

Defense Programs and Budget of Japan

Overview of FY2012 Budget



Ministry of Defense

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Contents

Concept of FY2012 Budget

1 Faced with an increasingly severe security environment, and drawing lessons from the Great East Japan Earthquake, Japan is aiming at the solid implementation of effective and efficient defense programs towards building a dynamic defense force, in accordance with the "National Defense Program Guidelines for FY 2011 and beyond" (approved by the Cabinet on December 17, 2010) and the "Mid-Term Defense Program (FY2011-FY2015)" (approved by the Cabinet on December 17, 2010).

2 The following new roles of the defense force are emphasized as continuous initiatives:

○ Effective deterrence and response

○ Further stabilization of regional security environment in the Asia-Pacific region

○ Improvements in the global security environment

For that matter, response capabilities to large-scale disasters and nuclear disasters will be strengthened, and emphasis will be placed on the functions applicable to wide variety of operations and functions having asymmetric response capability[*1], as well as non-substitutable functions[*2].

Japan will also improve its defense posture, placing the priority on such functions as intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR), maritime patrol, air defense, response to ballistic missile attacks, transportation, and command, control and communications in areas including the southwestern region.

3 Amidst growing fiscal austerity, it is necessary to allocate resources selectively to truly necessary functions by carefully examining the details of the programs.

※1 The term "functions having asymmetric response capability" refers to the functions that can respond to the actions of one's opponent, while maintaining superiority in an efficient and effective manner: for instance, warning and surveillance using highly covert submarines against actions of the opponent's surface fleet

※2 The term "non-substitutable functions" refers to the functions, such as Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) systems, that are absolutely necessary to sustain response capability against attacks that may cause serious damage if such functions are lost.

Notes 1: Numbers in the text represent expenses excluding initial costs required for the production of equipment, unless otherwise specified.
2: Numbers in the text are on contract basis, unless otherwise specified.
3: The words in blue letters in the text indicate new programs.

1 Effective Deterrence and Response

Japan will solidly build defense forces to ensure constant and continuous warning and surveillance activities etc. in peacetime, and a seamless response to unfolding situations

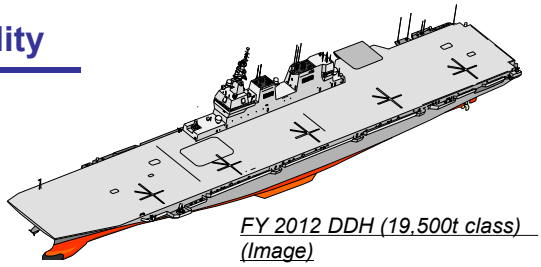
① Ensuring security of sea and air space surrounding Japan

Strengthening the defense posture for early detection of various signs by gathering information and conducting warning and surveillance activities in a constant and continuous manner in the sea and air space surrounding Japan

Enhancement of warning and surveillance capability

● Building of destroyer (DDH) (1 ship: ￥115.5 billion)

・ Build one destroyer (19,500 ton) as a replacement for the destroyer Kurama, which is scheduled to be retired in FY2016

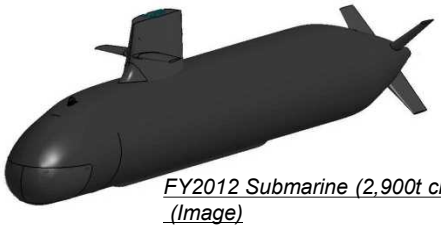


FY 2012 DDH (19,500t class) (Image)

● Building of submarine (SS) (1 ship: ￥54.7 billion)

・ Build one submarine (2,900 ton), which is an improved version equipped with TCM※

※TCM (Torpedo Counter Measures)



FY2012 Submarine (2,900t class) (Image)

● Life extension of destroyers (life extension construction for 2 ships and parts procurement for 6 ships: ￥5.9 billion)

・ Implementing life extension measures for the Hatsuyuki-class (1 ship), Asagiri-class (4 ships*), Abukuma-class (2 ships), and Hatakaze-class (1 ship) destroyers to maintain a sufficient destroyer force

※ Among which, 2 ships have been targeted for life extension construction

● Improvement of information sharing capability of vessels, etc (￥0.9 billion)

・ Improve satellite communication capability to share target information with other vessels, etc. beyond line of sight

● Development of Fixed Air Defense Radar (￥3.9 billion)

・ Replace the current radar on Okino Erabu Island with FPS-7 to strengthen air control in the southwestern region

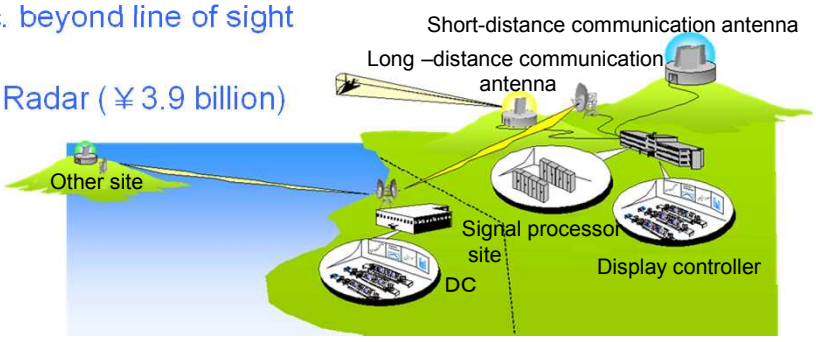


Image of Fixed Air Defense Radar in Operation

Study/research on unmanned aircraft

● Overseas studies on the operation, maintenance and development of high altitude endurance unmanned aircraft (￥1 million)

② Responses to attacks on offshore islands

In order to respond to various situations on offshore islands, Japan will carry out the following projects: improvement of information-gathering/warning and surveillance systems, enhancement of rapid deployment and response capabilities, improvement of air defense capabilities, and the development of a system necessary for ensuring the security of marine traffic

(1) Development of information-gathering/warning and surveillance systems

- Installation of a coast observation unit etc. (Yonaguni Island)
  - Acquire necessary land for deployment of a newly organized coast observation unit and a mobile aircraft control & warning squadron (GSDF/ASDF) (￥1 billion)

"Mobile 3D radar device" used for the activities of Mobile Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron

- Development of a servicing foundation for airborne early warning aircraft (E-2C) at the Naha Air Base (ASDF) (￥0.2 billion)
  - Acquire maintenance equipment to ensure ceaseless operation of E-2C in the southwestern region

(2) Enhancement of rapid deployment and response capabilities

- Improvement of proficiency of units
  - Japan-U.S. Joint Exercises (JSO)
    Conduct field training exercises for JSDF and U.S. forces to maintain and improve joint operational capabilities
  - Field training exercises for the Army (Western Army) (GSDF)
    Conduct training for coordination with MSDF and ASDF in the operation for the defense of offshore islands
  - Joint field training exercises with U.S. Marine Corps in the U.S. (GSDF)
    Conduct practical exercises by sending units to the U.S. in order to improve interoperability, such as effective operation execution capability, coordination procedures for the defense of offshore islands

Japan-U.S. Joint Exercises

Field Training Exercises of the Army

Field Training with US Marine Forces

- Acquisition of type-88 surface-to-ship missile system (improved) (2 units: ￥4.3 billion)
  - Acquire type-88 surface-to-ship missile system (improved) to enhance deterrence against attacks on offshore islands, and to improve firepower against ships
- Acquisition of transport helicopters (CH-47JA) (2 units: ￥ 10.5 billion)
- Acquisition of transport aircraft (C-2) (2 units: ￥32.9 billion)
  - Acquire C-2 aircraft to enhance transport capabilities and proactively carry out missions, including international peace cooperation activities


Type-88 surface-to-ship missile system (improved)


Transport helicopter (CH-47JA)


Transport aircraft (C-2)

- Building of destroyer (DDH) [repost]
- Implementation of studies to develop necessary facilities to increase the number of squadrons at Naha Air Base to two (ASDF) (￥70 million)

(3) Improvement of air defense capabilities

Acquisition of new fighters

- Acquisition of next-generation fighters (F-35A) (4 units: ￥39.5 billion※)
  - Acquire F-35A as a successor to the existing fighters (F-4)

※ ¥20.5 billion has been budgeted for other items, such as flight simulators


New fighter F-35A (same type)

Capability enhancement of existing fighters to ensure effectiveness

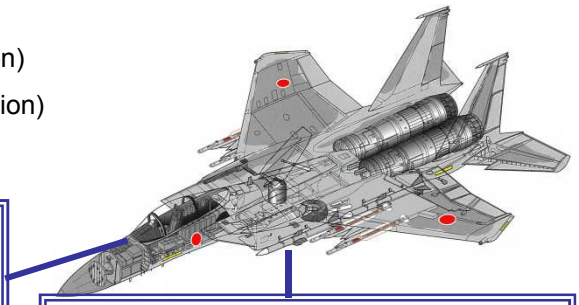
- Fighter upgrades

Upgrade capabilities of existing fighters to adapt to the modernization of the aerial combat capabilities of neighboring countries and to appropriately carry out air defense operations

- Modernize F-15(2 units: ￥ 2.9 billion)
- Improve self-defense capability of F-15 (1 units: ￥2.4 billion)
- Improve F-2 air-to-air combat capability (12 units: ￥4.1 billion)
- Add JDAM* function to F-2 (20 aircraft: ￥2.8 billion)

※ JDAM (Joint Direct Attack Munitions)

Modernization upgrades (2 units)
① Conversion of radar and improving the performance of central computers
② Improving the performance of generators and enhancing the air conditioning system
③ Install and improve FDL※
④ Install and improve AAM-4B and AAM-5 (Install HMD※)



Upgrade of self-defense capabilities (1 unit)
① Upgrade of radar warning device
② Upgrade of jamming device
③ Upgrading the performance of ejection-type jamming device

※ FDL (Fighter Data Link): Data-link function to display combat situation
※ HMD (Helmet Mounted Display): Display device to be fitted on the helmet

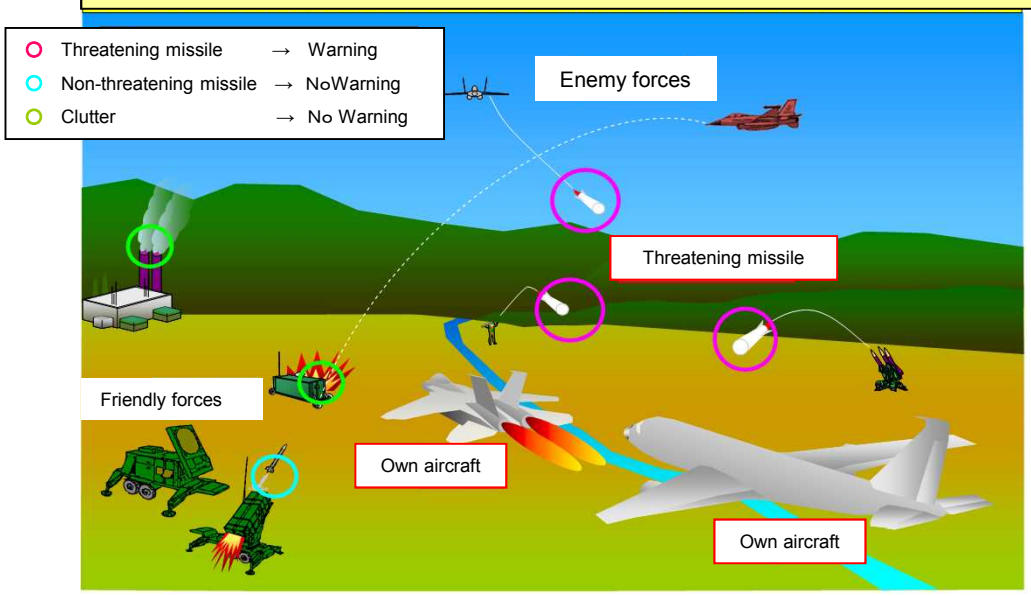
● Developments to enhance fighter support capability of F-2 (￥1.3 billion)

・ Upgrade the performance of the mission computer, etc. of F-2 to allow for the capability to operate the various current and future equipment and guided missiles

● Study of future missile warning technology (￥1.3 billion)

・ Conduct research on missile warning systems using infrared radiation to be mounted on various aircraft that will enable the detection of new threats, such as reduced-smoke missiles

Reduce the false warning against non-threatening missiles or clutters by sending warning against threatening missiles.



※Clutter : Unnecessary infrared radiation or its source

Study of future missile warning technology

Acquisition of other equipment

● Patriot system upgrade (3 units: ￥34.5 billion)

・ Upgrade the equipment system of PAC-2 of three anti-aircraft corps (old version) to enhance their air defense capabilities

Patriot system

● Acquisition of type-03 medium-range surface-to-air missile (1 company： ￥16.7 billion)

● Acquisition of type-11 short-range surface-to-air missile (1unit： ￥4.8 billion)

● Acquisition of surface-to-air missile for base air defense (2units： ￥5.8 billion)

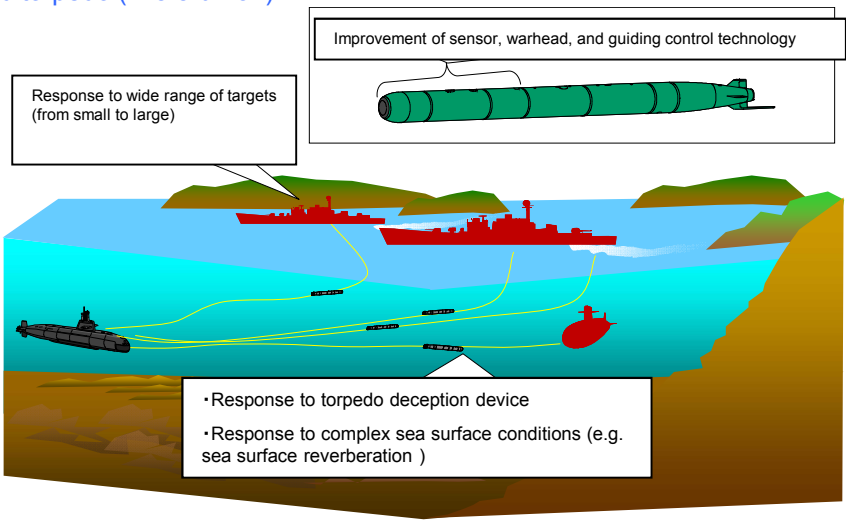
Surface-to-air missile for the base air defense (ASDF) / Type-11 short-range surface-to-air missile (GSDF)

(4) Security of Sea-Lanes

Minesweeping and transport helicopter MCH-101 (minesweeping version)

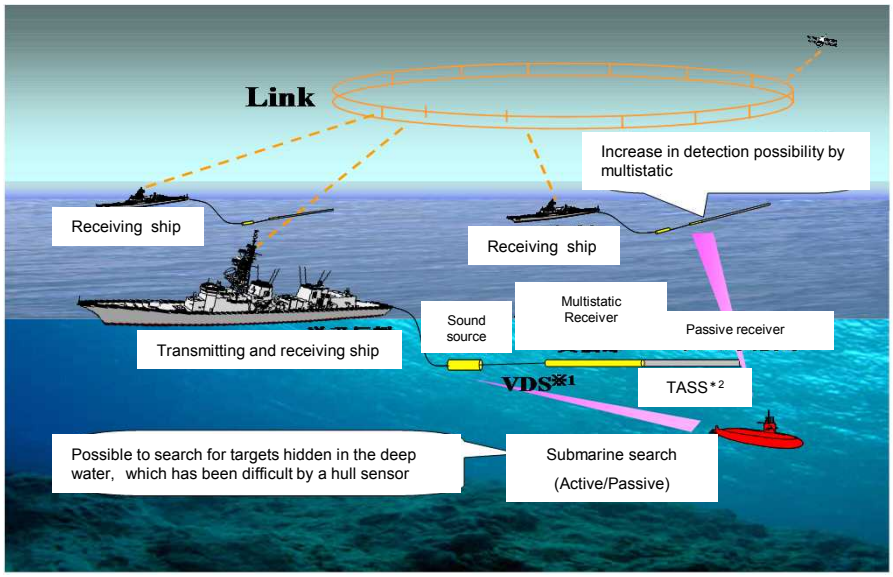
- Acquisition of a minesweeping and transport helicopter (MCH-101)(minesweeping version)(1 unit: ￥6.1 billion)
  - For future mine countermeasure operations, acquire the minesweeping and transport helicopter MCH-101(minesweeping version) to replace to the minesweeping and transport helicopter MH-53E.
- Acquisition of the patrol helicopter (SH-60K) (to replace SH-60J) (4 units: ￥22.9 billion)
- Life extension of the patrol helicopter (SH-60J) (2 units: ￥1 billion)
  - Life extension measures on the SH-60J in order to maintain the posture of patrol helicopters
- Building of submarine and destroyer and life extension of destroyer [repost]

- Development of new submarine-launched torpedo (￥3.5 billion)
  - More than 20 years have passed since the development of the existing type-89 heavy weight torpedo, and it is now difficult to respond to the advancement of torpedo deception devices and to the declined sensor detection range, due to sea surface reverberation in shallow water. New submarine-launched torpedoes will be developed to deal with this situation and to enable effective attacks against various vessels



Development of new submarine torpedoes

- Research on Variable Depth Sonar (VDS) system (￥1 billion)
  - Seeks to improve a capability to detect submarines in the deep water, which have been difficult to carry out with the existing device, and to increase target detection possibility



※1 VDS (Variable Depth Sonar)
※2 TASS (Towed Array Sonar System)

Research on Variable Depth Sonar (VDS) system

③ Response to cyber attacks

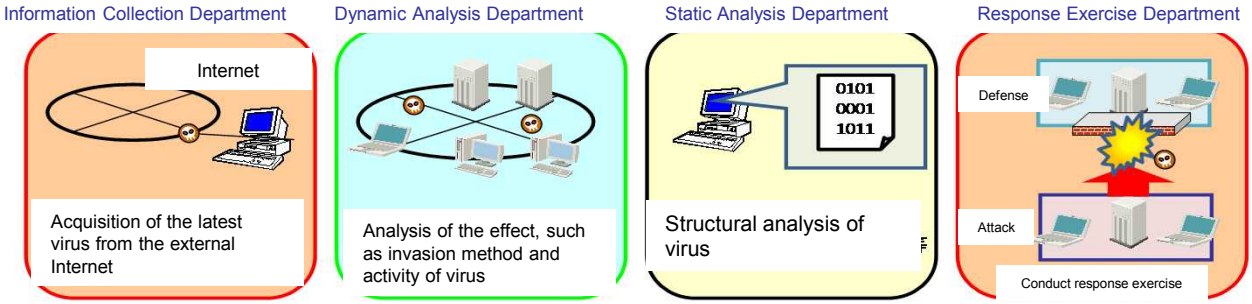
To enhance the capability for effective response to cyber attacks by strengthening the cyber defense system

Enhancement and strengthening of cyber defense system

- Strengthening of planning functions to respond to cyber attacks
  - Strengthen cyber planning functions of the Joint Staff Office to respond to increasing threat of cyber attacks

Establishment of operational framework

- Strengthening of security and analysis devices for cyber defense※ (￥0.2 billion)



※ Device equipped with information collection, analysis and response exercise functions concerning cyber attacks

- Research aimed at cyber attack response (￥20million)
  - Research and study on the latest technological developments concerning information assurance

Human resource development and enhancement of partnership with other countries

- Human resource development initiatives to defend against cyber attacks
  - Dispatch personnel to study at Japanese and overseas graduate schools

Carnegie Mellon University Software Engineering Institute

- Enhancement of partnership with the U.S.
  - Participate in Japan-U.S. IT Forum

Participation in symposium hosted by the US Strategic Command

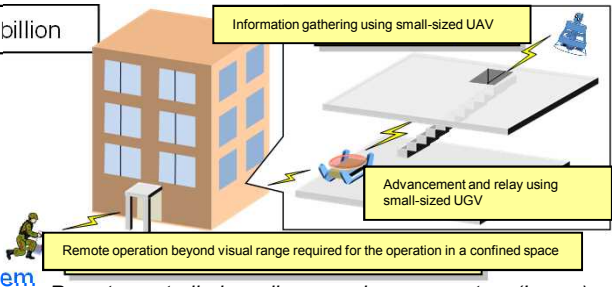
④ Response to guerillas and special operations force attacks

To further enhance responsiveness and maneuverability of units to rapidly and effectively respond to guerillas and special operations force attacks, and improve responsive capability against attacks from nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons

Response to special operations force attacks

￥100.8 billion

- Warning and surveillance, information-gathering
  - Warning and surveillance exercises
  - Acquisition of Flying Forward Reconnaissance System (FFRS) (1 unit: ￥0.4 billion)
  - Research on remote controlled small reconnaissance system (￥0.6 billion)



Remote controlled small reconnaissance system (Image)

※ UAV (Unmanned Air Vehicle)
UGV (Unmanned Ground Vehicle)

- Search for guerillas and special operations forces, and protection of vital facilities
  - Acquire light armored vehicles (49units for GSDF: ￥1.5 billion, 2 units for ASDF: ￥70 million)
  - Acquire a multi-purpose helicopter (UH-60JA), (1 unit: ￥3.7 billion)
  - Acquire an attack helicopter (AH-64D) (1unit: ￥5.2 billion)

- Capture and intercept invading guerillas and special operations forces
  - Urban terrain combat exercises
  - Acquire multi-purpose guns (3 units: ￥30 million)

Urban terrain combat exercise

- Strengthening of partnership with the police
  - Joint public security operation exercise with the police

- Acquisition of type-10 tanks (13 units: ￥13.2 billion)
  - Continue to acquire downsized and lightweight type-10 tanks with improved mobility and enhanced network combat capabilities, in response to the decreasing power of existing tanks

Multi-purpose gun (Image)

Enhancement of various capabilities to respond to Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) weapons

See page 9 (Enhancement of capabilities required for special disaster response)

⑤ Response to large-scale/special-type disasters

Learning from the Great East Japan Earthquake, Japan will promptly and appropriately respond to various large-scale/special-type disasters, including nuclear disasters, and improve various equipment and training in order to protect the lives and property of Japanese people

Improvements in disaster response capabilities based on lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake

¥ 237.5 billion

- Enhancement of transport capability of JSDF aircraft in times of disaster
  - Rapid and stable transportation of relief supplies to a disaster-stricken area
    Acquire transport aircraft (C-2) [repost]
  - Transport supplies by helicopters to an isolated area
    Building of a destroyer (DDH) [repost]
    Acquisition of transport helicopters (CH-47JA) [repost]
    Acquisition of a minesweeping and transport helicopter (MCH-101) [repost]

GSDF CH-47JA (joint operation) leaving from destroyer "Hyuga"

- Improvement in communication capacity after the deployment of units, and development of method of sharing information with concerned parties
  - Acquire the Next Generation Field Communication System

See page 14

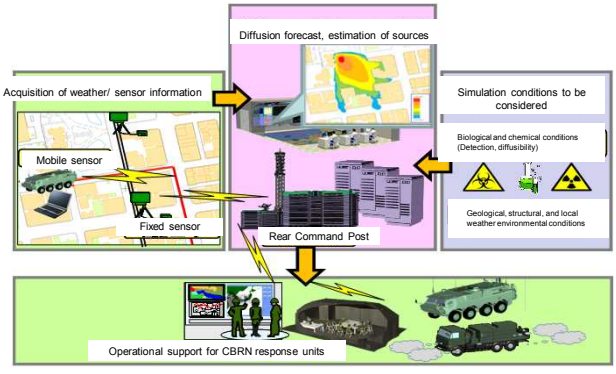
- Enhancement of mental healthcare See page 16
- Improvement in disaster response functions
  - Establish the post of "Deputy Director of the Defense Operations Department" in the Joint Staff Office See page 17
  - Enhance disaster-ready dispatch functions (increase in the number of personnel for disaster dispatch) (Internal Bureau/JSO)
- Disaster response training, including training on nuclear disasters (¥0.8 billion)
  - Conduct various drills and exercises to strengthen preparedness against natural disasters (JSDF Joint Disaster Relief Exercise, U.S. National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)) , as well as nuclear disasters, based on the lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake. Also, hold radiation-related lectures to strengthen capability concerning nuclear disasters that require specialist knowledge and skills
- Development of education and research functions See page 15
  - Establish a new program to conduct education concerning large-scale/special-type disasters (National Defense Academy)

Enhancement of capabilities required for special-type disaster response

¥6.5 billion

- Enhancement of various capabilities required for the response to special disasters
  - Prevention: Smallpox vaccine
  - Detection/Identification : Research on technology for CBRN※1 Threat Assessment System (¥0.8 billion)
    NBC Alarm (1 set: ¥ 0.2 billion)
    Sets of new dosimeters (98 sets ※2: ¥ 0.3 billion)
  - Protection: Protection equipment, anti-chemical hazmat suits for personnel.
  - Diagnosis, treatment : Remote area medical support system
  - Decontamination: Decontamination vehicles, decontamination devices
  - Training: NBC protection training

※1 CBRN: Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
※2 α・β-ray counter 16 units, γ-ray counter 68 units, neutron counter 14 units



Research on CBRN Threat Assessment System Technology

⑥ Response to Ballistic Missile Attacks

¥ 57 billion

To be fully prepared for responding to ballistic missile attacks, Japan will steadily implement capability improvements in Aegis ships and acquire PAC-3 missiles, as well as continuing cooperative development with the U.S. for an advanced interceptor missile for BMD (SM-3 Block IIA)

Development of interception system

- Improvement of Aegis ships' performance (2 vessels: ¥36 billion)
  - Upgrade two Atago-class destroyers with a ballistic missile defense capability to maintain a continuous readiness against ballistic missile threats
  - Start developing/designing a system program and procure equipment necessary for improvements in FY2012

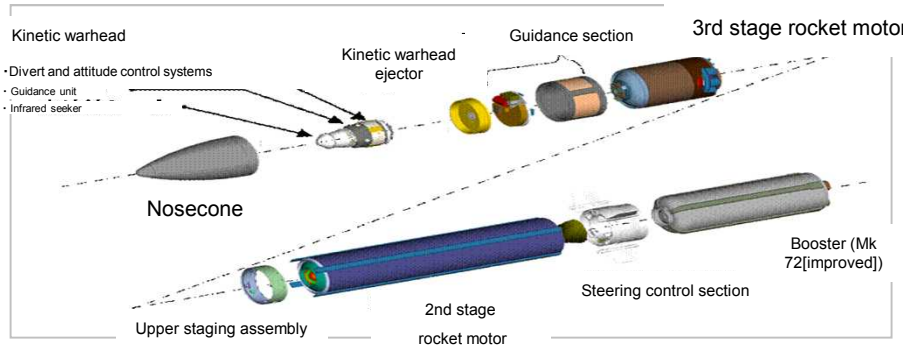
Atago-class destroyer

- Acquisition of PAC-3 missiles (¥ 4.1 billion)
  - Acquire necessary PAC-3 missiles and enhance defense capability against ballistic missile

PAC-3 missile

Research and development, etc. (Japan-U.S. cooperative development)

- Advanced BMD interceptor missiles (SM-3Block IIA) (¥ 0.7 billion)
  - To increase the defense capabilities against ballistic missile attacks in view of strengthening the means for responding to future threats, Japan and the U.S. will continue the cooperative development of an advanced BMD interceptor missile (SM-3 Block IIA) to be carried by Aegis ships
  - In FY2012, conduct system simulation tests and implement preparations for ground based flight tests



2 Further Stabilization of Security Environment in the Asia-Pacific Region

Japan aims at stable regional security through the appropriate implementation of information-gathering, surveillance, and training/exercises, and will promote bilateral and multilateral defense cooperation/exchanges and joint training and exercises, as well as establishment and enhancement of the regional cooperation framework, and support of the capacity building while deepening the Japan-U.S. alliance

① Daily Information-gathering and surveillance

● Implementation of various initiatives necessary for daily information-gathering/warning and surveillance activities

- Building of a submarine and a destroyer, and the life extension of destroyers [repost]
- Improvement of information sharing capability of vessels, etc. [repost]
- Develop fixed warning and control radar [repost]
- Prepare to develop servicing foundation for early warning aircraft (E-2C) [repost]

P-3C on warning and surveillance mission

② Promoting defense cooperation and exchanges with partners

● Promoting bilateral and multilateral defense cooperation and exchanges, as well as joint training and exercises, in a multi-layered manner, in an attempt to achieve stability in the Asia-Pacific region, while deepening the Japan-U.S. alliance

○ Defense cooperation and exchanges with Australia, ROK,India, etc
Defense exchanges and cooperation with China and Russia
Trilateral defense cooperation (Japan-U.S.-Australia, Japan-U.S.-ROK)
Defense cooperation and exchanges with Southeast Asian countries, European countries, and NATO

Meeting with Defense Minister of Vietnam Phùng Quang Thanh (Signing ceremony of memorandum)

Meeting with the Minister of Defense of Mongolia, Luvsanvandan Bold (Signing ceremony of memorandum)

○ Exercise Kakadu 12 (Multilateral joint exercise hosted by Australia)
Exercise Aman 13（Multilateral joint exercise hosted by Pakistan)
Joint exercises: Japan-U.S.-Australia

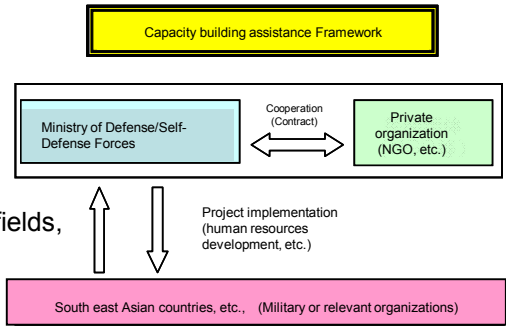
○ Bilateral search and rescue exercises

- Improve skills for search and rescue operations and promote relationship of mutual trust and mutual understanding

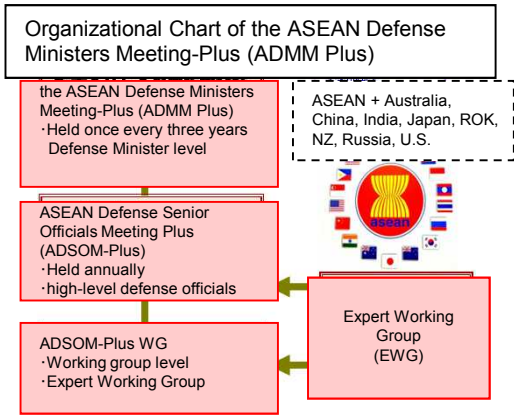
Kakadu（Australia and New Zealand P-3C in the back)

● Capacity building assistance (￥ 0.2 billion)

- Promote response capability enhancement and human resources development of the military and relevant organizations of developing countries in the field of non-traditional security, such as humanitarian assistance/disaster relief and mine/unexploded ordnance clearance, by dispatching SDF personnel and civilians to developing countries such as South east Asia to offer knowledge and experience in these fields, thus contributing to the stability of global security
(Full-fledged implementation of the program starting in FY2012)



③ Promoting multilateral cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region



- Initiatives under the ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting-Plus (ADMM Plus)
  - Actively promote enhancement of regional defense and security cooperation through the defense ministers' meeting, the only official meeting in the Asia-Pacific region
  - Actively promote practical regional cooperation in the field of military medicine by co-chairing the Expert Working Group (EWG) with Singapore

- Participating in Pacific Partnership (PP) 2012
  - Naval ships mainly sent by the U.S. Navy visit countries in the Asia-Pacific region and conduct medical activities and cultural exchanges, etc. Through cooperation with governments, militaries, international organizations, and NGOs, the PP strengthens partnerships among participating countries and facilitates international disaster relief operations

Pacific Partnership

- Participating in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)
  - The ARF provides Japan with an opportunity to actively explain its defense policies and efforts, and to candidly exchange opinions with member nations, thereby increasing the transparency of the defense policies as well as fostering mutual understanding

Working at the Joint Coordination Center of the Second ARF Disaster Relief Exercise (ARF-DiREx2011)

- Multilateral security dialogues hosted by the MOD and the SDF
  - Hosting the Tokyo Defense Forum (TDF)
  - Hosting the Meeting of Senior Defense Officials on Common Security Challenges in the Asia-Pacific Region

- Participating in Pacific-Area Senior Office Logistics Seminar (Joint Staff Office)

  Hosting Multilateral Logistics Staff Talks (GSDF)

  Hosting Asia Pacific Naval Collage Seminar (MSDF)

  Hosting International Air Defense Education Seminar (ASDF)

Asia Pacific Naval Collage Seminar

3 Improving the Global Security Environment

In addition to active participation in international peace corporation activities, Japan will proactively take part in various activities such as arms control and disarmament, non proliferation and capacity-building support, as well as promote initiatives for international anti-terrorism measures and marine traffic security

① Strengthening JSDF's basis for international activities

¥ 3.9 billion

- Mobilization of equipment relevant to international operations
  - Acquire special trucks (equipped with PLS*) (GSDF) (1 units : ¥ 0.1 billion)

    * PLS (Palletized Load System) : Arm -shaped equipment used when loading container
  - Acquire water purification sets (improved) (GSDF) (2 sets: ¥ 0.2 billion)
  - INMARSAT (International Maritime Satellite Organization)-related projects (MSDF) (¥ 0.3 billion)
  - Develop a joint intranet for vessels (MSDF) (¥ 90 million)
  - Develop explosion-proof foam for fuel tanks of C-130H (ASDF) (¥ 30 million)
- Education and exercises related to international peace cooperation activities, etc.
  - Participate in multilateral exercises (JSO)
  - Dispatch personnel to PKO training centers (GSDF)
  - Overseas logistics study (JSO)
- Enhancement of education and research at the Japan Peacekeeping Training and Research Center
  - Offer educational courses to train personnel engaged in international peace cooperation activities (JSO)
- Enhancement of preparation for cartography related to international activities
  - Enhance preparation for cartography with the involvement in Multinational Geospatial Co-production Program (the Defense Intelligence Headquarters)

Special truck (with PLS) (Image)

Embarkation on transport aircraft C-130H

Drill for transporting Japanese nationals living abroad in Cobra Gold (Multilateral Exercise)

② Initiatives for international community efforts

- Dispatch of instructors to the PKO centers in African countries
- Participation in PSI* interdiction exercises, etc
  - Maintain and increase the capability of carrying out a coordinated response among MOD/SDF, relevant organizations, and concerned countries against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and so on

※PSI (Proliferation Security Initiative)
- Anti-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden
  - Continue anti-piracy operations carried out by destroyers and P-3Cs in the Gulf of Aden

Japanese facility for counter-piracy mission in Djibouti

- Dispatch of SDF engineer unit to UN Mission in South Sudan
  - Conduct international peace cooperation activities such as building infrastructures, including roads, etc. The unit's deployment sequentially started from January 2012

4 Space and Information and Telecommunication Programs

Japan will implement activities to promote space-related programs and enhance the information and telecommunication function

Space programs

¥ 190.8 billion

- Research for enhancement of C4ISR ※capability
  - Research on two color infrared image sensor technology, etc

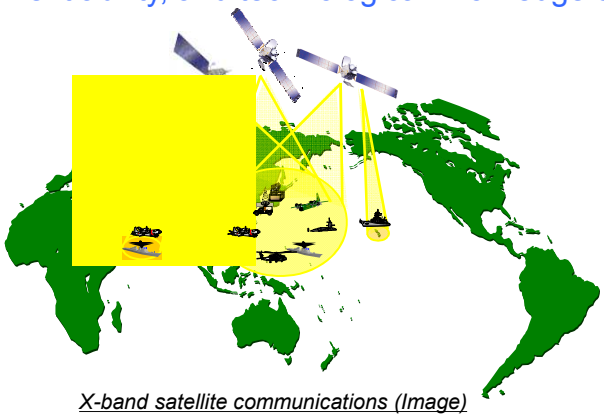
※C4ISR：Command, Control, Communication, Computer, Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance

- Use of satellite communication
  - Develop and operate X-band satellite communications See below
  - Lease of transponder of communications satellite, etc.
- Use of commercial imagery satellite
  - Receive commercial satellite imagery, etc
- Use of meteorological satellite information
- Send personnel to Space Fundamentals Course of the U.S. Air Force

Commercial communications satellite Superbird

Enhancement of information and telecommunication function

- Development and operation of X-band satellite communications (¥ 122.4 billion)
  - Since the existing communications satellites (Superbird B-2 and D) will reach the end of their design lifespan in FY2015, successor satellites will be developed. This project will adopt the PFI method, which implements all stages, from design to disposal, under a blanket contract, utilizing the money, management ability, and technological knowledge of the private sector
    - ◆ Development (production and launch, etc.) and operation of X-band satellites
    - ◆ Development and maintenance/management of facilities and equipment necessary for X-band satcom
    - ◆ Introduction of integrated control system for X-band satcom network etc



X-band satellite communications (Image)

- Acquisition of the Next Generation Field Communication System (2 units: ¥ 14.3 billion)
  - As an field communications infrastructure of GSDF, GSDF will acquire the Next Generation Field Communication Systems, which will enable the rapid creation of high-speed and wide-area communication networks and also be useful for disaster response

Broadband multi-purpose wireless (for vehicle use)

(for mobile use)

Access node device

5 Strengthening Education and Research System

Implement the measures to strengthen the system of education and research of the National Institute for Defense Studies, the National Defense Academy, and the National Defense Medical College in addition to developing an environment for the enhancement of various health measures so that students can be devoted to their duties

The National Institute for Defense Studies

- Enhancement of research framework to respond to the diversification of security challenges (increase in the number of senior research fellows)
  - Initiatives for multi-layered security cooperation in the international community
    - Strengthen research on China, and Africa

- Promotion of policy-oriented research
  - Organize timely exchange of opinions and ideas related to information analysis with notable security research institutions in other countries (such as Institute for National Security Strategy (INSS) in U.S.)

National Defense Academy

- Enhancement of study abroad programs
  - Long-term training at the National Armed Forces Language School in Qatar
  - Unit exercises in Federal Republic of Germany and extension of training period at the Federal Language office (3 weeks→ 4 months)
- Enhancement of education and research
  - Establish new programs (crisis management and life science) unique to the National Defense Academy, combining both academic and practical aspects, to implement education suitable for the new missions and roles of the SDF
  - Establish a new program to implement education concerning large-scale and special disasters

- Measures to secure highly qualified human resources
  - Introduce a new entrance examination system and improve the present examination system, in order to secure highly qualified students with the aptitude for an excellent SDF officer in a society of increasingly fewer children with higher education levels

National Defense Medical College

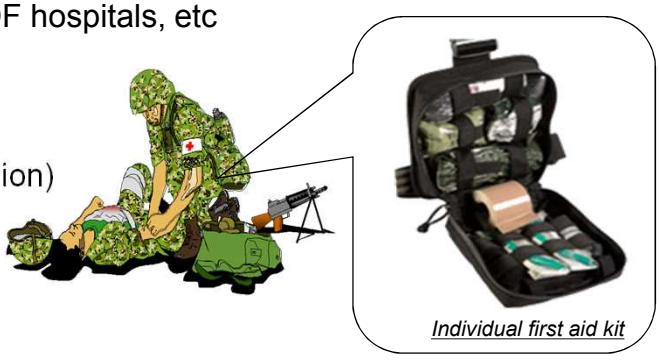
- Enhancement of functions of the National Defense Medical College and its affiliated hospitals
  - Enhance functions of the National Defense Medical College Hospital in order to accurately meet the needs of the MOD/SDF, thus contributing to educational needs of medical officers. (¥ 1.2 billion)
- Establishment of four-year nursing program
  - Preparations towards the start of the program in FY2014 (¥ 1.8 billion)

Development of environments conducive to work

- Enhancement of mental health care
  - Enhance mental health care for SDF personnel by developing various counseling approaches, such as training conducted by external lecturers for in-house counselors, the allocation of clinical psychologists, and the invitation of external counselors, etc (¥ 0.2 billion)

Various medical measures

- Maintenance/improvement of medical skills of medical officers and contribution to regional medicine, etc.
  - Outline/detailed design of Self-Defense Forces Central Hospital Medical Information System (¥ 0.4 billion)
    - Along with the conversion of the medical information system of the Self-defense Forces Central Hospital, an outline and detailed design will be developed in view of using the common medical computers of SDF regional hospitals, etc
  - Development of medical equipment of SDF hospitals, etc (¥ 16.6 billion)
- Enhancement of medical function
  - Develop individual first aid kits (¥ 0.7 billion)
  - Develop an outdoor surgery system (¥ 0.2 billion)



Individual first aid kit

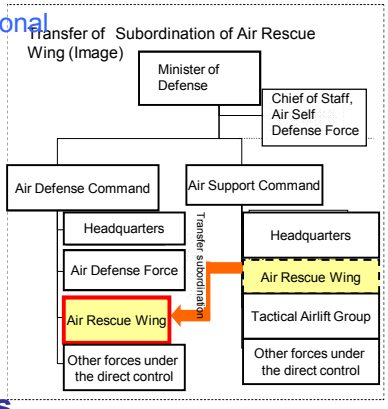
- Establishment of a four-year nursing program (see above)

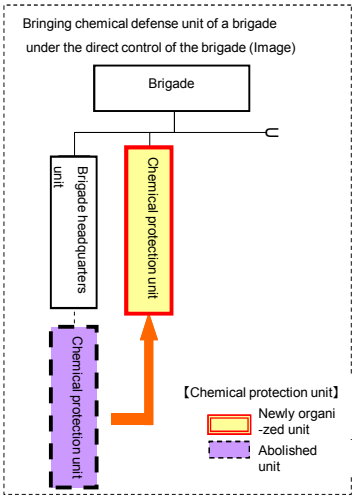
6 Restructuring and Organizational Changes

Conducted the reorganization of units and securing personnel for front-line units in line with the National Defense Program Guidelines/Mid-Term Defense Program.
Japan will also implement organizational changes to strengthen the defense policy planning function

Restructuring programs

- Reorganization of units, etc.
  - Transfer subordination of Air Rescue Wing from Air Support Command to Air Defense Command
  - Relocate the headquarters of Central Readiness Force to GSDF Camp Zama (provisional name) (Establishment of GSDF Camp Zama (provisional name))
  - Reorganize the 4th Division for modernized readiness
  - Reorganize the 12th Brigade for modernized readiness
  - Bring chemical defense unit of a brigade under the direct control of the brigade
  - Reorganize the 1st tank group





Securing personnel for front-line units

- Securing personnel for front-line units of GSDF
  - 109 personnel will be converted to front-line units through reassignment of personnel under measures such as the introduction of part-time personnel to back-office services, etc.

Organization-related Programs

- Enhancement of the framework for the “Strengthening the Basis for Responding to Large-scale and Special Disasters based on the Responses to the Great East Japan Earthquake”
  - In order to improve response capabilities for disaster and strengthen its foundations, etc, MOD will set up a “Defense Policy Planning Officer (provisional title) ” in the Defense Policy Division of the Bureau of Defense Policy, a “Defense Operations Coordinator (provisional title)” in the Defense Operations Division of the Bureau of Operational Policy, and a “Reserve Personnel Office (provisional title)” in the Human Resources Development Division of the Bureau of Personnel and Education
  - Establish a “Mental Health Planning Officer (provisional title),” in the Health and Medical Division of the Bureau of Personnel and Education particularly in order to promote the care system for the mental health of SDF personnel deployed in case of natural disasters such as the Great East Japan Earthquake and other contingencies
- Enhancement of the framework for “Deepening and Developing the Japan-U.S. Alliance”
  - Establish a “Japan-U.S. Operations Coordinator (provisional title)” in the Defense Operations Division of the Bureau of Operational Policy for smooth execution of Japan-U.S. joint operations
- Enhancement of the framework of “Initiatives for Multi-layered Security Cooperation with the International Community”
  - Additionally establish an “International Policy Planning Officer (provisional title)” in the International Policy Division of the Bureau of Defense Policy
- Enhancement of the framework for “Strengthening the Joint Operations Base to Respond to Complex Situations”
  - Establish a “Deputy Director of the Operations Department (provisional title)” in the Joint Staff Office to strengthen the capacity to simultaneously and continuously assist the minister in joint operations and execute commands, as well as improve the effectiveness of Japan-U.S. coordination

7 Promoting the Structural Reform of Defense Capability

Among agendas in the Structural Reform of Defense Capability, those that have reached a certain conclusion in accordance with the so-called "roadmap of the reform" are properly reflected in the FY2012 budget

Study on the joint enhancement of the SDF functions and on the future unit structure

● **Command and control/basic unit**

- Establish "Deputy Director of the Operations Department" in the Joint Staff Office

● **Mobile and deployment** See page 17

- Deploy mobile warning squadrons (Yonaguni Island) See page 3

● **Emergency exercises/drills/education**

- Implement various exercises, including Japan-U.S. Joint Exercise See page 3

● **Information-gathering/warning and surveillance/reconnaissance activity**

- Install a coast observation unit (Yonaguni Island) See page 3
- Overseas study on operations/maintenance/development of high-altitude unmanned aircraft See page 2

● **Air defense readiness; posture of the antiaircraft artillery system**

- Research on elemental technology concerning future missile systems (2 projects: ￥ 1.3 billion)
  → Conduct research on elemental technology concerning rocket motor parts and domes for light-wave seekers, contributing to surface-to-air missile systems in the future, in consideration for sharing of equipment between GSDF and ASDF

Study on the unification and optimization of cross-sectional resource allocation

● **Enhancement of telecommunication project management**

- Develop and manage projects for X-band satellite communication See page 14
- Acquire the Next Generation Field Communication System See page 14

● **Streamlining of base and camp maintenance services**

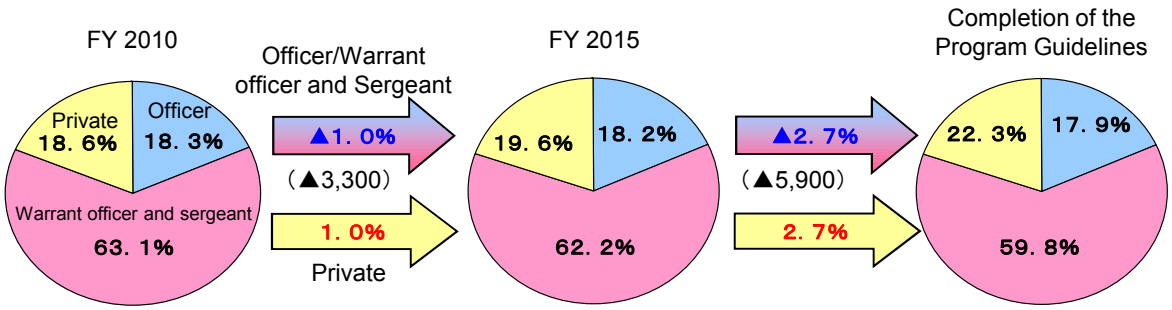
- Study on the nature of operations of JSDF See page 20
- Streamlining of accounting services See page 20

Promotion of drastic institutional reform concerning human resource base

● **Review of age/rank structure**

- Commenced the suppression of promotions pertaining to officers/warrant officers and sergeants as one of the measures that was set in the National Defense Program Guidelines/Mid-Term Defense Program to increase the number of privates and to bring down the composition ratio of officers/warrant officers and sergeants
- Scheduled to conduct the planned reorganization of the composition of each rank for the three SDF services

(Transition of composition ratio for Ground, Marine and Air SDF at the end of fiscal year (prediction))



※The above is an estimation of the transition of the composition ratio for officer/warrant officer and sergeant/private, and may be subject to change. It may also be revised through institutional reforms concerning the human resource base

● Personal management system (quota/actual personnel management rule)

- Draw up the items that will form the outline of the rule
- Formulate a prototype of the rule for the management of the quota and actual personnel numbers for each SDF personnel rank by the end of FY 2011; scheduled to be on trial in FY 2012

● Consideration of the "backline" appointment system

- Derive the maximum potential area of the type of duties where the "backline" appointment system may be applicable (see right diagram)
- To conduct in FY 2011 the narrowing down of specific duties with consideration for effects on the strength of the forces, personnel management and serviceman Conduct consideration, etc. for the appropriate type of system

Education, Research, Resupply, General affairs, External affairs/Public relations, Legal affairs, Accounting, Audit, Human resource, Recruiting, Welfare, Food service, Support, Policing, Intelligence, Conservation, Testing, Inspection, Safety, Analysis, Communication/Electronics, Transport, Facilities, Meteorological/Hydrographical conditions, Maintenance, Music, Health/Sanitation

(Note 1) The duties given above will not be immediately subject to the plan
(Note 2) The above refers to duties, and does not refer to an occupational field

- To conduct a detailed system design in FY 2012, and then conduct the process of preparing/submitting a bill in FY 2013 and FY 2014 and to aim towards starting on its application at the earliest possible timing within the period of the Mid-Term Defense Program

(Note) Concerning preparing/submitting the bill, etc. there is a need to conduct the process in accordance with the consideration situation, etc. on the measures to connect employment and pension of government general staff

● Enhancement of reemployment support measures

- Enhancement of vocational training for personnel near retirement to upgrade their skills (¥ 130 million)
- Study on labor market needs etc. to implement effective reemployment support measures (¥ 40 million)

Promotion of the Comprehensive Procurement Reform

● PBL

- Implementation of a PBL pilot model See page 20

Enhancement of medical functions

● Creation of hub of and addition of higher functions to SDF hospitals

- Reconstruct Sapporo Hospital (2nd stage) (¥ 3.9 billion)

→ Reconstruction of JSDF Sapporo Hospital, whose performance has suffered due to deterioration and small size, etc

● Infrastructure development for information and telecommunications technology

- Outline/detailed design of JSDF Central Hospital Medical Information System See page 16

● Other matters to be examined

- Projects related to the creation of 4-year nurse education courses See page 16

8 Streamlining Initiatives

Various initiatives will be promoted to further rationalize and streamline equipment acquisition and ensure the greater fairness of procurement, as well as to improve the efficiency of MOD's budget execution

Concentrated/Bulk procurement of equipment

Of the equipment, etc. which is procured every fiscal year, the government will conduct concentrated procurement for major equipment where cost reduction can be expected by securing a contract in a single fiscal year for the requirements for multiple fiscal years

Also, to conduct efforts to look into bulk procurement of equipments, etc. that can be procured in bulk, transcending the barriers within the Ministry and between various Ministries and Agencies

- Concentrated procurement of Type-96 Multi-purpose Missile System
  (3 sets: ¥4 billion (for 3 fiscal years) ※ Cost-saving effect of about ￥1.1 billion)
- Concentrated procurement of radar component (transmitter) for F-15 modernization units
  (50 pcs: ¥19.5 billion (for 2 fiscal years) ※ Cost-saving effect of about ￥6.4 billion)
- Bulk procurement of common components used in the Type 11 short-range surface-to-air missile (GSDF) and the surface-to-air missile for base air defense (ASDF) (※ Cost-saving effect of about ￥0.9 billion)
- Concentrated/bulk procurement of PCs/Photocopy machines/Systems, etc.
  (※Cost-saving effect of about ￥6.2 billion)
- Consideration of bulk procurement of vessel necessities (life-saving jackets and fire-fighting equipment, etc.) with the Japan Coast Guard

Streamlining initiatives

- Implementation of a PBL pilot model
  - In consideration of the future introduction of PBL-style maintenance as part of the Comprehensive Procurement Reform, efforts will be made to streamline operations and reduce costs, while maintaining current operational availability, by the implementing comprehensive contract on the acquisition of parts, repair, etc. of GSDF's Special Transport Helicopters (EC-225LP) as a PBL pilot model

※ PBL (Performance Based Logistics) : A contract method with corporations in which payment is made for achieving the performance of equipment, such as operational availability or safety, rather than paying for the actual amount of maintenance work

- Reducing acquisition costs of equipment
  - Reduce development costs by consolidating programs for several destroyers at the time of the renewal of combat system computers loaded on them
- Conduct study on the streamlining of service
  - ○ Survey on the nature of operations of JSDF (￥ 80 million)
    - Conduct verification experiment on bulk contracting of outsourcing food service in multiple camps and foodstuffs
  - ○ Improved efficiency of accounting work
    - Expansion of efforts to consolidate the accounting work between neighboring camps (experimental)
  - ○ Discussions at the Contractual Systems Study Group
    - Consider review of various systems concerning contract, procurement and equipment cost analysis/usage by creating a cost database, in order to draw out cost reduction incentives of a private sector
- Initiatives for reform of total labor cost
  - Streamlining of SDF operations will continue as a part of the reform of total labor cost in order to efficiently carry out SDF duties (SDF:△25 personnel)

9 Initiatives for the Realignment of U.S. Forces in Japan

In order to make steady progress in the realignment of U.S. forces in Japan, Japan will take relevant actions as appropriate, including the relocation of the U.S. Marine Corps from Okinawa to Guam

Measures for reducing the burden on local communities

¥80.5 billion

● Relocation of U.S. Marine Corps from Okinawa to Guam

・ Contribution to the “Mamizu” projects and infrastructure development projects, etc （¥8.8 billion）

(Note1) The term “Mamizu” project refers to the one funded by Japanese direct cash contributions for the development of facilities, such as headquarters buildings （ ¥0.7billion ）

(Note2) With regard to the infrastructure development projects, investment is made in the Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC), to be used as funds from JBIC to the U.S. side （ ¥6.7 billion ）

Guam

● Realignment-related measures in Japan （ ¥71.7 billion ）

・ Relocation of MCAS Futenma （ ¥8.4 billion ）

○ The design and construction fee related to the actual replacement facility has not been budgeted for the time being

○ Regarding the construction work on land within Camp Schwab, this is not directly related to the replacement facility construction project, so the design and construction fee required for its phased development has been budgeted (continuation only)

○ Reserve Funds and Purpose-Undecided National Treasury Funds may be options to facilitate the GOJ to take necessary procedures

Futenma Air Station

・ Return of land south of Kadena Air Base （ ¥0.3 billion ）

・ Return of a portion of the land, etc. at Sagami General Depot （ ¥9.4 billion ）

・ Relocation of Carrier Air Wing from Atsugi Air Facility to MCAS Iwakuni （ ¥38.3 billion ）

（Naval Air Station Iwakuni, Field Carrier landing Practice (FCLP) facilities etc.）

・ Relocation of U.S. aviation training from Kadena Air Base, etc. to mainland Japan and Guam （ ¥4.1 billion ）

・ Community development measures (realignment grants, etc.) （ ¥11.3 billion ）

※ The total budget of ¥80.5 billion for the relocation of the U.S. Marine Corps to Guam (¥8.8 billion) and realignment measures in Japan (¥71.7 billion) includes ¥1.3 billion for facilities for the reduction of the burden placed on the region

Measures for maintaining deterrent capabilities

¥3.8 billion

● Relocation of the headquarters of the GSDF Central Readiness Force to Camp Zama （ ¥1.9 billion ）

● Compensation for functions of the US facilities along with the relocation of the JASDF Air Defense Command to Yokota Air Base, etc （ ¥1.9 billion ）

SACO-related cost

¥13.4 billion

● Regarding the measures not subject to change under the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee (2+2) Joint Statement, Japan will continue to steadily implement these measures included in the Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO) Final Report

10 Promotion of Base Measures

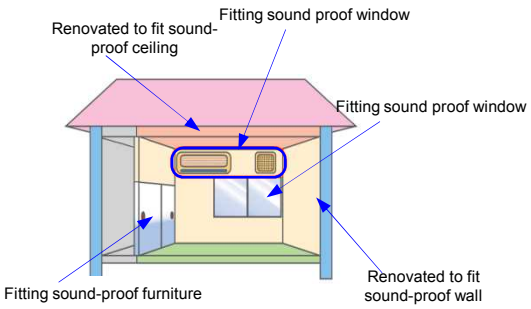
Japan will steadily implement measures to achieve reconciliation of interests between defense facilities and the neighboring communities, as well as measures to facilitate the smooth and effective stationing of U.S. forces in Japan.

Expenses related to programs for communities near bases

￥116.1 billion

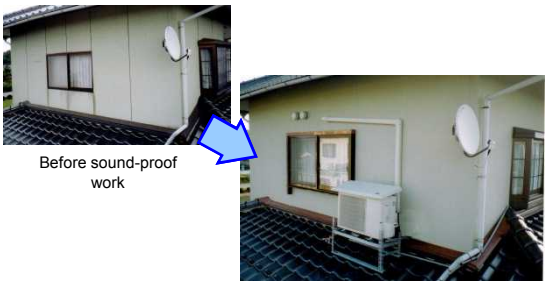
Including: Residential sound insulation : ￥40.9 billion
Improvement of living environment of neighboring communities : ￥75.2 billion

【Example of work】



● Expenses for the prevention of disturbances resulting from SDF activities or the establishment and operations of defense facilities

- Implementation of sound insulation projects for residences near air bases, etc
- Implementation of projects to improve living environment of neighboring communities (river and road restoration, sound-proofing systems in schools, etc)
- Implementation of projects covered by specified defense facilities environs improvement adjustment grants, with strong requests from municipalities around bases (development of public facilities and so-called soft projects, such as medical cost subsidies, etc)



Sound-proof House

Cost-sharing for the stationing of U.S. Forces in Japan

￥191.6 billion

Including:
Special Measures Agreement: ￥139.2 billion
Facilities improvement : ￥25.5 billion
U.S. forces in Japan employees measures, etc. : ￥26.9 billion

Barracks

● Expenses of the Special Measures Agreement to ensure the smooth and effective stationing of U.S. forces in Japan

- Share the cost of wages and utilities, etc. of U.S. forces in Japan employees
- Improve facilities (barracks, family housing, etc.)
- Share the cost of social insurance premiums (healthcare insurance, welfare annuity insurance, etc.) for U.S. forces in Japan employees

Rental cost of facilities, compensation expenses, etc

￥136.8 billion

● Rental cost of defense facility land, etc, compensation for loss of fisherman income due to training exercises on water areas, etc

Major equipment, etc.

1 Major Equipment

Procurement type			FY2011 Number procured	FY2012 Number Procured	FY2012 Amount (¥100 million)
Aircraft	GSDF	Multi-purpose helicopter (UH-60JA)	2	1	37
		Transport helicopter (CH-47JA)	1	2	105
		Attack helicopter (AH-64D)	1	1	52
		Next helicopter trainer (TH-480B)	28	—	—
	MSDF	Fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-1)	3	—	—
		Patrol helicopter (SH-60K)	3	4	229 (4)
		Minesweeping and transport helicopter (MCH-101)	2	1	61 (0.5)
		Primary trainer (T-5)	5	4	9
		Helicopter trainer (TH-135)	2	—	—
		Life extension of fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-3C)	(1)	—	—
		Life extension of patrol helicopter (SH-60J)	(2)	(2)	10
	ASDF	Next-generation fighter (F-35A)	—	4	395
		Modernization of fighter (F-15)	(8)	(2)	29
		Improvement of self-defense capability of fighter (F-15)	(2)	(1)	24
		Improvement of air-to-air combat capability of fighter (F-2)	(3) (36)	(12) (—)	41
		Addition of JDAM function to fighter (F-2)	(12)	(20)	28
		Transport aircraft (C-2)	2	2	329
		Rescue helicopter (UH-60J)	3	—	—
Vessel	MSDF	Destroyer (DDH)	—	1	1,155 (15)
		Submarine (SS)	1	1	547 (13)
		Minesweeper (MSC)	1	—	—
		Life extension of Hatsuyuki class destroyer	(1) (—)	(—) (1)	8
		Life extension of Asagiri class destroyer	(1) (3)	(2) (2)	38
		Life extension of Abukuma class destroyer	—	(—) (2)	5
		Life extension of Hatakaze class destroyer	—	(—) (1)	8
		Life extension of Towada class supply vessel	(1)	—	—
		Function improvement of short-range SAM system on Murasame class destroyer	—	(1)	0.6
		Measures related to life extension of air-cushion vehicle	(—) (1)	(—) (1)	0.2

Procurement type			FY 2011 Number procured	FY2012 Number procured	FY2012 Amount (¥100 million)
Missile	GSDF	Type-03 medium-range surface-to-air missile (SAM)	1 company	1 company	167
		Type-11 short-range SAM	3	1	48 (19)
		Type-96 multi-purpose missile system	1 set	3 set	40
		Medium-range multi-purpose missile	12 set	11 set	53
		Type-88 surface-to-ship missile system (improved)	—	2	43 (59)
	ASDF	Surface-to-air missile (Patriot [excluding PAC-3])	¥9.1billion	—	111
		Upgrade of patriot system	—	(3)	345
		Base air defense SAM	1	2	58
Firearm, Vehicle, etc	GSDF	9mm pistol	137	90	0.2
		Type-89 rifle	10,033	9,513	27
		Anti-personnel sniper rifle	91	49	0.3
		5.56mm machine gun MINIMI	212	200	4
		12.7mm heavy machine gun	113	113	6
		Multi-purpose gun	—	3	0.3
		81mm mortar L16	1	6	0.6
		120mm mortar RT	1	3	1
		Type-99 155mm self-propelled new howitzer	6	6	58
		Type-10 tank	13	13	132
		Light armored vehicle	56	49	15
		Type-96 wheeled armored vehicle	11	13	16
		Type-87 reconnaissance and patrol vehicle	1	1	3
		Vehicle, communications equipment, facility equipment, etc	¥65 billion	—	645 (33)
	ASDF	Light armored vehicle	9	2	0.7
BMD	MSDF	Upgrade of Aegis	—	(2)	360 (1)
	ASDF	Improvement of patriot system	(1) (1 set for regular repair)	—	—

Note 1: The procurement amount for FY 2011 indicates the number that was envisioned in the original budget.
Note 2: Prices represent amounts excluding initial expenses needed for the production of equipment, etc. The first year cost is indicated in parentheses in the amount column (external value).
Note 3: Number procured: The number that is newly contracted in 2012. (The period for acquiring the item varies by equipment, but can take between two to five years.)
Note 4: The number in brackets represents the number related to upgrading the existing commissioned equipment.
Note 5: Regarding the number procured for the improvement of F-2 air-to-air combat capability, the upper figure represents the number of aircrafts modified, while the lower figure represents the number of pieces of equipment with improved capabilities. Regarding to the number procured for the life extension of vessels, the upper figure represents the number of vessels subject to life extension work ,and lower figure represents the number of parts procured for life extension work.
Note 6: About the supply quantity in 24 fiscal year of Base air defense SAM, mass-production repair 1 set of the experimental model for presenting education is included

2 Major Research and Development

	Item	Overview	FY2012 Amount (¥ billion)
New	Development of new torpedo for submarine-use	More than 20 years have passed since the development of the existing type-89 torpedo, which makes it difficult to respond to the advancement of torpedo deception devices and reduces sensor detection range in shallow water, due to sea surface reverberation, etc. Development of torpedo for submarine use aims at responding to this situation and enabling effective attacks on various vessels.	3.5
	Research on variable depth sonar	Research on variable depth sonar for surface vessel-use aims to improve submarine detection capabilities in deep sea environs, which has been difficult with existing equipment, and to increase target detection potential.	1
	Development to improve support and combat capability of F-2	Upgrade the performance of the mission computer, etc. of F-2 to allow for the capability to operate the various current and future equipment and guided missiles.	1.3
	Research on future missile warning technology	Research on missile warning devices using infra-red radiation to be loaded on various types of aircraft, which will enable detection of new threats, such as missiles with low smoke motors.	1.3
	Research on CBRN threat assessment systems	In order to respond to threat of chemical, biological, radiation, and nuclear (CBRN) contamination, research will be conducted on a system that predicts/evaluates the air diffusion of CBRN toxic substances, and enables one to identify the origin of the substances.	0.8
	Research on remote-controlled small reconnaissance systems	Research on small UAV that can conduct reconnaissance operations by going into a confined space under a CBRN contaminated environment caused by street fighting, terrorist attacks, special disasters, etc.	0.6
Continuation	Development of (improved) type-03 medium range surface-to-air missile	Development of (improved) type-03 medium range surface-to-air missile with advanced capability to respond to cruise missile and air-to-surface missile attacks, expanded area of protection, and reduced acquisition cost.	11
	Development of new multi-purpose helicopter	Development of new multi-purpose helicopter to replace the existing UH-1J helicopters used by the GSDF, which will be made available to division and brigade squadrons, and helicopter units of the regional armies for use in various missions, such as airmobile operations and air transportation.	18.3

3 Changes in Number of Personnel

● Changes in number of SDF personnel, etc

(Unit : Person)

	End of FY2011	End of FY2012	Increase/decrease
GSDF	159,816	159,238	△578
Regular personnel	151,337	151,063	△274
Ready reserve personnel	8,479	8,175	△304
MSDF	45,517	45,517	0
ASDF	47,097	47,097	0
Joint Units	1,227	1,227	0
JSO	361	361	0
Defense Intelligence Headquarters	1,907	1,907	0
Total	247,446 (255,925)	247,172 (255,347)	△274 (△578)

Note 1: Figures for the end of each fiscal year are budget figures.
Note2: The number in the brackets includes the number of SDF ready reserve personnel.

● Number of SDF personnel (annual average)

(Unit: Person)

	GSDF	MSDF	ASDF
Annual average	140,028	41,937	43,195

● Number of SDF reserve personnel

(Unit: Person)

	GSDF	MSDF	ASDF	Total
SDF reserve personnel	46,000	1,100	800	47,900

● Number of candidates for GSDF reserve personnel

(Unit: Person)

	End of FY2011	End of FY2012	Increase/decrease
SDF reserve candidates	4,600	4,600	0

● Change in the quota of administrative officials, etc

(Unit: Person)

	End of FY2011	End of FY2012	Increase/decrease
Total	21,989	21,715	△274

Note 1: Including Minister, Parlimentary Senior Vice-Minister, and Parliamentary Vice-Minister (2 persons)
Note 2: The number of increase/decrease includes the decrease of 492 through rationalization of quota

Defense-related expenses

1 Overall Defense-related Expenses

〔 Expenditures (classified into 3 categories by expense) 〕

(Unit: ￥100 million)

	FY2011 Budget	YR/YR	FY2012 Budget	YR/YR
Defense-related expenditures	４６，６２５	△２０１ 〔△０．４%〕	４６，４５３	△１７２ 〔△０．４%〕
Personnel and provisions expenses	２０，９１６ （４４．９%）	６６ 〔０．３%〕	２０，７０１ （４４．６%）	△２１５ 〔△１．０%〕
Material expenses	２５，７０９	△２６６ 〔△１．０%〕	２５，７５１	４２ 〔０．２%〕
<Deferred expenses> Obligatory outlay expenses	〈１９１〉 １６，３２１ （３５．０%）	△４２９ 〔△２．６%〕	〈１８７〉 １６，３１５ （３５．１%）	△６ 〔△０．０%〕
General material expenses (activity expenses)	９，３８８ （２０．１%）	１６３ 〔１．８%〕	９，４３７ （２０．３%）	４９ 〔０．５%〕

Notes: In addition to the above, the SACO-related expenses are ￥10.1 billion for FY2011 and ￥8.6 billion for FY2012, and the U.S. forces realignment-related expenses (portion intended to reduce the burden on the local community) are ￥102.7 billion for FY2011 and ￥59.9 billion for FY2012. Therefore, the total is ￥4,775.2 billion for FY2011 (△￥15.1 billion, △0.3% yr/yr) and ￥4,713.8 billion for FY2012 (△￥61.4billion, △1.3% yr/yr)..

(Comments)
1. Exchange rate for FY2012: US$ = JPY 81.
2. ( ): share, [ ] : growth rate, < >: Expenditures that are to be expended later on.
3. The term “Expenditures that are to be expended later on.” means the extension of the payment period of a part of the obligatory outlay expenses to be paid in the respective fiscal years to later fiscal years. The above mentioned obligatory outlay expenses indicate the reduced expenses by the amount of deferred expenses.
4. Figures may not add to the total due to rounding (hereinafter the same).
5. As expenses for the reconstruction of Sapporo Hospital, the figures for FY 2011 include ¥10 million for general material expenses and ¥1.1 billion for future obligation concerning new contracts. For FY 2012, it includes ¥0.3 billion for expenditures (obligatory outlay expenses) and ¥0.7 billion for future obligations concerning new contracts, which is a portion of the budget of the Ministry of Finance.

〔 Future obligation pertaining to new contracts 〕

(Unit: ￥100 million)

	FY2011 Budget	YR/YR	FY2012 Budget	YR/YR
Future obligation pertaining to new contracts	１６，５４０	△８３ 〔△０．５%〕	１７，８９５	１，３５６ 〔８．２%〕

Notes: In addition to the above, the SACO-related expenses are ￥3.1 billion for FY2011 and ￥7.8 billion for FY2012 and the U.S. forces realignment-related expenses (portion intended to reduce the burden on the local community) are ￥73.1 billion for FY2011 and ￥50.3 for FY2012 billion. Therefore, the total is ￥1,730.3 billion for FY2011 (￥30 billion, 1.8% yr/yr) and ￥1,847.6 billion for FY2012 (￥117.4 billion, 6.8% yr/yr).

(Reference 1) Expenses related to restoration/reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake

(Unit: ¥100 million)

	FY 2011 budget	YR/YR	FY 2012 budget	YR/YR
Expenditures	—	—	１，１３６	１，１３６
Future obligations pertaining to new contracts	—	—	５９	５９

Note:

As expenses related to restoration/reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake, the expenditures for FY 2012 include ¥1.2 billion (¥7.1 billion on contract base) (refer to [supplement 1]) as expenses pertaining to the request for FY 2012, as well as ¥25.9 billion for obligatory outlay expenses pertaining to the first supplementary budget for FY 2011 and ¥86.6 billion for obligatory outlay expenses pertaining to the third supplementary budget for FY2011 (refer to [supplement 2]) .

Moreover, the expenses related to restoration/reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake have been budgeted in the Great East Japan Earthquake reconstruction special account (tentative) separately from the FY 2012 general account .

When the expenses related to restoration/reconstruction from Great East Japan Earthquake are added to the expenditures, ¥4,645.3 billion, it becomes ¥4,758.9 billion (¥96.4 billion, 2.1% yr/yr). Moreover, if the expenses related to recovery/reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake are added to the ¥4,713.8 billion which includes the SACO/re-alignment expenses, it becomes ¥4,827.4 billion (¥52.2 billion, 1.1% yr/yr).

When the expenses related to restoration/reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake are added to the future obligations pertaining to new contracts, ¥1,789.5 billion, it becomes ¥1,795.4 billion (¥141.5 billion, 8.6% yr/yr).

[Supplement 1] Major projects pertaining to the request for FY 2012

(Amount is on contract basis)

Major Projects	Amount
・Research on prototype for remote-controlled operational vehicle system for CBRN response	¥2.8 billion
・Commissioning the U.S. education of F-2 pilots	¥1.6 billion
・Upgrading of T-4 to combat research aircraft	¥1.4 billion
・Consideration for maintenance/supply posture associated with the introduction of successor aircraft for the depleted transport aircraft	¥0.5 billion
・Restoration of facilities within the Technical Research and Development Institute Tsuchiura Test Center	¥0.4 billion
・Investigation/consideration pertaining to measures against tsunami for SDF facilities	¥0.1billion

※CBRN: Chemical、Biological、Radiological、Nuclear

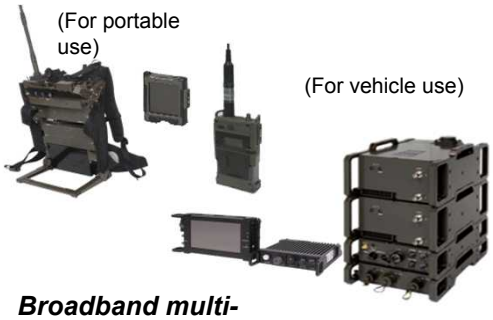
[Supplement 2] Major projects pertaining to the obligatory outlay expenses for the first supplementary budget and third supplementary budget for FY 2011

Items	Major projects	Amount
Restoration of SDF facilities affected by the disaster	・Restoration of GSDF Tagajo/Sendai camp, etc. ・Restoration of ASDF Matsushima Air Base, etc.	¥6.9 billion
Restoration of equipment, etc. affected by the disaster	・Repairing damaged aircraft, etc. ・Obtaining parts for aircraft maintenance, etc.	¥21.8 billion
Recovery of equipments, etc. used in the affected areas, and to maintain their immediate response abilities, etc.	・Obtaining broadband multi-purpose wireless ・Obtaining trucks and other vehicles that were depleted during the disaster dispatch activities, etc.	¥58.7 billion
Upgrading the disaster response capabilities of the SDF	・Obtaining UAV/UGV ・Maintaining emergency power facilities in camps and bases, etc.	¥25.1 billion

GSDF Tagajo camp under water

TRDI Tsuchiura test center Liquefaction of road inside the premise

F-2 fighter that was affected by the disaster



Broadband multi-purpose wireless

Vehicle depleted through disaster activities

Emergency power facility

(Reference 2) Budget allocation situation for the requested projects related to "Measures Prioritized for the Revitalization of Japan"

(Unit: ¥100 million, description inside [ ] in YR/YR column indicates rate of increase

Project name	Eval-uation	Allocated amount for requested measure	For FY 2012 budget Total	YR/YR
Formulation of Dynamic Defense Force (fuel costs, etc.)	※	81	1,418	13 [0.9%]
Formulation of Dynamic Defense Force (maintenance/repair costs, etc.)	※	153	4,450	162 [3.8%]
Upgrading response ability to disasters	○	56	97	23 [31.9%]
Ensuring information infrastructure, such as improving information security		37	87	35 [67.5%]
Enhancing measures towards peace and prosperity in the world		4	4	[Roughly double]
Stable operation of defense facilities that forms the basis of activities for the SDF and U.S. forces		104	424	33 [8.6%]
Contribution to medical care in the region		8	9	0 [0.7%]
			6,488	269 [4.3%]

Note: Evaluation is based on the final report from the working-level meeting in the 4th government/ruling party conference (December 9, 2011) pertaining to the budget drafting

○ : Priority/focus project related to "Measures Prioritized for the Revitalization of Japan" (Organizing equipment that will truly contribute to response for nuclear disasters and prioritization of training to respond to disasters is required)

※ : Requires a certain amount of consideration as something equivalent to a priority/focus project when considering the objective/intent of "Measures Prioritized for the Revitalization of Japan" (Required amount will be allocated in the process of prioritizing and streamlining the overall project through demand and request)

(Reference 3) Composition of defense-related expenses

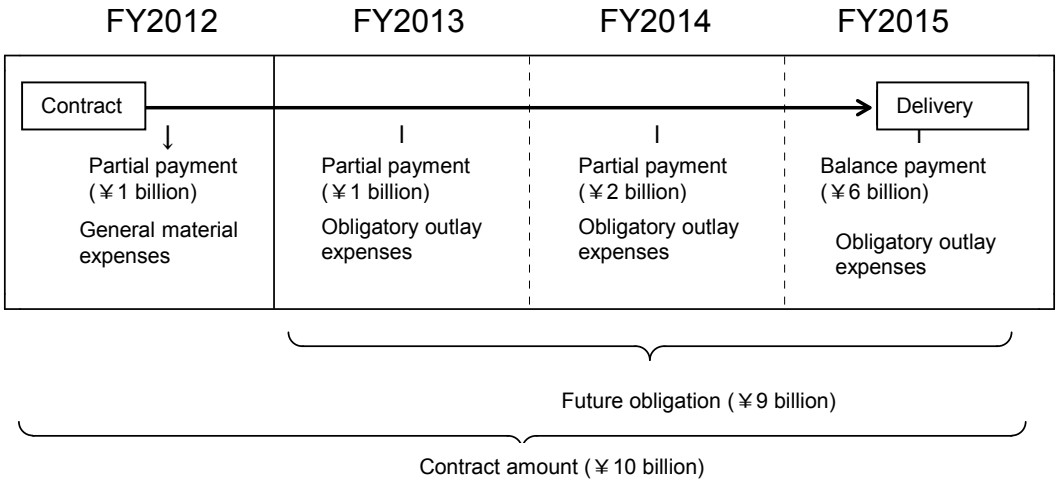
Obligatory outlay

Defense-related expenses are broadly divided into personnel and provision expenses and material expenses (program expenses). Material expenses (program expenses) are further classified into obligatory outlay expenses and general material expenses.

Personnel and provisions expenses	Expenses related to personnel salary, retirement allowance, meals, etc.
Material expenses (program expenses)	Expenses related to the procurement, repair, and maintenance of equipment; purchase of fuel; education and training of SDF personnel; facility construction and maintenance; utilities such as lighting, heat, and water; research and development of technology; and expenses related to base measures, including measures to alleviate the burden on communities located near bases and cost-sharing for the stationing of U.S. forces in Japan
Obligatory outlay expense	Expense of payments made in FY2012, in accordance with contracts made before FY2011.
General material expenses	Expense of payments made in FY2012, in accordance with contracts made in FY2012

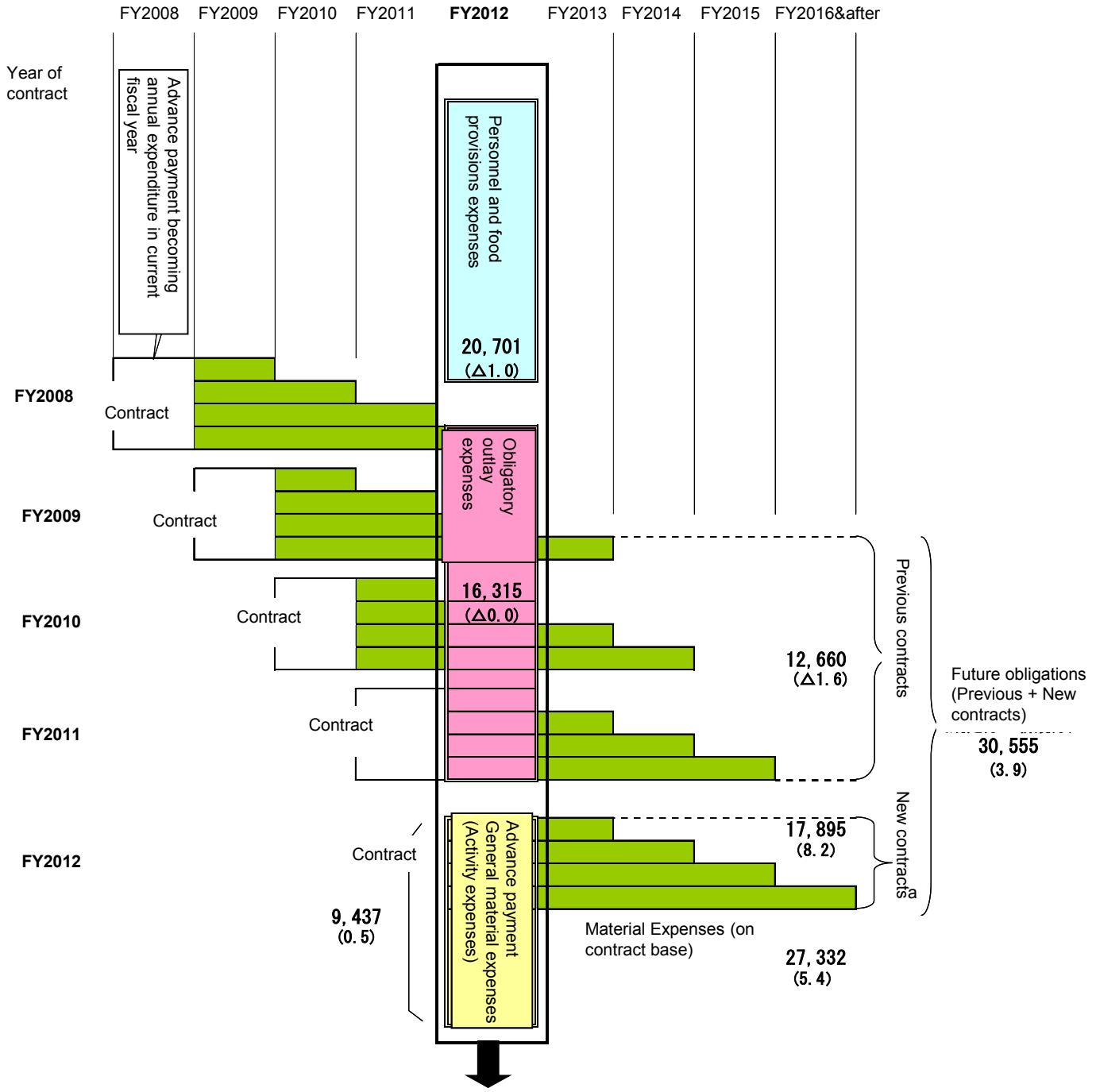
Future obligation

Build-up of defense capabilities, such as procurement of major equipment including vessels and aircraft, as well as construction of hangars and accommodation for SDF personnel, may take several fiscal years. For this reason, the MOD makes contracts which span several fiscal years (in principle less than five years), and at the time of concluding the contract, makes an advance commitment to pay the expenses at a certain time in the future.
Future obligation refers to the amount which will be paid in the fiscal year(s) following the year the contract is made, in accordance with the contract of several fiscal years.
(e.g.) ￥10 billion worth of equipment is procured under a four-year contract



Relation between annual expenditures and future obligation

Unit: : ¥100 million
( ): Growth rate (%)



FY2012 defense-related expenses
46,453
(△0.4)

Notes: 1. SACO-related expenses and the portion pertaining to the reduction of local burden in the U.S. forces realignment-related expenses are excluded from this chart.
2. This chart is a rough sketch. The length of a box does not necessarily correspond to the actual amount of expenses.

Material expenses (project expenses) on contract base= General material expenses (activity expenses) + Future obligation (a constituent of obligation outlay expenses (FY2013~)

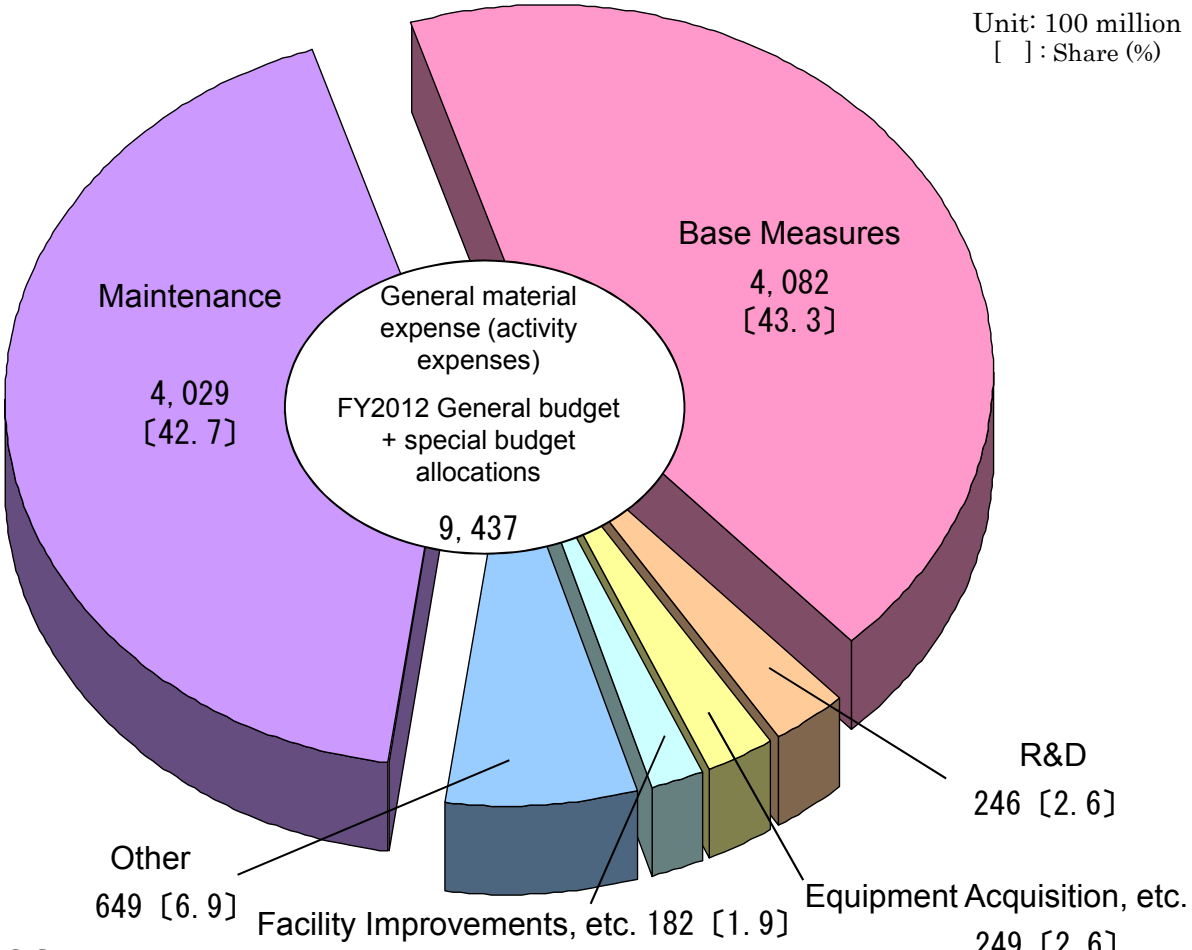
27,332 = 9,437 + 17,895

Material expenses (project expenses) on contract base = General material expenses (activity expenses) + Obligation outlay expenses (FY2012)

25,751 = 9,437 + 16,315

2. General Material Expenses (Activity Expenses)

Unit: 100 million
[ ] : Share (%)



Details of General Material Expenses

(Unit: ￥100 million)

Item	FY 2011 budget	FY 2012 budget	YR/YR
Maintenance	4，148	4，029	△119
・Petrol	932	955	23
・Repair	1，784	1，634	△150
・Education & Training	271	266	△5
・Medical Care	245	244	△1
・Utilities	916	930	14
Base Measures	3，898	4，082	185
・Community Grants	908	966	58
・Host Nation Support	1，703	1，754	51
・Rent, Compensation Costs	1，287	1，362	75
R&D	255	246	△9
Equipment Acquisition	215	249	34
Facility Improvements	197	182	△15
Other (computer rentals, etc.)	676	649	△27
Total	9，388	9，437	49

Note: SACO-related expenses and the portion pertaining to the reduction of local burden in the U.S. forces realignment-related expenses are excluded from this table.

3 Material Expenses (Contract Base)

Material Expenses (Contract Base) ＝General Material Expenses (Activity Expenses) ＋Future Obligation concerning New Contracts

Details of Material Expenses (Contract Base) (Unit: ￥ 100 million)

Classification	FY2011 budget	FY2012 budget	FY/FY
Maintenance	１０，９７３	１１，８９２	９２０
Petrol	９３２	９５５	２３
Repair	８，２２７	９，２０２	９７４
Education & Training	１，８１３	１，７３６	△７８
Base Measures	４，２７６	４，４４５	１６８
R&D	１，２７２	１，２７３	１
Equipment Acquisition	４，５６２	４，８６９	３０６
Aircraft Acquisition	２，０９６	１，３９６	△７００
Shipbuilding	７６０	１，７４１	９８１
Facility Improvements	１，０５５	８９６	△１５９
Other (computer rentals, etc.)	９３３	８２０	△１１３
Total	２５，９２７	２７，３３２	１，４０５

Note: SACO-related expenses and the portion pertaining to the reduction of the local burden in the U.S. forces realignment-related expenses are excluded from this table

(Reference) Details of Future Obligation Concerning New Contracts (Unit: ￥ 100 million)

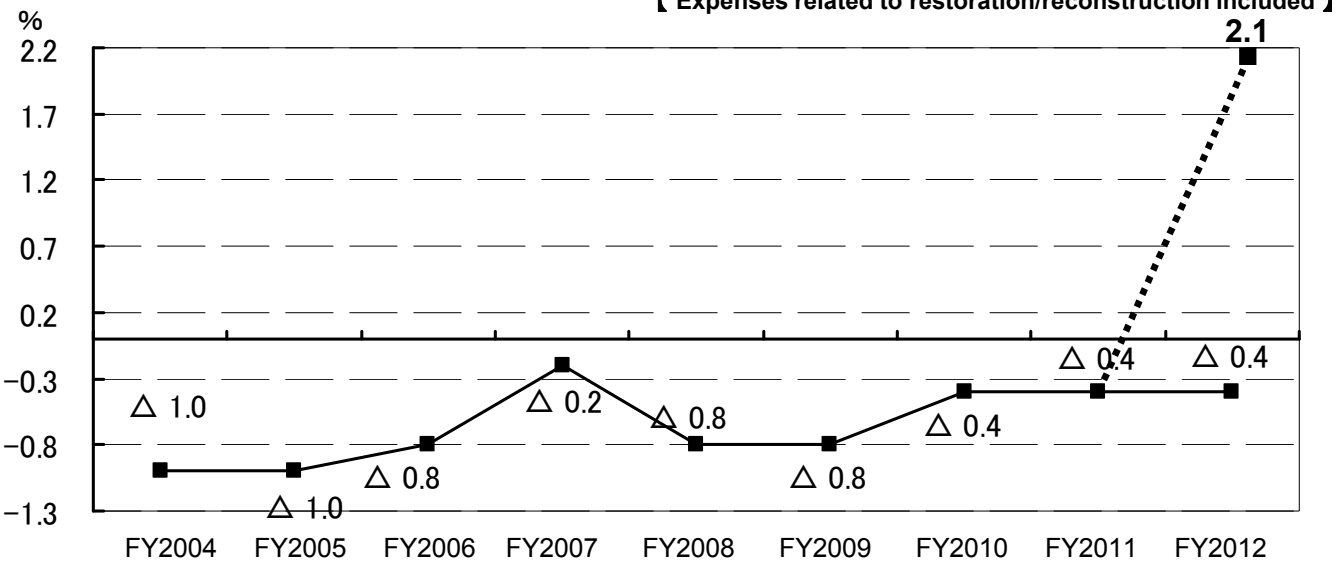
Classification	FY2011 budget	FY2012 budget	FY/FY
Maintenance	６，８２５	７，８６３	１，０３８
Repair	６，４４３	７，５６８	１，１２４
Education & Training	３８２	２９６	△８６
Base Measures	３７９	３６２	△１６
R&D	１，０１７	１，０２７	１０
Equipment Acquisition	４，３６５	４，６７０	３０５
Aircraft Acquisition	２，０８８	１，３６０	△７２８
Shipbuilding	７５０	１，７２８	９７７
Facility Improvements	８５８	７１４	△１４４
Computer Rentals, etc.	２５８	１７２	△８６
Total	１６，５４０	１７，８９５	１，３５６

Note: SACO-related expenses and the portion pertaining to the reduction of local burden in the U.S. forces realignment-related expenses are excluded from this table.

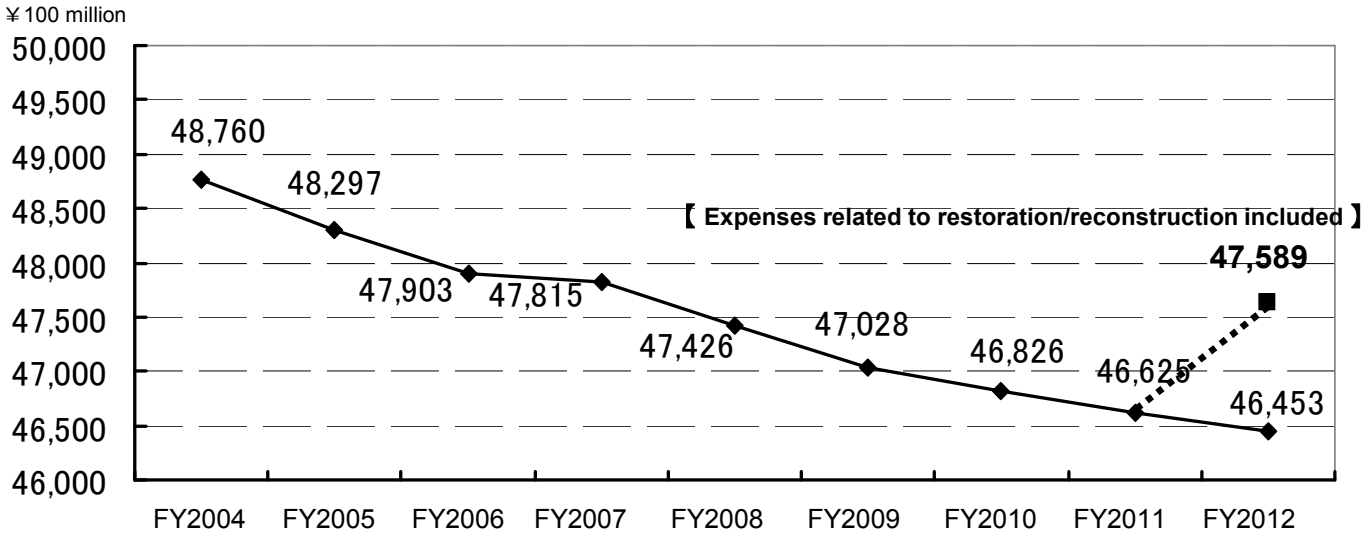
（Reference）　Changes in defense expenditures

Changes in growth rate

【 Expenses related to restoration/reconstruction included 】

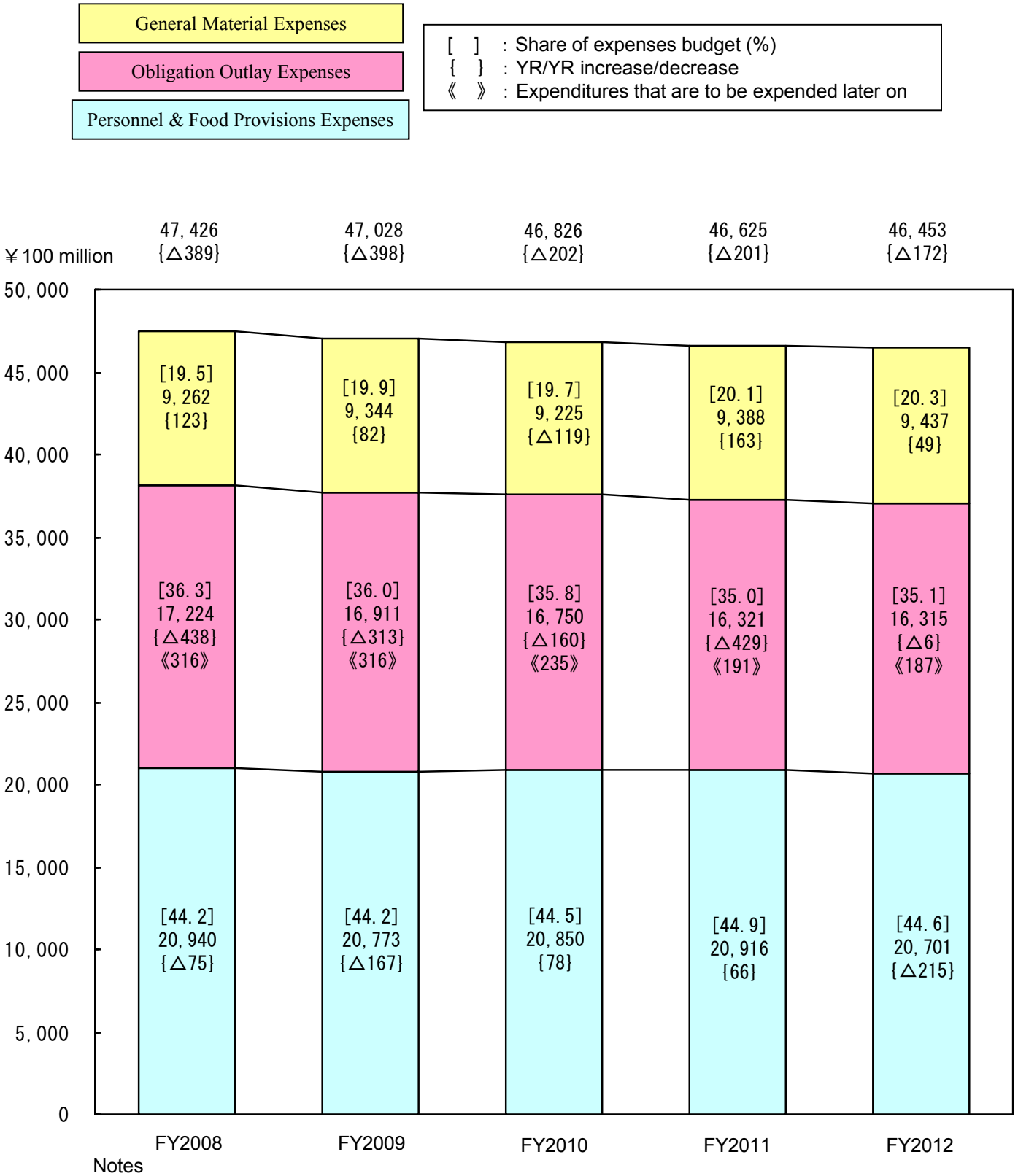


Changes in total amount



Notes
1. Above figures are on an expenditure basis.
2. In addition to the above, SACO-related expenses are
￥26.6 billion for FY2004, ￥26.3 billion for FY2005, ￥23.3 billion for FY2006,
￥12.6 billion for FY2007, ￥18.0 billion for FY2008, ￥11.2 billion for FY2009,
￥16.9 billion for FY2010, ￥10.1 billion for FY2011, ￥8.6 billion for FY2012
And the portions pertaining to the reduction of the local burden in the U.S. forces realignment-related expenses are
￥7.2 billion for FY2007, ￥19.1 billion for FY2008, ￥60.2 billion for FY2009,
￥90.9 billion for FY2010, ￥102.7 billion for FY2011, ￥59.9 billion for FY2012

Changes in the three categories



Notes
SACO-related expenses and the portion pertaining to the reduction of the local burden in the U.S. forces realignment-related expenses are excluded from this table

Breakdown by organization

(Unit: ￥ 100 million, %)

Classification	FY2011 budget	FY2012 budget	YR/YR	Growth rate
Defense expenditures	４６，６２５	４６，４５３	△１７２	△０．４
Ministry of Defense	４６，６２５	４６，４５０	△１７５	△０．４
（Ministry of Defense Head Office）	４６，４４１	４６，２６４	△１７７	△０．４
GSDF	１７，８１７	１７，７２３	△９４	△０．５
MSDF	１１，００８	１１，０７８	７０	０．６
ASDF	１０，６０２	１０，４３５	△１６７	△１．６
Sub-total	３９，４２７	３９，２３６	△１９１	△０．５
Internal Bureau	４，８４４	４，８０５	△３９	△０．８
JSO	２３５	２３２	△３	△１．１
Defense Intelligence Headquarters	５２８	４９６	△３２	△６．０
National Defense Academy	１４７	１４５	△２	△１．４
National Defense Medical College	２０７	２１３	６	２．９
National Institute for Defense Studies	１６	１７	２	９．９
Technical Research and Development Institute	９５９	１，０４７	８８	９．２
Equipment Procurement and Construction Office	７４	６８	△６	△８．２
Inspector General’s Office of Legal Compliance	５	４	△１	△１１．３
Sub-total	７，０１４	７，０２８	１４	０．２
(Regional Defense Bureaus)	１８４	１８６	３	１．４
Ministry of Finance				
(Ministry of Finance Head Office)	０	３	３	Approx. ２４ times

Note: SACO-related expenses and the portion pertaining to the reduction of the local burden in the U.S. forces realignment-related expenses are excluded from this table.

Promotion of base measures, etc.

(unit: ￥100 million, %)

Classification	FY2011 budget	FY2012 budget	YR/YR	Growth rate	Remarks
Promotion of base measures	< 4,276> 4,337	< 4,445> 4,418	< 168> 81	< 3.9> 1.9	
(1) Expenses related to measures for local communities	< 1,125> 1,185	< 1,161> 1,185	< 35> 0	< 3.1> 0.0	
Residential sound insulation	398	409	11	2.7	Subsidies for sound insulation work near air bases
Improvement of surrounding environment	< 727> 787	< 752> 776	< 25> △ 11	< 3.4> △ 1.4	Subsidies for living environment and facilities (river and road reconstruction, sound-proofing systems in schools, waste disposal facilities, etc.)
(2) Cost-sharing for the stationing of U.S. forces in Japan	< 1,862> 1,858	< 1,916> 1,867	< 54> 9	< 2.9> 0.5	
Special Measures Agreement	1,384	1,392	8	0.6	
Labor cost	1,131	1,139	7	0.7	Salary expenses of U.S. forces in Japan personnel
Utilities	249	249	0	0.0	Cost of utilities used at U.S. forces in Japan facilities
Training relocation cost	4	4	0	5.2	Expenses related to US field-carrier landing practice on Iwo Jima
Facility improvements	< 210> 206	< 255> 206	< 45> 0	< 21.6> 0.0	Improvement of U.S. forces in Japan facilities (barracks, etc.)
Measures for base personnel, etc.	268	269	1	0.4	Expenses related to social security contributions of employees
(3) Facility rentals, compensation expenses, etc.	< 1,289> 1,293	< 1,368> 1,366	< 79> 72	< 6.1> 5.6	Rental cost of land used for defense facility and compensation for loss of fishermen's income, etc.

Notes
The figures are on expenditure basis (general material expenses + obligatory outlay expenses) , and figures in < > indicate contract-based amount

Expenses related to the Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO)

(Unit: ¥ million, %)

Classification	FY2011	FY2012	YR/YR	Growth rate	Notes
					Implementation of measures included in the SACO final report
1 Programs for land return	< 1,652> 4,294	< 3,587> 2,099	< 1,935> △ 2,195	< 2.2 ×> △ 51.1	Relocation construction and compensation associated with the relocation of US facilities and the return of those US facilities
2 Project for training improvement	< 1,178> 1,925	< 1,277> 1,277	< 99> △ 648	< 8.4> △ 33.7	Programs to smoothly implement measures included in the SACO final report
3 Programs for noise reduction	< 2,587> 934	< 5,725> 2,426	< 3,138> 1,492	< 2.2 ×> 2.6 ×	Implementation of a noise reduction initiative
4 Project to facilitate SACO operations	2,918	2,792	△ 126	△ 4.3	Programs to smoothly implement measures included in the SACO final report
Total	< 8,335> 10,071	< 13,380> 8,593	< 5,046> △ 1,478	< 60.5> △ 14.7	

Portion of U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses meant to reduce the burden on the local community

(unit: ¥ million, %)

Classification	FY2011	FY2012	YR/YR	Growth rate	Remarks
					Japan Promotion of the policies to appropriately and promptly implement measures related to the realignment based on the "Government's undertakings regarding the review of the force configuration of the U.S. forces in Japan, etc." (approved by the Cabinet on May 30, 2006) and the "Government's present undertakings regarding the items approved at the Japan-United States Security Consultative Committee on May 28, 2010" (approved by the Cabinet on May 28, 2010)
1 Projects for the relocation of the U.S. Marine Corps from Okinawa to Guam	52,460	8,097	△ 44,363	△ 84.6	Funding for "Mamizu" and Utilities projects, etc.
2 Realignment programs in Okinawa	<6,597> 1,873	<8,607> 3,753	<2,010> 1,880	<30.5> 2.0 ×	
(1) Relocation of Futenma Air Station	<6,313> 1,581	<8,350> 3,752	<2,037> 2,171	<32.3> 2.4 ×	Programs regarding the relocation of Futenma Air Station
(2) Return of land south of Kadena Air Base	<283> 292	<257> 1	<△27> △291	<△9.4> △99.7	Programs regarding the return of land south of Kadena Air base
3 Operations regarding the restructuring of the U.S. Army command	<6,725> 8,982	<9,421> 2,229	<2,697> △6,752	<40.1> △75.2	Operations regarding the return of portions of land, etc. at the Sagami General Depot
4 Operations for the relocation of the Carrier Air Wing	<69,893> 28,036	<37,736> 30,473	<△32,158> 2,437	<△46.0> 8.7	
(1) Iwakuni Air Base	<69,859> 28,001	<37,509> 30,420	<△32,350> 2,419	<△46.3> 8.6	Operations regarding the relocation of the Carrier Air Wing from the Naval Air Facility Atsugi to Iwakuni Air Base
(2) Carrier Air Wing landing practice facility, etc.	<34> 34	<227> 52	<192> 18	<6.6 ×> 52.3	Operations regarding the relocation of the Carrier Air Wing landing practice facility, etc.
5 Operations for training relocation	995	4,052	3,057	4.1×	Operations regarding the relocation of U.S. aviation training from Kadena Air Base, etc. to mainland Japan
6 Operations to facilitate realignment measures	10,306	11,321	1,015	9.8	
(1) Realignment grant	9,792	9,336	△456	△4.7	
(2) Measures around base, etc.	514	1,985	1,471	3.9×	
Total	<146,975> 102,651	<79,234> 59,925	<△67,741> △42,726	<△46.1> △41.6	

Notes :

1 USFJ Related Expenses totaled at ¥70,673 million < ¥84,340 million > and are broken down as follows:

(1) Measures that contribute towards reduction in expenses incurred locally ¥62,729 million < ¥80,547 million >

1) Reduction in expenses incurred locally ¥59,925 million < ¥79,234 million >

2) Facility maintenance related to the reduced portion of the expenses incurred locally ¥2,804 million < ¥1,313 million >

Expenses related to Guam Relocation Office, etc. ¥703 million < ¥703 million >

Naval Air Station Iwakuni ¥2,101 million < ¥610 million >

(2) Measures for investments to maintain deterrence ¥7,944 million < ¥3,793 million >

2 For the relocation of Futenma Air Station, Reserve Funds and Purpose-Undecided National Treasury Funds may be options to facilitate the GOJ to take necessary procedures for the contract as soon as the environment for construction work of the replacement facility is in place.

Reference

Reference

Mid-Term Defense Program (Approved by the Cabinet on December 17,2010) equipment quantity and FY2012 equipment quantity

	Equipment	Mid-Term Defense Program (FY2011～FY2015) Quantity	FY2012 Quantity	total (FY2011 and 2012)
GSDF	Tanks	68	13	26
	Howitzer and rockets (excluding mortars)	32	6	12
	Armored vehicles	75	14	26
	Surface-to-ship missile	18	2	2
	Attack helicopters (AH-64D)	3	1	2
	Transportation helicopters (CH-47JA)	5	2	3
	Medium-range surface-to-air missile	4 companies	1 company	2 companies
MSDF	Improvement of capability of Aegis-equipped destroyers	2	2	2
	Destroyers	3	1	1
	Submarines	5	1	2
	Other ships	5	—	1
	Total new ships	13	2	4
	Fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-1)	10	—	3
	Patrol helicopters (SH-60K)	26	4	7
	Minesweeping/transportation helicopters (MCH-101)	5	1	3
ASDF	Improvement of capability of Patriot SAM batteries	1 battery	—	1 battery
	Modernization of fighters (F-15)	16	2	10
	New fighters	12	4	4
	New transportation aircraft	10	2	6

Note: Maintenance/deployment cumulative total includes the number of transport aircraft (C-2) obtained in the FY2011 supplementary budget

National Defense Program Guidelines, FY2011 and beyond (Approved by the Cabinet on December 17, 2010)(Attached Table)

GSDF	Personnel Regular Personal (Ready Reserve Personnel)		154,000 147,000 7,000
	Major Units	Regionally deployed units	8 divisions 6 brigades
		Mobile operation units	Central Readiness Force 1 armored division
		Surface-to-Air Guided Missile Units	7 anti-aircraft artillery groups/regiment
	Major Equipment	Tanks Howitzers and rockets	Approx.400 Approx.400
MSDF	Major Units	Destroyer units Submarine units Minesweeper unit Patrol aircraft units	4 flotillas (8 divisions) 4 divisions 6 divisions 1 flotilla 9 squadrons
	Major Equipment	Destroyers Submarines Combat Aircraft	48 22 Approx.150
ASDF	Major Units	Air warning & control units Fighter aircraft units Air reconnaissance units Air transport units Aerial refueling/transport units Surface-to-air guided missile units	4 Warning groups 24 warning squadrons 1 AEW group (2 squadrons) 12 squadrons 1 squadron 3 squadrons 1 squadron 6 groups
	Major Equipment	Combat aircraft Fighters	Approx.340 Approx.260
Assets capable of ballistic missile defense (BMD)		Aegis-equipped Destroyers	6
		Air warning & control units Surface-to-air guided missile units	11 Warning groups/ squadrons 6 groups

Note1： The numbers of units and equipment in this row are already included in the Maritime and Air Self-Defense Forces major units sections above.

2： Additional acquisition of BMD-capable, Aegis-equipped destroyers, if to be provided separately, will be allowed within the number of destroyers set above after consideration of development of BMD-related technologies and fiscal conditions in the future, among other factors.





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