防 衛 省

Ministry of Defense

Progress and Budget in Fundamental Reinforcement of Defense Capabilities

Overview of FY2025 Budget Request

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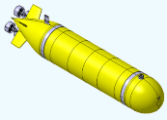
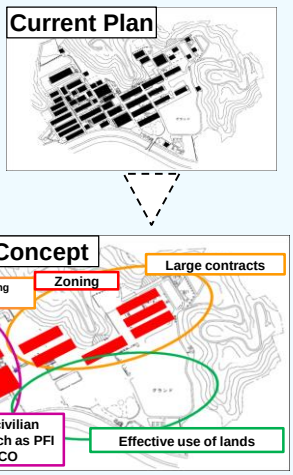
Ⅰ Progress of the Defense Buildup Program

- ✓ The MOD/SDF has been promoting fundamental reinforcement of defense capabilities focusing on the following “Seven Pillars” as the functions and capabilities necessary for the defense of Japan.
- ✓ Projects have been managed thoroughly and are generally progressing as planned.
- ✓ The FY2025 budget request includes the projects that need to be started in FY2025 in order to realize the fundamental reinforcement of defense capabilities within the planned period.

Seven Pillars	Progress of Fundamental Reinforcement (Examples)
Stand-off Defense Capabilities	➢ Rescheduled the deployment of Upgraded Type-12 SSM (ground-launched variant) one year ahead of schedule (rescheduled from FY2026 to FY2025). ➢ Rescheduled the acquisition of Tomahawk missiles one year ahead of schedule (rescheduled from FY2026 to FY2025). ➢ Conducted introductory training for MSDF personnel on Tomahawk missile operation from March to August 2024. ➢ Conducted a pre-launch test of a Hyper Velocity Gliding Projectile (HVGP) (April 2024).  Tomahawk (conceptual image)  HVGP (conceptual image)
Integrated Air and Missile Defense Capabilities	➢ Completed the basic design of Aegis System-Equipped Vessels (ASEV), and started its detailed design from February 2024. ➢ Signed the Project Arrangement concerning Japan-U.S. cooperative development of GPI (Glide Phase Interceptor) (May 2024).  Aegis System Equipped Vessel (conceptual image)
Unmanned Defense Capabilities	➢ Acquired various types of UAVs from FY2023. ➢ Carried out operational demonstrations of 10 types of UAVs during FY2023. ➢ Promoted research and development on various unmanned assets. Major UAVs in operation  Upgraded UAV (mid-range) (conceptual image)  UAV (close-range) (conceptual image) Unmanned assets under R&D  Long-endurance UUV (conceptual image)

Ⅰ Progress of the Defense Buildup Program

Seven Pillars	Progress of Fundamental Reinforcement (Examples)
Cross-domain Operation Capabilities (Space/Cyber-space/Land, Maritime and Air Domains)	➢ Established JASDF 2nd Space Systems Management Unit (Hofu Kita) (March 2024). ➢ Reorganized JGSDF Signal School into JGSDF System and Signal/Cyber School (Kurihama) (March 2024). ＜Reinforcement of Defense Architecture in the Southwestern Region＞ ➢ Reorganized JGSDF Western Field Artillery Unit into JGSDF 2nd Artillery Brigade (Yufuin) (March 2024). ➢ Established JGSDF 7th Surface-to-Ship Missile Regiment (Katsuren) (March 2024).  
Command and Control/ Intelligence-related Functions	➢ Initiated the system design and manufacturing of the MOD Cloud (tentative name) to integrate GSDF, MSDF, ASDF systems, etc.  MOD Cloud (tentative name) (conceptual image)
Mobile Deployment Capabilities/ Civil Protection	➢ Acquired utility helicopters (UH-2) (2 aircraft delivered in FY2023). ➢ Deployed PFI vessels as a temporary resting place for people affected by the Noto Peninsula Earthquake. (PFI: Private Finance Initiative) ➢ Procured one medium- and one small-class vessels to be launched in the third quarter of FY2024. They will be operated by the SDF Maritime Transport Group (tentative name), which will be newly established at the end of FY2024.  UH－2 
Sustainability/ Resiliency (Ammunitions/ Sustainment and Maintenance/ Improvement of Facility Resiliency)	➢ Started design and construction of SDF facilities in accordance with the “Master Plans” for consolidation and reconstruction, which is being drawn in sequence. • By reclassifying all JSDF camps and bases into 283 areas, the current status of buildings and lifelines will be identified and evaluated. Based on this identification and evaluation, the MOD/SDF will draw up the “Master Plans” to implement structural reinforcement, rearrangement and consolidation according to the function and importance of the facility. ➢ Decided to newly build 36 ammunition depots at six facilities nationwide (August 2024). 

Ⅱ Budget Request ~Basic Concept~

○ In the FY2025 Budget Request, marking the third year under the Defense Buildup Program, taking into account the Budget Request Guidelines, which states “Based on the ‘Defense Buildup Program (DBP)’, ministers may request the necessary amount for expenses under the DBP,” the Ministry of Defense (MOD) decided to request programs which need to be initiated in FY2025, to fundamentally reinforce Japan’s defense capabilities by FY2027. Considering the progress of existing programs and implementation of existing budgets under the DBP, the MOD has steadily increased its budget request.

○ In light of the National Defense Strategy (NDS) and the DBP, the MOD/SDF focuses on the seven key pillars. For instance, in order to ensure the effectiveness of stand-off defense capabilities, the MOD/SDF will embark on building of a satellite constellation that will contribute to collecting target information, and continue to drastically strengthen core areas of future defense capabilities, including integrated air and missile defense capabilities, unmanned defense capabilities, and cross-domain operation capabilities.

○ In addition, in order to strengthen defense capabilities from the perspective of “human resources” amid a severe recruitment environment, the MOD/SDF will fundamentally strengthen its human resource base through enhancement of attractiveness as an occupation in terms of treatment etc., upgrading of units, and utilization of external capabilities. The MOD/SDF will also strengthen its medical functions. Furthermore, in order to maintain and reinforce the defense production and technology bases as a virtually integral part of defense capability itself, the MOD/SDF will steadily carry out various initiatives, including those based on the Act on Enhancing Defense Production and Technology Bases, as well as R&D and measures to incorporate advanced civilian technologies.

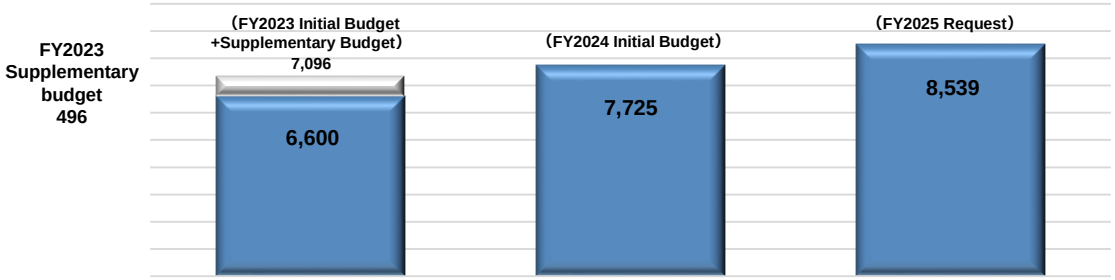
○ Regarding procurement, the MOD/SDF will carefully examine costs in light of the weak yen and high prices. The MOD/SDF will also promote efficient procurement through bulk purchase and long-term contracts.

Ⅱ Budget Request ~Implementation of DBP~

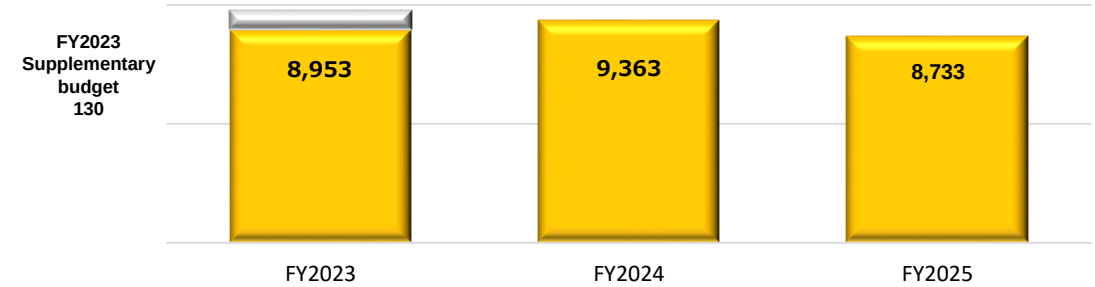
○ **In the FY2025 Budget Request, marking the third year under the Defense Buildup Program, the MOD decided to request programs which need to be initiated in FY2025, in order to fundamentally reinforce Japan's defense capabilities by FY2027. Considering the progress of existing programs and implementation of existing budgets under the DBP, the MOD has steadily increased its budget request.**

Target level of defense buildup under the DBP (total expenditure)【¥43 trillion】

【Unit: ¥1 billion】



Total expense based on contracts for new projects under the DBP (contract basis)【¥43.5 trillion】



* Figures are expenses under the DBP, which do not include SACO-related expenses or U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for mitigating the impact on local communities).

Ⅱ Budget Request ~Allocation~

○ **Under the 15 areas**, the MOD will continuously **monitor progress of allocating project funding**.

(contract basis)

Classification	Areas	Total Program Expenses from FY2023 to FY2027	Program Expenses for FY2023	Program Expenses for FY2024	Program Expenses for FY2025 Request
Stand-off Defense Capabilities		¥5.0 trillion	¥1,413 billion	¥713 billion	¥970 billion
Integrated Air and Missile Defense Capabilities		¥3.0 trillion	¥983 billion	¥1,228 billion	¥537 billion
Unmanned Defense Capabilities		¥1.0 trillion	¥179 billion	¥115 billion	¥103 billion
Cross-domain Operation Capabilities	Space	¥1.0 trillion	¥153 billion	¥98 billion	¥227 billion
	Cyber	¥1.0 trillion	¥236 billion	¥203 billion	¥265 billion
	Vehicles / Vessels / Aircraft, etc.	¥6.0 trillion	¥1,176 billion	¥1,339 billion	¥1,145 billion
Command and Control / Intelligence-Related Functions		¥1.0 trillion	¥305 billion	¥425 billion	¥407 billion
Mobile Deployment Capabilities / Civil Protection		¥2.0 trillion	¥240 billion	¥565 billion	¥448 billion
Sustainability and Resiliency	Ammunitions	¥2.0 trillion (¥5.0 trillion including other areas)	¥212 billion (¥828 billion including other areas)	¥402 billion (¥925 billion including other areas)	¥344 billion (¥650 billion including other areas)
	Sustainment and Maintenance for Equipment, and Securing Operational Availability	¥9.0 trillion (¥10.0 trillion including other areas)	¥1,793 billion (¥2,036 billion including other areas)	¥1,909 billion (¥2,337 billion including other areas)	¥1,751 billion (¥2.211 billion including other areas)
	Facilities Improvement	¥4.0 trillion	¥474 billion	¥631 billion	¥857 billion
Reinforcing Defense Production Base		¥0.4 trillion (¥1.0 trillion including other areas)	¥97 billion (¥147 billion including other areas)	¥83 billion (¥92 billion including other areas)	¥101 billion (¥107 billion including other areas)
Research and Development		¥1.0 trillion (¥3.5 trillion including other areas)	¥232 billion (¥897 billion including other areas)	¥226 billion (¥823 billion including other areas)	¥234 billion (¥660 billion including other areas)
Base Measures		¥2.6 trillion	¥515 billion	¥514 billion	¥536 billion
Training / Education, Fuels, etc.		¥4.0 trillion	¥944 billion	¥912 billion	¥808 billion
Total		¥43.5 trillion	¥8,953 billion	¥9,363 billion	¥8,733 billion

※ Totals are rounded off and may not match totals.

Ⅱ Budget Request ~Expense Classification~

【Annual Defense-Related Expenditures (3 categories)】

【Unit: ¥100 million】

Category	FY2024 Budget	year on year change	FY2025 Request	year on year change
Defense-related Expenditures	77,249 (79,496)	11,248 [17.0] (11,277 [16.5])	85,389 (85,389)	8,140 [10.5] (5,893 [7.4])
Personnel and provisions expenses	22,290	320 [1.5]	22,728	438 [2.0]
Material expenses	54,960 (57,206)	10,927 [24.8] (10,957 [23.7])	62,661 (62,661)	7,702 [14.0] (5,455 [9.5])
Obligatory outlay expenses	37,928 (39,480)	12,745 [50.6] (12,949 [48.8])	44,527 (44,527)	6,599 [17.4] (5,047 [12.8])
General material expenses	17,032 (17,727)	△1,818 [△9.6] (△1,992 [△10.1])	18,134 (18,134)	1,103 [6.5] (408 [2.3])

(Note)

1. [ ]:year on year growth rate (%)
2. Totals are rounded off and may not match totals.
3. Figures in the lower row of “Defense-related Expenditures” include SACO-related expenses, U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for mitigating the impact on local communities) and other expenses.
4. “Defense-related expenses” are the sum of the expenses managed by the MOD/SDF and the expenses managed by the Digital Agency for MOD systems.
5. SACO-related expenses and U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for mitigating the impact on local communities), improving operational availability and securing ammunition are requested for items.

Ⅱ Budget Request ~Key Points~

◆ Acquisition of Stand-off Missiles — Stand-off Defense Capabilities

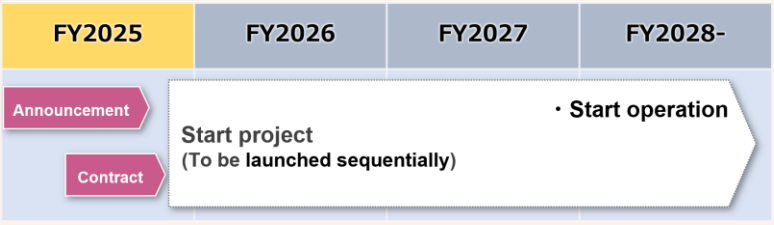
○ Following FY2024, the MOD/SDF will continue to conduct R&D, mass production, and acquisition of various stand-off missiles with different characteristics in terms of range, velocity, flying patterns, targets, and launch platforms.

Missions	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
Upgraded Type-12 SSM	★Start mass production (surface-launched variant)		★Start mass production (ship-launched variant)	▼Deployment (surface-launched variant)	
Submarine-launched Missile	□Start development (-FY2027)		★Start mass production		
New Surface-to-Ship / Surface Precision Guided Missile		□Start development (-FY2030)			
HVGP	★Start mass production (early-development variant) □Start development (upgraded) (-FY2030)			▼Deployment (early-development variant)	
Hypersonic Missile	□Start development (-FY2031)	◆Expand manufacturing system	◆Expand manufacturing system		
Tomahawk			▼Deployment		

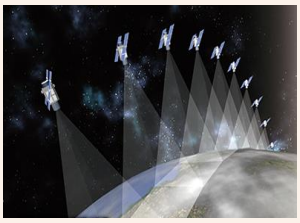
* All schedules after FY2025 are tentative.

◆ Building Satellite Constellation — Stand-off Defense Capabilities

○ To acquire capabilities to detect and track targets, which are necessary for stand-off defense capabilities, the MOD/SDF will start building a satellite constellation from the end of FY2025 (PFI method).



* All schedules after FY2025 are tentative.



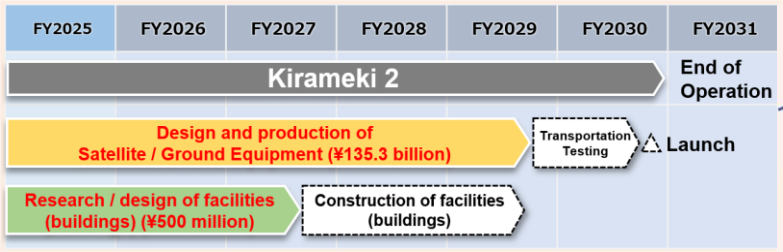
Satellite Constellation
(conceptional image)

☛**Satellite constellation is...**
A system in which a large number of small satellites are linked together in a certain orbit and operated as a unit.

☛ **PFI (Private Finance Initiative) is...**
A contracting method in which private funds, management capabilities, and technical competence are used to construct, maintain, manage, and operate public facilities.

◆ Deployment of Next-generation Defense Communication Satellite — Defense Capabilities in Outer Space

○ As the successor to the currently operating X-band defense communication satellite (Kirameki 2), a next-generation defense communication satellite with improved communication capabilities will be procured.



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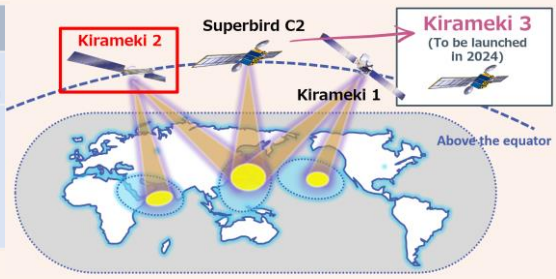
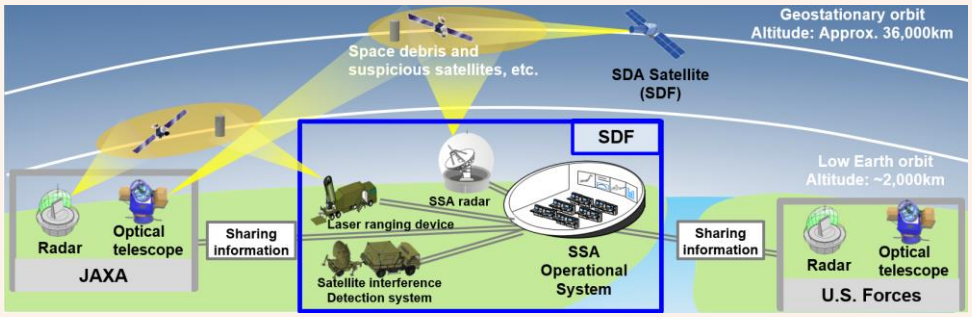


【Current structure】

Ⅱ Budget Request ~Key Points~

◆ Establishment of Space Operations Wing* Defense Capabilities in Outer Space

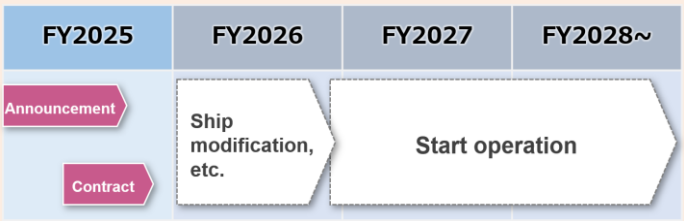
○ The Space Operations Wing* will be established for the purpose of conducting space surveillance and response missions with a view to renaming the ASDF to the “Air and Space Self-Defense Force”.



*tentative name

◆ Utilization of Private Maritime Transport Services Mobile Deployment Capabilities/Civil Protection

○ Award new contracts for an additional 6 private ships to securely transport necessary units, etc. to remote islands (PFI method). [From 2 to 8 ships]

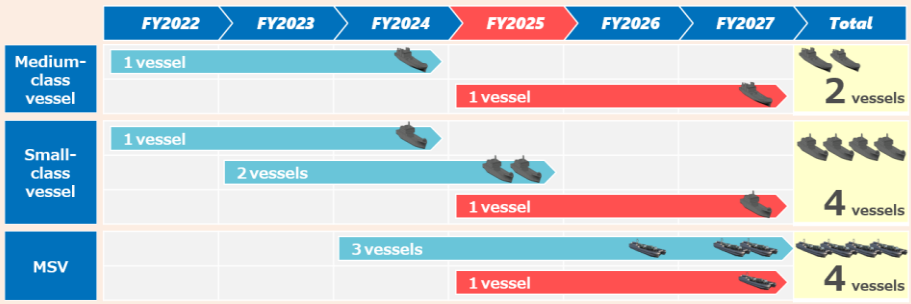


*All schedules after FY2025 are tentative.

Transport training

◆ Acquisition of Transport Vessels Mobile Deployment Capabilities/Civil Protection

○ To strengthen maritime transport capabilities to remote islands, the MOD/SDF will acquire medium- and small-class vessels and a Maneuver Support Vessel (MSV). They will be operated by the SDF Maritime Transport Group*, which will be newly established.



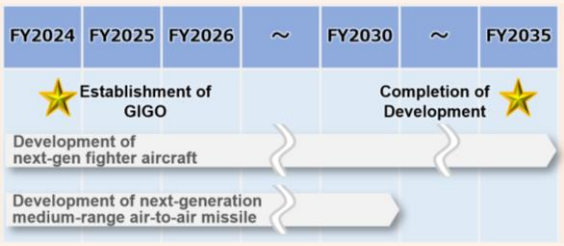
*tentative name

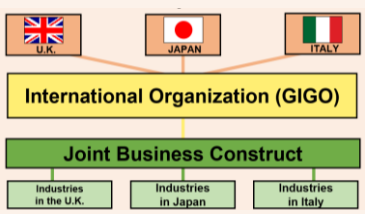
◆ Development of Next-generation Fighter Aircraft Defense Production and Technology Base

○ The development of the next-generation fighter aircraft, started in FY2020, is planned to be transferred to GIGO (GCAP International Government Organisation), which will be established trilaterally by Japan, the United Kingdom and Italy.

○ From FY2025, design work and others such as airframe and engine design, which have been carried out by the three countries, respectively, will be centralized in GIGO under close cooperation between them.

○ In parallel with the next-generation fighter aircraft development, Japan has been developing a next-generation medium-range air-to-air missile to be mounted on the next-generation fighter aircraft.





【Structure of International Joint Development】

Ⅱ Budget Request ~New Projects~

◆ Initiatives on Fundamental Reinforcement of Human Resource Base

The necessary budget has been allocated to realize the fundamental reinforcement of defense capabilities based on the discussions on the following measures in the "Expert Panel on Fundamentally Reinforcing the Human Resource Base of the MOD/SDF" established in July 2024.

1. **Enhancement of attractiveness as an occupation in terms of treatment, etc.**
2. **Upgrade of units through automation and labor-saving with utilization of Artificial Intelligence (AI).**
3. **Utilization of external human resources such as retired personnel and private sectors.**

Expert Panel on Fundamentally Reinforcing the Human Resource Base (July 8, 2024)

1. Enhancement of Attractiveness as an Occupation

【Review of Salaries and Allowances】

Improving the treatment of...

- ○ Enlisted personnel (review of lump-sum allowance)
- ○ Personnel relocated over a long distance due to job transfers
- ○ Personnel in cyber units of Ground, Maritime, and Air SDFs
- ○ Personnel engaged in severe duties such as pilot and aircraft maintenance
- ○ SDF Reserve personnel

【Improvement of Living / Working Environments】

- ○ Introduction of individual space for each personnel in barracks
- ○ Improvement of telecommunication environment of vessels
  Build a communications environment that will allow SDF personnel to communicate with their families and browse the Internet.

【Reinforcement of Recruitment】

- ○ Reinforcement of the Provincial Cooperation Offices
  Review recruitment operations by relocating recruitment offices of the Provincial Cooperation Offices to a location that is more effective for recruitment, and by utilizing advanced expertise in the private sector.

【Enhancement and Reinforcement of Education】

- ○ JGSDF System and Signal/Cyber School
  - Acquire equipment necessary for cyber education infrastructure.
- ○ JGSDF High Technical School
  - Assign specialist instructors in the specialized course in system and cyber engineering.
- ○ National Defense Academy
  - Reinforce specialized education at the Faculty of Cyber and Information Engineering.

Cyber education
(conceptual image)

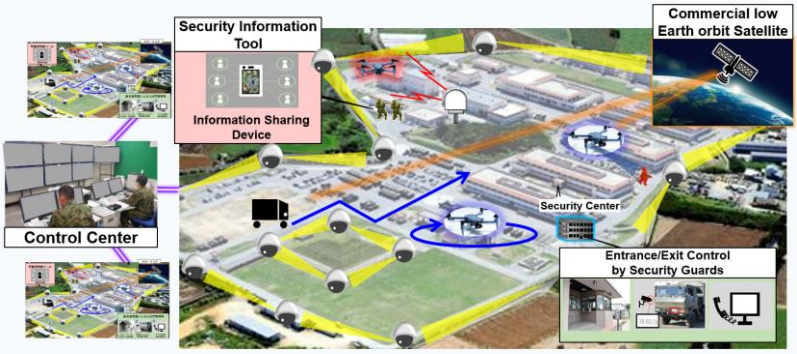
Ⅱ Budget Request ~New Projects~

2. Upgrade of Units through Automation and Labor-saving with Unitization of AI

○ Remote surveillance system for the security of major GSDF camps (¥18 billion)

Conduct verification to introduce a security system using cutting-edge civilian technologies at approximately 40 camps.

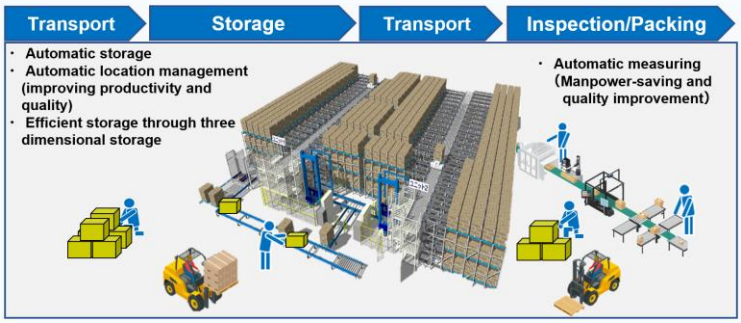
⇒ Aim to realize labor-saving of **approx. 1,000 personnel per day** at camps nationwide in the future.



Remote surveillance system for security of major camps
(conceptual image)

○ Automation of supply warehouses (¥4.3 billion)

Construct automated warehouses utilizing cutting-edge civilian technologies at a new Branch Depot in the Okinawa Training Area.



Automation of supply warehouses
(conceptual image)

○ Development of demand forecasting capabilities for supplies through utilizing AI (¥1.9 billion)

Utilize AI to forecast demand of supplies for more efficient and rapid supply operations.

○ Building new FFMs (3 ships: ¥314 billion)

⇒ Conventional general-purpose destroyers have a capacity of approximately 200 personnel, while the new FFM has a capacity of approximately 90 personnel due to the compact design of the ship.

○ Acquisition of unmanned assets

- Acquire long-endurance UAVs (under source selection) to reinforce offshore information-gathering and surveillance activities.

Long-endurance UAV
(conceptual image)

3. Utilization of External Human Resources

○ Utilization of human resources from the private sector in basic helicopter flight training and simulator maintenance (¥200 million)

○ Utilization of human resources from the private sector to prepare educational curriculums and teaching materials for patrol vessels (¥200 million)

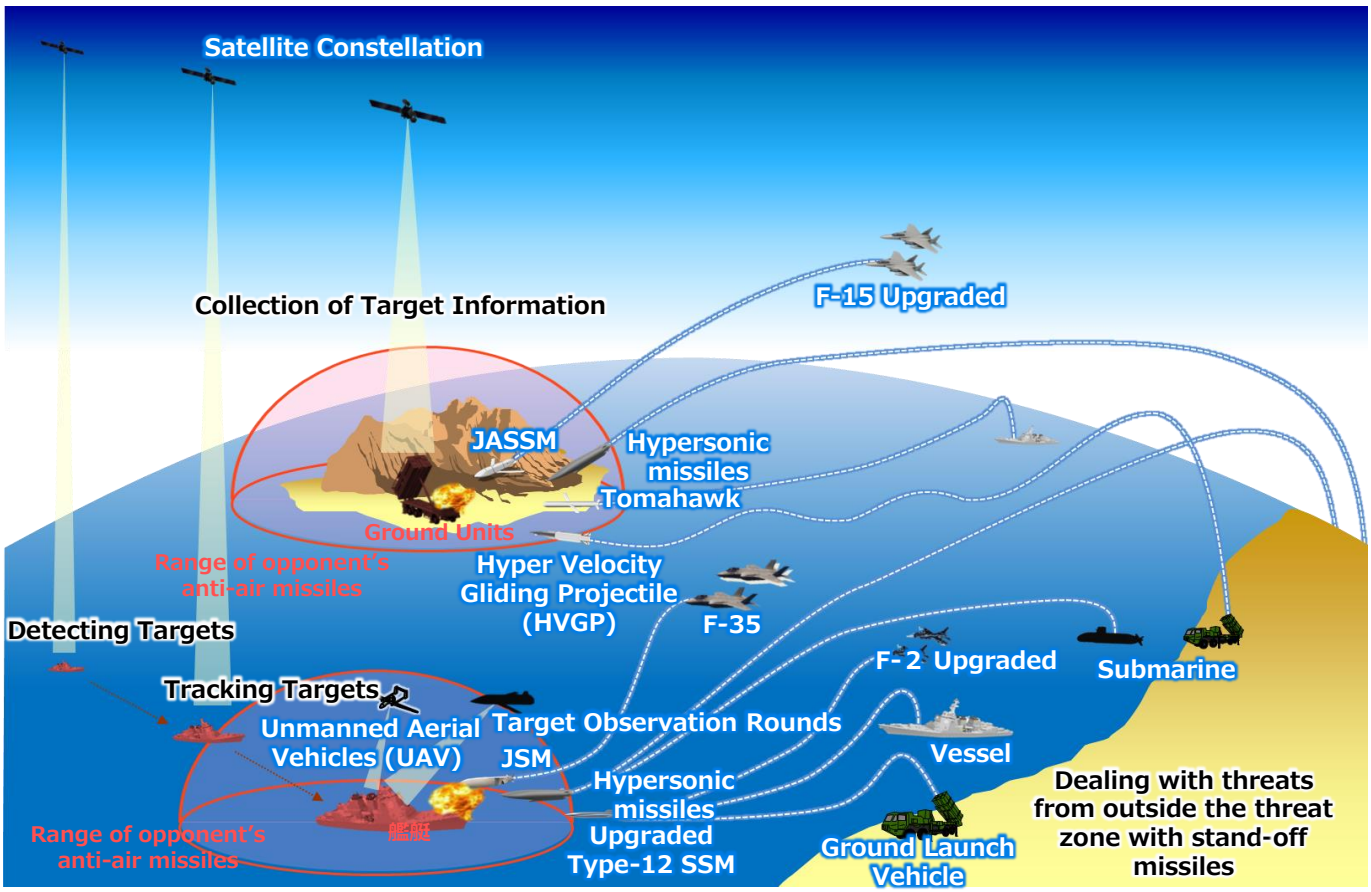
Ⅲ Major Projects

Note 1: Blue texts indicate new programs.
Note 2: All the amounts are contract-based.

1 Stand-off Defense Capabilities
– Approx. ¥970 billion (Approx. ¥970 billion excluding other areas)

- To defend Japan's territory, which spans over a 3,000km, the MOD/SDF is fundamentally strengthening its stand-off defense capabilities. This will enable diverse responses from outside the threat zone of anti-air missiles and similar systems against vessels and landing forces attempting to invade, including those targeting remote islands.
- In the event of an invasion in any region, it is crucial to have robust multi-tier capabilities necessary to disrupt and defeat such forces from various locations across the territory.
- It is possible to force more complex measures on adversary by diversifying launch platforms as well as utilizing in combination of a variety of stand-off missiles with different characteristics.
- In addition to promoting the prompt acquisition of foreign stand-off missiles, the MOD/SDF is expanding the domestic production base of stand-off missiles, so that it can ensure a sufficient and necessary amount at the earliest time possible.
- The MOD/SDF is also making efforts in acquiring the necessary functions for stand-off operations, including target information collection and command and control.
- Upon establishing operational capabilities of existing stand-off missiles, the MOD/SDF is accelerating research and development, as well as mass production to rapidly enhance its advanced stand-off defense capabilities.

Future Operation of Stand-off Defense Capabilities
(conceptual image)



Ⅲ Major Projects

Development and Acquisition of Upgraded Type-12 SSM

Upgraded Type-12 SSM
(conceptual image)

○ Development of Upgraded Type-12 SSM (Surface-, Ship-, and Air-launched variants) (¥6.2 billion)
Continue the development of Upgraded Type-12 SSM (Surface-, Ship-, and Air-launched variants). (Allocating expenses for launch tests, etc.)

○ Acquisition of ground equipment for Upgraded Type-12 SSM (Surface-launched variant) (2 sets: ¥18 billion)

○ Acquisition of Upgraded Type-12 SSM (Ship-launched variant) (¥17 billion)

Development and Acquisition of Submarine-launched Missile

HVGP (upgraded type)
(conceptual image)

○ Development of Submarine-launched Missiles (¥2.2 billion)
Continue the development of Submarine-launched Missiles. (Allocate expenses for performance verification tests.)

○ Acquisition of Submarine-launched Missiles (¥3 billion)

Development and Acquisition of Hyper Velocity Gliding Projectile (HVGP)

○ Development of HVGP (¥5.3 billion)
Continue the development of HVGP. (Allocate expenses for performance verification tests.)

○ Acquisition of HVGP (¥30 billion)

Expansion of Manufacturing System for Hypersonic Missile

JSM
(conceptual image)

○ Expansion of manufacturing system of Hypersonic Missiles (¥256.9 billion)
Promote production preparation and expand manufacturing system of missiles that make interception difficult by flying at hypersonic speed (beyond Mach 5).

○ Development of Hypersonic Missiles (¥59.2 billion)
Promote operational demonstration research that utilizes the results of elemental technologies in order to establish a missile system.

Other Stand-off Missiles

JASSM
(conceptual image)

○ Acquisition of JSM (¥16.1 billion) and JASSM (¥2.6 billion)
* JSM: Joint Strike Missile (equipped in F-35A)
JASSM: Joint Air-to-Surface Stand-off Missile (equipped in Upgraded F-15)

○ Upgrade program of F-35A (JSM installation) (7 aircraft: ¥1.5 billion)

○ Upgrade program of F-2 (Upgraded Type-12 SSM [air-launched variant] installation) (8 aircraft: 13.7 billion)

○ Upgrade of vessels with Tomahawk-launch capability (¥1.8 billion)
Procure equipment and carry out installation work to upgrade vessels for the launch of Tomahawk missiles.

○ Development of system for seamless command and control (¥800 million)
Partially enhance the integrated command and control software to conduct smooth and seamless C2 activities including the operation of stand-off missiles.

○ Survey and research on the manufacturing system related to stand-off defense capabilities and other areas (¥1.0 billion)

Tomahawk firing
(conceptual image)

Initiatives on Target Information Gathering

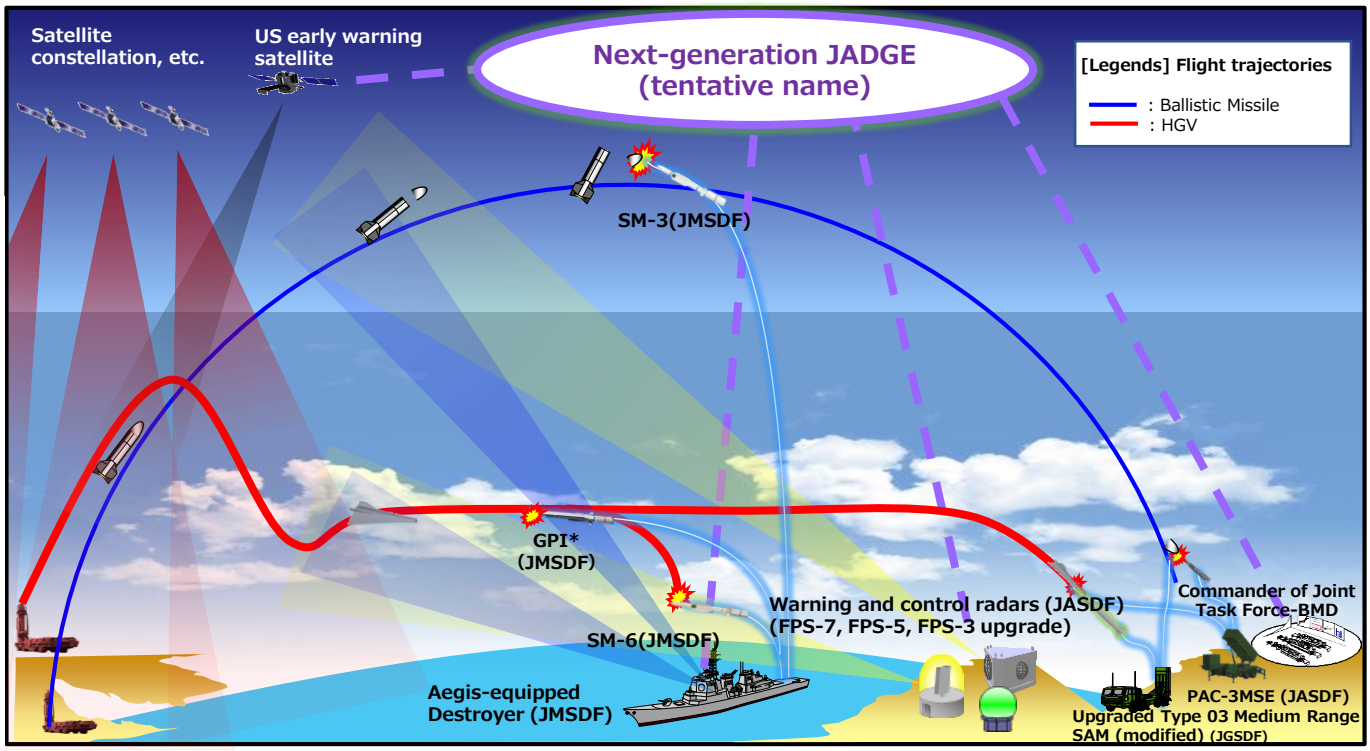
○ Building satellite constellation (¥323.2 billion) [reprint]

Ⅲ Major Projects

2 Integrated Air and Missile Defense Capabilities
– Approx. ¥537.9 billion (Approx. ¥537.3 billion excluding other areas)

- It is critical to effectively respond to increasingly diverse and complex airborne threats such as missiles and aircraft.
- Improving detect and track capabilities, achieving effective response through networking, and enhancing intercept capabilities are necessary.
- Japan will first intercept with its missile defense system missiles flying over the high seas and Japan's territorial airspace. Subsequently, as a measure for self-defense to the minimum required level to prevent missile attacks by ballistic missiles, etc. (counterstrike capabilities), Japan will utilize capabilities including stand-off defense capabilities to conduct effective counterstrike in the opponent's territory.

Conceptual Image of Integrated Air and Missile Defense Capabilities (against HGV and Ballistic Missile)



Gather indication of missile launch by satellite constellations, etc.

①Detect by **US early warning satellite**

②Detect and track by **Aegis-equipped destroyer**

② Detect and track by **warning and control radars**

③Information integrated in **JADGE**/ Allocation of interceptors by Commander of Joint Task Force-BMD

＊Glide Phase Interceptor

④**Intercept** by Aegis-equipped destroyer
・SM-3 against BMs
・SM-6 against HGV

④**Intercept** by PAC-3MSE

④**Intercept** by Upgraded Type 03 Medium Range SAM (modified)

Ⅲ Major Projects

Strengthening Interception Assets

Aegis System Equipped Vessel
(conceptual image)

○ Related expenses for Aegis System Equipped Vessel (ASEV) (¥80.8 billion)
Allocate expenses related to preparations for various tests, including live-fire tests.

○ Deployment of Interceptors
SM-3 Block IIA (¥68.9 billion), SM-6 (¥21.8 billion), PAC-3 MSE (¥43.6 billion), and Type 03 medium-range surface-to-air missile (modified) (including ground launch system [2 sets], etc.) (¥72.7 billion)
* Currently, research and development efforts are underway to enhance capabilities for dealing with ballistic missiles and HGVs (scheduled for completion in FY2028). Based on the mid-term results, the MOD/SDF plans to install anti-ballistic missile capability on the existing Type 03 medium-range surface-to-air missile (modified) from FY2026.

○ Research on Aegis vessel (¥3.3 billion)
Conduct research to consider a successor to Kongo-class Aegis destroyers, which are scheduled to be decommissioned.

SM-3 Block IIA
(conceptual image)

PAC-3 MSE

Type 03 Medium Range SAM (modified)

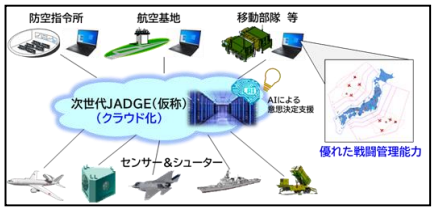
Aegis destroyer

Strengthening Sensors and Networks

○ Strengthening warning and control capabilities
In addition to the upgrade of FPS-5 (¥900 million) and FPS-7 (¥500 million), the MOD/SDF will field the Next-generation JADGE (tentative name) through a large-scale remodeling of JADGE, which is the core of command and control under the integrated air and missile defense system, to enable command and control from locations other than Air Defense Direction Centers (DC) through the use of mobile terminals, thereby strengthening resiliency, and to improve the capability to deal with new threats such as HGVs (¥12.6 billion).

FPS-5

FPS-7

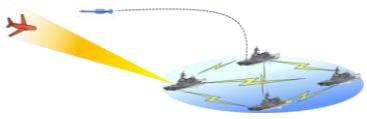


Next-generation JADGE*
(conceptual image)
*tentative name

Mobile warning and control radar
(conceptual image)

○ Acquisition of mobile warning and control radars (TPS-102) (¥7.9 billion)
Deploy Mobile Warning and Control Radars with remote control functions in Kitadaito Island to establish an ISR system in the Pacific.

○ Deployment of Fire Control (FC) Network (¥800 million)
Deploy FC Network, which enables real-time information sharing among surface vessels, to cope with increasingly sophisticated airborne threats.



FC Network
(conceptual image)

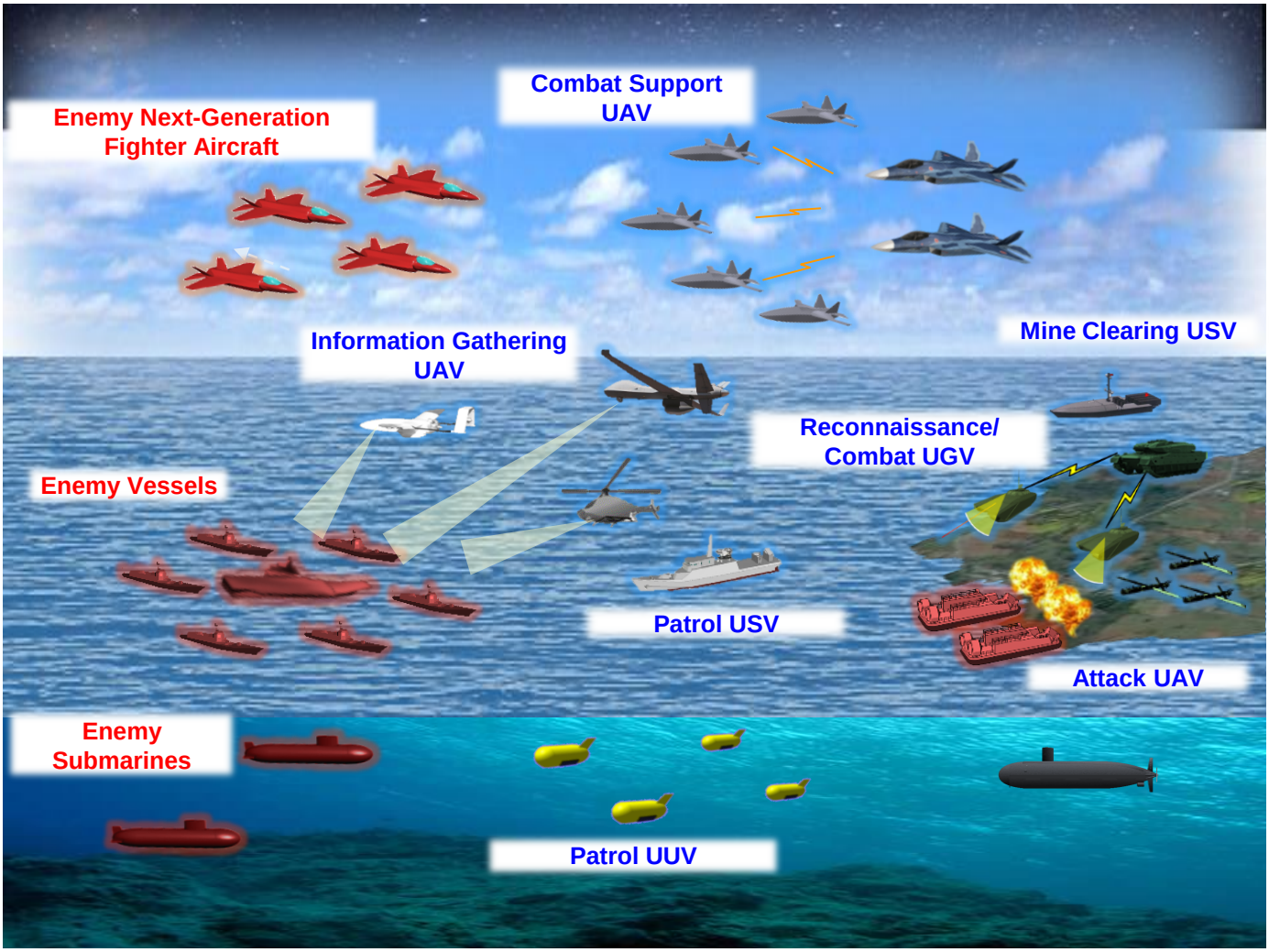
Ⅲ Major Projects

3 Unmanned Defense Capabilities

– Approx. ¥103.2 billion (Approx. ¥103.2 billion excluding other areas)

- Unmanned assets are innovative game-changers that can achieve asymmetrical superiority in the air, at sea, and underwater, while minimizing human loss. It is important to overcome limitations to conduct long-term continuous operation etc., and establish a seamless ISR posture.
- Prompt acquisition and operational deployment of unmanned assets, such as aircraft, vessels, and vehicles, are essential.

Unmanned Assets in Ground/Maritime/Air/Underwater Domains (conceptual image)



Ⅲ Major Projects

Strengthening Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance and Targeting (ISRT) Functions

○ Acquisition of long-endurance UAVs (under source selection) [reprint]
Acquire long-endurance UAVs to strengthen intelligence and surveillance capabilities while minimizing human casualties. (UAV: Unmanned Aerial Vehicle)

Long-endurance UAV
(conceptual image)

○ Acquisition of ship-based small-sized UAVs (¥3.7 billion)
Acquire small-seized ship-based UAVs to enhance surveillance and information-gathering capabilities of surface vessels.

Ship-based small-seized UAV
(conceptual image)

○ Acquisition of upgraded mid-range UAVs (2 sets: ¥3.9 billion)
Acquire an upgraded variant that can capture clear images of targets even at night or in poor visibility conditions due to bad weather by equipping existing mid-range UAVs with synthetic aperture radar.

Upgraded mid-range UAV
(conceptual image)

○ Acquisition of close-range UAVs, etc.
Acquire close-range UAVs, etc. to contribute to commanders' decision making and firepower by gathering information from the air.
・Close-range UAVs (173 sets: ¥4.7 billion)
・General purpose close-range UAVs (383 sets: ¥1.1 billion)

Close-range UAV
(conceptual image)

Development of Unmanned Assets with Attack Functions

○ Acquisition of miniature attack UAVs (¥3.0 billion)
Acquire miniature attack UAVs capable of an air patrol and a swift attack on vehicles and other targets.

Research and Development of Unmanned Assets

○ Research on UGV systems (¥1.4 billion) [see page 35]

○ Research on long-endurance UUVs (¥1.4 billion) [see page 35]

Acquisition of Unmanned Assets with Transport Functions

○ Research and verification tests for the introduction of transport unmanned aircraft (¥1.5 billion)
Conduct verification tests of unmanned aircraft for the rapid transportation of supplies to remote bases, and research on the matters necessary for future consideration of their introduction and utilization.

Ⅲ Major Projects

4 Cross-Domain Operational Capabilities

➢ In addition to the ground, maritime, and air domains, it is necessary to fundamentally strengthen capabilities in combinations of space (reinforcing information gathering functions through the use of satellites), cyber (enhancing security measures and training of cyber personnel), and electromagnetic domains (enhancing electronic warfare and electromagnetic management function) etc., in order to ensure asymmetrical superiority.

Future Cross-Domain Operations (conceptual image)

Ⅲ Major Projects

(1) Space Domain

– Approx. ¥597.4 billion (Approx. ¥226.5 billion excluding other areas)

- The space domain is now the foundation of our citizen's daily lives and security, and it is extremely important for Japan to ensure superiority in space use.
- For this reason, it is necessary to strengthen space operation capabilities including information gathering and other capabilities which leverage the space domain.

Fielding Satellite Communications Networks

○ Fielding of equipment for the multilateral satellite communications bandwidth sharing system (PATS) (¥2.1 billion)
In line with participation in PATS (Protected Anti-Jam Tactical SATCOM), develop satellite communications equipment that can be connected to PATS and is compatible with next-generation defense communications satellites.

○ Deployment of next-generation defense communications satellites (¥135.3 billion) [reprint]
Deploy successor satellites and related equipment for the defense communications satellites currently in operation.

○ Development of commercial low Earth orbit satellite communications equipment (¥600 million)
Equip and utilize facilities necessary for commercial low Earth orbit satellite communications used as a supplement for official communications on surface vessels in order to secure the required satellite communications bandwidth.
* In FY2024, 16 vessels, including two training vessels, are going to be equipped with the system, and 48 vessels in FY2025. Installation of the system on major vessels is expected to be completed by FY2027.


Satellite communications equipment mounted on training vessel JS Kashima

Information Gathering Functions Utilizing Space Domain

○ Development of a prototype for a Tactical AI Demonstration Satellite (¥5.3 billion)
Develop a prototype of a Tactical AI Demonstration Satellite that integrates and processes information gathered from other satellites and enables bidirectional tactical communications with various assets.

○ Development of demonstration satellite for the next-generation defense technologies (¥9.7 billion)
Design demonstration satellite for the next-generation defense technologies, including thermal control technology for advanced satellite mission equipment, and procure long lead-time items.

○ Technical studies aimed at improving HGV response technologies (¥3.1 billion)
Conduct studies of image processing technology and high-speed drive gimbal technology necessary for detecting and tracking HGVs from space.

○ Building satellite constellation (¥323.2 billion) [reprint]

○ Collection of data for image analysis (¥26.4 billion)
Collect information in regions surrounding Japan by utilizing high-resolution optical satellites and small satellites that are capable of frequent shooting.

Space Domain Awareness (SDA)

○ Fielding satellite interference detection systems (¥2.8 billion)
Acquire equipment to monitor electromagnetic interference affecting Japan's satellites.

Reinforcement of Organizational Structure in Space Domain

○ Establishment of Space Operations Wing (tentative name)
Establish the “Space Operations Wing” for the purpose of conducting space surveillance and response missions with a view to renaming the ASDF to the “Air and Space Self-Defense Force”.

Ⅲ Major Projects

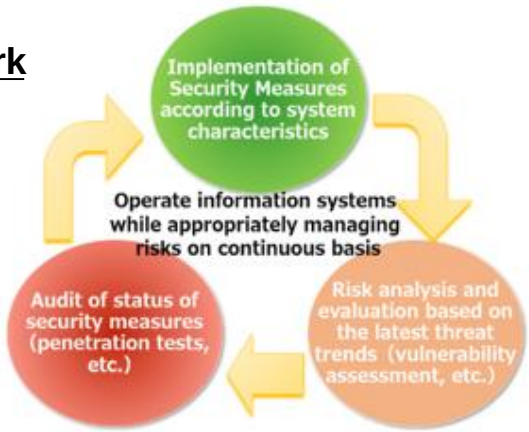
(2) Cyber Domain

– Approx. ¥281.4 billion (Approx. ¥264.5 billion excluding other areas)

- It is essential to acquire far-reaching response capabilities against increasingly advanced and sophisticated cyber attacks to establish a posture to assure the SDF's ability to perform its mission, and to uplift cyber defense in defense industry.
- In order to achieve this, the MOD/SDF is making following efforts:① implementation of Risk Management Framework (RMF); ② protection of information systems; ③ enhancement of education and research functions; ④ fundamental reinforcement of cyber defense posture; and ⑤ promotion of cybersecurity measures in defense industry.

Implementation of Risk Management Framework (RMF) (¥31.2 billion)

By shifting its concept from transient "risk elimination" to continuous "risk management", the MOD/SDF implements the Risk Management Framework (RMF) in which risks are analyzed, assessed, and appropriately managed on a continuous basis even after the information systems start operating.

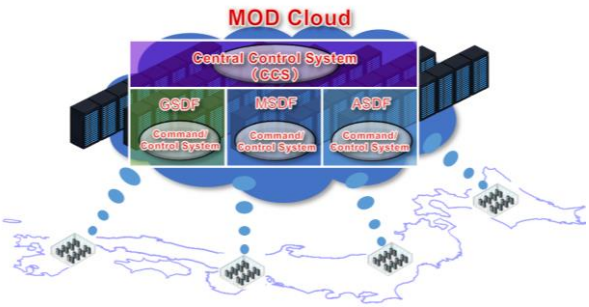


Risk Management Framework
(conceptual image)

Protection of Information Systems

Strengthen the protective posture for information systems including equipment and facility infrastructures.

○ Construction of the MOD Cloud (tentative name) (¥96.5 billion)
Strengthen information-sharing functions and develop the MOD Cloud (tentative name) to enable unified command and control of each SDF service.

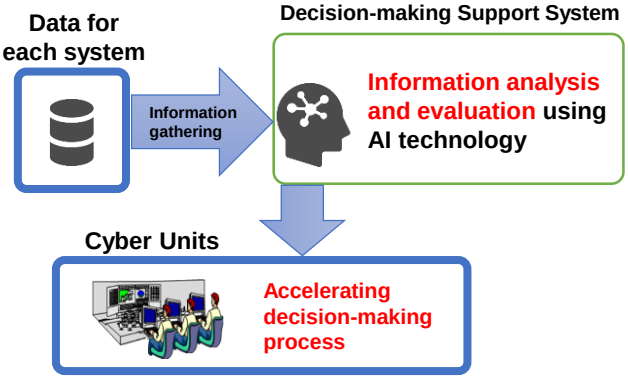


Construction of MOD Cloud (tentative name)
(conceptual image)

○ Development of cyber protection analysis equipment (¥8.6 billion)
Develop equipment for swift and accurate response to cyber attacks against the MOD/SDF.

○ Development of threat hunting equipment (¥6.5 billion)
Develop threat hunting equipment for continuous search and detection of potential internal threats.

○ Development of Decision-making Support System (DSS) in the cyber domain (¥4.1 billion)
Develop DSS utilizing AI in order to more promptly and accurately grasp the situation and respond to cyber attacks, etc.



Decision-making support system in cyber domain
(conceptual image)

Ⅲ Major Projects

Enhancement of Education and Research Functions in the Cyber Domain

In order to strengthen cybersecurity posture, the MOD/SDF enhances functions to develop cyber workforce and promotes research and development pertaining to cybersecurity.

○ Expansion of cyber education at the SDF schools
- JGSDF High Technical School
  Acquire equipment necessary for “System/Cyber Specialized Course”. (¥100 million)
- Reinforcement of specialized education at the Faculty of Cyber and Information Engineering, National Defense Academy
  Acquire equipment necessary for cyber education infrastructure. (¥100 million)

○ Cyber education utilizing external sources (¥1.7 billion)

○ Fostering collaboration with foreign countries in the cyber domain (¥400 million)

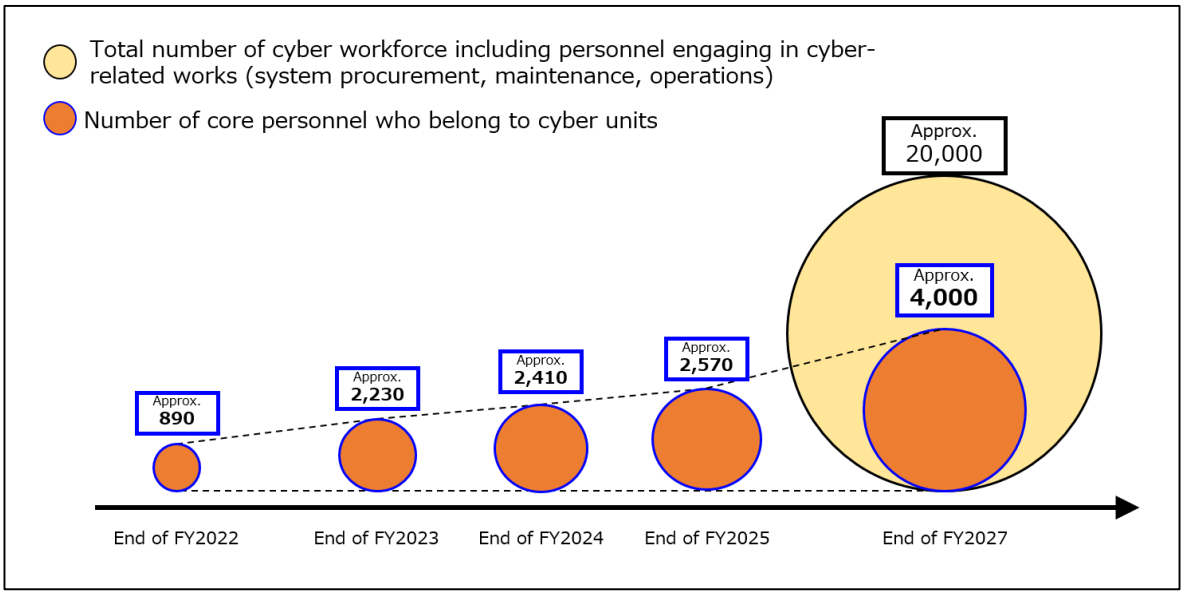
Locked Shields 2024

Fundamental Reinforcement of Cyber Defense Posture

Review the cyber defense functions which the MOD/SDF should prepare, and expand the necessary cyber workforce.

○ Enhancement of posture of the cyber units

○ Promotion of cyber workforce development



Cybersecurity Measures in Defense Industry

○ Programs for reinforcement of defense production base (¥2.4 billion)
Promote compliance with the "The Standards on Cybersecurity Measures for Defense Industry“ not only in companies directly contracting with the MOD/SDF but also among their suppliers.

○ System security survey on the application of “Standards on Cybersecurity Measures for Defense Industry” (¥1.0 billion)

Ⅲ Major Projects

(3) Electromagnetic Spectrum Domain

- Due to the expansion of the range of use and application of electromagnetic waves in its range and purpose covering land, sea, air, outer space and cyber space, the electromagnetic spectrum has become the front line of offense and defense in modern combat. In light of this situation, securing superiority in the domain of electromagnetic spectrum domain is an urgent issue.
- To achieve this, the MOD/SDF makes efforts in enhancing: ① communication and radar jamming capabilities; ② counter EW capabilities; ③ EW support capabilities; ④ response to small UAVs, etc.

Communication and Radar Jamming Capabilities

Improve capabilities of electronic jamming (to interfere with radio waves emitted by adversary's communication equipment and radars) and minimize/neutralize adversary's communication and detection systems.

Network Electronic Warfare System (NEWS)

○ Acquisition of Network Electronic Warfare System (NEWS) (1 set: ¥8.7 billion)

○ Development of upgraded Network Electronic Warfare System (¥4.7 billion)

This development is for improving radio wave interference performance of the existing equipment.

Type-24 Counter Air Electronic Warfare System

○ Acquisition of Type-24 Counter Air Electronic Warfare System (2 sets: ¥6.3 billion)

Counter EW Capabilities

Improve capabilities to minimize/neutralize adversary's electronic jamming against communication equipment and radars.

Fighter aircraft (F-35A)

○ Acquisition of fighter aircraft (F-35A) (8 aircraft: ¥124.9 billion)

○ Acquisition of fighter aircraft (F-35B) (3 aircraft: ¥60.8 billion)

EW support Capabilities

Improve capabilities to gather electromagnetic information necessary for electronic jamming and electronic protection.

Fighter aircraft (F-35B)

○ Acquisition of signals intelligence aircraft (RC-2) (1 aircraft: ¥49.6 billion)

○ Development of EW aircraft (¥41.4 billion)

Signals intelligence aircraft (RC-2)

Response to Small UAVs

Promote research on directed-energy technologies such as high-energy laser and high-power microwave to strengthen response capabilities against small-seized UAVs.

○ Research on ship-board laser systems (¥19.1 billion)

Research on a ship-board high-energy laser system that can adapt to the offshore environment and respond to new threats of small unmanned aircraft flying in large numbers.

○ Research on vehicle–mounted laser equipment (¥3.4 billion)

Continue research in progress on vehicle-mounted laser equipment to enhance response capabilities against future airborne threats.

○ Research on High Power Microwave (HPM) (¥800 million)

Ⅲ Major Projects

(4) Ground / Maritime / Air Domains

– Approx. ¥1.145 trillion (Approx. ¥ 1.145 trillion excluding other areas)

○ Type-16 Maneuver Combat Vehicles (15 units: ¥15.6 billion)

Type-16 Mobile Combat Vehicle

○ Common tactical wheeled vehicles

Acquire common tactical wheeled vehicles with a standardized body in order to flexibly respond to invading forces.

- Type-24 Infantry Combat Vehicle (18 units: ¥21.8 billion)
- Type-24 120mm Maneuver Mortar Combat Vehicle (8 units: ¥8.3 billion)
- Reconnaissance Combat Vehicle (6 units: ¥9 billion)

Type-24 Infantry Combat Vehicle

Type-24 120mm Maneuver Mortar Combat Vehicle

Reconnaissance Combat Vehicle (conceptual image)

○ Acquisition of Type-10 Tanks (12 units: ¥23.1 billion)

Acquire Type-10 Tanks to support divisions and brigades to comprehensively exert their firing, mobile operation and protection capabilities.

Type-10 Tank

○ Acquisition of Type-19 155mm Wheeled Self-propelled Howitzers (14 units: ¥14 billion)

Acquire Type-19 155mm Wheeled Self-propelled Howitzers capable of mobile and more rapid operations as a successor to the current FH70 155mm howitzer.

Type-19 155mm Wheeled Self-propelled Howitzer

○ Acquisition of Armored Modular Vehicles (AMV) (28 units: ¥22.5 billion)

Acquire AMVs as a successor to the current Type-96 Armored Personnel Carrier.

AMV

○ Construction of training infrastructure for firing surface-to-ship missiles (¥4.8 billion)

Training infrastructure for firing surface-to-ship missiles

Ⅲ Major Projects

○Building of new FFMs (3 ships: ¥314 billion) [reprint]
Build new FFMs (Frigate Mine Multi-purpose), featuring a 4,800-ton displacement, with enhanced operational capabilities which can load long-range missiles and have better anti-submarine capabilities.

New FFM
(conceptual image)

○Building of submarine (1 ship: ¥116.1 billion)
Construct the 9th Taigei-class submarine, featuring a 3000-ton displacement, with enhanced detection capabilities and new manpower saving systems for effective information gathering, warning and surveillance activities.

Taigei-class submarine

○Acquisition of fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-1)
(2 aircraft: ¥84.2 billion)
Acquire P-1 aircraft with enhanced flight performance and enhanced detection, identification, and information processing, etc. capabilities compared to the existing P-1.

Fixed-wing patrol aircraft
(P-1)

○Acquisition of patrol helicopters (SH-60L)
(2 aircraft: ¥29.3 billion)
Acquire Patrol helicopters (SH-60L) with enhanced onboard systems and flight performance to ensure superiority in anti-submarine warfare over highly stealthy foreign submarines.

Patrol helicopter
(SH-60L)

○Acquisition of search and rescue amphibious aircraft (US-2) (1 aircraft: ¥21.9 billion)
Acquire US-2 amphibious aircraft to conduct rapid rescue operations at long distances offshore.

Search and rescue
amphibious aircraft
(US-2)

Ⅲ Major Projects

○Acquisition of fighter aircraft (F-35A)
(8 aircraft: ¥124.9 billion) [reprint]
Secure air superiority by acquiring F-35As with advanced electronic warfare capabilities.
* As it has been confirmed that having domestic companies perform final assembly and checkout (FACO) is more cost-effective than importing completed aircraft, domestic companies will continue to handle FACO for F-35As acquired from FY2023 to FY2027.


Fighter aircraft (F-35A)

○Acquisition of fighter aircraft (F-35B)
(3 aircraft: ¥60.8 billion) [reprint]
Improve operational flexibility of fighter aircraft by acquiring F-35Bs which have advanced electronic warfare capabilities and can perform short field take-off and vertical landing.


Fighter aircraft (F-35B)

○Upgrade of fighter aircraft (F-2)
(8 aircraft: ¥13.7 billion) [reprint]
Upgrade the anti-ship attack capabilities, network functions, and other related systems.


Fighter aircraft (F-2)

○Acquisition of new primary trainer and ground training equipment (under source selection)
Acquire new primary trainer and ground training equipment with the aim of operating them integrally as a training system to efficiently and effectively train pilots of advanced fighter aircraft.


New primary trainer
(conceptual image)

○Type-20 5.56mm rifle (¥5.4 billion)
Acquire Type-20 5.56mm rifles for use in close combat, as a successor to Type-64 7.62mm rifles and Type-89 5.56mm rifles.
[GSDF: 10,000 guns / MSDF:205 guns / ASDF: 2,702 guns]


Type-20 5.56 mm rifle

Ⅲ Major Projects

5 Command and Control / Intelligence-related Functions
– Approx. ¥907.2 billion (Approx. ¥407.1 billion excluding other areas)

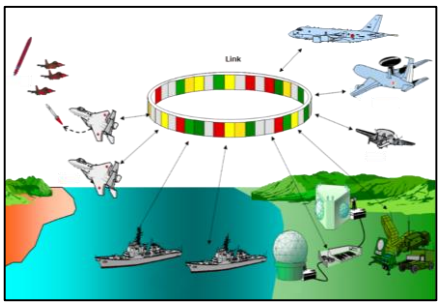
- Swift and reliable command-and-control requires the ability to share information in real time through resilient networks.
- In light of the recent rapid progress of ICT technologies in the private sector, the MOD/SDF has been promoting the adoption of next-generation information and communications technologies in its equipment and information systems to strengthen defense capabilities such as information integration and faster decision-making.
- It is necessary to establish a robust information-gathering posture by constantly grasping military trends in the areas surrounding Japan, as well as fundamentally reinforcing intelligence capabilities to respond to integrated information warfare including those in the cognitive dimension, etc. as seen in Russia's aggression against Ukraine.
- The MOD/SDF promotes the introduction and extensive application of AI in these areas.

Enhancement of Command and Control Functions

○ Fielding Next-generation JADGE (tentative name) (¥12.6 billion) [reprint]
The MOD/SDF will field the Next-generation JADGE (tentative name) through a large-scale remodeling of the existing JADGE, which is the core of command and control under the integrated air and missile defense system, to enable command and control from locations other than Air Defense Direction Centers (DC) through the use of mobile terminals, thereby strengthening resiliency, and to improve the capability to deal with new threats such as HGVs.

○ Development of the tactical datalink (¥9.5 billion)
Deploy the tactical datalink to maintain and enhance tactical information-sharing capabilities with vessels, aircraft, and radar sites.

○ Development of central command system (¥1.0 billion)
Establish the next-generation central command system with enhanced functions of the SDF's command and control.



Operation using tactical datalink
(conceptual image)

○ Construction of GSDF AI foundation (¥2.9 billion)
Construct a foundation to utilize AI in the GSDF closed cloud system for faster and more accurate information and control.

Development of Information System to Secure Decision-Making Superiority

○ Construction of the MOD Cloud (tentative name) (¥96.5 billion) [reprint]

○ Development of regional bases of the MOD Cloud (tentative name) (¥5.3 billion)
Establish regional bases equipped with edge computing technologies to ensure usability and resiliency.

Ⅲ Major Projects

Construction of a Network for Rapid Situational Understanding and Mission Execution

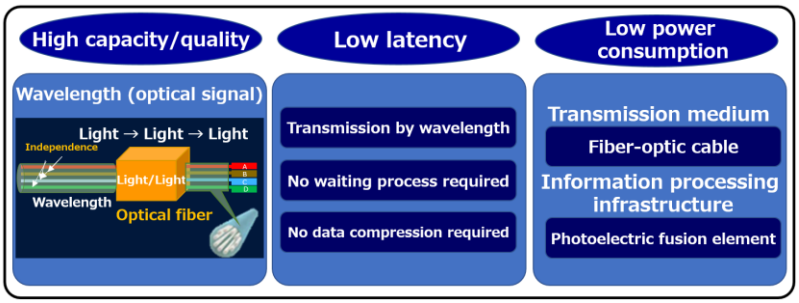
○ Construction of APN (All-Photonics Network) using opto-electric conversion technology (¥1.0 billion)

Construct a defense information and telecommunication infrastructure using APN that can realize large capacity, low power consumption, and low latency using opto-electric conversion technology.

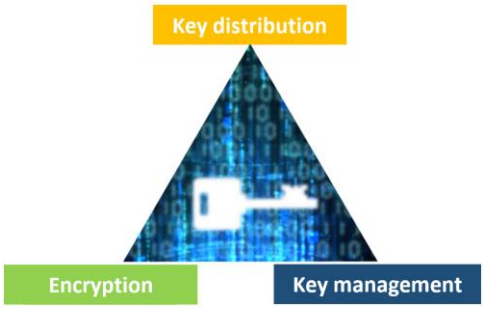
* APN is a technology that integrates light and electricity throughout all sections of communications network. It is said that “high capacity“, "low latency" and, in the future, "low power consumption" can be realized.

○ Demonstration of introducing the next-generation cryptographic technology (¥3.0 billion)

Conduct research and demonstration for the introduction of stronger security systems using new cryptographic technologies, such as tolerance encryption and quantum key distribution.



Construction of APN
(conceptual image)



Next-generation cryptographic technology
(conceptual image)

Utilization of Data, Apps and AI

○ Research and study on agile development (¥100 million)

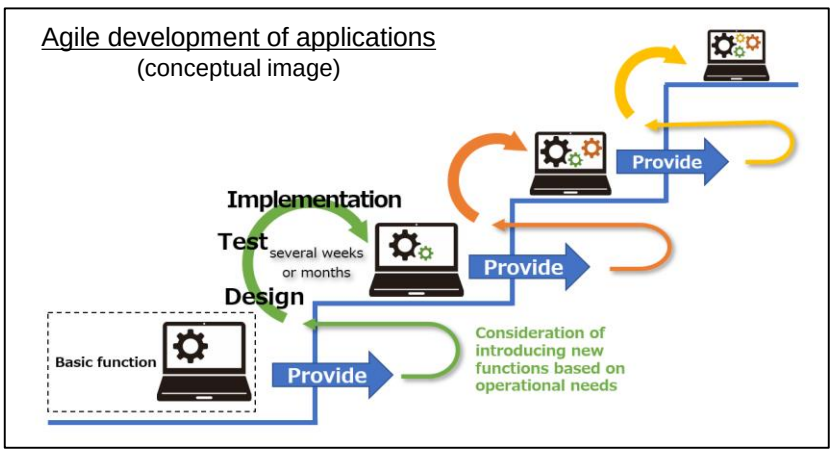
Conduct research on the introduction of agile development methods, which involve repeated cycles of design, testing, and implementation in short timeframes to quickly address operational needs in applications.

○ Consideration of the utilization of generative AI in on-premises environments (¥400 million)

Explore the use of generative AI in on-premises environments to enhance the efficiency of administrative processes.

○ Development of a prototype for a Tactical AI Demonstration Satellite (¥5.3 billion) [reprint]

Agile development of applications
(conceptual image)



Ⅲ Major Projects

Strengthening Intelligence Collection and Analysis Functions

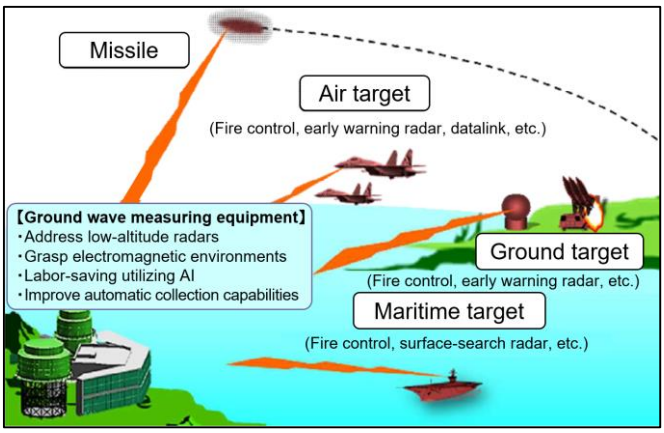
○ Development of information gathering and analysis capabilities
Establish information gathering and analysis capabilities especially on military trends.

○ Increase of Defense Attachés (1 personnel each)
- New dispatch: Fiji (Lieutenant Commander) and Brunei (Lieutenant Commander)
- Increase: the Philippines (Lieutenant Colonel (GSDF)) and France (Major (GSDF))

○ Development of intelligence systems (¥47.1 billion)
Develop various information systems to swiftly provide information which contributes to policy decisions and the SDF unit operations.

○ Development and maintenance of equipment for information gathering and analysis (¥508.6 billion)
Develop necessary equipment to constantly and continuously gather, process, and analyze information especially on military trends in the vicinity of Japan.
- Building satellite constellation (¥323.2 billion) [reprint]
- Development of EW aircraft (¥41.4 billion) [reprint]
- Acquisition of signals intelligence aircraft (RC-2) (¥49.6 billion) [reprint]
- Replacement of ground wave measuring equipment (¥13.7 billion)

○ Gathering and organizing information (¥45.1 billion)
Gather and organize various information, including situations in regions surrounding Japan.
- Data collection for image analysis (¥26.4 billion) [reprint]



Ground wave measuring equipment
(conceptual image)

Responses to Integrated Information Warfare with Special Regards to the Cognitive Dimension

○ Establishment of information gathering/analysis/dissemination posture towards integrated information warfare
- Establishment of MSDF Information Warfare/Operations Command (tentative name), and other measures.

○ Establishment of automatic open source and social media information collection/analysis capabilities utilizing AI (¥1.3 billion)

○ Utilization of future forecasting services for estimating the security situation (¥2.4 billion)

Ⅲ Major Projects

6 Mobile Deployment Capabilities / Civil Protection
– Approx. ¥447.6 billion (Approx. ¥447.6 billion excluding other areas)

- Given the geographical characteristics of Japan, it is necessary to build capabilities to rapidly deploy units, as well as to set up the necessary foundation for the deployment.
- The MOD/SDF will strengthen transportation capabilities by acquiring various transport assets such as vessels, aircraft, and helicopters.

Promotion of Acquiring Mobile Deployment Transport Assets

Aerial refueling and transport aircraft (KC-46A)

○ Acquisition of aerial refueling and transport aircraft (KC-46A)
(4 aircraft: ¥206.8 billion)
Acquire aerial refueling and transport aircraft so that fighter aircraft can combat persistently in vast airspace, such as the southwestern region.

○ Acquisition of various transport vessels
In order to strengthen maritime transport capabilities to remote islands, the MOD/SDF will acquire medium-class vessels capable of transporting between the mainland and island ports, small-class vessels capable of transporting to shallow island ports, and Maneuver Support Vessels (MSV) capable of transporting to islands that cannot be accessed by small-class vessels. They will be operated by units newly established in FY2024.
- Medium-class vessel (1 vessel: ¥8 billion)
- Small-class vessel (1 vessel: ¥6.4 billion)
- MSV (1 vessel: ¥5.8 billion)

Medium-class vessel
(conceptual image)

Small-class vessel
(conceptual image)

MSV
(conceptual image)

○ Acquisition of utility helicopters (UH-2) (16 aircraft: ¥52.6 billion)
Acquire utility helicopters with enhanced air mobility and air transport capabilities as a successor to UH-1J.

Utility helicopter (UH-2)

Utilization of Private Maritime Transport Services

○ Utilization of civilian transportation services (6 vessels: ¥50.9 billion)
Utilize private vessels specializing in mass transportation of vehicles and containers in order to complement maritime transport capabilities to transport units to islands in the southwestern region (PFI method).

○ Utilization of PFI vessels in a field exercise (¥1.6 billion)
Conduct transportation exercises and port-entry inspections for units and equipment using PFI vessels.

Transport training

Ⅲ Major Projects

7 Sustainability and Resiliency

➢ In order to facilitate the operations of the SDF, it is important to secure ammunitions and fuels, increase the number of operationally available equipment (resolve the shortage of parts), improve resiliency of defense facilities (construct facilities for new units), and enhance operational infrastructures (strengthen production capacities).

(1) Securing Ammunitions

– Approx. ¥650.2 billion (Approx. ¥344 billion excluding other areas)

➢ The MOD/SDF will swiftly secure the required quantities of various ammunitions necessary for continuous unit operations (excluding ammunitions for “Stand-off Defense Capabilities” and “Integrated Air and Missile Defense Capabilities”).

○ Medium-Range Multi-Purpose Missile (¥5.5 billion)
A missile essential for use by infantry units and similar forces.

Medium-Range Multi-Purpose Missile

○ 155mm High Explosive Shell (¥4.8 billion)
Munitions essential for use by artillery units and similar forces.

155mm High Explosive Shell

○ 5.56mm Bullet (¥5.2 billion)
Munitions required for use with individual weapons.

5.56mm Bullet

○ Type-23 Ship-to-Air Missile (¥34.3 billion)
A long-range ship-to-air missile to enhance air defense capabilities for destroyer units.

Type-23 Ship-to-Air Missile
(conceptual image)

○ Type-23 Air-to-Ship Missile (¥16.3 billion)
An air-to-ship missile with extended range from the previous missiles to equip patrol aircraft.

Type-23 Air-to-Ship Missile
(conceptual image)

○ Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missile (AIM-120) (¥11.3 billion)

AIM-120
(conceptual image)

○ Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missile (AAM-4B) (¥14.3 billion)

AAM-4B
(conceptual image)

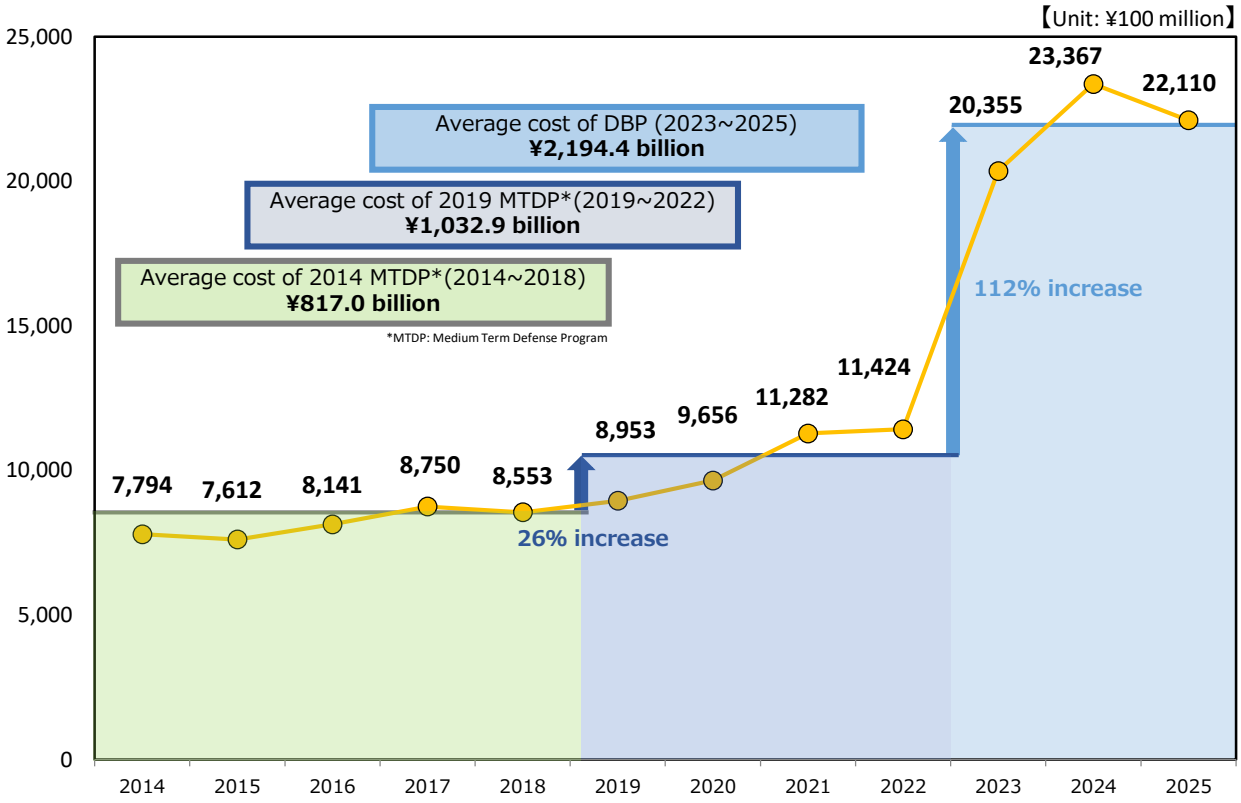
Ⅲ Major Projects

(3) Sustainment and Maintenance of Defense Equipment

– Approx. ¥2 trillion 211.0 billion (Approx. ¥1 trillion 751.1 billion excluding other areas)

➢ Secure the budget for ensuring sufficient spare parts and maintenance in order to solve the state where defense equipment are not operationally available due to parts shortage, and thus taking full advantage of existing equipment as well as unit capabilities

Trends in Budget for Sustainment and Maintenance of Equipment



○ Promotion of comprehensive contracts including PBL (Performance Based Logistics)

Compared to contracting on a case-by-case basis for necessary repairs and procurement of components, the contracts are focused on results of service, such as reduction of repair time and availability of inventory, and awarded on a comprehensive basis covering a defined period.

- Maintenance and sustainment of transport vessels
  Start maintenance and sustainment of two small-class vessels (LCU) from FY2025.

Small-class vessel (LCU)
(conceptual image)

○ Maintenance and verification of spare equipment (¥700 million)
(including installation cost of storage facilities)

To strengthen war sustainability, equipment that is no longer used in units but still available for use will be stored long term while controlling management costs, and will be replenished to units as necessary.

FY2025: Start storing of Type-74 Tanks, Type-90 Tanks, and Multiple Launch Rocket Systems (MLRS)

Maintenance of spare equipment
("Mothball")

Ⅲ Major Projects

(3) Improvement of Facility Resiliency

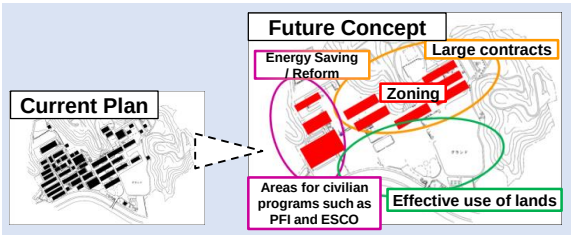
– Approx. ¥865.5 billion (Approx. ¥857.1 billion excluding other areas)

○ Renovation of existing facilities (¥325.5 billion)
Provide protective measures including wear- and earthquake- resistance through promoting to reinforce building structures, relocate and integrate existing facilities.

○ Underground installation of main headquarters (¥93.2 billion)
Conduct underground installation of main headquarters, installation of dispersal pads for fighter aircraft, and protective measures against electromagnetic pulse, among others.

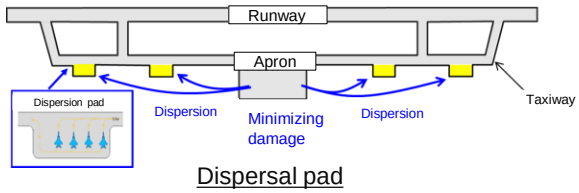
○ Measures against natural disasters (¥10.3 billion)
Implement countermeasures against inundation and slope failure to maintain and enhance functions in the event of a large-scale natural disaster.

○ Construction of ammunition depots (¥35.8 billion)
Construct necessary facilities including depots in preparation for the acquisition of various ammunitions.



Relocation and integration of existing bases
(conceptual image)

Minimizing damage by dispersion



Dispersal pad
(conceptual image)


Underground installation
(conceptual image)


Emergency measure for slope failure
(conceptual image)

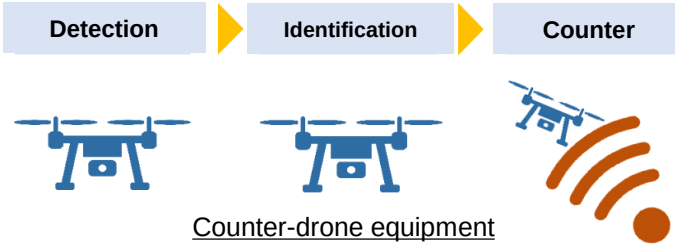
○ Construction of facilities associated with establishment of new units / Introduction of new equipment (¥392.3 billion)
- GSDF: Construct facilities associated with the transformation of the JGSDF System, Signal and Cyber School into a combined school of each service, as well as a coeducational school by accepting female students. (¥31 billion)
- MSDF: Construct facilities in Sasebo area [Sakibe-East District (tentative name)]. (¥36 billion)
- ASDF: Construct facilities to deploy mobile warning and control radars in Kitadaito Island. (¥6.5 billion)
- Construct a multi-functional composite defense base in Kure District (¥500 million)


JGSDF System, Signal and Cyber School
(conceptual image)


Sakibe-East District
(conceptual image)

○ Introduction of new counter-drone equipment (¥8.4 billion)
As drone attacks against defense-related facilities may cause a serious impact on Japan's defense, the MOD/SDF will field new and higher-quality equipment that is capable of detecting, identifying, and countering illegal drones to enhance security capabilities for SDF bases.


Facility for a mobile warning and control radar
(conceptual image)



Counter-drone equipment
(conceptual image)

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

1 Reinforcement of Defense Production Base
– Approx. ¥106.7 billion (Approx. ¥101.2 billion excluding other areas)

➢ As part of our defense buildup, the MOD/SDF will fundamentally reinforce and maintain its defense production and technology bases as a virtually integral part of defense capability itself and build robust and sustainable defense industry by expediting countermeasures against various risks, as well as expanding the market for the defense industry.

(1) Building a Robust and Sustainable Defense Industry

○ Grounding initiatives for reinforcement of defense production base (¥32.1 billion)

Implement initiatives to provide companies with readiness for various risks concerning steady acquisition of defense equipment from the viewpoint of maintaining and strengthening domestic defense production and technology bases, as a measure to enhance the base, outlined in the Act on Enhancing Defense Production and Technology Bases.

A) Reinforcing supply chain resilience
- Implement precautionary measures against supply chain risks through promoting initiatives such as diversification of supply sources and R&D projects seeking for parts with stable supply. (¥1.2 billion)

B) Improving manufacturing process efficiency
- Increase the efficiency of defense equipment manufacturing processes by introducing advanced technologies such as automatic control robots, DX, and AI. (¥25 billion)

Hokani-Oran **Nihonni-Kimishika**

"Kimishika-Oran", characters designed to help businesses become familiar with the system of measures to strengthen the domestic defense production and technology bases.

C) Enhancing cybersecurity
- Promote compliance with the "The Standards on Cybersecurity Measures for Defense Industry" not only in companies directly contracting with the MOD but also among their suppliers. (¥2.4 billion) [reprint]

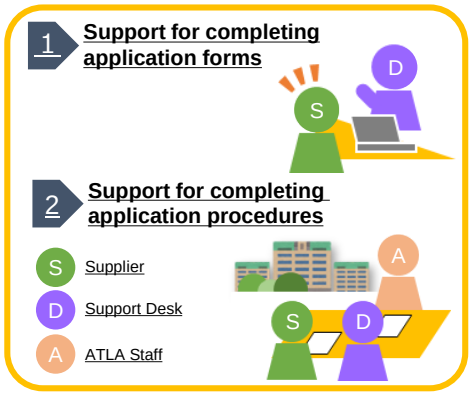
D) Support for business succession, etc.
- Promote smooth business succession, etc. on a company's withdrawal from the defense industry. (¥3.5 billion)

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

○ Support services for small and medium-seized suppliers to promote the use of measures that enhance the defense production and technology bases, outlined in the Act on Enhancing Defense Production and Technology Bases (¥100 million)
Encourage small and medium-seized suppliers to utilize the measures designed to enhance defense production and technology bases by establishing a support desk to assist with applicants and hosting nationwide briefing sessions ("Kimishika-Oran Seminar").

Promotional flyer for seminars


"Kimishika-Oran Seminar" held in Okayama Prefecture on February 2024



Conceptual image of a support desk

○ Research on maintaining and improving the bases for defense-unique technologies (¥2.4 billion)

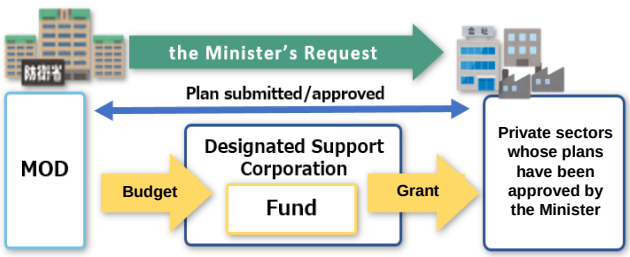
○ System security survey on the application of "Standards on Cybersecurity Measures for Defense Industry" (¥1.0 billion) [reprint]
Survey vulnerabilities of security equipment implemented in Protected Systems, hold seminars in control measures for contractors to take, and train Information Security Auditors.

(2) Promotion of Defense Equipment Transfer through Public-Private Partnership

○ Budget for the fund to facilitate defense equipment transfer (¥40 billion)
In order to conduct appropriate equipment transfer from the perspective of national security, the MOD budgets the fund to allocate grants to companies when they are requested by the Minister of Defense to adjust specifications and performance of the equipment to be transferred.

○ Feasibility studies for overseas transfer of defense equipment (¥200 million)
Investigate the potential needs of target countries in cooperation with private sectors in order to work on proposals for transfer of defense equipment.

○ Displays at defense equipment exhibitions (¥400 million)
Participate in international defense equipment exhibitions to promote defense equipment developed in Japan and superior technologies of Japanese Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs).




ATLA booth at "EUROSATORY 2024" (France)

(3) Other Initiatives

○ Securing human resources for technical research positions (¥30 million)
Utilize the SDF Scholarship Program* to secure excellent human resources at an early stage.
* A scholarship loan program for students who intend to serve in the SDF in the future.

2 Research and Development
– Approx. ¥659.6 billion (Approx. ¥234.2 billion excluding other areas)

- Transformation of approaches to warfare is accelerating due to the rapid advancement of science and technology. In order to promptly materialize effective response capabilities for future warfare, the MOD/SDF is intensively investing in equipment/technologies directly related to future ways of combat, and will drastically shorten research and development period by introducing novel methods into the research and development process.
- Since gaps in technologies can determine the outcome of warfare, in order to secure technological superiority in the future and materialize advanced capabilities ahead of other countries, the MOD/SDF is incorporating a wide range of civilian leading technologies. In addition, the MOD/SDF will realize defense innovation to create future ways of warfare by intensively investing in technologies which can be directly used for defense purpose and by boldly tackling challenges in unknown technology areas, in collaboration with projects by other ministries and agencies.

(1) Reinforcement of Foundations for Defense Innovations and Innovative Equipment

○ Innovative Science & Technology Initiative for Security (¥14.3 billion)
Promote the “Innovative Science & Technology Initiative for Security” program in which the Acquisition, Technology & Logistics Agency (ATLA) publicly seeks basic researches on innovative and emerging technologies to external institutions including universities.

○ Breakthrough Research (¥25.2 billion)
Conduct Breakthrough Research to rapidly create functions and technologies that will significantly change future ways of warfare, with taking risks to achieve challenging goals.

○ Bridging Research (¥18.5 billion)
Out of various government- and commercially-funded researches, select and invest in promising technologies with the potential to be utilized for future defense applications including innovative equipment.

(2) Stand-off Defense Capabilities

○ Research on vertical undersea launchers (¥30 billion)
Conduct research on Vertical Launch System (VLS) capable of being mounted on submarines with the aim to further diversify launching platforms and secure undersea superiority.

○ Research on hypersonic missiles (¥59.2 billion) [reprint]

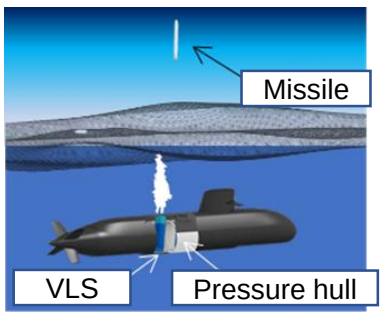
(3) Response Capabilities against HGVs (Integrated Air and Missile Defense Capabilities)

○ Development of Upgraded Type 03 medium-range surface-to-air guided missile (modified) (¥13.7 billion)
Continue upgrades to enable responses against HGVs and other missiles.

(4) Counter-Drone / Swarm Attack Capabilities (Integrated Air and Missile Defense Capabilities)

○ Research on ship-board laser systems (¥19.1 billion) [reprint]

○ Research on High-power Microwave (HPM) (¥800 million) [reprint]



Research on vertical undersea launchers
(conceptual image)

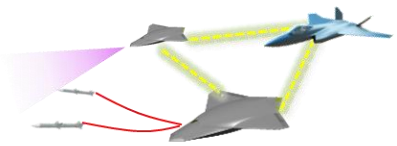
Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

(5) Unmanned Defense Capabilities

○ Research on UAV network combat systems (¥3.8 billion)
To achieve advanced coordination between unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and fighter aircraft as well as between UAVs, conduct research on technologies necessary for UAV network combat systems, such as a datalink, which is the core of such coordination.

○ Research on UGV systems (¥1.4 billion) [Reprint]
Conduct research on Unmanned Ground Vehicle (UGV) control systems and system integration that support a series of missions of ground units in coordination with the actions of personnel.

○ Research on long-endurance UUVs (¥1.4 billion) [reprint]
Conduct research on various sensor technologies and decision-making technologies necessary for improving the operational capabilities of long-endurance UUVs.
*UUV: Unmanned Underwater Vehicle



UAV network combat system
(conceptual image)

Research on UGV systems
(conceptual image)

(6) Next-Generation Fighter Aircraft

○ Development of the next-generation fighter aircraft (¥112.7 billion)
To promote joint development between Japan, the United Kingdom and Italy, contribute necessary funds to GIGO (GCAP International Government Organisation), and conduct joint design of airframes and engines. In addition, the MOD/SDF will carry out necessary preparations to conduct various tests required for the development.

○ Research related to the next-generation fighter aircraft such as UAVs (¥12.9 billion)
Continue to conduct research on AI technologies necessary to realize combat-support UAVs which collaborate with crewed aircraft such as the next-generation fighter aircraft.

○ Development of a next-generation medium-range air-to-air missile (¥5.9 billion)
Continue the development of a next-generation medium-range air-to-air missile to be equipped in the next-generation fighter aircraft in order to conduct effective responses against airborne threat. (Allocate expenses for performance verification tests.)

Long-endurance UUV

Development of next-generation fighter aircraft
(conceptual image)

Development of next-generation medium-range air-to-air missile
(conceptual image)

(7) Reinforcement of Other Deterrence Capabilities

○ Development of demonstration satellites for the next-generation defense technologies (¥9.7 billion) [reprint]
Design demonstration satellite for the next-generation defense technologies, including thermal control systems for advanced satellite mission equipment, and procure long lead-time items.

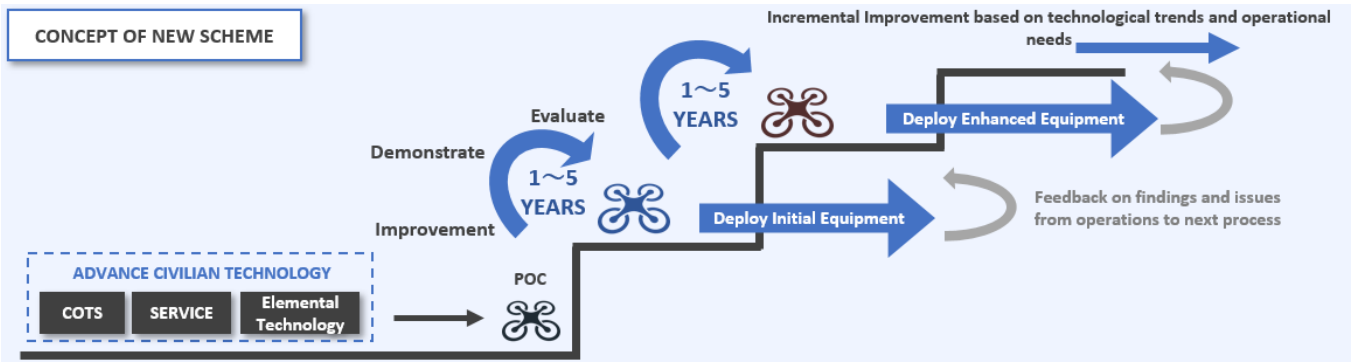
○ Maintenance of network facilities and networks for higher security level (¥26.3 billion)
Maintain networks and facilities for higher security level which meet international standards to research and develop aircraft and other defense equipment.

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

3 New Initiatives for the Early Deployment of Defense Equipment

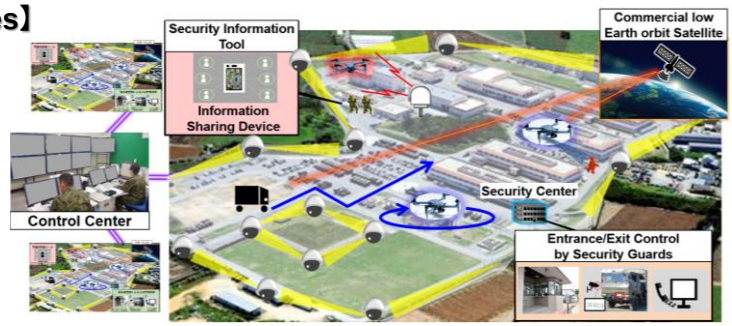
- In light of the current security environment, where military use of cutting-edge civilian technologies is changing the modes of warfare, it is necessary to fundamentally reinforce defense capabilities at an epoch-making speed, by flexibly incorporating advanced civilian technologies making remarkable advances in private sectors and off-the-shelf products.
- The MOD/SDF is promoting the early deployment of defense equipment by actively incorporating research results on advanced technologies into R&D of defense equipment, while taking full advantage of civilian technologies, off-the-shelf products and foreign equipment. In this process, the MOD/SDF solicits for proposals* from the defense industry and seeks for collaboration with startup companies, domestic research institutes and academia.
- As part of these initiatives, the MOD/SDF has introduced a new scheme to accelerate the early deployment of defense equipment targeting at the deployment within 5 years and full-fledged operation in approximately 10 years. This includes solicitation for proposals in domains such as unmanned defense capabilities, as well as intensive iterations of demonstration, evaluation, and improvement.

*MOD/SDF is open for proposals that will contribute to accelerate the early deployment of defense equipment.

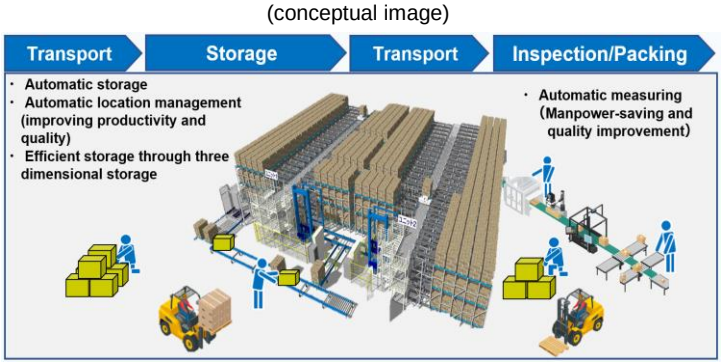


【Examples of Projects under the New Initiatives】

- ○ Remote surveillance system for the security of major GSDF camps (¥18 billion) [reprint]
- ○ Automation of supply warehouses (¥4.3 billion) [reprint]
- ○ Development of demand forecasting capabilities for supplies through utilizing AI (¥1.9 billion) [reprint]
- ○ Research and verification tests for the introduction of transport unmanned aircraft (¥1.5 billion) [reprint]
- ○ Development of a prototype for a Tactical AI Demonstration Satellite (¥5.3 billion) [reprint]
- ○ Establishment of automatic OSINT collection and analysis capabilities utilizing AI and systems for automatically collecting social media information (¥1.3 billion) [reprint]



Remote surveillance system for security of major camps
(conceptual image)



Automation of supply warehouses
(conceptual image)

4 Initiatives for the Utilization of AI

- AI has the potential to become one of the key technologies that addresses fundamental changes in security caused by rapid advances in science and technology, as well as the challenges Japan faces, such as a declining population, low birth rates, and an aging society.
- The MOD/SDF is prioritizing the use of AI in areas such as detection/identification of targets, intelligence collection and analysis, command and control, logistics support operations, unmanned asset, cybersecurity, and more efficient administrative works.

(1) Promotion of AI Utilization

○ Development of demand forecasting capabilities for supplies through utilizing AI (¥1.9 billion) [reprint]

○ Development of a prototype for a Tactical AI Demonstration Satellite (¥5.3 billion) [reprint]

○ Development of decision-making support system in the cyber domain (¥4.1 billion) [reprint]

○ Construction of the GSDF AI foundation (¥2.9 billion)

○ Consideration of the use of generative AI in on-premises environments (¥400 million) [reprint]

○ Replacement of ground wave measuring equipment (¥13.7 billion) [reprint]

○ Establishment of automatic open-source and social media information collection and analysis capabilities utilizing AI (¥1.3 billion)

○ Expansion of the use of military history documents utilizing AI (¥70 million) [see page 41]

(2) Structural Reinforcement to Promote AI Utilization

○ Utilizing external resources for the introduction of AI technologies (¥50 million)
Refer to external AI experts with high-level skills for advice on policy planning for AI adaptation and practical guidance on the development of AI application systems.

○ Training of AI workforce through AI educational courses (¥10 million)
Provide practical courses including programming especially for personnel engaging in AI-related work.

Promotion of AI utilization
(conceptual image)

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

5 Elements Supporting Defense Capabilities

➢ In order to support the SDF in accomplishing its missions, it is necessary to promote measures including reinforcement of the SDF's human resource base (securing personnel, improving personnel treatment, utilizing human resources of private sectors, and similar measures) and enhancement of medical functions.

(1) Reinforcement of Human Resource Base

1. Measures to Secure Excellent Human Resources

A) Enhancement and Reinforcement of Recruitment

Ensure stable employment of excellent human resources despite a severe recruitment environment by enhancing and reinforcing recruitment activities

Design image of PR clips and banner ADs

○ Reinforcement of the Provincial Cooperation Offices (¥1.5 billion)
- Increasing the number of part-timers
- Relocation of recruitment offices of the Provincial Cooperation Offices to a location that is more effective for recruitment
- Establishment of satellite booths
- Outsourcing admission tests

○ Review of operations at the Provincial Cooperation Offices (¥50 million)
Utilize advanced private-sector expertise and review recruitment operations.

○ Expansion of the SDF Scholarship Program* (¥50 million)
Increase the amount of scholarship in order to secure excellent human resources at an early stage.
* A scholarship loan program for students who intend to serve in the SDF in the future.

○ Digital and online recruitment (¥600 million)
Increase online advertisement such as PR clips and banner ADs which can attract the attention of eligible job-hunters.

○ Reinforcement of PRs and advertisement for job changers (¥200 million)
Enhance PRs and advertisement including utilizing career change websites and opening information booths at career change forums to campaign the job of SDF personnel as a career option.

○ Securing of human resources for technical research positions (¥30 million) [reprint]

B) Enhancement and Strengthening of Re-Employment Support


Work management education (conceptual image)

○ Enrichment of career guidance programs
- Enhancement of vocational training opportunities (¥800 million)
Add training courses for acquiring qualifications in IT fields (Java, Python, and Semiconductors).
- Enhancement of work-management education (¥200 million)
Add a course on life-planning education to enhance career development after retirement.

○ Reinforcement of re-employment support by the SDF Assistance Association (¥700 million)
Improve the convenience and effectiveness of re-employment support by making the employment support information network system available on the Web.

C) Review of Salaries and Allowances

Improve the treatment of...

- Enlisted personnel in fixed-term system (reviewing the lump-sum allowance for appointment of SDF personnel)
- Personnel relocated over a long distance due to job transfers
- Personnel in cyber units in each service
- Personnel engaged in severe duties such as pilot and aircraft maintenance
- SDF Reserve personnel

Group harassment prevention training

D) Harassment Prevention Measures

○ Expansion and improvement of the programs developed as the recommendation by the MOD's Committee of Experts on Harassment Prevention and Measures to provide more educational opportunities of all kinds. (¥70 million)

- Continue Harassment Hotline counselors outsourcing
- Conduct group harassment prevention training
- Use an outside professional to implement a behavior modification program for a candidate offender
- Seek and obtain legal advice from attorneys on the ways to address harassment on how to handle harassment claims
- Outsource research and study on harassment training materials and surveys

2. Female Participation, Working Style Reform and Improvement of Living / Working Environments

A) Promotion of Further Participation of Female Personnel

○ Infrastructures for better educational/living/working environments of female SDF personnel (¥16.4 billion)

- Creation of female-only areas in barracks
- Improvement of living and working environments for female personnel (renovations of lavatory and bathing facilities)
- Creation of female-only quarters in submarines

Construction of barracks for female personnel

○ Hiring external counselors for female personnel, provision of female uniforms, and similar measures (¥500 million)

○ Stocking sanitary items (¥10 million)

Sanitary bin

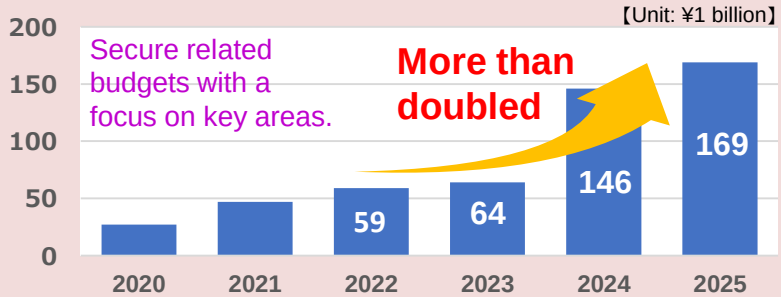
○ Installation of sanitary bins on vessels (¥20 million)

Install sanitary bins with automatic processing functions on all vessels that women board to ensure sanitary treatment and privacy.

○ Major initiatives already underway

- Expansion of recruitment and appointment of female personnel
- Creation of female-only areas and quarters in barracks and vessels
- Renovation of male bathrooms into female bathrooms
- Development of educational infrastructure for female personnel

【Budgets for Promotion of Women's Participation】



B) Promotion of Working Style Reform

○ Digitalization of administrative documents which can contribute to facilitate remote work (¥300 million)

○ Improvement of office environments for a better workplace (¥900 million)

○ Supplying vessel crews with computers for a more efficient work environment (¥100 million)

C) Support for Balancing Work and Life

○ Sustainment and improvement of workplace childcare facilities (¥100 million)
Maintain workplace childcare facilities reflecting personnel needs and local realities, and provide the supplies necessary for sustaining childcare services, to achieve work-life balance.

○ Supplies in temporary childcare emergency (¥80 million)
Establish contingency stockpiles to provide SDF personnel with essential supplies for their children, including food, beverages and diapers, during emergency operations.

○ Test implementation of a part-time childcare service (¥80 million)
To fully operationalize the part-time childcare service, the MOD/SDF attempts to operate the part-time childcare service throughout the year.

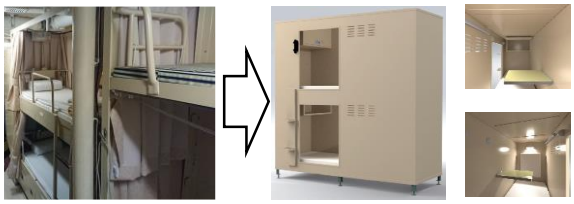
D) Improvement of Living and Working Environments

○ Construction and maintenance of living and working facilities, provision of clothing and daily consumables

- Renovation and construction of housing necessary for introducing and reorganizing units as well as ensuring readiness (¥56.5 billion)
- Construction of barracks and other facilities (¥331 billion*)
  * Measures for more comfortable living and working environments, including the introduction of individual spaces for each personnel in barracks and the installation of utility bathrooms.
- Introduction of individual spaces for each personnel in existing barracks by installing partitions and similar enhancements (¥600 million)
- Procuring equipment and daily consumables (¥10.8 billion)
  In procuring daily consumables, prioritize the items below.
  - Procuring bedding sets to maintain the health and raise the morale of SDF personnel (¥1.7 billion)
  - Preparing automatic grass-cutting machines for decreasing the burden on SDF personnel (¥1.1 billion)
- Procuring uniforms, work clothes, and other clothing (¥19.8 billion)
- Infrastructures for better educational, living, and working environments of female SDF personnel (¥16.4 billion) [reprint]
  Prioritize the installation of air conditioning, as it has a direct impact on personnel health (¥27.9 billion) and allocate necessary transportation fees (including tolls) to decrease the financial burden on SDF personnel and improve their working environment.
- Expansion of wireless LAN coverage in welfare facilities and common areas of barracks at camps and bases (¥200 million)
- Improvement of menus at each camp and other facilities through the use of local produce, etc. (¥1.8 billion)

○ Improving the living environment for onboard crews and making it more appealing
- Research on improving the living and working environment for crews, such as expanding standby areas. (¥40 million)
- Make living quarters on new FFM more appealing. (Building of new FFMs includes the related cost)

⇒ Install pod-type beds in living quarters to secure privacy and improve comfort levels.



Beds in existing ships

Pod-type beds (conceptual image)

○ Enhancing in-ship communication infrastructure (¥400 million)
- Make radio and TV services available in living quarters, in addition to common areas such as mess hall, by refurbishing onboard wired radio and TV receivers and setting up wireless LAN network.
- Enable email exchanges via personnel's cellphones from living quarters by installing radio and TV receivers and electronic home communication devices.
- Install electronic home communication devices (for receiving emails only) on submarines.
- Modify electronic home communications equipment by utilizing the commercial low Earth orbit satellite communications network, which will be installed on vessels as a supplement business communications, to build a communications environment that will allow SDF personnel to communicate with their families and browse the Internet.

Communication conditions on a vessel

E) Initiatives to Raise Awareness about the Reinforcement of Human Resource Base

○ Initiatives related to childcare and nursing care (¥30 million)
Lectures by experts with specialized knowledge, and creating posters and brochures.

○ Initiatives to address mental health issues (¥7.0 million)
Lectures by outside experts, educational tours, and production of posters and educational materials.

○ Initiatives to maintain ethics related to the duties of the SDF, and prevention of substance abuse (¥0.8 million)
Lectures by outside experts, and production of posters and educational materials.

3. Strengthening Educational and Research Infrastructure

A) National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS)

○ Expansion of the use of military history documents utilizing AI (¥70 million) [reprint]
Utilize AI to transcribe and make a database of documents archived at the NIDS in order to broaden the availability of documents inside and outside the MOD/SDF.

○ Enhancement of research infrastructure on cyber security (¥100 million)
Prepare equipment and materials necessary for the sustainment of research infrastructure, conduct study sessions with experts on the cyber domain, etc.

B) National Defense Academy (NDA)

○ Improving living environment of the cadets (¥30 million)

○ Maintaining and increasing the standard of research and education (¥700 million)
Conduct fundamental research on cutting-edge technologies and reflect outcome in education.

○ Long-term study abroad program at military academies in the United States (¥60 million)

C) National Defense Medical College

○ Improving infrastructure of the National Defense Medical College (¥2 billion)
- Train SDF doctors and nurses to keep up with more advanced and complex medical practices.
- Procure various equipment necessary for clinical training.
- Increase personnel numbers to enhance tactical combat trauma care capabilities, among other areas.

○ Promotion of research on military medicine (¥600 million)
- Promote research in the field of military medicine to support SDF unit operations, as well as training and research by the National Defense Medical College.

D) JGSDF Camp Takeyama
(JGSDF High Technical School and Eastern Army Combined Brigade) (¥41.2 billion)

○ Construct facilities necessary to transform the JGSDF High Technical School into a cross-service and coeducational institution, and design new uniforms for female students

○ Construct facilities necessary to improve education infrastructure for the Eastern Army Combined Brigade

E) Expansion of Cyber Education at the SDF schools

○ JGSDF System and Signal/Cyber School (¥13.4 billion) [reprint]
- Acquire equipment necessary for cyber education infrastructure.
- Construct facilities, such as class rooms, necessary for cyber education.

○ JGSDF High Technical School (¥100 million)
- Acquire equipment necessary for the specialized course in system and cyber engineering [reprint]
- Assign specialist instructors in the specialized course in system and cyber engineering
- Conduct programs on system and cyber-engineering at private sectors, etc.

○ JASDF 4th Technical School (¥40 million)
- Procure equipment necessary for cyber education and utilize human resources from the private sector.

○ Reinforcement of specialized education at the Faculty of Cyber and Information Engineering, National Defense Academy (¥100 million)
- Acquire equipment necessary for cyber education infrastructure. [reprint]

F) GSDF Aviation School

○ Utilization of human resources from the private sector in basic helicopter flight training (¥200 million) [reprint]

G) Acquisition of High-Performance Simulators for F-35 and F-2 (¥18.6 billion)

H) Utilization of Human Resources from the Private Sector to Prepare Educational Curriculums and Teaching Materials for Patrol Vessels (¥200 million) [reprint]

4. Measures on SDF Reserve Personnel for Sustainable Unit Operations

○ Improve the treatment of reserve personnel and others (¥7.1 billion) [reprint]
The MOD/SDF will take the following measures:
- Increase allowance for SDF reserve personnel, SDF ready reserve personnel, and candidates for SDF reserve personnel.
- Expand continuous service incentive allowance.

○ Expansion of support for companies employing SDF reserve personnel (¥1.3 billion)
Expand scope of subsidy for companies employing SDF reserve personnel or SDF ready reserve personnel.

○ Provision of clothing and individual equipment (¥300 million)
Promote the renewal of clothing (uniforms) and aging equipment for the SDF reserve personnel.

○ Enhance public relations for the system of SDF reserve personnel and others (¥40 million)
- Create brochures and conduct training program for companies employing reserve personnel.
- Conduct online PR activities such as PR clips and listing ads to promote understanding of the system of SDF reserve personnel and others.

5. Leveraging Technologies and Human Resources in Private Sectors

○ Expansion of the use of military history documents utilizing AI (¥70 million) [reprint]

(2) Enhancement of Medical Functions

➢ In order to establish a seamless flow of medical and evacuation posture from the frontline to hospitals, the MOD/SDF enhances its first-aid capabilities as well as functions at SDF hospitals to which those wounded in contingency response, etc. are to be transported.

○ Autonomous securing of blood supply

Procure equipment in order for the SDF to secure and stockpile blood products in a self-sustained way.

- Procurement of equipment related to blood products including platelet-preserving leukocyte removal filters (¥800 million)
- Allocate the budget for contracting consulting firms to ensure blood production (¥100 million)
- Establishment of an integrated health information system, including blood management (¥5.8 billion)

Field surgical system

Skill training with field surgical system

○ Improvement of first-aid capabilities on the frontline

Improve in-field first-aid capabilities such as emergency care and surgical treatment to increase the survivability of personnel wounded on the frontline.

- Procurement of training materials for first-aid skills (¥100 million)
- Procurement of field surgical system (¥300 million)
- Procurement of reference equipment for the new filed surgical system (¥900 million)

Air medical evacuation training

○ Enhancement of medical evacuation capabilities for the wounded

Procure cross-service aeromedical evacuation units for continued en-route medical care from the frontline to hospital.

- Procurement of aeromedical evacuation unit (¥200 million)

○ Enhancement of medical functions at SDF hospitals

In order to enhance the functions of SDF Naha Hospital, which is essential for responses in the Southwestern region, the MOD/SDF is upgrading its infrastructure by reconstructing old facilities, increasing the number of medical departments, and installing a part of hospital building to the underground.

The MOD/SDF is also enhancing the functions of SDF Yokosuka Hospital and SDF Fukuoka Hospital, which are supposed to be major evacuation accommodations for wounded personnel, in conjunction with the reconstruction of their old buildings.

- Assessment for reconstruction of the SDF Naha Hospital (¥10 million)
- Reconstruction work of the SDF Fukuoka Hospital (¥16.5 billion)
- Reconstruction work of the SDF Yokosuka Hospital (¥7.1 billion)

SDF Yokosuka Hospital following reconstruction work
(conceptual rendering)

SDF Fukuoka Hospital following reconstruction work
(conceptual rendering)

6 Measures for Strengthening the Japan-U.S. Alliance and Fostering Harmony with Local Communities

- The MOD/SDF is steadily implementing the initiatives for realignment of the U.S. Forces to strengthen the deterrence and response capabilities of the Japan-U.S. Alliance while mitigating impacts on local communities.
- While the SDF and the U.S. Forces expand and diversify their activities, as well as fundamentally reinforce their defense capabilities, the MOD/SDF is steadily implementing measures to harmonize defense facilities with surrounding areas while also promoting measures to ensure the smooth and effective stationing of the U.S. Forces in Japan to gain further understanding and cooperation from local communities.

(1) U.S. Forces Realignment-Related Expenses

[Measures for Mitigating the Impact on Local Communities] (Item request)

1. Relocation of the U.S. Marine Corps Stationed in Okinawa to Guam

○ Project for relocation of the U.S. Marine Corps stationed in Okinawa to Guam

2. Realignment-Related Measures in Japan

○ Projects for realignment in Okinawa
- Relocation of MCAS Futenma
  - Construction of the Futenma Replacement Facility, and other related facilities
  - Futenma refurbishment
- Return of land areas south of the Kadena Air Base

Construction of Futenma Replacement Facility

○ Project for the relocation of the carrier-based aircraft, including facility construction on Mageshima Island

○ Project for use in contingency

○ Project for training relocation

○ Project for smooth implementation of realignment-related measures

Facility construction on Mageshima Island

(2) SACO-Related Expenses (Item Request)

○ Japan will continue to steadily implement the measures, including mitigating the impact on local communities in Okinawa, outlined in the Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO) Final Report, except for measures with changes made under the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee (“2+2”) Joint Statement.

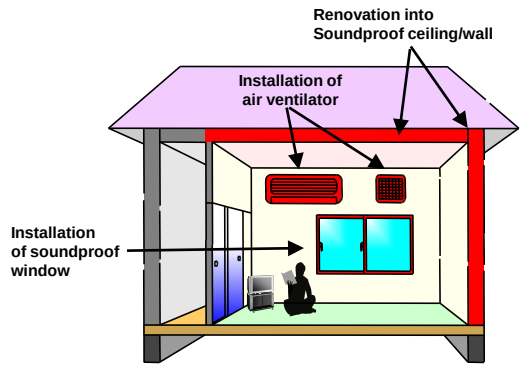
(3) Promotion of Base-Related Measures

1. Expenses Related to Measures for Communities around Bases (¥148.9 billion)

Allocated expenses for measures to promote harmony among defense facilities and surrounding areas.

○ Implementation of soundproofing projects for residences around air bases, and other related projects (¥62.1 billion)
- Increasing subsidies for households waiting to receive soundproofing work (including restoration of functions) to complete the projects by the end of FY2025
- Restoration of functions around maneuver areas

○ Improvement of the living environment of areas around defense facilities (¥86.8 billion)
- Subsidies for construction of facilities to improve the living environment
- Implement "Subsidized Projects for Stabilizing People's Lives" with a fixed-rate subsidy instead of a fixed-amount subsidy
- Development of public facilities which can also be utilized as evacuation sites



Example of Residential Soundproofing

* Based on the "Basic Concept Regarding Securing Evacuation Facilities (Shelters) in Case of Armed Attack" announced by the Cabinet Secretariat in March 2024, the MOD has subsidized constructions of specified temporary evacuation facilities in Yonaguni Town, Ishigaki City, and Miyakojima City, where defense facilities are located, in cooperation with other ministries and agencies


Example of community facilities (Gymnasium)

- Increase of the Facilities Environment Improvement Adjustment Grants (for development of public facilities and implementation of so-called "soft projects" such as subsidies for healthcare expenses)

2. Host Nation Support (Cost Sharing for the Stationing of U.S. Forces in Japan) (¥223.1 billion)

Allocated expenses to support smooth and effective operation of the U.S. Forces in Japan and to enhance the deterrence and response capabilities of the Japan-U.S. Alliance.

○ Cost sharing under the New Special Measures Agreement (SMA) (¥160.4 billion)

Labor cost (¥138.3 billion)
Utilities cost (¥13.3 billion)
Training equipment and materials procurement cost (¥7.5 billion)
Training relocation cost (¥1.3 billion)

○ Facilities Improvement Program (FIP)
(Aircraft shelters, maintenance hangars, and other facilities) (¥35 billion)

○ Payment of employer contributions for USFJ local employees' social insurance premiums, including Healthcare Insurance, Pension Insurance (¥27.8 billion)


Aircraft shelter

3. Rents for Facilities and Compensation (¥161.6 billion)

Rents for land areas of defense facilities and compensation for decrease in fishery income due to training on water areas, etc.

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

7 Strengthening Security Cooperation

➢ Japan will actively leverage the SDF's capabilities to further defense cooperation and exchanges, including bilateral and multilateral exercises and various types of international meetings, for the purpose of strategically promoting multi-faceted and multi-layered security cooperation, based on the vision of "Free and Open Indo-Pacific".

(1) Japan-U.S. Bilateral Exercises

○ Japan-U.S. Bilateral Joint Exercise (command post exercise)
Conduct exercises related to the Japan-U.S. bilateral response and joint operations of the SDF for the defense of Japan.

○ Japan-U.S. Joint Air Defense Exercise
Conduct exercises related to the Japan-U.S. bilateral response in ballistic missile and air defense.

○ Exercise "Iron Fist"
Conduct a joint exercise related to amphibious operations with the U.S. Marine Corps.

Japan-U.S. Joint Bilateral Exercise (command post exercise)

Japan-U.S. Joint Air Defense Exercise

(2) Enhancement of Capabilities for Overseas Operations

○ Exercise "Mobility Guardian"
Participate in multilateral exercises hosted by the U.S. Air Force, such as "Mobility Guardian," and conduct training on air transportation, aerial refueling, aeromedical evacuation, and other operations.

○ Exercise "Cobra Gold"
Maintain and improve SDF's joint operational capabilities for such missions as rescue of Japanese nationals overseas, and promote mutual understanding and cooperation through the participation in the multilateral exercise "Cobra Gold".

○ "Pacific Partnership"
Provide medical services and engage in cultural exchange in the Indo-Pacific region to promote cooperation and mutual understanding with foreign governments and forces, and to strengthen joint operational capabilities in international emergency disaster relief activities.

Exercise "Iron Fist"

Exercise "Mobility Guardian"

Exercise "Cobra Gold"

"Pacific Partnership"

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

(3) Promotion of Defense Cooperation and Exchanges

Exercise “Talisman Sabre”

○ Exercise “Talisman Sabre”
Participate in the multilateral exercise “Talisman Sabre” hosted by the U.S. and Australia to improve cross-domain operational capabilities, while building trust and strengthening cooperation with the Pacific countries.

Exercise “SAMA SAMA”

○ Exercise “SAMA SAMA”
Participate in the multilateral exercise “Sama Sama” hosted by the U.S. and the Philippines to strengthen cooperation with participating navies through various tactical drills.

○ Defense cooperation and exchanges with the UK Carrier Strike Group to prepare for future operations of F-35B

○ Enhancement and expansion of capacity building activities
- Further enhance capacity building activities on humanitarian assistance/disaster relief (HA/DR), PKO, maritime security, military medicine and cybersecurity, etc. in the Indo-Pacific region and others.
- Expand capacity building activities for the Pacific Island countries.
- Support ASEAN countries in the field of Women, Peace and Security (WPS).

Capacity building in HA/DR (the Philippines)

Capacity building in maritime security (underwater unexploded ordnance clearance) (Viet Nam)

Capacity building in cyber security (ASEAN)

○ Initiatives under the ASEAN Defence Ministers’ Meeting Plus (ADMM-Plus)
The MOD/SDF is actively promoting and strengthening defense and security cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region through efforts, such as co-chairing the 5th ADMM-Plus EWG on Maritime Security Meeting with the Philippines.

○ Initiatives under the “Vientiane Vision 2.0” and the “Japan-ASEAN Ministerial Initiative for Enhanced Defense Cooperation”
Promote practical defense cooperation with emphasis on ensuring the rule of law and strengthening maritime security by holding activities, such as seminars with ASEAN member countries. These initiatives are based on the “Vientiane Vision 2.0”, the guideline for Japan-ASEAN defense cooperation, and the “Japan-ASEAN Ministerial Initiative for Enhanced Defense Cooperation”, which presents specific items of defense cooperation in line with the spirit of the “Vientiane Vision 2.0”.

○ Promotion of Women, Peace and Security (WPS)
Based on the "MOD Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Promotion Plan," the MOD/SDF will implement various initiatives, such as hosting symposiums and sending Gender Advisor candidates to courses overseas, to strongly promote WPS and contribute to protection of people as well as peace and stability of the international community.

Dispatch of an instructor to a gender course hosted by Malaysia

WPS seminar by SDF personnel in the field of HA/DR (Lao PDR)

Lecture and opinion exchange on WPS with female service members at the National Defense University (Saudi Arabia)

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

(4) International Cooperation with the UN and Partners in Areas of Strength

○ Dispatch of instructors to the PKO Centers in Africa and other regions

Dispatch SDF personnel as instructors to provide lectures for UN peacekeeper candidates at the request of the PKO Centers, thereby contributing to the peace and stability of the region through enhancing PKO capabilities.

Dispatch of Instructors to PKO Centers in Africa

○ UN Triangular Partnership Programme

Contribute to the UN Peacekeeping operations by dispatching SDF personnel to provide civil engineering and medical training for peacekeepers in African and Asian countries.

UN Triangular Partnership Programme

(5) Ensuring Maritime Security

○ Counter-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden

Continue counter-piracy operations with destroyers and P-3C off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden by participating in Combined Task Force 151, a multinational counter-piracy task force.

Destroyer escorting a vessel

○ Indo-Pacific Deployment (IPD)

Contribute to the peace and stability of the Indo-Pacific region and realize “Free and Open Indo-Pacific” by promoting mutual understanding and strengthening relationship and cooperation through multilateral exercises with foreign naval forces which deploy vessels in the region.

IPD

○ Indo-Pacific and Middle East Deployment (IMED)

Contribute to the regional peace and stability by improving tactical skills, strengthening cooperation, and enhancing mutual understanding through joint exercises and strategic port calls with countries in the Indo-Pacific and the Middle Eastern regions.

IMED

(6) Efforts to Ensure the Safety of Japan-Related Vessels

○ Information Gathering Activities in the Middle East

Destroyer and P-3C involved in counter-piracy operations concurrently gather information in three waters of high seas: the Gulf of Oman, the northern Arabian Sea, and the Gulf of Aden to the east of the Bab el-Mandeb Strait.

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

8 Initiatives to Combat Climate Change

- It is essential to maintain and enhance both climate change initiatives and defense capabilities simultaneously, ensuring that the MOD/SDF can fulfill its duties and roles under any climate change scenarios.
- To achieve the government's target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 50% by FY2030, it is necessary to steadily implement the measures outlined in the "National Government Action Plan" to reduce total greenhouse gas emissions from the MOD/SDF (excluding its defense equipment). This plan was approved on December 22, 2021.

○ Reinforcement of bases and infrastructure, etc. (¥4.1 billion)
Enhance the resiliency of infrastructure and facilities, such as bases, against disasters caused by climate change.
- Disaster prevention measures of bases, focusing on flood mitigation
- Power sources for emergency

○ Improvement on defense capabilities and enhancement on resiliency of defense equipment (¥100 million)
Respond to new energy source configuration on the future decarbonized society.
- Research on hybrid systems

○ Reinforcement of disaster response capabilities (¥5.8 billion)
Enhance disaster response capabilities for expected increase in intensity and frequency of natural disasters.
- Procurement and upgrade of material carrier vehicle
- Procurement of multi-purpose drones and related equipment for information gathering in disaster relief

○ Reinforcement of strategic security cooperation (¥800 million)
Promote cooperation and exchanges on the theme of climate change and conduct joint exercises for HA/DR and similar areas with other countries.
- Implementation of international peace cooperation exercises

○ Improvement of living and working environments of SDF personnel and reinforcement of medical functions (¥28.5 billion)
Take measures for increasing health risks of SDF personnel due to heatwaves and extreme heats.
- Installation of air conditioning system in barracks and other facilities

○ Improvement of energy efficiency and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions at bases and other facilities (¥15.5 billion)
Strengthen resilience and reduce greenhouse gas emissions through energy-saving measures at defense facilities.
- Installing LED lighting systems
- Upgrading to hybrid vehicles

Installation of LED lighting systems

○ Training, education and human resource development (¥4.7 billion)
Conduct unit operations and training to adapt to future security environment affected by climate change.
- Procurement of simulators for aircraft and other assets

Upgrading to hybrid vehicles

9 Streamlining Initiatives

➢ The MOD/SDF is promoting optimization of the equipment acquisition process through the following measures, in accordance with the NDS and the DBP.

(1) Operational Suspension and Disposal of Equipment

Suspend and divest defense equipment whose importance has diminished due to obsolescence and other factors.

(2) Systematic, Stable and Efficient Acquisition

Achieve cost reduction through bulk purchase, including long-term contracts, which are expected to improve the predictability of companies and promote efficient production.

In addition, expand package/blanket contracts methods, such as Performance Based Logistics (PBL), which enables the payment based on the maintenance performance.

[Main Projects]

- Bulk-purchase through long-term contracts
  - Maintenance of transport vessels utilizing PBL [reprint]
  - Procurement of onboard equipment for JASDF's F-2
- Bulk/joint-purchase excluding long-term contracts
  - Comprehensive contract for repairs of JASDF's F-15 parts

(3) Narrowing down SDF-unique Specifications

Shorten acquisition timeline and reduce life-cycle cost by narrowing down SDF-unique specifications through the use of modular/communal parts and commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) items.

(4) Project Review

Review projects with low cost-effectiveness while also promoting thorough cost management of each program, and expand the use of external human resources by outsourcing to private-sector contractors and other measures.

(5) Scrutinizing Man-hour and Production Process

Reduce equipment price by scrutinizing man-hour, production process and related costs.

(6) Optimization of Organizational Capacity

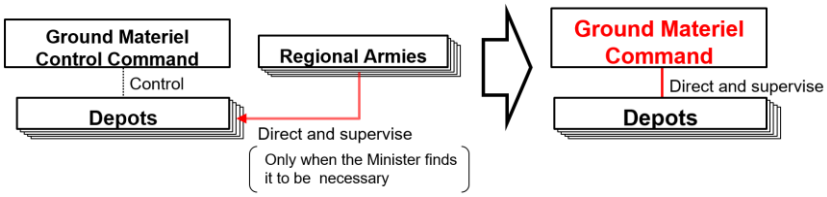
- Reallocate personnel from each service to suffice the number of SDF personnel (+230) required for reinforcing the posture of joint service units such as the SDF Cyber Defense Command.
- Reallocate personnel mainly from JGSDF to meet the increasing needs of JMSDF personnel (+125) and JASDF personnel (+151).

10 SDF Organizational Changes

【*tentative name】

○ Ground Self-Defense Force

- Establishment of Ground Materiel Command*
  Strengthen the logistics support structure by reorganizing Ground Materiel Control Command and centrally operating each Depot.

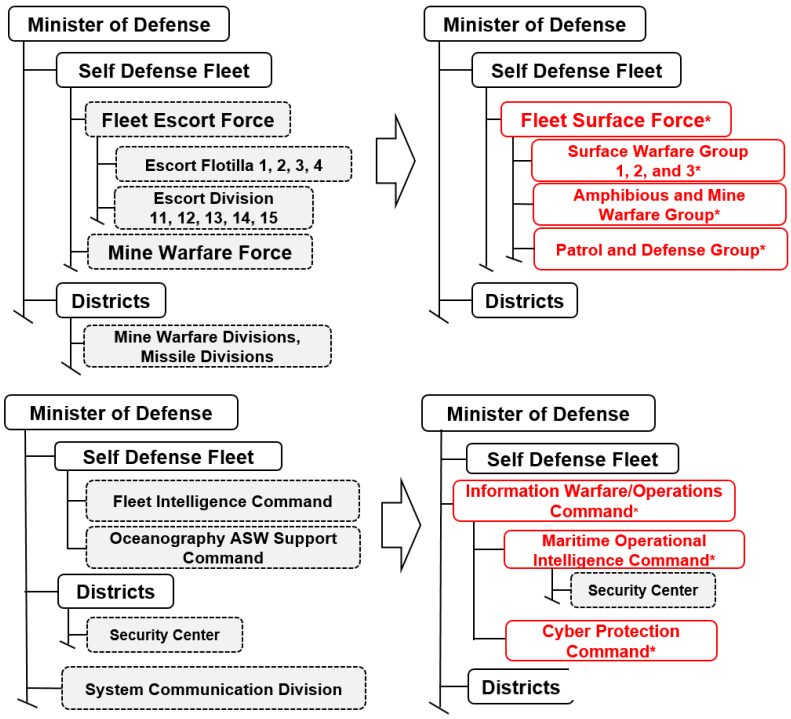


- Establishment of Logistics School*
  Establish the “Logistics School”* by integrating the Ordnance School, the Quartermaster School, and the Transport and Logistics School.

○ Maritime Self-Defense Force

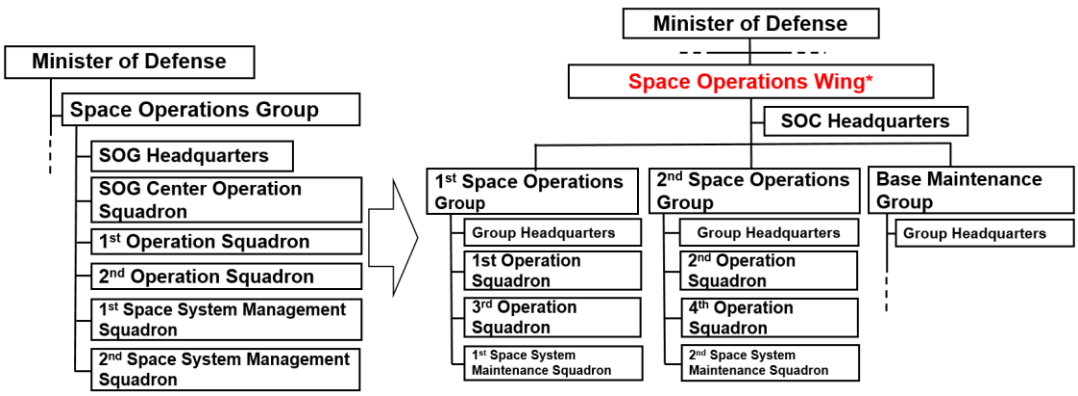
- Establishment of Fleet Surface Force*
  Establish the “Fleet Surface Force” in order to centrally command and control surface vessel units such as the Fleet Escort Force and the Mine Warfare Force.

- Establishment of Information Warfare/ Operations Command*
  Establish the “Information Warfare/ Operations Command” by organizing and consolidating MSDF units with various information-related functions and capabilities in order to strengthen the capability to respond to information warfare, including in the cognitive domain, and build a structure that enables swift decision-making.



○ Air Self-Defense Force

- Establishment of Space Operations Wing* [reprint]
  The “Space Operations Wing” will be established under the leadership of a flag officer (Major General), for the purpose of conducting space surveillance and response missions with a view to renaming the ASDF to the “Air and Space Self-Defense Force”.



Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

11 Authorized Strength of Uniformed SDF Personnel

＜Regular Personnel＞

	End of FY2024	End of FY2025	Change
JGSDF	149,767	149,403	△364
JMSDF	45,452	45,462	＋10
JASDF	47,007	47,131	＋124
Joint Units	2,193	2,423	＋230
Joint Staff Office	343	343	0
Defense Intelligence HQ	1,936	1,936	0
Internal Bureaus	50	50	0
ATLA	406	406	0
Total	247,154	247,154	0

＜Reserve Personnel＞

	JGSDF	JMSDF	JASDF	Total
Reserve Personnel	46,000	1,100	800	47,900
Ready Reserve Personnel	7,981	－	－	7,981
Candidate for SDF Reserve Personnel	4,600	21	－	4,621

12 Increase in Civilian Officials

➢ The MOD/SDF has requested the increase in the number of civilian officials necessary for steadily implementing the Defense Buildup Program. This includes a request to increase in the number of officials by 476, along with item requests in the areas of economic security and other related fields, which are common for all ministries.

＜Major Contents of Request＞

	Category	Number of Increase	Example
II. Major Projects Regarding SDF's Capabilities	1. Stand-off Defense Capabilities	2	Strengthening the structure for the introduction of new guided munitions.
	2. Integrated Air and Missile Defense Capabilities	1	Strengthening the structure for the enhancement of integrated air and missile defense capabilities.
	4. Cross-domain Operation Capabilities	52	Strengthening the structure for Space Domain Awareness (SDA) and proceeding with projects. Strengthening cyber education functions.
	5. Command and Control/ Intelligence-related Functions	77	Strengthening the functions against information warfare. Strengthening the structure for personnel security clearance.
	6. Mobile Deployment Capabilities / Civil Protection	19	Strengthening civil protection/disaster relief functions.
	7. Sustainability and Resiliency	144	Enhancing the structure to steadily improve the resiliency of SDF facilities.
IV. Strengthening the Japan-U.S. Alliance	1. Strengthening Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation	7	Strengthening the structure for the enforcement of the Act for Adjustment between Defense and Wind Power.
	2. Steady Implementation of Measures to Support Stationing of the U.S. Forces in Japan (USFJ)	12	Strengthening the structure toward initiatives to appropriately dispose PCB (Polychlorinated Biphenyl) waste.
V. Collaboration with Like-minded Countries and Others		9	Strengthening the structure for defense cooperation in multilateral frameworks.
VI. Elements Supporting Defense Capabilities		18	Strengthening the policy-making system regarding the fundamental reinforcement of defense capabilities.
VII. Protection of Life, Person and Property of Japanese Nationals / Utilizing Defense Capability and Measures for Global Security Cooperation		3	Strengthening the structure to steadily proceed with facility constructions of operations base of the Deployment Support Group for Counter-Piracy Enforcement (DGPE) in Djibouti.
IX. Defense Production and Technological Base as Virtually Integral Part of a Defense Capability		81	Strengthening the structure for the Japan-U.S. joint development of Glide Phase Interceptor (GPI) / for research and development of equipment and materials.
X. Reinforcing the Foundation for SDF Personnel, to Fulfill Abilities as Core of Defense Capabilities	1. Reinforcing Human Resource Base	4	Strengthening the structure for promoting new recruitment measures.
	2. Transformation of Medical Functions	47	Enhancing infrastructure to improve the combat trauma care capabilities.
Total		476	

＜Review of the Designated Number of Civilian Officials＞

	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
	14th Rationalization Plan				15th
Increase	290	330	355	377	476
Rationalization	△266	△267	△267	△267	△213
Decrease due to temporary post's expiration, and other factors	△21	△19	△13	△3	△7
Net Increase and Decrease	3	44	75	107	-
Number at the end of fiscal year	20,927	20,971	21,041	21,148	21,404

Note 1: Number at the end of FY does not include the Minister, State Minister, two Parliamentary Vice-Ministers, or Senior Advisor to the Minister.
Note 2: Personnel transfer to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Embassy in the UK) for the development of Next Generation Fighter Aircraft is not included in Temporary post's expiration, but in Number at the end of fiscal year.
Note 3: This table does not include the special case quota (one year temporary post) of 103 personnel in measures for FY2024.
Note 4: Numbers for FY2025 (increase, temporary post's expiration, and number at the year-end) are correct as of the budget request for the fiscal year.

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

13 Reinforcement of Intelligence Security

- Strict management and utilization of classified information necessary for policy planning and SDF operations are a basic premise.
- Thorough intelligence security, including strict management of specially designated secrets, is an important foundation for strengthening defense cooperation with an ally and like-minded countries in the future, and it is essential to drastically strengthen the information security function of the entire Ministry.

○ Appointment of Deputy Director General-level officials in the Internal Bureau responsible for information security and reinforcement of workforce for appropriately processing security clearance assessment to ensure more robust information security based on the actual operations of the SDF.

○ Establishment of position of “Councilor of Minister’s Secretariat” to reinforce information security.

○ Research and study on improving efficiency and securing effectiveness of information security activities (¥100 million)

Conduct research and study to introduce a comprehensive system to centrally manage the application and register of security clearance assessment and entry/exit access control to secure areas.

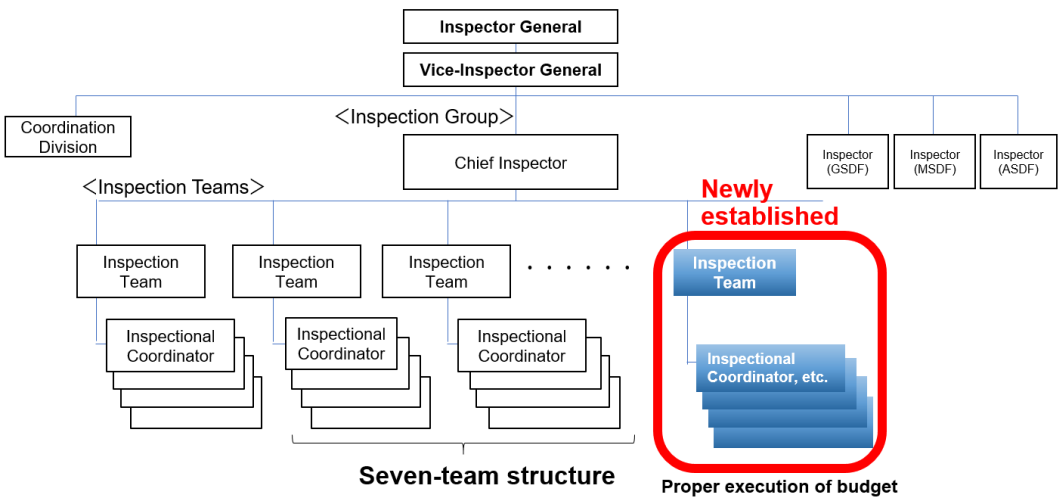
【Unauthorized Disclosure of specially designated secrets occurred in the MOD】

- On April 26, 2024, the MOD/SDF announced unauthorized disclosure by the MSDF and the GSDF.
- In response to these two cases, the MOD/SDF conducted a ministry-wide inspection under the direction of the Minister of Defense to check whether the relevant regulations based on the Act on the Protection of Specially Designated Secrets ware properly administered.
- As a result of the inspection, it was confirmed that there were 43 cases of unauthorized disclosure of specially designated secrets and 15 cases of defects in procedures. In either case, leakage of specially designated secret to outside the Ministry was not confirmed.
- Then, the Committee for Reviewing Measures to Prevent Recurrence, headed by the State Minister of Defense, coordinated effective measures to prevent recurrence, such as providing thorough information security education.

14 Reinforcement of Inspection Structure

○ Reorganization of the Inspector General’s Office of Legal Compliance

To date, the Inspector General’s Office of Legal Compliance has been conducting inspections with seven inspection teams. However, due to the increase in defense-related expenses, it is essential to ensure a proper budget execution. In order to ensure the appropriateness of contracting process, an additional team will be established to strengthen the inspection system.



15 Request for Tax Reform

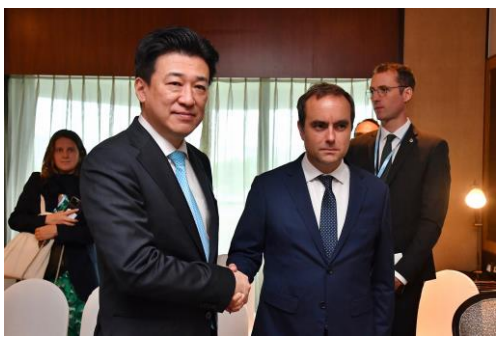
○Expansion of tax exemption measures for the case of provision of tax-exempt diesel oil based on the Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA)
【Diesel oil delivery tax】

- As a special measure until March 31, 2027, diesel oil used by the SDF for the power source of its vessels is exempted from the diesel oil delivery tax at the time of procurement. However, when the duty-free diesel oil is transferred to a third party, the diesel oil delivery tax is imposed on the SDF.
- At present, special measures are being taken to exempt the provision of duty-free diesel oil under the ACSA with Australia, the United Kingdom, France, Canada, India, and Germany from above-mentioned taxation.
- The Government of Japan requests to apply the special measure of the same tax exemption under the ACSA with Italy in order to smoothly implement cooperation between the SDF and the Italian Armed Forces, when the ACSA, which is currently being negotiated for the conclusion, enters into force.

Delivery of diesel oil to a foreign navy by underway replenishment
(conceptual image)

○Establishment of tax exemption measures for the Armed Forces of the French Republic based on the Japan-France Reciprocal Access Agreement (RAA)*
(joint request with the Ministry of Foreign Affaires (MOFA))
【several tax items】*tentative name

- The Japan-France RAA, which is currently under negotiation, is expected to include a provision to the effect that national consumption taxes and others on imported goods, etc. will not be collected when the French Armed Forces visit Japan based on the agreement, and a provision to the effect that when the French Armed Forces acquire and use materials and services for public use in Japan, the same conditions as those applied to the SDF regarding tax, etc. will be applied. As the agreement may be signed by the end of FY2024, the MOD/SDF and the MOFA called for the establishment of tax exemption measures.



Japan-France Ministerial Meeting

Tax Measures to Secure the Financial Resources for Fundamental Reinforcement of Defense Capabilities

The MOD/SDF requests tax measures based on “the Defense Buildup Program”, “the Outline of Tax System Reform (FY2023 and FY2024)”, “the Basic Policies for Economic and Fiscal Management and Reform 2024”, and “Article 74 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act Partially Amending the Income Tax Act, etc. (Act No. 8 of 2024)” in order to secure stable financial resources in terms of both expenditures and revenues necessary for fundamental reinforcement of Japan’s defense capabilities.

Reinforcement of Comprehensive Defense Architecture

Under the frameworks of relevant ministries and agencies, the Government of Japan will promote efforts in four areas that complement and are inseparable from the fundamental reinforcement of defense capabilities, namely research and development, public infrastructure development, cybersecurity, and international collaboration to enhance deterrence capabilities of Japan and like-minded countries.

【Research and Development】

○ **The Government of Japan will promote research and development of science and technology that contribute to the enhancement of comprehensive defense architecture by matching research and development needs based on the views of the Ministry of Defense with the appropriate technological seeds possessed by relevant ministries and agencies under the cooperative framework.**

○ **The Government of Japan will designate "Matching Projects" based on the arrangement of "Important Technological Challenges" which contribute to the enhancement of comprehensive defense architecture and thus should be promoted in civilian research and development projects of relevant ministries and agencies.**

【Development of Public Infrastructure】

○ **In order to conduct effective responses in Southwestern islands and other areas in light of the security environment, the Government of Japan will establish "Framework for Smooth Utilization" with administrators of public infrastructures to enable the SDF and the Japan Coast Guard (JCG) to utilize civilian airports and seaports as necessary in peacetime.**

○ **On "Specific Use Airport and Seaport", that have "Framework for Smooth Utilization", while primarily for the purpose of civilian use, the Government of Japan will develop and expedite projects to contribute to smooth utilization by the SDF and the JCG vessels and aircraft.**

【Cybersecurity】

○ **By implementing such measures as introduction of active cyber defense for eliminating the possibility of serious cyberattacks in advance that may cause national security concerns, the Government of Japan will strengthen the response capabilities in the field of cybersecurity to the extent equal to or surpassing the level of leading Western countries.**

【International Collaboration to Enhance Deterrence Capabilities of Japan and Like-Minded Countries】

○ **With the aim of contributing to the enhancement of deterrence and other security capabilities of like-minded countries, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has established "Official Security Assistance (OSA)" in FY2023. This grant aid framework is designed to benefit military forces.**

防衛省
MINISTRY OF DEFENSE

URL: https://www.mod.go.jp

Progress and Budget in Fundamental Reinforcement of Defense Capabilities

Published in August 2024
Published by:
Finance Division, Minister's Secretariat
Defense Planning and Programming Division,
Bureau of Defense Buildup Planning
Equipment Policy Division, Acquisition, Technology & Logistics Agency
The Ministry of Defense

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