

防衛省

Ministry of Defense



Defense Programs and Budget of Japan

– Overview of FY2016 Budget Request –

Defense Programs and Budget of Japan

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



Defense Programs and Budget of Japan

Overview of FY2016 Budget Request

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Concept of FY2016 Budget Request

1. Japan will steadily improve its defense capabilities during FY2016, as the third fiscal year of this effort, in order to develop a Dynamic Joint Defense Force according to the “National Defense Program Guidelines for FY2014 and beyond” (approved by the Cabinet on December 17, 2013) and the “Medium Term Defense Program (FY2014-FY2018)” (approved by the Cabinet on December 17, 2013).
2. Japan will build up its defense capabilities while focusing on the further enhancement of joint functions in order to seamlessly and dynamically fulfill its defense responsibilities, which include providing an effective deterrence and response to a variety of security situations, supporting stability in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as improving the global security environment. Japan will place particular emphasis on the following measures: intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities; intelligence capabilities; transport capabilities; command, control, communication, intelligence (C3I) capabilities; response to attacks on remote islands; response to ballistic missile attacks; response in outer space and cyberspace threats; response to large-scale disasters, etc.; and international peace cooperation efforts, etc.
3. In light of the increasing severe fiscal situations, Japan will further promote efforts to achieve greater efficiency and streamlining that is in harmony with other national policies through initiatives such as long-term contracts.

Notes 1: Numbers in the text represent [expenses, excluding non-recurring costs](#), which is required for the production of equipment, unless otherwise specified.

2: Numbers in the text are on a [contract basis](#), unless otherwise specified.

3: [Blue text](#) indicates [new programs](#).

I

Effective deterrence and response to various situations

In order to provide effective deterrence and respond to a variety of security situations, Japan will build up necessary defense capabilities to ensure security of the seas and airspace surrounding Japan, respond to attacks on remote islands, respond to ballistic missile attacks, respond to outer space and cyberspace threats, respond to large-scale disasters, and strengthen intelligence capabilities.

1. Ensuring security of seas and airspace surrounding Japan

Carry out continuous surveillance across wide areas and strengthen intelligence, warning and surveillance capabilities in the seas and airspace surrounding Japan, in order to enable early detection of various warning signs.

- Capability improvement for fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-3C) (¥1.2 billion)
Acquire devices necessary to improve capabilities of radars and implement upgrade in order to improve the detection/discernment capabilities of fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-3C).



Fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-3C)

- Life extension of fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-3C) (3 aircraft: ¥1.2 billion)
Implement life extension measures for P-3C to maintain the number of fixed-wing patrol aircraft.

- Acquisition of patrol helicopters (SH-60K) (17 helicopters: ¥103.2 billion)
 - Acquire patrol helicopter SH-60K with improved capability to detect submarines and increased attack capabilities to succeed the existing MSDF patrol helicopter SH-60J.
 - Steadily procure 17 SH-60K by bulk procurement with the ASDF UH-60J (8 aircraft) through a long-term contract, and reduce procurement cost.



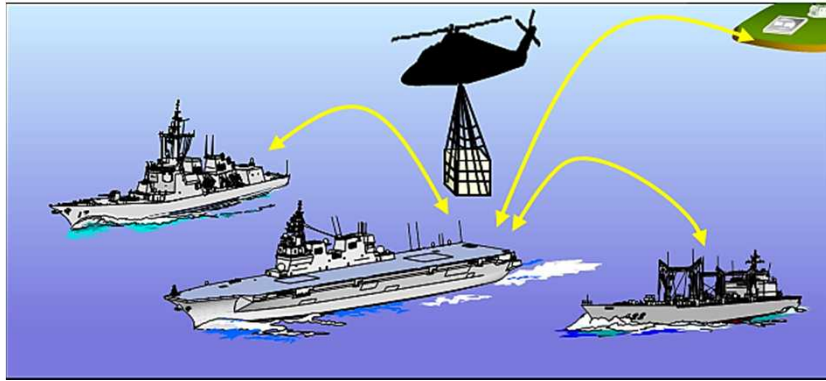
Patrol helicopter (SH-60K)

- Life extension of patrol helicopters (SH-60J) (2 helicopters: ¥1.0 billion)
Implement life extension measures for SH-60J to maintain the number of patrol helicopters.



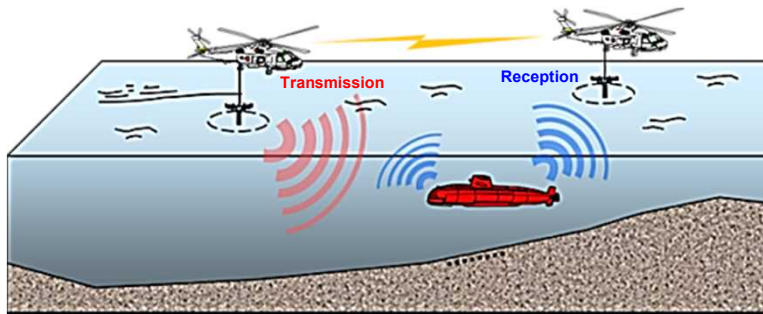
Patrol helicopter (SH-60J)

- Acquisition of ship-based multipurpose helicopter (under source selection)
Newly introduce a ship-based multipurpose helicopter to engage in transportation, rescue, provision of relief to and evacuation of injured personnel, etc., in order to support destroyer units to continuously perform operations according to situations.



Conceptual image of operation of ship-based multipurpose helicopter (transportation)

- Development of new patrol helicopters (¥29.5 billion)
Develop patrol helicopters with capabilities to detect submarines by coordinating with multiple helicopters in order to ensure superiority in anti-submarine operations in the seas surrounding Japan, including shallow seas.



Conceptual image of operation of new patrol helicopters

- Acquisition of new airborne early-warning aircraft (E-2D)
(1 aircraft: ¥23.8 billion)
Acquire new airborne early-warning aircraft to enhance the warning and surveillance capabilities in the surrounding airspace, including the southwestern region.



New airborne early-warning aircraft (E-2D)
(picture of same aircraft type)

- Improvement of the capability of Airborne Warning And Control System (AWACS) (E-767) (¥1.4 billion)
Acquire a part of the components necessary for the conversion of central computing devices and installation of electronic warfare support measures in order to improve the warning and surveillance capabilities of the existing E-767.



Airborne Warning And Control System
(AWACS) (E-767)

○ Acquisition of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (Global Hawk) (3 UAVs: ¥36.7 billion)

- Acquire UAVs (Global Hawk) in order to enhance persistent wide-area ISR capabilities.
- Separately allocate ¥600 million for other related expenses.
- Strengthen preparation and readiness for the introduction of UAVs.

*The FY2015 budget was used to acquire airframe components with a long acquisition period and ground system for remote control operation.



Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (Global Hawk)
(picture of same aircraft type)

○ Construction of an Aegis-equipped destroyer (DDG) (1 destroyer: ¥167.5 billion)

Construct an Aegis-equipped destroyer to comprehensively improve Japan's capability to respond to ballistic missiles and strengthen the posture to protect Japan in multi-layered and sustained manners.



Aegis-equipped destroyer (8,200 t class)
(image)

○ Life extension of destroyers (parts procurement for 5 destroyers: ¥1.7 billion)

Acquire parts to implement life extension measures for Asagiri-class (3 destroyers), Hatakaze-class (1 destroyer), and Kongo-class (1 destroyer) to maintain the number of destroyers.

○ Construction of a submarine (1 submarine: ¥66.2 billion)

- Construct the 12th Soryu-class submarine (2,900 t class) to increase the number of submarines from the current 16 to 22.
- Continue improvement of underwater endurance, etc. compared with the existing Soryu-class submarines by mounting lithium-ion batteries.



Soryu-class submarine (2,900 t class)

○ Life extension of submarines (life extension work for 4 submarines and parts procurement for 4 submarines: ¥3.0 billion)

Implement life extension measures for Oyashio-class submarines in order to increase the number of submarines from the current 16 to 22.



Oyashio-class submarine (2,700 t class)

○ Participation in U.S. UAV response exercise (Black Dart)

Participate in a UAV response exercise (Black Dart) in the United States to enhance the SDF's capability to respond to UAVs.



2. Respond to attacks on remote islands

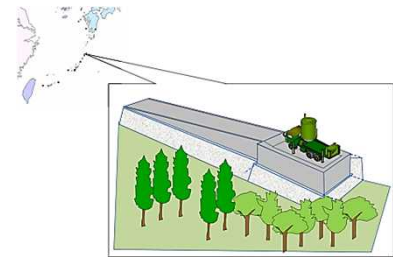
In order to respond to attacks on remote islands, the MOD will develop continuous surveillance capabilities, ensure and maintain air superiority and maritime supremacy, enhance rapid deployment and response capabilities such as transportation and amphibious operation capabilities, and strengthen the infrastructure for C3I capabilities.

(1) Develop continuous surveillance capabilities

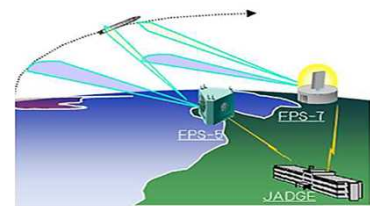
- Development of facilities for the coast observation unit on Yonaguni Island (¥7.6 billion)
- Acquisition of new airborne early-warning aircraft (E-2D) (repost)
- Establishment of foundation for deploying mobile warning and control radar in the southwestern region (¥300 million)
Maintain seamless warning and surveillance posture by establishing foundation for deploying mobile warning and control radar in Amami-Oshima.
- Conversion of fixed warning and control radar (FPS-7) and addition of functions for BMD response (¥1.5 billion)
Allocate cost of building facilities necessary to install fixed warning and control radar (FPS-7) on Unishima Island (Nagasaki Prefecture).
- Examination of the desirable air defense posture in remote islands in the Pacific (¥60 million)
Conduct studies to promote the examination of the desirable air defense posture in remote islands in the Pacific.
- Acquisition of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (Global Hawk) (repost)



Camp Yonaguni (provisional name) under construction



Establishment of operational foundation of mobile warning and control unit



Fixed warning and control radar (FPS-7) (image)

Effective deterrence and response to various situations

(2) Ensure and maintain air superiority

- Acquisition of fighter aircraft (F-35A) (6 fighters: ¥103.5 billion*)
 * ¥2.5 billion is allocated separately as the initial expense to promote industrial participation of domestic corporations.
 * ¥29.4 billion is allocated separately for other related expenses (ground support equipment, etc.), of which ¥2.8 billion is allocated as expenses necessary for building up regional depot capabilities in the Asia-Pacific region.
- Upgrade of fighter aircraft (¥3.8 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 missions.
 - Improvement of air-to-air combat capability of fighter aircraft (F-2) (11 fighters).
 - Upgrade of fighter aircraft (F-2) by equipping JDCS (F) (4 fighters).
 * JDCS (F) (Japan self defense force Digital Communication System (for fighters))

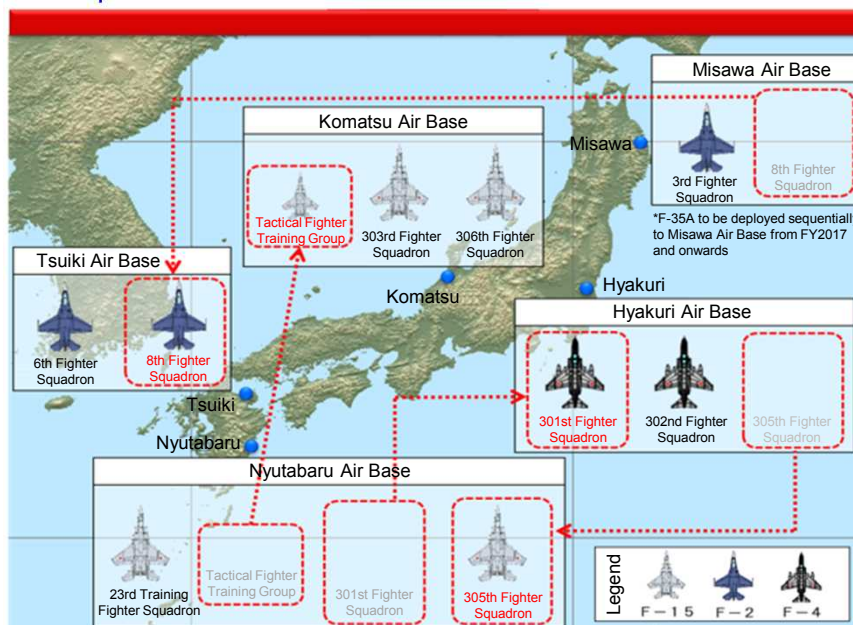


F-35A fighter aircraft (picture of same aircraft type)



F-2 fighter aircraft

- Shifting the posture of fighter squadrons, etc.
 - Shift the posture of fighter squadrons to develop readiness for ensuring air superiority, which is a prerequisite for realizing effective deterrence and responses to various situations, including strengthening of the defense posture in the southwestern region.
 - Deploy two fighter squadrons at Tsuiki Air Base, and relocate the F-4 unit at Nyutabaru Air Base and the F-15 unit at Hyakuri Air Base.
 - In order to enhance tactical skills of the ASDF, relocate the Tactical Fighter Training Group, which conducts research on combat maneuvers and trains relevant units, to Komatsu Air Base that is adjacent to a vast airspace.



Shifting the posture of fighter squadrons, etc.

- Acquisition of new aerial refueling and transport aircraft (under source selection)
Acquire new aerial refueling and transport aircraft that will allow fighter squadrons, etc. to continuously execute various operations in the airspace surrounding Japan.



New aerial refueling and transport aircraft (picture of current KC-767)

- Additional installment of aerial refueling functions to transport aircraft (C-130H) (¥1.2 billion)
Acquire upgrade components necessary for additional installment of aerial refueling functions to the rescue helicopter (UH-60J), in order to ensure adequate scope and time for search and rescue activities when responding to attacks on remote islands, etc.



Transport aircraft with aerial refueling function (KC-130H) / rescue helicopters (UH-60J)

- Acquisition of rescue helicopters (UH-60J) (8 helicopters: ¥35.4 billion)
 - Develop posture that can adapt to the decreasing number of the ASDF UH-60J, maintain and strengthen rescue readiness, and effectively respond to various situations.
 - Steadily procure 8 UH-60J by bulk procurement with the MSDF SH-60K (17 aircraft) through a long-term contract, and reduce procurement cost.



Type-11 short-range surface-to-air missile (GSDF):(right)

- Acquisition of Type-11 short-range surface-to-air missile (1 set: ¥4.1 billion)

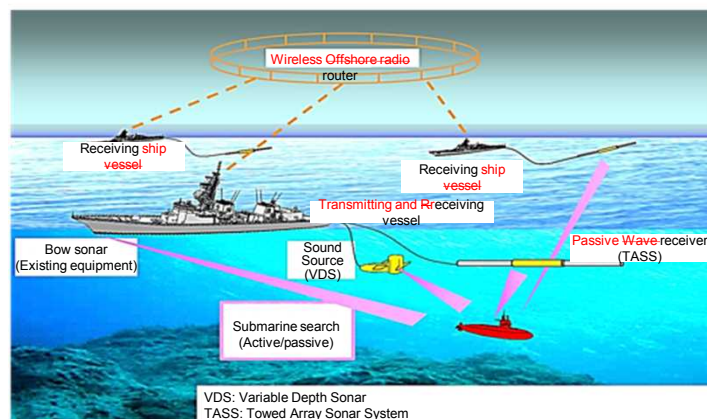
(3) Ensure and maintain maritime supremacy

- Capability improvement for fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-3C) (repost)
- Life extension of fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-3C) (repost)
- Acquisition of patrol helicopters (SH-60K) (repost)
- Life extension of patrol helicopters (SH-60J) (repost)
- Acquisition of ship-based multipurpose helicopter (under source selection) (repost)
- Construction of an Aegis-equipped destroyer (DDG) (repost)
- Life extension of destroyers (parts procurement for 5 destroyers) (repost)
- Construction of a submarine (repost)
- Life extension of submarines (life extension work for 4 submarines and parts procurement for 4 submarines) (repost)
- Acquisition of Type-12 surface-to-ship missile (1 set: ¥11.8 billion)



Type-12 surface-to-ship missile

- Development of a maritime operation center (new building for Self Defense Fleet HQ, etc.) (¥17.7 billion)
Develop a maritime operation center in Funakoshi District of Yokosuka in order to establish a posture for more effective and smooth response to various situations in close cooperation with GSDF, ASDF, U.S. Forces, and relevant government offices.
- Development of a Variable Depth Sonar system (¥9.7 billion)
Develop a Variable Depth Sonar system which will serve as a new sonar system mounted on destroyers. The system with active sonar function and the Towed Array Sonar System will enable mutually coordinated searches among multiple destroyers, in order to enhance capabilities to detect and classify submarines under layer depth.



Conceptual image of operation of the Variable Depth Sonar system



(4) Enhance rapid deployment and response capabilities

- Acquisition of tilt-rotor aircraft (V-22) (12 aircraft: ¥132.1 billion)
 - In view of enhancing unit deployment capabilities in amphibious operations, acquire tilt-rotor aircraft that complement and strengthen the transport capabilities of transport helicopters (CH-47JA), including cruising speed and range.
 - Steadily procure 12 tilt-rotor aircraft (V-22) by bulk procurement through a long-term contract, and reduce procurement cost.
 - Other related expenses related to training equipment, etc. (¥21.9 billion)



Tilt-rotor aircraft (V-22)
(picture of same aircraft type)

- Acquisition of a transport aircraft (C-2) (1 aircraft: ¥22.9 billion)
In view of the decreasing number of the current transport aircraft (C-1), acquire a transport aircraft (C-2) with enhanced cruising range, payload, etc. that contributes to large-scale deployments.



Transport aircraft (C-2)

- Acquisition of mobile combat vehicles (36 vehicles: ¥25.9 billion)
Strengthen rapid deployment capabilities of the basic operational units (rapid deployment divisions and rapid deployment brigades) by deploying mobile combat vehicles suited for transportation by aircraft and other means.



Mobile combat vehicle
(prototype vehicle)

- Acquisition of amphibious vehicles (AAV7) (11 vehicles: ¥7.4 billion)
Acquire amphibious vehicles with excellent maritime mobility and protection ability that support units' amphibious landing efforts on remote islands.



Amphibious vehicle (AAV7)

- Development of amphibious operations-related units, etc. (¥10.9 billion)
 - Development of operation base for amphibious vehicle units (Sakibe).
 - Development of facilities related to the amphibious deployment brigade (provisional name) (Ainoura).

- Deployment of an area security unit in the southwestern region (¥19.4 billion)
Allocate expenses for development work, etc. in Amami-Oshima and acquisition of land in Miyako-Jima for the deployment of an area security unit, etc. in order to establish initial response posture for the defense of remote islands.



Key facilities associated with
unit deployment (image)



- Bilateral field training exercise with U.S. Marine Corps in the U.S. (Iron Fist)

Send GSDF units to the sea area in the periphery of Camp Pendleton, California, USA, in order to conduct exercises on tactical and combat capabilities necessary for operations on remote islands as well as interoperability procedures with the U.S. Marine Corps.



Iron Fist

- Implementation of SDF joint exercises (command post exercises)
Conduct command post exercises to improve the effectiveness of various plans for the defense of Japan.

- Implementation of joint exercises in Japan

Conduct field training exercises, such as amphibious landing exercises, in the islands in southwestern region, etc. to improve the SDF's joint operation capabilities for amphibious operations.



Amphibious landing exercise (image)

- Implementation of Japan-U.S. bilateral joint exercises (field training exercises)

Conduct field training exercises in maritime and aerial operations, base security, rapid deployment of units, etc. in the seas and airspace surrounding Japan and at bases in order to smoothly execute Japan-U.S. joint responses for the defense of Japan.

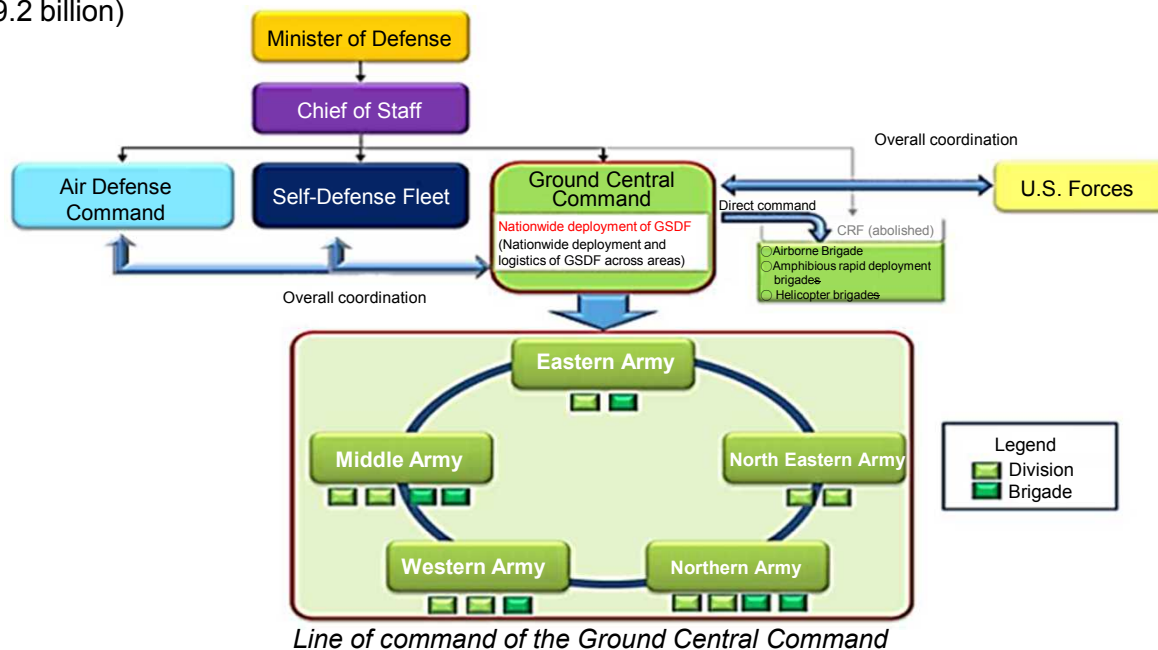


Japan-U.S. coordination (image)

- Preparation for the establishment of the Ground Central Command (provisional name)

Allocate related project expenses for the establishment of a unified HQ contributing to enhancing the GSDF's nationwide operation posture.

- Develop office buildings, etc. for the Ground Central Command (provisional name) HQ (Asaka). (¥9.2 billion)



- Upgrade of MSDF Osumi-class LST (¥1.2 billion)

- Upgrade MSDF Osumi-class LST to enhance transport capability for amphibious operations.
- Acquire parts for upgrades and conduct upgrades necessary for strengthening the opening/closing mechanism of the stern gate which amphibious vehicles pass through and the LST's water pouring/discharging function.



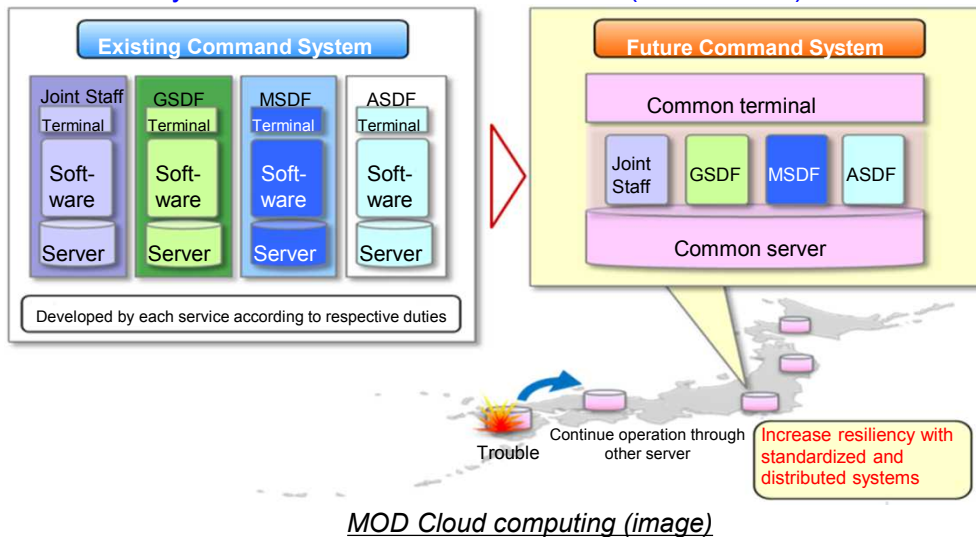
MSDF Osumi-class LST



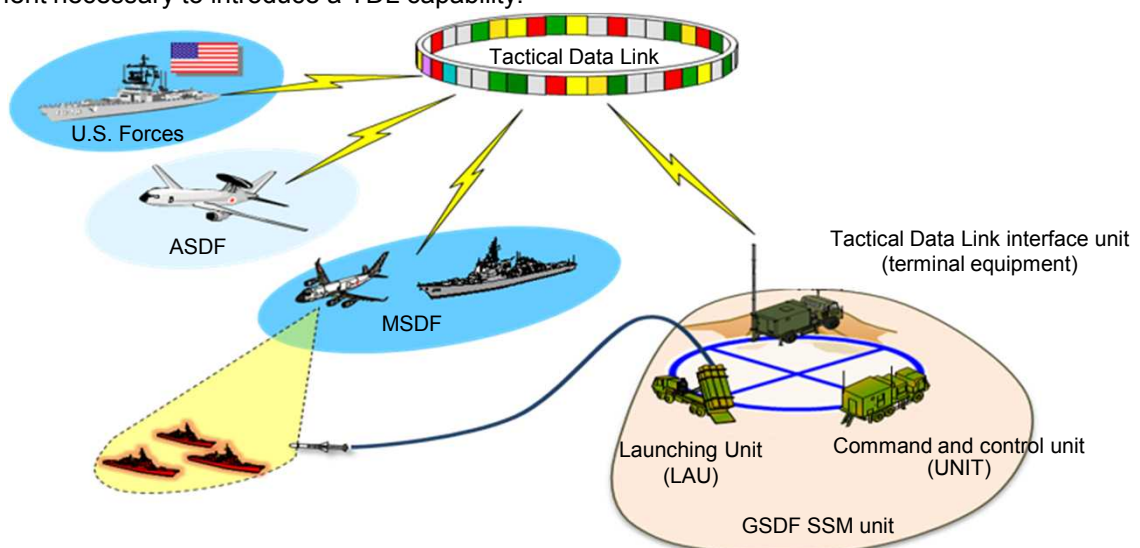
Effective deterrence and response to various situations

(5) Strengthen the infrastructure for C3I capabilities

- Strengthening of information and communications capability, which is a prerequisite for supporting nation-wide operations
Gradually introduce cloud technology to integrate the command systems that had been developed individually by each SDF service. The integration will increase the system's operational flexibility and resiliency, and at the same time, reduce the costs associated with development and maintenance of the system.
 - Technical assistance to build MOD Cloud. (¥100 million)
 - Overall design of cloud technology. (¥600 million)
 - Research on security measures for cloud environment. (¥100 million)



- Introduction of Tactical Data Link (TDL) capability into the GSDf to establish collaborative posture for anti-ship combat with the MSDF, ASDF, and U.S. Forces
 - Development of Tactical Data Link (TDL) interface unit (Tactical Data Distribution system (TDS) terminals). (1 set: ¥400 million)
Allocate expenses for acquiring TDS terminals that are linked to the GSDf surface-to-ship missile (SSM) system, in order to share highly real-time target information and other tactical information among the GSDf, MSDF, ASDF, and the U.S. Forces.
 - Tactical Data Link (TDL) interface unit. (¥100 million)
Allocate service expenses to receive specialized technical assistance on system design and program management necessary to introduce a TDL capability.



Conceptual image of GSDf SSM operation realized by the introduction of Tactical Data Link capability

- Development of a GSDf network management system (¥200 million)
In light of the establishment of the Ground Central Command (provisional name), develop a posture that supports operations through centralized monitoring by GSDf communication network.



3. Respond to ballistic missile attacks

Strengthen postures to protect Japan from ballistic missile attacks in multi-layered and sustainable manners. In addition to ballistic missile attacks, simultaneously build posture to respond to attacks by guerrillas and special operations forces.

BMD-related budget: ¥224.4 billion

(1) Respond to ballistic missile attacks

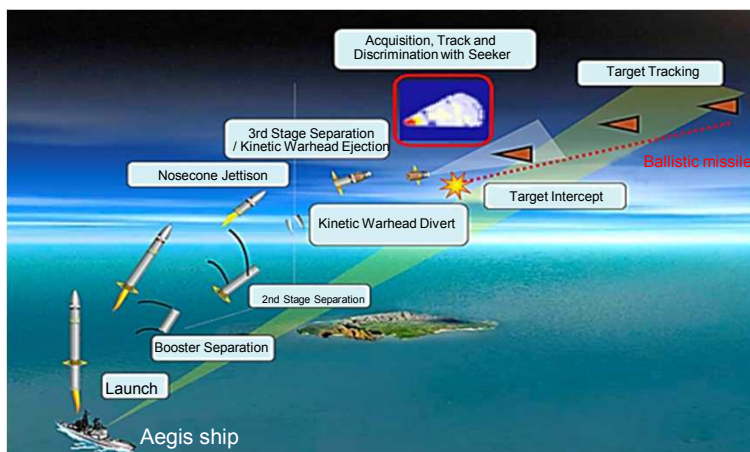
- Construction of an Aegis-equipped destroyer (DDG) (repost)
- Upgrade of the capability of Aegis-equipped destroyers (2 destroyers: ¥13.3 billion)
Continue upgrading two Atago-class destroyers with ballistic missile defense capability, which started in FY2012.



Atago-class destroyer "Atago"

- Japan-U.S. cooperative development of Advanced Ballistic Missile Interceptor (SM-3 Block IIA) (¥4.2 billion)

To improve capabilities against ballistic missile attacks, Japan and the U.S. will continue their cooperative development of an Advanced Ballistic Missile Interceptor (SM-3 Block IIA) to be deployed on Aegis-equipped destroyers, [and prepare to establish co-production capability.](#)



Conceptual image of operation of the Advanced Ballistic Missile Interceptor (SM-3 Block IIA)



First ground launch test

- Recertification of PAC-3 missiles (¥7.6 billion)
Replace parts close to the end of their service life and inspect the entire missiles to secure required PAC-3 missiles.
- Development of infrastructure for PAC-3 units deployment to Ichigaya Base (¥900 million)
 - Based on the past PAC-3 units deployment status, develop infrastructure for deployment to Ichigaya Base.
 - [Establish Ichigaya Dispatch Section \(provisional name\), 1st Fire Unit \(Narashino\).](#)
- Conversion of fixed warning and control radar (FPS-7) and addition of functions for BMD response (repost)



Effective deterrence and response to various situations

(2) Enhancement of air and missile defense

Research on the architectures of a future integrated air defense system (¥30 million)

Work out and assess architectures for integrating the SDF's air defense and missile defense systems on technical grounds, in order to explore the most effective and efficient integrated air and missile defense (IAMD) system for the future.



(3) Respond to attacks by guerillas and special operations forces

○ Acquisition of mobile combat vehicles (repost)

○ Response to NBC weapon attacks

- Acquisition of a nuclear/biological/chemical (NBC) reconnaissance vehicle. (1 vehicle: ¥800 million)
- Acquisition of decontamination equipment. (3 sets: ¥300 million)
Strengthen various decontamination capabilities to ensure prompt response to contamination of a large number of personnel, equipment, etc. caused by NBC attacks in order to prevent the spread of contamination and minimize secondary contamination, etc.
- Acquisition of Type-2 chemical agent detectors. (78 detectors: ¥400 million)



NBC reconnaissance vehicle

○ Acquisition of personal equipment

- Acquisition of Type-89 rifles. (3,000 rifles: ¥900 million)
- Acquisition of armor glass. (120 sets: ¥100 million)

○ Collaborative development of new utility helicopter (¥12.2 billion)

- Develop a new utility helicopter for aerial mobility in various situations and for search & rescue operations during large-scale natural disasters, etc. to succeed the existing helicopter (UH-1J).
- Reduce MOD's helicopter development expenses by developing a common platform for SDF aircraft and civil aircraft, which shall be achieved by upgrading existing civil aircraft through the collaboration of domestic and foreign companies.



Utility helicopter (picture of current UH-1J)

4. Response in outer space

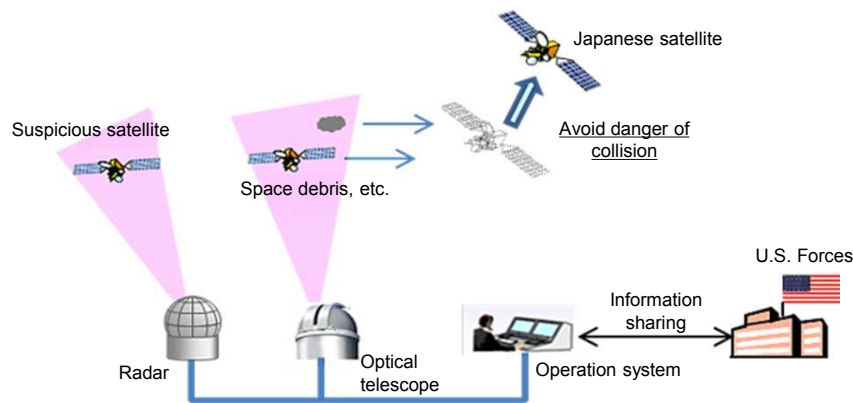
Strengthen information gathering command, control and communication capabilities by using satellites, and implement measures to secure stable use of outer space.

Space-related budget: ¥36.2 billion*

*Excludes the budget of BMD (space-related programs)

Promotion of space programs

- Efforts related to space surveillance programs (¥200 million)
 - Design total system structure for the space surveillance system. (¥200 million)
Design total system structure, such as interface among various assets, of space surveillance system, which is necessary for space situational awareness based on Japan-U.S. cooperation.
 - Enhance readiness posture for the organization of the space surveillance system.



Space surveillance system (image)

- Use of satellite communication (¥27.7 billion)
 - Develop repeater for X-band defense communication satellite-3. (¥14.2 billion)
Develop repeater for X-band defense communication satellite-3 (which is successor satellite of Superbird C2) for ensuring the C4 functions that support prompt information sharing and mobile unit activities under the joint operations.



X-band defense communication satellite (image)

- Use of commercial imagery satellite and meteorological satellite information (¥8.2 billion)
 - Acquire data for image analysis (WorldView-4).
 - Conduct empirical study on use of JAXA Advanced Land Observing Satellite-2 (ALOS-2) and small Earth observation satellite (ASNARO-1) developed by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.
- Research for the enhancement of C4ISR* functions through the use of outer space (¥40 million)
 - Research methodologies for analyzing infrared satellite images. (¥30 million)

* C4ISR: Command, Control, Communication, Computer, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance
- Dispatch of personnel to the U.S. Air Force Space Operations Course (¥9 million)

*Budget of BMD space-related programs (¥191.0 billion)



Effective deterrence and response to various situations

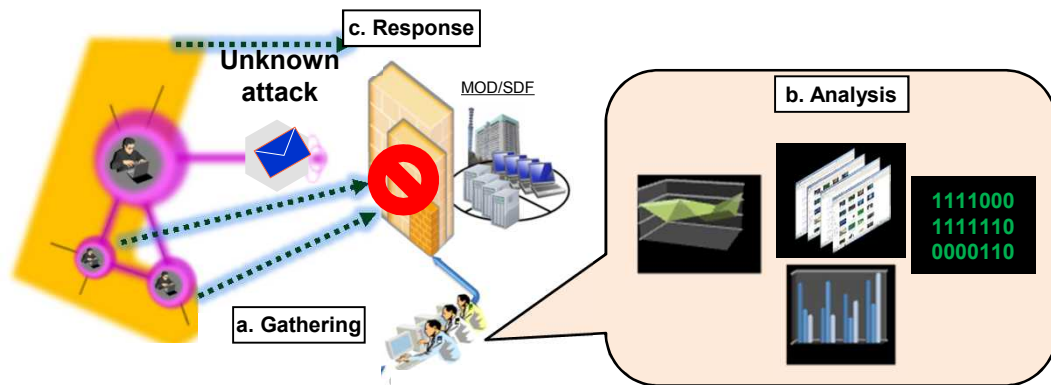
5. Response in cyberspace

In order to ensure sufficient cybersecurity against cyber attacks at all times, develop necessary readiness, including strengthening information gathering and research and analysis capabilities, and grasp the latest risks and technological trends pertaining to cybersecurity through collaboration with allies, etc.

Cyber-related budget: ¥19.3 billion

(1) Enhance information gathering, research and analysis capabilities

- Development of security and analysis device for cyber defense (¥3.8 billion)
Update equipment and improve functions such as virus analysis capabilities to address increasingly sophisticated and complicated cyber attack methods.
- Enhance gathering capabilities of information on cyber attacks (¥400 million)
Strengthen capabilities that detect and analyze signs of cyber attacks to contribute to responding toward cyber attacks.



Conceptual image of cyber information gathering, analysis, and response

- Research on security measures for cloud environment (repost)
Study the most up-to-date technological trends and establish benchmarks for security measures in order to ensure the cybersecurity of the systems using cloud computing.
- Increase the number of monitoring personnel and analysts in the Cyber Defense Group
- Dispatch of liaison officer to the U.S. Army Cyber Center of Excellence (¥7 million)
Dispatch liaison officer to the U.S. Army Cyber Center of Excellence as well as gather information at Cyber Command.



Dispatch of liaison officers (image)

(2) Improvement/enhancement of operational infrastructure

- Maintenance of network monitoring devices (¥6.1 billion)
Maintain monitoring devices installed at each base of the Defense Information Infrastructure (DII) in order to maintain capabilities to grasp such situations as cyber attacks and to maintain response capabilities for when cyber attacks occur, including damage minimization and prompt restoration of affected networks.



6. Respond to large-scale disasters

Swiftly transport and deploy sufficiently sized units in the event of the occurrence of various disasters, and develop response readiness that can be sustained over a long-term through establishing a rotating staffing posture based on a joint operational approach.

(1) Maintenance/enhancement of function of military camps/bases to serve as hubs for disaster response

- Promotion of seismic retrofitting, etc. to maintain and enhance functions in a time of disaster (¥22.0 billion)
- Development of a disaster response hub in Miho Base (¥3.6 billion)
Allocate related construction expenses, etc. in order to enhance capabilities to respond to large-scale disasters in the coastal area, etc. of the Sea of Japan.
- Basic concept study for development of SDF deployment facilities (Fukui and Nara) (¥8 million)
Allocate expenses for a basic concept study to secure SDF deployment facilities to serve as wide-area disaster response hubs from the perspective of establishing an effective system to handle large-scale disasters.

(2) Implementation of exercises, etc. to respond to large-scale and unconventional disasters

- Joint disaster drills on remote islands (RIDEX)
Implement drills to maintain and enhance capabilities to ensure smooth joint disaster response operations against sudden disasters on remote islands.
- SDF Joint Exercise for Rescue (JXR)
Implement SDF Joint Exercise for Rescue to maintain and improve the SDF's joint operation capabilities to respond to large-scale disasters, in order to minimize damage through smooth and effective responses in the event of a Nankai Trough Great Earthquake.
- Joint Disaster Response Exercise with U.S. Forces (TREX)
Implement Joint Disaster Response Exercise with U.S. Forces to establish procedures on coordination with the U.S. Forces in Japan in the event of a Nankai Trough Great Earthquake, and to maintain and enhance the capability to respond to earthquake disasters.
- Various disaster response drills



*Transportation by LCAC
(image)*



*Coordinating patient transport
(image)*



*Offshore emergency medical care
(image)*



(3) Acquisition, etc. of equipment contributing to disaster response

- Acquisition of tilt-rotor aircraft (V-22) (repost)
- Acquisition of amphibious vehicles (AAV7) (repost)
- Acquisition of Field Medical surgery System (1 set: ¥300 million)
- Acquisition of patrol helicopters (SH-60K) (repost)
- Acquisition of ship-based multipurpose helicopter (under source selection) (repost)
- Upgrade of MSDF Osumi-class LST (repost)
- Acquisition of rescue helicopters (UH-60J) (repost)
- Acquisition of a transport aircraft (C-2) (repost)

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

- Detection/identification of contaminated substances
 - Acquisition of a NBC reconnaissance vehicle. (repost)
 - Acquisition of NBC Alarms. (1 set: ¥200 million)
- Protection from contaminated substances
 - Acquisition of personal protection equipment. (6,000 sets: ¥1.2 billion)
- Decontamination of contaminated substances
 - Acquisition of decontamination equipment. (repost)



Decontamination equipment
(decontamination apparatus I)



Decontamination equipment
(decontamination vehicle)



7. Strengthen intelligence capabilities

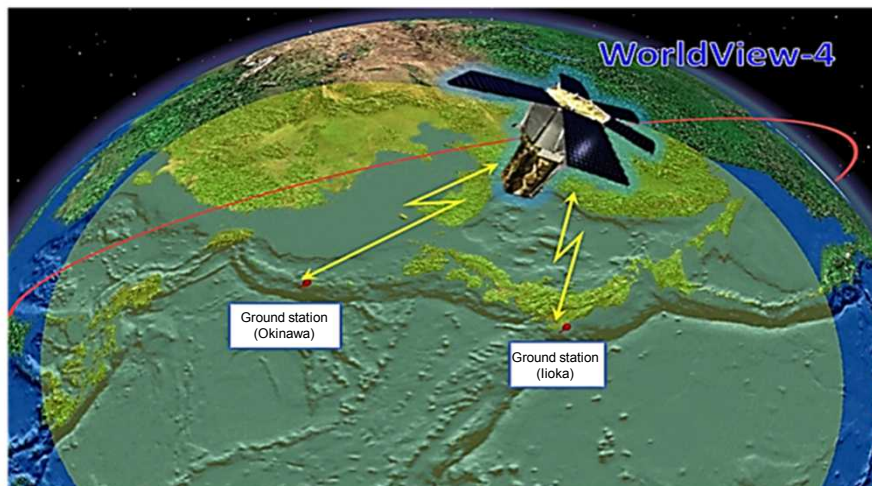
Strengthen the MOD's system for intelligence collection, processing information, and analyzing and sharing the collected information, in order that the MOD can promptly detect and swiftly respond to warnings of various situations in areas surrounding Japan and take measures based on medium-to-long-term military trends.

Enhancement of intelligence gathering and analysis structures in the light of the terrorist incident regarding the murder of Japanese in Syria, etc.

- Enhancement of Defense Attaché network
 - Additional dispatch of Defense Attachés to Jordan, etc.
 - Strengthen support arrangements for Defense Attachés.
 - Enhance trainings for Defense Attaché candidates. (¥40 million)
- Reinforcement of intelligence gathering and analysis capabilities
 - Establish necessary arrangements at the Defense Intelligence Headquarters (DIH), etc. to boost intelligence gathering and analysis capabilities related to international terrorism and public information.

Strengthen the system for intelligence collection, processing information, and analyzing and sharing the collected information to respond timely and appropriately to various situations

- Acquire data for image analysis (WorldView-4) (repost)
 - Adopt WorldView-4 to serve as the MOD's principal optical satellite in FY2016 and onwards, and establish continuous imaging priority in the surrounding area.



Conceptual image of WorldView-4

- Participation in multilateral high resolution altitude data exchange programs for strengthening GEOINT capabilities (¥40 million)
 - To strengthen capabilities in sophisticated analyses that utilize geospatial intelligence (GEOINT), the MOD will participate in multilateral high resolution altitude data exchange programs and develop the necessary mechanisms.
- Study on a DIH system (¥100 million)
 - Conduct a study on the development of an effective and efficient intelligence system to promote all source analyses at the DIH.
- Acquisition of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (Global Hawk) (repost)





Support stabilization of the Asia-Pacific region and improvement of the global security environment

In order to ensure the stability of the Asia-Pacific region, Japan will enhance bilateral and multilateral cooperative relationships and conduct various activities including training and exercises in a timely and appropriate manner, as well as actively engage in international peace cooperation efforts to properly address global security challenges.

1. Respond to stabilization of the Asia-Pacific region

- Promotion of capacity building assistance to militaries mainly in Southeast Asian countries
Support for capacity enhancement and human resource development in the fields of humanitarian assistance and disaster relief for militaries in relevant countries.



*Capacity building support project in Myanmar
(Aviation Weather Seminar)*

- Promotion of bilateral, trilateral and multilateral defense cooperation and exchanges, including those with Australia, ROK and India, as well as Japan-U.S.-Australia and Japan-U.S.-ROK defense cooperation
- Promotion of defense exchanges and cooperation with China and Russia, including the operation of the “Maritime and Air Communications Mechanism” between Japan-China defense authorities
- Initiatives under the ASEAN Defense Ministers’ Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus)
 - Active promotion of enhancement of regional defense and security cooperation through ADMM-Plus, which is the only official meeting of defense ministers in the Asia-Pacific region.



*The 4th ADMM-Plus
Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief (HA/DR)
Experts’ Working Group meeting*

- Participation in Pacific Partnership (PP) 2016
Visit countries in the Asia-Pacific region to provide medical services, facilities maintenance and repair services, and conduct 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

2. Appropriately respond to improve global security environments

Enhancement of capability to conduct overseas activities

- Implementation of exercises in transportation of Japanese nationals overseas, etc.
In light of the recent situation in the Middle East and Africa, implement integrated exercises to enhance integrated operation capability to transport Japanese nationals overseas, etc.

- Acquisition of transport protection vehicles (4 units:¥900 million)
Acquire transport protection vehicles with high protection capabilities in order to protect Japanese nationals being transported and SDF personnel engaged in the transportation of Japanese nationals overseas, etc. from the threat of improvised explosive devices (IED), etc.



Transport protection vehicle

- Participation in multilateral exercises
Participate in multilateral exercises, such as Cobra Gold, in order to enhance capabilities related to international peace cooperation efforts.

International cooperation with UN and partners in the areas of strength

- Dispatching instructors to PKO Centers in Africa, etc.
The SDF dispatches personnel as instructors in order to educate PKO personnel mainly in African countries to help improve their own peacekeeping capabilities and to maintain stability in the region.
- Defense cooperation in the area of peace operations
Japan and Jordan mutually dispatch instructors as defense cooperation with the PKO Center in Jordan in the area of peace operations.
- Dispatching instructors, etc. to projects to support rapid deployment of engineering corps in Africa
Contribute to rapid deployment of engineering corps for UN peacekeeping operations in Africa by dispatching SDF personnel, etc. to train engineering corps personnel of African countries in the use of heavy machinery.
- Provide support to enhance disaster response capabilities of the Djiboutian Forces
Provide support to enhance disaster response capabilities of the Djiboutian Forces by the strong request of the Djiboutian government and promote mutual understanding and confidence building with the Republic of Djibouti centering on stronger ties between defense authorities, thus contributing to the development and peace in Africa.



*Operation training of facility equipment
(image)*

Ensuring maritime security

- Counter-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden
 - Continue counter-piracy operations by destroyers and P-3Cs off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden.
 - Air transport support using C-130H and KC-767.
 - Carry out activities in Combined Task Force 151 (CTF151), a multinational counter-piracy task force.



Strengthen Japan-U.S. alliance

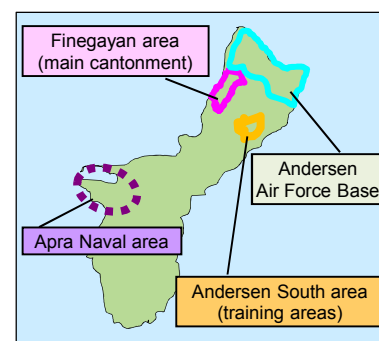
While maintaining the deterrence of U.S. Forces, Japan will steadily implement specific measures including the realignment of U.S. Forces in Japan to mitigate the impact on local communities, including those in Okinawa.

1. Measures for mitigating the impact on local communities

Provisionally kept the same amount as the previous FY :¥307.8 billion

Relocation of U.S. Marine Corps stationed in Okinawa to Guam

- Funding for projects necessary for the relocation of U.S. Marine Corps from Okinawa to Guam, etc.



Guam



MCAS Futenma

Realignment of U.S. Forces in Japan

- Relocation of MCAS Futenma
- Return of lands south of Kadena Air Base
- Relocation of Carrier Air Wing from Atsugi Air Facility to MCAS Iwakuni, etc.
- Relocation of training for U.S. aircraft to mainland Japan and Guam from Kadena Air Base and other airfields
- Community development measures (realignment grants, etc.)

Considering that it is important to implement measures that help mitigate the impact on local communities as early as possible, it is necessary to reflect in the budget the results of coordination with local communities, U.S. Forces, etc. which bore fruit in the process of budget making. For this purpose, MOD will conduct studies in the process of budget making and take necessary measures.

2. SACO-related cost

Provisionally kept the same amount as the previous FY :¥ 4.9 billion

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

Measures concerning personnel and education

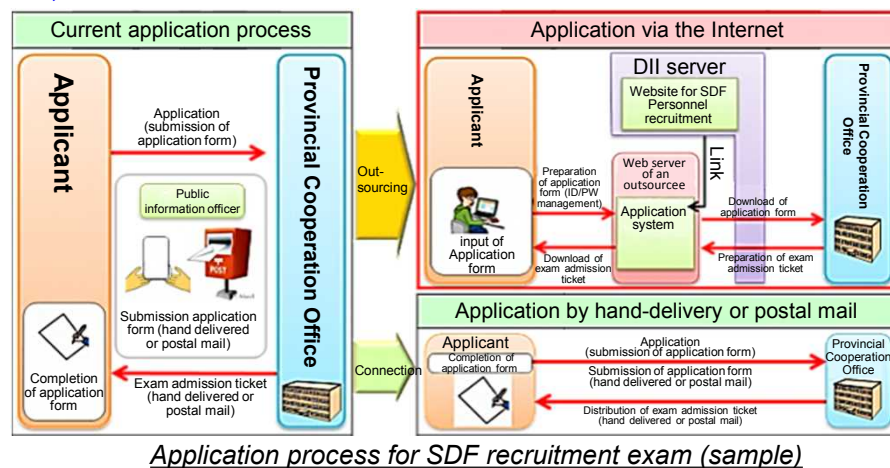
In order to secure high-quality human resources (SDF personnel, SDF reserve personnel) in charge of national defense while enhancing their strength, the MOD will comprehensively review and appropriately implement necessary measures for recruitment and reemployment of SDF personnel and securing of SDF reserve personnel as well as promote measures to support further engagement of female personnel.

1. Promote measures to secure high-quality human resources in charge of national defense

(1) Enhancement of recruitment programs

Improvement/enhancement of SDF recruitment functions. (¥300 million)

- Enhancement of convenience for applicants via the Internet (¥60 million)
Development of a system enabling the acceptance of applications for recruitment examinations for SDF personnel, etc. via the Internet.



- Appropriate information transmission and improve and enhance public relations for recruitment to meet the trend of the times

(2) Improvement/enhancement of reemployment support programs

Cost related to job training (outsourcing) for SDF personnel planning to Retire. (¥600 million)

- Satisfy the education programs on disaster/crisis control
- Expand the training outsourcing
(Set up the basic course for operation managers)



Education on disaster/crisis control (exercise)

(3) Seeking fulfillment of SDF reserve personnel, etc.

- Establish exceptional measures concerning corporate tax, etc. in the case of Increase in the number of SDF reserve personnel employees
Promote employment and seek fulfillment of SDF reserve personnel, etc. by boosting incentives for companies to actively employ SDF reserve personnel and SDF ready reserve personnel.



2. Promote measures to support further engagement of female personnel

Further expand recruitment and promotion of female personnel while implementing initiatives to integrally promote work-life balance.



Female SDF personnel in action

(1) Improving work-life balance (¥200 million)

- Establishment/improvement of child-care facilities on SDF premises (¥200 million)
Develop child-care facilities on premises suitable for special work shifts of SDF so that personnel raising children can engage in their duties without concern.
 - Newly establish child-care facilities, etc. (Ichigaya district, [ASDF Fuchu Air Base](#), [ASDF Hamamatsu Air Base](#))
 - Provide furniture, fixture and supplies to existing child-care facilities in SDF buildings.



*Konohana daycare center
(MSDF Yokosuka)*



*Asaka Kids Garden
(GSDF Asaka Cantonment)*

- Provision of furniture/fixture for emergency call support (temporarily looking after children) (¥30 million)
 - Provide furniture/fixtures such as safety mats and baby beds to support emergency call. (13 sites).
 - Implement emergency call support drills.
 - [Participate in courses designed to improve child-care skills in emergency call support. \(MSDF\).](#)



*A scene from emergency office
attendance support drill*



*A scene from emergency office
attendance support*

- [Creation and distribution of "Work-Life Balance Support Handbook"](#)



(2) Implementation of training and drills, etc. for raising awareness (¥20 million)

Contribute to eliminating the conventional mindset about gender roles in the workplace and developing the work environment that enables all personnel, including those under time pressure due to child-care and nursing care, etc. to demonstrate their full potential.

(3) Promotion of female personnel engagement in international cooperation, etc. (¥3 million)

- Exchanges with servicewomen from other countries (a symposium on the further engagement of female personnel)
Hold a symposium joined by servicewomen from other countries undertaking advanced initiatives for the further engagement of female personnel.
- Development of gender advisers
Send SDF personnel to “Gender Field Advisor Course” (sponsored by the Swedish Armed Forces) in order to introduce the perspective of eliminating gender (*) disparity in international peace cooperation efforts, etc.

* Gender: Distinction between men and women formed historically, socially and culturally, such as “male image” and “female image,” instead of sex that shows the biological difference between males and females



Exchanges with servicewomen from other countries (image)

(4) Improvement of the working environment for female SDF personnel (¥1.1 billion)

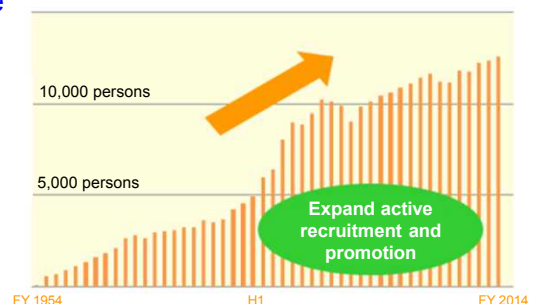
- Building facilities for female SDF personnel
 - Build accommodation sections and related facilities for female SDF personnel aboard Aegis-equipped destroyers (DDGs) (MSDF).
 - Refurbish buildings for female SDF personnel training units, etc. (GSDF Camps Asaka and Soumagahara, ASDF Ashiya Air Base).
 - Build huts in the exercise fields used as hubs at the time of disasters, etc. (GSDF Camps Omura and Hisai).
 - Develop spaces for women (night duty rooms, nap rooms, etc.) (ASDF).
- Development of mentors
Improve advisory and guidance skills of senior personnel (mentors) being consulted by junior personnel.
- Development of telework terminals
- Invite outsourced counselors for female SDF personnel, etc.



A space for women on an Aegis-equipped destroyer (image)

(5) Strengthen structures to support further engagement of female personnel

- Establishment of the Office of Promotion and Planning of Active Participation of Female Personnel and the Work-Life Balance (provisional name) within the Personnel Affairs Division, Bureau of Personnel and Education
Strengthen organization-wide initiatives to promote further engagement of female personnel in order to respond to the diverse missions required of the SDF.
- Develop structures required to promote further engagement of female personnel at Ground, Maritime and Air Staff Offices, etc.



Changes in the number of female SDF personnel(FY 1954 – FY 2014)

(6) Other (¥60 million)

- Promotion of measures to prevent harassment, etc.

3. Personnel management system reform

Given that equipment has become more advanced and complex, and missions more diverse and internationalized in recent years, the SDF will steadily implement measures to reform the personnel management system, in order to ensure the strength of its units and the effective use of human resources amid a severe fiscal situation, taking into consideration a variety of elements, including skills, experience, physical strength and morale.



Streamlining initiatives

Various initiatives will be promoted to further rationalize and streamline overall equipment acquisitions, seeking to save approx. ¥153.0 billion in FY2016 and onwards.

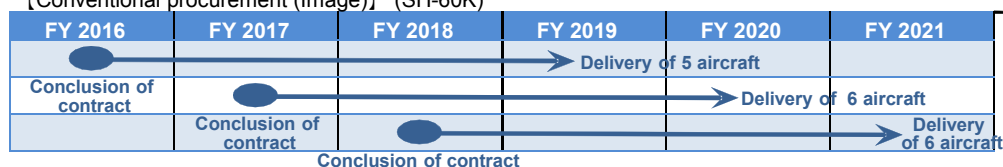
1. Procurement of equipment, etc. and services using long-term contracts

[Expected reduction : approx. ¥37.1 billion]

- Bulk procurement of 25 rotary-wing aircraft (H-60 Series) (procured over 6 fiscal years)
(Expected reduction : ¥15.4 billion or 10.0%)

Bulk procurement of 17 SH-60K and 8 UH-60J, which have common parts and manufacturing processes, in FY2016, using long-term contracts.

[Conventional procurement (Image)] (SH-60K)



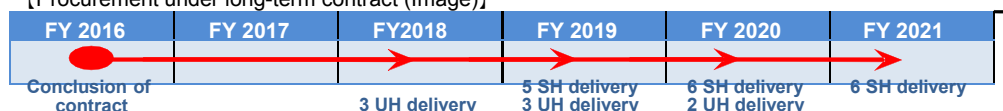
[Conventional procurement (Image)] (UH-60J)



Total: ¥154.0 billion

Reduction: ¥15.4 billion
(Minus 10.0%)

[Procurement under long-term contract (Image)]



Total: ¥138.6 billion



Patrol helicopter (SH-60K)



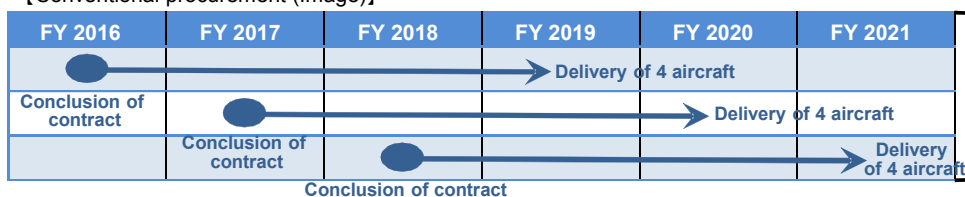
Rescue helicopter (UH-60J)



Tilt-rotor aircraft (V-22)
(Photo of same aircraft type)

- Bulk procurement of 12 tilt-rotor aircraft (V-22) (procured over 6 fiscal years)
(Expected reduction : \$166 million or 12.2%)
(Reduction of ¥18.3 billion at the exchange rate of ¥110/\$)

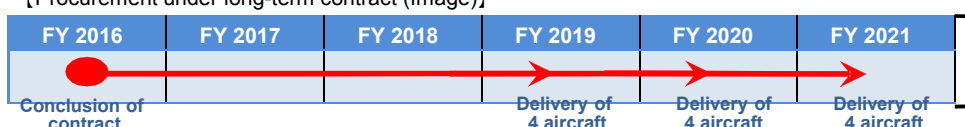
[Conventional procurement (Image)]



\$1,367 million in total
(¥150.4 billion)

Reduction of \$166 million
(Minus ¥18.3 billion
or 12.2%)

[Procurement under long-term contract (Image)]



\$1,201 million
(¥132.1 billion)

- Long-term contract of Performance Based Logistics (PBL) in order to improve operational availability and ensure timely and adequate parts supply posture, etc.

- Special transport helicopter (EC-225LP) (procured over 6 fiscal years)
(Expected reduction : ¥1.6 billion or 26.2%)
- Helicopter trainer (TH-135) (procured over 6 fiscal years)
(Expected reduction : ¥1.9 billion or 23.0%)



*Special transport helicopter
(EC-225LP)*



Helicopter trainer (TH-135)

2. Review maintenance methods [Expected reduction: ¥42.4 billion]

Streamline maintenance costs by extending periodic maintenance intervals.

[Example]

- PBL of components for attack helicopter (AH-64D) (for 3 years)
(Expected reduction : ¥5.8 billion)



Attack helicopter (AH-64D)

3. Bulk purchase of equipment [Expected reduction : ¥27.5 billion]

Streamline budget costs by reviewing equipment with high prices due to small-lot purchases and long-term maintenance and by concentrating budget requests for them in a single fiscal year if cost savings can be expected.

[Examples]

- Bulk purchase of ship-to-air guided missiles (standard missile SM-2)
For 3 years: ¥88.6 billion → ¥72.0 billion
(Expected reduction : ¥16.6 billion)
- Packaged modification of support equipment (AIS) for fighter aircraft (F-15)
3 units : ¥7.3 billion → ¥5.7 billion
(Expected reduction : ¥1.6 billion)



Ship-to-air guided missile (SM-2)



Fighter aircraft (F-15)

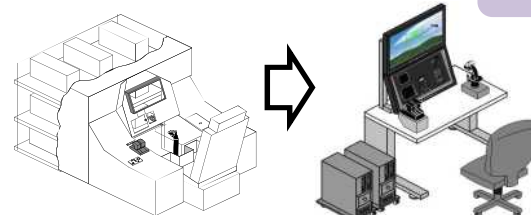
4. Use of civilian goods and review of specifications

[Expected reduction : ¥45.7 billion]

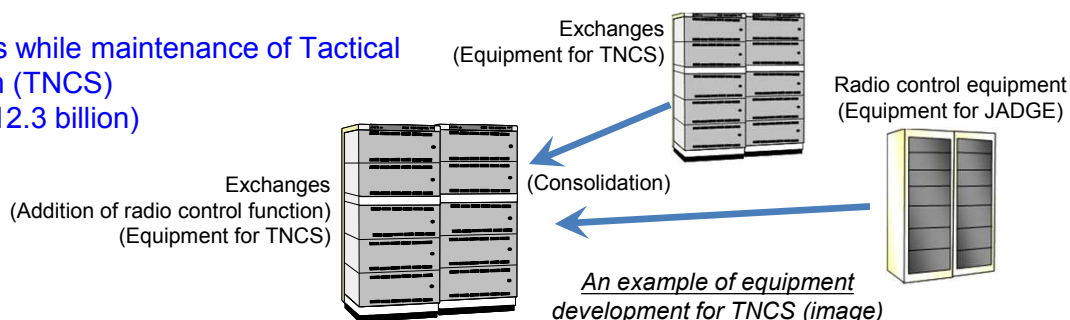
Pursue cost savings by using civilian goods and reviewing specifications of equipment with regard to cost effectiveness.

[Examples]

- Use of civilian goods for network operations support equipment (for TDS, JDCS)
(Expected reduction : ¥3.0 billion)
- Review of specifications while maintenance of Tactical Network Control System (TNCS)
(Expected reduction: ¥12.3 billion)



*Use of civilian goods in the control
compartment (image)*



1. Restructuring and organizational quota changes

Implement unit reorganization programs in order to conduct effective deterrence and response to various situations.

- Establishment of the Amphibious Rapid Deployment Training Unit (provisional name)
- Establishment of the 3rd Engineering Brigade (provisional name)
- Name changes for the commander and vice commander of the Southwestern Composite Air Division
- Request for increase in the number of SDF personnel
Increase the number of SDF personnel to upgrade and strengthen capabilities to carry out surveillance and to take effective actions in the southwestern region in order to improve the ability to quickly respond to various situations.

	GSDF	MSDF	ASDF	Total
Request for increase in the number of personnel	+164	+162	+150	+476

* Excluding changes in the number due to the revised quota of SDF personnel

- Organizational quota changes
 - Reorganization of the Ground Staff Office (Reorganization of the Personnel Department into the Personnel and Education Department [provisional name], etc.).
 - Establishment of the Personnel Planning Section (provisional name), General Affairs Department, Joint Staff Office.
 - Establishment of the Medical Safety and Infection Control Department (provisional name) at the National Defense Medical College Hospital to enhance the ability to cope with infectious diseases.
 - Establishment of the Director for Global Strategic Planning (provisional name) in the Strategic Planning Division (provisional name), Bureau of Defense Policy to enhance structures in the areas of cyberspace and outer space.
 - Establishment of the Senior Coordinator for Japan-U.S. Alliance Coordination and Planning (provisional name) within the Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation Division, Bureau of Defense Policy to strengthen Japan-U.S. defense cooperation structure.
 - Establishment of the Airworthiness Group (provisional name) within the Project Management Department (provisional name) Acquisition, Technology & Logistics Agency to strengthen management structure of aircraft safety, including the aircraft being transferred overseas.

2. Promote measures for SDF bases

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

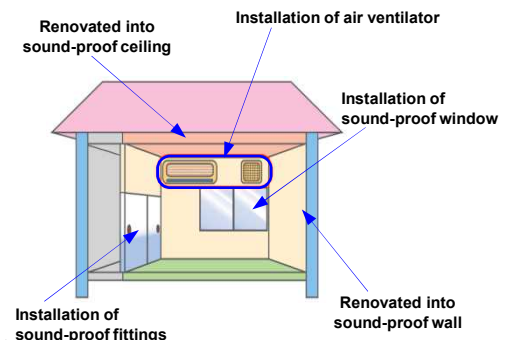
(1) Expenses related to programs for communities near bases

¥120.9 billion

(Including : Residential sound insulation: ¥41.0 billion
Improvement of living environment of neighboring communities: ¥79.9 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 bases, etc.
 - Implementation of projects to improve the living environment of neighboring communities (river and road restoration, sound-proofing systems in schools, improvement of public welfare facilities, etc.).
 - Implementation of projects covered by specified defense facilities environment 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.).

[Example of residential sound insulation]



River restoration

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

¥193.5 billion

(Including: Special Measures Agreement: ¥143.5 billion
Facilities improvements: ¥23.3 billion
USFJ employee 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 of USFJ employees and cost of utilities used at USFJ facilities.
 - Improve facilities (barracks, family housing, etc.).
 - Share the cost of social insurance premiums by the employer (healthcare insurance, welfare annuity insurance, etc.) for USFJ employees.



Barracks

As the existing Special Measures Agreement on Japan's host-nation support for U.S. Forces in Japan is set to expire at the end of FY2015, the budget request includes estimated costs based on the current level under the existing Special Measures Agreement. Japan and an U.S. will hold consultations on the matter and an outcome of the consultations will be reflected to the budget in the process of budget making.

VI

Others

(3) Rental cost of facilities, compensation expenses, etc.

¥139.0 billion

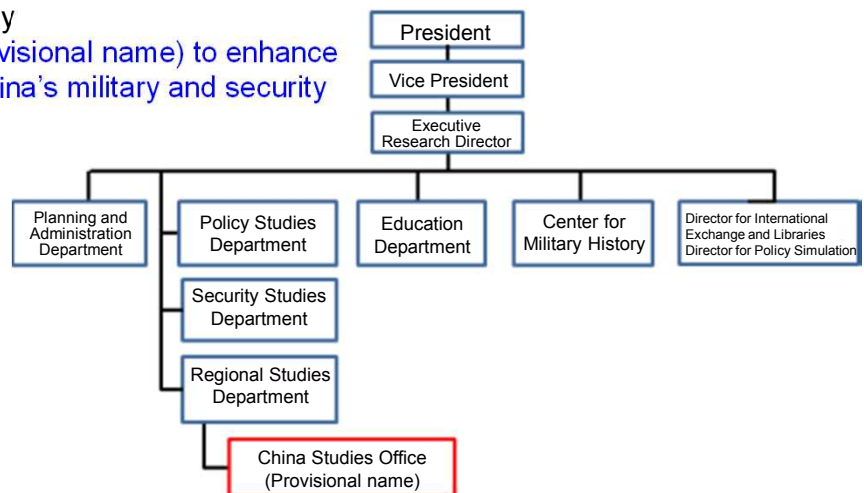
- Rental cost of defense facility land, etc., compensation for the loss of fishermen's income due to training on water areas, etc.

3. Strengthen education and research systems

Implement measures to strengthen education and research systems at the National Institute for Defense Studies, the National Defense Academy and the National Defense Medical College, as well as develop an environment enabling personnel to devote themselves to their duties.

(1) The National Institute for Defense Studies

- Strengthen coordination with domestic universities
Create graduate school coordination programs with domestic universities to contribute to strengthen the intellectual foundation and upgrade education for developing senior officials.
- Strengthen the system of research study
Establish the China Studies Office (provisional name) to enhance the structure of research concerning China's military and security issues.



Organization of the National Institute for Defense Studies

- Enhance international research exchanges
 - Participate in the Halifax International Security Forum (HISF), etc.
 - Participate in an international conference on China's military and security developments, hosted by the Institute for National Strategic Studies (INSS) of the U.S. National Defense University.
 - Promote exchanges of opinions with government officials and major research institutions in other countries with respect to "East Asian Strategic Review" and "NIDS China Security Report," etc.

(2) The National Defense Academy

- Develop the education and research system
 - Establish the Global Security Center (provisional name) as a hub for promoting research from interdisciplinary and global viewpoints as well as research based on mutual partnership and coordination with educational and research institutes at home and abroad on security issues.
 - Increase the number of teaching staff to further develop the education system of the National Defense Academy.



Cooperation with educational and research institutes at home and abroad (image)

(3) The National Defense Medical College

- Strengthen the functions of the college as a hub for education and research in the field of military medicine
 - Develop clinical skills laboratories, etc. (¥30 million)
 - Increase the staff to strengthen the research system of the National Defense Medical College Research Institute.
 - Conduct advanced research on military medicine. (¥300 million)
- Improvement/enhancement of clinical systems
Increase the number of staff of the National Defense Medical College Hospital to cope with medical care for Type I infectious diseases and strengthen medical safety and infection control.



Clinical skills training (image)

4. Strengthen health functions

Promote initiatives for upgrading SDF hospitals to hubs with enhanced functions and establish an efficient and high-quality medical care system, including improved management of the National Defense Medical College Hospital, etc. In addition, greater emphasis will be placed on securing and development of medical officers, nurses and emergency medical technicians. Furthermore, strive to enhance frontline first aid capabilities and develop postures for rapid evacuation of the injured personnel.

- Initiatives toward upgrading SDF hospitals to hubs with enhanced functions
Steadily promote development of a core hospital in each district and hospitals with special functions including education of international activities, submarine medicine and aviation medicine.
 - Design, etc. for construction of Iruma Hospital (provisional name). (¥200 million)
 - Development toward the conversion of JSDF Central Hospital's medical care information system, etc. (¥50 million)
- Improve frontline first aid capabilities in response to emergency events
Consider matters regarding frontline first aid actions in response to emergency events. (¥2 million)
 - Survey on frontline first aid actions and necessary education and training, etc., in foreign military forces.

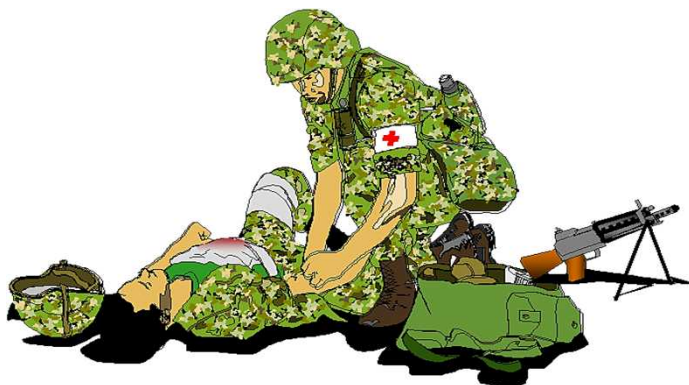


Image of frontline first aid activities

- Enhance capabilities in response to infectious diseases
 - Develop a structure for enhancing capabilities in response to infectious diseases.
 - Develop human resources specialized in infectious diseases. (¥2 million)
 - Build facilities and procure equipment for development of structure for treatment of patients with Type I infectious diseases at the National Defense Medical College Hospital and JSDF Central Hospital. (¥20 million)
 - Increase the number of staff of the National Defense Medical College Hospital to cope with medical care for Type I infectious diseases and strengthen medical safety and infection control. (repost)



Image of response toward infectious diseases

- Initiatives contributing to smooth activities of SDF in the southwestern region
Survey on the SDF medical care system in Okinawa Prefecture. (¥5 million)

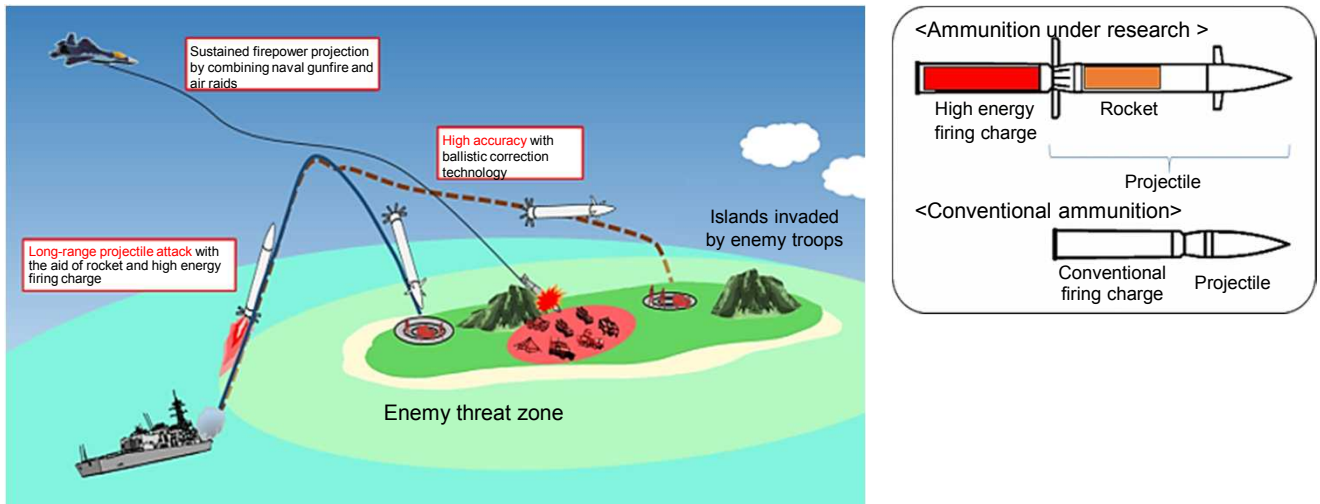
5. Promote technological research and development

In line with the Strategy on Defense Production and Technological Bases, take a variety of measures, including formulation of a research and development vision for securing technological advantages in strategically important areas, and promote important technological research and development.

Research matching needs relevant to SDF operations

- Research of the long-range naval gun ammunition technology, enabling out-ranged, precision fire support (¥2.4 billion)

Conduct a research of long-range naval gun ammunition, applied rocket-assist, and trajectory correction technology, in order to enable precision land attack from outside the enemy threat zone, and secure our naval vessel from enemy attack, simultaneously.

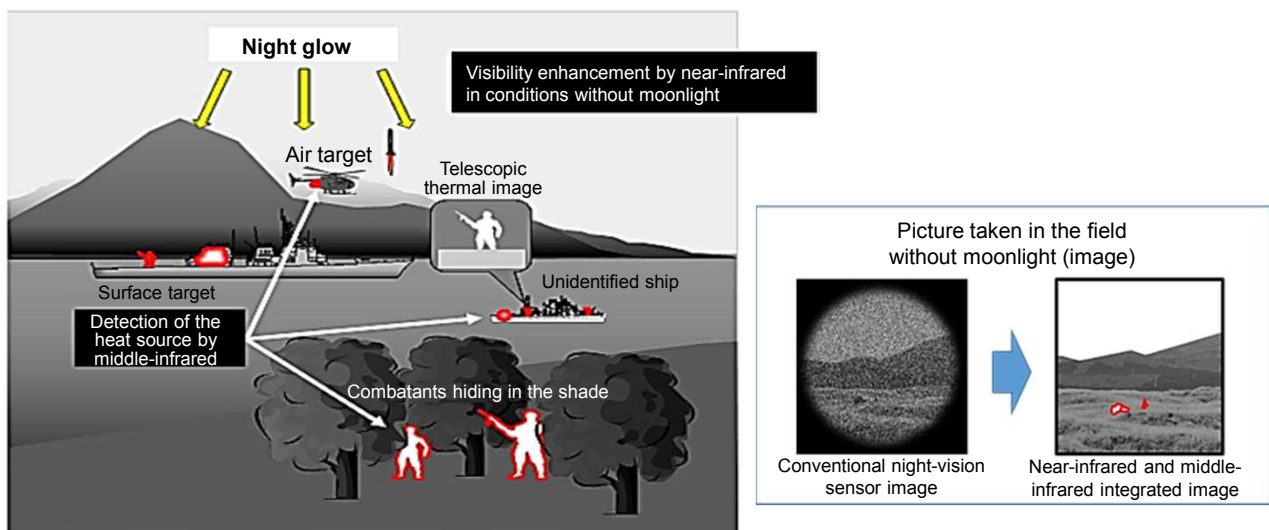


Research of the long-range naval gun ammunition technology, enabling out-ranged, precision fire support (image)

Advanced research to secure technological advantages in strategically important areas

- Research on night-vision sensor technologies that contributes to upgrading target identification capability and night task capability (¥2.3 billion)

Conduct advanced research on night-vision sensor technologies mounted on unmanned aerial vehicles, ground vehicles and various other vehicles as well as on diverse equipment, etc. that is expected to upgrade target identification capability and night task capability through integrated processing of two night-vision sensor images-obtained from near-infrared night-vision sensors that can take near-daytime pictures even in the field environment without moonlight and from middle-infrared night-vision sensors that can take pictures of faraway heat sources.



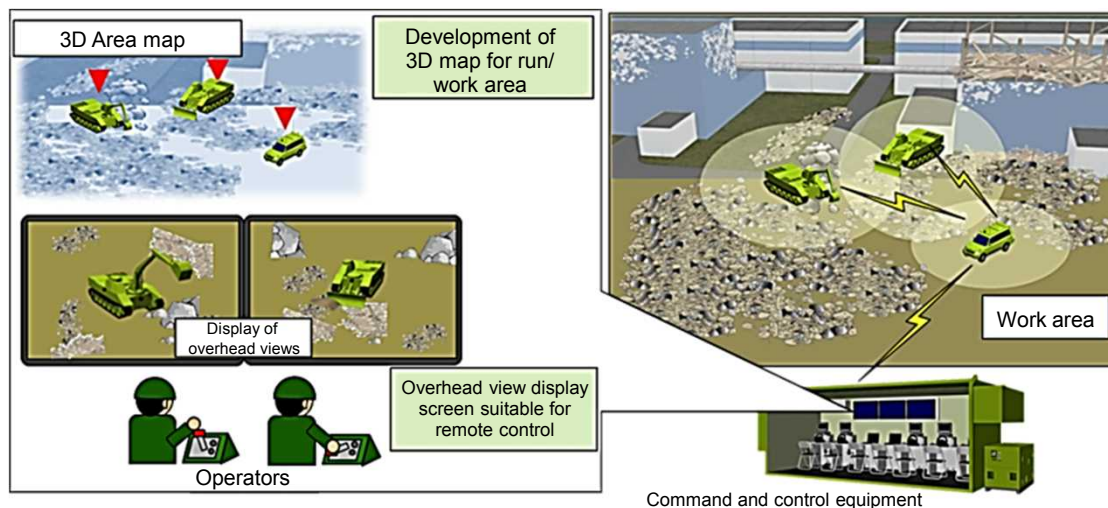
Research on night-vision sensor technologies that contributes to upgrading target identification capability and night task capability (image)

VI

Others

Promote research related to dual-use technology also applicable to natural disasters

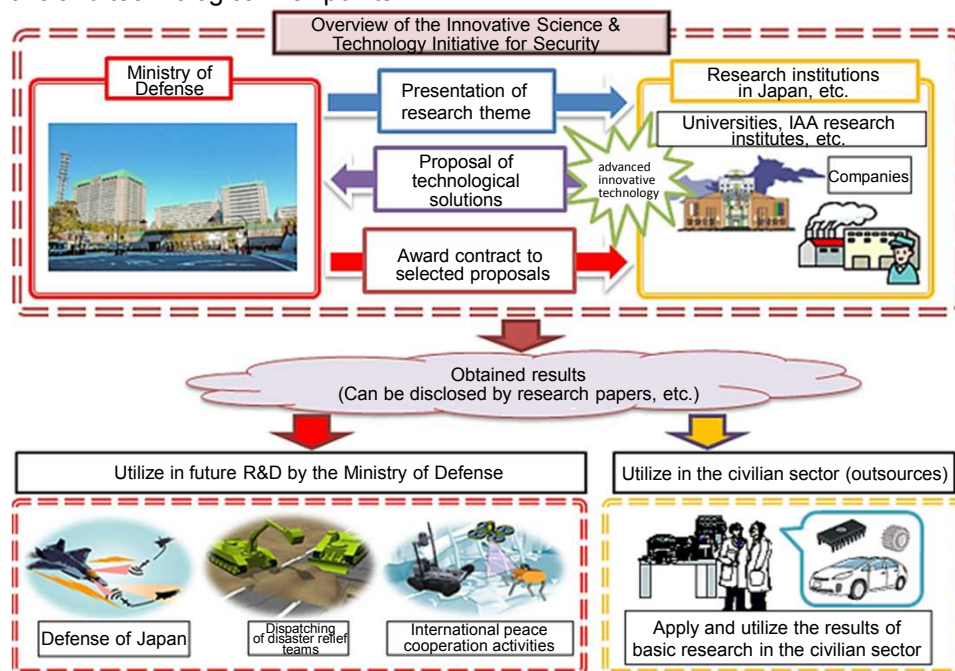
- Research on environment recognition enhancement technology through integration of information from multiple vehicles, etc. (¥500 million)
Conduct research on systematization into remotely-driven vehicles of advanced environment recognition technology (*1) that enables swift recovery and restoration work in places dangerous for manned work, such as the CBRN (*2) environments, etc. in the wake of large-scale natural disasters, etc.
- *1 Technology to make it possible to speed up a variety of work, such as route opening, by integrating topographical information, etc. obtained by sensors of multiple vehicles
- *2 CBRN: Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear



Research on environment recognition enhancement technology through integration of information from multiple vehicles, etc. (image)

Discovery and cultivation of advanced and innovative technologies

- Innovative Science & Technology Initiative for Security (¥600 million)
Further promote the funding program (competitive funds*) to discover ingenious research by universities, IAA research institutes and companies, etc., which may be applicable to defense equipment, thereby promoting promising seed research (including the solicitation of new research projects).
- * Research & development funds to be distributed to researchers or other relevant entities under a scheme where the fund distributor (the Ministry of Defense) widely solicits R&D projects and adopts projects to be implemented from among the proposed projects based on the evaluation by experts and others focusing on scientific and technological viewpoints



Innovative Science & Technology Initiative for Security (image)

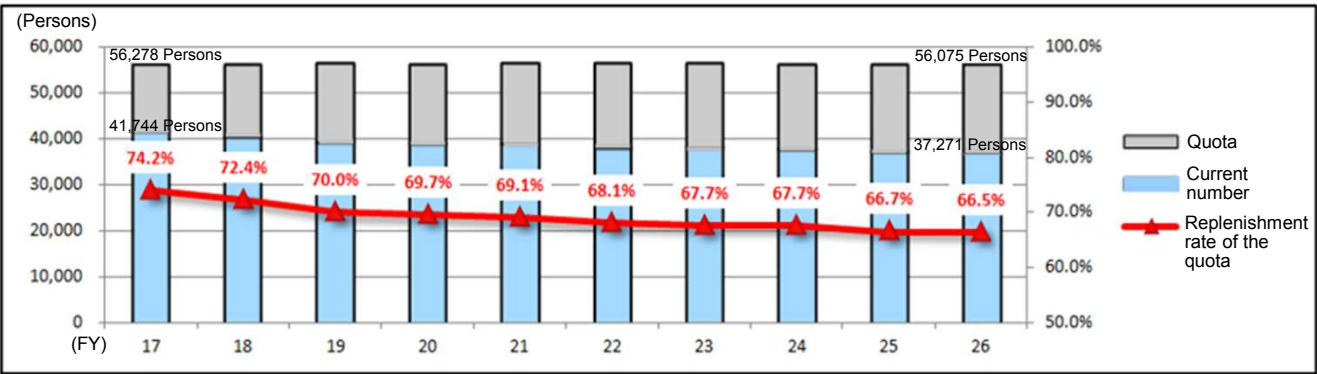
VI

Others

6 Tax reform request

- Establish exceptional measures concerning corporate tax, etc. in the case of increase in the number of SDF reserve personnel employees (repost) [National tax/local tax]

In order to promote employment of and seek fulfillment of SDF reserve personnel, etc. by boosting incentives for companies to actively employ SDF reserve personnel and SDF ready reserve personnel, the Ministry of Defense will request corporation tax reductions of ¥400,000 per an increased number of employee (SDF reserve personnel, etc.) for business owners/ employers that satisfy certain requirements.



Fulfillment status of SDF reserve personnel, etc.

Number of employees
(SDF reserve personnel, etc.)

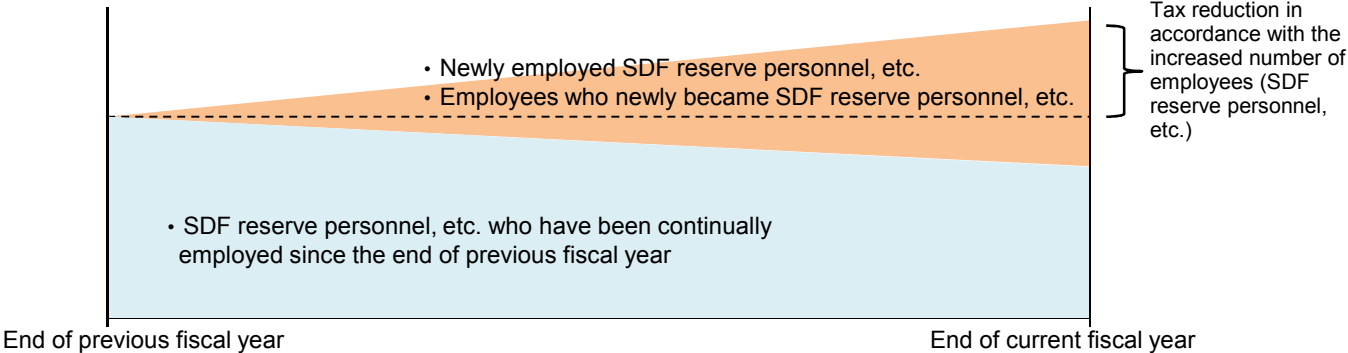


Image of increase in the number of employees (SDF reserve personnel etc.)



Major equipment

1. Major equipment

Procurement type				FY2015 Number procured	FY2016	
					Number procured	Amount (¥100 million)
Aircraft	GSDF	Tilt-rotor aircraft (V-22)		5	12	1,321
	MSDF	Fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-1)		20	—	—
		Patrol helicopter (SH-60K)		2	17	1,032 (12)
		Ship-based multipurpose helicopter		—	Under source selection	Under source selection
		Life extension of fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-3C)		(3)	(3)	12
		Life extension of patrol helicopter (SH-60J)		(2)	(2)	10
		Capability improvement of radars mounted on fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-3C)	Upgrade	(3)	(10)	12
			Parts	(4)	(7)	
		Capability improvement of infrared detection system on fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-3C)	Upgrade	(4)	(—)	—
	Parts		(—)	(—)		
	ASDF	Fighter aircraft (F-35A)		6	6	1,035 (25)
		Upgrade of fighter aircraft (F-15)		(8)	(—)	—
		Improvement of air-to-air combat capability of fighter aircraft (F-2)	Upgrade	(—)	(11)	38
			Parts	(9)	(12)	
		Additional installment of JDCS function to fighter aircraft (F-2)		(2)	(4)	
		Transport aircraft (C-2)		—	1	229 (5)
		Rescue helicopter (UH-60J)		1	8	354
		New airborne early-warning aircraft (E-2D)		1	1	238
		Improvement of the capability of Airborne Warning And Control Systems (AWACS) (E-767)	Upgrade	(—)	(—)	14
			Parts	(1)	(1)	
		Additional installment of air-to-air refueling function on transport aircraft (C-130H)	Upgrade	(—)	(—)	12
			Parts	(1)	(1)	
		New aerial refueling and transport aircraft		—	Under source selection	Under source selection
	Joint Units	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (Global Hawk)		—	3	367
Vessel	MSDF	Aegis-equipped destroyer (DDG)		1	1	1,675
		Submarine (SS)		1	1	662 (53)
		Life extension of Hatsuyuki-class destroyer, etc.	Work	(—)	(—)	—
			Parts	(1)	(—)	
		Life extension of Asagiri-class destroyer	Work	(1)	(—)	3
			Parts	(2)	(3)	
		Life extension of Abukuma-class destroyer	Work	(2)	(—)	—
			Parts	(2)	(—)	
		Life extension of Hatakaze-class destroyer	Work	(—)	(—)	8
			Parts	(1)	(1)	
		Life extension of Kongo-class destroyer	Work	(—)	(—)	6
			Parts	(1)	(1)	
		Life extension of Oyashio-class submarine	Work	(2)	(4)	30
			Parts	(3)	(4)	
		Life extension of Landing Craft Air Cushion	Work	(—)	(2)	1
			Parts	(2)	(—)	
		Life extension of Kurobe-class training support vessel	Work	(—)	(—)	3
			Parts	(1)	(1)	
		Life extension of Wakasa-class oceanographic research ship	Work	(1)	(—)	—
			Parts	(1)	(—)	
Life extension of Towada-class fast combat support ship	Work	(—)	(1)	1		
	Parts	(1)	(—)			
Capability improvement of short-range SAM system on Takanami-class destroyer	Work	(—)	(—)	0.4 (3)		
	Parts	(5)	(5)			

Procurement type				FY2015 Number procured	FY2016	
					Number procured	Amount (¥100 million)
Vessel	MSDF	Upgrade of destroyer CIWS (high-performance 20mm autocannon)	Work	(－)	(4)	2
			Parts	(－)	(－)	
		Improvement in anti-submarine capability of Atago-class destroyer (MFTA)	Work	(－)	(1)	31
			Parts	(1)	(1)	
		Improvement in anti-submarine capability of Akizuki-class destroyer, etc. (multistatic)	Work	(1)	(1)	0.5
			Parts	(1)	(－)	
		Modernization of command system of Asagiri-class destroyer	Work	(－)	(－)	27
			Parts	(3)	(5)	
		Modernization of command system of Takanami-class destroyer	Work	(－)	(1)	41
			Parts	(－)	(3)	
Modernization of command system of Oyashio-class submarine	Work	(－)	(－)	33 (4)		
	Parts	(－)	(2)			
	Improvement in capability of Osumi-class LST	Work	(－)	(1)	12	
		Parts	(1)	(1)		
Missile	GSDF	Type-03 middle-range surface-to-air missile		2/3 company	1/3 company	196
		Type-11 short-range surface-to-air missile		1	1	41
		Middle-range multi-purpose missile		12 sets	12 sets	67
		Type-12 surface-to-ship missile		－	1	118 (7)
	ASDF	Surface-to-air missile for base air defense		1	－	－
Firearm, vehicle, etc.	GSDF	Type-89 rifle		4,217	3,000	9
		5.56mm machine gun MINIMI		－	30	0.8
		60mm mortar (B)		－	1	0.04
		84mm recoilless rifle (B)		－	6	0.7
		81mm mortar L16		1	1	0.1
		120mm mortar RT		2	2	0.8
		Type-99 155mm self-propelled howitzer		6	3	32
		Type-10 tank		10	3	39
		Light armored vehicle		－	6	3
		Type-96 armored personnel carrier		－	8	15
		Amphibious vehicle (AAV7)		30	11	74
		NBC reconnaissance vehicle		－	1	8
		Mobile combat vehicle		－	36	259 (82)
		Transport protection vehicle		－	4	9
		Vehicle, communications equipment, facility equipment, etc.		¥34.4 billion (15)	－	283 (2)
	ASDF	Light armored vehicle		－	1	0.4
	BMD	MSDF	Upgrade of the capability of Aegis-equipped destroyers		(2)	(2)

Note 1: The procurement amount for FY2015 indicates the number that was envisioned in the original budget.

Note 2: Price represents amounts, excluding non-recurring costs, needed for the production of equipment. The non-recurring costs are indicated in parentheses in the amount column (external value).

Note 3: "Number procured" indicates the number newly contracted in FY2016. (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 procurement for the capability improvement of radars mounted on fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-3C), capability improvement of infrared detection system on fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-3C), improvement of air-to-air combat capability of fighter aircraft (F-2), improvement in capability of Airborne Warning And Control Systems (AWACS) (E-767), addition of aerial refueling function to transport aircraft, capability improvement of short-range SAM system on Takanami-class destroyer, aircraft (C-130H) modernization of destroyer CIWS (high-performance 20mm autocannon), improvement in anti-submarine capability of Atago-class destroyer (MFTA), improvement in anti-submarine capability of Akizuki-class destroyer, etc. (multistatic), modernization of command system of Asagiri-class destroyer, modernization of command system of Takanami-class destroyer, modernization of command system of Oyashio-class submarine, and improvement in capability of Osumi-class LST, the upper figure represents the procurement of modification and work services for the existing commissioned equipment, while the lower figure represents the number of parts, etc. necessary for the capability improvement. One set to be procured for improvement in the capability of Airborne Warning And Control Systems (E-767) in FY2016 indicates a portion of the parts, etc. necessary for improving the capabilities of four aircraft. Regarding the volume of procurement for the service life extension of vessels, the upper figure represents the number of ships subject to service life extension work and the lower figure represents the number of parts procured for service life extension work.

Note 6: The number of procurements for the upgrade of the capability of Aegis-equipped destroyers represents the number of procurements for upgrading two Atago-class destroyers with Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) capability, which started in FY2012.

2. Major research and development programs

	Item	Overview	FY2016 Amount (¥100 million)
New	Development of a Variable Depth Sonar system	Develop a Variable Depth Sonar system which will serve as a new sonar system mounted on destroyers. The system with active sonar function and the Towed Array Sonar System will enable mutually coordinated searches among multiple destroyers, in order to enhance capabilities to detect and classify submarines under layer depth.	97
	Research of the long-range naval gun ammunition technology, enabling out-ranged, precision fire support	Conduct a research of long-range naval gun ammunition, applied rocket-assist, and trajectory correction technology, in order to enable precision land attack from outside the enemy threat zone, and secure our naval vessel from enemy attack, simultaneously.	24
	Research on night-vision sensor technologies that contributes to upgrading target identification capability and night task capability	Conduct advanced research on night-vision sensor technologies mounted on unmanned aerial vehicles, ground vehicles and various other vehicles as well as on diverse equipment, etc. that is expected to upgrade target identification capability and night task capability through integrated processing of two night-vision sensor images—obtained from near-infrared night-vision sensors that can take near-daytime pictures even in the field environment without moonlight and from middle-infrared night-vision sensors that can take pictures of faraway heat sources.	23
	Research on environment recognition enhancement technology through integration of information from multiple vehicles, etc.	Conduct research on systematization into remotely-driven vehicles of advanced environment recognition technology that enables swift recovery and restoration work in places dangerous for manned work, such as the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) environment, etc. in the wake of large-scale natural disasters, etc.	5
Continuation	Development of new patrol helicopters	Develop patrol helicopters with capabilities to detect submarines by coordinating with multiple helicopters in order to ensure superiority in anti-submarine operations in the seas surrounding Japan, including shallow seas.	295
	Joint development of new utility helicopter	Develop a new utility helicopter for aerial mobility in various situations and for search & rescue operations during large-scale natural disasters, etc. to succeed the existing helicopter (UH-1J). Reduce MOD's helicopter development expenses by developing a common platform for SDF aircraft and civil aircraft, which shall be achieved by upgrading existing civil aircraft through the collaboration of domestic and foreign companies.	122
	Innovative Science & Technology Initiative for Security	Further promote the funding program (competitive funds) to discover ingenious research by universities, IAA research institutes and companies, etc., which may be applicable to defense equipment, thereby promoting promising seed research (including the solicitation of new research projects).	6

3. Changes in the number of SDF personnel

● Changes in the number of SDF personnel, etc

(Unit: Person)

	End of FY2015	End of FY2016	Change
GSDF	158,938	158,932	△6
Regular personnel	150,863	150,875	12
Ready reserve personnel	8,075	8,057	△18
MSDF	45,364	45,376	12
ASDF	46,940	46,949	9
Joint units	1,253	1,257	4
Joint Staff Office	368	369	1
Defense Intelligence Headquarters	1,911	1,913	2
Internal Bureau	48	49	1
Acquisition Technology and Logistics Agency	407	411	4
Total	247,154	247,199	45
	(255,229)	(255,256)	(27)

Note 1: Figures for the end of each fiscal year are budget figures

Note 2: The number in the parentheses includes the number of SDF ready reserve personnel

● Number of SDF personnel (annual average)

(Unit: Person)

	GSDF	MSDF	ASDF
Annual average	139,858	42,019	43,262

● 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 reserve personnel

(Unit: Person)

	GSDF	MSDF	Total
SDF reserve candidates	4,600	21	4,621

● Change in number of administrative officials, etc.

(Unit: Person)

	FY2015	FY2016	Remarks
Increase	160 (848)	383	
Rationalization, etc.	△277 (△848)	△264	
Total	△117	119	
Number at the end of FY	21,166	21,285	

Note 1: Including the Minister, State Minister, two Parliamentary Vice-Ministers, and Senior Adviser to the Minister

Note 2: Figures in parentheses in "Increase" "Rationalization etc." of FY2015 are not included in the total figure since they are related to operational reform.



Defense-related expenditures

1. Defense-related expenditures

【Expenditures (classified into 3 categories)】

(Unit: ¥100 million)

	FY2015 budget	YR/YR	FY2016 budget request	YR/YR
Defense-related expenditures	48,221 (49,801)	383 [0.8] (953 [2.0])	49,299 (50,911)	1,077 [2.2] (1,110 [2.2])
Personnel and provisions expenses	21,121	192 [0.9]	21,106	△15 [△0.1]
Material expenses	27,100 (28,680)	192 [0.7] (762 [2.7])	28,193 (29,805)	1,093 [4.0] (1,125 [3.9])
Obligatory outlay expenses	17,182 (18,260)	8 [0.0] (316 [1.8])	17,978 (19,087)	796 [4.6] (827 [4.5])
General material expenses (activity expenses)	9,918 (10,420)	184 [1.9] (446 [4.5])	10,215 (10,719)	297 [3.0] (299 [2.9])

(Note)

1. [] : growth rate (%)
2. Figures may not add up to the total due to rounding (hereinafter the same)
3. The figures in the top row do not include SACO-related expenses, U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for reducing the burden on local communities) and expenses for the introduction of new government aircraft. The number in parentheses in the bottom row indicates the expenses which includes those above.
The amount of the SACO-related expenses are:
FY 2015: ¥4.6 billion; FY 2016: ¥4.6 billion (provisionally kept the same as the previous FY).
The U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for reducing the burden on local communities) are:
FY 2015: ¥142.6 billion; FY 2016: ¥142.6 billion (provisionally kept the same as the previous FY)
Expenses related to the introduction of new government aircraft are:
FY 2015: ¥10.8 billion; FY 2016: ¥14.0 billion
4. Exchange rate for FY2016 defense budget request: US\$ = JPY110 (the same as FY 2015 budget approval)

【Future obligation concerning new contracts】

(Unit: ¥100 million)

	FY2015 budget	YR/YR	FY2016 budget request	YR/YR
Total	22,998 (25,623)	3,534 [18.2] (3,891 [17.9])	23,001 (25,648)	3 [0.0] (24 [0.1])
Conventional portion	19,614	150 [0.8]	20,202	587 [3.0]
Long-term contracts	3,384	3,384 [all added]	2,799	△585 [△17.3]

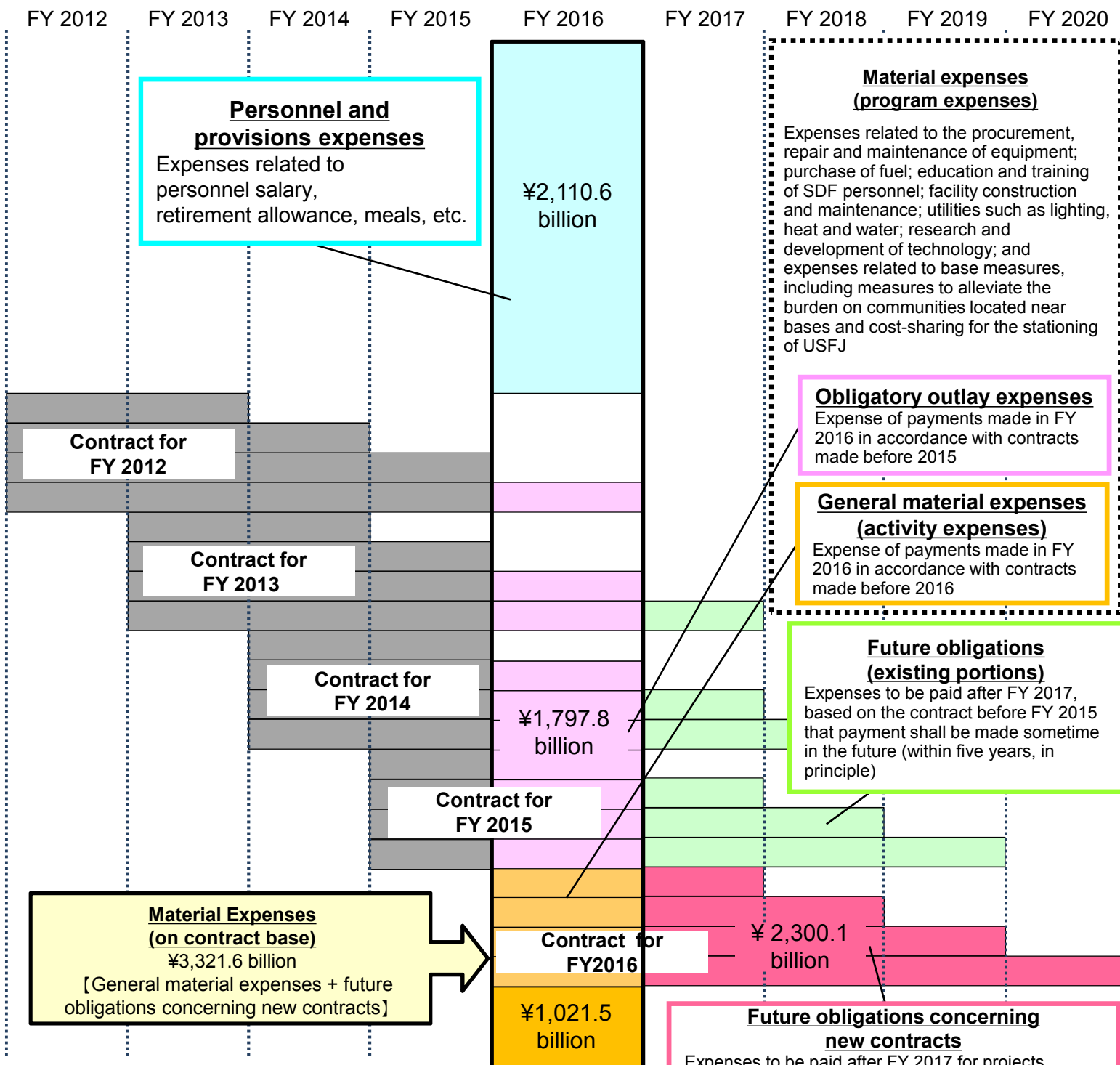
(Note)

1. [] : growth rate (%)
2. The figures in the top row do not include SACO-related expenses, U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for reducing the burden on local communities) and expenses for the introduction of new government aircraft. The number in parentheses in the bottom row indicates the expenses which includes those above.
The amount of the SACO-related expenses are:
FY 2015: ¥1.0 billion; FY 2016: ¥1.0 billion (provisionally kept the same as the previous FY)
The U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for reducing the burden on local communities) are:
FY 2015: ¥261.5 billion; FY 2016: ¥261.5 billion (provisionally kept the same as the previous FY)
The expenses related to the introduction of new government aircraft are ¥2.2 billion in FY 2016.
3. Details of long term contract in FY2015: Fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-1) X 20 aircraft
in FY2016: Tilt-rotor aircraft (V-22) X 12 aircraft ¥132.1 billion
Patrol helicopter (SH-60K) X 17 aircraft and Rescue helicopter (UH-60J) X 8 aircraft ¥137.9 billion
Performance Based Logistics (PBL) of Special transportation helicopter (EC-225LP) ¥4.3 billion
Performance Based Logistics (PBL) of Training helicopter (TH-135) ¥5.7 billion

Composition of defense-related expenses

Expenditures: ¥4,929.9 billion
 [Personnel and provisions expenses + obligatory outlay expenses + general material expenses]

(Fiscal Year)



Notes:

1. The figures do not include SACO-related expenses, U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for reducing the burden on local communities) and expenses for the introduction of new government aircraft.
2. This chart is a rough diagram. The length of a box does not necessarily correspond to the actual amount of expenses.
3. Future obligations concerning new contracts include expenses to be paid after FY 2021 associated with the introduction of a long-term contract for projects covered by the Public Services Reform Act and procurement of equipment, etc.

2. Details and classification of material expenses (program expenses)

【Details and classification of material expenses (program expenses)】

(Unit: ¥100 million)

FY2016	Expenditure base	Contract base
Material expenses (program expenses)	2 8, 1 9 3	3 3, 2 1 6
Obligatory outlay expenses	1 7, 9 7 8	
General material expenses (Activity expenses)	1 0, 2 1 5	1 0, 2 1 5
Future obligation concerning new contracts		2 3, 0 0 1

(Comments)

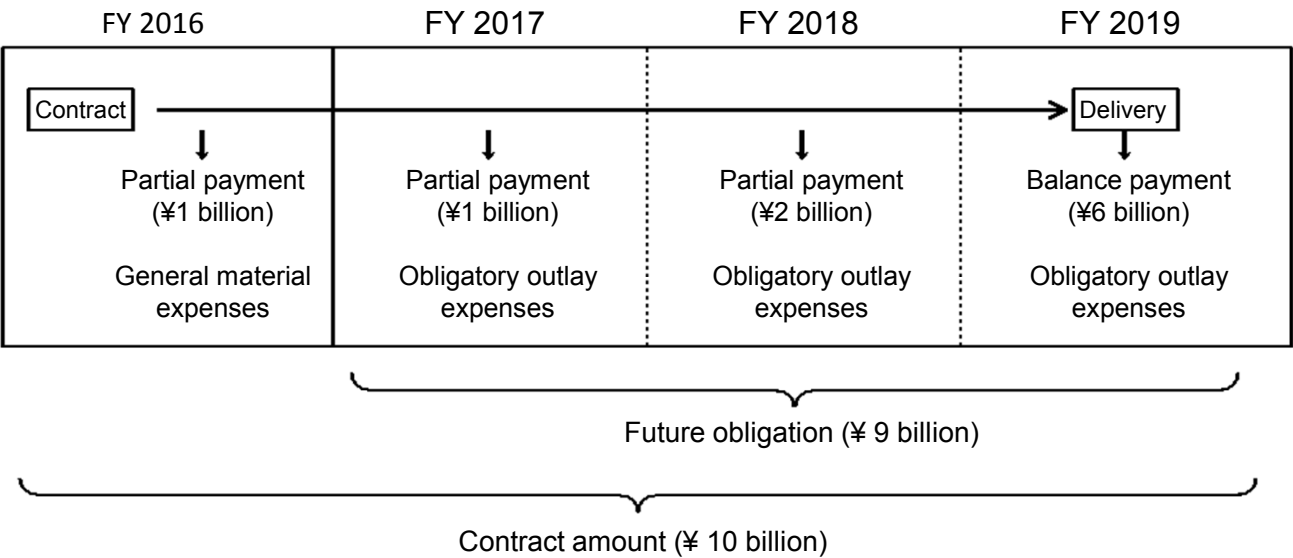
- Expenditure base: Total amount to be paid in the current fiscal year for projects like acquisition of equipment and facility development. Specifically, it is the sum of the expenses to be paid in FY 2016 (general material expenses) based on the contracts concluded in FY 2016 and the expenses to be paid in FY 2016 (obligatory outlay expenses) based on the contracts concluded before FY 2015. 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 on a 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 2016 and the expenses to be paid after FY 2017 (future obligation pertaining to new contracts) based on the contracts concluded in FY 2016. 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

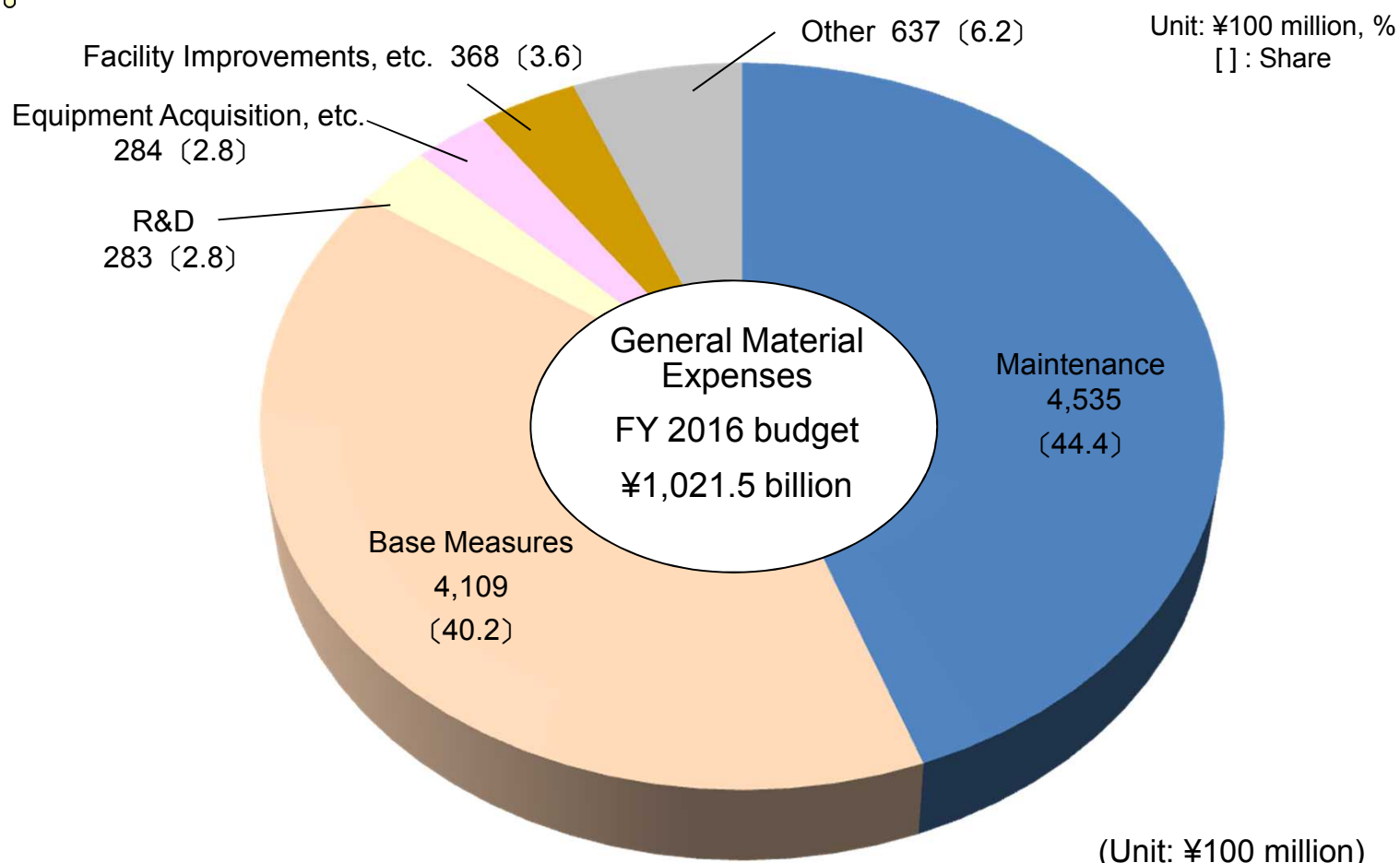
The build-up of defense capabilities, such as procurement of major equipment including vessels and aircraft, as well as construction of hangars and accommodations for SDF personnel, may take several fiscal years. For this reason, the Ministry of Defense makes contracts which span is several fiscal years (up to five years, in principle), 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 or years 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)



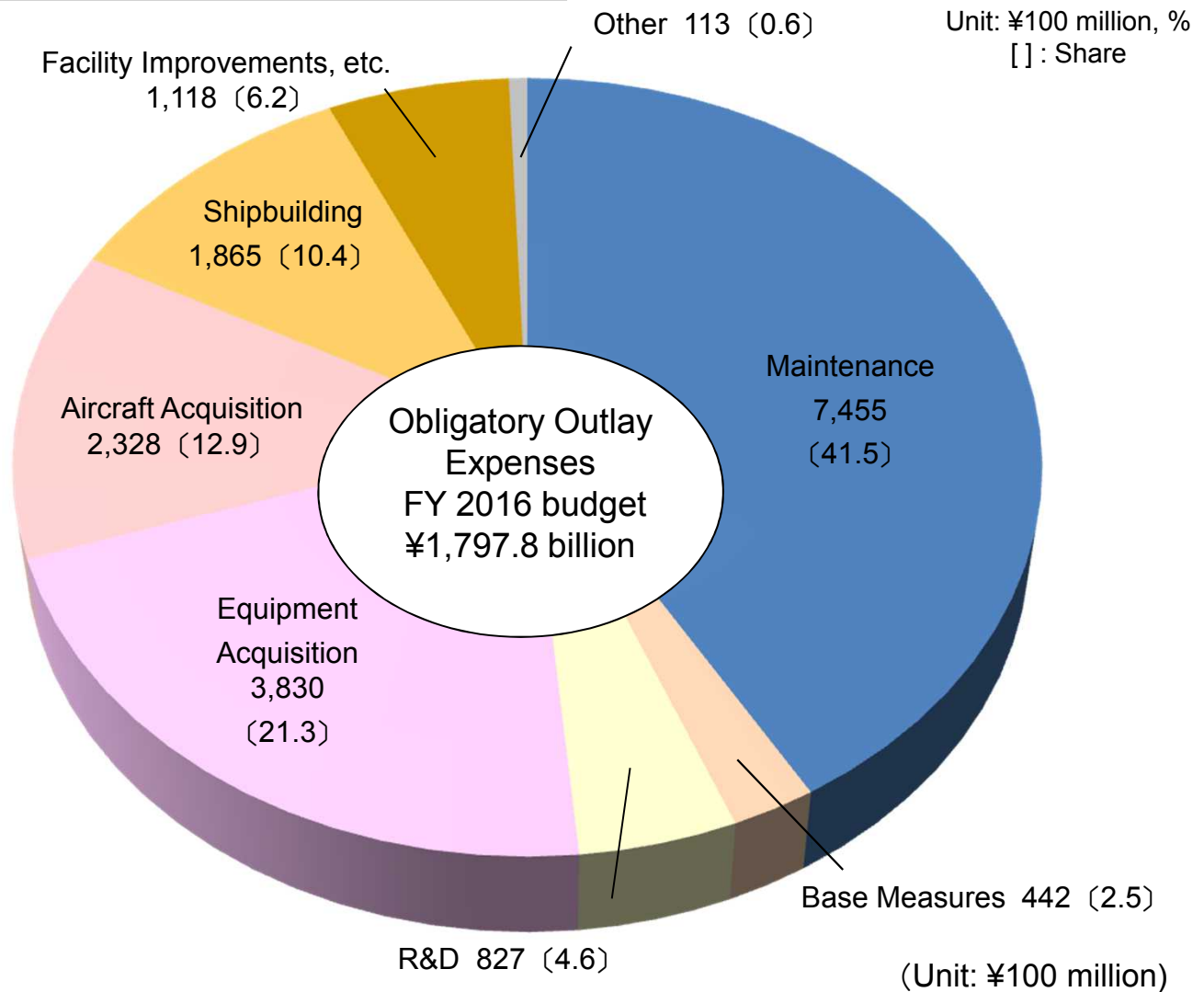
(Unit: ¥100 million)

Item	FY2015	FY2016	YoY Change
Maintenance	4, 3 5 3	4, 5 3 5	1 8 1
• Petrol	1, 1 7 9	1, 3 0 5	1 2 6
• Repair	1, 6 5 6	1, 6 6 1	5
• Education & Training	2 6 7	2 9 6	3 0
• Medical Care	2 6 5	2 6 9	5
• Utilities	9 8 7	1, 0 0 3	1 6
Base Measures	4, 0 4 3	4, 1 0 9	6 6
• Community Grants	9 7 1	9 7 9	7
• Host Nation Support	1, 7 3 8	1, 7 5 9	2 1
• Rent, Compensation Costs	1, 3 3 4	1, 3 7 1	3 7
Research & Development	3 0 5	2 8 3	△ 2 2
Equipment Acquisition, etc.	2 6 9	2 8 4	1 5
Facility Improvements, etc.	3 1 1	3 6 8	5 8
Other (computer rentals, etc.)	6 3 7	6 3 7	△ 1
Total	9, 9 1 8	1 0, 2 1 5	2 9 7

Note: 1. The figures do not include SACO-related expenses, U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for reducing the burden on local communities) and expenses for the introduction of new government aircraft.

2. The previous fiscal year's budget does not dovetail with "Defense Programs and Budget of Japan Overview of FY 2015 Budget Request" due to a recombination of expenses associated with the review of itemization.

Details of Obligatory Outlay Expenses



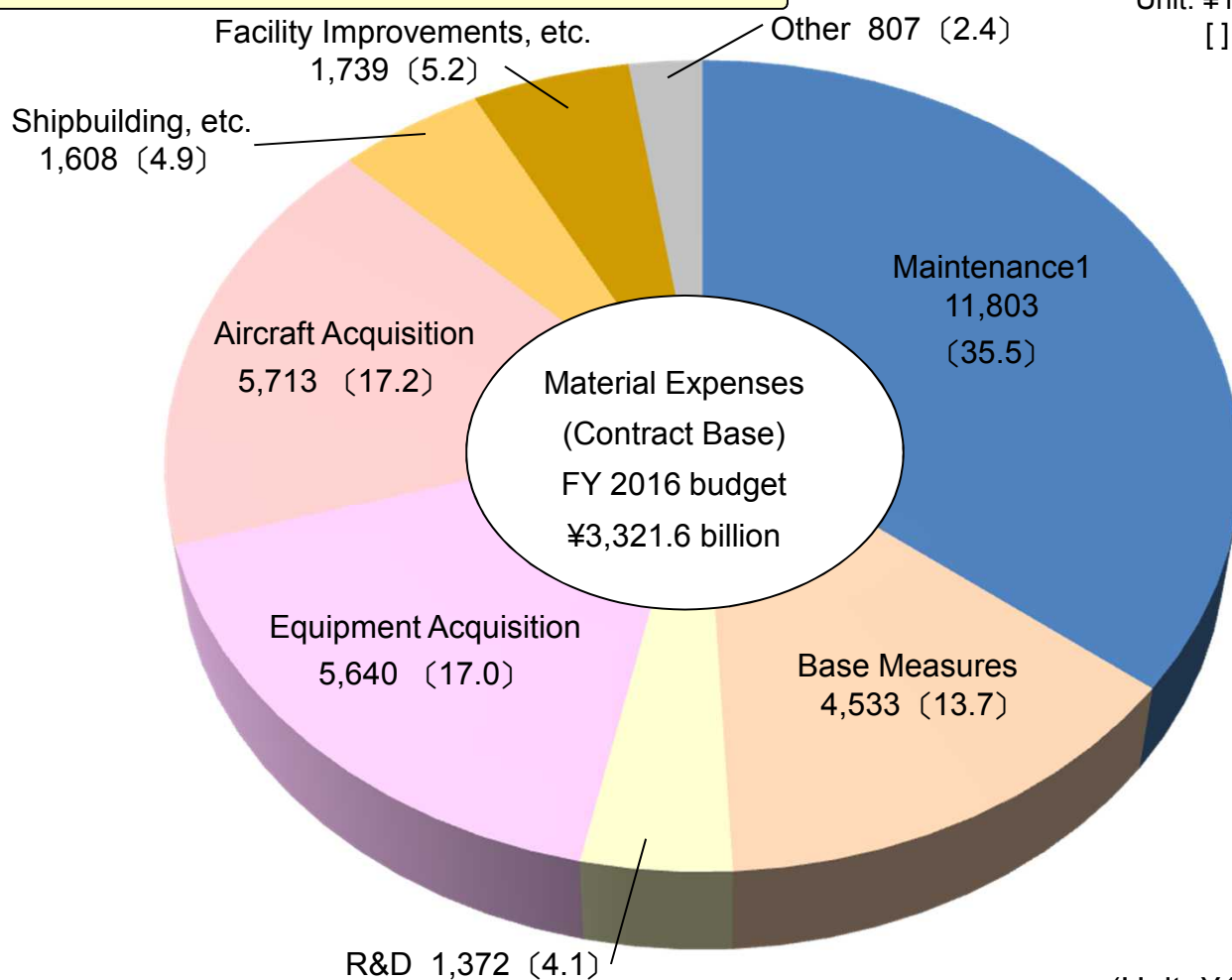
Item	FY2015	FY2016	YoY Change
Maintenance	7, 4 4 0	7, 4 5 5	1 5
Repair	7, 1 4 9	7, 0 8 1	△ 6 8
Education & Training	2 9 0	3 7 4	8 4
Base Measures	3 8 3	4 4 2	6 0
Research & Development	1, 1 0 7	8 2 7	△ 2 8 0
Equipment Acquisition	4, 3 4 5	3, 8 3 0	△ 5 1 5
Aircraft Acquisition	1, 5 5 3	2, 3 2 8	7 7 5
Shipbuilding, etc.	1, 2 3 7	1, 8 6 5	6 2 8
Facility Improvements, etc.	9 8 3	1, 1 1 8	1 3 5
Other (computer rentals, etc.)	1 3 6	1 1 3	△ 2 3
Total	1 7, 1 8 2	1 7, 9 7 8	7 9 6

Note: 1. The figures do not include SACO-related expenses, U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for reducing the burden on local communities) and expenses for the introduction of new government aircraft.

2. The previous fiscal year's budget does not dovetail with "Defense Programs and Budget of Japan Overview of FY 2015 Budget Request" due to a recombination of expenses associated with the review of itemization.

Details of Material Expenses (Contract Base)

Unit: ¥100 million, %
[] : Share



(Unit: ¥100 million)

Item	FY2015	FY2016	YoY Change
Maintenance	11,623	11,803	181
Petrol	1,179	1,305	126
Repair	8,545	8,631	86
Education & Training	1,899	1,867	△32
Base Measures	4,489	4,533	44
Research & Development	1,420	1,372	△48
Equipment Acquisition	5,234	5,640	406
Aircraft Acquisition	6,455	5,713	△742
Shipbuilding, etc.	1,571	1,608	37
Facility improvements, etc.	1,435	1,739	305
Other (computer rentals, etc.)	689	807	118
Total	32,917	33,216	300

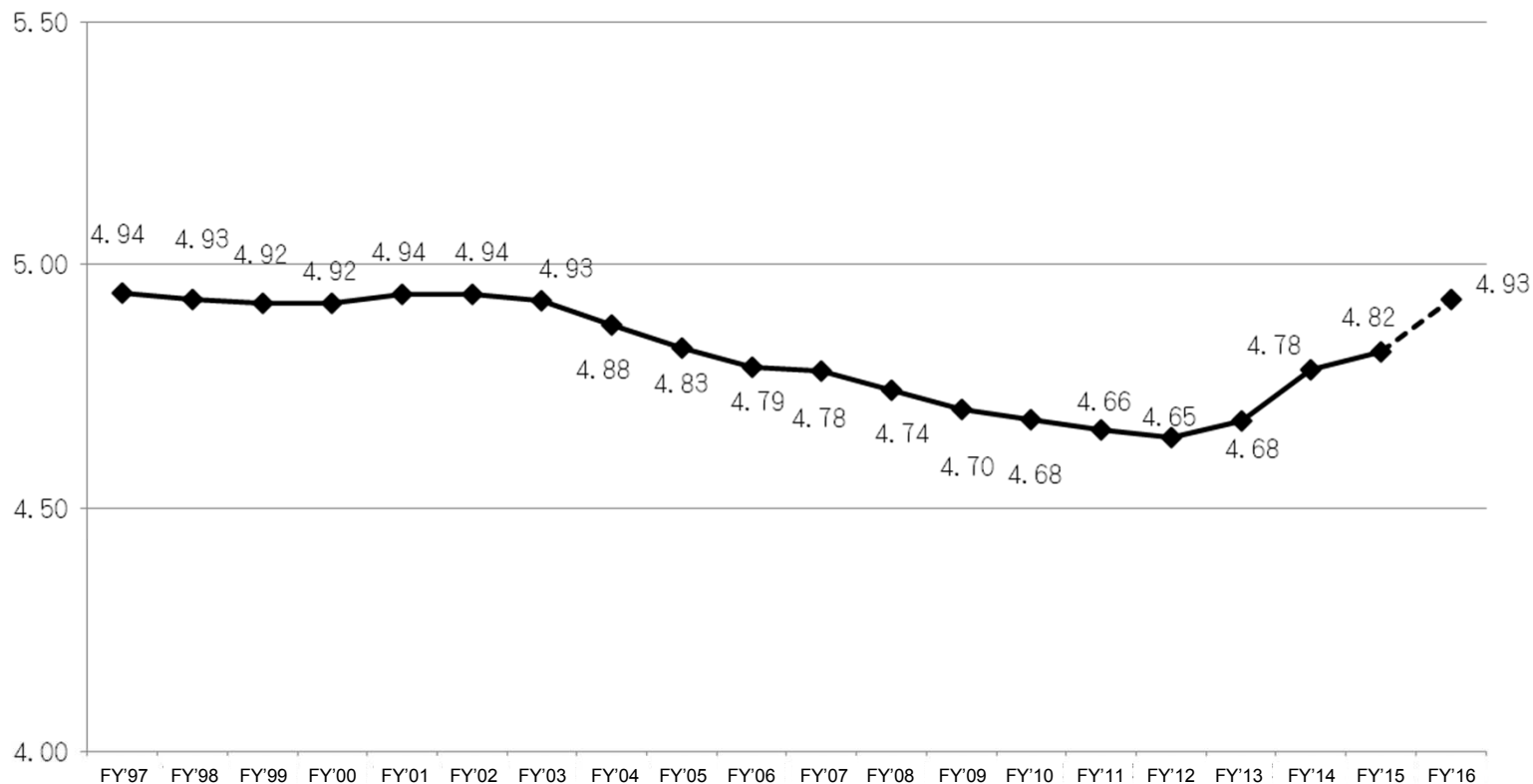
Note: 1. The figures do not include SACO-related expenses, U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for reducing the burden on local communities) and expenses for the introduction of new government aircraft.

2. The previous fiscal year's budget does not dovetail with "Defense Programs and Budget of Japan Overview of FY 2015 Budget Request" due to a recombination of expenses associated with the review of itemization.

(Reference) Changes in defense-related expenditures

Changes in total amount

(¥1 trillion)



Transition of the growth rate

	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Growth rate	2.0	Δ0.3	Δ0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	Δ0.3

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Growth rate	Δ1.0	Δ1.0	Δ0.8	Δ0.2	Δ0.8	Δ0.8	Δ0.4

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Growth rate	Δ0.4	Δ0.4	0.8	2.2	0.8	2.2

Notes: 1. The above figures are on an expenditure base.

2. The figures do not include SACO-related expenses, U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for reducing the burden on local communities) and expenses for the introduction of new government aircraft.

Changes in the three categories

General Material Expenses

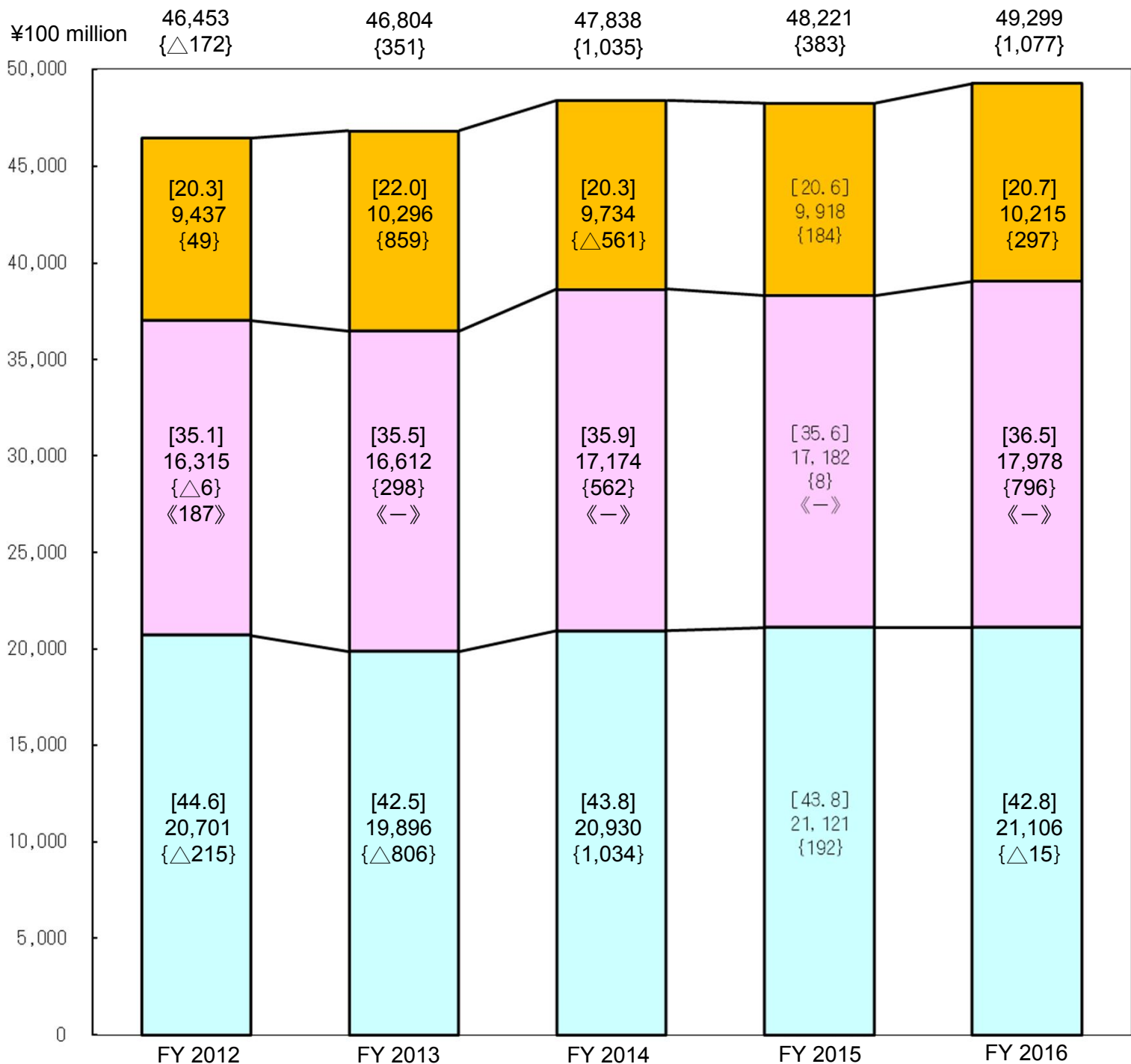
Obligation Outlay Expenses

Personnel Provisions Expenses

[] : Share of expenses budget(%)

{ } : YoY change

《 》 : Expenditures that are to be expended later on



Notes: 1. The figures do not include SACO-related expenses, U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for reducing the burden on local communities) and expenses for the introduction of new government aircraft.

2. General material expenses of FY 2013 include expenses to be transferred to the Special Account for the Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake (¥68.9 billion).

Breakdown by organization

(Unit: ¥100 million, %)

Classification	FY 2015	FY 2016 Budget request	Change	Growth rate
Defense-related expenses	4 8, 2 2 1	4 9, 2 9 9	1, 0 7 7	2. 2
Ministry of Defense	4 8, 2 2 1	4 9, 2 9 9	1, 0 7 7	2. 2
(Ministry of Defense Head Office)	4 7, 3 3 8	4 7, 7 7 9	4 4 1	0. 9
GSDF	1 7, 6 8 4	1 7, 3 2 0	△ 3 6 4	△ 2. 1
MSDF	1 1, 3 5 8	1 2, 3 0 6	9 4 8	8. 3
ASDF	1 1, 0 3 5	1 1, 5 4 0	5 0 4	4. 6
Subtotal	4 0, 0 7 7	4 1, 1 6 6	1, 0 8 8	2. 7
Internal bureaus	4, 8 6 8	4, 9 9 5	1 2 7	2. 6
Joint Staff Office	4 0 0	4 2 7	2 7	6. 6
Defense Intelligence Headquarters	6 4 0	7 1 9	7 9	1 2. 3
National Defense Academy	1 5 6	1 6 1	5	3. 2
National Defense Medical College	2 4 5	2 5 1	6	2. 5
National Institute for Defense Studies	5 3	5 5	2	3. 6
Technical Research and Development Institute	8 5 8	—	△ 8 5 8	Program ended
Equipment Procurement and Construction Office	3 5	—	△ 3 5	Program ended
Inspector General's Office of Legal Compliance	5	5	0	5. 0
Subtotal	7, 2 6 0	6, 6 1 3	△ 6 4 7	△ 8. 9
(Regional Defense Bureaus)	1 8 6	2 0 0	1 4	7. 6
(Defense Equipment Agency)	6 9 8	1, 3 2 0	6 2 2	8 9. 2

Note: The figures do not include SACO-related expenses, U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for reducing the burden on local communities) and expenses for the introduction of new government aircraft.

Promotion of base measures, etc

(Unit: ¥100 million, %)

Classification	FY2015 Budget	FY2016 Budget	YoY Change	Growth rate	Remarks
Promotion of base measures, etc	< 4,489 > 4,425	< 4,533 > 4,551	< 44 > 126	< 1.0 > 2.8	
(1) Expenses related to measures for local communities	< 1,195 > 1,184	< 1,209 > 1,209	< 14 > 26	< 1.2 > 2.2	
Residential sound insulation	< 398 > 396	< 410 > 413	< 12 > 16	< 3.0 > 4.1	Subsidies for sound insulation work near air bases
Improvement of surrounding environment	< 797 > 787	< 799 > 797	< 2 > 10	< 0.2 > 1.2	Subsidies for living environment and facilities (river and road reconstruction, sound proofing systems in schools, improvements to public welfare facilities, etc.)
(2) Cost-sharing for the stationing of USFJ	< 1,912 > 1,899	< 1,935 > 1,922	< 23 > 23	< 1.2 > 1.2	
Special Measures Agreement	1,416	1,435	19	1.3	
Labor cost	1,164	1,179	15	1.3	Cost of wages of USFJ employees
Utilities	249	249	0	0.0	Cost of utilities used at USFJ facilities
Training relocation cost	3	7	4	2.4 times	Expenses related to US field-carrier landing practice on Iwo Jima
Facilities improvement	< 233 > 221	< 233 > 221	< 0 > 0	< 0.0 > 0.0	Improvement of USFJ facilities (barracks, family housing, etc.)
Measures for USFJ employees	262	266	4	1.6	Expenses related to social insurance premiums by the employer
(3) Facility rentals, compensation expenses, etc.	< 1,382 > 1,343	< 1,390 > 1,420	< 8 > 77	< 0.6 > 5.7	Rental cost of land used for defense facility and compensation for loss of fishermen's income, etc.

Note: The above figures are on an expenditure base (General Material Expenses + Obligatory Outlay Expenses), and figures in < > indicate a contract base amount.

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