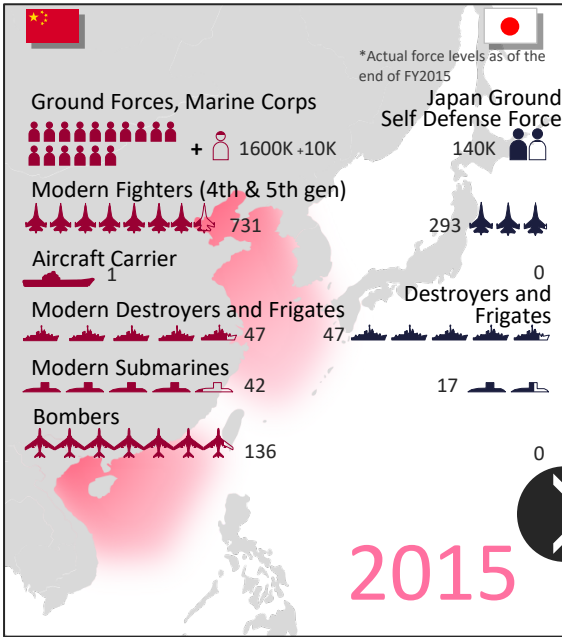
Source : Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research (2022)

At present, momentous changes of a like not seen in a century are accelerating across the world. A new round of scientific and technological revolution and industrial transformation is well under way, and a significant shift is taking place in the international balance of power, presenting China with new strategic opportunities in pursuing development. [Report to the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (October 16, 2022)]



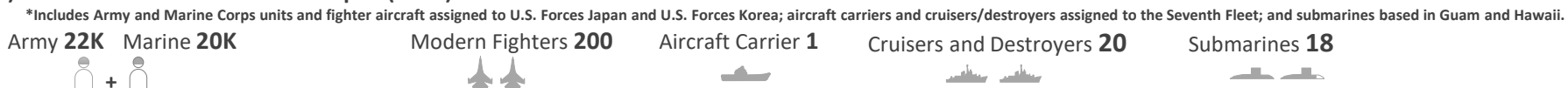
# Expansion and Intensification of China's Military Power and Activities

- Rapid and extensive strengthening of military power centered on naval, air, nuclear, and missile forces. The regional military balance, including U.S. forces, has shifted significantly over the past decade.
- Rapid expansion and intensification of activities in maritime and air domains, along with escalation of unilateral actions.



- Topic 1: Aircraft carrier operations east of Ioto Is. (June 2025)
- Topic 2: Intensification of activities including large-scale military exercises around Taiwan (since 2022)
- Topic 3: Frequent operations of UAVs on the Pacific side (since 2021)

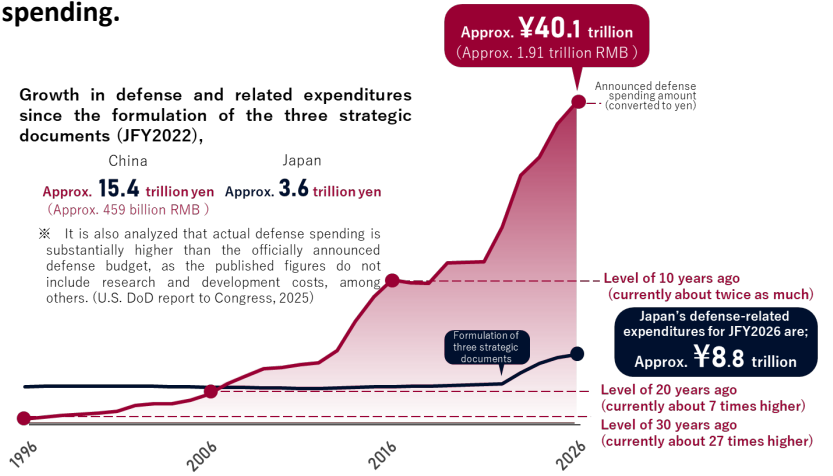
## (Reference) U.S. Forces Stationed Around Japan (2025)



(Note) Sources include official publications by the U.S. Department of Defense, The Military Balance (2025), and SIPRI Yearbook 2024, among others.

# Increase in China's Defense Spending

- Behind the rapid strengthening of military power lies a significant increase in defense spending.



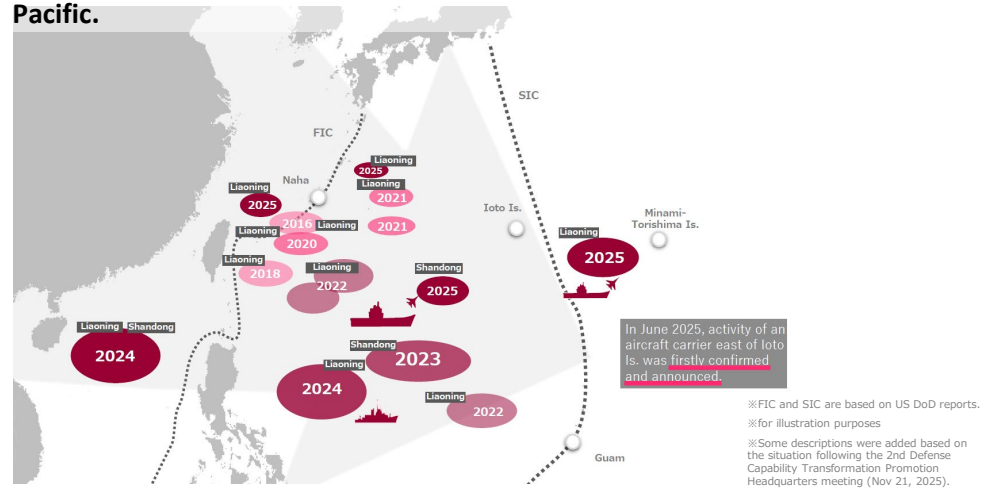
(Note) "China's Defense Spending" refers to the amount of the "national defense budget" within the "central general public budget expenditure" (called "central fiscal expenditure" before 2014). "Growth rate" refers to the rate compared to the initial budget of the previous fiscal year. For FY2016 and FY2018-FY2026, only the national defense budget within the "central principal-level expenditure," which is part of the "central general public budget expenditure," was published; therefore, those figures are used as "national defense expenditure."

※1 Japan's defense-related expenditure (budget: approx. ¥8, 809.3 billion) excludes costs related to SACO, costs related to U.S. force realignment that pertain to local burden reduction, and similar expenses.

※2 Yen conversion is calculated using the disbursing officer's rate for each fiscal year. Year-on-year figures are based on China's published values.

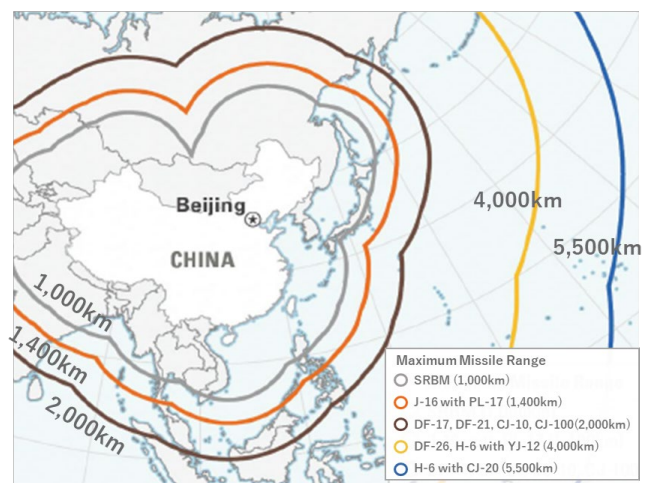
# The Chinese military's aircraft carriers advance into the Pacific.

- China has crossed the so-called "First Island Chain" and is intensifying activities throughout the area surrounding Japan, extending to the "Second Island Chain."
- The Chinese military is steadily improving its operational capabilities in the Pacific.



# Strengthening of China's Missile Capabilities

- China is focusing on modernizing, diversifying, and expanding its nuclear and missile capabilities. Since 2020, China has begun operating MRBMs capable of carrying hypersonic glide vehicles (HGVs), which are more difficult to intercept. Japan is within the range of China's ballistic missiles.



Missile range based on the annual report "Military and Security developments involving the People's Republic of China" U.S. DoD (2025)

	2020	2022	2025
<b>I C B M</b> Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (5,500km or more)	100	300	400
<b>I R B M</b> Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missile (3,000-5,500 km)	200+	250+	550
<b>M R B M</b> Medium-Range Ballistic Missile (1,000-3,000 km)	150+	500+	1,300
<b>S R B M</b> Short-Range Ballistic Missile (300-1,000 km)	600+	600+	900
<b>Nuclear Warheads</b>	200+	400+	600

# Strengthening China-Russia Military Cooperation

- Even while continuing its aggression against Ukraine, Russia is maintaining its military build-up in the Far East, including the Northern Territories.
- A substantial force, including nuclear capabilities, is present, and modernization to new equipment is progressing.
- Through various exercises, joint flights of bombers, and joint navigation of naval vessels, China and Russia are strengthening their military coordination.

## Naval Joint Exercise “Maritime Cooperation”

Since 2012, the Chinese and Russian navies have conducted the joint exercise “Maritime Cooperation” almost annually, expanding and deepening the scope of the drills year by year.

\*Recent examples include exercises in the South China Sea in 2024 and in the Sea of Japan in 2025.

(Illustration shows the 2025 example.)



Tu-95 Strategic Bomber



Steregushchiy III-Class Missile Frigate

## Area of Activity

## Mutual Participation in Military Exercises

Since 2018, both countries have continued reciprocal participation in military exercises hosted by each side.

(Illustration shows the September 2024 example of “Northern United-2024.”)

## Joint Flights of Bombers

Since 2019, joint bomber flights have been conducted once or twice annually.

In November 2024, the participation of China’s H-6N bomber, reportedly capable of carrying air-launched ballistic missiles with nuclear capability, was confirmed for the first time.

(Illustration shows the Nov 2024 example.)



Photo shows joint flight in Nov 2024.

## Joint Navigation of Naval Vessels

Since 2021, joint navigation has been conducted annually, with expanded areas of activity.

(Illustrations show examples from 2021 and 2023.)



Photo shows joint navigation in Oct 2021.

# North Korea: Domestic Affairs, Economy, and External Relations

- North Korea continues nuclear and missile development while strengthening relations with Russia and China. North Korea is also pursuing economic development policies such as regional industrial projects and resort development.
- North Korea is also engaged in malicious cyber-related activities as one of the sources of funding for its nuclear and missile programs.
- While maintaining a hostile posture toward the Republic of Korea, North Korea has indicated that future relations with the United States will depend on how the U.S. side responds.

## External Relations

### 【Russia】



- In June 2024, North Korea and Russia signed the Treaty on Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, which entered into force in December 2024.
- A large number of North Korean workers have been dispatched to Russia.

### 【China】



- In September 2025, President Kim Jong Un visited China and held a China–North Korea summit meeting.
- China remains North Korea’s largest trading partner.



### 【U.S.】

- At the 9th Congress of the Workers’ Party of Korea held in February 2026, President Kim Jong Un stated : if the U.S. respects the present position of our state specified in the Constitution of the DPRK and withdraws its hostile policy toward the DPRK, there is no reason why we cannot get on well with the U.S.



### 【Republic of Korea】

- President Kim Jong Un has repeatedly described the Republic of Korea as the “most hostile” state.

## Economic Policy

- North Korea is promoting the “regional development 20×10 Policy,” under which modern local industrial factories, hospitals, and service facilities are to be constructed in 20 cities and counties each year, with the goal of covering all cities and counties within ten years.



## Malicious Cyber-Related Activities

- North Korean cyberattack groups continue to target cryptocurrency-related businesses and other entities.
- North Korean IT workers are earning income by obtaining work with false identification. It is also pointed out that these IT workers are also involved in malicious cyber-related activities.



# North Korea's Nuclear and Missile Development and the Strengthening of Conventional Forces

- Even after the formulation of the current three strategic documents, North Korea continues to push forward with nuclear and missile development. New ballistic missiles have also emerged.
- Development and testing are steadily carried out in line with its own priority agenda, improving related technologies and capabilities.
- In recent years, North Korea has also focused on strengthening its conventional military capabilities through the extensive development and modernization of conventional weapons.

## North Korea's Ballistic Missile Development Trends

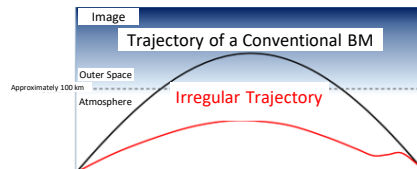
- North Korea's ability to break through missile defense is improving, making Japan's ballistic missile defense system increasingly difficult.
- If North Korea unilaterally perceives that it has secured sufficient deterrence against the U.S., there is a risk that its provocative actions in the region will further increase and become more serious.

### 01 Operational Use of Short-Range Ballistic Missiles

Through actual combat use against Ukraine, North Korea has verified the capabilities of its short-range ballistic missiles and aims for further capability enhancement.

### 02 Development of Hypersonic Weapons to Break Through Missile Defense

North Korea has launched a new "hypersonic missile," seeking to penetrate missile defense networks and continues to pursue development and capability improvements.



### 03 Development of Long-Range Missiles for Deterrence Against the U.S.

Multiple solid-fuel ICBM-class missiles have appeared. Although test launches to verify reentry technology have not been conducted, their range covers the entire U.S. mainland.

## Current Status of North Korea's Nuclear Development

- North Korea is assessed to have achieved miniaturization and weaponization of nuclear warheads, making them mountable on ballistic missiles that can reach Japan.
- In addition, it is expanding the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons development.

### 01 Miniaturization and Weaponization of Nuclear Weapons

North Korea has already achieved miniaturization and weaponization through six past nuclear tests.

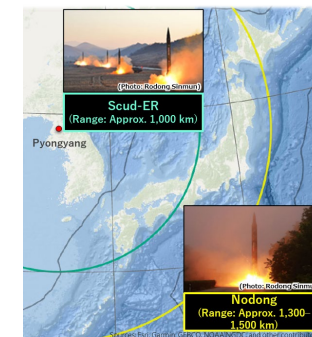
### 02 Japan Within Range of Nuclear Attack

North Korea can use Nodong and Scud-ER missiles as delivery systems for nuclear weapons against Japan.

### 03 Expansion of Fissile Material Production

North Korea continues to produce weapons-grade uranium and is estimated to possess about 50 nuclear warheads.

President Kim Jong-Un has instructed further increases in the production of enriched uranium for nuclear weapons development.



## Strengthening of North Korea's Conventional Military Capabilities

- While North Korea faces a significant qualitative gap in conventional capabilities compared with the Republic of Korea military and U.S. Forces Korea, it has in recent years strengthened its conventional forces through the broad development and modernization of conventional weapons, including tanks and naval vessels.
- At the 9th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in February 2026, North Korea also presented development goals for various weapons systems, including unmanned assets and electronic warfare systems.

### Ground Forces



### Naval Forces



### Air Power and Air Defense Capabilities



### Unmanned Assets



# Progress in Russia–North Korea Military Cooperation

- Amid the ongoing aggression against Ukraine, North Korea is rapidly advancing military cooperation with Russia.
- In addition to supplying weapons and ammunition, including ballistic missiles, North Korea has directly supported Russia through the deployment of troops.
- North Korea is strengthening its tactical capabilities through the accumulation of experience in “new ways of warfare,” including the use of unmanned assets.
- Risk of North Korea’s Military Power Being Elevated in the Medium to Long Term Through Russia–North Korea Military Cooperation. Amid various reports regarding compensation from Russia, there is a significant risk that, should Russian nuclear- and missile-related technologies be transferred, North Korea’s development of “hypersonic weapons” and “reentry technologies” could advance significantly.

## Provision of Weapons and Ammunition



- ✓ Ukraine claims that **about half** of the ammunition used by Russia is manufactured in North Korea.
- ✓ At least **100** ballistic missiles were supplied during 2024.

## Deployment of Troops



- ✓ In late 2024, more than **11,000** soldiers were sent to Russia.
- ✓ From January to March 2025, an additional **3,000** soldiers were dispatched.

※Source: MSMT First Report, etc.

## North Korean-Russian Treaty on Comprehensive Strategic Partnership

\*※Signed in Jun 2024, entered into force in Dec 2024.

### Article 4

“If either of the Parties is put in a state of war by an armed invasion by an individual state or multiple states, the other Party shall provide military and other assistance with all means in its possession without delay in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter and the laws of both countries.”

## 01 Further Performance Improvement of Ballistic Missiles

North Korea’s short-range ballistic missiles have been supplied to Russia and actually used in attacks against Ukraine. There are concerns that combat use will lead to further performance improvements of North Korea-made missiles. North Korea continues to pursue the development and enhancement of hypersonic missiles and other systems aimed at penetrating missile defense networks.



## 02 Strengthening of Ballistic Missile Production System

It has been pointed out that the production system for ballistic missiles may have been reinforced to meet Russia’s demand. After the end of Russia’s aggression against Ukraine, there is a risk that this enhanced production capacity will be redirected to North Korea’s military buildup.

## 03 Enhancement of Tactical Capabilities Through Experience in “New Ways of Warfare”

Through combat with Ukrainian forces, North Korea has experienced aspects of “new ways of warfare,” including the use of unmanned assets. There is a risk that this experience will spread throughout the North Korea military.

## 04 Expansion of Equipment and Technological Cooperation with Russia

In exchange for supporting Russia, North Korea is in a position to acquire Russian equipment and technology. There is also a possibility that Russia’s nuclear and missile-related technology will be transferred to North Korea.

# Lessons from Ukraine

- Further strengthening Japan's defense capabilities requires preparedness for the "new ways of warfare" and "asymmetric warfare" currently being observed around the world, as well as ensuring the sustained operational capability in prolonged conflict.
- Taking these lessons into account, Japan must develop its own new strategy tailored to the strategic environment of a maritime nation, which differs fundamentally from that of continental states such as Russia and Ukraine.

01

Attacks are likely to occur in space and cyber domain prior to traditional forms of military operation, such as air, maritime, and ground domains.

02

Massive use of low-cost drones has enhanced situational awareness on the battlefield. The ability to make prompt and accurate decisions through asset networking, data integration, and the use of AI-enabled systems has become critical.

03

Large scale, complex strikes combining ballistic and cruise missiles with attacks using multiple unmanned assets—impose additional cost on the adversary's ability to respond. Effective countermeasures, including electronic warfare, are also required.

04

It has become essential to rapidly incorporate lessons learned and changes on the battlefield to improve defense assets and tactics. Moreover, from the perspective of ensuring the sustained operational capability, the development of the defense production and technology base has become even more important.

05

Warfare by fully leveraging DIMET (Diplomacy, Intelligence, Military, Economy, Technology) has been conducted, e.g., shaping favorable information environment through the spread of disinformation and disseminating information aiming to disrupt society.



✓ Deployment of "Starlink" Ground Stations



✓ Shahed-type UAV (\$35,000 per unit)



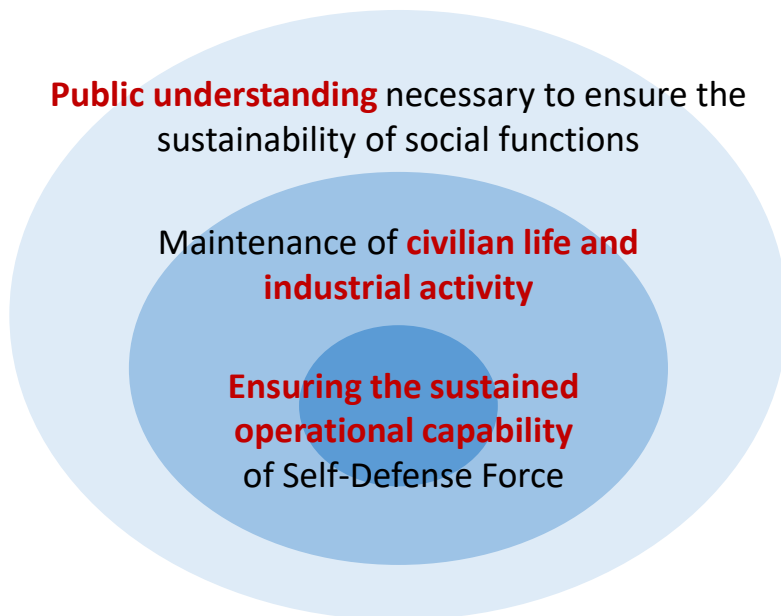
✓ Video taken at Presidential Palace in Kyiv to counter disinformation that he had fled

# Diversification of Security Challenges in Peacetime

## (1) The Importance of Economic Security

- As the stable international order becomes increasingly fluid and global uncertainty deepens, responses that also take into account potential contingencies are now required.
- As Russia's aggression against Ukraine becomes prolonged, the importance of public understanding and the maintenance of daily life and industrial activity as prerequisites for national security has once again become evident.
- In particular, amid the emergence of three new trends in the field of economic security, Japan must enhance its self-reliance, strategic advantage, and indispensability in order to further strengthen deterrence and response capabilities.

### Maintenance of Civilian Life and Industrial Activity as a Foundation of National Security



In light of examples such as attacks on critical infrastructure during Russia's aggression against Ukraine, the sustained operational capability of Self-Defense Force operations cannot be maintained without public understanding and the continued functioning of civilian life and industrial activity that sustain society as a whole.

### Three Emerging Trends in the Field of Economic Security

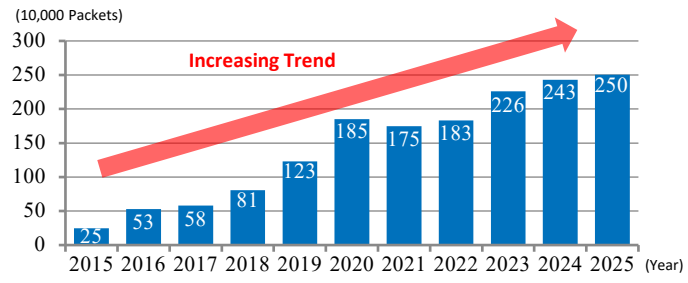
- ① **Growing Instability in the International Economic Order and Intensification of National Prioritization**  
Amid concerns such as China's excess production capacity, domestic manufacturing industries in Western countries have declined, and dissatisfaction with macroeconomic imbalances has grown. As a result, confidence in the international economic order has weakened, and national-priority policies have intensified.
- ② **Integration of Science, Technology, Innovation, and Security Amid Intensifying Great-Power Competition in Technological Development**  
Recognizing that science, technology, and innovation are key determinants of competitiveness and national security, countries are boldly restructuring policies and strategically accelerating efforts to secure top talent.
- ③ **Intensification of Supply Chain Dominance by Specific Countries**  
The "weaponization of the economy" through the use of economic dependencies—such as strengthening control over critical emerging technologies and imposing export restrictions on critical minerals and rare earths—is becoming increasingly severe.

# (2) Increasing Sophistication and Intensity of Cyberattacks

- Cyberattacks are increasing both in scale and sophistication, as reflected in the growing volume of cyberattack-related communications and the increasing sophistication and intensity of cyber threats.
- Cyber incidents have also occurred domestically, and advanced state-backed cyberattacks have been involved in long-term infiltration of critical infrastructure and the theft of information and assets. As a result, the need to strengthen resilience across society during peacetime is increasing.

## Volume of Cyberattack-Related Communications and Damage

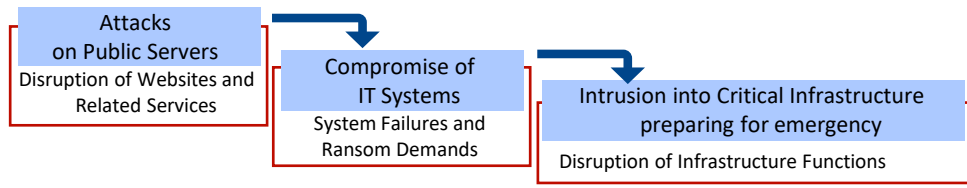
### ① Trends in the Number of Cyberattack-Related Communications Observed by NICT (\*)



Source: Prepared based on the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT), "NICTER Observation Report 2025" (February 5, 2026).  
 \*Annual observed packet volume per IP address.

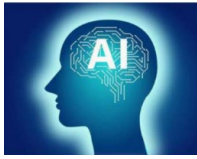
## Increasing Sophistication and Intensity of Cyberattacks

### ② Increasing Sophistication of Cyberattacks: from Attacks on Public Servers to Intrusions into Critical Infrastructure



### ③ Automation of Cyberattacks Through the Use of AI Tools

- In September 2025, U.S.-based Anthropic confirmed that a China-backed threat group had misused the company's AI agent tool, Claude Code, to conduct cyberattacks targeting approximately 30 organizations.
- Rather than merely advising humans on cyberattacks, AI agents are now capable of autonomously carrying out the majority of cyberattack processes (approximately 80–90%).



(\*Compiled based on publicly available information and other sources)

## Major Domestic Cyberattack Incidents (Recent Examples)

<b>Government Institutions</b>	<b>Unauthorized Access</b>	In September 2025, unauthorized access to a government institution's network may have resulted in the external leakage of employee information from another connected government agency.
<b>Aviation / Finance / Telecommunications</b>	<b>DDoS</b>	From the end of December 2024 to the beginning of January 2025, DDoS attacks affected the systems and services of aviation operators, financial institutions, and telecommunications providers.
<b>Beverage Manufacturer</b>	<b>Ransomware</b>	In September 2025, a system failure at a beverage manufacturer temporarily suspended order processing and shipment operations for alcoholic beverages and soft drinks.
<b>Mail-order sales</b>	<b>Ransomware</b>	In October 2025, a system failure at an e-commerce company temporarily suspended order processing and shipment operations for office supplies and medical and nursing-care products.

## Examples of Suspected State-Sponsored Cyberattacks

- **Russia**  
 → Defacement of Ukrainian government websites and disruptions affecting the websites of the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense and financial institutions. Following the aggression against Ukraine, incidents also included outages caused by the disruption of satellite communications services and failures at high-voltage substations.
- **China**  
 → Salt Typhoon: Conducted operations targeting networks worldwide, including telecommunications, government, transportation, hospitality, and military infrastructure sectors, and is believed to have engaged in data theft.  
 → Volt Typhoon: Conducted cyberattacks aimed at securing access for pre-positioning to critical infrastructure supporting U.S. military bases, with the intention of enabling disruption during contingencies. The group is characterized by advanced evasion capabilities that allow long-term persistence.  
 → MirrorFace: Conducted cyberattacks targeting Japanese individuals and organizations for the purpose of stealing information related to Japan's national security and advanced technologies.

- **North Korea**  
 → TraderTraitor: Major cryptocurrency assets worth approximately ¥48.2 billion from cryptocurrency-related businesses.

# (3) Influence Operations and Cognitive Warfare

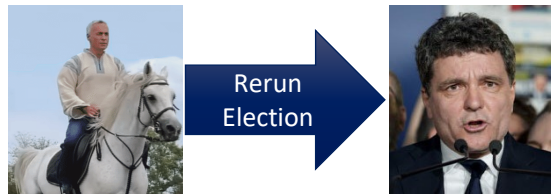
- In light of emerging technologies such as generative AI, lessons learned from Ukraine, and the spread on social media of disinformation and unfounded narratives believed to be linked to foreign influence operations, influence operations and cognitive warfare have become significant national security challenges.
- It is necessary to establish an information environment resilient to foreign influence operations from peacetime onward, requiring a government-wide approach.

## Examples of Cognitive Warfare: Russia

### ① False Information Regarding President Zelenskyy's "Surrender"

### ② Russian Interference in the Romanian Presidential Election

- In the Romanian Presidential election held in November 2024, the far-right pro-Russian candidate, Mr. Georgescu, unexpectedly emerged in first place through extensive use of social media.
- Romanian intelligence authorities pointed to suspected Russian interference in the election, leading the Constitutional Court to annul the results. In the rerun election, Mr. Dan, the pro-EU mayor of Bucharest, was elected.



### ③ Russian Interference in the Moldovan Parliamentary Election

- During Moldova's Presidential election and referendum on EU membership held in October and November 2024, the Moldovan government announced that Russia had conducted influence operations including the dissemination of disinformation, voter bribery, and paid demonstrations.
- In the Moldovan parliamentary election held in September 2025, the Moldovan government repeatedly warned the public of ongoing Russian interference and investigated and cracked down on groups involved in influence operations. As a result of the election, the pro-EU ruling party retained a majority of seats.

## Disinformation Related to Japan and Countermeasures

### ① Examples of Disinformation Concerning the Ministry of Defense and the Self-Defense Forces

- No.1: On April 8, 2025, false claims circulated alleging that Japan was secretly possessing seven light aircraft carriers and 140 stealth fighter aircraft.
- No.2: On June 11, 2025, false claims circulated alleging that Japan had declared it could annihilate the Russian Pacific Fleet within three hours.
- No.3: On October 8, 2025, false claims circulated alleging that a Japanese Murasame-class destroyer had been sunk by North Korea.



Ministry of Defense Website: Examples of Disinformation Concerning the Ministry of Defense and the Self-Defense Forces

### ② Public Outreach Through Government Websites to Improve Information Literacy Against Disinformation



Cabinet Secretariat Website: Portal Site on Foreign Disinformation and Related Issues



Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Website: Digital Positive Action

# The Importance of “Comprehensive National Power”

## 【Changes and Challenges in the Security Environment】

Increasing Fluidity of the International Order

Deterioration of the Security Environment  
(China, Russia, and North Korea)

Lessons from the Situations in Ukraine and the Middle East  
(New Ways of Warfare and Prolonged Conflict)

Diversification of Security Challenges  
(Weaponization of the Economy, Cyber Threats, Influence Operations, Cognitive Warfare, etc.)

【National Security Objectives】 Maintain Japan’s sovereignty and independence, and protect the nation’s territory and the lives and property of its people.

## 【Strategic Approach】

### Expansion of the Scope of National Security

#### Diplomacy and Defense

- Proactive and independent efforts to shape the international order, and enhancing resilience of the Indo-Pacific region and promoting their freedom to decide for themselves
- Transformation and Fundamental Strengthening of Defense Capabilities (Response to new ways of warfare, ensuring the sustained operational capability, and strengthening the defense industry)



#### Economy and Technology

- Initiatives to Secure Strategic Advantage and Indispensability
- Enhancing the self-reliance and Resilience of Technology, Supply Chains, and Infrastructure

- Strengthening the Japan–U.S. Alliance as the cornerstone of national security, and deepening cooperation with like-minded countries

## Strengthening “Comprehensive National Power”

(Diplomatic Capabilities, Defense Capabilities, Economic Capabilities, Technological Capabilities, Intelligence Capabilities, and Human Resource Capabilities)