

National Security Strategy of Japan

国家安全保障戦略

The Government of Japan



はじめに

「国家安全保障戦略」は、2013年12月に、国家安全保障に関する基本方針として、初めて策定されました。我が国が、平和国家としての歩みを堅持しつつ、国際社会の主要プレーヤーとして、我が国の安全及び地域の平和と安定を実現し、国際社会の平和と安定そして繁栄の確保に、これまで以上に積極的に寄与していくための様々な取組を、包括的、戦略的に示しています。

グローバル化が進み、脅威が容易に国境を越える現在の国際社会では、もはやどの国も一国のみでは、自国の平和と安全を守ることではできません。豊かな文化と伝統を有し、自由、民主主義、基本的人権の尊重、法の支配といった普遍的価値を堅持する世界の大国であり、また、「開かれ安定した海洋」を希求してきた海洋国家である我が国は、世界をより平和で安定したものとする努力を積極的に果たしてこそ、我が国自身の平和と安全を確保することができると考えています。

「国家安全保障戦略」は、このような国際協調主義に基づく積極的平和主義を基本理念として掲げ、我が国の国益と国家安全保障の目標を示した上で、我が国が直面する国家安全保障上の課題を特定し、それらの課題に的確に対応するため、世界の様々なパートナーとの連携を強化しつつ取り組んでいく戦略的アプローチを総合的に明記しています。

そして、我が国として初めて設置した国家安全保障会議の司令塔機能の下で、「国家安全保障戦略」に基づく国家安全保障政策を一層戦略的かつ体系的に推進していきます。私自身、今後も地球儀を俯瞰する視点で、戦略的な外交を展開し、国民の安全を守り、国際社会の平和と安定のために貢献していきます。

皆様には、この「国家安全保障戦略」を通じて、我が国の安全保障政策の基本的な考え方をよりよく理解していただけることを心より願っております。

安倍晋三

内閣総理大臣 安倍 晋三



目 次

■ 国家安全保障戦略のポイント

- ・ 国家安全保障の基本理念 P.4
- ・ 我が国の国益と国家安全保障の目標 P.4
- ・ 我が国を取り巻く安全保障環境と国家安全保障上の課題 P.5
- ・ 我が国がとるべき国家安全保障上の戦略的アプローチ P.6

■ 国家安全保障戦略

- I. 策定の趣旨 P.14
- II. 国家安全保障の基本理念 P.15
- III. 我が国を取り巻く安全保障環境と国家安全保障上の課題 P.17
- IV. 我が国がとるべき国家安全保障上の戦略的アプローチ P.21

国家安全保障戦略のポイント

●国家安全保障の基本理念

「国際協調主義に基づく積極的平和主義」

我が国を取り巻く安全保障環境は、一層厳しさを増している。大量破壊兵器や弾道ミサイルの脅威に加え、サイバー攻撃のような新しい脅威も増大。脅威は容易に国境を越え、もはやどの国も一国のみでは、自国の平和と安全を守ることができない。日本の平和を守るためには、国際社会と協力して、地域や世界の平和を確保していくことが不可欠。

このような考えの下、我が国は、平和国家としての歩みを引き続き堅持し、国際政治経済の主要プレーヤーとして、我が国の安全及びアジア太平洋地域の平和と安定を実現しつつ、国際社会の平和と安定及び繁栄の確保にこれまで以上に積極的に寄与していく。

国家安全保障戦略が重視するものは

四方を海に囲まれた海洋国家として、「開かれ安定した海洋秩序」の維持・発展に取り組む。

強い経済力と高い技術力を有する経済大国として、開放的でルールに基づいた国際経済システムを拡大し、世界経済の発展や日本の経済の成長・繁栄を確保していく。

自由、民主主義、基本的人権の尊重、法の支配といった普遍的価値を共有する米国やアジア太平洋地域の域内外のパートナーと連携し、グローバルな課題に取り組んでいく。

そして、政策を推進していくために必要となる、日本自身の基盤も強化していく。

このような観点から、政府を挙げて様々な戦略的アプローチを実施していく。

●我が国の国益と国家安全保障の目標

我が国の国益

まず、我が国自身の主権・独立を維持し、領域を保全し、我が国国民の生命・身体・財産の安全を確保することであり、豊かな文化と伝統を継承しつつ、自由と民主主義を基調とする我が国の平和と安全を維持し、その存立を全うすることである。

また、経済発展を通じて我が国と我が国国民の更なる繁栄を実現し、我が国の平和と安全をより強固なものとする。そのためには、海洋国家として、特にアジア太平洋地域において、自由な交易と競争を通じて経済発展を実現する自由貿易体制を強化し、安定性及び透明性が高く、見通しがつきやすい国際環境を実現していくことが不可欠である。

さらに、自由、民主主義、基本的人権の尊重、法の支配といった普遍的価値やルールに基づく国際秩序を維持・擁護することも、同様に我が国にとっての国益である。

国家安全保障の目標

これらの国益を守り、国際社会において我が国に見合った責任を果たすため、我が国は以下の国家安全保障の目標の達成を図る。

- ・我が国の平和と安全を維持し、その存立を全うするために、必要な抑止力を強化し、我が国に直接脅威が及ぶことを防止。万が一脅威が及ぶ場合には、これを排除し、被害を最小化。
- ・日米同盟の強化、パートナーとの信頼・協力関係の強化、実地的な安全保障協力の推進により、アジア太平洋地域の安全保障環境を改善し、我が国に対する直接的な脅威の発生を予防・削減。
- ・普遍的価値やルールに基づく国際秩序の強化、紛争の解決に主導的な役割を果たす。グローバルな安全保障環境を改善し、平和で安定し、繁栄する国際社会を構築。

●我が国を取り巻く安全保障環境と国家安全保障上の課題

1. グローバルな安全保障環境と課題

今世紀に入り、国際社会において、かつてないほどパワーバランスが変化しており、国際政治の力学にも大きな影響を与えている。

(1) パワーバランスの変化及び技術革新の急速な進展

- ・新興国（中国等）の台頭により、国際社会の統治構造（ガバナンス）に大きな影響。
- ・国家・非国家主体間の相対的影響力が変化（非国家主体によるテロ犯罪の脅威）。

(2) 大量破壊兵器等の拡散の脅威

- ・大量破壊兵器・弾道ミサイル等の移転・拡散は、我が国や国際社会にとっての大きな脅威。特に北朝鮮による核・ミサイル開発問題やイランの核問題は重大な脅威。

(3) 国際テロの脅威

- ・国際テロの拡散・多様化が進行。我が国及び国民も、国内外において国際テロの脅威に直面。

(4) 国際公共財（グローバル・コモンズ）に関するリスク

- ・海洋において、各国の利害が衝突する事例が増加。海洋における衝突の危険性や更なる不測の事態に発展する危険性が高まっている。
- ・宇宙空間の混雑化、宇宙ゴミの増加や対衛星兵器の開発の動き等、持続的かつ安定的な宇宙空間の利用を妨げるリスクが存在。
- ・国家秘密情報の窃取、社会インフラの破壊、軍事システムの妨害を意図したサイバー攻撃等のリスクが深刻化。

(5) 「人間の安全保障」に関する課題

- ・貧困、保健、環境、食料安全保障、人道上の危機等の「人間の安全保障」に関する地球規模の問題が重要かつ緊急な課題。

(6) リスクを抱えるグローバル経済

- ・一国の経済危機が世界経済全体に伝播するリスクが増大。
- ・資源ナショナリズムの高揚、エネルギー・鉱物資源の獲得競争が激化。

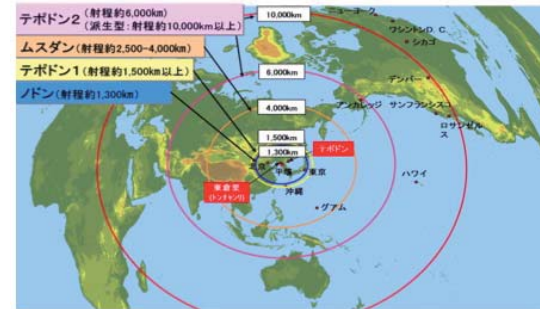
2. アジア太平洋地域における安全保障環境と課題

(1) アジア太平洋地域の戦略環境の特性

- ・グローバルなパワーバランスの変化は、国際社会におけるアジア太平洋地域の重要性を高めている。特に北東アジアは、核兵器国を含む大規模な軍事力を有する国家等が集中している一方、安全保障面の地域協力枠組みは十分に制度化されていない。

(2) 北朝鮮の軍事力の増強と挑発行為

- ・核開発・大量破壊兵器・弾道ミサイルの能力増強や挑発行為が地域の緊張を増大。特に米国本土を射程に含む弾道ミサイルの開発や、核兵器の小型化及び弾道ミサイルへの搭載の試みは、脅威を質的に深刻化。さらに、拉致問題は喫緊の課題。



北朝鮮の弾道ミサイルの射程（イメージ）（図提供：防衛省）

(3) 中国の急速な台頭と様々な領域への積極的進出

- ・中国は、国際的な規範を共有・遵守するとともに、地域やグローバルな課題に対して、より積極的かつ協調的な役割を果たすことが期待される。一方、十分な透明性を欠いた中で軍事力を広範かつ急速に強化。東シナ海、南シナ海等の海空域において、既存の国際秩序とは相容れない力による現状変更の試みとみられる対応を示している。このような対外姿勢、軍事動向等は国際社会の懸念事項。

●我が国がとるべき国家安全保障上の戦略的アプローチ

我が国は、外交及び防衛政策を中心とした以下の戦略的アプローチに取り組んでいく。

1. 我が国の能力・役割の強化・拡大

(1) 安定した国際環境創出のための外交の強化

- ・国家安全保障の要諦は、安定しかつ見通しがつきやすい国際環境を創出し、脅威の出現を未然に防ぐこと。
- ・外交的な創造力、交渉力及びソフトパワー等の外交の強化。
- ・望ましい国際秩序や安全保障環境を実現。
- ・国際機関に積極的に貢献。

(2) 我が国を守り抜く総合的な防衛体制の構築

- ・統合的な防衛力の効率的な整備、統合運用を基本とする柔軟かつ即応性の高い運用。
- ・あらゆる事態にシームレスに対応するための総合的な体制の構築。
- ・自衛隊の体制整備は、統合的かつ総合的な視点に立って重要となる機能を優先しつつ、各種事態の抑止・対処のための体制を強化。

(3) 領域保全に関する取組の強化

- ・法執行機関の能力強化や海洋監視能力の強化。
- ・不測の事態にシームレスに対応できるよう連携を強化。
- ・国境離島の保全、管理、振興や防衛施設周辺等における土地利用等の在り方の検討。

(4) 海洋安全保障の確保

- ・「開かれ安定した海洋」の維持・発展に向けた主導的な役割を果たす。
- ・海洋監視能力の総合的強化。
- ・二国間・多国間の共同訓練等の協力の機会の増加と質の向上等、パートナーとの協力関係を強化。

(5) サイバーセキュリティの強化

- ・組織・分野横断的な取組を推進し、サイバー空間の防護及びサイバー攻撃への対応能力を強化。
- ・官民連携、国際協力を強化。

(6) 国際テロ対策の強化

- ・民間企業との危険情報の交換・協力体制を構築。
- ・国際テロ情勢に関する分析体制や海外での情報収集能力を強化。

(7) 情報機能の強化

- ・多様な情報源に関する情報収集能力を抜本的に強化。
- ・人的基盤の強化等により情報分析・集約・共有機能を高め、あらゆる情報手段を活用した総合的な分析を推進。

(8) 防衛装備・技術協力

- ・防衛装備品の海外移転に関し、新たな安全保障環境に適合する明確な原則を定める。

(9) 宇宙空間の安定的利用の確保及び安全保障分野での活用の推進

- ・宇宙開発利用を支える科学技術や産業基盤を維持向上。
- ・安全保障上の観点から宇宙空間の活用を推進。

(10) 技術力の強化

- ・デュアル・ユース技術を含め、一層の技術の振興を促す。
- ・安全保障の視点から、産学官の力を結集させて有効活用。
- ・環境関連技術等を外交にも積極的活用。



警戒監視活動を行うP-3C 哨戒機（写真提供：防衛省）



領海警備（写真提供：海上保安庁）

2. 日米同盟の強化

日米同盟は、過去 60 年余にわたり、我が国の平和と安全及びアジア太平洋地域の安定に不可欠な役割を果たすとともに、近年では、国際社会の平和と安定及び繁栄にもより重要な役割を果たしてきた国家安全保障の基軸。米国にとっても、地域諸国との同盟のネットワークにおける中核的要素として、アジア太平洋戦略の基盤であり続けてきた。日米同盟を更に強化するため、以下の取組を実施する。

(1) 幅広い分野における日米間の安全保障・防衛協力の更なる強化

- ・日米防衛協力のための指針（ガイドライン）の見直し。弾道ミサイル防衛、海洋、宇宙、サイバー等の幅広い協力を強化。

(2) 安定的な在日米軍プレゼンスの確保

- ・在日米軍再編を着実に実施し、米軍の抑止力を維持・向上させつつ、沖縄県を始めとする地元の負担軽減を図る。



日米が協力して災害救援活動を実施する様子
(写真提供：防衛省)

3. 国際社会の平和と安定のためのパートナーとの外交・安全保障協力の強化

日米同盟の強化に加え、アジア太平洋地域内外のパートナーとの信頼・協力関係を強化し、また、安全保障上の対応を行う。

(1) 普遍的価値と戦略的利益を共有する国との協力関係の強化

韓国：未来志向で重層的な関係を構築し、安全保障協力基盤を強化。日米韓三か国協力を強化。
オーストラリア：経済関係の強化に加え、安全保障協力を進め、戦略的パートナーシップを強化、日米豪の三か国協力の枠組み等も活用。

ASEAN 諸国：伝統的なパートナーシップに基づき、あらゆる分野における協力を深化・発展。南シナ海問題についての行動規範策定を支援。

インド：戦略的グローバル・パートナーシップに基づき、海洋安全保障を始め幅広い分野で関係を強化。



東アジア首脳会議 (EAS) (写真提供：内閣広報室)

(2) 中国との安定的な関係の構築

- ・大局的かつ中長期的見地から、あらゆる分野において「戦略的互惠関係」を構築、強化。
- ・中国が地域の平和と安定・繁栄のために責任ある建設的な役割を果たすよう求める。不測の事態の発生回避・防止のための枠組みの構築等の取組を推進。
- ・東シナ海、南シナ海等の海空域における力による現状変更の試みに対しては、自制を求めつつ、冷静かつ毅然として対応。

(3) 北朝鮮問題への対応

- ・非核化等に向けた具体的な行動を求めるとともに、日朝平壤宣言に基づき、拉致・核・ミサイルといった諸懸案の包括的な解決に向けて取り組む。

(4) ロシアとの協力の推進

- ・安全保障及びエネルギー分野を始めあらゆる分野で協力を進める。
- ・北方領土問題は、北方四島の帰属の問題を解決して平和条約を締結するとの一貫した方針の下、精力的に交渉。

(5) 地域協力の枠組み等の積極的活用

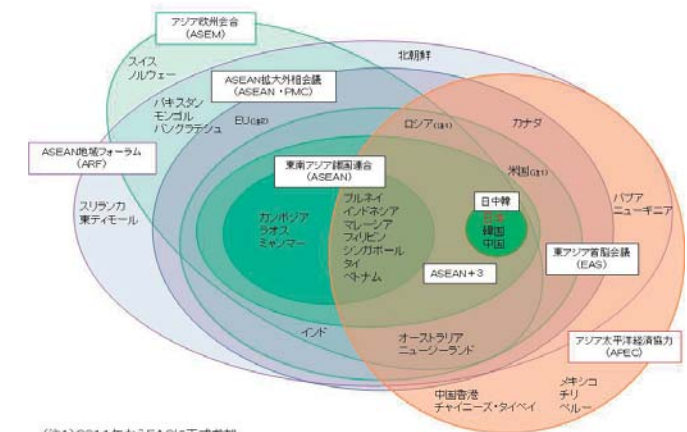
- ・(1)～(4)の取組に当たっては、機能的かつ重層的に構築された地域協力の枠組み等を活用し、これらの枠組みの発展に積極的に寄与。将来的には東アジアにおいてより制度的な安全保障の枠組みができるよう寄与。

(6) アジア太平洋地域の友好諸国と地域協力の確保に向けた協力

- ・アジア太平洋地域の友好諸国と協力。太平洋島嶼国とは海洋協力を含む様々な分野で協力を強化。

(7) 国際社会の平和と安定に向けたアジア太平洋地域外の諸国との協力関係の強化

- ・欧州との関係を更に強化。
- ・新興国と二国間関係にとどまらず、グローバルな課題について協力を推進。
- ・中東の諸国と重層的な協力関係を構築。
- ・TICAD プロセス等を通じて、アフリカの発展と平和の定着に貢献。



(注1) 2011年からEASに正式参加
(注2) ASEANには、欧州連合とEU加盟27か国がそれぞれ参加

アジア太平洋地域における多国間枠組みの図 (図提供：外務省)

4. 国際社会の平和と安定のための国際的努力への積極的寄与

国際協調主義に基づく積極的平和主義の立場から、国際社会の平和と安定のため、以下のような積極的な役割を果たしていく。

(1) 国連外交の強化

- ・国連 PKO、集団安全保障措置等、国連の取組に積極的に寄与。安保理改革の実現を追求。

(2) 法の支配の強化

- ・国際的なルール作りに積極的に参画。海洋、宇宙空間及びサイバー空間について、国際規範形成や信頼醸成措置に向けた動きに積極的に関与。

(3) 軍縮・不拡散に係る国際努力の主導

- ・「核兵器のない世界」の実現に向けて積極的に取り組む。
- ・北朝鮮、イランの核問題の解決を含む国際的取組を主導。
- ・国際輸出管理レジームに積極的に参画。

(4) 国際平和協力の推進

- ・PKO 等に積極的に協力。
- ・ODA や能力構築支援の更なる活用や NGO との連携、平和構築人材や各国 PKO 要員の育成。



自衛隊員による南スーダンの PKO 活動（写真提供：防衛省）

(5) 国際テロ対策における国際協力の推進

- ・国際的な法的枠組みの強化、開発途上国に対する支援等に取り組む。

5. 地球規模課題解決のための普遍的価値を通じた協力の強化

国際社会の平和と安定及び繁栄の基盤を強化するため、普遍的価値の共有、開かれた国際経済システムの強化を図る。さらに、国際社会の平和と安定の阻害要因となりかねない開発問題や地球規模問題の解決に向け、以下の取組を進める。

(1) 普遍的価値の共有

- ・民主化支援等に ODA を積極的に活用、人権擁護の潮流の拡大に貢献。
- ・女性に関する外交課題に積極的に取り組む。

(2) 開発問題及び地球規模課題への対応と「人間の安全保障」の実現

- ・ODA を活用し、ミレニアム開発目標達成に向けた取組を強化。新たな国際開発目標の策定を主導。
- ・防災分野での国際協力を主導。

(3) 開発途上国の人材育成に対する協力

- ・幅広い人材を招致し、教育訓練を提供。

(4) 自由貿易体制の維持・強化

- ・TPP 協定等経済連携を推進し、世界経済の成長に寄与。我が国の成長につなげる。
- ・多角的貿易体制も促進。

(5) エネルギー・環境問題への対応

- ・資源の安定的・安価な供給を確保、供給源の多角化等を実施。
- ・環境エネルギー技術や、途上国支援等をいかした地球温暖化外交戦略を展開。

(6) 人と人との交流の強化

- ・青少年の交流を拡大。
- ・2020年東京五輪等を活用しつつ、スポーツや文化を媒体とした交流を促進。

6. 国家安全保障を支える国内基盤の強化と内外における理解促進

国家安全保障政策に対する国際社会や国民の広範な理解を得るため、以下の取組を進める。

(1) 防衛生産・技術基盤の維持・強化

- ・防衛装備品の効果的・効率的な取得。国際競争力の強化を含めた我が国の防衛生産・技術基盤を維持・強化。

(2) 情報発信の強化

- ・外国語による発信を強化。
- ・世界における日本語の普及、戦略的広報に資する人材の育成等。

(3) 社会的基盤の強化

- ・諸外国やその国民に対する敬意を表し、我が国と郷土を愛する心を養う。
- ・安全保障分野に関する啓発、自衛隊・在日米軍等の活動の現状への理解や防衛施設周辺の住民の理解と協力に関する取組を促進。

(4) 知的基盤の強化

- ・高等教育機関における安全保障教育の拡充・高度化等。
- ・高等教育機関やシンクタンク等と政府の交流を深め、知見の共有を促進。

国家安全保障戦略

平成25年12月17日
国家安全保障会議決定
閣議決定

I 策定の趣旨

政府の最も重要な責務は、我が国の平和と安全を維持し、その存立を全うすることである。我が国の安全保障（以下「国家安全保障」という。）をめぐる環境が一層厳しさを増している中、豊かで平和な社会を引き続き発展させていくためには、我が国の国益を長期的視点から見定めた上で、国際社会の中で我が国の進むべき針路を定め、国家安全保障のための方策に政府全体として取り組んでいく必要がある。

我が国は、これまで、地域及び世界の平和と安定及び繁栄に貢献してきた。グローバル化が進む世界において、我が国は、国際社会における主要なプレーヤーとして、これまで以上に積極的な役割を果たしていくべきである。

このような認識に基づき、国家安全保障に関する基本方針を示すため、ここに国家安全保障戦略を策定する。

本戦略では、まず、我が国の平和国家としての歩みと、我が国が掲げるべき理念である、国際協調主義に基づく積極的平和主義を明らかにし、国益について検証し、国家安全保障の目標を示す。その上で、我が国を取り巻く安全保障環境の動向を見通し、我が国が直面する国家安全保障上の課題を特定する。そして、そのような課題を克服し、目標を達成するためには、我が国が有する多様な資源を有効に活用し、総合的な施策を推進するとともに、国家安全保障を支える国内基盤の強化と内外における理解の促進を図りつつ、様々なレベルにおける取組を多層的かつ協調的に推進することが必要との認識の下、我が国がとるべき外交政策及び防衛政策を中心とした国家安全保障上の戦略的アプローチを示している。

また、本戦略は、国家安全保障に関する基本方針として、海洋、宇宙、サイバー、政府開発援助（ODA）、エネルギー等国家安全保障に関連する分野の政策に指針を与えるものである。

政府は、本戦略に基づき、国家安全保障会議（NSC）の司令塔機能の下、政治の強力なリーダーシップにより、政府全体として、国家安全保障政策を一層戦略的かつ体系的なものとして実施していく。

さらに、国の他の諸施策の実施に当たっては、本戦略を踏まえ、外交力、防衛力等が全体としてその機能を円滑かつ十全に発揮できるよう、国家安全保障上の観点を十分に考慮するものとする。

本戦略の内容は、おおむね 10 年程度の期間を念頭に置いたものであり、各種政策の実施過程を通じ、NSCにおいて、定期的に体系的な評価を行い、適時適切にこれを発展させていくこととし、情勢に重要な変化が見込まれる場合には、その時点における安全保障環境を勘案し検討を行い、必要な修正を行う。

II 国家安全保障の基本理念

1 我が国が掲げる理念

我が国は、豊かな文化と伝統を有し、自由、民主主義、基本的人権の尊重、法の支配といった普遍的価値を掲げ、高い教育水準を持つ豊富な人的資源と高い文化水準を擁し、開かれた国際経済システムの恩恵を受けつつ発展を遂げた、強い経済力及び高い技術力を有する経済大国である。

また、我が国は、四方を海に囲まれて広大な排他的経済水域と長い海岸線に恵まれ、海上貿易と海洋資源の開発を通じて経済発展を遂げ、「開かれ安定した海洋」を追求してきた海洋国家としての顔も併せ持つ。

我が国は、戦後一貫して平和国家としての道を歩んできた。専守防衛に徹し、他国に脅威を与えるような軍事大国とはならず、非核三原則を守るとの基本方針を堅持してきた。

また、我が国と普遍的価値や戦略的利益を共有する米国との同盟関係を進展させるとともに、各国との協力関係を深め、我が国の安全及びアジア太平洋地域の平和と安定を実現してきている。さらに、我が国は、人間の安全保障の理念に立脚した途上国の経済開発や地球規模課題の解決への取組、他国との貿易・投資関係を通じて、国際社会の安定と繁栄の実現に寄与している。特に東南アジア諸国連合（ASEAN）諸国を始めとするアジア諸国は、こうした我が国の協力も支えとなって、安定と経済成長を達成し、多くの国々が民主主義を実現してきている。

加えて、我が国は、平和国家としての立場から、国連憲章を遵守しながら、国連を始めとする国際機関と連携し、それらの活動に積極的に寄与している。特に冷戦の終結に伴い、軍事力の役割が多様化する中で、国連平和維持活動（PKO）を含む国際平和協力活動にも継続的に参加している。また、世界で唯一の戦争被爆国として、軍縮・不拡散に積極的に取り組み、「核兵器のない世界」を実現させるため、国際社会の取組を主導している。

こうした我が国の平和国家としての歩みは、国際社会において高い評価と尊敬を勝ち得てきており、これをより確固たるものにしなければならない。

他方、現在、我が国を取り巻く安全保障環境が一層厳しさを増していることや、我が国が複雑かつ重大な国家安全保障上の課題に直面していることに鑑みれば、国際協調主義の観点からも、より積極的な対応が不可欠となっている。我が国の平和と安全は我が国一国では確保できず、国際社会もまた、我が国がその国力にふさわしい形で、国際社会の平和と安定のため一層積極的な役割を果たすことを期待している。

これらを踏まえ、我が国は、今後の安全保障環境の下で、平和国家としての歩みを引き続き堅持し、また、国際政治経済の主要プレーヤーとして、国際協調主義に基づく積極的平和主義の立場から、我が国の安全及びアジア太平洋地域の平和と安定を実現しつつ、国際社会の平和と安定及び繁栄の確保にこれまで以上に積極的に寄与していく。このことこそが、我が国が掲げるべき国家安全保障の基本理念である。

2 我が国の国益と国家安全保障の目標

国家安全保障の基本理念を具体的政策として実現するに当たっては、我が国の国益と国家安全保障の目標を明確にし、絶えず変化する安全保障環境に当てはめ、あらゆる手段を尽くしていく必要がある。

我が国の国益とは、まず、我が国自身の主権・独立を維持し、領域を保全し、我が国国民の生命・身体・

国家安全保障の基本理念／我が国を取り巻く安全保障環境と国家安全保障上の課題	
<p>財産の安全を確保することであり、豊かな文化と伝統を継承しつつ、自由と民主主義を基調とする我が国の平和と安全を維持し、その存立を全うすることである。</p> <p>また、経済発展を通じて我が国と我が国国民の更なる繁栄を実現し、我が国の平和と安全をより強固なものとすることである。そのためには、海洋国家として、特にアジア太平洋地域において、自由な交易と競争を通じて経済発展を実現する自由貿易体制を強化し、安定性及び透明性が高く、見通しがつきやすい国際環境を実現していくことが不可欠である。</p> <p>さらに、自由、民主主義、基本的人権の尊重、法の支配といった普遍的価値やルールに基づく国際秩序を維持・擁護することも、同様に我が国にとっての国益である。</p> <p>これらの国益を守り、国際社会において我が国に見合った責任を果たすため、国際協調主義に基づく積極的平和主義を我が国の国家安全保障の基本理念として、以下の国家安全保障の目標の達成を図る。</p> <p>第1の目標は、我が国の平和と安全を維持し、その存立を全うするために、必要な抑止力を強化し、我が国に直接脅威が及ぶことを防止するとともに、万が一脅威が及ぶ場合には、これを排除し、かつ被害を最小化することである。</p> <p>第2の目標は、日米同盟の強化、域内外のパートナーとの信頼・協力関係の強化、実地的な安全保障協力の推進により、アジア太平洋地域の安全保障環境を改善し、我が国に対する直接的な脅威の発生を予防し、削減することである。</p> <p>第3の目標は、不断の外交努力や更なる人的貢献により、普遍的価値やルールに基づく国際秩序の強化、紛争の解決に主導的な役割を果たし、グローバルな安全保障環境を改善し、平和で安定し、繁栄する国際社会を構築することである。</p>	<h3>Ⅲ 我が国を取り巻く安全保障環境と国家安全保障上の課題</h3> <h4>1 グローバルな安全保障環境と課題</h4> <p>(1) パワーバランスの変化及び技術革新の急速な進展</p> <p>今世紀に入り、国際社会において、かつてないほどパワーバランスが変化しており、国際政治の力学にも大きな影響を与えている。</p> <p>パワーバランスの変化の担い手は、中国、インド等の新興国であり、特に中国は、国際社会における存在感をますます高めている。他方、米国は、国際社会における相対的影響力は変化しているものの、軍事力や経済力に加え、その価値や文化を源としたソフトパワーを有することにより、依然として、世界最大の総合的な国力を有する国である。また、自らの安全保障政策及び経済政策上の重点をアジア太平洋地域にシフトさせる方針（アジア太平洋地域へのリバランス）を明らかにしている。</p> <p>こうしたパワーバランスの変化は、国際政治経済の重心の大西洋から太平洋への移動を促したものの、世界貿易機関（WTO）の貿易交渉や国連における気候変動交渉の停滞等、国際社会全体の統治構造（ガバナンス）において、強力な指導力が失われつつある一因ともなっている。</p> <p>また、グローバル化の進展や技術革新の急速な進展は、国家間の相互依存を深める一方、国家と非国家主体との間の相対的影響力の変化を助長するなど、グローバルな安全保障環境に複雑な影響を与えている。</p> <p>主権国家は、引き続き国際社会における主要な主体であり、国家間の対立や協調が国際社会の安定を左右する最大の要因である。しかし、グローバル化の進展により、人、物、資本、情報等の国境を越えた移動が容易になった結果、国家以外の主体も、国際社会における意思決定により重要な役割を果たしつつある。</p> <p>同時に、グローバル化や技術革新の進展の負の側面として、非国家主体によるテロや犯罪が国家の安全保障を脅かす状況が拡大しつつある。加えて、こうした脅威が、世界のどの地域において発生しても、瞬時に地球を回り、我が国の安全保障にも直接的な影響を及ぼし得る状況になっている。</p> <p>(2) 大量破壊兵器等の拡散の脅威</p> <p>我が国は、世界で唯一の戦争被爆国として、核兵器使用の悲惨さを最も良く知る国であり、「核兵器のない世界」を目指すことは我が国の責務である。</p> <p>核・生物・化学（NBC）兵器等の大量破壊兵器及びそれらの運搬手段となり得る弾道ミサイル等の移転・拡散・性能向上に係る問題は、依然として我が国や国際社会にとっての大きな脅威となっている。特に北朝鮮による核・ミサイル開発問題やイランの核問題は、単にそれぞれの地域の問題というより、国際社会全体の平和と安定に対する重大な脅威である。さらに、従来の抑止が有効に機能しにくい国際テロ組織を始めとする非国家主体による大量破壊兵器等の取得・使用についても、引き続き懸念されている。</p> <p>(3) 国際テロの脅威</p> <p>テロ事件は世界各地で発生しており、国際テロ組織によるテロの脅威は依然として高い。グローバル化の進展により、国際テロ組織にとって、組織内又は他の組織との間の情報共有・連携、地理的アクセスの確保や武器の入手等がより容易になっている。</p> <p>こうした中、国際テロ組織は、政情が不安定で統治能力が脆弱な国家・地域を活動や訓練の拠点として</p>
16	17

我が国を取り巻く安全保障環境と国家安全保障上の課題	
<p>利用し、テロを実行している。加えて、かかる国際組織のイデオロギーに共鳴した他の組織や個人がテロ実行主体となる例も見られるなど、国際テロの拡散・多様化が進んでいる。</p> <p>また、我が国が一部の国際テロ組織から攻撃対象として名指しされている上、現に海外において邦人や我が国の権益が被害を受けるテロが発生しており、我が国及び国民は、国内外において、国際テロの脅威に直面している。</p> <p>こうした国際テロについては、実行犯及び被害者の多国籍化が見られ、国際協力による対処がますます重要になっている。</p> <p>(4) 国際公共財（グローバル・コモンズ）に関するリスク</p> <p>近年、海洋、宇宙空間、サイバー空間といった国際公共財（グローバル・コモンズ）に対する自由なアクセス及びその活用を妨げるリスクが拡散し、深刻化している。</p> <p>海洋は、国連海洋法条約に代表される海洋に関する国際法によって規律されているものの、既存の国際法を尊重せずに力を背景とした一方的な現状変更を図る動きが増加しつつある。また、宇宙空間やサイバー空間においては、各国間の立場の違いにより、適用されるべき規範の確立が発展途上にある。</p> <p>こうしたリスクに効果的に対処するため、適切な国際的ルール作りを進め、当該ルールを尊重しつつ国際社会が協力して取り組むことが、経済の発展のみならず安全保障の観点からも一層重要な課題となっている。</p> <p>「開かれ安定した海洋」は、世界の平和と繁栄の基盤であり、各国は、自ら又は協力して、海賊、不審船、不法投棄、密輸・密入国、海上災害への対処や危険物の除去といった様々な課題に取り組み、シーレーンの安定を図っている。</p> <p>しかし、近年、資源の確保や自国の安全保障の観点から、各国の利害が衝突する事例が増えており、海洋における衝突の危険性や、それが更なる不測の事態に発展する危険性も高まっている。</p> <p>特に南シナ海においては、領有権をめぐる沿岸国と中国との間で争いが発生しており、海洋における法の支配、航行の自由や東南アジア地域の安定に懸念をもたらしている。また、我が国が資源・エネルギーの多くを依存している中東地域から我が国近海に至るシーレーンは、その沿岸国における地域紛争及び国際テロ、加えて海賊問題等の諸問題が存在するため、その脆弱性が高まっている。こうした問題への取組を進めることが、シーレーンの安全を維持する上でも重要な課題となっている。</p> <p>さらに、北極海では、航路の開通、資源開発等の様々な可能性の広がりが予測されている。このため、国際的なルールの下に各国が協力して取り組むことが期待されているが、同時に、このことが国家間の新たな摩擦の原因となるおそれもある。</p> <p>宇宙空間は、これまでも民生分野で活用されてきているが、情報収集や警戒監視機能の強化、軍事のための通信手段の確保等、近年は安全保障上も、その重要性が著しく増大している。</p> <p>他方、宇宙利用国の増加に伴って宇宙空間の混雑化が進んでおり、衛星破壊実験や人工衛星同士の衝突等による宇宙ゴミ（スペースデブリ）の増加、対衛星兵器の開発の動きを始めて、持続的かつ安定的な宇宙空間の利用を妨げるリスクが存在している。</p> <p>また、情報システムや情報通信ネットワーク等により構成されたグローバルな空間であるサイバー空間は、社会活動、経済活動、軍事活動等のあらゆる活動が依拠する場となっている。</p> <p>一方、国家の秘密情報の窃取、基幹的な社会インフラシステムの破壊、軍事システムの妨害を意図した</p>	<p>サイバー攻撃等によるリスクが深刻化しつつある。</p> <p>我が国においても、社会システムを始め、あらゆるものがネットワーク化されつつある。このため、情報の自由な流通による経済成長やイノベーションを推進するために必要な場であるサイバー空間の防護は、我が国の安全保障を万全とするとの観点から、不可欠である。</p> <p>(5) 「人間の安全保障」に関する課題</p> <p>グローバル化が進み、人、物、資本、情報等が大量かつ短時間で国境を越えて移動することが可能となり、国際経済活動が拡大したことにより、国際社会に繁栄がもたらされている。</p> <p>一方、貧困、格差の拡大、感染症を含む国際保健課題、気候変動その他の環境問題、食料安全保障、更には内戦、災害等による人道上の危機といった一国のみでは対応できない地球規模の問題が、個人の生存と尊厳を脅かす人間の安全保障上の重要かつ緊急な課題となっている。こうした中、国際社会が開発分野において達成すべき共通の目標であるミレニアム開発目標（MDGs）は、一部の地域、分野において達成が困難な状況にある。また、今後、途上国の人口増大や経済規模の拡大によるエネルギー、食料、水資源の需要増大が、新たな紛争の原因となるおそれもある。</p> <p>これらの問題は、国際社会の平和と安定に影響をもたらす可能性があり、我が国としても、人間の安全保障の理念に立脚した施策等を推進する必要がある。</p> <p>(6) リスクを抱えるグローバル経済</p> <p>グローバル経済においては、世界経済から切り離された自己完結的な経済は存在し難く、一国の経済危機が世界経済全体に伝播するリスクが高まっている。こうした傾向は、金融経済において顕著にみられる。また、分業化を背景に国境を越えてバリューチェーン・サプライチェーンが構築されている今日においては、実体経済においても同様の傾向が生じている。</p> <p>このような状況の下で、財政問題の懸念や新興国経済の減速等も生じており、新興国や開発途上国の一部からは、保護主義的な動きや新たな貿易ルール作りに消極的な姿勢も見られるようになっていく。</p> <p>さらに、近年、エネルギー分野における技術革新が進展する中、資源国による資源ナショナリズムの高揚や、新興国を中心としたエネルギー・鉱物資源の需要増加とそれに伴う資源獲得競争の激化等が見られる。また、食料や水についても、気候変動に伴う地球環境問題の深刻化もあり、世界的な需給の逼迫や一時的な供給問題発生リスクが存在する。</p> <p>2 アジア太平洋地域における安全保障環境と課題</p> <p>(1) アジア太平洋地域の戦略環境の特性</p> <p>グローバルなパワーバランスの変化は、国際社会におけるアジア太平洋地域の重要性を高め、安全保障面における協力の機会を提供すると同時に、この地域における問題・緊張も生み出している。</p> <p>特に北東アジア地域には、大規模な軍事力を有する国家等が集中し、核兵器を保有又は核開発を継続する国家等も存在する一方、安全保障面の地域協力枠組みは十分に制度化されていない。域内各国の政治・経済・社会体制の違いは依然として大きく、このために各国の安全保障観が多様である点も、この地域の戦略環境の特性である。</p>
18	19

こうした背景の下、パワーバランスの変化に伴い生じる問題や緊張に加え、領域主権や權益等をめぐり、純然たる平時でも有事でもない事態、いわばグレーゾーンの事態が生じやすく、これが更に重大な事態に転じかねないリスクを有している。

一方、アジア太平洋地域においては、域内諸国の二国間交流と協力の機会の増加がみられるほか、ASEAN 地域フォーラム（ARF）等の多国間の安全保障対話や二国間・多国間の共同訓練等も行われ、相互理解の深化と共同対処能力の向上につながっている。地域の安定を確保するためには、こうした重層的な取組を一層促進・発展させていくことが重要である。

(2) 北朝鮮の軍事力の増強と挑発行為

朝鮮半島においては、韓国と北朝鮮双方の大規模な軍事力が対峙している。北朝鮮は、現在も深刻な経済困難に直面しており、人権状況も全く改善しない一方で、軍事面に資源を重点的に配分している。

また、北朝鮮は、核兵器を始めとする大量破壊兵器や弾道ミサイルの能力を増強するとともに、朝鮮半島における軍事的な挑発行為や我が国に対するものも含め様々な挑発的言動を繰り返し、地域の緊張を高めている。

特に北朝鮮による米国本土を射程に含む弾道ミサイルの開発や、核兵器の小型化及び弾道ミサイルへの搭載の試みは、我が国を含む地域の安全保障に対する脅威を質的に深刻化させるものである。また、大量破壊兵器等の不拡散の観点からも、国際社会全体にとって深刻な課題となっている。

さらに、金正恩国防委員会第1委員長を中心とする体制確立が進められる中で、北朝鮮内の情勢も引き続き注視していく必要がある。

加えて、北朝鮮による拉致問題は我が国の主権と国民の生命・安全に関わる重大な問題であり、国の責任において解決すべき喫緊の課題である。また、基本的人権の侵害という国際社会の普遍の問題である。

(3) 中国の急速な台頭と様々な領域への積極的進出

中国は、国際的な規範を共有・遵守するとともに、地域やグローバルな課題に対して、より積極的かつ協調的な役割を果たすことが期待されている。一方、継続する高い国防費の伸びを背景に、十分な透明性を欠いた中で、軍事力を広範かつ急速に強化している。加えて、中国は、東シナ海、南シナ海等の海空域において、既存の国際法秩序とは相容れない独自の主張に基づき、力による現状変更の試みとみられる対応を示している。とりわけ、我が国の尖閣諸島付近の領海侵入及び領空侵犯を始めとする我が国周辺海空域における活動を急速に拡大・活発化させるとともに、東シナ海において独自の「防空識別区」を設定し、公海上空の飛行の自由を妨げるような動きを見せている。

こうした中国の対外姿勢、軍事動向等は、その軍事や安全保障政策に関する透明性の不足とあいまって、我が国を含む国際社会の懸念事項となっており、中国の動向について慎重に注視していく必要がある。

また、台湾海峡を挟んだ兩岸関係は、近年、経済分野を中心に結びつきを深めている。一方、兩岸の軍事バランスは変化しており、兩岸関係には安定化の動きと潜在的な不安定性が併存している。

Ⅳ 我が国がとるべき国家安全保障上の戦略的アプローチ

国家安全保障の確保のためには、まず我が国自身の能力とそれを発揮し得る基盤を強化するとともに、自らが果たすべき役割を着実に果たしつつ、状況の変化に応じ、自身の能力を適応させていくことが必要である。

経済力及び技術力の強化に加え、外交力、防衛力等を強化し、国家安全保障上の我が国の強靱性を高めることは、アジア太平洋地域を始めとする国際社会の平和と安定につながるものである。これは、本戦略における戦略的アプローチの中核をなす。

また、国家安全保障上の課題を克服し、目標を達成するためには、国際協調主義に基づく積極的平和主義の立場から、日米同盟を基軸としつつ、各国との協力関係を拡大・深化させるとともに、我が国が有する多様な資源を有効に活用し、総合的な施策を推進する必要がある。

こうした観点から、外交政策及び防衛政策を中心とした我が国がとるべき戦略的アプローチを以下のとおり示す。

1 我が国の能力・役割の強化・拡大

(1) 安定した国際環境創出のための外交の強化

国家安全保障の要諦は、安定しかつ見通しがつきやすい国際環境を創出し、脅威の出現を未然に防ぐことである。国際協調主義に基づく積極的平和主義の下、国際社会の平和と安定及び繁栄の実現に我が国が一層積極的な役割を果たし、我が国にとって望ましい国際秩序や安全保障環境を実現していく必要がある。

そのために、刻一刻と変化する安全保障環境や国際社会の潮流を分析する力がまず必要である。その上で、発生する事象や事件への受け身の対応に追われるのではなく、国際社会の課題を主導的に設定し、能動的に我が国の国益を増進していく力を蓄えなければならない。その中で我が国や我が国国民の有する様々な力や特性を効果的に活用して、我が国の主張を国際社会に浸透させ、我が国の立場への支持を集める外交的な創造力及び交渉力が必要である。また、我が国の魅力を活かし、国際社会に利益をもたらすソフトパワーの強化や我が国企業や国民のニーズを感度高く把握し、これらのグローバルな展開をサポートする力の充実が重要である。加えて国連を始めとする国際機関に対し、邦人職員の増強も含め、より積極的な貢献を行っていくことが積極的平和主義を進める我が国の責務である。このような力強い外交を推進していくため、外交実施体制の強化を図っていく。外交の強化は、国家安全保障の確保を実現するために不可欠である。

(2) 我が国を守り抜く総合的な防衛体制の構築

我が国に直接脅威が及ぶことを防止し、脅威が及ぶ場合にはこれを排除するという、国家安全保障の最終的な担保となるのが防衛力であり、これを着実に整備する。

我が国を取り巻く厳しい安全保障環境の中において、我が国の平和と安全を確保するため、戦略環境の変化や国力国情に応じ、実効性の高い統合的な防衛力を効率的に整備し、統合運用を基本とする柔軟かつ即応性の高い運用に努めるとともに、政府機関のみならず地方公共団体や民間部門との間の連携を

我が国がとるべき国家安全保障上の戦略的アプローチ	
<p>深めるなど、武力攻撃事態等から大規模自然災害に至るあらゆる事態にシームレスに対応するための総合的な体制を平素から構築していく。</p> <p>その中核を担う自衛隊の体制整備に当たっては、本戦略を踏まえ、防衛計画の大綱及び中期防衛力整備計画を含む計画体系の整備を図るとともに、統合的かつ総合的な視点に立って重要となる機能を優先しつつ、各種事態の抑止・対処のための体制を強化する。</p> <p>加えて、核兵器の脅威に対しては、核抑止力を中心とする米国の拡大抑止が不可欠であり、その信頼性の維持・強化のために、米国と緊密に連携していくとともに、併せて弾道ミサイル防衛や国民保護を含む我が国自身の取組により適切に対応する。</p> <p>(3) 領域保全に関する取組の強化</p> <p>我が国領域を適切に保全するため、上述した総合的な防衛体制の構築のほか、領域警備に当たる法執行機関の能力強化や海洋監視能力の強化を進める。加えて、様々な不測の事態にシームレスに対応できるよう、関係省庁間の連携を強化する。</p> <p>また、我が国領域を確実に警備するために必要な課題について不断の検討を行い、実効的な措置を講ずる。</p> <p>さらに、国境離島の保全、管理及び振興に積極的に取り組むとともに、国家安全保障の観点から国境離島、防衛施設周辺等における土地所有の状況把握に努め、土地利用等の在り方について検討する。</p> <p>(4) 海洋安全保障の確保</p> <p>海洋国家として、各国と緊密に連携しつつ、力ではなく、航行・飛行の自由や安全の確保、国際法にのっとった紛争の平和的解決を含む法の支配といった基本ルールに基づく秩序に支えられた「開かれ安定した海洋」の維持・発展に向け、主導的な役割を發揮する。具体的には、シーレーンにおける様々な脅威に対して海賊対処等の必要な措置をとり、海上交通の安全を確保するとともに、各国との海洋安全保障協力を推進する。</p> <p>また、これらの取組に重要な我が国の海洋監視能力について、国際的ネットワークの構築に留意しつつ、宇宙の活用も含めて総合的に強化する。さらに、海洋安全保障に係る二国間・多国間の共同訓練等の協力の機会の増加と質の向上を図る。</p> <p>特にペルシャ湾及びホルムズ海峡、紅海及びアデン湾からインド洋、マラッカ海峡、南シナ海を経て我が国近海に至るシーレーンは、資源・エネルギーの多くを中東地域からの海上輸送に依存している我が国にとって重要であることから、これらのシーレーン沿岸国等の海上保安能力の向上を支援するとともに、我が国と戦略的利害を共有するパートナーとの協力関係を強化する。</p> <p>(5) サイバーセキュリティの強化</p> <p>サイバーセキュリティを脅かす不正行為からサイバー空間を守り、その自由かつ安全な利用を確保する。また、国家の関与が疑われるものを含むサイバー攻撃から我が国の重要な社会システムを防護する。このため、国全体として、組織・分野横断的な取組を総合的に推進し、サイバー空間の防護及びサイバー攻撃への対応能力の一層の強化を図る。</p> <p>そこで、平素から、リスクアセスメントに基づくシステムの設計・構築・運用、事案の発生の把握、被害の</p>	<p>拡大防止、原因の分析究明、類似事案の発生防止等の分野において、官民の連携を強化する。また、セキュリティ人材層の強化、制御システムの防護、サプライチェーンリスク問題への対応についても総合的に検討を行い、必要な措置を講ずる。</p> <p>さらに、国全体としてサイバー防護・対応能力を一層強化するため、関係機関の連携強化と役割分担の明確化を図るとともに、サイバー事象の監査・調査、感知・分析、国際調整等の機能の向上及びこれらの任務を担う組織の強化を含む各種施策を推進する。</p> <p>かかる施策の推進に当たっては、幅広い分野における国際連携の強化が不可欠である。このため、技術・運用両面における国際協力の強化のための施策を講ずる。また、関係国との情報共有の拡大を図るほか、サイバー防衛協力を推進する。</p> <p>(6) 国際テロ対策の強化</p> <p>原子力関連施設の安全確保等の国内における国際テロ対策の徹底はもとより、世界各地で活動する在留邦人等の安全を確保するため、民間企業が有する危険情報がより効果的かつ効率的に共有されるような情報交換・協力体制を構築するとともに、平素からの国際テロ情勢に関する分析体制や海外における情報収集能力の強化を進めるなど、国際テロ対策を強化する。</p> <p>(7) 情報機能の強化</p> <p>国家安全保障に関する政策判断を的確に支えるため、人的情報、公開情報、電波情報、画像情報等、多様な情報源に関する情報収集能力を抜本的に強化する。また、各種情報を融合・処理した地理空間情報の活用も進める。</p> <p>さらに、高度な能力を有する情報専門家の育成を始めとする人的基盤の強化等により、情報分析・集約・共有機能を高め、政府が保有するあらゆる情報手段を活用した総合的な分析（オール・ソース・アナリシス）を推進する。</p> <p>加えて、外交・安全保障政策の司令塔となる NSC に資料・情報を適時に提供し、政策に適切に反映していくこと等を通じ、情報サイクルを効果的に稼働させる。</p> <p>こうした情報機能を支えるため、特定秘密の保護に関する法律（平成 25 年法律第 108 号）の下、政府横断的な情報保全体制の整備等を通じ、カウンター・インテリジェンス機能を強化する。</p> <p>(8) 防衛装備・技術協力</p> <p>平和貢献・国際協力において、自衛隊が携行する重機等の防衛装備品の活用や被災国等への供与（以下「防衛装備品の活用等」という。）を通じ、より効果的な協力ができる機会が増加している。また、防衛装備品の高性能化を実現しつつ、費用の高騰に対応するため、国際共同開発・生産が国際的主流となっている。こうした中、国際協調主義に基づく積極的平和主義の観点から、防衛装備品の活用等による平和貢献・国際協力に一層積極的に関与するとともに、防衛装備品等の共同開発・生産等に参画することが求められている。</p> <p>こうした状況を踏まえ、武器輸出三原則等がこれまで果たしてきた役割にも十分配慮した上で、移転を禁止する場合の明確化、移転を認め得る場合の限定及び厳格審査、目的外使用及び第三国移転に係る適正管理の確保等に留意しつつ、武器等の海外移転に関し、新たな安全保障環境に適合する明確な原則を定めることとする。</p>
22	23

我が国がとるべき国家安全保障上の戦略的アプローチ	
<p>(9) 宇宙空間の安定的利用の確保及び安全保障分野での活用の推進</p> <p>宇宙空間の安定的利用を図ることは、国民生活や経済にとって必要不可欠であるのみならず、国家安全保障においても重要である。宇宙開発利用を支える科学技術や産業基盤の維持向上を図るとともに、安全保障上の観点から、宇宙空間の活用を推進する。</p> <p>特に情報収集衛星の機能の拡充・強化を図る。また、自衛隊の部隊の運用、情報の収集・分析、海洋の監視、情報通信、測位といった分野において、我が国等が保有する各種の衛星の有効活用を図るとともに、宇宙空間の状況監視体制の確立を図る。</p> <p>また、衛星製造技術等の宇宙開発利用を支える技術を含め、宇宙開発利用の推進に当たっては、中長期的な観点から、国家安全保障に資するように配慮するものとする。</p> <p>(10) 技術力の強化</p> <p>我が国の高い技術力は、経済力や防衛力の基盤であることはもとより、国際社会が我が国に強く求める価値ある資源でもある。このため、デュアル・ユース技術を含め、一層の技術の振興を促し、我が国の技術力の強化を図る必要がある。</p> <p>技術力強化のための施策の推進に当たっては、安全保障の視点から、技術開発関連情報等、科学技術に関する動向を平素から把握し、産学官の力を結集させて、安全保障分野においても有効に活用するように努めていく。</p> <p>さらに、我が国が保有する国際的にも優れた省エネルギーや環境関連の技術等は、国際社会と共に我が国が地球規模課題に取り組む上で重要な役割を果たすものであり、これらを外交にも積極的に活用していく。</p>	<p>また、我が国が上述したとおり安全保障面での取組を強化する一方で、米国としても、アジア太平洋地域を重視する国防戦略の下、同地域におけるプレゼンスの充実、さらには、我が国を始めとする同盟国等との連携・協力の強化を志向している。</p> <p>今後、我が国の安全に加え、アジア太平洋地域を始めとする国際社会の平和と安定及び繁栄の維持・増進を図るためには、日米安全保障体制の実効性を一層高め、より多面的な日米同盟を実現していく必要がある。このような認識に立って、我が国として以下の取組を進める。</p> <p>(1) 幅広い分野における日米間の安全保障・防衛協力の更なる強化</p> <p>我が国は、我が国自身の防衛力の強化を通じた抑止力の向上はもとより、米国による拡大抑止の提供を含む日米同盟の抑止力により、自国の安全を確保している。</p> <p>米国との間で、具体的な防衛協力の在り方や、日米の役割・任務・能力（RMC）の考え方等についての議論を通じ、本戦略を踏まえた各種政策との整合性を図りつつ、「日米防衛協力のための指針」の見直しを行う。</p> <p>また、共同訓練、共同の情報収集・警戒監視・偵察（ISR）活動及び米軍・自衛隊の施設・区域の共同使用を進めるほか、事態対処や中長期的な戦略を含め、各種の運用協力及び政策調整を緊密に行う。加えて、弾道ミサイル防衛、海洋、宇宙空間、サイバー空間、大規模災害対応等の幅広い安全保障分野における協力を強化して、日米同盟の抑止力及び対処力を向上させていく。</p> <p>さらに、相互運用性の向上を含む日米同盟の基盤の強化を図るため、装備・技術面での協力、人的交流等の多面的な取組を進めていく。</p> <p>(2) 安定的な米軍プレゼンスの確保</p> <p>日米安全保障体制を維持・強化するためには、アジア太平洋地域における米軍の最適な兵力態勢の実現に向けた取組に我が国も主体的に協力するとともに、抑止力を維持・向上させつつ、沖縄を始めとする地元における負担を軽減することが重要である。</p> <p>その一環として、在日米軍駐留経費負担を始めとする様々な施策を通じ、在日米軍の円滑かつ効果的な駐留を安定的に支えつつ、在沖縄米海兵隊のグアム移転の推進を始め、在日米軍再編を日米合意に従って着実に実施するとともに、地元との関係に留意しつつ、自衛隊及び米軍による施設・区域の共同使用等を推進する。</p> <p>また、在日米軍施設・区域の周辺住民の負担を軽減するための措置を着実に実施する。特に沖縄県については、国家安全保障上極めて重要な位置にあり、米軍の駐留が日米同盟の抑止力に大きく寄与している一方、在日米軍専用施設・区域の多くが集中していることを踏まえ、普天間飛行場の移設を含む負担軽減のための取組に最大限努力していく。</p> <p>3 国際社会の平和と安定のためのパートナーとの外交・安全保障協力の強化</p> <p>我が国を取り巻く安全保障環境の改善には、上述したように政治・経済・安全保障の全ての面での日米同盟の強化が不可欠であるが、これに加え、そのために重要な役割を果たすアジア太平洋地域内外のパートナーとの信頼・協力関係を以下のように強化する。</p>
24	25

我が国がとるべき国家安全保障上の戦略的アプローチ	
<p>(1) 韓国、オーストラリア、ASEAN 諸国及びインドといった我が国と普遍的価値と戦略的利益を共有する国との協力関係を、以下のとおり強化する。</p> <p>－隣国であり、地政学的にも我が国の安全保障にとって極めて重要な韓国と緊密に連携することは、北朝鮮の核・ミサイル問題への対応を始めとする地域の平和と安定にとって大きな意義がある。このため、未来志向で重層的な日韓関係を構築し、安全保障協力基盤の強化を図る。特に日米韓の三か国協力は、東アジアの平和と安定を実現する上で鍵となる枠組みであり、北朝鮮の核・ミサイル問題への協力を含め、これを強化する。さらに、竹島の領有権に関する問題については、国際法にのっとり、平和的に紛争を解決するとの方針に基づき、粘り強く外交努力を行っていく。</p> <p>－地域の重要なパートナーであるオーストラリアとは、普遍的価値のみならず、戦略的利益や関心も共有する。二国間の相互補完的な経済関係の強化に加えて、戦略認識の共有、安全保障協力を着実に進め、戦略的パートナーシップを強化する。また、アジア太平洋地域の秩序の形成や国際社会の平和と安定の維持・強化のための取組において幅広い協力を推進する。その際、日米豪の三か国協力の枠組みも適切に活用する。</p> <p>－経済成長及び民主化が進展し、文化的多様性を擁し、我が国のシーレーンの要衝を占める地域に位置する ASEAN 諸国とは、40 年以上にわたる伝統的なパートナーシップに基づき、政治・安全保障分野を始めあらゆる分野における協力を深化・発展させる。ASEAN がアジア太平洋地域全体の平和と安定及び繁栄に与える影響を踏まえ、ASEAN の一体性の維持・強化に向けた努力を一層支援する。また、南シナ海問題についての中国との行動規範（COC）の策定に向けた動き等、紛争を力ではなく、法とルールにのっとり解決しようとする関係国の努力を評価し、効果的かつ法的拘束力を持つ規範が策定されるよう支援する。</p> <p>－世界最大となることが見込まれている人口と高い経済成長や潜在的経済力を背景に影響力を増し、我が国のシーレーンの中央に位置する等地政学的にも重要なインドとは、二国間で構築された戦略的グローバル・パートナーシップに基づいて、海洋安全保障を始め幅広い分野で関係を強化していく。</p> <p>(2) 我が国と中国との安定的な関係は、アジア太平洋地域の平和と安定に不可欠の要素である。大局的かつ中長期的見地から、政治・経済・金融・安全保障・文化・人的交流等あらゆる分野において日中で「戦略的互惠関係」を構築し、それを強化できるよう取り組んでいく。特に中国が、地域の平和と安定及び繁栄のために責任ある建設的な役割を果たし、国際的な行動規範を遵守し、急速に拡大する国防費を背景とした軍事力の強化に関して開放性及び透明性を向上させるよう引き続き促していく。その一環として、防衛交流の継続・促進により、中国の軍事・安全保障政策の透明性の向上を図るとともに、不測の事態の発生の回避・防止のための枠組みの構築を含めた取組を推進する。また、中国が、我が国含む周辺諸国との間で、独自の主張に基づき、力による現状変更の試みとみられる対応を示していることについては、我が国としては、事態をエスカレートさせることなく、中国側に対して自制を求めつつ、引き続き冷静かつ毅然として対応していく。</p> <p>(3) 北朝鮮問題に関しては、関係国と緊密に連携しつつ、六者会合共同声明や国連安全保障理事会（安保理）決議に基づく非核化等に向けた具体的行動を北朝鮮に対して求めていく。また、日朝関係については、日朝平壤宣言に基づき、拉致・核・ミサイルといった諸懸案の包括的な解決に向けて、取り組んでいく。とりわけ、</p>	<p>拉致問題については、この問題の解決なくして北朝鮮との国交正常化はあり得ないとの基本認識の下、一日も早いすべての拉致被害者の安全確保及び即時帰国、拉致に関する真相究明、拉致実行犯の引渡しに向けて、全力を尽くす。</p> <p>(4) 東アジア地域の安全保障環境が一層厳しさを増す中、安全保障及びエネルギー分野を始めあらゆる分野でロシアとの協力を進め、日露関係を全体として高めていくことは、我が国の安全保障を確保する上で極めて重要である。このような認識の下、アジア太平洋地域の平和と安定に向けて連携していくとともに、最大の懸案である北方領土問題については、北方四島の帰属の問題を解決して平和条約を締結するとの一貫した方針の下、精力的に交渉を行っていく。</p> <p>(5) これらの取組に当たっては APEC から始まり、EAS、ASEAN+3、ARF、拡大 ASEAN 国防相会議（ADMM プラス）、環太平洋パートナーシップ（TPP）といった機能的かつ重層的に構築された地域協力の枠組み、あるいは日米韓、日米豪、日米印といった三か国間の枠組みや、地理的に近接する経済大国である日中韓の枠組みを積極的に活用する。また、我が国としてこれらの枠組みの発展に積極的に寄与していく。さらに、将来的には東アジアにおいてより制度的な安全保障の枠組みができるよう、我が国としても適切に寄与していく。</p> <p>(6) モンゴル、中央アジア諸国、南西アジア諸国、太平洋島嶼（しょ）国、ニュージーランド、カナダ、メキシコ、コロンビア、ペルー、チリといったアジア太平洋地域の友好諸国とアジア太平洋地域の安定の確保に向けて協力する。太平洋に広大な排他的経済水域と豊富な海洋資源を有する太平洋島嶼（しょ）国とは、太平洋・島サミット等を通じ海洋協力を含む様々な分野で協力を強化する。</p> <p>(7) 国際社会の平和と安定に向けて重要な役割を果たすアジア太平洋地域外の諸国と協力関係を強化する。</p> <p>－欧州は、国際世論形成力、主要な国際的枠組みにおける規範形成力、そして大きな経済規模を擁しており、英国、フランス、ドイツ、イタリア、スペイン、ポーランドを始めとする欧州諸国は、我が国と自由、民主主義、基本的人権の尊重、法の支配といった普遍的価値や市場経済等の原則を共有し、国際社会の平和と安定及び繁栄に向けて共に主導的な役割を果たすパートナーである。国際社会のパワーバランスが変化している中で、普遍的価値やルールに基づく国際秩序を構築し、グローバルな諸課題に効果的に対処し、平和で繁栄する国際社会を構築するための我が国の政策を実現していくために、EU、NATO、OSCE との協力を含め、欧州との関係を更に強化していく。また、我が国が民主化に貢献してきた東欧諸国及びバルト諸国並びにコーカサス諸国と関係を強化する。</p> <p>－ブラジル、メキシコ、トルコ、アルゼンチン、南アフリカといった新興国は、国際経済のみならず、国際政治でもその存在感を増しつつあり、二国間関係にとどまらず、グローバルな課題についての協力を推進する。</p> <p>－中東の安定は、我が国にとって、エネルギーの安定供給に直結する国家の生存と繁栄に関わる問題である。湾岸諸国は、我が国にとって最大の原油の供給源であるが、中東の安定を確保するため、これらの国と資源・エネルギーを中心とする関係を越えた幅広い分野での経済面、更には政治・安全保障分野での協力も含めた重層的な協力関係の構築に取り組む。「アラブの春」に端を発するアラブ諸国の民主化の問題、</p>
26	27

	我が国がとるべき国家安全保障上の戦略的アプローチ
<p>シリア情勢、イランの核問題、中東和平、アフガニスタンの平和構築といった中東の安定に重要な問題の解決に向けて、我が国として積極的な役割を果たす。その際、米国、欧州諸国、サウジアラビア、トルコといった中東地域で重要な役割を果たしている国と協調する。</p> <p>－戦略的資源を豊富に有し、経済成長を持続しているアフリカは有望な経済フロンティアであると同時に国際社会における発言権を強めており、TICAD プロセス等を通じて、アフリカの発展と平和の定着に引き続き貢献する。また、国際場裏での協力を推進していく。</p>	<p>破壊実験の防止や衛星衝突の回避を目的とする国際行動規範策定に向けた努力に積極的に参加し、宇宙空間の安全かつ安定的な利用の確保を図る。</p> <p>●サイバー空間については、情報の自由な流通の確保を基本とする考え方の下、その考えを共有する国と連携し、既存の国際法の適用を前提とした国際的なルール作りに積極的に参画するとともに、開発途上国への能力構築支援を積極的に行う。</p>
<p>4 国際社会の平和と安定のための国際的努力への積極的寄与</p> <p>我が国は、国際協調主義に基づく積極的平和主義の立場から、国際社会の平和と安定のため、積極的な役割を果たしていく。</p>	<p>(3) 軍縮・不拡散に係る国際努力の主導</p> <p>我が国は、世界で唯一の戦争被爆国として、「核兵器のない世界」の実現に向けて引き続き積極的に取り組む。</p> <p>北朝鮮による核開発及び弾道ミサイル開発の進展がもたらす脅威や、アジア太平洋地域における将来の核戦力バランスの動向、軍事技術の急速な進展を踏まえ、日米同盟の下での拡大抑止への信頼性維持と整合性をとりつつ、北朝鮮による核・ミサイル開発問題やイランの核問題の解決を含む軍縮・不拡散に向けた国際的取組を主導する。</p> <p>また、武器や軍事転用可能な資機材、技術等が、懸念国家等に拡散することを防止するため、国際輸出管理レジームにおける議論への積極的な参画を含め、関係国と協調しつつ、安全保障の観点に立った輸出管理の取組を着実に実施する。さらに、小型武器や対人地雷等の通常兵器に関する国際的な取組においても、積極的に対応する。</p>
<p>(1) 国連外交の強化</p> <p>国連は、安保理による国際の平和及び安全の維持・回復のための集団安全保障制度を中核として設置されたが、同制度は当初の想定どおりには十分に機能してきていない。</p> <p>他方、国連は幅広い諸国が参加する普遍性、専門性に支えられた正統性という強みを活かして世界の平和と安全のために様々な取組を主導している。特に冷戦終結以降、国際の平和と安全の維持・回復の分野における国連の役割はますます高まっている。</p> <p>我が国として、これまで安保理の非常任理事国を幾度も務めた経験を踏まえ、国連における国際の平和と安全の維持・回復に向けた取組に更に積極的に寄与していく。</p> <p>また、国連の PKO や集団安全保障措置及び予防外交や調停等の外交的手段のみならず、紛争後の緊急人道支援から復旧復興支援に至るシームレスな支援、平和構築委員会を通じた支援等、国連が主導する様々な取組に、より積極的に寄与していく。</p> <p>同時に、集団安全保障機能の強化を含め、国連の実効性と正統性の向上の実現が喫緊の課題であり、常任・非常任双方の議席拡大及び我が国の常任理事国入りを含む安保理改革の実現を追求する。</p>	<p>(4) 国際平和協力の推進</p> <p>我が国は20年以上にわたり、国際平和協力のため、カンボジア、ゴラン高原、東ティモール、ネパール、南スーダン等、様々な地域に自衛隊を始めとする要員を派遣し、その実績は内外から高い評価を得てきた。</p> <p>今後、国際協調主義に基づく積極的平和主義の立場から、我が国に対する国際社会からの評価や期待も踏まえ、PKO 等に一層積極的に協力する。その際、ODA 事業との連携を図るなど活動の効果的な実施に努める。</p> <p>また、ODAや能力構築支援の更なる戦略的活用やNGOとの連携を含め、安全保障関連分野でのシームレスな支援を実施するため、これまでのスキームでは十分対応できない機関への支援も実施できる体制を整備する。</p> <p>さらに、これまでの経験を活用した平和構築人材の育成や、各国PKO要員の育成も政府一体となって積極的に行う。これらの取組を行うに当たっては、米国、オーストラリア、欧州等同分野での経験を有する関係国等とも緊密に連携を図る。</p>
<p>(2) 法の支配の強化</p> <p>法の支配の擁護者として引き続き国際法を誠実に遵守するのみならず、国際社会における法の支配の強化に向け、様々な国際的なルール作りに構想段階から積極的に参画する。その際、公平性、透明性、互惠性を基本とする我が国の理念や主張を反映させていく。</p> <p>また、国際司法機関に対する人材・財政面の支援、各国に対する法制度整備支援等に積極的に取り組む。</p> <p>特に海洋、宇宙空間及びサイバー空間における法の支配の実現・強化について、関心を共有する国々との政策協議を進めつつ、国際規範形成や、各国間の信頼醸成措置に向けた動きに積極的に関与する。また、開発途上国の能力構築に一層寄与する。</p> <p>●海洋については、地域的取組その他の取組を推進し、力ではなく法とルールが支配する海洋秩序を強化することが国際社会全体の平和と繁栄に不可欠との国際的な共有認識の形成に向けて主導的役割を發揮する。</p> <p>●宇宙空間については、自由なアクセス及び活用を確保することが重要であるとの考え方に基づき、衛星</p>	<p>(5) 国際テロ対策における国際協力の推進</p> <p>テロはいかなる理由をもってしても正当化できず、強く非難されるべきものであり、国際社会が一体となって断固とした姿勢を示すことが重要である。</p> <p>国際テロ情勢や国際テロ対策協力に関する各国との協議や意見交換、テロリストを厳正に処罰するための国際的な法的枠組みの強化、テロ対処能力が不十分な開発途上国に対する支援等に積極的に取り組み、国家安全保障の観点から国際社会と共に国際テロ対策を推進していく。</p> <p>また、不法な武器、薬物の取引や誘拐等、組織犯罪の収益がテロリストの重要な資金源になっており、</p>

我が国がとるべき国家安全保障上の戦略的アプローチ	
<p>テロと国際組織犯罪は密接な関係を有している。こうした認識を踏まえ、国際組織犯罪を防止し、これと闘うための国際協力・途上国支援を強化していく。</p>	
<p>5 地球規模課題解決のための普遍的価値を通じた協力の強化</p> <p>国際社会の平和と安定及び繁栄の基盤を強化するため、普遍的価値の共有、開かれた国際経済システムの強化を図り、貧困、エネルギー問題、格差の拡大、気候変動、災害、食料問題といった国際社会の平和と安定の阻害要因となりかねない開発問題や地球規模課題の解決に向け、ODAの積極的・戦略的活用を図りつつ、以下の取組を進める。</p> <p>(1) 普遍的価値の共有</p> <p>自由、民主主義、女性の権利を含む基本的人権の尊重、法の支配といった普遍的価値を共有する国々との連帯を通じグローバルな課題に貢献する外交を展開する。</p> <p>1990年代に東欧諸国やASEAN諸国で始まり、2010年代初頭にアラブ諸国に至った世界における民主化の流れは、グローバル化や市場経済化の急速な進展とあいまって、もはや不可逆的なものとなっている。</p> <p>一方、「アラブの春」に見られるように、民主化は必ずしもスムーズに進んでいるわけではない。我が国は、先進自由民主主義国家として、人間の安全保障の理念も踏まえつつ、民主化支援、法制度整備支援及び人権分野での支援にODAを積極的に活用し、また、人権対話等を通じ国際社会における人権擁護の潮流の拡大に貢献する。</p> <p>また、女性に関する外交課題に積極的に取り組む。具体的には、紛争予防・平和構築における女性の役割拡大や社会進出促進等について、国際社会と協力していく。</p> <p>(2) 開発問題及び地球規模課題への対応と「人間の安全保障」の実現</p> <p>我が国は、これまでODAを活用して、世界の開発問題に積極的に取り組み、国際社会から高い評価を得てきた。開発問題への対応はグローバルな安全保障環境の改善にも資するものであり、国際協調主義に基づく積極的平和主義の一つの要素として、今後とも一層強化する必要がある。</p> <p>こうした点を踏まえるとともに、「人間の安全保障」の実現に資するため、ODAを戦略的・効果的に活用し、国際機関やNGOを始めとする多様なステークホルダーと連携を図りつつ、ミレニアム開発目標(MDGs)の達成に向け、貧困削減、国際保健、教育、水等の分野における取組を強化する。</p> <p>また、新たな国際開発目標(ポスト2015年開発アジェンダ)の策定にも主導的役割を果たす。さらに、「人間の安全保障」の実現について、これまで我が国のイニシアティブとして国際社会でも主導的な役割を果たしている。今後とも、国際社会におけるその理念の主流化を一層促す。</p> <p>我が国は、阪神大震災、東日本大震災を始めとする幾多の自然災害に見舞われてきた。その教訓・経験を広く共有するとともに、世界各地において災害が巨大化し、頻発していることも踏まえ、防災分野での国際協力を主導し、災害に強い強靱な社会を世界中に広めていく。</p> <p>(3) 開発途上国の人材育成に対する協力</p> <p>開発途上国から、将来指導者となることが期待される優秀な学生や行政官を含む幅広い人材を我が国に</p>	<p>招致し、その経験や知見を学ぶとともに、我が国の制度や技術・ノウハウに関する教育訓練を提供する。こうした取組により、我が国との相互理解を促進し、出身国の持続的な経済・社会発展に役立てるための人材育成をより一層推進する。</p> <p>また、人材育成で培ったネットワークの維持・発展を図り、協力関係の基盤の拡大と強化に役立てる。</p> <p>(4) 自由貿易体制の維持・強化</p> <p>開放的でルールに基づいた国際経済システムを拡大し、その中で我が国が主要プレーヤーであり続けることは、世界経済の発展や我が国の経済的繁栄を確保していく上で不可欠である。</p> <p>このような観点を踏まえながら、包括的で高い水準の貿易協定を目指すTPP協定、日EU経済連携協定(EPA)、日中韓自由貿易協定(FTA)及び東アジア地域包括的経済連携(RCEP)を始めとする経済連携を推進し、世界経済の成長に寄与するとともに、その成長を取り込むことによって我が国の成長につなげていく。</p> <p>また、こうした取組を通じた、アジア太平洋地域での貿易・投資面でのルール作りは、この地域の活力と繁栄を強化するものであり、安全保障面での安定した環境の基礎を強化する戦略的意義を有する。</p> <p>このような21世紀型のEPAを結んでいくことにより、新たな貿易自由化の魅力的な先進事例を示すこととなり、WTOを基盤とする多角的貿易体制における世界規模の貿易自由化も促進していくことが期待される。</p> <p>(5) エネルギー・環境問題への対応</p> <p>エネルギーを含む資源の安定供給は活力ある我が国の経済にとって不可欠であり、国家安全保障上の課題である。資源の安定的かつ安価な供給を確保するため必要な外交的手段を積極的に活用し、各国の理解を得つつ、供給源の多角化等の取組を行っていく。</p> <p>気候変動分野では、国内の排出削減に向けた一層の取組を行う。優れた環境エネルギー技術や途上国支援等の我が国の強みをいかした攻めの地球温暖化外交戦略(「Actions for Cool Earth(ACE:エース)」)を展開する。また、全ての国が参加する公平かつ実効的な新たな国際枠組み構築に積極的に関与し、世界全体で排出削減を達成し、気候変動問題の解決に寄与する。</p> <p>(6) 人と人との交流の強化</p> <p>人と人との交流は、相手国との相互理解や友好関係を増進し国家間の関係を確固たるものとさせる。加えて、国際社会における我が国に対する適切な理解を深め、安定的で友好的な安全保障環境を整備していく上でも有意義である。</p> <p>このような観点から、特に双方向の青少年の交流を拡大するための施策を実施し、将来にわたって各国との関係を強化していく。例えば、文化的多様性を残しつつ地域統合が進んでいるASEANとは友好協力40周年を迎えたところであり、今後、交流事業の更なる活性化を通じて、相互理解を一層促進していく。</p> <p>また、2020年に開催される東京オリンピック・パラリンピック競技大会といった世界共通の関心を集めるイベントを活用しつつ、スポーツや文化を媒体とした交流を促進し、個人レベルでの友好関係を構築し、深めていく。</p>
30	31

我が国がとるべき国家安全保障上の戦略的アプローチ	
<div>6 国家安全保障を支える国内基盤の強化と内外における理解促進</div> <div>国家安全保障を十全に確保するためには、外交力及び防衛力を中心とする能力の強化に加え、これらの能力が効果的に発揮されることを支える国内基盤を整備することが不可欠である。</div> <div>また、国家安全保障を達成するためには、国家安全保障政策に対する国際社会や国民の広範な理解を得ることが極めて重要であるとの観点をも踏まえ、以下の取組を進める。</div> <div>(1) 防衛生産・技術基盤の維持・強化</div> <div>防衛生産・技術基盤は、防衛装備品の研究開発、生産、運用、維持整備等を通じて防衛力を支える重要な要素である。限られた資源で防衛力を安定的かつ中長期的に整備、維持及び運用していくため、防衛装備品の効果的・効率的な取得に努めるとともに、国際競争力の強化を含めた我が国の防衛生産・技術基盤を維持・強化していく。</div> <div>(2) 情報発信の強化</div> <div>国家安全保障政策の推進に当たっては、その考え方について、内外に積極的かつ効果的に発信し、その透明性を高めることにより、国民の理解を深めるとともに、諸外国との協力関係の強化や信頼醸成を図る必要がある。</div> <div>このため、官邸を司令塔として、政府一体となった統一的かつ戦略的な情報発信を行うこととし、各種情報技術を最大限に活用しつつ、多様なメディアを通じ、外国語による発信の強化等を行う。</div> <div>また、政府全体として、教育機関や有識者、シンクタンク等との連携を図りつつ、世界における日本語の普及、戦略的広報に資する人材の育成等を図る。</div> <div>世界の安全保障環境が複雑・多様化する中にあることは、各国の利害が対立する状況も生じ得る。このような認識の下、客観的な事実を中心とする関連情報を正確かつ効果的に発信することにより、国際世論の正確な理解を深め、国際社会の安定に寄与する。</div> <div>(3) 社会的基盤の強化</div> <div>国家安全保障政策を中長期的観点から支えるためには、国民一人一人が、地域と世界の平和と安定及び人類の福祉の向上に寄与することを願いつつ、国家安全保障を身近な問題として捉え、その重要性や複雑性を深く認識することが不可欠である。</div> <div>そのため、諸外国やその国民に対する敬意を表し、我が国と郷土を愛する心を養うとともに、領土・主権に関する問題等の安全保障分野に関する啓発や自衛隊、在日米軍等の活動の現状への理解を広げる取組、これらの活動の基盤となる防衛施設周辺の住民の理解と協力を確保するための諸施策等を推進する。</div> <div>(4) 知的基盤の強化</div> <div>国家安全保障に関する国民的な議論の充実や質の高い政策立案に寄与するため、関係省庁職員の派遣等による高等教育機関における安全保障教育の拡充・高度化、実践的な研究の実施等を図るとともに、これら機関やシンクタンク等と政府の交流を深め、知見の共有を促進する。</div> <div>こうした取組を通じて、現実的かつ建設的に国家安全保障政策を吟味することができる民間の専門家や行政官の育成を促進するとともに、国家安全保障に知見を有する人材の層を厚くする。</div>	
32	33

Forward

This National Security Strategy, completed in December 2013, is the first comprehensive and strategic policy document to be compiled by the Government of Japan. It outlines Japan’s intentions and the approach it will take, as a major and responsible player, to contribute more proactively to the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community, while firmly maintaining its fundamental peaceful orientation.

In today’s interconnected and globalized world, various kinds of threats easily cross national borders. No single country can protect peace and security on its own. Japan is a global power with a rich culture and tradition that upholds universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for fundamental human rights and the rule of law. Furthermore, Japan, as a maritime state that has pursued a policy of “open and stable seas”, can only ensure its own peace and security by actively engaging in efforts to make the entire world a more peaceful and secure place.

This strategy first examines Japan’s national interests and objectives, then identifies the security challenges it faces, and lastly elaborates on the approach Japan will take, including working in close cooperation with its partners around the globe, to vigorously and appropriately make “proactive contribution to peace.”

More importantly, the Government of Japan will implement these national security policies in a more strategic and structured manner, under the direction of the newly established National Security Council. As Prime Minister, I will continue to engage in comprehensive global diplomacy at the highest level to protect the safety of the Japanese public and to promote a brighter future for the international community.

I sincerely hope that readers of this document will gain a better understanding of the basic views and genuine intentions of Japan’s security policies.

Shingo Abe

Shinzo Abe,
Prime Minister of Japan



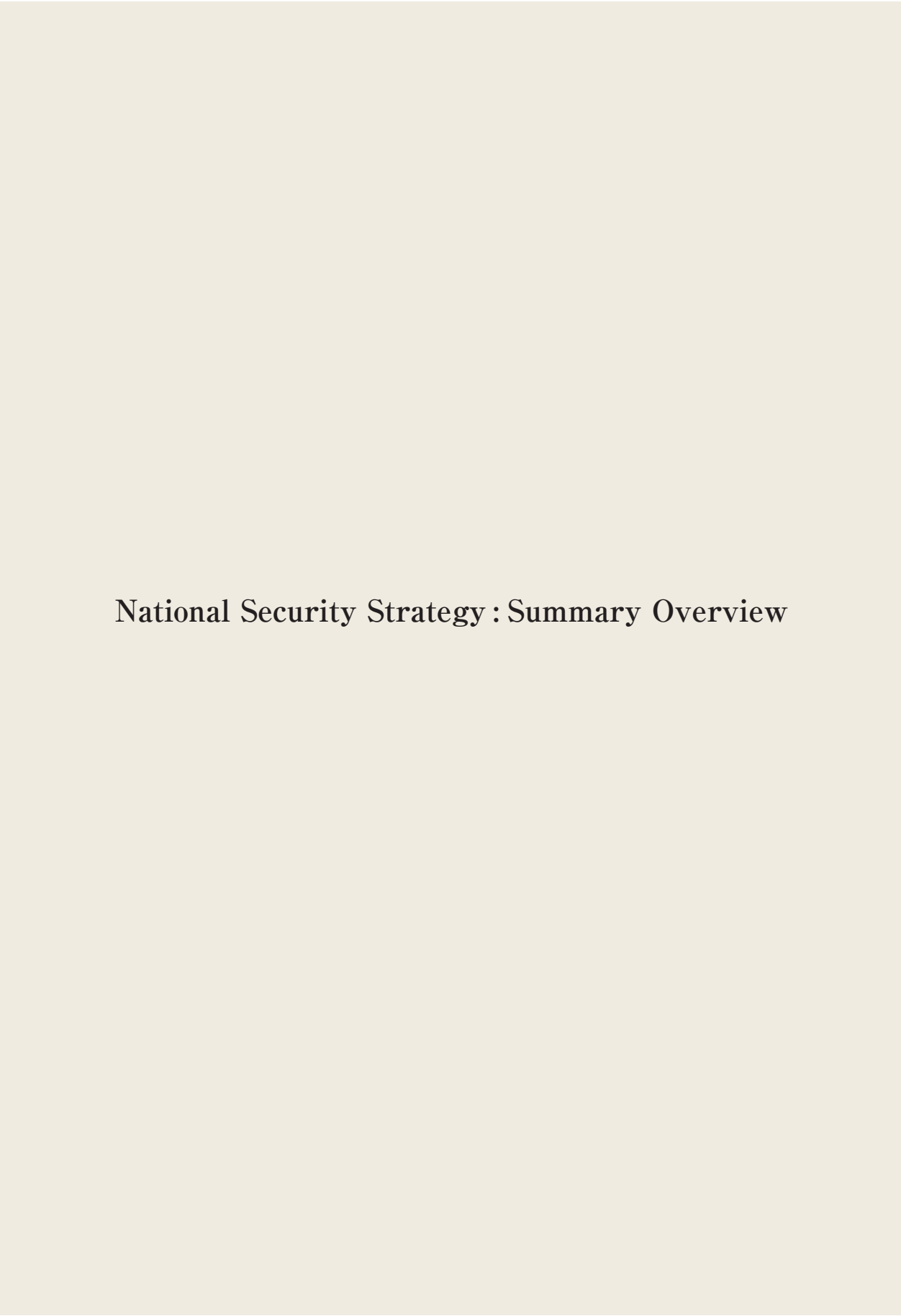
Table of Contents

■National Security Strategy : Summary Overview

- Fundamental Principles of National Security P.38
- Japan’s National Interests and National Security Objectives P.38
- Security Environment Surrounding Japan and National Security Challenges P.39
- Japan’s Strategic Approaches To National Security P.40

■National Security Strategy : In Full

- I. Purpose P.48
- II. Fundamental Principle of National Security P.49
- III. Security Environment Surrounding Japan and National Security Challenges P.51
- IV. Japan’s Strategic Approaches to National Security P.55



National Security Strategy : Summary Overview

●Fundamental Principles of National Security

“Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principles of international cooperation

The security environment surrounding Japan is becoming ever more severe. On top of threats such as weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles, there are a growing number of new threats, such as cyber-attacks. Such threats easily cross national borders and, in the current environment, no single country can protect its peace and security on its own. To protect Japan’s peace, it is essential to cooperate with the international community and ensure regional and global peace.

From this perspective, Japan will continue to maintain its peaceful orientation and contribute to ensuring peace, stability and prosperity of the international community more proactively than before, as a major player in world politics and the global economy, while achieving its own security as well as peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

What does the National Security Strategy regard as important?

As a maritime state surrounded by the sea on all sides, Japan will work to maintain and develop “open and stable seas”.

As a country with economic strength and technological capabilities, Japan will strengthen the open and rule-based international economic system and promote the development of the global economy, along with the growth and prosperity of the Japanese economy.

Japan will work on global issues in cooperation with the United States and other partners with shared values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights, and the rule of law.

Furthermore, Japan will enhance its own foundations as necessary to promote these policies.

With these important points in mind, the Japanese government as a whole will implement various strategic approaches.

●Japan’s National Interests And National Security Objectives

National interests

Japan’s national interests are, first and foremost, to maintain its sovereignty and independence; to defend its territorial integrity; to ensure the safety of life, person, and properties of its nationals, and to ensure its survival while maintaining its own peace and security grounded on freedom and democracy and preserving its rich culture and tradition.

In addition, Japan’s national interests are to achieve the prosperity of Japan and its nationals through economic development, thereby consolidating its peace and security. To this end, especially in the Asia-Pacific region, it is essential that Japan, as a maritime state, strengthens the free trade regime for accomplishing economic development through free trade and competition, and realizes an international environment that offers stability, transparency and predictability.

Similarly, the maintenance and protection of international order based on rules and universal values, such as freedom, democracy, respect for fundamental human rights, and the rule of law, are likewise in Japan’s national interests.

National security objectives

In order to safeguard these national interests and to fulfill our responsibilities in the international community, Japan will seek to achieve the following national security objectives:

- Strengthen the deterrence necessary for maintaining Japan’s peace and security and for ensuring survival, thereby deterring threats from directly reaching Japan. Ensure that if any threat were to reach Japan, it would be defeated and damage would be minimized.
- Improve the security environment of the Asia-Pacific region and reduce direct threats to Japan through strengthening the Japan-US Alliance, enhancing trust and cooperative relations with partners and promoting practical security cooperation.
- Improve the global security environment and build a peaceful, stable and prosperous international community by strengthening international order based on shared values and rules and by playing a proactive role in the settlement of disputes.

●Security Environment Surrounding Japan and National Security Challenges

1.The Global Security Environment and Challenges

Since the beginning of the 21 st century, the balance of power in the international community has been changing on an unprecedented scale, substantially influencing the dynamics of international politics. These changes, and related issues, include:

(1) The Shift in the Balance of Power and Rapid Progress of Technological Innovation

- Emerging countries such as China are greatly affecting global governance. The relative influence between states and non-state actors is changing. (Threats of terrorism and crimes by non-state actors.)

(2) Threat of Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and Other Related Materials

- Transfer and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles are major threats to Japan and the international community. In particular, the issue of nuclear capabilities and missile development by North Korea, and nuclear developments in Iran are grave threats.

(3) The Threat of International Terrorism

- The threat of terrorism remains serious. International terrorism has spread and become diverse in its forms, and Japan and its people face the threat of international terrorism both at home and abroad. Recent cases of international terrorism have underscored the increasing importance of combating terrorism through international cooperation.

(4) Risks to Global Commons

- Cases of conflicts of interest over the sea are increasing. There is a growing risk of incidents at sea, and of possible escalation into unexpected situations.
- Congestion of outer space has heightened. There are risks that could impede the continuous and stable use of outer space with an increasing amount of space debris, as well as with the development of counter-space weapons.
- Risks of cyber-attacks with the intent to steal classified information, disrupt critical infrastructure and obstruct military systems, are becoming more serious.

(5) Challenges to Human Security

- Global issues such as poverty, health, environment, food security, and humanitarian crises are challenges to human security that cannot be dealt with by a single country and are emerging as critical issues of global security.

(6) Risks for the Global Economy

- The risk of the expansion of an economic crisis from one country to the entire global economy is growing. Under these circumstances, there are concerns over the rise of resource nationalism, intensified competition for energy and mineral resources.

2. Security Environment and Challenges in the Asia-Pacific Region

(1) Characteristics of the Strategic Environment of the Asia-Pacific Region

- The shift in the global power balance has elevated the importance of the Asia-Pacific region in the international community. Northeast Asia is home to a host of actors, including countries with large-scale military forces, some of which possess nuclear weapons or are continuing with nuclear development. A regional cooperation framework in the security realm has not been sufficiently institutionalized.

(2) North Korea’s Military Buildup and Provocative Actions

- North Korea’s increased capabilities for WMDs including nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles, combined with its provocative actions, are increasing tensions in the region. In particular, the development of ballistic missiles, some of which can reach the US, and attempts to miniaturize nuclear weapons for warheads are substantially aggravating these tensions. Furthermore, the grave issue of Japanese nationals abducted by North Korea state must be addressed.

(3) China’s Rapid Rise and Intensified Activities in Various Areas

- There is an expectation for China to share and comply with international norms, and play a more active role for regional and global issues. On the other hand, China has been rapidly advancing its military capabilities in a wide range of areas through its increased military budget without sufficient transparency. China has also made attempts to change the status quo by coercion in the maritime and aerial domains including the East China Sea and the South China Sea, which are incompatible with the existing order of international law. Such activities have become an issue of concern for the international community.

●Japan’s Strategic Approaches to National Security

Japan will take the following concrete strategic approaches, centering on diplomatic policy and defense policy:

1.Strengthening and Expanding Japan’s Capabilities and Roles

(1) Strengthening Diplomacy to Create a More Stable International Environment

- The key to national security is to create a stable and predictable international environment, and prevent the emergence of threats.
- Realize an international order and security environment that are desirable for Japan.

- Make a proactive contribution to international organizations.
- Enhance diplomatic creativity and negotiating power.

(2) Building a Comprehensive Defense Architecture to Firmly Defend Japan

- Efficiently develop joint defense forces and ensure operations with flexibility and readiness based on joint operations.
- Maintain and improve comprehensive architecture for responding seamlessly to an array of situations.
- In developing the structure of the SDF, prioritize important functions from a joint and comprehensive perspective to enhance defense structure for deterrence and response to various situations.

(3) Strengthening Efforts for the Protection of Japan’s Territorial Integrity

- Enhance capabilities of law enforcement agencies and reinforce maritime surveillance capabilities.
- Protect, manage and develop remote islands near national borders, study the situation of land ownership in places such as areas surrounding defense facilities.
- Strengthen coordination to respond seamlessly to unexpected situations.

(4) Ensuring Maritime Security

- Play a leading role to maintain and develop “open and stable seas.”
- Comprehensively strengthen maritime domain awareness.
- Enhance frequency and quality of bilateral and multilateral cooperation such as joint exercises, and strengthen cooperation with partners.

(5) Strengthening Cyber Security

- Comprehensively promote measures to defend cyberspace and strengthen response capability against cyber-attacks.
- Strengthen public-private partnership and international coordination.

(6) Strengthening Measures against International Terrorism

- Build networks where information held by private sector firms relating to terrorist risks can be shared.
- Reinforce structures for assessing international terrorism threats and reinforce overseas information-collecting capabilities.



Patrol aircraft that works on caution monitoring
(Photo : Japan Ministry of Defense)



Area security (Photo : Japan Coast Guard)

(7) Enhancing Intelligence Capabilities

- Fundamentally strengthen information-collecting capabilities from a diverse range of sources.
- Enhance intelligence analysis, consolidation, and sharing capabilities by bolstering human resources and promote all-source analysis.

(8) Cooperating on Defense Equipment and Technology

- Set out clear principles on the overseas transfer of defense equipment and technology that fit the new security environment.

(9) Ensuring the Stable Use of Outer Space and Promote its Use for Security Purposes

- Improve foundations of science, technology and industry that support the development and utilization of outer space and promote utilization of outer space from a security perspective.

(10) Strengthening Technological Capabilities

- Encourage the further promotion of technologies, including dual-use technologies.
- Make effective use of technology in the area of security, by combining the efforts of industries, academia, and the Government.
- Proactively utilize environment-related technologies in diplomacy.

2. Strengthening the Japan-US Alliance

The Japan-US Alliance is the cornerstone of Japan’s security. For more than 60 years, it has played an indispensable role for peace and security in Japan as well as peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. In recent years, the Alliance has also played a more critical role for peace, stability, and prosperity in the international community. For the US, the Alliance has served as the core of its alliance network with countries in the region and as a core foundation for US strategy in the Asia-Pacific region. In order to further strengthen the alliance, Japan seeks to:

(1) Further Strengthen Japan-U.S. Security and Defense Cooperation in a Wide Range of Areas.

- Revise the Guidelines for Japan-US Defense Cooperation, strengthen security cooperation in broad areas such as ballistic missile defence(BMD), maritime affairs, outer space, cyberspace.

(2) Ensure a Stable Presence of U.S. Forces

- Steadily implement the realignment of US forces in Japan and reduce the impact on people living near military facilities and areas in Okinawa and other regions.



Japan and the United States cooperate and make a disaster rescue operation
(Photo:Japan Ministry of Defense)

3. Strengthening Diplomacy and Security Cooperation with Japan’s Partners for Peace and Stability in the International Community

In addition to strengthening the Japan-US Alliance, Japan will engage itself in building trust and cooperative relations with other partners in the Asia Pacific region and beyond through the following approaches:

(1) Strengthening Cooperative Relations with Countries that Share Common Values and Strategic Interests

- ▶Republic of Korea: Construct future-oriented and multi-layered relations and strengthen the foundation for security cooperation. Strengthen trilateral cooperation among Japan, the U.S. and the ROK.
- ▶Australia: In addition to strengthening economic relations, enhance the strategic partnership by advancing security cooperation. Utilize the trilateral framework among Japan, the US and Australia.
- ▶ASEAN countries: Based on the traditional partnership, further deepen and develop cooperative relations in all sectors. Support efforts towards the formulation of a Code of Conduct(COC) on the South China Sea issue.
- ▶India: Strengthen relations in a broad range of areas including maritime security, based on the bilateral Strategic and Global Partnership.



East Asia Summit (EAS) (Photo:Public Relations Office,Cabinet Office)

(2) Building Stable Relations with China

- Construct and enhance a Mutually Beneficial Relationship Based on Common Strategic Interests in all areas from a broad perspective in the medium-to-long-term.
- Encourage China to play a responsible and constructive role for regional peace, stability and prosperity. Promote measures such as establishing a framework to avert or prevent unexpected situations.
- Urge China to exercise self-restraint and continue to respond in a firm but calm manner to China’s attempts to change the status quo by coercion in the East China Sea and South China Sea.

(3) Responding to Issues Around North Korea

- Urge North Korea to take concrete actions towards denuclearization and other goals. Endeavor to achieve a comprehensive resolution of outstanding issues of concern, such as abduction, nuclear and missile issues, in accordance with the Japan-North Korea Pyongyang Declaration.

(4) Promoting Cooperation with Russia

- Advance cooperation in all areas including security and energy.
- Proactively negotiate with Russia on the issue of the Northern Territories, maintaining a consistent policy of seeking to resolve the issue of attribution of the four islands and to conclude a peace treaty.

(5) Actively Utilizing Frameworks for Regional Cooperation

- In promoting the efforts mentioned in (1) to (4), utilize functional and multilayered regional cooperation frameworks and actively engage to develop them further. Contribute to the creation of a more institutional security framework in East Asia in the future.

(6) Cooperating with Other Partners in the Asia-Pacific Region to Help Ensure the Stability of the Region

- Cooperate with partners in the region. Deepen cooperation with Pacific Island Countries in many areas including on issues of maritime cooperation.

(7) Strengthening Cooperative Relations with Countries Outside the Asia-Pacific Region

- Further strengthen relations with Europe.
- Further develop relations with emerging countries not merely on a bilateral basis but on global challenges.
- Construct multilayered cooperative relations with countries in the Middle East.
- Contribute to Africa’s development and consolidation of peace through various avenues, especially through the Tokyo International Conference on African Development(TICAD) process.

4. Proactive Contribution to International Efforts for Peace and Stability of the International Community

As a proactive contributor to peace based on the principle of international cooperation, Japan will play an active role for the peace and stability of the international community through the following approaches:

(1) Strengthening Diplomacy at the United Nations

- Actively contribute to UN efforts including on Peace Keeping Operations(PKO) and collective security measures. Strive to achieve UNSC reform and allow Japan to become a permanent member of the council.

(2) Strengthening the Rule of Law

- Participate proactively in international rule-making. Actively contribute to developing international rules and confidence building measures relating to the sea, outer space and cyberspace.

(3) Leading International Efforts Towards Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

- Vigorously work to seek “a world free of nuclear weapons.”
- Lead international efforts, including on the resolution of nuclear issues in North Korea and Iran.
- Actively participate in the international export control regime.

(4) Promoting International Peace Cooperation

- Step up cooperation with UN PKO and other international peace activities.
- Utilize Official Development Assistance(ODA) and capacity-building assistance and coordinate with NGOs. Train peace-building experts and PKO personnel in various countries.



PKO in South Sudan (Photo:Japan Ministry of Defense)

(5) Promoting International Cooperation against International Terrorism

- Reinforce international legal frameworks and assist developing countries.

5. Strengthening Cooperation Based on Shared Values to Resolve Global Issues

Japan will endeavor to promote a shared set of common values and reinforce the open international economic system, which together form the basis of peace, stability and prosperity in the international community. It will also seek to resolve global issues that could hinder peace and stability through the following measures:

(1) Promoting Common Values

- Actively utilize ODA in supporting democratization and contribute to enhancement of the growing international trend towards protection of human rights.
- Engage proactively in diplomatic issues on women.

(2) Responding to Global Development, Global Issues and Realizing Human Security

- Utilize ODA and strengthen efforts towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals(MDGs).
- Play a leading role in the formulation of new international development goals. Take the lead in international cooperation on disaster management.

(3) Cooperating with Human Resource Development Efforts in Developing Countries

- Invite a broad range of personnel and provide opportunities for familiarization with Japanese systems, technologies and expertise.

(4) Maintaining and Strengthen the Free Trade System

- Promote economic partnership including through the Trans-Pacific Partnership(TPP) and contribute to growth of the global economy. Bring economic growth to Japan.

(5) Responding to Energy and Environmental Issues

- Secure a stable and low-cost resource supply and promote diversification of supply sources.
- Implement a proactive strategy for countering global warming (Actions for Cool Earth, or ‘ACE’) that utilizes the strength in technologies on environment and energy, and provide assistance to developing countries.

(6) Enhance People-to-People Exchanges

- Expand two-way youth exchanges.
- Promote people-to-people exchanges through events of interest for the world, such as the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo.

6. Strengthening the Domestic Foundation that Supports National Security and Promoting Domestic and Global Understanding

In order to seek a deeper understanding of Japan’s security policies, both at home and abroad, Japan will advance the following measures:

(1) Maintaining and Enhance Defense Production and Technological Bases

- Engage in effective and efficient acquisition of defense equipment. Maintain and enhance defense production and technological bases, including through strengthening international competitiveness.

(2) Boosting Communications Capabilities

- Japan will enhance its public relations in an integrated and strategic manner and strengthen information dissemination in foreign languages.
- Promote Japanese language education overseas, train personnel capable of contributing to strategic public relations.

(3) Reinforcing Societal Awareness within Japan

- Foster respect for other countries and their people as well as love for the country and region.
- Raise awareness on security issues, ensure understanding and cooperation of residents around defense facilities that serve as the foundation for activities of the SDF and US forces in Japan.

(4) Enhancing Japan’s Knowledge Base

- Enhance and strengthen education on security-related subjects at institutions of higher education.
- Deepen exchanges among the Government, higher education institutions and think tanks, thereby promoting the sharing of insights and knowledge.

National Security Strategy:In Full

Purpose / Fundamental Principle of National Security	
<div>December 17, 2013 Decision by National Security Council by Cabinet council</div> <div><h2>I. Purpose</h2><p>Maintaining the peace and security of Japan and ensuring its survival are the primary responsibilities of the Government of Japan. As Japan’s security environment becomes ever more severe, Japan needs to identify its national interests from a long-term perspective, determine the course it should pursue in the international community, and adopt a whole-government approach for national security policies and measures in order to continue developing a prosperous and peaceful society.</p><p>Japan has contributed to peace, stability and prosperity of the region and the world. In a world where globalization continues, Japan should play an even more proactive role as a major global player in the international community.</p><p>Based on such a recognition, the Government of Japan hereby sets forth this National Security Strategy (hereinafter referred to as “the Strategy”) in order to set out Japan’s fundamental policies pertaining to national security.</p><p>The Strategy first elaborates on Japan’s peaceful orientation to date and the policy of “Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation, examines its national interests and identifies its national security objectives. Furthermore, the Strategy identifies national security challenges Japan faces, taking into account the trends of the security environment surrounding Japan. Finally, the Strategy presents strategic approaches to be taken for national security, with diplomatic and defense policies at their core, based on the recognition that in order to overcome the challenges and achieve its objectives, Japan needs to effectively utilize its diverse resources and promote comprehensive measures, strengthen the domestic foundation for national security and seek deeper understanding both at home and abroad, and advance efforts at various levels in a multifaceted and coordinated manner.</p><p>The Strategy, as fundamental policies pertaining to national security, presents guidelines for policies in areas related to national security, including sea, outer space, cyberspace, official development assistance (ODA) and energy.</p><p>Pursuant to the Strategy, and with the National Security Council (NSC) serving as the control tower, as well as with strong political leadership, the Government of Japan will implement national security policies in a more strategic and structured manner through a whole-government approach.</p><p>In addition, when implementing policies in other areas, the Government of Japan will give due consideration to national security so that Japan can utilize its strengths, such as its diplomatic ability and defense capability, in a smooth and fully-functional way as a whole, based on the Strategy.</p><p>The Strategy will guide Japan’s national security policy over the next decade. Through the implementation of concrete policies, the NSC will regularly carry out systematic evaluation and upgrade the Strategy in a timely and appropriate manner. Should any major changes in the situation occur, the NSC will review this Strategy in consideration of the security environment at the time, and make necessary revisions.</p></div>	<div><h2>II. Fundamental Principle of National Security</h2><div><h3>1 Principles Japan Upholds</h3><p>Japan is a country with rich culture and tradition, and upholds universal values, such as freedom, democracy, respect for fundamental human rights and the rule of law. Japan has a wealth of highly educated human capital and high cultural standards, and is an economic power with strong economic capacity and high technological capabilities. Japan has achieved its development benefiting from an open international economic system.</p><p>Surrounded by the sea on all sides and blessed with an immense exclusive economic zone and an extensive coastline, Japan as a maritime state has achieved economic growth through maritime trade and development of marine resources, and has pursued “Open and Stable Seas.”</p><p>Japan has consistently followed the path of a peace-loving nation since the end of World War II. Japan has adhered to a basic policy of maintaining an exclusively national defense-oriented policy, not becoming a military power that poses a threat to other countries, and observing the Three Non-Nuclear Principles.</p><p>In addition, Japan has maintained its security, and contributed to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, by enhancing its alliance with the United States (U.S.) with which it shares universal values and strategic interests, as well as by deepening cooperative relationships with other countries.</p><p>Moreover, Japan has contributed to the realization of stability and prosperity in the international community through initiatives for supporting the economic growth of developing countries and for addressing global issues based on the principle of human security, as well as through trade and investment relations with other countries. In particular, Japan’s cooperation contributed to realizing stability, economic growth and democratization in many countries, especially those in Asia, including the member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).</p><p>Furthermore, as a peace-loving nation, complying with the United Nations (U.N.) Charter, Japan has been cooperating with the U.N. and other international organizations, and has actively contributed to their activities. In particular, Japan has continuously participated in U.N. peacekeeping operations (PKO), as the role of military forces diversified after the end of the Cold War. In addition, as the only country to have ever suffered atomic bombings in war, Japan has consistently engaged in disarmament and non-proliferation efforts, playing a leading role in international initiatives to realize “a world free of nuclear weapons.”</p><p>The course that Japan has taken as a peace-loving nation has garnered significant praise and respect from the international community, and Japan must continue these steps to further consolidate such a position.</p><p>At the same time, surrounded by an increasingly severe security environment and confronted by complex and grave national security challenges, it has become indispensable for Japan to make more proactive efforts in line with the principle of international cooperation. Japan cannot secure its own peace and security by itself, and the international community expects Japan to play a more proactive role for peace and stability in the world, in a way commensurate with its national capabilities.</p><p>Against this backdrop, under the evolving security environment, Japan will continue to adhere to the course that it has taken to date as a peace-loving nation, and as a major player in world politics and economy, contribute even more proactively in securing peace, stability, and prosperity of the international community, while achieving its own security as well as peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, as a “Proactive Contributor to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation. This is the fundamental principle of national security that Japan should stand to hold.</p></div></div>
48	49

Fundamental Principle of National Security/Security Environment Surrounding Japan and National Security Challenges	
<div>2 Japan’s National Interests and National Security Objectives</div> <div><p>In order to achieve the fundamental principle of national security by implementation of concrete policies, the Government of Japan needs to define our national interests and national security objectives, examine them in the context of the constantly evolving security environment, and mobilize all possible means.</p><p>Japan’s national interests are, first of all, to maintain its sovereignty and independence; to defend its territorial integrity; to ensure the safety of life, person, and properties of its nationals, and to ensure its survival while maintaining its own peace and security grounded on freedom and democracy and preserving its rich culture and tradition.</p><p>In addition, Japan’s national interests are to achieve the prosperity of Japan and its nationals through economic development, thereby consolidating its peace and security. To this end, especially in the Asia-Pacific region, it is essential that Japan, as a maritime state, strengthens the free trade regime for accomplishing economic development through free trade and competition, and realizes an international environment that offers stability, transparency and predictability.</p><p>Similarly, the maintenance and protection of international order based on rules and universal values, such as freedom, democracy, respect for fundamental human rights, and the rule of law, are likewise in Japan’s national interests.</p><p>In order to safeguard these national interests and to fulfill our responsibility in the international community, Japan, adopting the policy of “Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation as a fundamental principle, will seek to achieve the following national security objectives.</p><p>The first objective is to strengthen the deterrence necessary for maintaining its peace and security and for ensuring its survival, thus deterring threats from directly reaching Japan; at the same time, if by any chance a threat should reach Japan, to defeat such threat and to minimize the damage.</p><p>The second objective is to improve the security environment of the Asia-Pacific region, and prevent the emergence of and reduce direct threats to Japan, through strengthening the Japan-U.S. Alliance, enhancing the trust and cooperative relationships between Japan and its partners within and outside the Asia-Pacific region, and promoting practical security cooperation.</p><p>The third objective is to improve the global security environment and build a peaceful, stable, and prosperous international community by strengthening the international order based on universal values and rules, and by playing a leading role in the settlement of disputes, through consistent diplomatic efforts and further personnel contributions.</p></div> <div>50</div>	<div>III. Security Environment Surrounding Japan and National Security Challenges</div> <div><div>1 Global Security Environment and Challenges</div><div><div>(1) Shift in the Balance of Power and Rapid Progress of Technological Innovation</div><div><p>Since the beginning of the twenty first century, the balance of power in the international community has been changing on an unprecedented scale, and this has substantially influenced the dynamics of international politics.</p><p>The primary drivers of this change in the balance of power are the emerging countries, including China and India. In particular, China is further increasing its presence in the international community. On the other hand, though its relative influence in the international community is changing, the U.S. remains the country that has the world’s largest power as a whole, composed of its soft power originating from its values and culture, on top of its military and economic power. Furthermore, the U.S. has manifested its policy to shift its emphasis of national security and economic policy towards the Asia-Pacific region (the “rebalance” policy).</p><p>While the change in the balance of power has encouraged the shift of the center of gravity of world politics and economy from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it has also been a reason for a weakening leadership in global governance, as exemplified by the stalled negotiations in the World Trade Organization (WTO) and of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In addition, while the rapid advancement of globalization and technological innovation has deepened interdependence among states, it has also invited a change in the relative influence between states and non-state actors, and brought about a complex impact on the global security environment.</p><p>Sovereign states remain the principal actors in the international community, and conflict and coordination between states continue to be the most significant factors affecting global stability. However, as cross-border flow of people, goods, capital, information and other items have been facilitated more easily by the advancement of globalization, non-state actors are beginning to play a more important role in decision-making in the international community.</p><p>In addition, the advancement of globalization and technological innovation bears negative impact. Terrorism and crimes committed by non-state actors are posing serious threats to the security of any country. Today, these threats, irrespective of where they originate in the world, could instantly have a direct influence on the security of Japan.</p></div></div><div><div>(2) Threat of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and Other Related Materials</div><div><p>As the only country to have ever suffered atomic bombings in war, Japan best understands the tragedy of the use of nuclear weapons and shoulders the responsibility to realize “a world free of nuclear weapons.” The issue of the transfer, proliferation, and performance improvement of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), including nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons (NBC), and their means of delivery, such as ballistic missiles, remain major threats to Japan and the international community. In particular, the issue of nuclear and missile development by North Korea and the nuclear issue of Iran continue to pose grave threats to peace and stability, not only in each region but also in the entire international community. Moreover, there remain concerns over the acquisition and the use of WMD and related items by non-state actors, including international terrorist organizations, against which traditional deterrence may not function effectively.</p></div></div><div><div>(3) Threat of International Terrorism</div><div><p>Terrorist attacks continue to occur around the world, and the threat of terrorism by international terrorist organizations remains serious. The advancement of globalization has made it easier for those organizations to share information and conspire within their own organizations and with other groups, and to secure</p></div></div></div> <div>51</div>

Security Environment Surrounding Japan and National Security Challenges	
<p>geographical access and acquire arms.</p> <p>International terrorism has spread and become diverse in its forms. International terrorist organizations are utilizing politically unstable and weakly governed countries and regions as bases for operation and training for terror activities. The ideologies of such terrorist organizations are also motivating other groups and individuals to commit terrorist acts.</p> <p>Some international terrorist organizations designate Japan as their target. Terrorist attacks against Japanese nationals and interests have actually taken place overseas. Japan and its people face the threat of international terrorism both at home and abroad. Diversity of nationality of the perpetrators and victims in recent international terrorism cases has underscored the increasing importance of combating terrorism through international cooperation.</p> <p>(4) Risks to Global Commons</p> <p>In recent years, risks that can impede the utilization of and free access to global commons, such as the sea, outer space, and cyberspace, have been spreading and become more serious. While the seas are governed by international maritime law, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), there have been an increasing number of cases of unilateral actions in an attempt to change the status quo by coercion without paying respect to existing international law. With regard to outer space and cyberspace, applicable norms remain to be developed due to the different positions among relevant countries.</p> <p>Against such a backdrop, not only for economic development but also for the national security of each country, it has therefore become even more important to promote appropriate international rule-making over global commons and to make concerted efforts by the international community while respecting such rules.</p> <p>“Open and Stable Seas” constitute the basis for peace and prosperity of the international community as a whole. In this regard, each state has been tackling on its own or with others various issues including piracy, unidentified vessels, illegal dumping, contraband, human smuggling, maritime disasters, and the removal of hazardous substances, for maintaining the stability of sea lanes of communication.</p> <p>However, in recent years, the number of cases of conflict of interests between or among states over natural resources and the security of respective states is increasing. As a result, there is a growing risk of incidents at sea, and of possible escalation into unexpected situations.</p> <p>In the South China Sea in particular, disputes that have arisen over sovereignty between coastal states and China cause concerns over the maintenance of the rule of law at sea, freedom of navigation, and stability in the Southeast Asian region. In addition, vulnerability is also increasing in sea lanes of communication, spanning between Japan and the Middle East, on which Japan is largely dependent for its natural and energy resources, due to various problems including regional conflicts and international terrorism in and around the coastal states, as well as piracy. Therefore, advancing efforts to address these issues is also important for securing the sea lanes.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Arctic Sea is deemed to have enormous potential for developing new shipping routes and exploration of natural resources. While it is expected that states concerned work together under relevant international rules, such potential could provide new causes of friction among them.</p> <p>While outer space has been utilized for civil purposes, from security perspective, the importance of outer space has dramatically increased in recent years, given its use for the reinforcement of capabilities for information gathering and surveillance, as well as for securing communication means for military purposes.</p> <p>On the other hand, the congestion of outer space has heightened as more countries utilize outer space. There exist risks that could impede the continuous and stable use of outer space with an increasing amount of space debris caused by anti-satellite tests and satellite collisions amongst others, as well as with the development of counter-space weapons.</p> <p>Cyberspace, a global domain comprised of information systems, telecommunications networks and others, provides a foundation for social, economic, military and other activities. Meanwhile, risks of cyber-attacks with</p>	<p>the intent to steal classified information, disrupt critical infrastructure and obstruct military systems, are becoming more serious.</p> <p>In Japan, with an increasing level of connecting networks of social systems and various other elements, cyberspace is necessary for promoting both economic growth and innovation through the free flow of information in cyberspace. Protecting cyberspace from the above-mentioned risks is vital to secure national security.</p> <p>(5) Challenges to Human Security</p> <p>Globalization has enabled people, goods, capital, and information to instantaneously move across borders in large quantities. As a result, international economic activities have expanded, thereby bringing prosperity to the international community.</p> <p>In contrast, global issues that cannot be dealt with by a single country - namely, poverty, widening inequality, global health challenges including infectious diseases, climate change and other environmental issues, food security, and humanitarian crises caused by civil wars and natural disasters - are emerging as critical and urgent issues of human security, threatening the very survival and dignity of individuals. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), common goals in the development field to be achieved by the international community, are not likely to be achieved in some regions and sectors. In addition, the increasing demand for energy, food, and water resources due to the population growth in developing countries and the expansion of economic scale could cause new conflicts.</p> <p>These challenges could have repercussions on peace and stability of the international community; therefore, Japan needs to promote necessary measures based on the principle of human security.</p> <p>(6) The Global Economy and Its Risks</p> <p>In today’s global economy, no economy is self-sufficient and isolated from the world economy; thus the risk of the expansion of an economic crisis from one country to the entire global economy is growing. While this trend is conspicuous in the financial economy, today, it is also witnessed in the real economy, as value chains and supply chains are established across borders with increasing international specialization.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, there are concerns over fiscal problems and the slowdown in the growth of emerging economies. In some emerging economies and developing countries, visible signs of protectionism as well as reluctance towards the creation of new trade rules have been observed.</p> <p>Furthermore, in recent years, with the advancement of technological innovation in energy sector, one has seen the rise of resource nationalism in resource rich countries and growing global demand, especially in emerging economies, for energy and mineral resources, followed by the intensified competition for the acquisition of such resources. In addition, given the aggravating environmental problems arising from climate change, there are risks of crunches in global supply and demand as well as temporary shortages of supply in food and water.</p> <p>2 Security Environment and Challenges in the Asia-Pacific Region</p> <p>(1) Characteristics of the Strategic Environment of the Asia-Pacific Region</p> <p>The shift in the global power balance has elevated the importance of the Asia-Pacific region in the international community. While this shift provides opportunities for security cooperation, it has also given rise to regional issues and tensions.</p> <p>In particular, the region of Northeast Asia is home to a host of actors, such as countries with large-scale military forces, or those possessing nuclear weapons or continuing with nuclear development. Yet a regional cooperation framework in the security realm has not been sufficiently institutionalized. Countries in the region have contrasting political, economic, and social systems, and thus their security views are diverse, which constitutes another characteristic of the strategic environment of this region.</p>
52	53

Security Environment Surrounding Japan and National Security Challenges/ Japan's Strategic Approaches to National Security	
<p>In this context, in addition to the issues and tensions arising from the shift in the balance of power, the Asia-Pacific region has become more prone to so-called “gray-zone” situations, situations that are neither pure peacetime nor contingencies over territorial sovereignty and interests. There is a risk that these “gray-zone” situations could further develop into grave situations.</p> <p>On the other hand, the Asia-Pacific region is also witnessing a rise in opportunities for bilateral exchanges and cooperation among countries in the region. In addition, there have been multilateral security dialogues, including the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), and bilateral and multilateral joint exercises. These initiatives are contributing to the development of mutual understanding and enhancement of joint response capabilities. Therefore, it is important to further promote and develop these multilayered initiatives for regional stability.</p> <p>(2) North Korea’s Military Buildup and Provocative Actions</p> <p>In the Korean Peninsula, the large-scale military forces of the Republic of Korea (ROK) and North Korea confront each other. While North Korea continues to face serious economic difficulties without any improvement in its human rights situation, North Korea heavily allocates its resources on military affairs today.</p> <p>In addition, North Korea has enhanced the capability of WMDs including nuclear weapons and that of ballistic missiles. At the same time, North Korea has repeatedly taken provocative military actions in the Korean Peninsula including the use of provocative rhetoric, some of which are directed at Japan, thereby increasing the tension in the region.</p> <p>In particular, North Korea’s ballistic missiles development, including those with ranges covering the mainland of the U.S., along with its continued attempts to miniaturize nuclear weapons for warheads and equipping them to ballistic missiles, substantially aggravate the threat to the security of the region, including Japan. These concerns pose a serious challenge to the entire international community from the viewpoint of the non-proliferation of WMD and related materials.</p> <p>As Kim Jong-un, First Chairman of the National Defense Commission, has been making efforts to consolidate his regime, the domestic situation in North Korea needs to be closely monitored.</p> <p>Furthermore, North Korea’s abduction is a grave issue affecting Japan’s sovereignty as well as the lives and safety of Japanese nationals. It is an urgent issue for the Government of Japan to resolve under its responsibility and a universal issue for the international community to address as a violation of fundamental human rights.</p> <p>(3) China’s Rapid Rise and Intensified Activities in Various Areas</p> <p>There is an expectation for China to share and comply with international norms, and play a more active and cooperative role for regional and global issues. On the other hand, China has been rapidly advancing its military capabilities in a wide range of areas through its continued increase in its military budget without sufficient transparency. In addition, China has taken actions that can be regarded as attempts to change the status quo by coercion based on their own assertions, which are incompatible with the existing order of international law, in the maritime and aerial domains, including the East China Sea and the South China Sea. In particular, China has rapidly expanded and intensified its activities in the seas and airspace around Japan, including intrusion into Japan’s territorial waters and airspace around the Senkaku Islands. Moreover, China has shown the move that appears to unduly infringe the freedom of overflight above the high seas by establishing its own “Air Defense Identification Zone” over the East China Sea.</p> <p>Such an external stance and military activities by China, coupled with a lack of transparency in its military affairs and security policy, have become an issue of concern to the international community including Japan; therefore, the Government of Japan needs to pay careful attention to this situation.</p> <p>The relationship between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait has deepened in recent years, primarily in economic areas. Meanwhile, the military balance between the two sides has been changing. Thus, the cross-strait relationship contains both orientations towards stability and potential instability.</p>	<p>IV. Japan’s Strategic Approaches to National Security</p> <p>To ensure national security, Japan needs to first and foremost strengthen its own capabilities and the foundation for exercising those capabilities. Japan must also steadily fulfill the role it should play and adapt its capabilities to respond to future developments.</p> <p>Enhancing Japan’s resilience in national security, through reinforcing its diplomatic power and defense force, as well as bolstering its economic strengths and technological capabilities, contributes to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the international community at large. This belief forms the core of the strategic approaches in the Strategy.</p> <p>Moreover, in order to overcome national security challenges and achieve national security objectives, as well as to proactively contribute to peace in cooperation with the international community, Japan needs to expand and deepen cooperative relationships with other countries, with the Japan-U.S. Alliance as the cornerstone. At the same time, Japan needs to make effective use of its diverse resources and promote comprehensive policies.</p> <p>In light of this, Japan will take the following concrete strategic approaches, centering on diplomatic policy and defense policy.</p> <p><u>1 Strengthening and Expanding Japan’s Capabilities and Roles</u></p> <p>(1) Strengthening Diplomacy for Creating a Stable International Environment</p> <p>The key of national security is to create a stable and predictable international environment, and prevent the emergence of threats. It is thus necessary for Japan to realize an international order and security environment that are desirable for Japan, by playing an even more proactive role in achieving peace, stability and prosperity of the international community as a “Proactive Contributor to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation.</p> <p>This strategic approach first requires the capability to analyze the constantly changing security environment and the course that the international community is taking. On top of this, Japan must have the power to take the lead in setting the international agenda and to proactively advance its national interests, without being confined to a reactionary position to events and incidents after they have already occurred. In doing so, it is necessary to enhance diplomatic creativity and negotiating power to deepen the understanding of and garner support for Japan’s position in the international community, through effectively utilizing all strengths and features of the nation. In addition, by highlighting Japan’s attractiveness, Japan needs to strengthen its soft power that would benefit the international community. Japan also needs to strengthen its capacity to promptly and accurately identify the needs of Japanese nationals and firms to support their overseas activities. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of Japan as a “Proactive Contributor to Peace” to make even more proactive contributions to international organizations such as the U.N., including through increasing the number of Japanese staff in such institutions. In order to advance such vibrant diplomacy, Japan will strengthen the institutional capabilities through which it undertakes diplomacy. Such overall strengthening of diplomatic capability is critical to ensure the security of Japan.</p> <p>(2) Building a Comprehensive Defense Architecture to Firmly Defend Japan</p> <p>Japan’s defense force is the final guarantee of its national security which deters direct threats from reaching Japan and defeats any threat that reaches it. Japan will steadily develop its defense force.</p> <p>To ensure peace and security in Japan amid the severe security environment surrounding the country, Japan will efficiently develop a highly effective and joint defense force, adapting to the change in strategic environment with consideration of its national power and the political, economic, and social situations; and strive to ensure</p>
54	55

	Japan's Strategic Approaches to National Security
<p>operations with flexibility and readiness based on joint operations.</p> <p>Japan will also advance not only the coordination within the government, but also coordination with local governments and the private sector. In doing so, even in peacetime, Japan will maintain and improve a comprehensive architecture for responding seamlessly to an array of situations, ranging from armed attacks to large-scale natural disasters.</p> <p>In developing the structure of the Japan Self-Defense Forces (SDF), which plays a central role in the above-mentioned efforts, Japan will develop a streamlined planning and programming process, which includes the National Defense Program Guidelines and the Medium Term Defense Program, based on the Strategy to enhance its defense structure for deterrence and response to various situations, prioritizing important functions from a joint and comprehensive perspective.</p> <p>In addition, with regard to the threat of nuclear weapons, the extended deterrence of the U.S. with nuclear deterrence at its core is indispensable. In order to maintain and enhance the credibility of the extended deterrence, Japan will work closely with the U.S., and take appropriate measures through its own efforts, including ballistic missile defense (BMD) and protection of the people.</p> <p>(3) Strengthening Efforts for the Protection of Japan’s Territorial Integrity</p> <p>To fully protect its territories, in addition to building a comprehensive defense architecture, Japan will enhance the capabilities of the law enforcement agencies responsible for territorial patrol activities and reinforce its maritime surveillance capabilities. Furthermore, Japan will strengthen coordination among relevant ministries and agencies to be able to respond seamlessly to a variety of unexpected situations.</p> <p>Japan will also make a constant review on issues that are relevant to ensuring the security of its territories, and take effective measures.</p> <p>In addition, Japan will proactively engage in the protection, management, and development of remote islands near national borders. Furthermore, from a national security viewpoint, Japan will study the situation of land ownership in areas such as remote islands near national borders and areas surrounding defense facilities, and review issues related to the use of such land.</p> <p>(4) Ensuring Maritime Security</p> <p>As a maritime state, Japan will play a leading role, through close cooperation with other countries, in maintaining and developing “Open and Stable Seas,” which are upheld by maritime order based upon such fundamental principles as the rule of law, ensuring the freedom and safety of navigation and overflight, and peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with relevant international law. More concretely, Japan will take necessary measures to address various threats in sea lanes of communication, including anti-piracy operations to ensure safe maritime transport and promote maritime security cooperation with other countries.</p> <p>Japan will strengthen its maritime domain awareness capabilities that are necessary for the above-mentioned measures, in a comprehensive manner that involves the use of outer space, while paying attention to the establishment of international networks. At the same time, Japan will strive to enhance the frequency and the quality of bilateral and multilateral cooperation on maritime security such as joint exercises.</p> <p>In particular, sea lanes of communication, stretching from the Persian Gulf, the Strait of Hormuz, the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden to the surrounding waters of Japan, passing through the Indian Ocean, the Straits of Malacca, and the South China Sea, are critical to Japan due to its dependence on the maritime transport of natural and energy resources from the Middle East. In this regard, Japan will provide assistance to those coastal states alongside the sea lanes of communication and other states in enhancing their maritime law enforcement capabilities, and strengthen cooperation with partners on the sea lanes who share strategic interests with Japan.</p>	<p>(5) Strengthening Cyber Security</p> <p>Japan as a whole will make concerted efforts in comprehensively promoting cross-cutting measures to defend cyberspace and strengthen the response capability against cyber-attacks, so as to protect cyberspace from malicious activities threatening cyber security; to ensure the free and safe use of cyberspace; and to guard its critical infrastructure against cyber-attacks, including those in which state involvement is suspected.</p> <p>To this end, Japan will strengthen public-private partnership in the areas of system design, development and operations based on risk assessment, as well as identifying incidents, minimizing damages and their expansion, and analyzing the causes of and preventing similar incidents. In addition, Japan will comprehensively consider and take necessary measures with regard to expanding the pool of human resources in the security field, protection of control systems, and response to the issues of supply chain risk.</p> <p>Furthermore, Japan will strengthen inter-agency cooperation and define the roles of relevant agencies so that it can reinforce its capability to protect cyberspace and respond to incidents as a nation at large. At the same time, Japan will promote a range of measures, including enhancing the ability and function to oversee, assess, apprehend, analyze, and internationally coordinate on cyber incidents, as well as reinforcing relevant agencies in charge of those tasks.</p> <p>In promoting these measures, strengthening international partnership in a wide range of areas is essential. For this, Japan will take measures at technical and operational levels to enhance international cooperation. Japan will also strengthen information sharing and promote cyber defense cooperation with relevant countries.</p> <p>(6) Strengthening Measures against International Terrorism</p> <p>Japan will first and foremost strengthen its domestic measures against international terrorism such as ensuring the security of nuclear facilities in Japan. Moreover, in order to ensure the safety of Japanese nationals living abroad, Japan will strengthen such measures as building a network where risk information held by private sectors can be shared more effectively and efficiently; and reinforcing the structure for analyzing the situation of international terrorism and overseas information-collecting capabilities.</p> <p>(7) Enhancing Intelligence Capabilities</p> <p>In order to appropriately support decision-making on national security policies, Japan will fundamentally strengthen its information-collecting capabilities from a diverse range of sources, including human intelligence, open source intelligence, signals intelligence, and imagery intelligence. In addition, Japan will promote the utilization of geospatial intelligence with which various types of intelligence are combined.</p> <p>Moreover, Japan will enhance its intelligence analysis, consolidation, and sharing capabilities by bolstering its human resources, including developing highly-skilled intelligence experts. Japan will thereby promote all-source analysis that makes use of the array of information-collecting means at the Government’s disposal.</p> <p>Furthermore, Japan will operate the intelligence cycle more effectively through the timely provision of materials and intelligence to the NSC, which serves as the control tower of foreign and security policy, and through the appropriate utilization of intelligence in policy formulation. In addition, under the Act on the Protection of Specially Designated Secrets (*provisional English translation), Japan will strengthen its counter intelligence functions by developing such intelligence protection system in order to facilitate intelligence functions throughout the Government.</p> <p>(8) Defense Equipment and Technology Cooperation</p> <p>In cases that contribute to peace and international cooperation, there are increasing opportunities to cooperate in a more effective manner, including through the utilization and provision of heavy machinery and other defense equipment carried to disaster-stricken countries and sites by the SDF. Moreover, internationally, it has become mainstream to participate in international joint development and production projects in order to</p>
56	57

	Japan's Strategic Approaches to National Security
<p>improve the performance of defense equipment, while dealing with the rising costs of defense equipment. In this context, from the perspective of “Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation, Japan is required to contribute more proactively to peace and international cooperation including through utilizing defense equipment, and to participate in joint development and production of defense equipment and other related items.</p> <p>Against this backdrop, while giving due consideration to the roles that the Three Principles on Arms Exports and their related policy guidelines have played so far, the Government of Japan will set out clear principles on the overseas transfer of arms and military technology, which fit the new security environment. In this context, considerations will be made with regard to defining cases where transfers are prohibited; limiting cases where transfers could be allowed with strict examination; and ensuring appropriate control over transfers in terms of unauthorized use and third party transfer.</p> <p>(9) Ensuring the Stable Use of Outer Space and Promoting Its Use for Security Purposes</p> <p>The stable use of outer space is not only fundamental to the lives of the people and the economy, but is also crucial for national security. Japan will therefore maintain and improve the foundation of science, technology and industry that supports the development and utilization of outer space, and promote the utilization of outer space from a security perspective.</p> <p>In particular, Japan will engage itself in enhancing the functions of information-gathering satellites and in making effective use of satellites, including ones Japan possesses for the operation of the SDF units, information-gathering and analysis, maritime domain awareness, telecommunication, positioning, navigation and timing. In addition, Japan will enhance a system for space situational awareness.</p> <p>Furthermore, Japan will promote the development and utilization of outer space in a manner that contributes to national security in the medium- to long-term, including the development of technologies such as satellite manufacturing.</p> <p>(10) Strengthening Technological Capabilities</p> <p>The advanced technology of Japan constitutes the foundation of its economic strength and defense forces, and is also a valuable resource that the international community strongly seeks from Japan. Therefore, Japan should encourage the further promotion of technologies, including dual use technologies, thereby strengthening Japan’s technological capabilities.</p> <p>In promoting measures for strengthening its technological capabilities from a national security viewpoint, Japan will constantly grasp science and technology trends, including information on technology development. Japan will also make effective use of technology in the area of security, by combining the efforts of industries, academia, and the Government.</p> <p>Furthermore, Japan’s outstanding energy-saving and other environment-related technologies play an important role in Japan’s efforts to tackle global issues together with the international community. Therefore, Japan will proactively utilize these technologies in diplomacy as well.</p> <p>2 Strengthening the Japan-U.S. Alliance</p> <p>For more than 60 years, the Japan-U.S. Alliance, with the Japan-U.S. security arrangements at its core, has played an indispensable role for peace and security in Japan as well as peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. In recent years, the Alliance has also played a more critical role for peace, stability, and prosperity in the international community.</p> <p>The Japan-U.S. Alliance is the cornerstone of Japan’s security. Likewise, for the U.S., the Alliance has</p>	<p>served as the core of its alliance network with countries in the region, including the Republic of Korea (ROK), Australia, Thailand, and the Philippines. In this context, the Japan-U.S. Alliance has been serving as a foundation for the U.S. strategy in the Asia-Pacific region. Such close alliance between Japan and the U.S. is underpinned by various factors, including that the two countries share common strategic interests and universal values, such as freedom, democracy, respect for fundamental human rights, and the rule of law. Furthermore, Japan’s geostrategic importance in supporting the U.S. engagement in the Asia-Pacific region underlies the close alliance of the two countries.</p> <p>With the above-mentioned Japan-U.S. Alliance serving as the foundation, the two countries have been working closely at various levels, including at the summit and ministerial levels. The two countries address not only bilateral issues, but also the situation in the Asia-Pacific region, including North Korea, as well as global security issues, including counterterrorism measures and non-proliferation of WMD.</p> <p>In the area of economy, Japan and the U.S. aim to achieve economic prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region in a rules-based and transparent manner, including through the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations, which will be mentioned later in this document.</p> <p>Thus, Japan and the U.S. have persistently strengthened and expanded their cooperation on a wide range of areas for peace, stability, and prosperity of not only the two countries themselves, but also the Asia-Pacific region and the broader international community.</p> <p>As Japan strengthens its efforts in security as elaborated above, the U.S., based on its Defense Strategic Guidance emphasizing a rebalancing towards the Asia-Pacific region, aspires to enhance its presence in the region and strengthen cooperation with its allies, including Japan and its partners.</p> <p>In order to ensure the security of Japan and to maintain and enhance peace, stability, and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region and the international community, Japan must further elevate the effectiveness of the Japan-U.S. security arrangements and realize a more multifaceted Japan-U.S. Alliance. Based on this recognition, Japan will undertake the following initiatives:</p> <p>(1) Further Strengthening of Japan-U.S. Security and Defense Cooperation in a Wide Range of Areas</p> <p>Japan ensures its national security by enhancing deterrence through the strengthening of its own defense capability, as well as by the deterrence of the Japan-U.S. Alliance, including the extended deterrence provided by the U.S.</p> <p>Japan will work with the U.S. to revise the Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation, through discussions on a variety of issues such as the concrete manner of defense cooperation and basic concepts of bilateral roles, missions, and capabilities (RMC), while ensuring consistency with various policies in line with the Strategy.</p> <p>In addition, Japan will strive to enhance the deterrence and response capability of the Japan-U.S. Alliance through the following efforts: advancing joint training, joint intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) activities, and joint/shared use of facilities by the SDF and the U.S. forces; working closely with the U.S. on operational cooperation and policy coordination on issues such as response to contingencies and the medium-to long-term strategy; strengthening its security cooperation with the U.S. in such broad areas as BMD, maritime affairs, outer space, cyberspace and large-scale disaster response operations.</p> <p>Moreover, in order to strengthen the foundation of the Alliance, including enhanced interoperability, Japan will advance multilayered initiatives with the U.S. such as defense equipment and technology cooperation and personnel exchanges.</p> <p>(2) Ensuring a Stable Presence of the U.S. Forces</p> <p>To maintain and enhance the Japan-U.S. security arrangements, it is important for Japan to cooperate proactively with the U.S. to realize the optimal force posture of the U.S. forces in the Asia-Pacific region. At the same time, it is also important for Japan to reduce the impact of the U.S. forces in Japan on local communities,</p>
58	59

Japan's Strategic Approaches to National Security	
<p>including Okinawa, while maintaining and enhancing the deterrence of the Japan-U.S. Alliance.</p> <p>As part of this effort, while firmly supporting the smooth and effective stationing of the U.S. forces in Japan through various measures, including Host Nation Support, Japan will steadily implement the realignment of the U.S. forces in Japan including the relocation of the U.S. Marine Corps in Okinawa to Guam in accordance with the existing bilateral agreements. In addition, Japan will further promote the joint/shared use of facilities by the SDF and the U.S. forces, while taking into consideration relations with local communities.</p> <p>Furthermore, Japan will steadily implement measures to reduce the impact on people living near the facilities and areas of the U.S. forces in Japan. In particular, Okinawa Prefecture is situated in a critically important location in terms of national security, and the stationing of the U.S. forces there significantly contributes to the deterrence of the Japan-U.S. Alliance. In the meantime, as a large part of the facilities and areas for the exclusive use of the U.S. forces in Japan are concentrated in the prefecture, Japan will make utmost efforts to reduce the impact on Okinawa, including through the relocation of Marine Corps Air Station Futenma.</p>	<p>efforts by the countries concerned to settle disputes in the South China Sea not by force, but in accordance with the law and rules, as shown in their efforts towards the formulation of a Code of Conduct (COC) with China. Japan will support these efforts so that an effective and legally binding code of conduct is formulated.</p> <p>●India is becoming increasingly influential, due to what is projected to become the world's largest population, and to high economic growth and potential. India is also geopolitically important for Japan, as it is positioned in the center of sea lanes of communication. Japan will strengthen bilateral relations in a broad range of areas, including maritime security, based on the bilateral Strategic and Global Partnership.</p>
<h3>3 Strengthening Diplomacy and Security Cooperation with Japan's Partners for Peace and Stability in the International Community</h3> <p>As elaborated above, strengthening the Japan-U.S. alliance in all its aspects, including in political, economic and security areas is indispensable to improve the security environment surrounding Japan. On top of that, Japan will engage itself in building trust and cooperative relations with other partners both within and outside the Asia-Pacific region through the following approaches, as it plays an important role in enhancing Japan's security environment.</p> <p>(1) Japan will strengthen cooperative relations with countries with which it shares universal values and strategic interests, such as the ROK, Australia, the countries of ASEAN, and India:</p> <p>●The ROK is a neighboring country of the utmost geopolitical importance for the security of Japan. Close cooperation with the ROK is of great significance for peace and stability of the region, including in addressing North Korean nuclear and missile issues. For this reason, Japan will construct future-oriented and multilayered relations and strengthen the foundation for security cooperation with the ROK. In particular, trilateral cooperation among Japan, the U.S. and the ROK is a key framework in realizing peace and stability in East Asia. Japan will strengthen this trilateral framework, including in cooperation on North Korean nuclear and missile issues. With regard to the issue over the sovereignty of Takeshima, Japan will make persevering diplomatic efforts, based on the principle of peaceful resolution of conflicts in accordance with international law.</p> <p>●Australia is an important regional partner that shares not only universal values but also strategic interests with Japan. In addition to strengthening the mutually complementary economic relations between the two countries, Japan will also strengthen its strategic partnership by steadily sharing strategic recognition and advancing security cooperation. Japan will also promote a wide range of cooperation with Australia in its efforts to shape a regional order in the Asia-Pacific and to maintain and reinforce peace and stability in the international community. In so doing, Japan will utilize the trilateral framework among Japan, the U.S. and Australia, as necessary.</p> <p>●The countries of ASEAN, where economic growth and democratization have been progressing and which embraces great cultural diversity, are located in the critical areas of sea lanes of communication of Japan. Japan will further deepen and develop cooperative relations with the ASEAN countries in all sectors, including politics and security based on the traditional partnership lasting more than 40 years. Given the influence ASEAN has on peace, stability and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region as a whole, Japan will provide further assistance to their efforts towards maintaining and strengthening the unity of ASEAN. Furthermore, Japan appreciates the</p>	<p>(2) Stable relations between Japan and China are an essential factor for peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region. From a broad, as well as a medium- to long-term perspective, Japan will strive to construct and enhance a Mutually Beneficial Relationship Based on Common Strategic Interests with China in all areas, including politics, economy, finance, security, culture and personal exchanges. In particular, Japan will continue to encourage China to play a responsible and constructive role for the sake of regional peace, stability and prosperity, to adhere to international norms of behavior, as well as to improve openness and transparency in its advancing military capabilities through its rapidly increasing military budget. As a part of such efforts, through continuing and promoting defense cooperation, Japan will seek to urge improvement in transparency of China's military and security policies, and promote measures such as establishing a framework to avert or prevent unexpected situations. Furthermore, with regard to China's recent attempts to change the status quo by coercion based on its unique assertion in its relations with neighboring countries, including Japan, Japan will urge China to exercise self-restraint and will continue to respond firmly but in a calm manner without escalating the situation.</p> <p>(3) With regard to the issues of North Korea, Japan will cooperate closely with relevant countries to urge North Korea to take concrete actions towards its denuclearization and other goals, based on the Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks and relevant U.N. Security Council (UNSC) Resolutions. Concerning Japan-North Korea relations, Japan will endeavor to achieve a comprehensive resolution of outstanding issues of concern, such as the abduction, nuclear and missile issues, in accordance with the Japan-North Korea Pyongyang Declaration. In particular, it is the basic recognition of Japan that normalization of relations with North Korea will not be possible without resolving the abduction issue. Japan will make every effort to realize the safety and prompt return of all abductees at the earliest possible date, investigate the truth regarding the abductions, and transfer those who executed the abductions.</p> <p>(4) Under the increasingly severe security environment in East Asia, it is critical for Japan to advance cooperation with Russia in all areas, including security and energy, thereby enhancing bilateral relations as a whole, in order to ensure its security. Based on this recognition, Japan will cooperate with Russia in securing peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region. With regard to the issue of the Northern Territories, the most important pending issue between the two countries, Japan will vigorously negotiate with Russia under a consistent policy of resolving the issue of the attribution of the four islands and concluding a peace treaty.</p> <p>(5) In promoting the efforts mentioned above, Japan will actively utilize and engage in the further development of functional and multilayered frameworks for regional cooperation, starting from Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the East Asia Summit (EAS), ASEAN+3, ARF, the ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus), to the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and trilateral frameworks, such as Japan-U.S.-ROK, Japan-U.S.-Australia and Japan-U.S.-India, as well as Japan-China-ROK, a grouping of three large neighboring economic powers. In addition, Japan will appropriately contribute to the creation of a more institutional security framework in East Asia in the future.</p>
60	61

Japan's Strategic Approaches to National Security	
<p>(6) Japan will also cooperate with other partners of the Asia-Pacific region towards ensuring the stability of the region. These partners include Mongolia, Central Asian countries, Southwest Asian nations, the Pacific Island Countries (PICs), New Zealand, Canada, Mexico, Colombia, Peru and Chile. In particular, Japan will deepen its cooperation with the PICs, which possess vast exclusive economic zones and abundant maritime resources in the Pacific Ocean, in many areas including maritime cooperation, through such fora as the Pacific Islands Leaders’ Meeting (PALM).</p> <p>(7) Furthermore, Japan will strengthen cooperative relations with countries outside the Asia-Pacific region that play an important role in ensuring the peace and stability of the international community.</p> <p>●Europe has the influence to formulate international public opinions, the capacity to develop norms in major international frameworks and a large economy. Japan and European countries, especially the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Poland, share universal values of freedom, democracy, respect for fundamental human rights and the rule of law, and principles such as market economy. They are partners for Japan which together take a leading role in ensuring the peace, stability and prosperity of the international community. At a time when the power balance of the international community is changing, in order to establish an international order based on universal values and rules, to effectively address global challenges, and to accomplish Japan’s initiatives for a peaceful and prosperous international community, Japan will further strengthen its relations with Europe, including cooperation with the European Union (EU), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). Japan has contributed to the democratization of East European countries and Baltic countries, and will engage in strengthening relations with them, as well as the Caucasus countries.</p> <p>●Emerging countries such as Brazil, Mexico, Turkey, Argentina and South Africa have been increasing their presence not only in the international economy, but also in international politics. Japan will therefore endeavor to further develop relations with such countries, not merely on a bilateral basis, but in cooperative efforts in tackling global challenges.</p> <p>●Stability in the Middle East is an issue that is inseparably linked to the stable supply of energy, and therefore Japan’s very survival and prosperity. Given that the Gulf States are the largest source of crude oil for Japan, in order to ensure the stability of the Middle East, Japan will engage in constructing multilayered cooperative relations with these countries, encompassing wide-ranging economic cooperation beyond resources and energy, as well as politics and security. In this context, Japan will play a proactive role in the resolution of major issues affecting the stability of the Middle East, including the issue of democratization in Arab countries that stems from the “Arab Spring,” the situation in Syria, Iran’s nuclear issue, the Middle East peace process and peacebuilding in Afghanistan. In the same vein, Japan will also collaborate with other countries that play important roles in the Middle East, such as the U.S., European countries, Saudi Arabia and Turkey.</p> <p>●Africa is a prospective economic frontier with abundant strategic natural resources and sustained economic growth. In addition, Africa has been increasing its influence in the international community. Japan will continue to contribute to the development and the consolidation of peace in Africa through various avenues, especially through the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) process, and promote cooperation in international fora.</p> <div><div>4 Proactive Contribution to International Efforts for Peace and Stability of the International Community</div><div><p>As a “Proactive Contributor to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation, Japan will play an active role for the peace and stability of the international community.</p></div></div>	<p>(1) Strengthening Diplomacy at the United Nations</p> <p>The U.N. was established with the UNSC as the core of a collective security system for maintaining international peace and security. However, the system has not fully functioned as originally anticipated. Nevertheless, the U.N. has taken the lead on various efforts for peace and security of the world, backed by its legitimacy through universal participation by the Member States and its expertise. In particular, since the end of the Cold War, the role played by the U.N. in maintaining international peace and security has continued to grow.</p> <p>Building on the invaluable experiences of having served on numerous occasions as a non-permanent member of the UNSC, Japan will further engage in active efforts by the U.N. for the maintenance and restoration of international peace and security.</p> <p>Moreover, Japan will actively contribute to diverse U.N.-led efforts, including U.N. peacekeeping operations (PKO) and collective security measures; diplomatic efforts such as preventive diplomacy and mediation; seamless assistance efforts from the phase of post-conflict emergency humanitarian relief to recovery and reconstruction, as well as assistance through the U.N. Peacebuilding Commission.</p> <p>At the same time, one must be mindful that realizing the enhancement of the effectiveness and legitimacy of the U.N., including the strengthening of collective security functions, is an urgent challenge. Therefore, Japan will continue to strive to achieve the UNSC reform, including through an expansion of both permanent and non-permanent categories, with Japan becoming a permanent member of the Council.</p> <p>(2) Strengthening the Rule of Law</p> <p>Japan will continue to faithfully comply with international law as a guardian of the rule of law. In addition, in order to establish the rule of law in the international community, Japan will participate proactively in international rule-making from the planning stage, so that Japan’s principles and positions based on fairness, transparency and reciprocity are duly reflected. Furthermore, Japan will actively support international judicial organs in terms of both human capital and finance. In addition, Japan will actively engage in assistance for the development of legal systems in other countries.</p> <p>In particular, Japan will involve itself in realizing and strengthening the rule of law relating to the sea, outer space and cyberspace. While advancing policy coordination with countries with shared interests, Japan will contribute proactively to the development of international rules in the above-mentioned areas, and to the promotion of confidence building measures among countries of mutual interest. In addition, Japan will further strengthen capacity building efforts for developing countries in these fields. More concretely:</p> <p>●With regard to the sea, Japan will promote regional efforts and play a leading role in creating a shared recognition that reinforcement of the maritime order governed by law and rules and not by coercion is indispensable for peace and prosperity of the international community as a whole.</p> <p>●With regard to outer space, emphasizing the concept of ensuring freedom of access and utilization of space, Japan will participate proactively in the efforts to formulate an international code of conduct that aims to prevent experiments of anti-satellite weapons (ASAT) and avoid collision of satellites, and consequently strive to ensure safe and stable use of outer space.</p> <p>●With regard to cyberspace, based on the recognition of ensuring the free flow of information in cyberspace, Japan will actively cooperate with like-minded countries in the development of international rules on the premise that existing international law applies to cyberspace. Japan will also vigorously support the capacity building efforts of developing countries in this area.</p> <p>(3) Leading International Efforts on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation</p> <p>Japan, as the only country in the world to have suffered atomic bombings in war, will continue its vigorous efforts to seek “a world free of nuclear weapons.”</p> <p>In view of the threat posed by progress in nuclear and missile development by North Korea, and being</p>
62	63

Japan's Strategic Approaches to National Security	
<p>mindful of future trends in the balance of nuclear forces in the Asia-Pacific region together with the rapid advancement of military technologies, Japan will lead international efforts on disarmament and non-proliferation, including those towards the resolution of North Korea's nuclear and missile development issues and Iran's nuclear issues, in a manner consistent with the maintenance of the credibility of extended deterrence under the Japan-U.S. alliance.</p> <p>Furthermore, Japan will steadily implement export control measures from a security perspective, including active participation in the discussions in the international export control regime, in coordination with other relevant countries, to prevent the proliferation of arms, as well as dual use items or technologies to countries of proliferation concern. In addition, Japan will engage in international efforts on conventional weapons, such as small arms and light weapons, and anti-personnel mines.</p> <p>(4) Promoting International Peace Cooperation</p> <p>Over the course of more than 20 years, Japan has dispatched SDF units and other personnel to various regions on international peace cooperation assignments, including in Cambodia, the Golan Heights, Timor-Leste, Nepal, and South Sudan. These contributions have been deeply appreciated both in Japan and by the international community.</p> <p>Japan will further step up its cooperation with U.N. PKO and other international peace cooperation activities with its determination to contribute even more proactively to peace based on the principle of international cooperation, taking into account the appreciation and expectation Japan receives from the international community. In addition, when participating in PKO, Japan will endeavor to ensure effective implementation of its operations, through coordination with other activities, including ODA projects.</p> <p>Moreover, in order to implement seamless assistance in security-related areas, including through further strategic utilization of ODA and capacity building assistance, as well as coordination with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Japan will develop a system that enables assistance to potential recipient organizations that cannot receive Japan's assistance under the current schemes.</p> <p>Furthermore, Japan as a whole will proactively engage in training for peacebuilding experts and PKO personnel in various countries. When engaging in such efforts, Japan will consult closely with countries or organizations that have experience in the same fields, including the U.S., Australia and European countries.</p> <p>(5) Promoting International Cooperation against International Terrorism</p> <p>Acts of terrorism are unjustifiable regardless of their motivation and must be firmly condemned. It is important for the international community as a whole to take a firm position against them.</p> <p>Japan will promote international counter-terrorism efforts with the international community for national security. Japan will promote consultations and exchanges of views with other countries on the situation on international terrorism and international counter-terrorism cooperation; reinforcement of the international legal framework to stringently punish terrorists; and assistance to developing countries which do not have sufficient capacity for counter-terrorism and other measures.</p> <p>Furthermore, Japan must be aware that terrorism and transnational organized crime are closely linked in light of the situation whereby the proceeds of organized crime, such as illicit trafficking, the trade of arms and drugs, and kidnapping, form an important source of funding for terrorists. Therefore, Japan will enhance international cooperation and assistance for developing countries to prevent and combat transnational organized crime.</p>	<p>5 Strengthening Cooperation Based on Universal Values to Resolve Global Issues</p> <p>Japan will endeavor to share universal values and reinforce an open international economic system, which form the basis of peace, stability and prosperity of the international community. At the same time, Japan will advance the following measures towards the resolution of development issues and global issues that could hinder peace and stability of the international community, such as poverty, energy issues, widening disparity, climate change, natural disasters, and food-related issues, through the active and strategic utilization of ODA, as necessary.</p> <p>(1) Sharing Universal Values</p> <p>Through a partnership with countries with which Japan shares universal values, such as freedom, democracy, respect for fundamental human rights including women's rights, and the rule of law, Japan will conduct diplomacy that contributes to addressing global issues.</p> <p>The wave of democratization that began in the countries of Eastern Europe and ASEAN in the 1990s and spread to the countries of the Arab world at the beginning of the 2010s has become an irreversible tide, coupled with the rapid development of globalization and market-oriented economic reforms.</p> <p>On the other hand, as was observed in the "Arab Spring," the process of democratization does not always proceed smoothly. As an advanced, liberal and democratic nation, based on the principle of human security, Japan will actively utilize its ODA in supporting democratization, the development of legal systems, and human rights, and contribute to the enhancement of the growing international trend towards the protection of human rights, including through dialogues in the area of human rights.</p> <p>Japan will also engage proactively in diplomatic issues on women, cooperating with the international community to implement measures to empower women in conflict prevention and peacebuilding, and promote their social advancement.</p> <p>(2) Responding to Global Development and Global Issues and Realizing Human Security</p> <p>Japan has garnered high recognition by the international community, by its proactive contribution to global development in the world through utilizing ODA. Addressing development issues contributes to the enhancement of the global security environment, and it is necessary for Japan to strengthen its efforts as part of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation.</p> <p>Against this backdrop, in order to contribute to the realization of human security, Japan will utilize its ODA in a strategic and effective manner. Japan will also strengthen efforts towards the achievement of the MDGs, in areas such as poverty eradication, global health, education and water, in cooperation with diverse stakeholders, including international organizations and NGOs.</p> <p>In addition, Japan will play a leading role in the formulation of new international development goals, namely the post-2015 development agenda. In this context, Japan will engage in further efforts in mainstreaming the concept of human security in the international community, building on our initiatives on this agenda to date.</p> <p>Moreover, Japan will share the lessons learned and experiences from the many natural disasters that it has experienced, including the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. Given the expanding scale, impact and frequency of disasters globally, Japan will take the lead in international cooperation on disaster management and ensure that communities around the world have a high degree of resilience to disasters.</p> <p>(3) Cooperating with Human Resource Development Efforts in Developing Countries</p> <p>Japan will invite a broad range of personnel from developing countries, including eminent students and administrative officials who are expected to become future leaders. Japan will make use of such opportunities</p>
64	65

Japan's Strategic Approaches to National Security	
<p>to learn from their knowledge and experience, as well as providing them with opportunities to be familiarized with Japanese systems, technologies and expertise. Japan will further promote human resource development in order to enhance mutual understanding with Japan, and ensure that these personnel can contribute to sustainable economic and social development in their home countries.</p> <p>Japan will engage in efforts to maintain and develop such human networks to expand and reinforce the foundations of cooperation.</p> <p>(4) Maintaining and Strengthening the Free Trade System</p> <p>The expansion of the open and rule-based international economic system, where Japan continues to be a major player, is essential for the world economy and Japan's economic prosperity. In this regard, Japan will promote economic partnership, including through the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), the Japan-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) among Japan, China and the ROK, and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), so as to achieve comprehensive and high-level trade agreements. Through these efforts, Japan will contribute to the growth of the global economy, which in turn, will also bring economic growth to Japan.</p> <p>In addition, rule-making for trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific region through the above-mentioned efforts strengthens the vigor and prosperity in the region, and has a strategic importance of strengthening the foundation for a stable security environment in the region.</p> <p>It is expected that the conclusion of such 21st- century economic partnership agreements will set new and attractive precedents of trade liberalization, and promote global-scale trade liberalization in the multilateral trade regime based on the WTO.</p> <p>(5) Responding to Energy and Environmental Issues</p> <p>The stable supply of energy and other resources is essential for a vibrant Japanese economy and thus constitutes a challenge to national security. Promoting measures such as the diversification of supply sources is necessary for securing stable and low-cost resource supply. Japan will actively utilize diplomatic tools to gain the understanding of countries concerned in this course.</p> <p>In the area of climate change, Japan will increase its engagements towards emission reduction. Japan will implement a proactive strategy for countering global warming (the Actions for Cool Earth (ACE)) that utilizes its strengths in outstanding technologies on environment and energy, and its assistance to developing countries. At the same time, Japan will engage in establishing a fair and effective international framework with participation by all countries. Through these efforts, Japan will contribute to the achievement of emission reduction by the international community as a whole and to the resolution of climate change issues.</p> <p>(6) Enhancing People-to-people Exchanges</p> <p>People-to-people exchanges are significant as they enhance mutual understanding and friendship between countries and solidify national ties, while also helping to develop a stable and friendly security environment by deepening an appropriate understanding towards Japan in the international community.</p> <p>In particular, Japan will implement measures to expand two-way youth exchanges and will seek to strengthen relations with various countries into the future. For example, Japan has recently marked 40 years of friendship and cooperation with ASEAN, where regional integration is advancing while maintaining cultural diversity. By further vitalizing exchange programs with ASEAN, Japan will further promote mutual understanding.</p> <p>Moreover, through events of interest for the world, such as the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo, Japan will promote people-to-people exchanges through sport and culture, and will work to construct and deepen friendly relations at the individual level.</p>	<p>6 Strengthening the Domestic Foundation that Supports National Security and Promoting Domestic and Global Understanding</p> <p>In order to fully ensure national security, in addition to strengthening key capabilities with diplomatic power and defense force at their core, it is vital to reinforce the domestic foundation for these capabilities to be effectively demonstrated.</p> <p>Furthermore, considering the importance of seeking a deeper understanding for Japan's security policies both at home and abroad to ensure national security, Japan will advance the following measures.</p> <p>(1) Maintaining and Enhancing Defense Production and Technological Bases</p> <p>Defense production and technological bases are one of the important factors that support defense forces through research, development, production, operation and maintenance of defense equipment. In order to develop, maintain and operate defense capability steadily with limited resources in the medium- to long-term, Japan will endeavor to engage in effective and efficient acquisition of defense equipment, and will maintain and enhance its defense production and technological bases, including through strengthening international competitiveness.</p> <p>(2) Boosting Communication Capabilities</p> <p>In order to promote its security policy from a medium- to long-term perspective, it is imperative that Japan proactively and effectively communicate its policy to the world and its people, and increase transparency. In this regard, it is necessary to deepen the understanding among the people of Japan regarding security policy and build cooperative relations and trust with other countries.</p> <p>To this end, with the Prime Minister's office serving as the control tower, Japan will enhance its public relations in an integrated and strategic manner through a government-wide approach. Fully utilizing various information technologies and diverse media, Japan will also strengthen its information dissemination in foreign languages. In addition, the Government as a whole will cooperate with educational institutions, key figures, and think tanks. In doing so, Japan will promote Japanese language education overseas, and train personnel who are capable of contributing to strategic public relations efforts and other areas.</p> <p>At a time when the global security environment is becoming more complex and diverse, it becomes increasingly likely for countries to have conflicting interests. However, by precisely and effectively communicating information on Japan's position based on objective facts, Japan will be able to gain accurate understanding in the forum of international opinion, and contribute to the stability of the international community.</p> <p>(3) Reinforcing the Social Base</p> <p>In order to support national security policy from a medium- to long-term perspective, it is essential that each and every Japanese national hopes to contribute to peace and stability in the region and the world, and to the improvement of the welfare of humanity. In addition, it is also essential that they perceive national security as a familiar and immediate issue for them, and have deep understanding of its importance and complexity.</p> <p>To that end, the Government of Japan will promote the following measures: foster respect for other countries and their people as well as love for the country and region; raise awareness with regard to security on such issues as territory and sovereignty; and ensure the understanding and cooperation of residents around defense facilities, which serve as the foundation for the activities of the SDF and the U.S. forces in Japan, through advancing measures that widen the understanding of the general public about the current status of such activities.</p>
66	67

(4) Enhancing the Intellectual Base

In order to invigorate a national discussion and debate and contribute to high-quality policymaking on national security, Japan will seek to enhance and strengthen education on security-related subjects at institutions of higher education, including through the dispatch of officials of relevant ministries. In addition, Japan will promote practical research on national security, and engage in deepening exchanges among the Government, higher education institutions and think tanks, thereby promoting the sharing of insight and knowledge.

Furthermore, Japan will promote the creation of experts and government officials that can make practical and constructive contributions to national security policy, thus broadening the pool of experts on national security.