



Defense Programs and Budget of Japan

Overview of FY2013 Budget Request

Ministry of Defense

This is a provisional translation for reference purposes only. The original text is in Japanese.

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Concept of FY2013 Budget Request

1. Faced with an increasingly severe security environment, 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 the regional security environment
 - Improvements in the global security environment

In that regard, emphasis will be placed on functions that can be used for various activities and functions having asymmetric response capability*1, as well as non-substitutable functions*2.

To take all possible measures for defense of islands and for ensuring safety of seas and airspace surrounding Japan, etc., Japan will also improve its defense posture by selectively developing such functions as warning and surveillance, maritime patrolling, air defense, response to ballistic missiles, transportation, and command control communications.

3. Drawing lessons from the Great East Japan Earthquake, the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) will continue to maintain and formulate the necessary posture to further exert its capabilities in large-scale disasters and unconventional disasters.
4. Amid 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 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 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.

National Defense Program Guidelines

Changes in Security Environment

Military modernization and activation of neighboring countries

Increasing importance of International cooperation

Buildup of "Dynamic Defense" focusing on operations

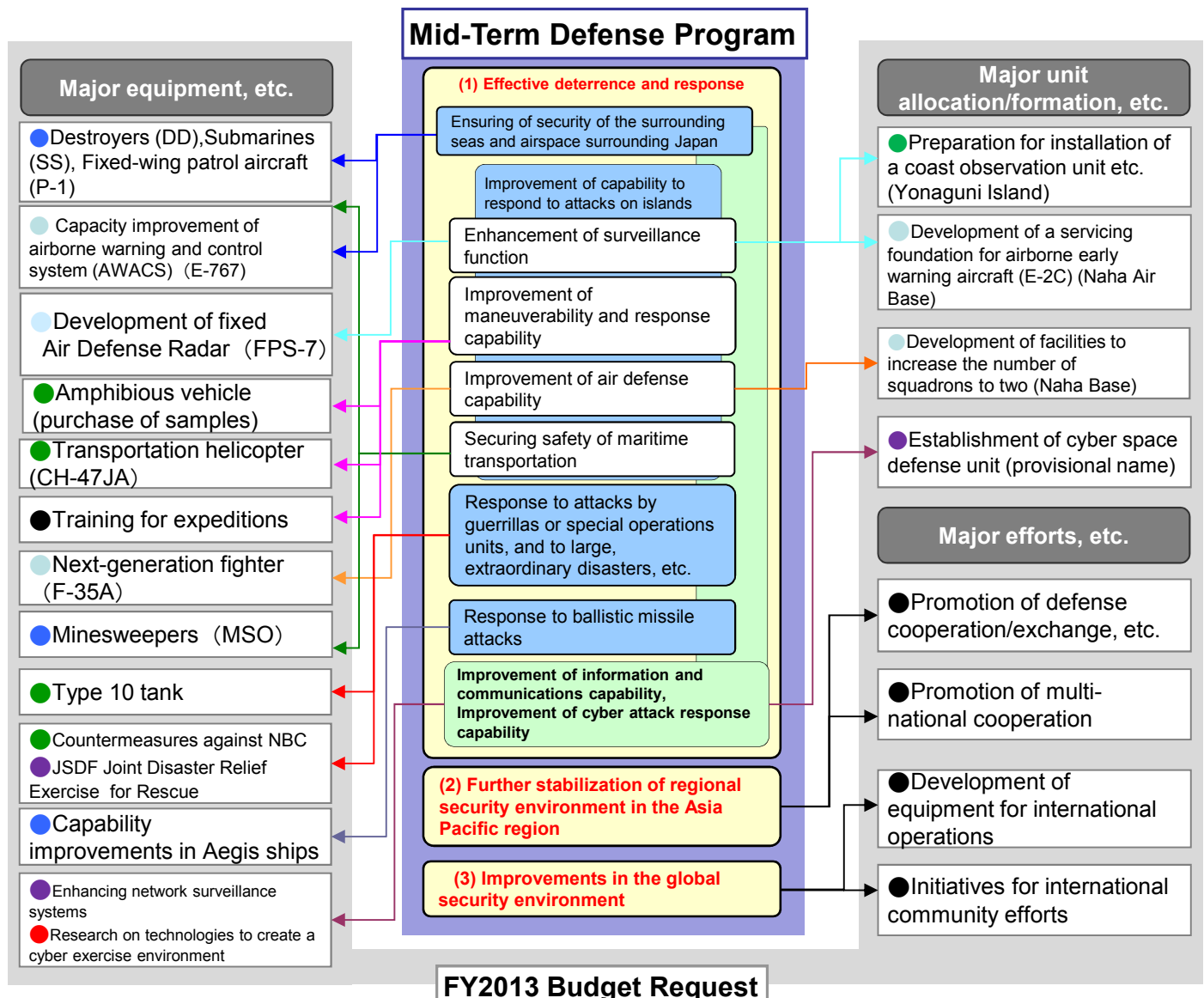
- Capable of more **effective deterrence and response** against various forms of contingencies
- Implementing proactive efforts **to further stabilize the security environment of the Asia Pacific region and improve global security environment**

- (1) Unceasing and continuous intelligence and surveillance operations
- (2) Prompt and seamless response to various forms of contingencies
- (3) Emphasis on promoting multi-tiered cooperation with other countries

Concept of development of systems of JSDF

- Enhancement of defense posture to respond to various forms of contingencies (defense of islands, ensuring security of the surrounding seas and airspace) (development of prioritized functions, such as surveillance, maritime patrol, air defense, response to ballistic missiles, transportation, command communications, etc.)
- Reduction of Cold War-oriented equipment/formation
- Reconfiguring geographical allocation of units, etc.

Specified in the Mid-Term Defense Program/Fiscal Year Budget



Notes 1: Numbers in the text represent [expenses excluding non-recurrent 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 carry out constant and continuous warning and surveillance activities in peacetime, and solidly improve defense power to ensure seamless response to unfolding situations.

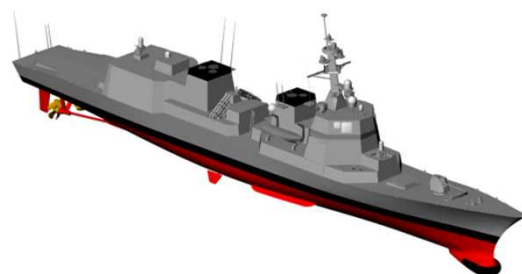
1) Ensuring security of sea and air space surrounding Japan

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 (DD) (1 ship: ¥72.3 billion)
 - Build a new class multi-purpose destroyer (5,000t), in response to reduction in the number of destroyers
 - The following shows the characteristics of the destroyer:
 - (1) Improved capability to detect submarines to respond to higher performance and quiteness of submarines of other countries; and
 - (2) Reduced life-cycle cost by adopting a new fuel-efficient propulsion system (COGLAG*)

*COGLAG is a combined propulsion system of electric and gas turbine propulsion
- Building of submarine (SS) (1 ship: ¥53.6 billion)
 - Build the 9th Soryu-class submarine (2,900 t)
- Acquisition of fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-1) (2 units: ¥ 44.5 billion)
 - Acquire P-1 with increased detection/discrimination capability, flight performance, information processing capability, and strike capability as a successor to existing fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-3C)
- Improvement in capability of Airborne Warning And Control System (AWACS)(E-767) (¥ 10 billion)
 - Launch a project for conversion of central computing device, etc. and installation of electronic warfare support measures in order to improve warning and control capability of the existing E-767
 - Acquire necessary parts for improving capability of 4 aircraft in FY2013



*FY 2013 Destroyer (5,000t class)
(graphic image)*



"Soryu" class submarine (2,900t class)



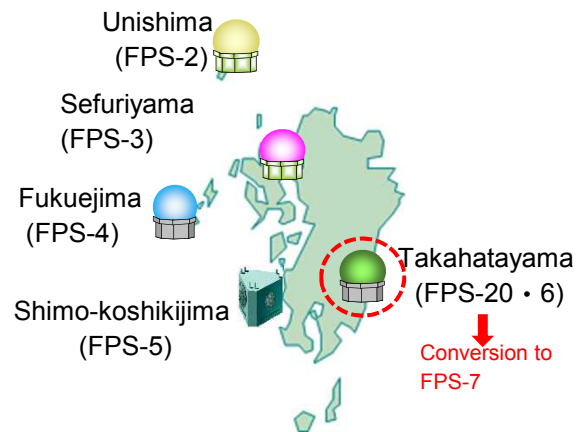
*Fixed-wing patrol aircraft P-1
(the picture shows a prototype XP-1)*



*Airborne warning and control
system (AWACS) E-767*

● Conversion of Fixed Air Defense Radar (1 unit: ¥ 4.5 billion)

- Convert the current radar on Takahatayama (Miyazaki) with FPS-7



● Life extension of destroyers

(life extension work for 2 ships and parts procurement for 12 ships: ¥10.6 billion)

- Implement life extension measures of Hatsuyuki-class (3 ships), Asagiri-class (6 ships), Abukuma-class (4 ships), and Hatakaze-class (1 ship) destroyers to maintain the number of destroyers

● Life extension of submarines

(life extension work for 2 ships and parts procurement for 1 ship: ¥2.6 billion)

- Carry out life extension measures for existing ships as well as buildings of new ships in order to increase the number of submarines from 16 to 22
- In FY2013, acquire necessary parts and implement life extension work for “Oyashio.” Also, carry out life extension work for “Uzushio.”

● Life extension of fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-3C) (2 units: ¥ 0.8 billion)

- Implement life extension measures for P-3C to maintain the posture of fixed-wing patrol aircraft

● Research on shipboard periscope detection radar (¥ 1 billion)

- Carry out research on shipboard radar system that enables automatic detection and discrimination of submarine periscopes, using periscope detection radar for fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-1)

Study/research on unmanned aircraft

- Overseas studies on the operation, maintenance and development of high altitude long 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

- Deployment of a coast observation unit, etc.
(Yonaguni Island) (¥6.2 billion)
 - Acquire coast observation devices for early detection of various signs by observing ships and aircraft passing through surrounding areas in preparation for establishment of a coastal surveillance unit of GSDF
 - In addition, carry out design and site preparation works, etc. necessary for the construction of GSDF stations
- Development of a servicing foundation for airborne early warning aircraft (E-2C) at Naha Air Base (ASDF) (¥70million)
 - Acquire maintenance equipment used at Naha Base to ensure constant operation of airborne early warning aircraft (E-2C) in the southwest region
- Strengthening of the defense posture in the southwestern region (¥ 50 million)
 - Carry out necessary surveys to continue examinations on forming first response units, in charge of initial response in order ensure responses to various situations, including disasters in the southwestern region



The photo shows a coast observation device installed at the coast observation unit no.301 (Wakkanai)

(2) Enhancement of rapid deployment and response capabilities

- Acquisition of transport helicopters (CH-47JA) (1 unit: ¥ 6.2 billion)
- Acquisition of Type-12 surface-to-ship guided missile (4 units: ¥ 11.1 billion)



Transport helicopter CH-47JA



Type-12 surface-to-ship guided missile

- Purchase of samples of amphibious vehicle (4 units: ¥ 2.5 billion)
 - Start discussions on the purchase of amphibious vehicles used for deployment of units from the sea in order to respond to illegal operations and invasions of islands, as well as for disaster relief activities in and out of Japan, etc.
 - In FY2013, expenses to purchase the relevant equipment as samples have been included in the budget. Following the acquisition, confirmation of performance and verification studies for operations will be conducted in order to judge whether installation of the equipment is feasible or not



Amphibious vehicle (graphic image)

- Exercises contributing to improvement of prompt unit deployment and response capabilities to offshore islands
 - JSDF joint exercise (field training exercise) (Joint Staff Office (JSO))
 - Conduct field training exercises to maintain/improve joint operation capabilities, etc. covering from the JSO to the unit level
 - Field training exercises for the Army (GSDF)
 - Conduct training for coordination with MSDF and ASDF, in the operation of defense of offshore islands
 - Joint field training exercises with U.S. Marine Corps in the U.S. and in Japan (GSDF)
 - Conduct practical exercises by sending units to the U.S. in order to improve mutual maneuverability, such as effective operation execution capability and coordination outline for the defense of offshore islands
 - Joint Long-distance Mobilization Exercise(GSDF)
 - Conduct exercises to improve the capabilities of long-distance mobilization
- Study and research on the improvement of mobile deployment capabilities of JSDF (JSO)
 - Conduct study and research concerning utilization of private transportation capabilities for mobile deployment in order to build up dynamic defense



Field training exercises for the Army



Joint field training exercises with U.S. Marine Corps in the U.S.



*Next-generation fighter F-35A
(the photo shows the same type of aircraft)*

(3) Improvement of air defense capabilities

Acquisition of equipment

- Acquisition of next-generation fighters (F-35A)
 - (2 units: ¥30.8 billion*)
 - Acquire F-35A as a successor to the existing fighters (F-4)
 - * ¥ 116.8 billion has been budgeted which is required as the initial expense for the participation of domestic corporations.
- Acquisition of rescue helicopters (UH-60J)
 - (2 units: ¥ 8.1 billion)
- Acquisition of Type-03 medium-range surface-to-air missile
 - (1 set: ¥20.9 billion)

Upgrading the capabilities of equipment that are currently being held

- Fighter upgrades (¥14.6 billion)
 - 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
 - Improve self-defense capability of F-15
 - Improve F-2 air-to-air combat capability
 - Add JDAM* function to F-2
- * JDAM (Joint Direct Attack Munition)



*Type-03 medium-range
surface-to-air guided missile*



F-15 fighter aircraft

Efforts for increasing the number of squadrons at Naha Air Base to two

- Development of necessary facilities to increase the number of squadrons at Naha Air Base to 2 (ASDF) (¥ 3.4 billion)

(4) Safety of marine traffic

- Building of minesweeper ocean (1 ship: ¥ 19.2 billion)
 - Build a new FRP* hull minesweeper ocean (690t) as a successor to mine sweeper ocean “Yaeyama,” which is expected to be decommissioned

*FRP: Fiber Reinforced Plastic

The FRP system extends the service life of ships up to around 30 years, which is longer than conventional wooden ship. MSDF started to build FRP minesweepers from FY 2008 MSC “Enoshima” (570t)



FY2013 Minesweeper (690t) (graphic image)

- Continuously ensure detecting capabilities against submarine-targeted deep-water mines and maintain open-sea navigation capability
- Acquisition of minesweeping and transport helicopters (MCH-101) (minesweeping version)(2 units: ¥12.5 billion)
- Acquisition of patrol helicopters (SH-60K) (3 units: ¥17.7 billion)
- Acquisition of rescue flying amphibian (US-2) (1 unit: ¥12.5 billion)



Minesweeping and transport helicopter MCH-101

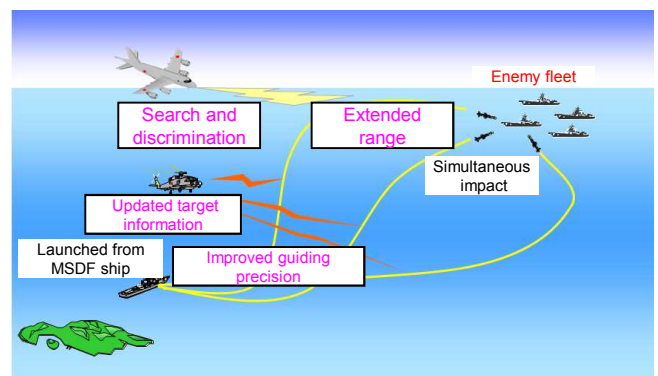


Patrol helicopter SH-60K



Rescue amphibian US-2

- Life extension of patrol helicopters (SH-60J) (2 units: ¥1 billion)
- Building of a destroyer and a submarine and life extension of destroyers and submarines, acquisition of fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-1), life extension of fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-3C) [repost]
- Development of a new surface-to-surface guided missile (¥ 1.3 billion)
 - Develop a new surface-to-surface guided missile with improved guidance precision, extended range, etc. as a successor to Type-90 surface-to-surface guided missile
 - To reduce recurrent and non-recurrent cost of development, the missile will be developed based on the JGSDF's Type-12 surface-to-ship guided missile



Graphic image of a new surface-to-surface guided missile

- Improvement of anti-submarine capabilities of a system on patrol aircraft (¥ 3 billion)
 - Implement research to improve capabilities of an acoustic system and a non-acoustic system (radar and optical sensor) in order to ensure superiority of patrol aircraft in anti-submarine warfare
 - Implement research on information fusion technology from various sensors, etc. to realize prompt and accurate tactical decisions after the increase of sensor and tactical information due to the relevant research

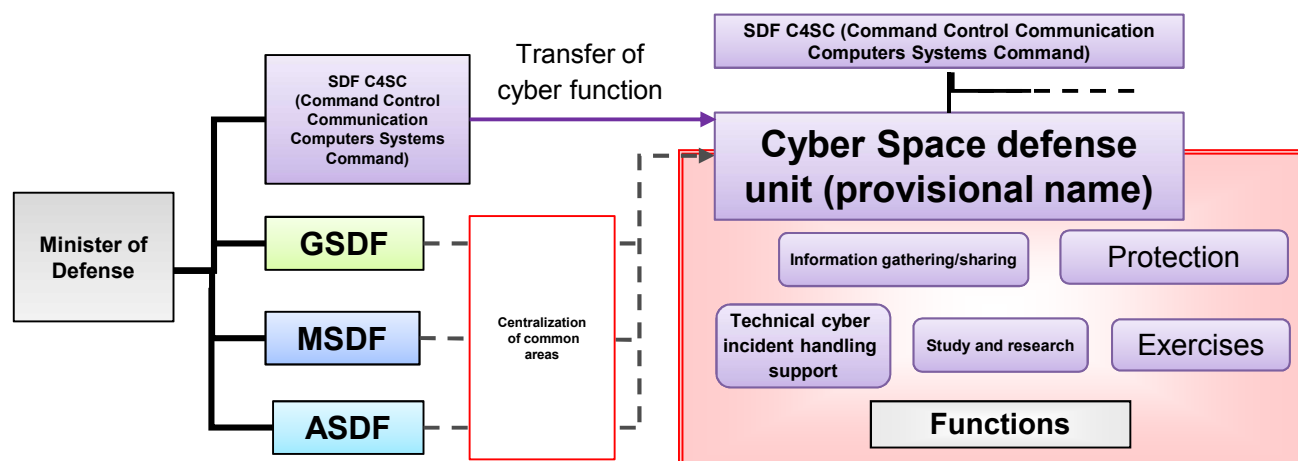
3) Response to cyber attacks

¥21.2 billion

To improve functions that protect the information and communications network of the MOD/JSDF, the MOD/JSDF will strengthen the structure to comprehensively respond to cyber attacks on the MOD/JSDF, make efforts to improve research and exercise capabilities concerning cyber attack countermeasures, cultivate personnel with highly advanced knowledge on and experience in cyber attack countermeasures, which will all contribute to the concerted efforts of the entire government.

Development/enhancement of structure

- Establish cyber space defense unit (provisional name)
 - Establish a new “cyber space defense unit (provisional name)” to serve as the core organization responsible for cyber attack responses to enhance response capabilities to cyber attacks on the MOD/JSDF
 - Carry out surveillance of and response to incidents of the MOD/JSDF networks on a 24-hour basis, centrally gather information on and study and research activities concerning cyber attacks, which had been conducted separately within the JSDF



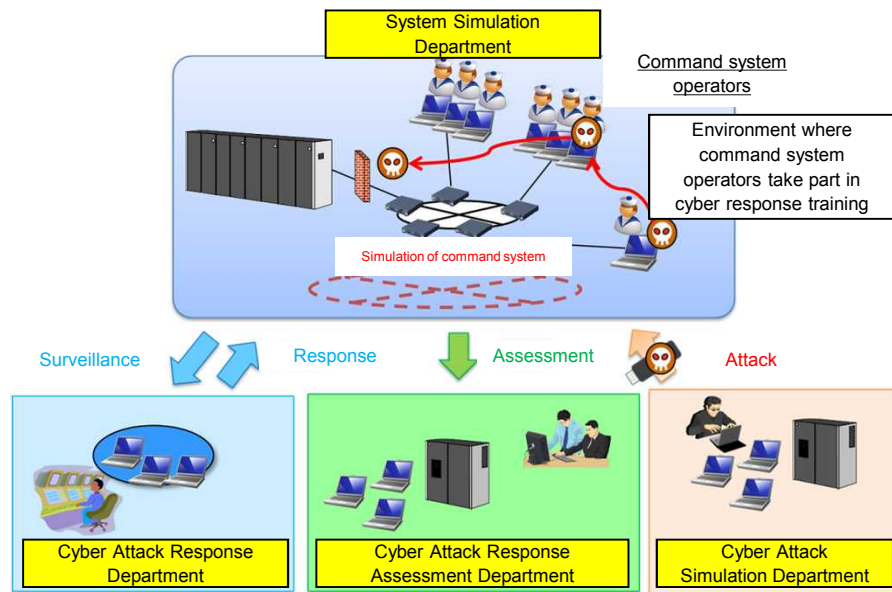
- Strengthening of response planning function against cyber attacks, etc.
 - Establish “Cyber Attacks Response/Information Assurance and Planning Office (provisional name)” within Information and Communication, Follow-up Research Division, Bureau of Operational Policy in order to strengthen comprehensive planning function concerning cyber attacks response, etc. of the MOD/JSDF
 - Establish a new “Cyber Planning Office (provisional name)” within the JSO C4 Systems Department planning division to consolidate the cyber planning functions of the JSO and create a more systematized structure to respond to cyber attacks

Improvement/enhancement of operational infrastructure

- Enhancement of network surveillance system (¥13.3 billion)
 - Install network surveillance devices in order to improve situational awareness concerning cyber attacks in the Defense Information Infrastructure (DII), limit the damage caused by cyber attacks and strengthen response capabilities such as early recovery

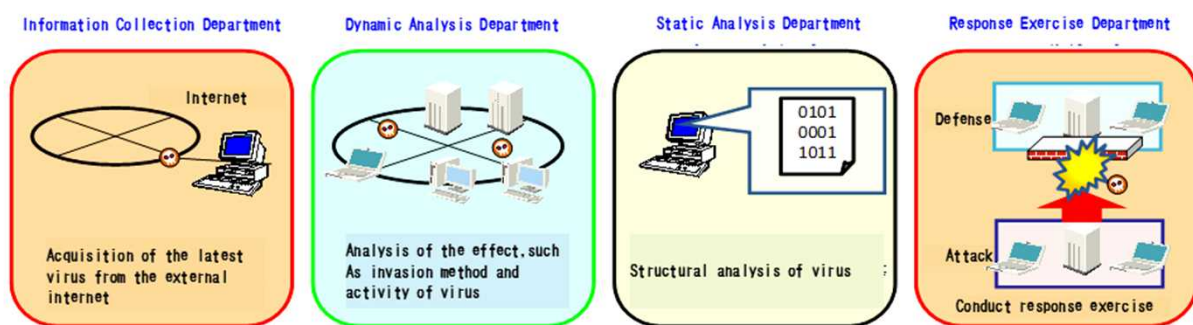
1 Effective Deterrence and Response

- Research on technologies for establishing cyber exercise environment (¥ 1.6 billion)
 - Conduct research on technologies for establishing a cyber exercise environment with the aim of improving follow-up response, capabilities such as damage containment, and continuous operation of units even when command systems are under cyber attack
 - Incorporate system users' opinions as a "demonstration-oriented research" project



- Improve functions of the security and analysis device for cyber defense*, etc. (¥1.1 billion)

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



- Research on recent technological advancements in cyber attack response (¥20 million)

Human resource development and enhancement of partnerships with other countries

- Human resource development initiatives to defend against cyber attacks (¥80 million)
 - Dispatch personnel to study at Japanese and overseas graduate schools
 - Training at information security-related organizations, etc.
- Enhancement of partnerships with various countries (¥10 million)
 - Participate in IT Forum

4) Response to guerillas and special operations force attacks response to large, extraordinary disasters, etc.

Japan will enhance various equipment and training in order to strengthen the capability for effective response to attacks by terrorists, special forces, special (nuclear, biological, chemical) weapons and large, extraordinary disasters, etc.

Response to special operations force attacks

¥76.4 billion

- Warning and surveillance, information-gathering
 - Acquire mobile surveillance radars (4 units: ¥ 30 million)
- Search for guerillas and special operations forces, protection of vital facilities
 - Acquire a multi-purpose helicopter (UH-60JA) (1unit: ¥3.9 billion)
 - Acquire an attack helicopter (AH-64D) (1unit: ¥5.2 billion)
 - Acquire Type-10 tanks (16 units: ¥ 15.8 billion)
 - Acquire Type-96 wheeled armored vehicles (13 units: ¥ 1.6 billion)
 - Acquire light armored vehicles (44units for GSDF: ¥1.4 billion, 1 unit for ASDF: ¥40 million)



Multi-purpose helicopter UH-60JA



Type-10 tank



Type-96 wheeled armored vehicle



Light armored vehicle

- Capture and interception of invading guerillas and special operations forces
 - Acquire combat clothing and equipment (14,000 sets: ¥ 5.8 billion)
 - Acquire night vision devices (1,000 sets: ¥ 0.8 billion)
 - Acquire 84mm recoilless rifles (B) (17 units: ¥ 0.2 billion)
 - Acquire battle exercise equipment (11 sets: ¥ 6.3 billion)



Battle exercise equipment (red circles)

- Strengthening of partnership with the police (¥40 million)
 - Joint public security operation exercise with the police



Joint exercise with the police

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

¥10.1 billion

- Prevention of epidemics to perform operations in contaminated areas
 - Acquire smallpox vaccines (200 boxes: ¥ 4 million)
- Detection/identification of contaminated substances
 - Acquire NBC Reconnaissance vehicles (2 units: ¥ 1.3 billion)
 - Acquire various types of dose-rate meters (242 sets: ¥ 0.6 billion)
 - Acquire NBC Alarms (3 sets: ¥ 0.6 billion)
- Protection from contaminated substances
 - Acquire personnel protection equipment (15,104 sets: ¥ 2.9 billion)
 - Acquire chemical protective apparel (634 sets: ¥ 0.1 billion)
 - Develop NBC filter devices for Kongo-class and other destroyers (4 ships: ¥ 0.3 billion)
 - * Recorded in the Special Account for the Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake
- Decontamination of contaminated substances
 - Develop new decontamination equipment (¥ 0.7 billion)



NBC Reconnaissance vehicle



γ-ray counter



Neutron counter



α/β-ray counter

Dosimeters



NBC Alarm

Improvement in disaster response functions

¥212.2 billion

- Acquisition of field communication system (12 sets: ¥ 80.6 billion)
 - * Recorded in the Special Account for the Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake
 - Acquire field communication system that enables quick establishment of communication networks with high speed and wide area coverage and is effective for disaster response as a field communication infrastructure of the GSDF
- Acquire transport helicopter (CH-47JA), rescue amphibian (US-2), and minesweeping and transport helicopter (MCH-101) (minesweeping version) [repost]
- Implementation of exercises, etc. to respond to large-scale and unconventional disasters
 - Implement Joint Exercise for Rescue of the JSDF and various disaster response drills (¥ 0.7 billion)
- Enhancement of functions of military camp/base facilities (¥ 65.4 billion)
 - * Recorded in the Special Account for the Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake
 - Seismic retrofitting, etc. for strengthening functions during disaster periods

Other equipment, etc.

- Development of fire power combat vehicles (¥ 6.4 billion)
 - Develop fire power combat vehicles (wheeled self-propelled gun), which is intended to improve the speed of firing and mobility, enhance strategic maneuverability, and expand networks, in response to the decreasing number of the existing towed howitzer (FH70)
 - Utilize barrel part of Type-99 155mm self-propelled new howitzer and body part of the heavy wheeled recovery vehicle in order to reduce development cost



Fire power combat vehicle (graphic image)

5) Response to Ballistic Missile Attacks

To be fully prepared for responding to ballistic missile attacks, Japan will steadily implement capability improvements of the Aegis ship and acquisition of PAC-3 missiles, as well as continue the cooperative development of an advanced interceptor missile for BMD (SM-3 Block IIA) with the US. In addition, promote various initiatives based on the results of investigations on the missile launch by North Korea in April 2012

(1) Response to Ballistic Missile Attacks

¥33.1 billion

Development of interception system

- Improvement of Aegis' capability
(2 ships: ¥2.2 billion)
 - Continue upgrading two Atago-class destroyers with ballistic missile defense capability, which started in FY2012
- Acquisition of PAC-3 missiles (¥4.1 billion)
 - Acquire necessary PAC-3 missile and enhance the defense capability against ballistic missile attacks

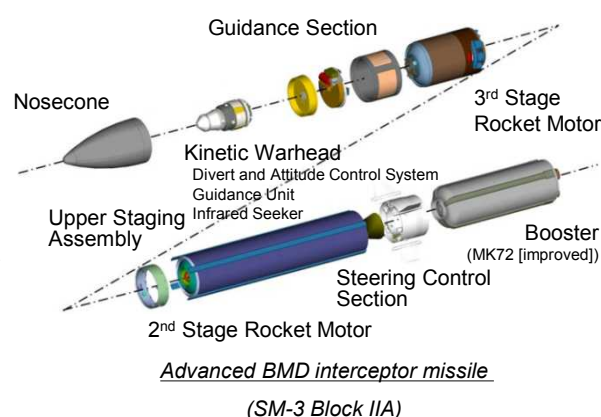


Destroyer "Atago"

PAC-3 Missile

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

- Advanced BMD interceptor missile
(SM-3 Block IIA) (¥1.2 billion)
 - To improve the defense capabilities against ballistic missile attacks, Japan and the U.S. will continue their cooperative development of an advanced BMD interceptor missile (SM-3 Block IIA) to be deployed on Aegis ships



Advanced BMD interceptor missile

(SM-3 Block IIA)

(2) Initiatives based on the results of investigations on the missile launch by North Korea

Research and Development

- Research for enhancement of C4ISR* capability using outer space
 - *C4ISR: Command, Control, Communication, Computer, Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance
 - Research on mounting infrared sensor onto satellite
 - Conduct research on specifications of sensor system and ground facilities necessary for demonstrating two-color infrared image sensor (see page 16) in outer space
 - Research on the method of infrared sensor demonstration (¥ 6 million)
 - Conduct research necessary to reduce cost of launch, etc., in preparation for discussions on demonstration of abovementioned infrared sensor in outer space
- Research on E-UAV (Endurance Unmanned Aerial Vehicle)
(¥ 3 billion)
 - Conduct research on E-UAV that enables detection from high altitude with high-performance infrared sensor that can detect a ballistic missile launch



E-UAV (graphic image)

2 Further Stabilization of Regional Security Environment in the Asia Pacific

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

1) Information-gathering and constant warning and surveillance

- Implementation of various initiatives necessary for daily information-gathering/warning and surveillance activities
 - Building of a destroyer and a submarine and life extension of destroyer and submarine, acquisition of fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-1), life extension of fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-3C) [repost]
 - Develop fixed warning and control radar [repost]
 - Development of a servicing foundation for airborne early warning aircraft (E-2C) at the Naha Air Base (ASDF) [repost]

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
- Capacity building assistance (¥0.3 billion)
 - Take initiatives in the promotion of human resources development and capacity enhancement in the field of non-traditional security, such as humanitarian assistance and disaster relief for militaries or related organizations in concerned countries, through the utilization of knowledge and experience of the MOD/JSDF for the stability of the Asia/Pacific region

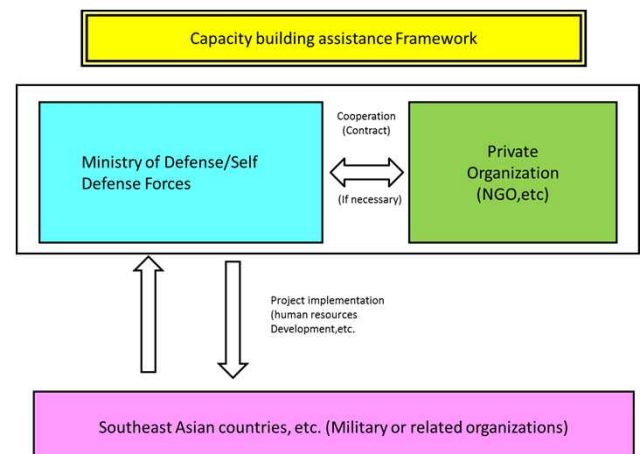


Meeting with Giampaolo Di Paola, Minister of Defense of the Republic of Italy (signing ceremony for the Statement of Intent)

Meeting with Voltaire Gazmin, Secretary of National Defense of the Philippines (signing ceremony for the Statement of Intent)



JSDF personnel conducting coordination related to capacity building assistance in Cambodia



3) Promoting multilateral cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region

- 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
- 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
 - Co-hosting the Experts' Working Group (EWG) on Military Medicine (co-charing with Singapore)
 - Participation in exercises concerning disaster relief and defense medicine, etc. conducted by ADMM-Plus
- Participating in Pacific Partnership (PP) 2013
 - Naval ships of the U.S. and other countries will visit countries in the Asia-Pacific region to provide medical services, hold intercultural events, etc. Through cooperation with governments, militaries, international organizations, and NGOs, the PP strengthens partnerships among participating countries and facilitates international disaster relief operations
- 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
- Participating in Pacific-Area Senior Office Logistics Seminar (JSO)
- Hosting Multilateral Logistics Staff Talks (GSDF)
- Hosting a submarine rescue exercise in the Western Pacific region (Pacific Reach 2013)(MSDF)
- Hosting the Asia Pacific Naval College Seminar (MSDF)
- Hosting International Air Defense Education Seminar (ASDF)



2nd ADMM-Plus Experts' Working Group on Military Medicine TTX (Table Top Exercise)



Pacific Partnership



Multilateral logistics staff talks



Submarine rescue exercise in the Western Pacific region (Pacific Reach)

3 Improving the Global Security Environment

In addition to active participation in the coordinated efforts of the international community, Japan will proactively take part in various activities and capacity-building assistance in the field of arms control/disarmament and non-proliferation, as well as promote initiatives for international anti-terrorism measures and marine traffic security

1) Strengthening JSDF's basis for international activities

¥4.2 billion

- Mobilization of equipment relevant to international operations
 - Acquisition of sniper detector (1 set: ¥ 0.1 billion)
 - Develop a sniper detector to detect snipers, etc. by acoustic device or optical device in order to limit the damage to personnel engaged in the UN peace keeping operations, etc.



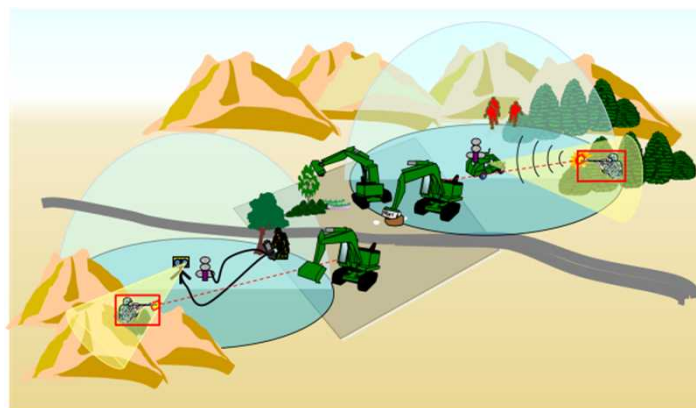
Optical device



Acoustic device



Control display device



Graphic image of sniper detector

- Acquisition of 10t truck (with PLS*) (GSDF)(1unit: 0.1billion)
 - * PLS (Palletized Load System) : Arm-shaped equipment used when loading container
- Acquire water purification sets (improved) (GSDF) (2 sets: ¥ 0.2 billion)
- Installation of Traffic alert and Collision Avoidance System (TCAS) on transport aircraft (C-130H) (ASDF) (3 sets: ¥ 0.1 billion)
- Education and exercises related to international peace cooperation activities, etc.
 - Offer educational courses to train personnel engaged in international peace cooperation activities (JSO)
 - Participate in multilateral exercises (JSO)
- Enhancement of preparation for cartography related to international activities

2) Initiatives for international community efforts

- Anti-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden
 - Continuation of anti-piracy operations by destroyers and P-3C off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden
- Participation in PSI* interdiction exercises
 - Maintain and increase the capability for a coordinated response among the MOD/SDF, relevant organizations, and concerned countries against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, etc.

* PSI (Proliferation Security Initiative): Security concept against proliferation

- Dispatch of instructors to PKO centers in African countries



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

4 Space and Information/Telecommunication Programs

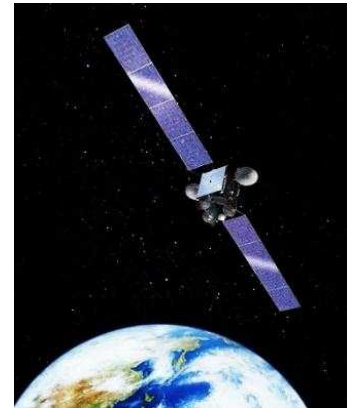
Japan will implement activities to promote space-related programs and enhance information and telecommunication functions

Space programs

Space-related expenditure ¥40.6 billion

- Research for enhancement of C4ISR capability [repost]
 - Research on two-color infrared image sensor technology, etc.
- Use of satellite communication
 - Lease of transponder of communications satellites, etc.
- Use of commercial imagery satellites
 - Receive commercial satellite imagery, etc.
- Use of meteorological satellite information
- Send personnel to the Space Fundamentals Course of the U.S.

Air Force



Commercial communications satellite Superbird C2

Initiatives for outer space monitoring

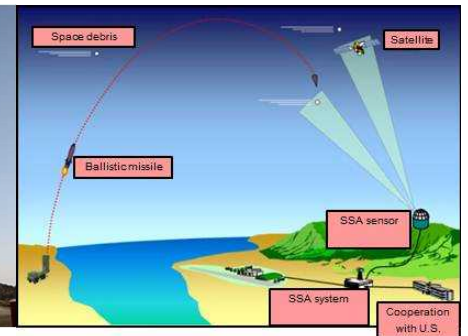
Promotion of research regarding Space Situational Awareness (SSA)* SSA activities are expected to contribute to improve BMD capabilities, protect satellites used by JSDF and deepen Japan-U.S. cooperation, etc.

*Space Situational Awareness: Monitoring space objects based on the orbit information registered in the database by detecting and identifying satellites and space debris

- Research on SSA of MOD/JSDF (¥ 30 million)
 - Research on defense oriented SSA
- Research on SSA capabilities (¥ 0.1 billion)
 - Research on FPS-5's capabilities of detecting and tracking satellites



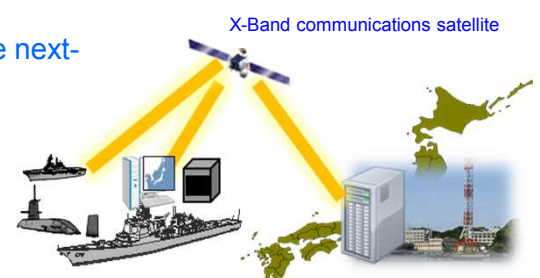
Detection radar FPS-5



Concept image of SSA

Enhancement of information and telecommunication function

- Follow-ups of field communication system (¥ 7.2 billion)
 - Implement development in order to realize the reduction of mass production unit price, integration with field command systems and comprehensive clandestine communications by incorporating state-of-the-art technologies
- Development of MARS Mobile Terminal compatible with the next-generation X-Band satellite communications (¥ 1.5 billion)
 - Develop MARS mobile terminal on ships and submarines that enable prompt situational awareness and command through the information sharing on the broadband network realized through the re-establishment of X-Band satellite network



Graphic image of MARS Mobile Terminal

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 from the mid- and long-term perspective contributing to policy making
 - Enhance research systems concerning cyber security
 - Enhance research systems in the field of net assessment
- Enhancement and deepening of research exchange/faculty exchange, etc.
 - Enhance the framework concerning proactive international exchange and public relations
 - Carry out joint research with Australian National University and publish reports
 - Promote research and faculty exchanges with National Defence University, Pakistan
 - Promote exchange of opinions with government officials and major research institutions of other countries with respect to “East Asian Strategic Review” and “NIDS China Security Report,” etc.
- Promotion of research and compilation work concerning war history
 - Hosting the meetings of war history study group to compile “History of the Pacific War (provisional name)”

National Defense Academy

- Enhancement of study abroad programs
 - Enlarge the number of dispatched personnel to the Australian Defence Force Academy
- Enhancement of education and research (increase in instructors)
 - Improve the contents of education programs (crisis management, safety science and life science)

National Defense Medical College

- Establishment of 4-year nursing program
 - Preparations towards the start of the program in FY2014
- Improvement and enhancement of clinical systems
 - Improve and enhance clinical systems by increasing the number of nurses in order to improve utilization of hospital's operating rooms

Development of an environment to concentrate on their duties

- Enhancement of mental healthcare
 - Enhance mental healthcare for SDF personnel by developing various counseling approaches, such as utilization of clinical psychotherapists and external counselors

6 Restructuring and Organizational Quota Changes

Implement the reorganization of units in each SDF service in line with the National Defense Program Guidelines/Mid-Term Defense Program, and implement organizational changes to strengthen defense policy planning functions

Enhancement of functions of Joint Staff Office (JSO)

Learning from the lessons of the Great East Japan Earthquake, functions of the Joint Staff Office will be strengthened aiming for stronger organization.

- Establish Liaison Coordination Department (provisional name)
Enhance liaison functions with external organizations
- Establish 3rd Operations Division, Operations Department (provisional name)

Enhance planning and assessment functions of joint exercises

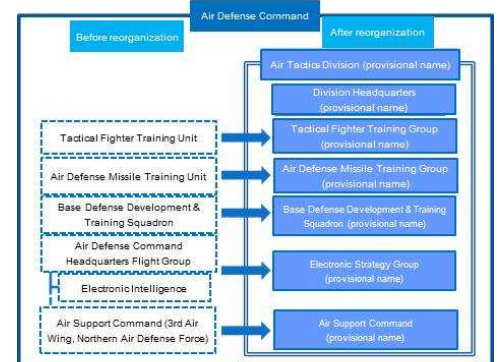
- Establish Deputy Director, Defense Plans and Policy Department (provisional name)

Enhance the framework to carry out international duties, such as confidence building with other countries, together with domestic duties



Restructuring Programs

- Reorganize the 7th Division (armed division) for modernized readiness, reorganize the 10th Division for modernized readiness and decommission the 1st tank group (GSDF)
- Decommission the 6th anti-aircraft artillery group and establish the 15th anti-aircraft artillery regiment (provisional name) (GSDF)
- Establish Air Tactics Wing (provisional name)(ASDF)
 - Unite Tactical Fighter Training Group, Air Defense Missile Training Group, BDDTS (Base Defense and Development Training Squadron) and other units to establish Air Tactics Wing (provisional name) in order to build up the system to carry out discussion, examination and training on unit operation from a comprehensive viewpoint
- Relocation of the headquarters of Air Department and Test Command and other units to Fuchu Air Base
- Establish Staff College Air Research Center (provisional) (ASDF)
- Reorganize the 4th depot and other units of JASDF along with the review of logistics and development organizations (ASDF)
- Establish cyber space defense unit (provisional) [repost]



* Transfer of parts of personnel and functions from other units, etc.

Programs related to organizational quota

- Organization building toward enhancement of planning function of defense policies
 - Establish 'Cyber Attacks Response/Information Assurance Planning Office (provisional name)' within the Information and Communications, Follow-up Research Division, Bureau of Operational Policy [repost]
 - Enhance organization for smooth implementation of the realignment of U.S. forces in Japan (personnel increase)
 - Enhance organization for further stabilization of the security environment in the Asia-Pacific region (personnel increase)
 - Enhance organization for response to changing international environment, such as international joint development and production, etc. (personnel increase)

7 Promoting the Structural Reforms to Improve Effectiveness of Defense Forces

Those structural reform items that have reached a certain conclusion in accordance with so-called “roadmap of the reform” will be appropriately reflected in the FY2013 budget request

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

● Command and control/basic unit

- Strengthen functions of Joint Staff Office (JSO) See page 18

● Mobile Deployment

- Purchase samples of amphibious vehicle See page 5
- Conduct study and research on improvement of mobile deployment of JSDF See page 6

● Information-gathering/warning and surveillance/reconnaissance activity

- Development of a servicing foundation for airborne early warning aircraft (E-2C) at Naha Air Base See page 5
- Overseas studies on operations, maintenance, and development of high altitude long endurance unmanned aircraft See page 4
- Deploy coast observation unit (Yonaguni Island) See page 5

● Air defense posture/antiaircraft artillery system

- Improve satellite communications connecting function between Japan Aerospace Defense Ground Environment (JADGE) and Aegis ships

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

● Enhancement of the management of information and telecommunications projects

- Bulk procurement of field communications system See page 21
- Follow-up for field communication system See page 16
- Development of MARS Mobile Terminal compatible with the next-generation X-Band satellite communications See page 16

Promotion of drastic institutional reform relating to human resource base

● Approaches to recruitment and support for reemployment

- Enhance support measures
Strengthen disaster prevention/contingency management education contributing to reemployment of JSDF personnel in the private sector, etc. (¥ 20 million)

Promotion of comprehensive acquisition reform

● PBL

- Introduce a new contract system (PBL) See page 21

Enhancement of medical functions

- **Integration and grading up of SDF hospitals**
 - Reconstruct Sapporo Hospital (3rd stage) (¥ 0.4 billion)
- **Infrastructure development for information and telecommunications technology**
 - Development of SDF Central Hospital Medical Information System (¥ 1.9 billion)
Convert medical systems of the Self-Defense Forces Central Hospital to strengthen the hygienic support system and maintain/improve medical functions by establishing medical infrastructure of the SDF Central Hospital
- **Other matters to be examined**
 - Projects related to the establishment of 4 year nurse education courses See page 17

Cyber attack response

- Establish cyber space defense unit (provisional name) See page 8
- Enhance network surveillance system See page 8
- Conduct research on technologies to establish an environment for cyber exercises See page 9

8 Streamlining Initiatives

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

Bulk procurement of equipment

Regarding equipment which is procured every fiscal year, the government will conduct bulk procurement of major equipment, which is expected to save some expenditure through one-time procurement of equipment for several fiscal years in a single fiscal year.

- Bulk procurement of field communication system

*Recorded in the Special Account for the Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake
(12 sets: ¥ 80.6 billion (for five years) cost-saving effect of about ¥ 6.8 billion)

- Bulk procurement of personal equipment (Ski)

(24,000 sets: ¥ 0.8 billion (for three years) cost-saving effect of about ¥ 70 million)

- Bulk procurement of parachutes

(632 sets: ¥ 0.8 billion (for two years) cost-saving effect of about ¥ 70 million)

- Bulk procurement of equipment for battle exercises

(11 sets: ¥ 6.3 billion (for two years) cost reduction of about ¥ 0.7 billion)

- Bulk procurement of parts to improve F110 engine for F-2 (M-DEC*)

(97 sets: ¥ 2.4 billion (for 10 years) cost-saving effect of about ¥ 0.5 billion)

* M-DEC (Modernized Digital Electronic Control)

- Bulk procurement of engine parts for Landing Craft Air Cushion

(34 sets: ¥ 1.3 billion (for 12 years) cost-saving effect of about ¥ 0.5 billion)

Streamlining initiatives

- Introduction of a new contract system (PBL*)

- Implement a new contract system (PBL), in which cost is paid in accordance with the performance achieved in relation to the maintenance and development of equipment, etc., for the contracts of parts for T-7 and F100 engine parts for F-15 of ASDF.

* 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, shortening time required for repairs, securing steady supply stock rather than paying for the actual amount of maintenance work

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

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

Measures for reducing burden on local communities

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

- Contribution to the Mamizu projects , etc.

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

(Note2) The infrastructure development projects included in the budgets for FY2011 and FY2012 were intended to make investments in the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) to be used as loans from JBIC to the U.S. side for the purpose of facilitating the infrastructure development necessary for the relocation of U.S. Marine Corps from Okinawa to Guam. However, on April 27, 2012, the U.S.-Japan Security Consultative Committee (“2+2”) announced that no financial support other than in the form of direct cash contributions (so-called *Mamizu*) was to be utilized.



Guam Island



MCAS Futenma

● Realignment-related measures in Japan

- Relocation of MCAS Futenma
- Return of land south of Kadena Air Base
- Return of a portion of the land, etc. at Sagami General Depot
- Relocation of Carrier Air Wing from Atsugi Air Facility to MCAS Iwakuni (MCAS Iwakuni, FCLP (Field-Carrier Landing Practice) facilities, etc.)
- Aviation Training Relocation of US fighter jets such as those deployed at Kadena Air Base to mainland Japan and Guam
- Community development measures (realignment grants, etc.)

Since projects should be launched at the earliest possible time, as measures to reduce burden on local communities, it is necessary to reflect the results of coordination with local communities and U.S. forces in the process of budget creation. Therefore, these matters will be examined during the process of budget creation and necessary measures will be taken. For that effect, the budget requested has been temporarily set for the same amount as the previous fiscal year : ¥ 79.2 billion. In addition, ¥ 0.5 billion is requested for the development of facilities related to reducing burden on local communities, etc.

Measures for maintaining deterrent capabilities, etc.

¥5.4 billion

- Compensation for functions of the US facilities along with the relocation of the JGSDF Central Readiness Force HQ to Camp Zama, etc. (¥4.4 billion)
- Compensation for functions of the US facilities along with the relocation of the JASDF Air Defense Command to Yokota Air Base, etc. (¥1 billion)

SACO-related cost

- 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 (temporarily set for the same amount as the previous fiscal year: ¥ 13.4 billion)

10 Promotion of Base Measures

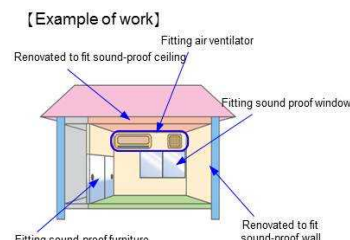
Japan will steadily implement measures to achieve harmony between defense facilities and the neighboring communities, as well as measures to facilitate the smooth and effective stationing of U.S. forces in Japan

Expenses related to programs for communities near bases

¥122.5 billion

Including : Residential sound insulation : ¥ 43.5 billion
Improvement of living environment of neighboring communities : ¥ 79 billion

- 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 base etc.
 - Implementation of projects to improve the 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 software projects, such as medical cost subsidies, etc.)



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

¥188.4 billion

Including: Special Measures Agreement: ¥ 140.5 billion
Facilities improvement : ¥ 21.3 billion
USFJ employees measures, etc. : ¥ 26.6 billion

- 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 USFJ employees
 - Improve facilities (Administration building, family housing, etc.)
 - Share the cost of social insurance premiums (healthcare insurance, welfare annuity insurance, etc.) for USFJ employees



Administration building

Rental cost of facilities, compensation expenses, etc.

¥133.9 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			FY2012 Number procured	FY2013	
				Number Procured	Amount (¥100 million)
Aircraft	GSDF	Multi-purpose helicopter (UH-60JA)	1	1	39 (0.2)
		Transport helicopter (CH-47JA)	2	1	62
		Attack helicopter (AH-64D)	1	1	52
	MSDF	Fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-1)	—	2	445 (84)
		Patrol helicopter (SH-60K)	4	3	177 (15)
		Minesweeping and transport helicopter (MCH-101)	1	2	125 (6)
		Rescue Amphibian (US-2)	—	1	125 (9)
		Primary trainer (T-5)	4	3	8
		Helicopter trainer (TH-135)	—	3	19
		Life extension of fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-3C)	—	(2)	8
		Life extension of patrol helicopter (SH-60J)	(2)	(2)	10
		Next-generation fighter (F-35A)	4	2	308 (1,168)
		Modernization of fighter (F-15)	(2)	(6)	71
	ASDF	Improvement of self-defense capability of fighter (F-15)	(1)	(1)	22
		Improvement of air-to-air combat capability of fighter (F-2)	(12)	(12)	43
		Addition of JDAM function to fighter (F-2)	(20)	(11)	10
		Transport aircraft (C-2)	2	—	—
		Rescue helicopter (UH-60J)	—	2	81 (11)
		Improvement in capability of airborne warning and control systems (AWACS) (E-767)	—	(—)	100
				(1)	
Vessel	MSDF	Destroyer (DD)	—	1	723 (58)
		Destroyer (DDH)	1	—	—
		Submarine (SS)	1	1	536 (0.8)
		Minesweeper ocean (MSO)	—	1	192 (35)
		Life extension of Hatsuyuki class destroyer	(—)	(—)	21
			(1)	(3)	
		Life extension of Asagiri class destroyer	(2)	(2)	57
			(2)	(4)	
		Life extension of Abukuma class destroyer	(—)	(—)	16
			(2)	(4)	
		Life extension of Hatakaze class destroyer	(—)	(—)	12
			(1)	(1)	
		Life extension of Oyashio class submarine	—	(2)	26
			—	(1)	
		Life extension of Towada class fast combat support ship	—	(—)	3
			—	(2)	
		Function improvement of short-range SAM system on Murasame class destroyer	(1)	—	—
		Life extension of Landing Craft Air Cushion	(—)	(2)	3
			(1)	(—)	

Procurement type			FY 2012 Number procured	FY2013		
				Number procured	Amount (¥ 100 million)	
Missile	GSDF	Type-03 medium-range surface-to-air missile (SAM)	1 squadron	1 squadron	209	
		Type-11 short-range SAM	1	1	43	
		Medium-range multi-purpose missile	11 sets	11 sets	58 (2)	
		Type-12 surface-to-ship missile	2	4	111 (65)	
	ASDF	Surface-to-air missile (Patriot [excluding PAC-3])	¥11.1 billion	—	95	
		Upgrade of patriot system	(3)	—	—	
		Base air defense SAM	2	1	54	
Firearm, Vehicle, etc.	GSDF	9mm gun	90	90	0.2	
		Type-89 rifle	9,513	6,949	19	
		Anti-personnel sniper rifle	49	75	0.5	
		5.56mm machine gun MINIMI	200	192	4	
		12.7mm heavy machine gun	113	120	7	
		84mm recoilless rifle (B)	3	17	2	
		81mm motor L16	6	5	0.6	
		120mm motor RT	3	2	0.8	
		Type-99 155mm self-propelled new howitzer	6	8	77	
		Type-10 tank	13	16	158	
		Light armored mobile vehicle	49	44	14	
		Type-96 wheeled armored vehicle	13	13	16	
		Type-87 reconnaissance and patrol vehicle	1	1	3	
		NBC reconnaissance vehicle	—	2	13	
		Vehicle, communications equipment, facility equipment, etc.	¥64.5 billion	—	726 (3)	
		ASDF	Light armored vehicle	2	1	0.4
	BMD	MSDF	Upgrade of Aegis ships	(2)	(2)	22

Note 1: The procurement amount for FY 2012 indicates the number that was envisioned in the original budget.

Note 2: Prices represent amounts excluding non-recurrent costs needed for the production of equipment, etc. The non-recurrent costs is indicated in parentheses in the amount column (external value).

Note 3: Number procured indicates the number that is newly contracted in 2013. (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 for the improvement of Airborne Warning And Control System (AWACS) (E-767), the upper figure represents the number of aircraft modified, while the lower figure represents the number of pieces of equipment with improved capabilities. One set to be procured in FY 2013 indicates pieces of equipment necessary for improving the capabilities of four aircraft. Regarding the volume of procurement for the life extension of vessels, the upper figure represents the number of ships subject to life extension work and the lower figure represents the number of parts procured for life extension work.

Note 6: The supply quantity in FY2012 of Base air defense SAM includes 1 set of air craft for mass production for the purpose of education.

Note 7: The number of procurement for capability improvement of Aegis ships in FY2013 represents the number of procurement of parts, etc., for upgrading two Atago-class destroyers with a Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) capability, which started in FY2012.

2 Major Research and Development

	Item	Overview	FY2013 Amount (¥ 100 million)
New	Development of firepower combat vehicle	Develop fire power combat vehicles (wheeled self-propelled gun), which is intended to improve the speed of firing and mobility, enhance strategic maneuverability, and expand networks, in response to the decreasing number of the existing towed howitzer (FH70)	64
	Follow-up on Field communications system	Implement development in order to realize the reduction of mass production unit price, integration with field command systems and comprehensive clandestine communications by incorporating state-of-the-art technologies)	72
	Development of new surface-to-surface guided missiles	Develop a new surface-to-surface guided missile with improved guidance precision, extended range, etc. as a successor to Type-90 surface-to-surface guided missile. To reduce recurrent and non-recurrent cost of development, the missile will be developed based on the JGSDF's Type-12 surface-to-ship guided missile.	13
	Development of autonomous underwater mine hunting systems	Develop autonomous underwater mine hunting systems with mine detection and identification capabilities equipped with unmanned and remote control functions of sailing underwater autonomously and with improved safety of the ship.	17
	Improvement of anti-submarine capabilities of systems mounted on patrol aircraft	Conduct research on an acoustic and non-acoustic system (radar and optical wave sensor, etc.) enhancements in order to ensure superiority in anti-submarine warfare of patrol aircraft. In addition, conduct research on technologies to integrate information from various sensors in preparation for an increase in sensor and strategic information as a result of the above research to enable rapid and accurate tactical decision.	30
	Research on technologies to create environment for cyber exercises	Conduct research on technologies to create an environment for cyber exercises with an aim to improve follow-up response capabilities, such as damage containment, in addition to securing unit operation continuity of the command systems under cyber attacks.	16
	Research on Endurance Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (E-AUV) systems	Conduct research on Endurance Unmanned Aerial Vehicle systems with super sensitive infrared sensor that can detect an object from high altitude which allows detection of a ballistic missile immediately after its launch.	30
	Research on engine elements for fighter aircraft	Conduct research on engine elements for fighter aircraft with slim body and large propulsion power, which is necessary to ensure stealth capability and high-altitude/high speed combat capability as future fighter aircraft, which tends to be larger in size.	45
Continuation	Development of new air-to-ship guided missile, XASM-3	Conduct research on the development of a new air-to-ship guided missile (XASM-3) to be used for more effective response to enemy battle ships on board with high-performance anti-aircraft artillery.	114

3 Changes in Number of Personnel

● Changes in number of SDF personnel, etc.

(Unit : Person)

	End of FY2012	End of FY2013	Increase/ Decrease
GSDF	159,238	158,018	△1,220
Regular personnel	151,063	150,641	△422
Ready reserve personnel	8,175	7,377	△798
MSDF	45,517	45,504	△13
ASDF	47,097	47,084	△13
Joint Units	1,227	1,253	26
Joint Staff	361	369	8
Defense Intelligence Headquarters	1,907	1,907	0
Total	247,172 (255,347)	246,758 (254,135)	△414 (△1,212)

Note1: 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	140,025	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 FY2012	End of FY2013	Increase/Decrease
SDF reserve candidates	4,600	4,600	0

● Change in the quota of administrative officials, etc.

(Unit : Person)

	End of FY2012	End of FY2013	Increase/Decrease
Total	21,715	21,650	△65

Note 1: Including Minister, Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister, and Parliamentary Vice-Minister (2 persons).

Note 2: The number of Increase/Decrease includes the decrease of 489 through rationalization of quota.

Defense-related expenses

1 Overall Defense-related Expenses

([Expenditures (classified into 3 categories by expense)]

(Unit: ¥100 million)

	FY2012 Budget	YR/YR	FY2013 Request for general budget + special budget allocations	YR/YR
Defense-related expenditures	46,453 (47,138)	△172[△0.4] (△614[△1.3])	45,851 (46,536)	△602[△1.3] (△602[△1.3])
Personnel and provisions expenses	20,701	△215[△1.0]	20,070	△631[△3.1]
Material expenses	25,751 (26,437)	42 [0.2] (△400[△1.5])	25,781 (26,466)	30 [0.1] (30[0.1])
<Deferred expenses> Obligatory outlay expenses	<187> 16,315 (16,655)	△ 6[△0.0] (△3 [△0.0])	<545> 16,208 (16,548)	△107[△0.7] (△107 [△0.6])
General material expenses (activity expenses)	9,437 (9,782)	49[0.5] (△396[△3.9])	9,573 (9,918)	136[1.4] (136[1.4])

(Comments)

- [] : growth rate, < > : Expenditures that are to be expended later on.
- 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.
- Figures may not add to the total due to rounding (hereinafter the same).
- As expenses for the reconstruction of Sapporo Hospital, the figures for FY 2012 include ¥0.3 billion for expenditures (obligatory outlay expenses) and ¥0.7 billion for future obligations concerning new contracts. For FY 2013, they include ¥0.6 billion for expenditures (obligatory outlay expenses) and ¥0.1 billion for future obligations concerning new contracts, which is a portion of the budget of the Ministry of Finance.
- Exchange rate for FY2013: US\$ = JPY ¥81
- Top row indicates SACO-related expenses and the U.S. forces realignment-related expenses where the portion intended to reduce the burden on the local community has been omitted. The number in parentheses in the bottom row indicates that which has been included.
The amount in the SACO-related expenses of the total are:
FY 2012: ¥8.6 billion FY 2013 budget request: ¥8.6 billion (provisionally kept as the same amount as the previous FY amount)
The portion intended to reduce the burden on the local community out of the U.S. forces realignment-related expenses is:
FY 2012: ¥59.9 billion FY 2013 budget request: ¥59.9 billion (provisionally kept as the same amount as the previous FY amount)

[Future obligation pertaining to new contracts]

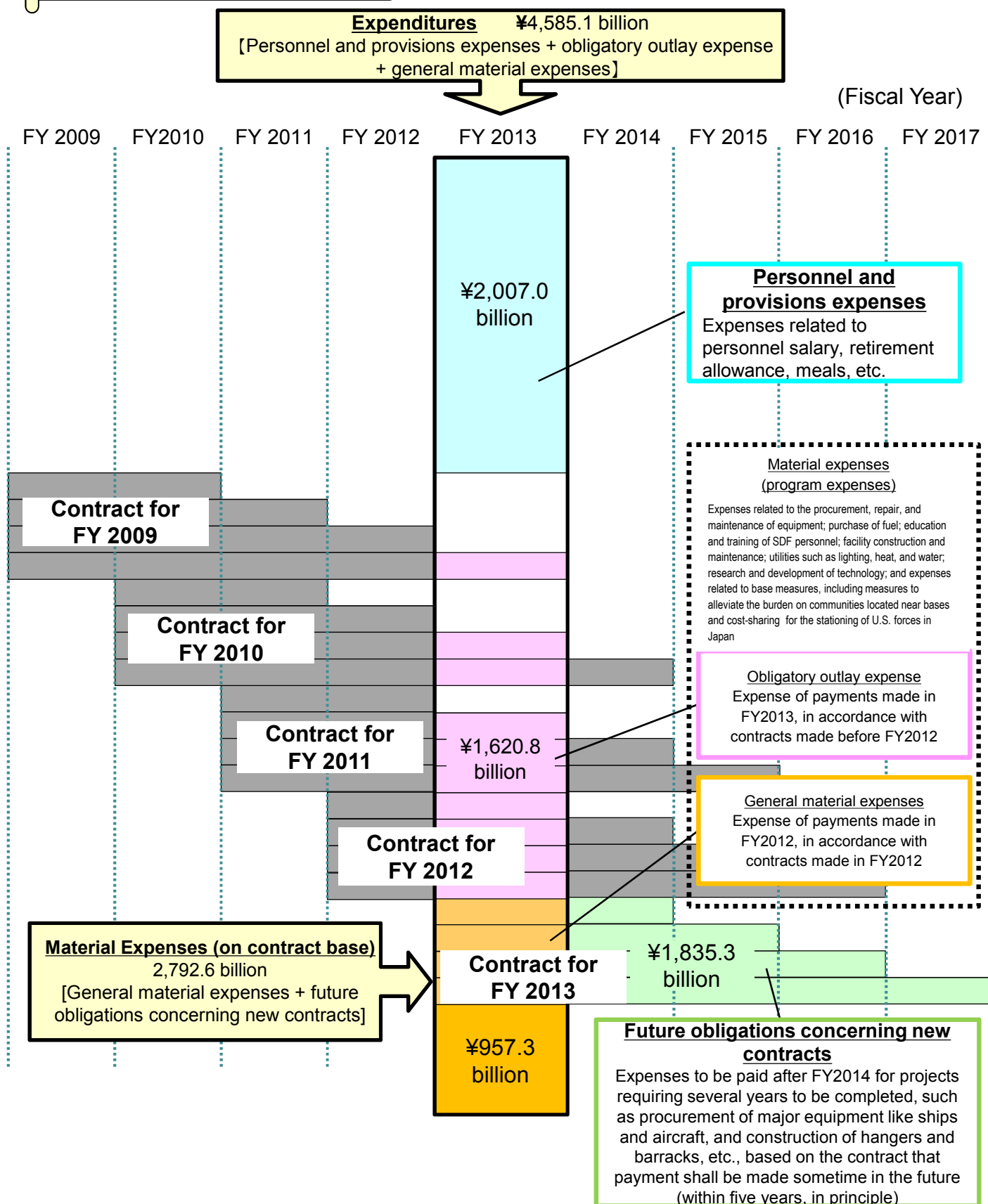
(Unit: ¥100 million)

	FY2012	YR/YR	FY 2013 General budget request	YR/YR
Future obligation pertaining to new contracts	17,895 (18,476)	1,356[8.2] (1,174[6.8])	18,353 (18,934)	458[2.6] (458[2.5])

(Comments)

- [] : growth rate (%).
- Top row indicates SACO-related expenses and the U.S. forces realignment-related expenses where the portion intended to reduce the burden on the local community has been omitted. The number in parentheses in the bottom row indicates that which has been included.
The said amount in the SACO-related expenses are:
FY 2012: ¥7.8 billion FY 2013 budget request: ¥7.8 billion (provisionally kept as the same amount as the previous FY amount)
The portion intended to reduce the burden on the local community out of the U.S. forces realignment-related expenses is:
FY 2012: ¥50.3 billion FY 2013 budget request: ¥50.3 billion (provisionally kept as the same amount as the previous FY amount)

Composition of defense-related expenses

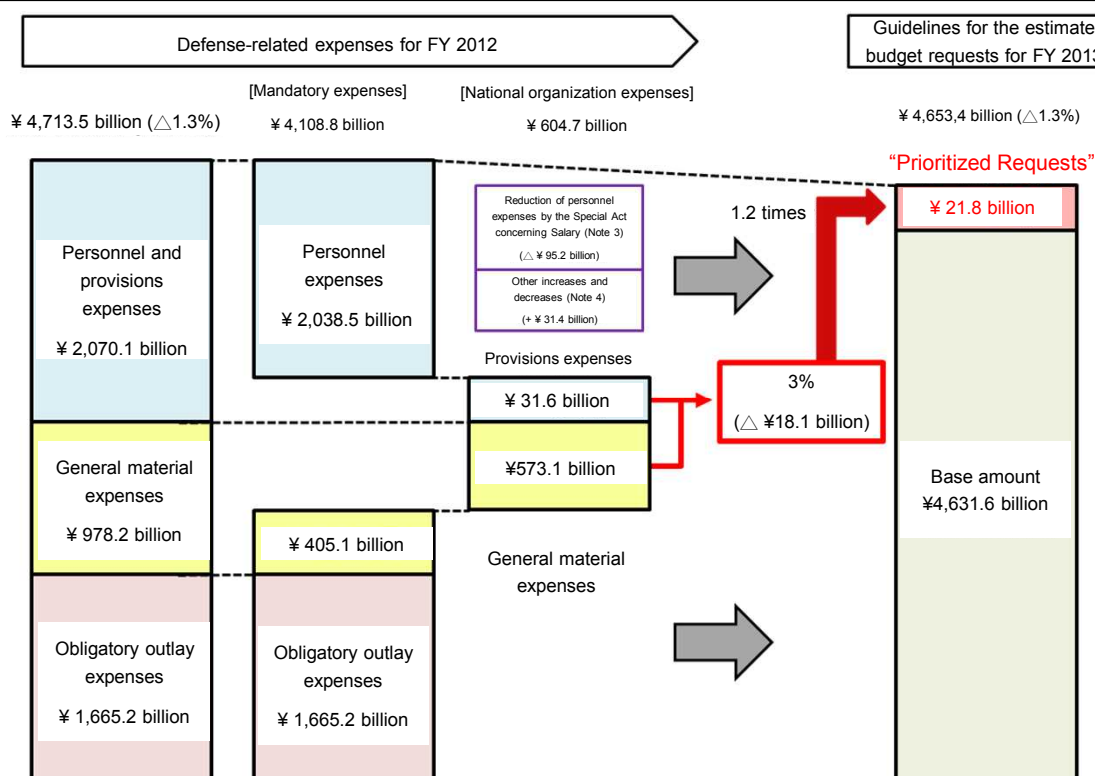


Notes: 1. SACO-related expenses and the portion pertaining to the reduction of local burden in the U.S. forces realignment-related expenses are excluded from this chart.

2. This chart is a rough sketch. The length of a box does not necessarily correspond to the actual amount of expenses.

1 Overall Defense-related Expenses

Framework of defense-related expenditures and “Prioritized Requests” based on the guidelines for budget request modification for FY2013



- (Note)
- Including the portion intended to reduce the burden on the local community among the SACO-related expenses and the U.S. forces realignment-related expenses.
 - The budget for 2012 excludes the funds appropriated to the Ministry of Finance (¥ 0.3 billion).
 - The portion of reduction is transferred to the Special Account for the Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake.
 - Other increases and decreases are those concerning personnel expenses on a full year basis, etc. (increase in retirement allowance, etc.).

[Programs appropriated to the “Prioritized Requests”]

While considering the perspective of contributing to strengthening comprehensive operations and deepening the Japan-U.S. relations, in view of the Strategies to Revitalize Japan, the MOD/JSDF allocates about ¥21.8 billion to the Prioritized Requests for the following prioritized programs:

- **Response to cyber attacks, etc.** (¥ 6.1 billion)
Strengthen information security/reliability, including response to cyber attacks, etc., in order to protect information and communications network of the MOD/JSDF (development of network monitoring devices, etc.)
- **Development/utilization of outer space** (¥ 1.3 billion)
Enhance C4ISR functions of JSDF through studies and research promoting utilization of outer space, in addition to improvement of functions of satellite communications (study and research concerning space monitoring, etc.)
- **Improvement and enhancement of international activities** (¥ 3.0 billion)
Improve support framework for capacity building of forces/institutions of other countries and implementation framework for international cooperation activities in order to improve security environment in the Asia Pacific region, as well as that of the world (participation in multi-national exercises concerning the U.N. peace keeping operations, etc.)
- **Improvement of response capabilities to large-scale disasters** (¥ 4.4 billion)
Promote projects necessary for strengthening disaster-related training and disaster response capabilities in order to improve response capabilities against large-scale disasters, etc. (JSDF joint disaster prevention exercises, etc.)
- **Enhancement of medical functions** (¥ 2.5 billion)
Initiatives for further contribution to improving hygienic support functions and local medicine through strengthening of medical functions of SDF hospitals, etc. (Advancement of medical equipment of hospitals, etc.)
- **Promotion of countermeasures for global warming/energy issues** (¥ 4.3 billion)
Reduce environmental load and Improve functions of facilities and equipment through more effective energy utilization, etc. (R&D related to new mounted batteries for submarines, etc.)
- **Promotion of employment of women** (¥ 100 million)
Improve working environment to expand the opportunities for female JSDF personnel (Nursery support at the time of emergency work, etc.)

Expenses related to restoration/reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake (Special Account for the Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake)

(Unit: ¥ 100 million)

	Budget for FY2012	YR/YR	Budget request for FY2013	YR/YR
Expenditure budget	1,136	- *	1,607	470
Future obligations pertaining to new contracts	59	- *	2,057	1,998

*Financial term for 100% increase from last year while the amount of last year was 0.

(Note)

1. The expenses related to restoration/reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake have been appropriated in the Special Account for the Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake separately from the FY 2012 & FY 2013 general account.
2. In addition to the above, the first (¥ 188.6 billion of expenditure budget and ¥ 54.1 billion of future obligations pertaining to new contracts) and third (¥ 161.6 billion of expenditure budget and ¥ 248.5 billion of future obligations pertaining to new contracts) supplementary budget for FY 2011 allocated the expenses related to restoration/reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake.

[Major programs allocated in the FY 2013 budget requests]

(contract base)

	Outline of project
Reconstruction of the damaged JSDF facilities (¥ 17.8 billion)	Reconstruct JSDF facilities damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake (e.g.) Rebuilding of public buildings and repairing of factories in the disaster affected areas (reconstruction)
Reconstruction of damaged equipment (¥ 24.4 billion)	Restore equipment damaged and broken by the tsunami, etc. caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake (e.g.) Repair of damaged aircraft, etc. (additional repair of F-2), outsourcing to U.S. for training of F-2 pilots
Recovery of equipment used for operations in the disaster affected areas (¥ 14.7 billion)	Recover equipment, etc., worn out by the disaster relief operations in the disaster affected areas by the Great East Japan Earthquake (e.g.) Recover emergency power generation facilities at the base, recover vehicles and transport materials used in the disaster affected areas
Improve disaster response capabilities of JSDF (¥ 198.6 billion)	Develop JSDF camps/bases serving as the center for disaster relief operations and improve response capabilities of units at the time of large-scale disaster, etc. (e.g.) Develop communications network of JSDF, Anti-seismic and anti-tsunami measures of JSDF facilities



Disaster-stricken barracks
(Sendai)



Disaster-stricken F-2 fighter



Field communications
system

2 Details of Material Expenses (Program Expenses)

[Details and classification of material expenses (program expenses)]

(Unit: ¥ 100 million)

FY 2013	Expenditure base	Contract base
Material expenses (program expenses)	25,781	27,926
Obligatory outlay expense	16,208	
General material expenses	9,573	9,573
Future obligation pertaining to new contracts		18,353

(Comment)

- Expenditure base

Total amount to be paid in the current fiscal year for projects like acquisition of equipment and facility development. Specifically, the sum of the expenses to be paid in FY 2013 (general material expenses) based on the contracts concluded in FY2013 and the expenses to be paid in FY 2013 (obligatory outlay expenses) based on the contracts concluded before FY 2012. This is a useful point of view in understanding the share of defense-related expenses in the overall expenditure budget of the government which is based on the principle of one-year budget.

- Contract base

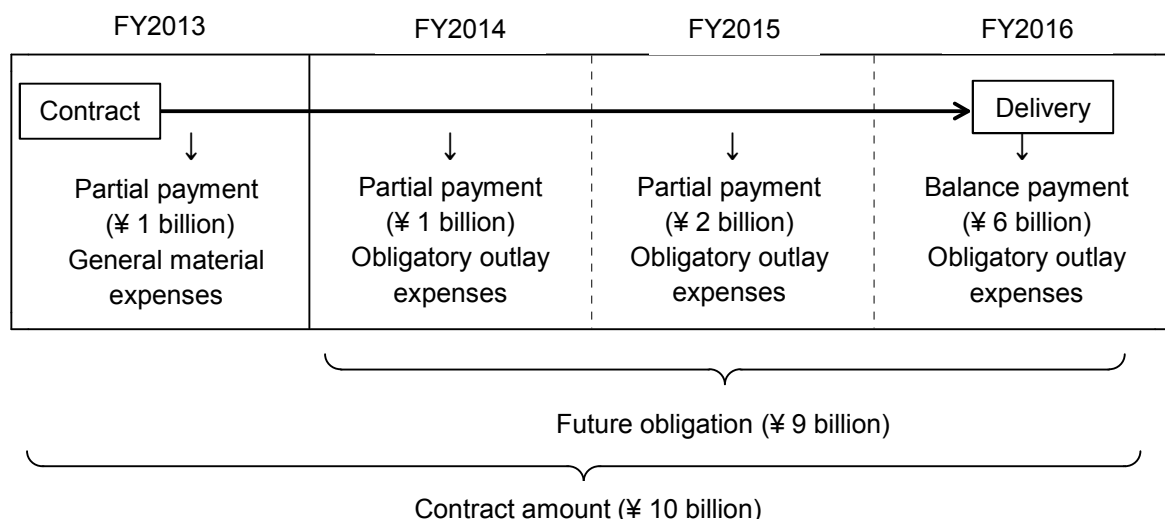
Total amount of contracts concluded in the current fiscal year for projects like acquisition of equipment and facility development. Specifically, the sum of the expenses to be paid in FY 2013 and the expenses to be paid after FY2014 (future obligation pertaining to new contracts) based on the contracts concluded in FY2013. This is a useful point of view in understanding the total amount of expenses by program with respect to year-by-year projects for developing defense power.

Concept of Future Obligation

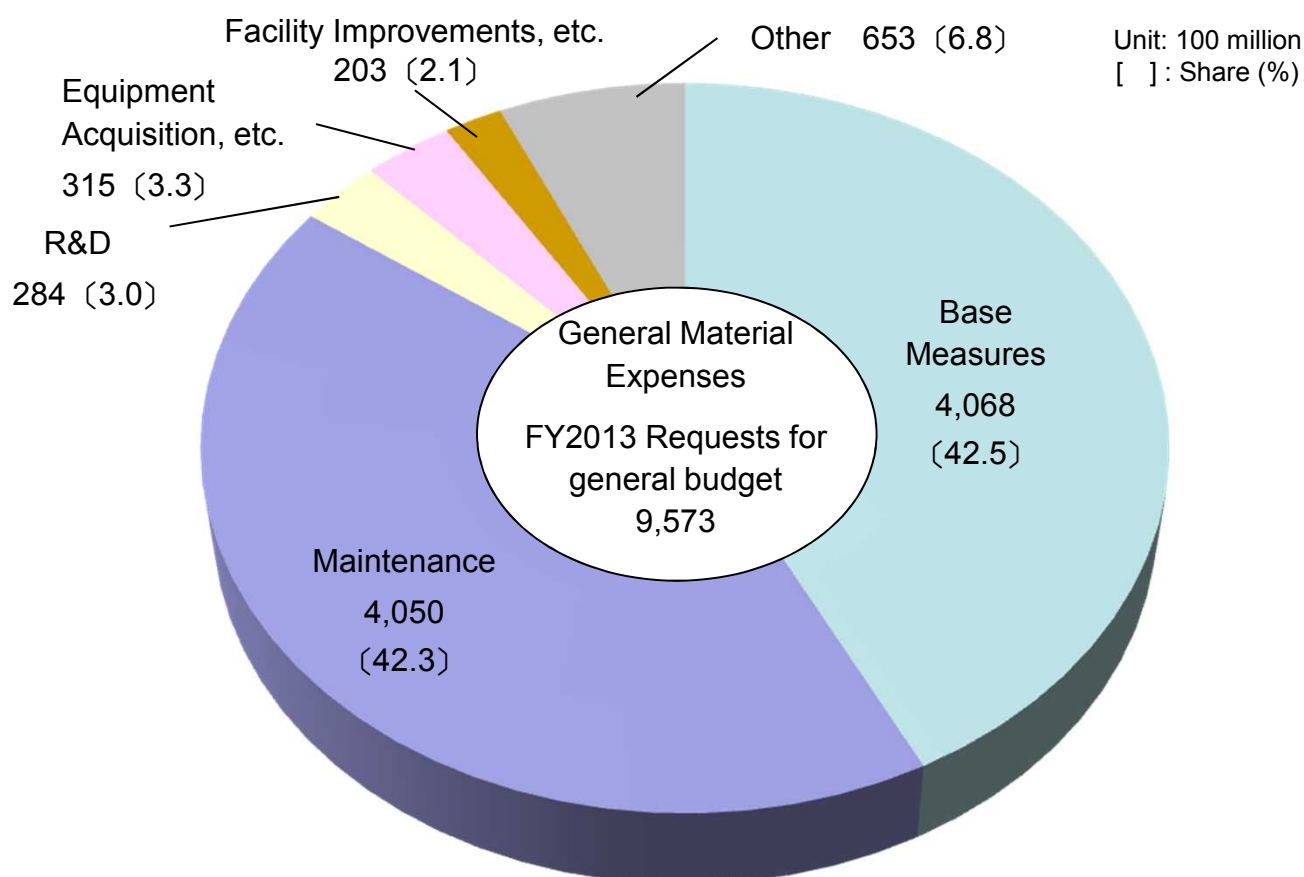
Build-up of defense capabilities, such as procurement of major equipment including vessels and aircraft, as well as construction of hangars and accommodation for SDF personnel, may take several fiscal years. For this reason, the MOD makes contracts which span several fiscal years (in principle less than 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



Details of General Material Expenses (Activity Expenses)

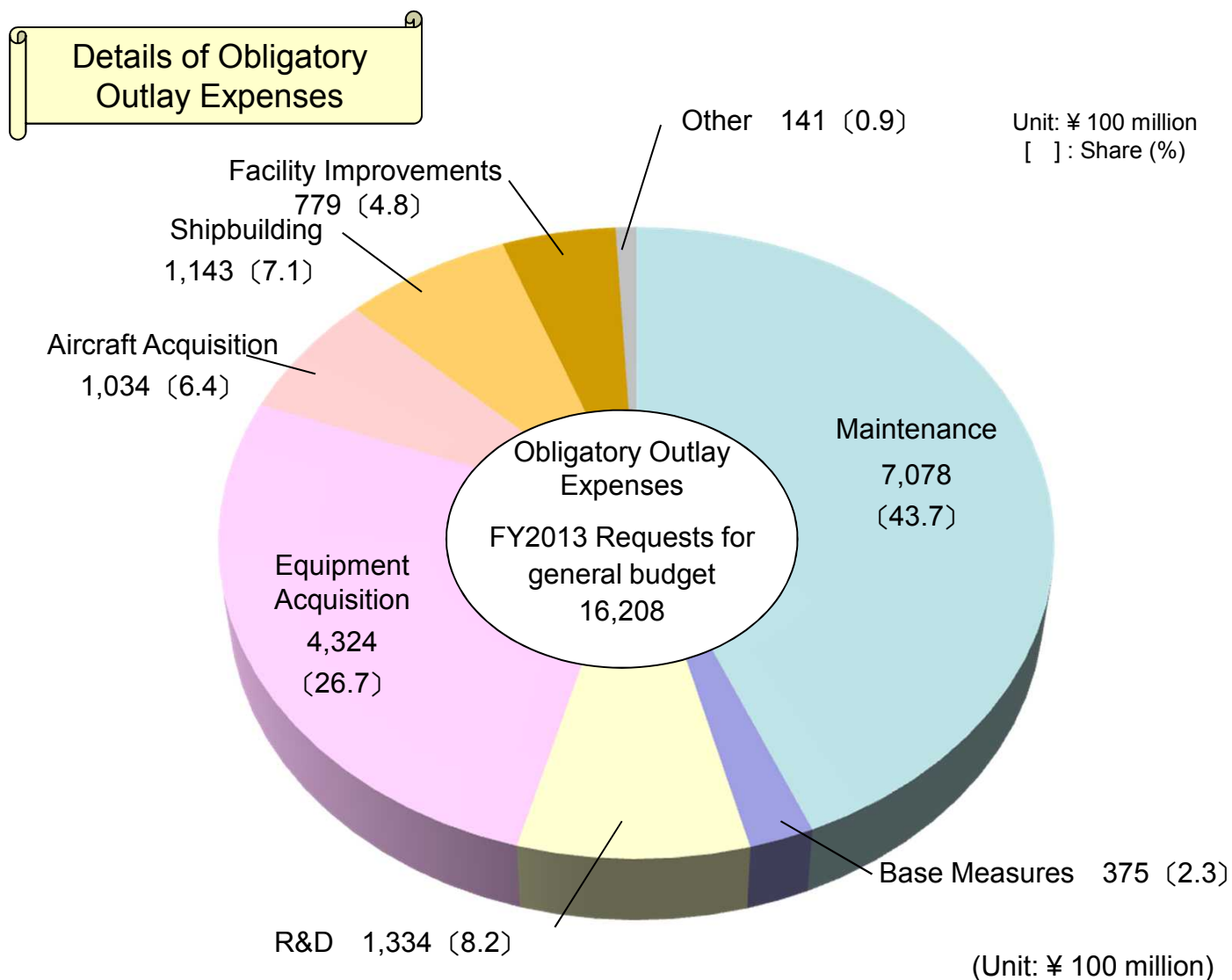


(Unit: ¥100 million)

Item	FY 2012	FY2013 Requests for general budget	YR/YR
Maintenance	4,029	4,068	39
• Petrol	955	1,137	183
• Repair	1,634	1,469	△165
• Education & Training	266	268	2
• Medical Care	244	261	16
• Utilities	930	933	3
Base Measures	4,082	4,050	△32
• Community Grants	966	1,013	48
• Host Nation Support	1,754	1,711	△43
• Rent, Compensation Costs	1,362	1,326	△37
Research & Development	246	284	38
Equipment Acquisition	249	315	66
Facility Improvements	182	203	21
Other (computer rentals, etc.)	649	653	4
Total	9,437	9,573	136

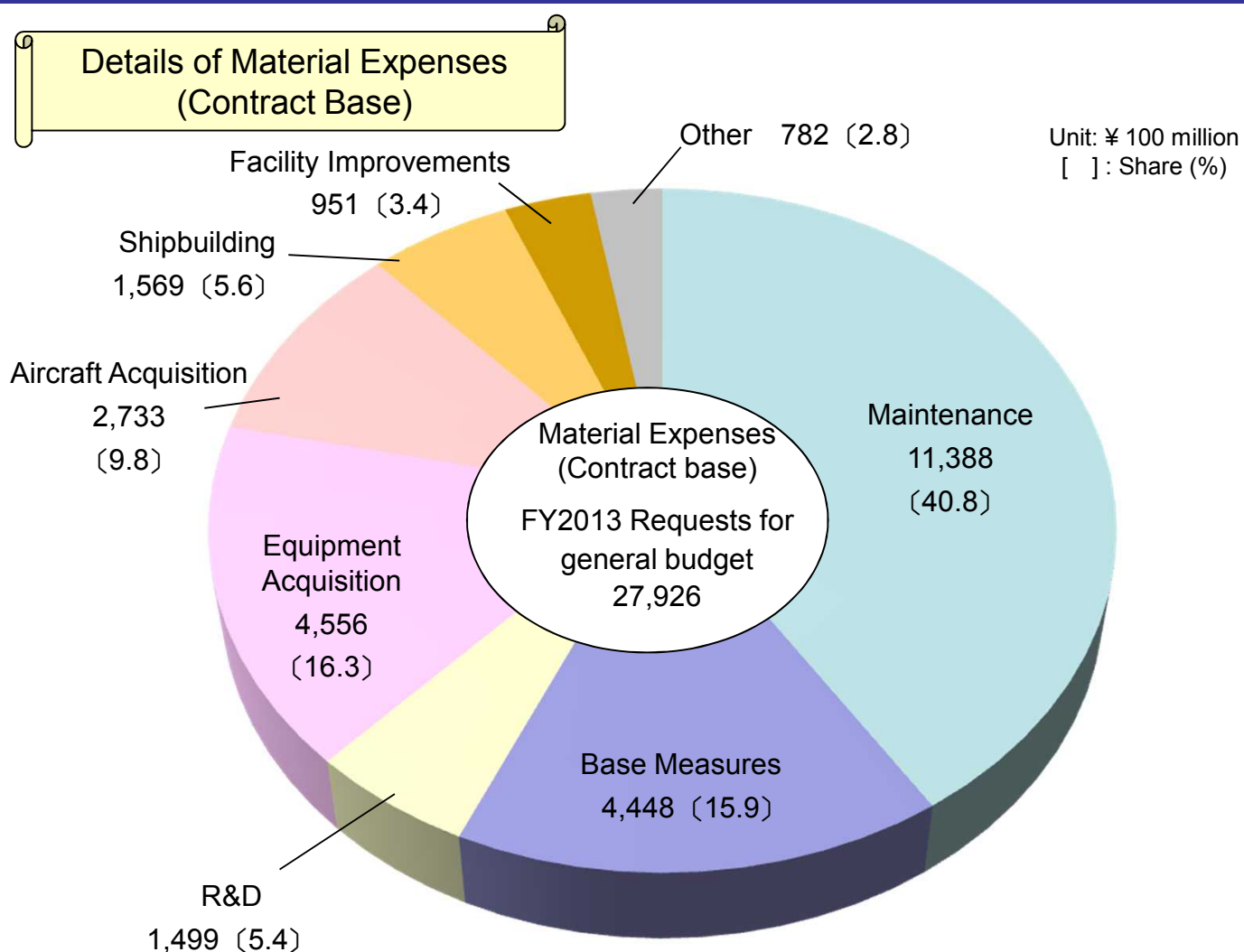
Note: SACO-related expenses and the portion pertaining to the reduction of local burden in the U.S. forces realignment-related expenses are excluded from this table.

2 Details of Material Expenses (Program Expenses)



Item	FY 2012	FY2013 Requests for general budget	YR/YR
Maintenance	7,028	7,078	50
Repair	6,676	6,737	61
Education & Training	352	342	△10
Base Measures	335	375	39
Research & Development	698	1,334	636
Equipment Acquisition	4,548	4,324	△225
Aircraft Acquisition	912	1,034	122
Shipbuilding	1,856	1,143	△713
Facility Improvements	817	779	△37
Other (computer rentals, etc.)	120	141	20
Total	16,315	16,208	△107

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



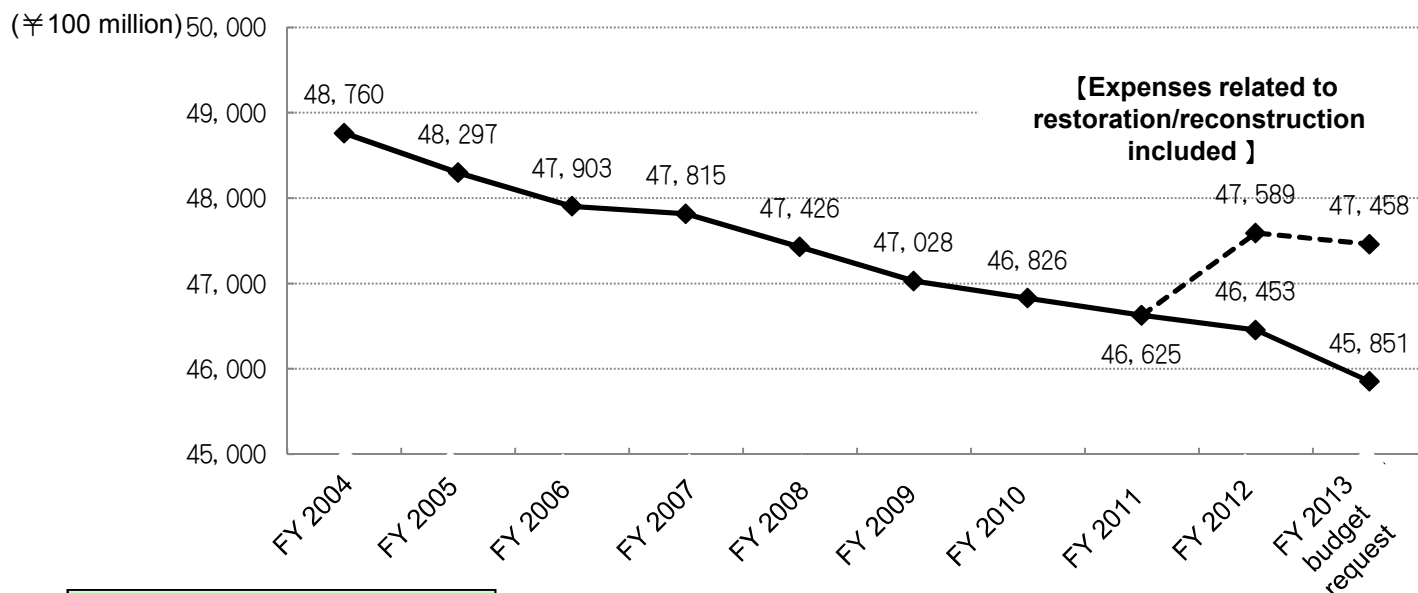
(Unit: ¥100 million)

Item	FY 2012	FY2013 Requests for general budget	YR/YR
Maintenance	11,892	11,388	△504
Petrol	955	1,137	183
Repair	9,202	8,426	△776
Education & Training	1,736	1,825	89
Base Measures	4,445	4,448	3
Research & Development	1,273	1,499	226
Equipment Acquisition	4,869	4,556	△313
Aircraft Acquisition	1,396	2,733	1,337
Shipbuilding	1,741	1,569	△172
Facility Improvements	896	951	56
Other (computer rentals, etc.)	820	782	△38
Total	27,332	27,926	594

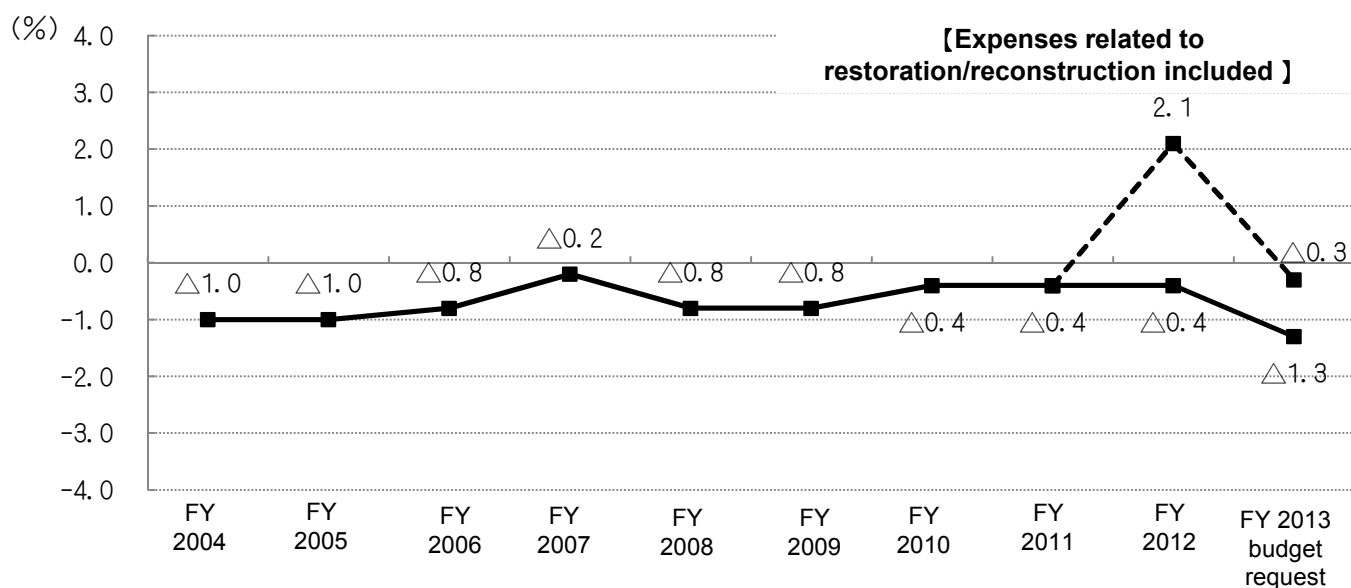
Note: SACO-related expenses and the portion pertaining to the reduction of the local burden in the U.S. forces realignment-related expenses are excluded from this table

(Reference) Changes in defense expenditures

Changes in total amount



Changes in growth rate



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

¥8.6 billion for FY2013's general budget request (tentatively the same amount as FY2012).

And the portions pertaining to the reduction of the local burden in the U.S. forces realignment-related expenses are:

¥7.2 billion of 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

¥59.9 billion for FY2013's general budget request (tentatively the same amount as FY2012).

Changes in the three categories

Special Account for Reconstruction

General Material Expenses

Obligation Outlay Expenses

Personnel Provisions Expenses

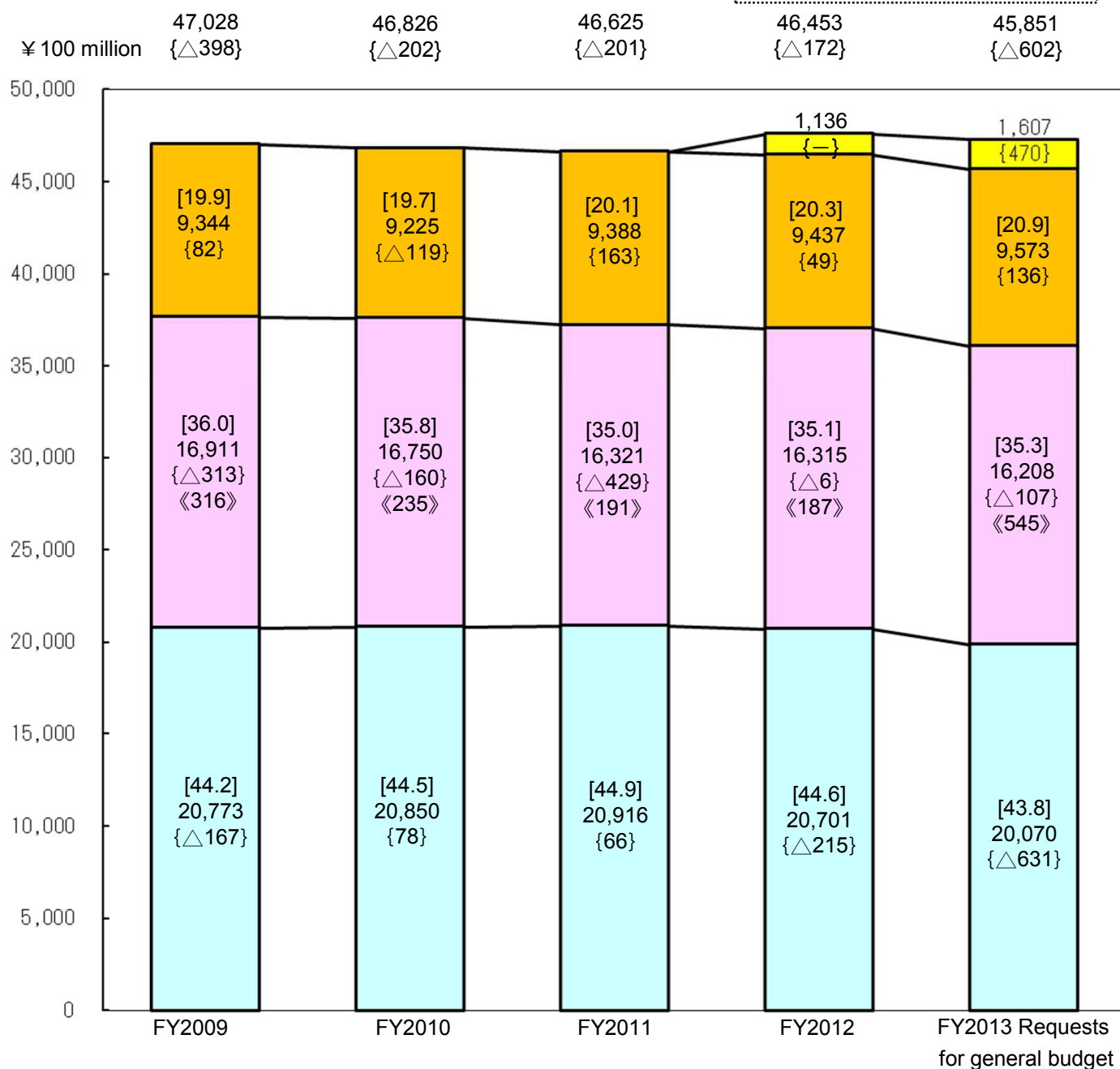
[] : Share of expenses budget (%)

{ } : YR/YR increase/decrease

《 》 : Expenditures that are to be expended later on

[Total incl. amount budgeted for special account for reconstruction]

47,589 47,458
 {964} {△131}



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.

Breakdown by organization

(Unit: ¥ 100 million, %)

Classification	FY2012	FY2013 Requests for general budgets	YR/YR	Growth rate
Defense expenditures	46,453	45,851	△602	△1.3
Ministry of Defense	46,450	45,845	△605	△1.3
(Ministry of Defense Head Office)	46,264	45,663	△601	△1.3
GSDF	17,723	16,976	△747	△4.2
MSDF	11,078	10,771	△307	△2.8
ASDF	10,435	10,170	△265	△2.5
Sub-total	39,236	37,917	△1,318	△3.4
Internal Bureau	4,805	4,797	△7	△0.2
Joint Staff Office	232	257	25	10.7
Defense Intelligence Headquarters	496	497	1	0.2
National Defense Academy	145	145	△1	△0.5
National Defense Medical College	213	243	30	14.2
National Institute for Defense Studies	17	23	5	31.6
Technical Research and Development Institute	1,047	1,715	667	63.7
Equipment Procurement and Construction Office	68	64	△4	△5.3
Inspector General's Office of Legal Compliance	4	5	1	17.7
Sub-total	7,028	7,746	718	10.2
(Regional Defense Bureaus)				
Ministry of Finance	186	182	△4	△2.3
(Ministry of Finance Head Office)				
Defense expenditures	3	6	3	Approx. 2 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	FY2012 budget	FY2013 Requests for general budget	YR/YR	Growth rate	Remarks
Promotion of base measures	< 4,445 > 4,418	< 4,448 > 4,425	< 3 > 8	< 0.1 > 0.2	
(1) Expenses related to measures for local communities	< 1,161 > 1,185	< 1,225 > 1,215	< 64 > 30	< 5.5 > 2.5	
Residential sound insulation	409	435	26	6.3	Subsidies for sound insulation work near air bases Subsidies for living environment and facilities (river and road reconstruction, sound-proofing systems in schools, waste disposal facilities, etc.)
Improvement of surrounding environment	< 752 > 776	< 790 > 780	< 39 > 4	< 5.1 > 0.5	
(2) Cost-sharing for the stationing of USFJ	< 1,916 > 1,867	< 1,884 > 1,880	< △ 32 > 13	< △ 1.7 > 0.7	
Special Measures Agreement	1,392	1,405	13	0.9	
Labor cost	1,139	1,149	10	0.9	Salary expenses of USFJ employees
Utilities	249	249	0	0.0	Cost of utilities used at USFJ facilities
Training relocation cost	4	6	2	62.5	Expenses related to US field-carrier landing practice on Iwo Jima
Facility improvements	< 255 > 206	< 213 > 209	< △ 42 > 3	< △ 16.5 > 1.4	Improvement of U.S. forces in Japan facilities (Administration buildings, family housing, etc.)
Measures for USFJ employees, etc.	269	266	△ 3	△ 1.2	Expenses related to social security contributions of employees
(3) Facility rentals, compensation expenses, etc.	< 1,368 > 1,366	< 1,339 > 1,330	< △ 29 > △ 35	< △ 2.1 > △ 2.6	Rental cost of land used for defense facility and compensation for loss of fishermen's income, etc.

Note: The figures are on expenditure basis, and figures in < > indicate contract-based amount.

Reference

Reference

Procurement Amount for Mid-Term Defense Program
(approved by the Security Council and the Cabinet on December 17, 2010)
and Procurement Amount for FY2013

Equipment		Mid-Term Defense Program (FY2011- FY2015) Quantity	FY 2013 Quantity	Total (FY2011- 2013)
Ground Self- Defense Force	Tanks	68	16	42
	Howitzers and rockets (excluding mortars)	32	8	20
	Armored vehicles	75	14	40
	Ground-based anti-ship missile launchers	18	4	6
	Attack helicopters (AH-64D)	3	1	3
	Transportation helicopters (CH-47JA)	5	1	4
	Medium-range surface-to-air missile	4 companies	1 company	3 companies
Maritime Self- Defense Force	Improvement of capability of Aegis-equipped, destroyers	2	—	2
	Destroyers	3	1	2
	Submarines	5	1	3
	Other ships	5	1	2
	Total new ships	13	3	7
	Fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-1)	10	2	5
	Patrol helicopters (SH-60K)	26	3	10
	Minesweeping/transportation helicopters (MCH-101)	5	2	5
Air Self- Defense Force	Improvement of capability of Patriot SAM batteries	1 battery	—	1 battery
	Modernization of fighters (F-15)	16	6	16
	New fighters	12	2	6
	New transportation aircraft	10	—	6

Note: Maintenance/ deployment cumulative number includes the number of transport aircraft (C-2) obtained in the FY 2011 supplementary budget.

National Defense Program Guidelines for FY 2011 and Beyond
 (Approved by the Security Council and the Cabinet on December 17, 2010)
 (Attached table)

Ground Self- Defense Force	Personnel		154,000
	Regular personnel		147,000
	Ready Reserve Personnel		7,000
	Major Units	Regularly 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/regiments
Maritime Self- Defense Force	Major Equipment	Tanks Howitzers and rockets	Approx. 400 Approx. 400
	Major Units	Destroyer units	4 flotillas (8 divisions)
		Submarine units	4 divisions
		Minesweeper units	6 divisions
		Patrol aircraft units	1 flotilla 9 squadrons
	Major Equipment	Destroyers Submarines Combat aircraft	48 22 Approx. 150
Air Self- Defense Force	Major Units	Air warning and control units	4 warning groups 24 warning squadrons 1 AEW group (2 squadrons)
		Fighter aircraft units	12 squadrons
		Air reconnaissance units	1 squadron
		Air transport units	3 squadrons
		Aerial refueling/transport units	1 squadron
		Surface-to-air guided missile units	6 groups
Assets capable of ballistic missile defense (BMD)	Major Equipment	Combat aircraft Fighters	Approx. 340 Approx. 260
		Aegis-equipped destroyers	6
		Air warning and control units Surface-to-air guided missile units	11 warning groups/squadrons 6 groups

Note 1: The numbers of units and equipment for the section "Assets capable of ballistic missile defense (BMD)" have already been included in the major equipment section of Maritime Self-Defense Forces and the major units section of Air Self-Defense Forces from above.

Note 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.



URL:<http://www.mod.go.jp>

Defense Programs and Budget of Japan

Overview of FY2013 Budget Request

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