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Ministry of Defense

Progress and Budget in Fundamental Reinforcement of Defense Capabilities

Overview of FY2025 Budget

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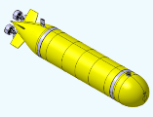
Ⅰ Progress of the Defense Buildup Program

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

Seven Pillars	Progress of Fundamental Reinforcement (Examples)
Stand-off Defense Capabilities	➢ Rescheduled the acquisition of Tomahawk missiles one year ahead of schedule (rescheduled from FY2026 to FY2025). ➢ Conducted introductory training for MSDF personnel on Tomahawk missile operation from March to October 2024. ➢ Conducted a pre-launch test of a Hyper Velocity Gliding Projectile (HVGP) (April 2024). ➢ Rescheduled the deployment of Upgraded Type-12 surface-to-ship missile (SSM) one year ahead of schedule (rescheduled from FY2026 to FY2025). ➢ Conducted a launch test of Upgraded Type-12 SSM (from October to November 2024).  Tomahawk (conceptual image)  HVGP (conceptual image)  Upgraded Type-12 SSM
Integrated Air and Missile Defense Capabilities	➢ Concluded contracts for building two Aegis System Equipped Vessels (ASEV) (August and September 2024). ➢ Decided on the GPI concept concerning the Japan-U.S. cooperative development of GPI (Glide Phase Interceptor) (September 2024).  Aegis System Equipped Vessel (conceptual image)
Unmanned Defense Capabilities	➢ Carried out operational demonstrations of 10 types of UAVs during FY2023. ➢ Promoted research and development on various unmanned assets. ➢ Selected the MQ-9B SeaGurdian as long-endurance UAV (November 2024).  Long-endurance UAV  [R&D] Long-endurance UUV (conceptual image)

Ⅰ Progress of the Defense Buildup Program

Seven Pillars	Progress of Fundamental Reinforcement (Examples)
Cross-domain Operation Capabilities (Space/Cyber-space/Land, Maritime and Air Domains)	➢ Established JASDF 2nd Space Systems Management Unit (Hofu Kita) (March 2024). ➢ Reorganized JGSDF Signal School into JGSDF System and Signal/Cyber School (Kurihama) (March 2024). ➢ Reorganized JGSDF Western Field Artillery Unit into JGSDF 2nd Artillery Brigade (Yufuin) and established JGSDF 7th Surface-to-Ship Missile Regiment (Katsuren) (March 2024). ➢ Conducted on-board operational demonstrations of F-35B with the destroyer JS Kaga (from October to November 2024). ➢ Selected the T-6 as new primary trainer aircraft and ground training equipment (November 2024). ➢ Successfully launched the "Kirameki 3," a X-band defense communication satellite (November 2024).  On-board operational demonstration of F-35B  T-6 (Picture of the same aircraft type)  Launch of Kirameki 3 (Image provided by JAXA)
Command and Control/ Intelligence-related Functions	➢ Initiated the system design and manufacturing of the MOD Cloud (tentative name) to integrate GSDF, MSDF, ASDF systems, etc.  MOD Cloud (tentative name) (conceptual image)
Mobile Deployment Capabilities/ Civil Protection	➢ Deployed PFI vessels as a temporary resting place for people affected by the Noto Peninsula Earthquake. *PFI: Private Finance Initiative ➢ Carried out a naming and launching ceremony for one LSV (Landing Support Vessel) and one LCU (Landing Craft Utility) to be operated by the SDF Maritime Transport Group (tentative name), which will be newly established at the end of FY2024 (October and November 2024).  LCU "NIHONBARE"
Sustainability/ Resiliency (Ammunitions/ Sustainment and Maintenance/ Improvement of Facility Resiliency)	➢ Started design and construction of SDF facilities in accordance with the "Master Plans" for consolidation and reconstruction, which is being drawn in sequence. *By reclassifying all JSDF camps and bases into 283 areas, the current status of buildings and lifelines will be identified and evaluated. Based on this identification and evaluation, the MOD will draw up the "Master Plans" to implement structural reinforcement, rearrangement, and consolidation according to the function and importance of the facility. ➢ Decided to newly build 57 ammunition depots at 12 facilities nationwide (as of December 2024).

Ⅱ FY2025 Budget ~Basic Concept~

○ Under the basic understanding that **Japan is facing the most severe and complex security environment since the end of World War II**, **the Ministry of Defense (MOD) will continue to secure necessary and sufficient budget in FY2025, the third year of the Defense Buildup Program (DBP)*1, to realize the fundamental reinforcement of defense capabilities within the five-year defense buildup period**, based on the National Defense Strategy*2 and the DBP.

- **The expenditure budget for DBP implementation amounts to ¥8,475 billion**. The MOD will **steadily increase its budget** in line with the progress of programs and executions of the budget throughout the DBP period.
- **The contract budget for DBP implementation amounts to ¥8,433 billion**, resulting from **the compilation of a list of projects necessary to start by FY2025**. (In conjunction with the FY2023 and FY2024 budgets, **62% of the expenses stipulated in the DBP (¥43.5 trillion) will be allocated**.)

○ **The MOD continues to focus on the seven key pillars** for future defense capabilities, including **strengthening stand-off defense capabilities through the building of a satellite constellation and other initiatives**. In addition to **increasing the number of operationally available equipment, securing ammunitions**, and investing in **resiliency of defense facilities**, the MOD also prioritizes **reinforcing the defense production and technology bases and ensuring the steady implementation of the U.S. Forces realignment measures, including measures for communities around bases**.

○ In particular, **in response to the current challenging recruiting environment within the Self-Defense Force (SDF), and in line with the basic policies compiled by the Ministerial Meeting*3**, which was established in October 2024, **the MOD will swiftly implement measures to strengthen the human resource base and establish treatment appropriate to the Reiwa era**, ensuring that SDF personnel and retired SDF personnel can take pride in their service.

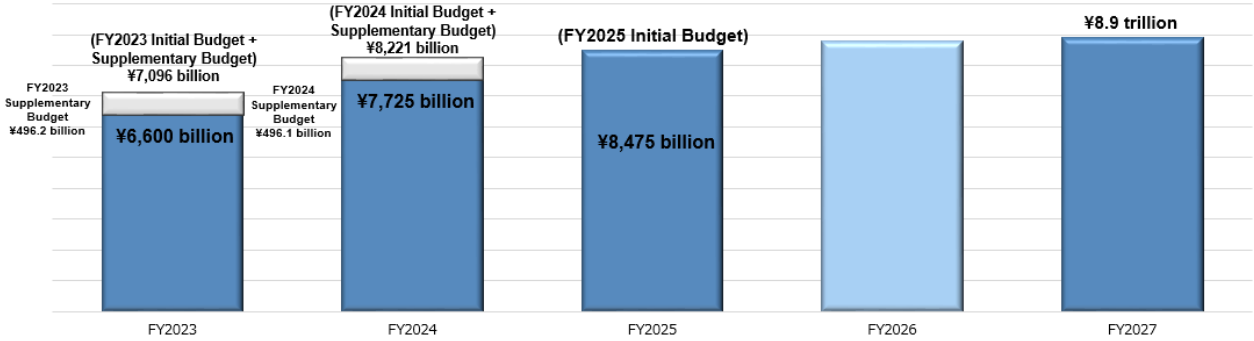
○ **The MOD will also closely monitor project progress across the 15 categories. Besides, in light of the weak yen and high prices, the MOD will carefully examine costs and further promote efficient procurement through bulk purchase and long-term contracts**.

*1 Defense Buildup Program (Formulated by the National Security Council and approved by the Cabinet on December 16, 2022)
*2 National Defense Strategy (Formulated by the National Security Council and approved by the Cabinet on December 16, 2022)
*3 The Ministerial Meeting on Improving the Treatment and Working Environments and Establishing New Lifetime Career Plans of Self-Defense Forces Personnel

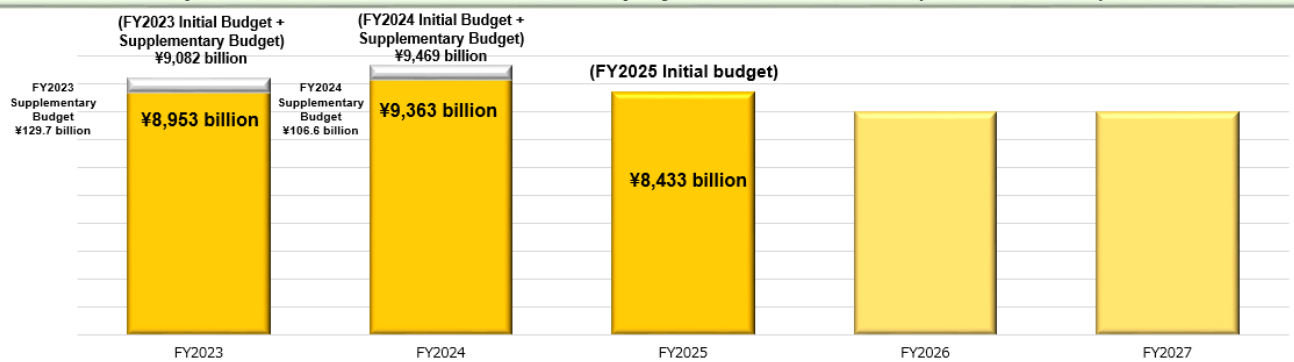
FY2025 Budget ~Implementation of DBP~

○ **For expenditures, the budget will be steadily increased** in line with the progress of programs and executions of the budget.
○ **For contracts, the budget will be developed** within FY2025, **with 62% of the planned budget outlined in the DBP (¥43.5 trillion) to be executed**.

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



Total expenses based on contracts for new projects under the DBP (contract basis) 【¥43.5 tril.】



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

FY2025 Budget ~Allocation~

【Annual Defense-related Expenditures (3 categories)】

【Unit: ¥100 million】

Category	FY2024 Budget	year on year change	FY2025 Budget	year on year change
Defense-related Expenditures	77,249 (79,496)	11,248 [17.0] (11,277 [16.5])	84,748 (87,005)	7,498 [9,7] (7,508 [9.4])
Personnel and provisions expenses	22,290	320 [1.5]	23,508	1,218 [5.5]
Material expenses	54,960 (57,206)	10,927 [24.8] (10,957 [23.7])	61,240 (63,497)	6,280 [11.4] (6,290 [11.0])
Obligatory outlay expenses	37,928 (39,480)	12,745 [50.6] (12,949 [48.8])	43,119 (44,553)	5,191 [13.7] (5,073 [12.9])
General material expenses	17,032 (17,727)	△1,818 [△9.6] (△1,992 [△10.1])	18,121 (18,944)	1,089 [6.4] (1,217 [6.9])

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

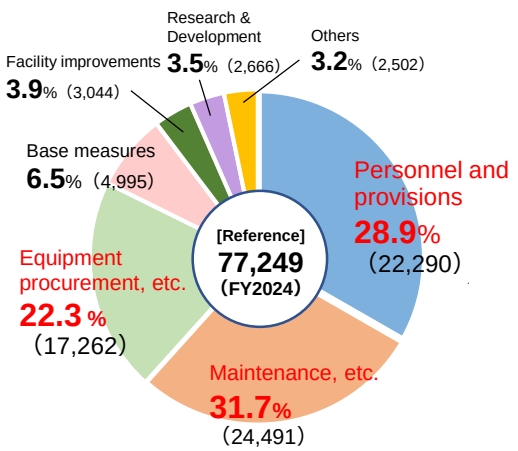
FY2025 Budget ~Allocation~

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

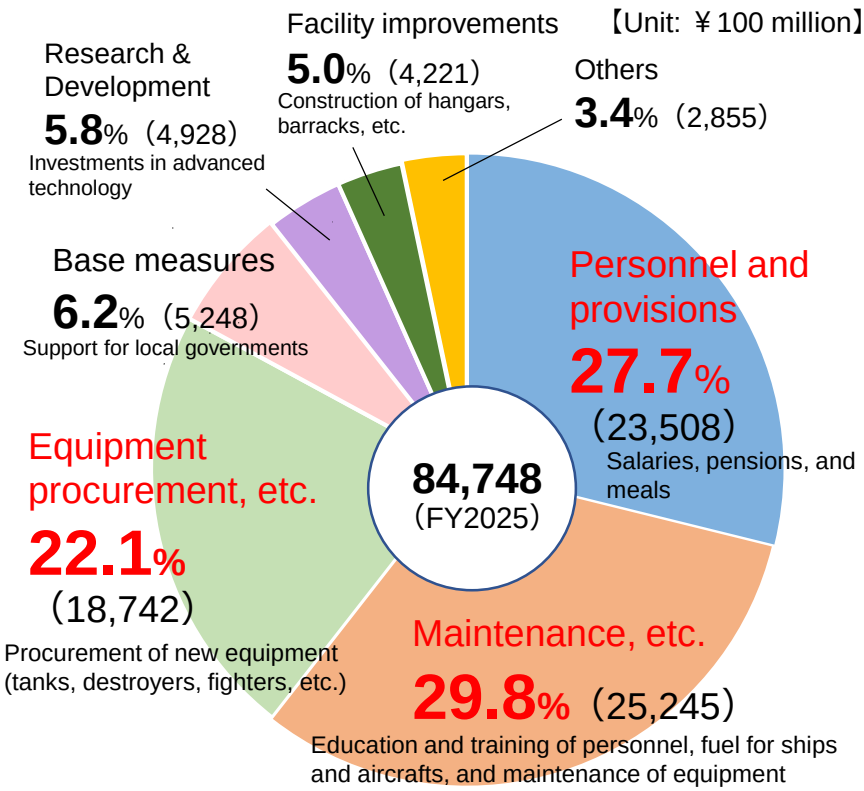
Classification	Areas	Total Program Expenses from FY23 to FY27	Program Expenses for FY2023	Program Expenses for FY2024	Program Expenses for FY2025
Stand-off Defense Capabilities		¥5.0 trillion	¥1,413 billion	¥713 billion	¥939 billion
Integrated Air and Missile Defense Capabilities		¥3.0 trillion	¥983 billion	¥1,228 billion	¥533 billion
Unmanned Defense Capabilities		¥1.0 trillion	¥179 billion	¥115 billion	¥111 billion
Cross-domain Operation Capabilities	Space	¥1.0 trillion	¥153 billion	¥98 billion	¥212 billion
	Cyber	¥1.0 trillion	¥236 billion	¥203 billion	¥262 billion
	Vehicles / Vessels / Aircraft, etc.	¥6.0 trillion	¥1,176 billion	¥1,339 billion	¥1,138 billion
Command and Control / Intelligence-related Functions		¥1.0 trillion	¥305 billion	¥425 billion	¥385 billion
Mobile Deployment Capabilities / Civil Protection		¥2.0 trillion	¥240 billion	¥565 billion	¥455 billion
Sustainability and Resiliency	Ammunitions	¥2.0 trillion (¥5.0 trillion including other areas)	¥212 billion (¥828 billion including other areas)	¥401 billion (¥925 billion including other areas)	¥288 billion (¥767 billion including other areas)
	Sustainment and Maintenance for Equipment, and Securing Operational Availability	¥9.0 trillion (¥10.0 trillion including other areas)	¥1,793 billion (¥2,036 billion including other areas)	¥1,909 billion (¥2,337 billion including other areas)	¥1,770 billion (¥2,225 billion including other areas)
	Facilities Improvement	¥4.0 trillion	¥474 billion	¥631 billion	¥695 billion
Reinforcing Defense Production Base		¥0.4 trillion (¥1.0 trillion including other areas)	¥97 billion (¥147 billion including other areas)	¥83 billion (¥92 billion including other areas)	¥96 billion (¥100 billion including other areas)
Research and Development		¥1.0 trillion (¥3.5 trillion including other areas)	¥232billion (¥897 billion including other areas)	¥226 billion (¥822 billion including other areas)	¥219 billion (¥639 billion including other areas)
Base Measures		¥2.6 trillion	¥515 billion	¥514 billion	¥536 billion
Training / Education, Fuels, etc.		¥4.0 trillion	¥944 billion	¥912 billion	¥795 billion
Total		¥43.5 trillion	¥8,953 billion	¥9,363 billion	¥8,433 billion

Note: Totals are rounded off and may not match totals

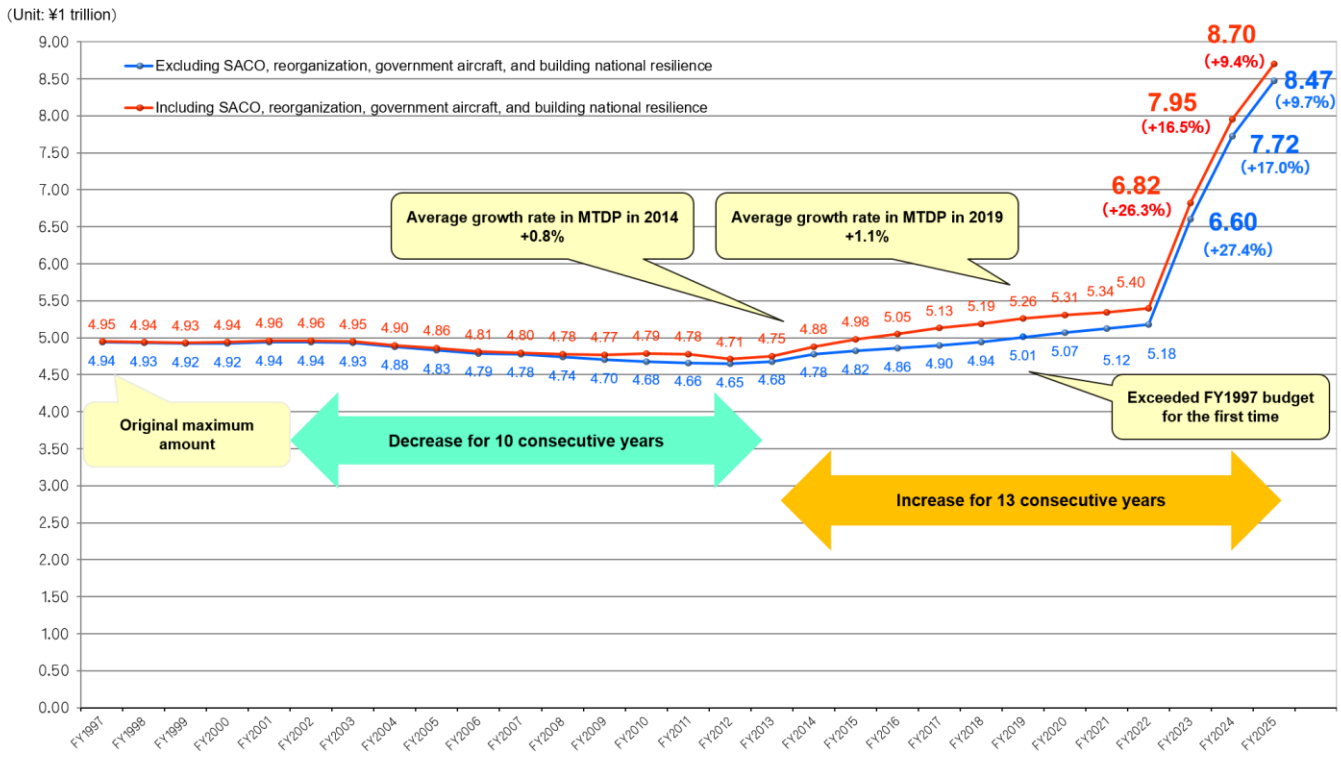
Categories by Use of FY2025 Budget



【Unit: ￥100 million】



【Reference】Change in Expenditure (Initial Budget)



(Note)
1. Expenses for the introduction of new government aircraft are included in the budget for FY2015 to FY2022.
2. Expenses for the three-year emergency measures for disaster prevention, mitigation, and national resilience are included in the budget for FY2019 andFY2020.

Basic Concept of the FY2025 Budget (Approved by the Cabinet on December 6, 2024) [excerpt]

1. Basic Concept

(2) Basic Approach to Economic and Fiscal Management

a. To promptly address these important issues, the government has formulated the *"Comprehensive Economic Measures to Foster Citizens' Safety and Security and Sustained Economic Growth"* (approved by the Cabinet on November 22, 2024). There measures are built on three key pillars: the growth of the national and local economies, overcoming high prices, and ensuring the safety and security of citizens. The government will work for the early passage of the FY2024 supplementary budget, which underpins these economic measures, and implement related measures immediately upon its approval. Following this, the government will compile the FY2025 budget and ensure seamless economic and fiscal management.

(3) Direction of Policies

iii. The government will prioritize domestic investment to enhance corporate earning power and unlock the potential of local economies, which are fundamental drivers of wage increases. The government will also strengthen growth potential and create new demand by promoting science and technology and innovation, enhancing drug discovery capabilities, promoting investment through public-private partnerships in the fields of GX/DX and AI/semiconductors, securing industrial sites, exploring the space and ocean frontiers, and providing support for start-ups. Furthermore, efforts to ensure economic security will be promoted through strengthening supply chains for semiconductors and other critical goods and fostering cutting-edge key technologies. At the same time, policy measures for food security and energy security will be reinforced.

vi. Aligned with the Japan-U.S. alliance, the government will deepen cooperation and partnership with other countries and regions and promote a rules-based free trade regime to uphold the international order based on the rule of law under the vision of "Free and Open Indo-Pacific." In response to the most severe and complex security environment since the end of World War II, the government will secure approximately 43 trillion yen for defense buildup over the five-year period from FY2023 to FY2027. This aims to protect the nation and its people by fundamentally reinforcing the defense capabilities. Concurrently, measures to strengthen the human resource base, based on the discussions at the *"Ministerial Meeting on Improving the Treatment and Working Environments and Establishing New Lifetime Career Plans of Self-Defense Forces Personnel"* will also be implemented.

2. Concept of Budget Drafting

i. The FY2025 budget, together with the FY2024 supplementary budget, will be developed in accordance with the basic approach outlined in *"1. Basic Concept"* above and the *"Basic Policy on Economic and Fiscal Management and Reform 2024"* (approved by the Cabinet on June 21, 2024). The government aims to overcome deflation and advance to a new stage of a "growth oriented economy driven by wage hikes and investment," while addressing the current high prices of commodities, wages, and procurement prices. The budget will be structured in a well-structured manner to address key policy priorities, including spreading and consolidating wage increases that exceed price growth, launching *"Regional Development 2.0,"* expanding investment through public-private partnerships, enhancing disaster prevention and mitigation, building national resilience, fundamentally reinforcing defense capabilities, responding to changes in the diplomatic and security environment surrounding Japan, and steadily implementing the enhanced birthrate and child-related policies.

Ⅱ FY2025 Budget ~Key Points~

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

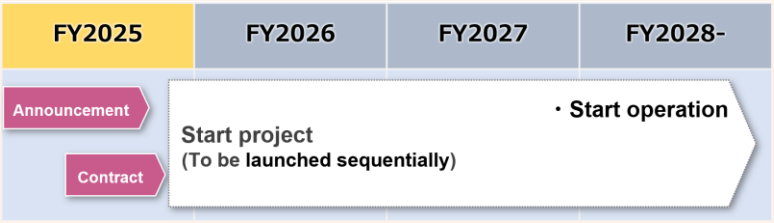
○ Following FY2024, the MOD/SDF will continue to conduct R&D, mass production, and acquisition of various stand-off missiles with different characteristics in terms of range, velocity, flying patterns, targets, and launch platforms.

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

* All schedules after FY2025 are tentative.

◆ Building Satellite Constellation — Stand-off Defense Capabilities

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



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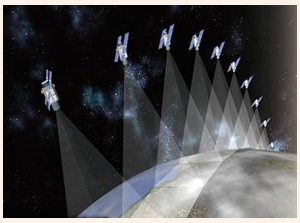


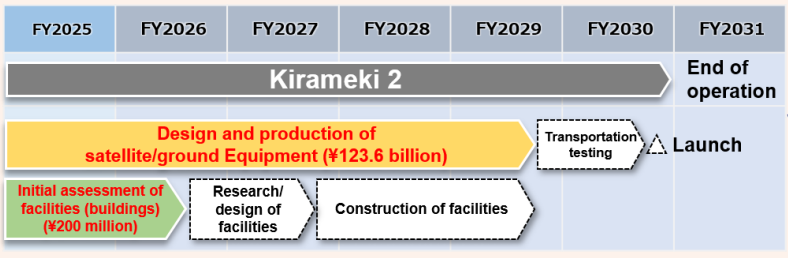
Satellite Constellation
(conceptional image)

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

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

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

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



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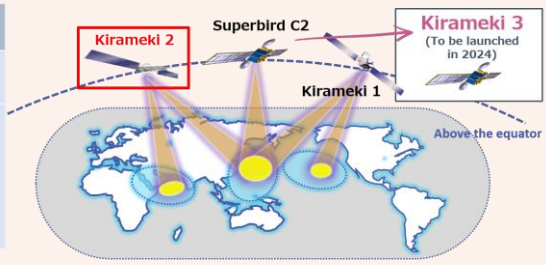
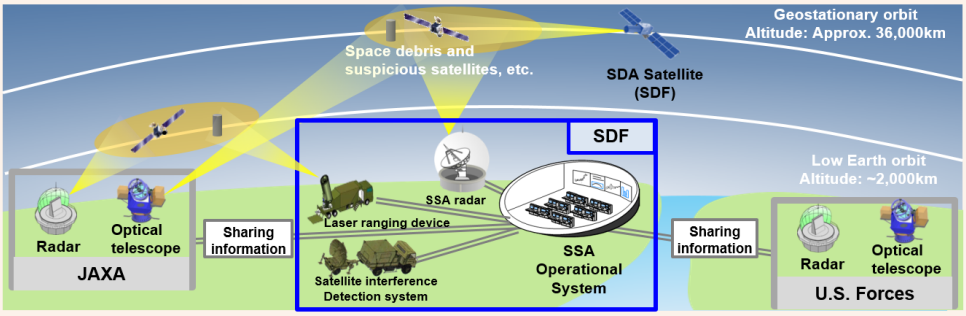


【Current structure】

Ⅱ FY2025 Budget ~Key Points~

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

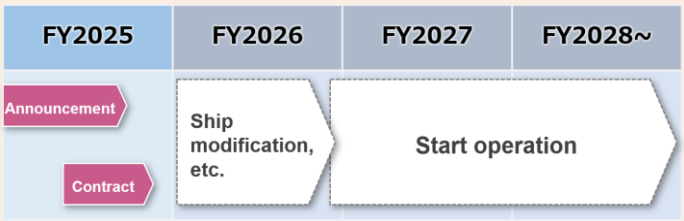
○ The Space Operations Wing* will be established for the purpose of conducting space surveillance and response missions with a view to renaming the ASDF to the “Air and Space Self-Defense Force.”



*tentative name

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

○ Award new contracts for an additional 4 private ships to securely transport necessary units, etc. to remote islands (PFI method). [From 2 to 6 ships]

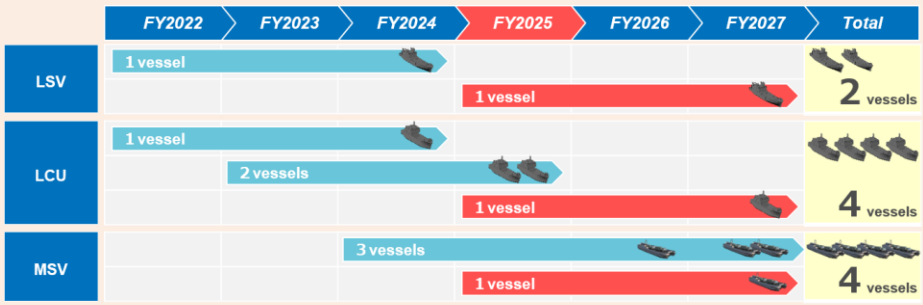


*All schedules after FY2025 are tentative.

Transport training

◆ Acquisition of Transport Vessels Mobile Deployment Capabilities/Civil Protection

○ To strengthen maritime transport capabilities to remote islands, the MOD will acquire LSVs (Landing Support Vessel), LCUs (Landing Craft Utility) and MSVs (Maneuver Support Vessel). They will be operated by the SDF Maritime Transport Group (tentative name), which will be newly established.

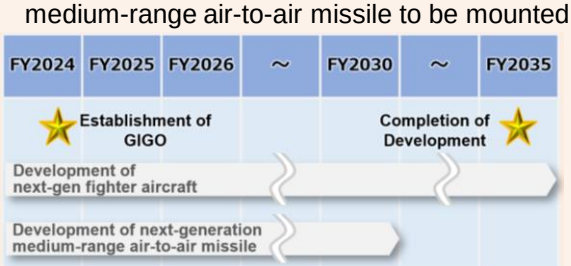


◆ Development of Next-generation Fighter Aircraft Defense Production and Technology Base

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

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

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



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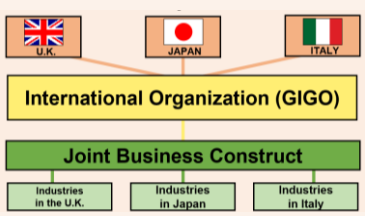


【Structure of International Joint Development】

Ⅱ FY2025 Budget
~Fundamental Reinforcement of Human Resource Base~

◆ Initiatives for the Fundamental Reinforcement of Human Resource Base

In October 2024, the "Ministerial Meeting on Improving the Treatment and Working Environments and Establishing New Lifetime Career Plans of Self-Defense Forces Personnel" was established and has engaged in frequent and active discussions. As a result, the "Basic Policy on Improving the Treatment and Working Environments and Establishing New Lifetime Career Plans of Self-Defense Forces Personnel" has been formulated, and the MOD has decided to allocate ¥409.7 billion for related projects in the FY2025 budget.

1. Improvement of treatment for SDF personnel (¥16.7 billion)
2. Improvement of living and working environments (¥387.8 billion)
3. Establishment of new lifetime career plans (¥1.9 billion)
4. Other initiatives (¥3.2 billion)

Ministerial Meeting (October 25, 2024)

1. Improvement of Treatment for SDF Personnel

Implementation of the unprecedented establishment and increase of over 30 allowances

Improvement of compensation: ¥5.0 billion

<Establishment>

○ Allowance for air traffic controllers
○ Allowance for aircraft maintenance technicians
○ Allowances for personnel engaged in major field exercises, etc.

<Increase>

○ Flying Allowance
(e.g. A Captain of fighter aircraft: approx. ¥289,000 per month [+¥32,000])
○ Disaster Relief Activity Allowance (¥2,160 per day [+¥540])
○ Expansion of the scope of payment of the Special Operations Allowance, etc. (e.g. Cyber-specialized units of each service)

Recruitment of "shi" (E1-E3) : ¥9.1billion

○ Establishment of a new benefit (the Designated Place Living Adjustment Allowance (tentative name)) for personnel adapting to life in barracks (total amount of ¥1,200,000 for six years)
○ Increase in the lump-sum allowance for enlisted personnel (approx. ¥340,000 [+¥120,000])
○ Expansion of the scholarship (e.g. A candidate appointed as SDF Ready Reserve Personnel during the enrollment period after retirement: approx. ¥536,000 [+¥245,000])
○ Further Expansion of the SDF Scholarship Program (¥960,000 per year [+¥312,000])

Improvement of treatment for SDF Reserve Personnel, etc. : ¥2.6 billion*

○ Increase in allowance for SDF Reserve Personnel (approx. ¥680,000 per term [+¥410,000])
○ Increase in allowance for SDF Ready Reserve Personnel (approx. ¥2,430,000-3,250,000 per term [+¥790,000-1,280,000])
○ Support for SDF Reserve Personnel who run their own businesses

*This amount only includes allowances.

Note 1 : Amounts are on a contract basis.
Note 2: "Improvement of treatment of SDF personnel" and "Improvement of living and working environments" include personnel expenses for allowances.

Ⅱ FY2025 Budget
~Fundamental Reinforcement of Human Resource Base~

2. Improvement of Living and Working Environments for SDF Personnel

Developing living and working environments that align with lifestyles of the younger generation: ¥349.1 billion

- ○ Reform of organizational culture
- ○ Introduction of individual space for each personnel in barracks
- ○ Renovation and repair of barracks and other facilities / Improvement of equipment and daily necessities
- ○ Enhancement of accommodation spaces for new types of vessels and expansion of their standby areas
- ○ Improvement of housing environments through the renovation and reconstruction of housing, as well as the expansion of housing facilities
- ○ Expansion of wireless LAN environment at camps and bases
- ○ Development of communication coverage utilizing commercial low Earth orbit satellite communications network on major vessels

Balancing work with childcare and nursing care while promoting the empowerment of women: ¥17.2 billion

- ○ Enhancement of childcare services
- ○ Promoting development of educational infrastructure and quarters for women in barracks

Improvement of clothing, food, and health management systems: ¥21.5 billion

- ○ Maintenance and renewal of uniforms and other clothing*
- ○ Enhancement of food quality

*Including those for SDF Reserve Personnel

3. Establishment of New Lifetime Career Plans

Expansion of re-employment opportunities leveraging knowledge, skills, and experience acquired as SDF personnel: ¥1.9 billion

- ○ Enhancement of vocational training opportunities for re-employment
- ○ Reinforcement of public relations to expand re-employment opportunities
- ○ Introduction of an employment support information network system

4. Other Initiatives

Strengthening public relations and recruitment: ¥3.2 billion

- ○ Promotion of digital and online recruitment (e.g. SNS and targeted advertising)
- ○ Reinforcement of the Provincial Cooperation Offices

Establishment of a new team responsible for reinforcing the human resource base

- ○ Establishment of a new team responsible for reinforcing the human resource base within the Bureau of Personnel and Education and expanding the internal consideration framework within the Ministry

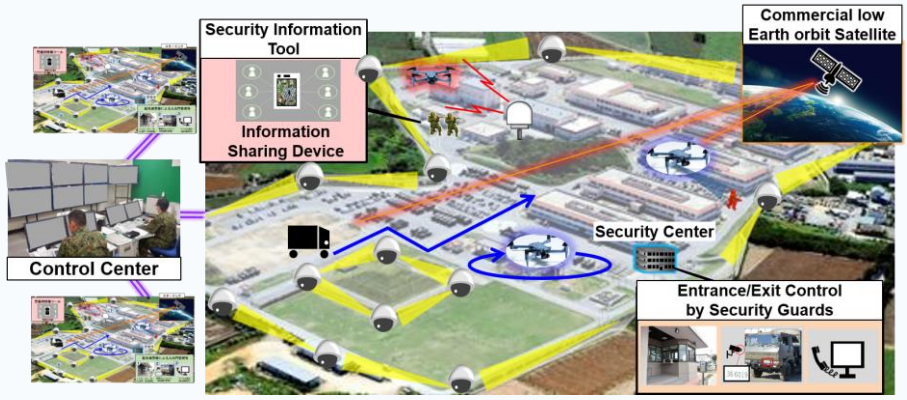
Ⅱ FY2025 Budget
~Fundamental Reinforcement of Human Resource Base~

Upgrade of Units through Automation and Labor-saving with Utilization of AI

○ Remote surveillance system for the security of major GSDF camps (¥17.6 billion)

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

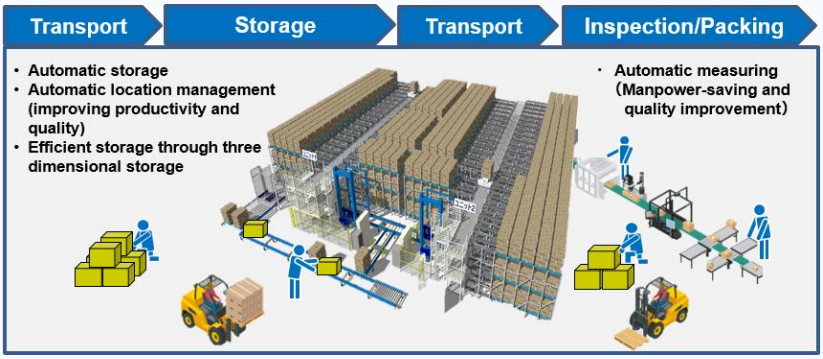
⇒ Aim to realize labor-saving of **approx. 1,000 personnel per day** at camps nationwide in the future.



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

○ Automation of supply warehouses (¥4.3 billion)

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



Automation of supply warehouses
(conceptual image)

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

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

○ Building new FFMs (3 ships: ¥314.8 billion)

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

○ Acquisition of unmanned assets

- Acquire long-endurance UAVs to reinforce offshore information-gathering surveillance activities. (¥41.5 billion)

  ⇒ Selected the MQ-9B (SeaGurdian)

Long-endurance UAV

Utilization of External Human Resources

○ Demonstration of utilizing human resources from the private sector in the maintenance of radar-related equipment at GSDF depots (¥200 million)

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

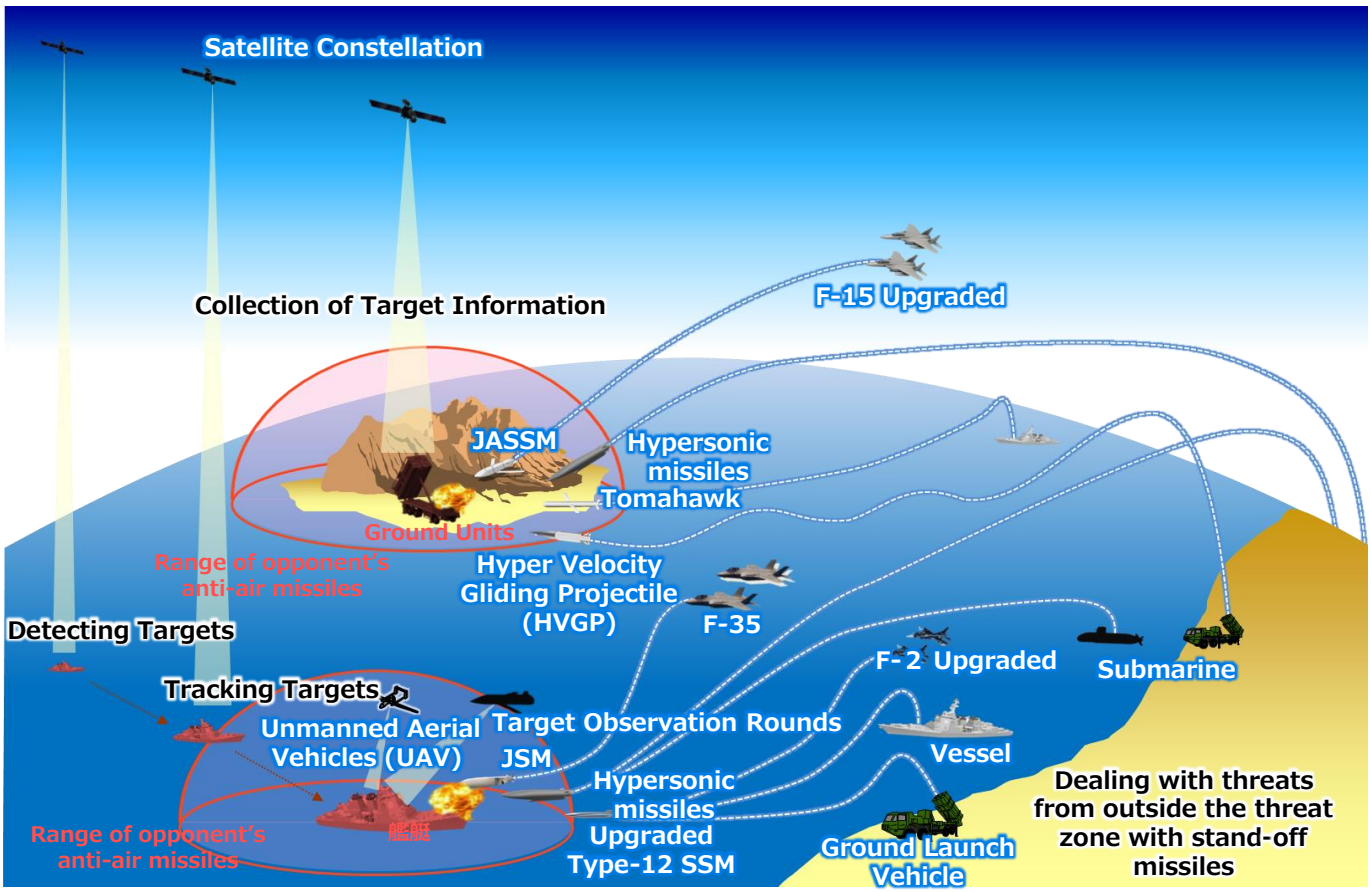
Ⅲ Major Projects

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

1 Stand-off Defense Capabilities
– Approx. ¥939 billion (Approx. ¥939 billion excluding other areas)

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

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



Ⅲ Major Projects

Development and Acquisition of Upgraded Type-12 SSM

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

○ Acquisition of ground equipment for Upgraded Type-12 SSM (Surface-launched variant) (2 sets: ¥16.9 billion)

○ Acquisition of Upgraded Type-12 SSM (Ship-launched variant) (¥16.8 billion)

Upgraded Type-12 SSM
(conceptual image)

Development and Acquisition of Submarine-launched Missile

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

○ Acquisition of Submarine-launched Missiles (¥3.0 billion)

HVGP (upgraded type)
(conceptual image)

Development and Acquisition of Hyper Velocity Gliding Projectile (HVGP)

○ Development of HVGP (¥3.7 billion)
Continue the development of HVGP. (Allocate expenses for performance verification tests.)

○ Acquisition of HVGP (¥29.3 billion)

JSM
(conceptual image)

Expansion of Manufacturing System for Hypersonic Missile

○ Expansion of manufacturing system of Hypersonic Missiles (¥239.1 billion)
Promote production preparation and expand manufacturing system of missiles that make interception difficult by flying at hypersonic speed (beyond Mach 5).

○ Development of Hypersonic Missiles (¥58.5 billion)
Promote operational demonstration research that utilizes the results of elemental technologies in order to establish a missile system.

JASSM
(conceptual image)

Other Stand-off Missiles

○ Acquisition of JSM (¥15.9 billion) and JASSM (¥2.8 billion)
* JSM: Joint Strike Missile (equipped in F-35A)
JASSM: Joint Air-to-Surface Stand-off Missile (equipped in Upgraded F-15)

○ Upgrade program of F-35A (JSM installation) (7 aircraft: ¥1.7 billion)

○ Upgrade program of F-2 (Upgraded Type-12 SSM [air-launched variant] installation) (8 aircraft: 13 billion)

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

○ Development of system for seamless command and control (¥700 million)
Partially enhance the integrated command and control software to conduct smooth and seamless C2 activities including the operation of stand-off missiles.

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

Tomahawk firing
(conceptual image)

Initiatives on Target Information Gathering

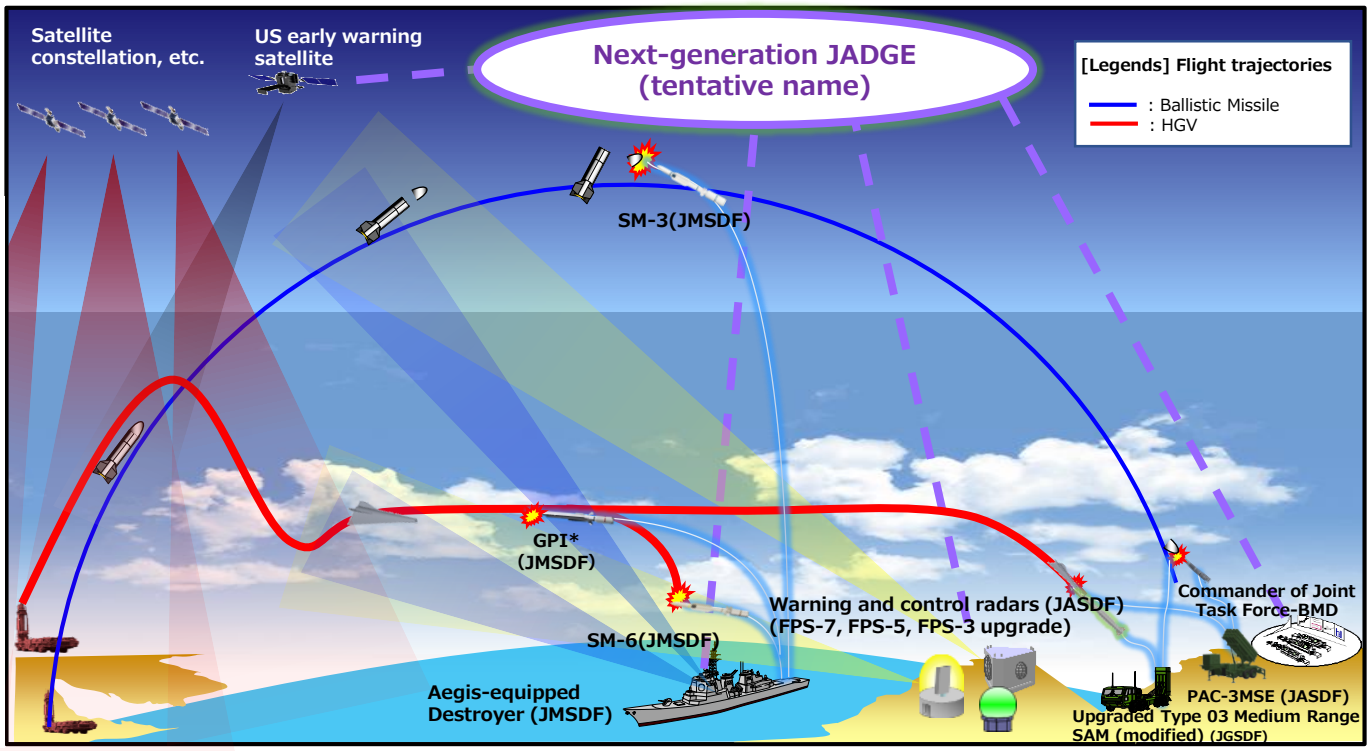
○ Building satellite constellation (¥283.2 billion) [reprint]

Ⅲ Major Projects

2 Integrated Air and Missile Defense Capabilities
– Approx. ¥533.1 billion (Approx. ¥533.1 billion excluding other areas)

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

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



Gather indication of missile launch by satellite constellations, etc.

①Detect by **US early warning satellite**

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

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

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

＊Glide Phase Interceptor

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

④**Intercept** by PAC-3MSE

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

Ⅲ Major Projects

Strengthening Interception Assets

Aegis System Equipped Vessel
(conceptual image)

○ Related expenses for Aegis System Equipped Vessel (ASEV) (¥86.5 billion)
Allocate expenses related to preparations for various tests, including live-fire tests.

○ Deployment of Interceptors
SM-3 Block IIA (¥74.4 billion), SM-6 (¥10.4 billion), PAC-3 MSE (¥43.5 billion), and Type 03 medium-range surface-to-air missile (modified) (including ground launch system [2 sets], etc.) (¥72.0 billion)
* Currently, research and development efforts are underway to enhance capabilities for dealing with ballistic missiles and HGVs (scheduled for completion in FY2028). Based on the mid-term results, the MOD/SDF plans to install anti-ballistic missile capability on the existing Type 03 medium-range surface-to-air missile (modified) from FY2026.

○ Research on Aegis vessel (¥2.0 billion)
Conduct research to consider a successor to Kongo-class Aegis destroyers, which are scheduled to be decommissioned.

SM-3 Block IIA
(conceptual image)

PAC-3 MSE

Type 03 Medium Range SAM (modified)

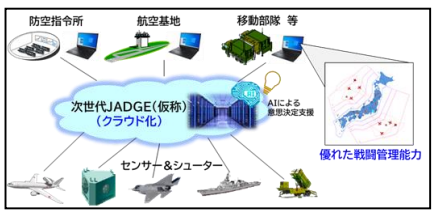
Aegis destroyer

Strengthening Sensors and Networks

○ Strengthening warning and control capabilities
In addition to the upgrade of FPS-5 (¥900 million) and FPS-7 (¥500 million), the MOD/SDF will field the Next-generation JADGE (tentative name) through a large-scale remodeling of JADGE, which is the core of command and control under the integrated air and missile defense system, to enable command and control from locations other than Air Defense Direction Centers (DC) through the use of mobile terminals, thereby strengthening resiliency, and to improve the capability to deal with new threats such as HGVs (¥11.9 billion).

FPS-5

FPS-7

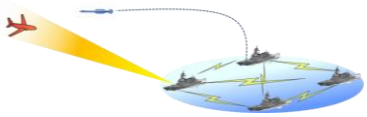


Next-generation JADGE*
(conceptual image)
*tentative name

Mobile warning and control radar
(conceptual image)

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

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



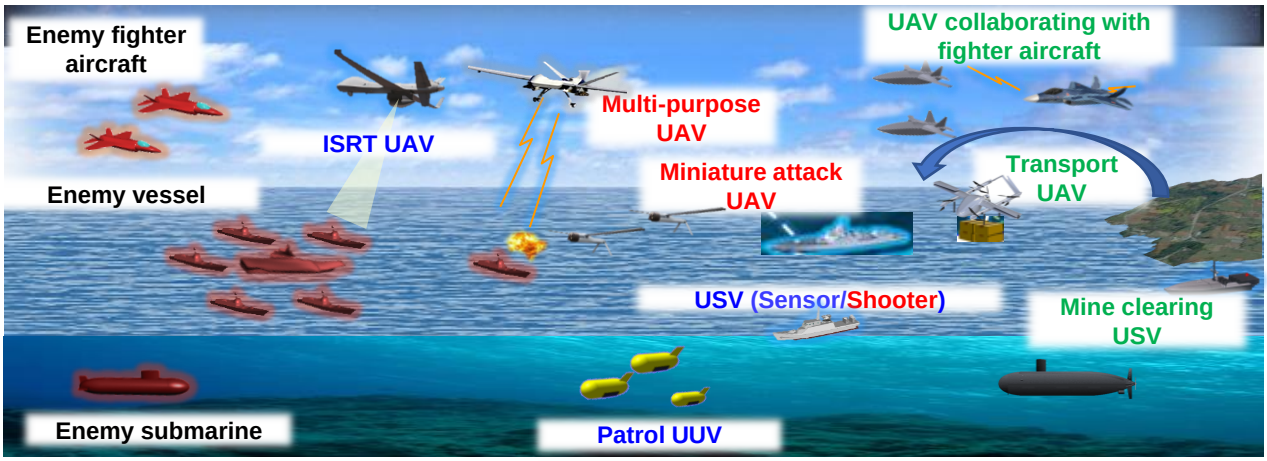
FC Network
(conceptual image)

3 Unmanned Defense Capabilities

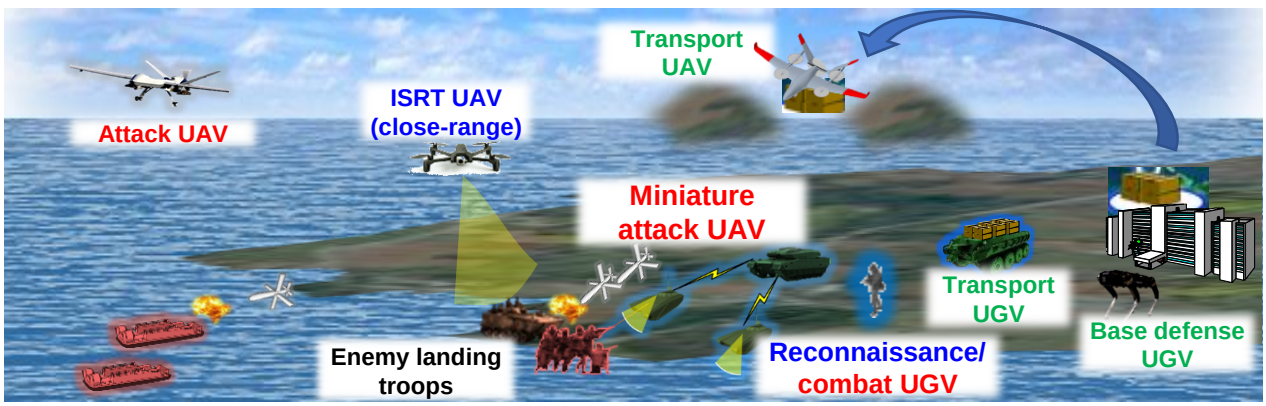
– Approx. ¥111.0 billion (Approx. ¥111.0 billion excluding other areas)

- Unmanned assets offer several distinct advantages over conventional equipment. They can be acquired in short order and at a lower cost, can be operated in hazardous or high-risk environments for extended periods, can be deployed in large numbers simultaneously, and require less intensive personnel training.
- Recognizing these characteristics, the MOD/SDF will utilize unmanned assets not only in facilitating traditional tasks conducted by manned systems, such as unit security, surveillance supply transport, etc., but also on implementing new types of operations made possible by their introduction, such as operations within enemy threat envelopes, new forms of observation and attack, or cost imposition through continuous, large-scale operations. Unmanned assets enable the MOD/SDF to achieve asymmetric advantages while minimizing human losses.
- In accordance with these operational concepts and examples from other countries, the MOD/SDF aims to boost the acquisition of unmanned assets to operate across the ground, maritime, underwater and air domains based on the following categories:
  - ISRT assets: Designed for intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and targeting (ISRT) to conduct effective observation and reconnaissance at sea or within enemy threat envelopes.
  - Attack assets: Intended for direct attacks on enemy targets, including armored vehicles, vessels, and trenches.
  - Combat support assets: Versatile platforms capable of supporting a wide range of operations, such as transporting supplies to remote islands or other challenging environments.
- Unmanned assets can be beneficial for addressing the challenges posed by a declining population as it is easy to train the operators while their risk and burdens can be minimized.

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



Unmanned Assets in Ground Domains (conceptual image)



Ⅲ Major Projects

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

○ Acquisition of long-endurance UAVs “MQ-9B (SeaGuardian)” (¥41.5 billion) [reprint]

Acquire long-endurance UAVs to strengthen intelligence and surveillance capabilities while minimizing human casualties.

*Allocated expenses for the acquisition of two vehicles and ground control station, etc.

(UAV: Unmanned Aerial Vehicle)

Long-endurance UAV

○ Acquisition of ship-based small-sized UAVs (¥4.0 billion)

Acquire small-sized ship-based UAVs to enhance surveillance and information-gathering capabilities of surface vessels.

○ Acquisition of upgraded mid-range UAVs (2 sets: ¥4.2 billion)

Acquire an upgraded variant that can capture clear images of targets even at night or in poor visibility conditions due to bad weather by equipping existing mid-range UAVs with synthetic aperture radar.

Upgraded mid-range UAV

○ Acquisition of close-range UAVs, etc.

Acquire close-range UAVs, etc. to contribute to commanders’ decision making and firepower by gathering information from the air.

・Close-range UAVs (173 sets: ¥4.7 billion)

・General purpose close-range UAVs (383 sets: ¥1.1 billion)

Close-range UAV
(conceptual image)

Development of Unmanned Assets with Attack Functions

○ Acquisition of miniature attack UAVs (¥3.2 billion)

Acquire miniature attack UAVs capable of an air patrol and a swift attack on vehicles and other targets.

Research and Development of Unmanned Assets

○ Research on UGV systems (¥1.4 billion) [see page 37]

○ Research on long-endurance UUVs (¥1.4 billion) [see page 37]

Acquisition of Unmanned Assets with Transport Functions

○ Research and verification tests for the introduction of transport unmanned aircraft (¥1.2 billion)

Conduct verification tests of unmanned aircraft for the rapid transportation of supplies to remote bases, and research on the matters necessary for future consideration of their introduction and utilization.

Ⅲ Major Projects

4 Cross-Domain Operational Capabilities

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

Future Cross-Domain Operations (conceptual image)

Ⅲ Major Projects

(1) Space Domain

– Approx. ¥540.3 billion (Approx. ¥211.9 billion excluding other areas)

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

Fielding Satellite Communications Networks

○ Fielding of equipment for the multilateral satellite communications bandwidth sharing system (PATS) (¥2.2 billion)
In line with participation in PATS (Protected Anti-Jam Tactical SATCOM), develop satellite communications equipment that can be connected to PATS and is compatible with next-generation defense communications satellites.

○ Deployment of next-generation defense communications satellites (¥123.6 billion) [reprint]
Deploy successor satellites and related equipment for the defense communications satellites currently in operation.

○ Development of commercial low Earth orbit satellite communications equipment (¥600 million)
Equip and utilize facilities necessary for commercial low Earth orbit satellite communications used as a supplement for official communications on surface vessels in order to secure the required satellite communications bandwidth.
* In FY2024, 16 vessels, including two training vessels, are going to be equipped with the system, and 47 vessels in FY2025. Installation of the system on major vessels is expected to be completed by FY2027.


Satellite communications equipment mounted on training vessel JS Kashima

Information Gathering Functions Utilizing Space Domain

○ Development of a prototype for a Tactical AI Demonstration Satellite (¥5.2 billion)
Develop a prototype of a Tactical AI Demonstration Satellite that integrates and processes information gathered from other satellites and enables bidirectional tactical communications with various assets.

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

○ Technical studies aimed at improving HGV response technologies (¥3.0 billion)
Conduct studies of image processing technology and high-speed drive gimbal technology necessary for detecting and tracking HGVs from space.

○ Building satellite constellation (283.2 billion) [reprint]

○ Collection of data for image analysis (¥24.7 billion)
Collect information in regions surrounding Japan by utilizing high-resolution optical satellites and small satellites that are capable of frequent shooting.

Space Domain Awareness (SDA)

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

Reinforcement of Organizational Structure in Space Domain

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

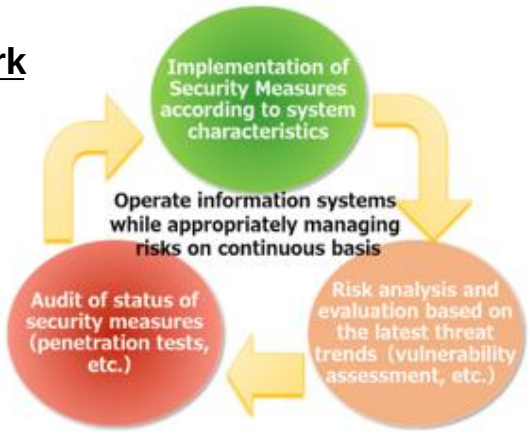
(2) Cyber Domain

– Approx. ¥292.7 billion (Approx. ¥261.5 billion excluding other areas)

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

Implementation of Risk Management Framework (RMF) (¥27.7 billion)

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

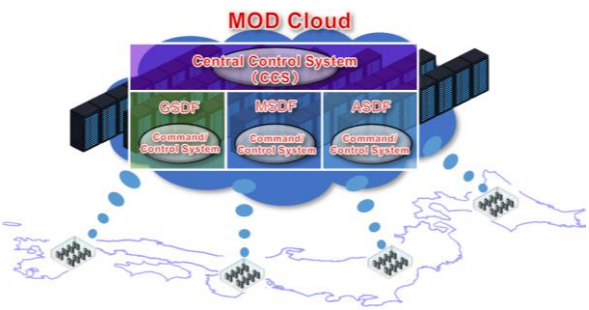


Risk Management Framework
(conceptual image)

Protection of Information Systems

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

○ Construction of the MOD Cloud (tentative name) (¥97.0 billion)
Strengthen information-sharing functions and develop the MOD Cloud (tentative name) to enable unified command and control of each SDF service.

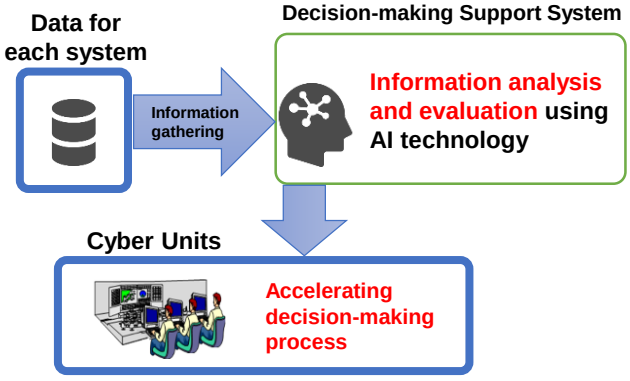


Construction of MOD Cloud (tentative name)
(conceptual image)

○ Development of cyber protection analysis equipment (¥8.4 billion)
Develop equipment for swift and accurate response to cyber attacks against the MOD/SDF.

○ Development of threat hunting equipment (¥3.6 billion)
Develop threat hunting equipment for continuous search and detection of potential internal threats.

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



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

Ⅲ Major Projects

Enhancement of Education and Research Functions in the Cyber Domain

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

○ Expansion of cyber education at the SDF schools
- JGSDF High Technical School
  Acquire equipment necessary for “System/Cyber Specialized Course.” (¥100 million)
- Reinforcement of specialized education at the Faculty of Cyber and Information Engineering, National Defense Academy
  Acquire equipment necessary for cyber education infrastructure. (¥80 million)

○ Cyber education utilizing external sources (¥1.7 billion)

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

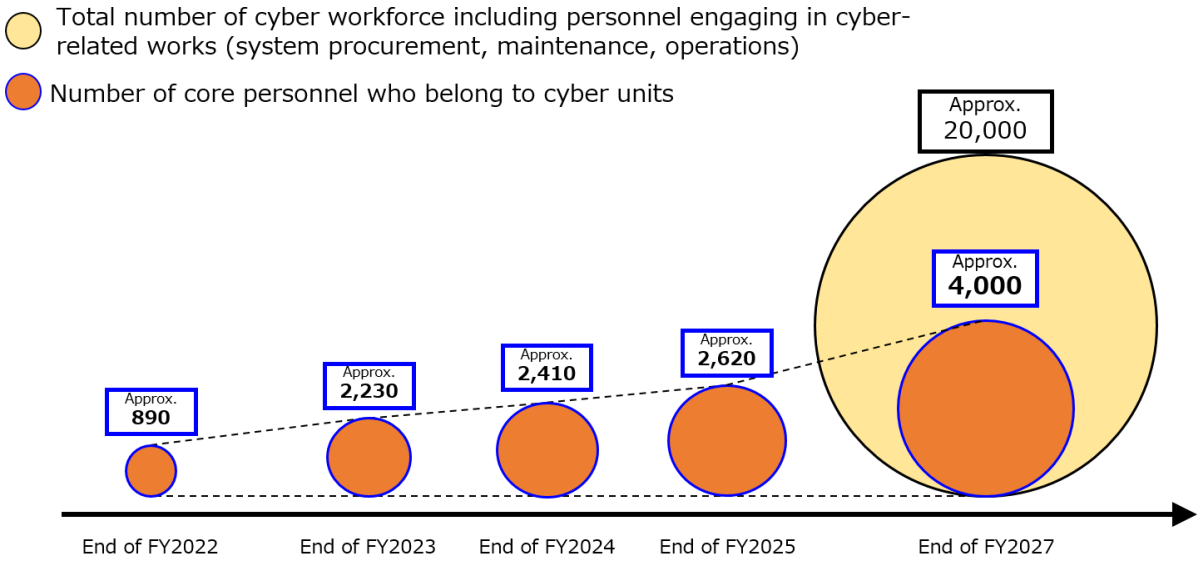
Locked Shields 2024

Fundamental Reinforcement of Cyber Defense Posture

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

○ Enhancement of posture of the cyber units

○ Promotion of cyber workforce development



Cybersecurity Measures in Defense Industry

○ Programs for reinforcement of defense production base (¥100 million)
Promote compliance with the "The Standards on Cybersecurity Measures for Defense Industry“ not only in companies directly contracting with the MOD/SDF but also among their suppliers.

○ System security survey on the application of “Standards on Cybersecurity Measures for Defense Industry” (¥900 million)

(3) Electromagnetic Spectrum Domain

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

Communication and Radar Jamming Capabilities

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

Network Electronic Warfare System (NEWS)

○ Acquisition of Network Electronic Warfare System (NEWS) (1 set: ¥8.8 billion)

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

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

Type-24 Counter Air Electronic Warfare System

○ Acquisition of Type-24 Counter Air Electronic Warfare System (2 sets: ¥6.4 billion)

Counter EW Capabilities

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

Fighter aircraft (F-35A)

○ Acquisition of fighter aircraft (F-35A) (8 aircraft: ¥138.7 billion)

○ Acquisition of fighter aircraft (F-35B) (3 aircraft: ¥66.5 billion)

EW Support Capabilities

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

Fighter aircraft (F-35B)

○ Acquisition of signals intelligence aircraft (RC-2) (1 aircraft: ¥45.7 billion)

○ Development of EW aircraft (¥41.3 billion)

Response to Small UAVs

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

Signals intelligence aircraft (RC-2)

○ Research on ship-board laser systems (¥18.3 billion)

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

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

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

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

Ⅲ Major Projects

(4) Ground / Maritime / Air Domains

– Approx. ¥1 trillion 138.5 billion (Approx. ¥ 1 trillion 138.5 billion excluding other areas)

○ Type-16 Maneuver Combat Vehicles (15 units: ¥15.4 billion)

Type-16 Mobile Combat Vehicle

○ Common tactical wheeled vehicles

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

- Type-24 Infantry Combat Vehicle (18 units: ¥22 billion)
- Type-24 120mm Maneuver Mortar Combat Vehicle (8 units: ¥8.5 billion)
- Reconnaissance Combat Vehicle (6 units: ¥9.1 billion)

Type-24 Infantry Combat Vehicle

Type-24 120mm Maneuver Mortar Combat Vehicle

Reconnaissance Combat Vehicle (conceptual image)

○ Acquisition of Type-10 Tanks (12 units: ¥22.9 billion)

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

Type-10 Tank

○ Acquisition of Type-19 155mm Wheeled Self-propelled Howitzers (14 units: ¥14.0 billion)

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

Type-19 155mm Wheeled Self-propelled Howitzer

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

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

AMV

○ Construction of training infrastructure for firing surface-to-ship missiles (¥4.7 billion)

Training infrastructure for firing surface-to-ship missiles

Ⅲ Major Projects

○Building of new FFMs (3 ships: ¥314.8 billion) [reprint]
Build new FFMs (Frigate Mine Multi-purpose), featuring a 4,800-ton displacement, with enhanced operational capabilities which can load long-range missiles and have better anti-submarine capabilities.

New FFM
(conceptual image)

○Building of submarine (1 ship: ¥114.0 billion)
Construct the 9th Taigei-class submarine, featuring a 3000-ton displacement, with enhanced detection capabilities and new manpower saving systems for effective information gathering, warning and surveillance activities.

Taigei-class submarine

○Acquisition of fixed-wing patrol aircraft (P-1)
(2 aircraft: ¥84.8 billion)
Acquire P-1 aircraft with enhanced flight performance and enhanced detection, identification, and information processing, etc. capabilities compared to the existing P-1.

Fixed-wing patrol aircraft
(P-1)

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

Patrol helicopter
(SH-60L)

○Acquisition of search and rescue amphibious aircraft (US-2) (1 aircraft: ¥21.8 billion)
Acquire US-2 amphibious aircraft to conduct rapid rescue operations at long distances offshore.

Search and rescue
amphibious aircraft
(US-2)

Ⅲ Major Projects

○Acquisition of fighter aircraft (F-35A)
(8 aircraft: ¥138.7 billion) [reprint]
Secure air superiority by acquiring F-35As with advanced electronic warfare capabilities.
* As it has been confirmed that having domestic companies perform final assembly and checkout (FACO) is more cost-effective than importing completed aircraft, domestic companies will continue to handle FACO for F-35As acquired from FY2023 to FY2027.


Fighter aircraft (F-35A)

○Acquisition of fighter aircraft (F-35B)
(3 aircraft: ¥66.5 billion) [reprint]
Improve operational flexibility of fighter aircraft by acquiring F-35Bs which have advanced electronic warfare capabilities and can perform short field take-off and vertical landing.


Fighter aircraft (F-35B)

○Upgrade of fighter aircraft (F-2)
(8 aircraft: ¥13.0 billion) [reprint]
Upgrade the anti-ship attack capabilities, network functions, and other related systems.


Fighter aircraft (F-2)

○Acquisition of new primary trainer aircraft (T-6) and ground training equipment (¥6.6 billion)
Acquire new primary trainer aircraft and ground training equipment for integrated operation as a training system to efficiently and effectively train pilots of advanced fighter aircraft, etc.
*Allocated expenses for the acquisition of two aircraft and ground training equipment, etc.

New primary trainer aircraft (T-6)
(Picture of the same aircraft type)

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


Type-20 5.56 mm rifle

Ⅲ Major Projects

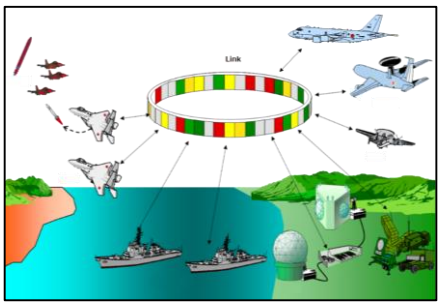
5 Command and Control / Intelligence-related Functions
– Approx. ¥836.8 billion (Approx. ¥385.2 billion excluding other areas)

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

Enhancement of Command and Control Functions

○ Fielding Next-generation JADGE (tentative name) (¥11.9 billion) [reprint]
The MOD/SDF will field the Next-generation JADGE (tentative name) through a large-scale remodeling of the existing JADGE, which is the core of command and control under the integrated air and missile defense system, to enable command and control from locations other than Air Defense Direction Centers (DC) through the use of mobile terminals, thereby strengthening resiliency, and to improve the capability to deal with new threats such as HGVs.

○ Development of the tactical datalink (¥9.8 billion)
Deploy the tactical datalink to maintain and enhance tactical information-sharing capabilities with vessels, aircraft, and radar sites.



Operation using tactical datalink
(conceptual image)

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

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

Development of Information System to Secure Decision-Making Superiority

○ Construction of the MOD Cloud (tentative name) (¥97.0 billion) [reprint]

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

Ⅲ Major Projects

Construction of a Network for Rapid Situational Understanding and Mission Execution

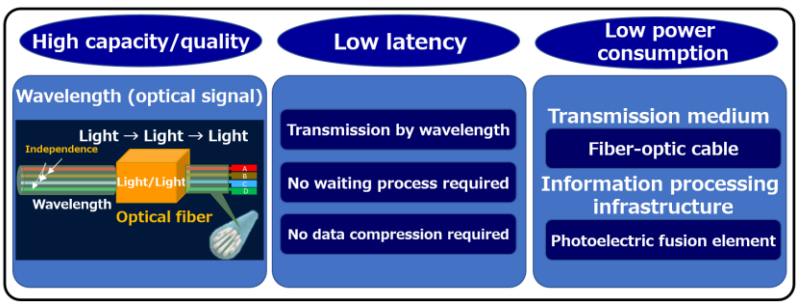
○ Construction of APN (All-Photonics Network) using opto-electric conversion technology (¥800 million)

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

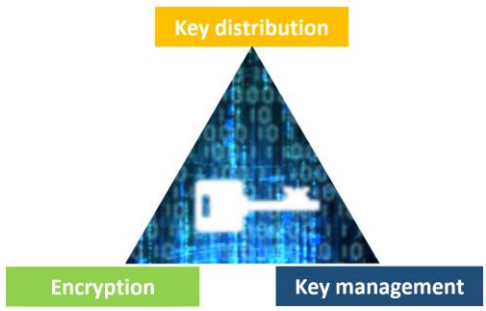
* APN is a technology that integrates light and electricity throughout all sections of communications network. It is said that “high capacity,“ "low latency" and, in the future, "low power consumption" can be realized.

○ Demonstration of introducing the next-generation cryptographic technology (¥2.0 billion)

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



Construction of APN
(conceptual image)



Next-generation cryptographic technology
(conceptual image)

Utilization of Data, Apps and AI

○ Research and study on agile development (¥90 million)

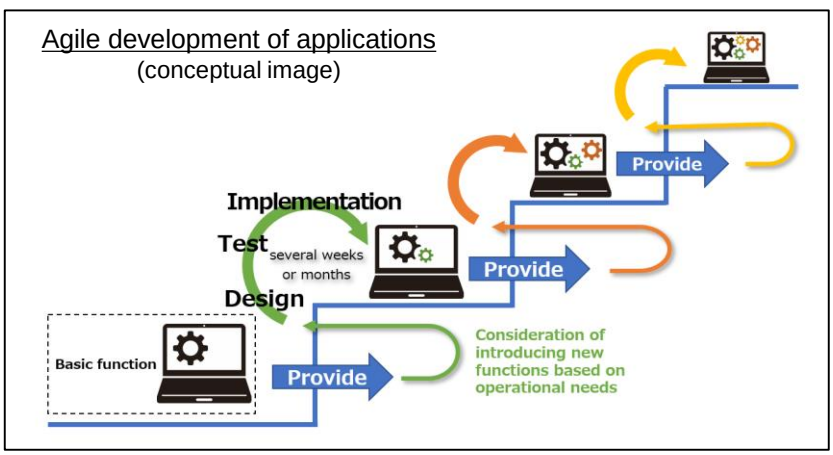
Conduct research on the introduction of agile development methods, which involve repeated cycles of design, testing, and implementation in short timeframes to quickly address operational needs in applications.

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

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

○ Development of a prototype for a Tactical AI Demonstration Satellite (¥5.2 billion) [reprint]

Agile development of applications
(conceptual image)



Ⅲ Major Projects

Strengthening Intelligence Collection and Analysis Functions

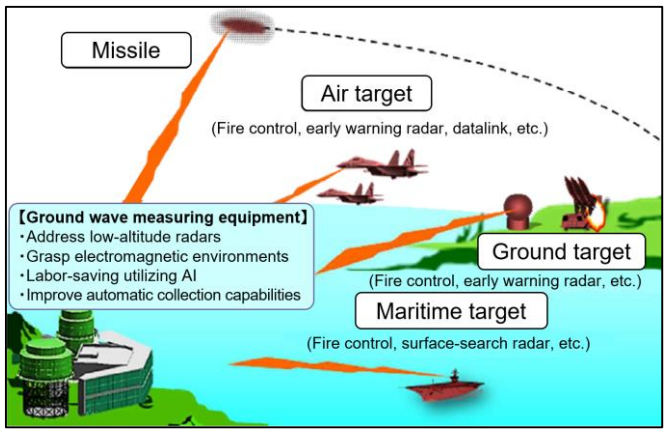
○ Development of information gathering and analysis capabilities
Establish information gathering and analysis capabilities especially on military trends.

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

○ Development of intelligence systems (¥43.7 billion)
Develop various information systems to swiftly provide information which contributes to policy decisions and the SDF unit operations.

○ Development and maintenance of equipment for information gathering and analysis (¥468.9 billion)
Develop necessary equipment to constantly and continuously gather, process, and analyze information especially on military trends in the vicinity of Japan.
- Building satellite constellation (¥283.2 billion) [reprint]
- Development of EW aircraft (¥41.3 billion) [reprint]
- Acquisition of signals intelligence aircraft (RC-2) (¥45.7 billion) [reprint]
- Replacement of ground wave measuring equipment (¥13.3 billion)

○ Gathering and organizing information (¥42.9 billion)
Gather and organize various information, including situations in regions surrounding Japan.
- Data collection for image analysis (¥24.7 billion) [reprint]



Ground wave measuring equipment
(conceptual image)

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

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

○ Establishment of automatic open source and social media information collection/analysis capabilities utilizing AI (¥1.2 billion)

○ Utilization of future forecasting services for estimating the security situation (¥2.1 billion)

Ⅲ Major Projects

6 Mobile Deployment Capabilities / Civil Protection
– Approx. ¥454.5 billion (Approx. ¥454.5 billion excluding other areas)

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

Promotion of Acquiring Mobile Deployment Transport Assets

Aerial refueling and transport aircraft (KC-46A)

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

○ Acquisition of various transport vessels
In order to strengthen maritime transport capabilities to remote islands, the MOD/SDF will acquire LSV (Landing Support Vessel) capable of transporting between the mainland and island ports, LCU (Landing Craft Utility) capable of transporting to shallow island ports, and MSV (Maneuver Support Vessel) capable of transporting to islands that cannot be accessed by LCUs. They will be operated by units newly established in FY2024.
・LSV (1 vessel: ¥8.0 billion)
・LCU (1 vessel: ¥6.4 billion)
・MSV (1 vessel: ¥5.8 billion)

LSV

LCU

MSV
(conceptual image)

○ Acquisition of utility helicopters (UH-2) (16 aircraft: ¥52.9 billion)
Acquire utility helicopters with enhanced air mobility and air transport capabilities as a successor to UH-1J.

Utility helicopter (UH-2)

Utilization of Private Maritime Transport Services

○ Utilization of civilian transportation services (4 vessels: ¥39.6 billion)
Utilize private vessels specializing in mass transportation of vehicles and containers in order to complement maritime transport capabilities to transport units to islands in the southwestern region (PFI method).

○ Utilization of PFI vessels in a field exercise (¥1.2 billion)
Conduct transportation exercises and port-entry inspections for units and equipment using PFI vessels.

Transport training

Ⅲ Major Projects

7 Sustainability and Resiliency

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

(1) Securing Ammunitions

– Approx. ¥767.5 billion (Approx. ¥287.6 billion excluding other areas)

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

○ Medium-Range Multi-Purpose Missile (¥5.6 billion)
A missile essential for use by infantry units and similar forces.

Medium-Range Multi-Purpose Missile

○ 155mm High Explosive Shell (¥4.9 billion)
Munitions essential for use by artillery units and similar forces.

155mm High Explosive Shell

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

5.56mm Bullet

○ Type-23 Ship-to-Air Missile (¥32.7 billion)
A long-range ship-to-air missile to enhance air defense capabilities for destroyer units.

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

○ Type-23 Air-to-Ship Missile (¥16.1 billion)
An air-to-ship missile with extended range from the previous missiles to equip patrol aircraft.

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

○ Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missile (AIM-120) (¥12.2 billion)

AIM-120
(conceptual image)

○ Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missile (AAM-4B) (¥13.9 billion)

AAM-4B
(conceptual image)

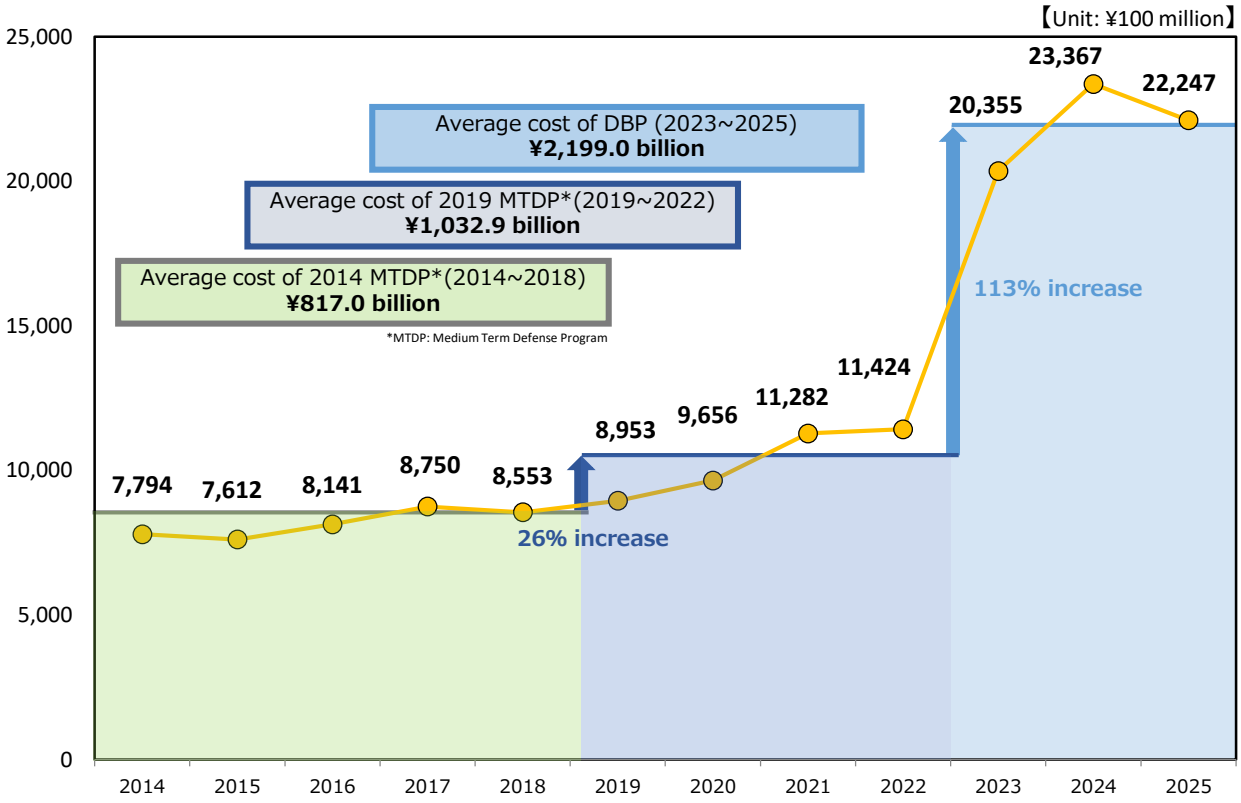
Ⅲ Major Projects

(3) Sustainment and Maintenance of Defense Equipment

– Approx. ¥2 trillion 224.7 billion (Approx. ¥1 trillion 769.6 billion excluding other areas)

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

Trends in Budget for Sustainment and Maintenance of Equipment



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

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

- Maintenance and sustainment of transport vessels (¥3.0 billion)
  Start maintenance and sustainment of two LCUs from FY2025.

LCU

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

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

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

Maintenance of spare equipment ("Mothball")

Ⅲ Major Projects

(3) Improvement of Facility Resiliency

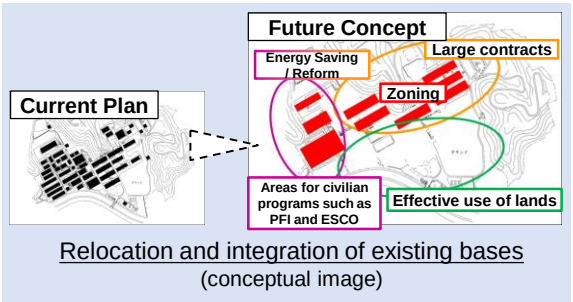
– Approx. ¥698.3 billion (Approx. ¥695.3 billion excluding other areas)

○ Renovation of existing facilities (¥269.4 billion)
Provide protective measures including wear- and earthquake- resistance through promoting to reinforce building structures, relocate and integrate existing facilities.

○ Underground installation of main headquarters (¥87.4 billion)
Conduct underground installation of main headquarters, installation of dispersal pads for fighter aircraft, and protective measures against electromagnetic pulse, among others.

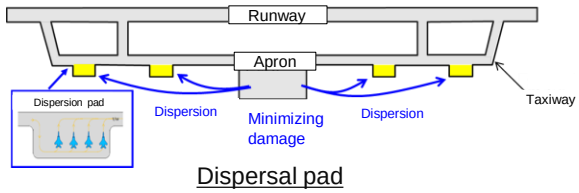
○ Measures against natural disasters (¥9.3 billion)
Implement countermeasures against inundation and slope failure to maintain and enhance functions in the event of a large-scale natural disaster.

○ Construction of ammunition depots (¥33.6 billion)
Construct necessary facilities including depots in preparation for the acquisition of various ammunitions.



Relocation and integration of existing bases
(conceptual image)

Minimizing damage by dispersion



Dispersal pad
(conceptual image)


Underground installation
(conceptual image)

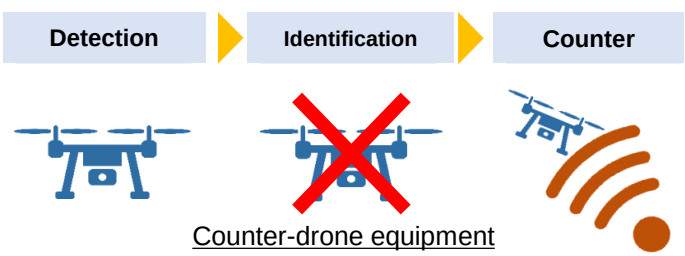

Emergency measure for slope failure
(conceptual image)

○ Construction of facilities associated with establishment of new units/ Introduction of new equipment (¥295.6 billion)
- GSDF: Construct facilities for JGSDF System and Signal/Cyber School (¥13.2 billion).
- MSDF: Construct facilities in Sasebo area [Sakibe-East District]. (¥25.5 billion)
- ASDF: Construct facilities to deploy mobile warning and control radars in Kitadaito Island. (¥6.0 billion)
- Construct a multi-functional composite defense base in Kure District (¥500 million)


JGSDF System and Signal/Cyber School
(conceptual image)


Sakibe-East District
(conceptual image)

○ Introduction of new counter-drone equipment (¥3.0 billion)
As drone attacks against defense-related facilities may cause a serious impact on Japan's defense, the MOD/SDF will field new and higher-quality equipment that is capable of detecting, identifying, and countering illegal drones to enhance security capabilities for SDF bases.



Counter-drone equipment
(conceptual image)


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

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

1 Reinforcement of Defense Production Base
– Approx. ¥99.6 billion (Approx. ¥96.4 billion excluding other areas)

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

(1) Building a Robust and Sustainable Defense Industry

○ Grounding initiatives for reinforcement of defense production base (¥25.6 billion)

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

A) Reinforcing supply chain resilience
- Implement precautionary measures against supply chain risks through promoting initiatives such as diversification of supply sources and R&D projects seeking for parts with stable supply. (¥600 million)

B) Improving manufacturing process efficiency
- Increase the efficiency of defense equipment manufacturing processes by introducing advanced technologies such as automatic control robots, DX, and AI. (¥20.5 billion)

Hokani-Oran **Nihonni-Kimishika**

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

C) Enhancing cybersecurity
- Promote compliance with the "The Standards on Cybersecurity Measures for Defense Industry" not only in companies directly contracting with the MOD but also among their suppliers. (¥100 million) [reprint]

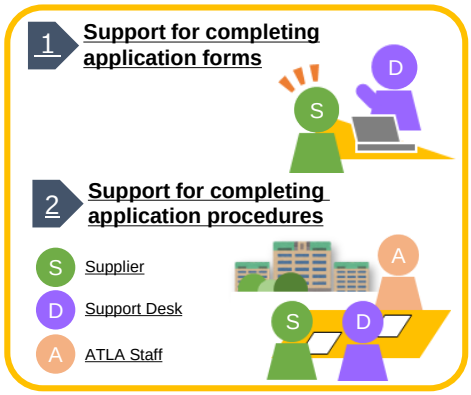
D) Support for business succession, etc.
- Promote smooth business succession, etc. on a company's withdrawal from the defense industry. (¥4.3 billion)

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

○ Support services for small and medium-seized suppliers to promote the use of measures that enhance the defense production and technology bases, outlined in the Act on Enhancing Defense Production and Technology Bases (¥90 million)
Encourage small and medium-seized suppliers to utilize the measures designed to enhance defense production and technology bases by establishing a support desk to assist with applicants and hosting nationwide briefing sessions.

Promotional flyer for seminars


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



Conceptual image of a support desk

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

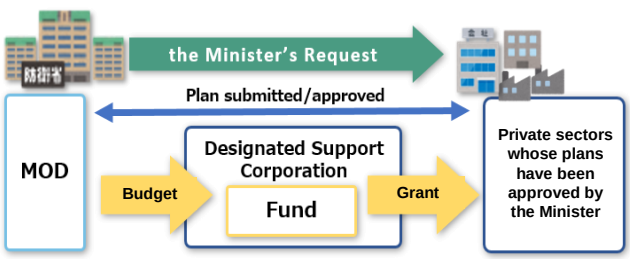
○ System security survey on the application of "Standards on Cybersecurity Measures for Defense Industry" (¥900 million) [reprint]
Survey vulnerabilities of security equipment implemented in Protected Systems, hold seminars in control measures for contractors to take, and train Information Security Auditors.

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

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

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

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




ATLA booth at "EUROSATORY 2024" (France)

(3) Other Initiatives

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

2 Research and Development
– Approx. ¥638.7 billion (Approx. ¥218.9 billion excluding other areas)

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

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

○ Innovative Science & Technology Initiative for Security (¥11.4 billion)
Promote the “Innovative Science & Technology Initiative for Security” program in which the Acquisition, Technology & Logistics Agency (ATLA) publicly seeks basic researches on innovative and emerging technologies to external institutions including universities. In order to make the program easier to apply for, a subsidy will be added to the existing commission budget (¥1.0 billion out of the total amount).

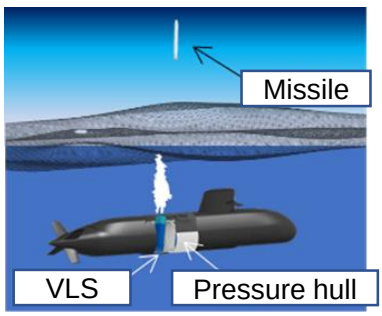
○ Breakthrough Research (¥20.1 billion)
Conduct Breakthrough Research to rapidly create functions and technologies that will significantly change future ways of warfare, with taking risks to achieve challenging goals.

○ Bridging Research (¥17.5 billion)
Out of various government- and commercially-funded researches, select and invest in promising technologies with the potential to be utilized for future defense applications including innovative equipment.

(2) Stand-off Defense Capabilities

○ Research on vertical undersea launchers (¥29.7 billion)
Conduct research on Vertical Launch System (VLS) capable of being mounted on submarines with the aim to further diversify launching platforms and secure undersea superiority.

○ Research on hypersonic missiles (¥58.5 billion) [reprint]



Research on vertical undersea launchers
(conceptual image)

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

○ Development of Upgraded Type 03 medium-range surface-to-air guided missile (modified) (¥14.2 billion)
Continue upgrades to enable responses against HGVs and other missiles.

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

○ Research on ship-board laser systems (¥18.3 billion) [reprint]

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

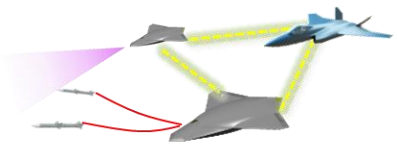
Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

(5) Unmanned Defense Capabilities

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

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

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



UAV network combat system
(conceptual image)

Research on UGV systems
(conceptual image)

(6) Next-Generation Fighter Aircraft

○ Development of the next-generation fighter aircraft (¥108.7 billion)
To promote joint development between Japan, the United Kingdom and Italy, contribute necessary funds to GIGO (GCAP International Government Organisation), and conduct joint design of airframes and engines. In addition, the MOD will carry out necessary preparations to conduct various tests required for the development.

○ Research related to the next-generation fighter aircraft such as UAVs (¥12.8 billion)
Continue to conduct research on AI technologies necessary to realize combat-support UAVs which collaborate with crewed aircraft such as the next-generation fighter aircraft.

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

Long-endurance UUV

Development of next-generation fighter aircraft
(conceptual image)

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

(7) Reinforcement of Other Deterrence Capabilities

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

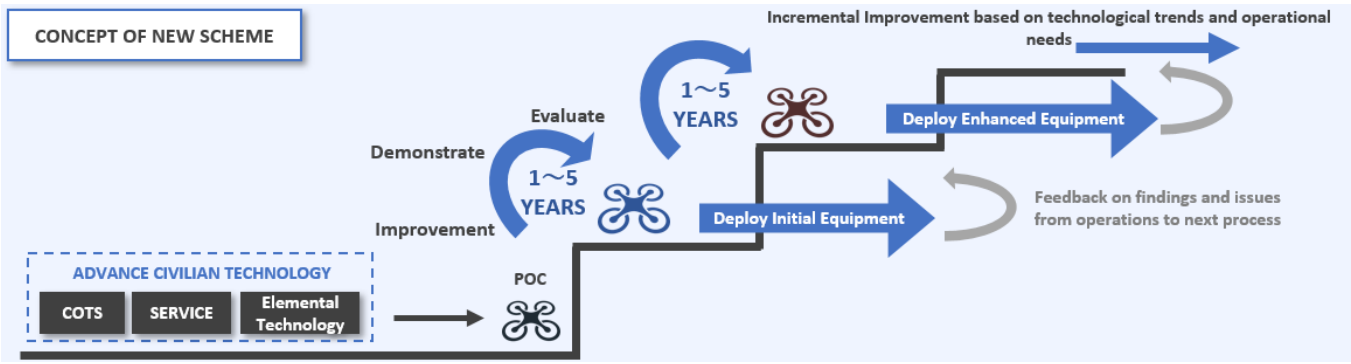
○ Maintenance of network facilities and networks for higher security level (¥26.3 billion)
Maintain networks and facilities for higher security level which meet international standards to research and develop aircraft and other defense equipment.

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

3 New Initiatives for the Early Deployment of Defense Equipment

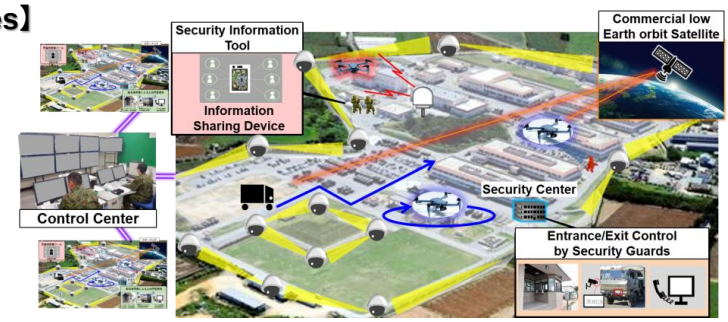
- In light of the current security environment, where military use of cutting-edge civilian technologies is changing the modes of warfare, it is necessary to fundamentally reinforce defense capabilities at an epoch-making speed, by flexibly incorporating advanced civilian technologies making remarkable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

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

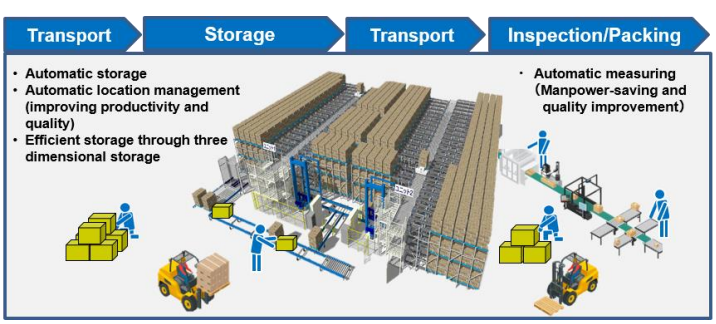


【Examples of Projects under the New Initiatives】

- ○ Remote surveillance system for the security of major GSDF camps (¥17.6 billion) [reprint]
- ○ Automation of supply warehouses (¥4.3 billion) [reprint]
- ○ Development of demand forecasting capabilities for supplies through utilizing AI (¥1.9 billion) [reprint]
- ○ Research and verification tests for the introduction of transport unmanned aircraft (¥1.2 billion) [reprint]
- ○ Development of a prototype for a Tactical AI Demonstration Satellite (¥5.2 billion) [reprint]
- ○ Establishment of automatic OSINT collection and analysis capabilities utilizing AI and systems for automatically collecting social media information (¥1.2 billion) [reprint]



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



Automation of supply warehouses
(conceptual image)

4 Initiatives for the Utilization of AI

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

(1) Promotion of AI Utilization

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

○ Development of a prototype for a Tactical AI Demonstration Satellite (¥5.2 billion) [reprint]

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

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

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

○ Replacement of ground wave measuring equipment (¥13.3 billion) [reprint]

○ Establishment of automatic open-source and social media information collection and analysis capabilities utilizing AI (¥1.2 billion)

○ Expansion of the use of military history documents utilizing AI (¥70 million)
[see page 44]

(2) Structural Reinforcement to Promote AI Utilization

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

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

Promotion of AI utilization
(conceptual image)

5 Elements Supporting Defense Capabilities

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

(1) Reinforcement of Human Resource Base

1. Measures to Secure Excellent Human Resources

A) Enhancement and Reinforcement of Recruitment

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

Design image of PR clips and banner ADs

○ Reinforcement of the Provincial Cooperation Offices (¥1.8 billion)
- Increasing the number of part-timers
- Relocation of recruitment offices of the Provincial Cooperation Offices to a location that is more effective for recruitment
- Establishment of satellite booths
- Outsourcing admission tests

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

○ Expansion of the SDF Scholarship Program* (¥10 million)
Increase the amount of scholarship in order to secure excellent human resources at an early stage.
* A scholarship loan program for students who intend to serve in the SDF in the future.

○ Digital and online recruitment (¥1.4 billion)
Increase online advertisement such as PR clips and banner ADs which can attract the attention of eligible job-hunters.

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

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

B) Enhancement and Strengthening of Re-Employment Support


Work management education (conceptual image)

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

○ Strengthening public relations for re-employment support activities (¥200 million)
Create videos to raise publicity of the career paths of SDF personnel and the knowledge, skills, and experience they have acquired.

○ Reinforcement of re-employment support by the SDF Assistance Association (¥800 million)
Improve the convenience and effectiveness of re-employment support by making the employment support information network system available on the Web.

C) Revisions of Salaries and Allowances for SDF Personnel

Note: Including those for civilian officials and others (¥100 million).

Major Contents	Improvement Measures
1. Improvement Measures concerning the Specificity of Living and Working Conditions	
Improvement of treatment for fixed-term personnel at the E1-E3 level	• Increase in the lump-sum allowance for the appointment of SDF personnel, which is paid to candidates for SDF personnel at the time of their appointment as Private /Seaman Apprentice /Airman Third Class: ¥221,000 → ¥344,000
Improvement of treatment for "shi" (enlisted and fixed-term personnel at the E1-E3 level)	• Establishment of the "Designated Place Living Adjustment Allowance" (tentative name), recognizing personnel for their efforts to adapt to life in barracks: a Maximum of ¥1,200,000 (providing ¥200,000 annually for six years following their appointment)
Improvement of treatment for SDF Reserve Personnel	• SDF Reserve Allowance: ¥48,000 → ¥147,600 per year • Training Call-up Allowance (SDF Reserve Personnel): ¥40,500 → ¥55,000 per year (for five days on duty annually) • Continuous Service Incentive Allowance (SDF Ready Reserve Personnel): ¥120,000 → ¥215,000 (for a term of three years)
Improvement of treatment for personnel transferred over a long distance based on order	• Establishment of the Operational Environment Adjustment Allowance (tentative name): ¥1,300 per day (for three years from the date of transfer) [Example] ¥26,000 per month for 20 days on duty (¥1,300×20 days), resulting in an annual salary increase of approx. ¥310,000
2. Improvement Measures concerning the Specificity of Missions	
Improvement of treatment for air traffic controllers	• Establishment of Air Traffic Controller Allowance (tentative name) [Example] A Captain engaged in air traffic control: ¥32,000 per month (approx. ¥390,000 per year)
Improvement of treatment for aircraft maintenance technicians	• Increase in the Flying Allowance for fighter aircraft pilots [Example] A Captain of fighter aircraft: ¥257,000 → ¥289,000 per month (resulting in an annual salary increase of approx. ¥390,000) • Establishment of the Aircraft Maintenance Technician Allowance (tentative name) for air maintenance technicians engaged in measures against intrusions into territorial airspace: ¥1,200 per day • Increase in other allowances for personnel engaged in flight operations
Improvement of treatment for personnel engaged in major field exercises	• Establishment of the Field Exercise Allowance (tentative name): ¥1,400 per day
Improvement of treatment for personnel engaged in disaster relief activities	• Increase in the Disaster Relief Activity Allowance: ¥1,620 → ¥2,160 per day
Improvement of treatment for personnel of cyber-specialized units	• Expansion of the scope of payment of Special Operations Allowance, etc. [Example] A Captain (GSDF/ASDF) or Lieutenant (MSDF): approx. ¥32,000 per month (resulting in an annual salary increase of approx. ¥390,000)
Improvement of treatment for personnel engaged in severe duties	• Increase in the Special Operations Allowance for personnel of the GSDF Special Operations Group [Example] A Captain of the GSDF Special Operations Group: approx. ¥159,000 → approx. ¥209,000 (resulting in an annual salary increase of approx. ¥600,000) • Increase in the Paratrooper Allowance for personnel of the GSDF Airborne Brigade [Example] A Captain of the GSDF Airborne Brigade: approx. ¥97,000 → approx. ¥106,000 (resulting in an annual salary increase of approx. ¥110,000) • Increase in the Special Boarding Allowance for personnel of the MSDF Special Boarding Unit [Example] A Lieutenant of the MSDF Special Boarding Unit: approx. ¥159,000 → approx. ¥209,000 (resulting in an annual salary increase of approx. ¥600,000)

- Improvement of treatment for personnel engaged in activities to respond to ballistic missiles, etc. (including the increase in the Counterair Operations Allowance and other allowances)
- Improvement of treatment for reemployed former SDF personnel (providing a higher starting salary)
- Improvement of treatment for medical personnel, recruitment personnel, and Command Sergeant Major (each allowance newly established)
- Other improvement of treatment of SDF personnel in light of the specificity of operations

D) Harassment Prevention Measures

Group harassment prevention training

○ Expansion and improvement of the programs developed as the recommendation by the MOD's Committee of Experts on Harassment Prevention and Measures to provide more educational opportunities of all kinds. (¥70 million)
- Continue Harassment Hotline counselors outsourcing
- Conduct group harassment prevention training
- Use an outside professional to implement a behavior modification program for a candidate offender
- Seek and obtain legal advice from attorneys on the ways to address harassment on how to handle harassment claims
- Outsource research and study on harassment training materials and surveys

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

A) Promotion of Further Participation of Female Personnel

Construction of barracks for female personnel

○ Infrastructures for better educational/living/working environments of female SDF personnel (¥16.4 billion)
- Creation of female-only areas in barracks
- Improvement of living and working environments for female personnel (renovations of lavatory and bathing facilities)
- Creation of female-only quarters in submarines

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

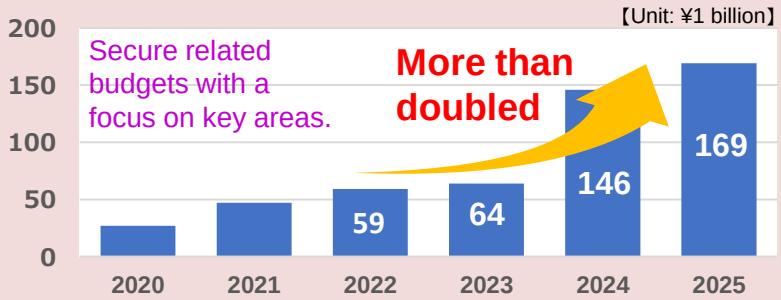
○ Stocking sanitary items (¥10 million)

Sanitary bin

○ Installation of sanitary bins on vessels (¥20 million)
Install sanitary bins with automatic processing functions on all vessels that women board to ensure sanitary treatment and privacy.

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

【Budgets for Promotion of Women's Participation】



Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

B) Promotion of Working Style Reform

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

○ Improvement of office environments for a better workplace (¥700 million)

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

C) Support for Balancing Work and Life

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

○ Supplies in temporary childcare emergency (¥50 million)
Establish contingency stockpiles to provide SDF personnel with essential supplies for their children, including food, beverages and diapers, during emergency operations.

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

D) Improvement of Living and Working Environments

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

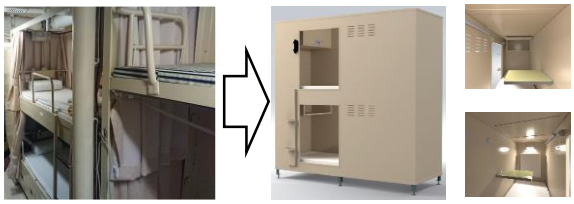
- Renovation and construction of housing necessary for introducing and reorganizing units as well as ensuring readiness (¥56.2 billion)
- Construction of barracks and other facilities (¥277.6 billion*)
  (Note: This amount includes expenses for the promotion of further participation of female personnel.)
  Conduct measures for more comfortable living and working environments, including the introduction of individual spaces for each personnel in barracks and the installation of utility bathrooms.
- Introduction of individual spaces for each personnel in existing barracks by installing partitions and similar enhancements (¥1.4 billion)
- Procuring equipment and daily consumables (¥12.8 billion*)
  In procuring daily consumables, prioritize the items below.
  - Procuring bedding sets to maintain the health and raise the morale of SDF personnel (¥2.6 billion)
  - Preparing automatic grass-cutting machines for decreasing the burden on SDF personnel (¥1.1 billion)

  *Prioritize the installation of air conditioning, as it has a direct impact on personnel health (¥27.9 billion) and allocate necessary transportation fees (including tolls) to decrease the financial burden on SDF personnel and improve their working environment.
- Procuring uniforms, work clothes, and other clothing (¥18.7 billion)
  (Note: This amount includes expenses for the promotion of further participation of female personnel.)
- Infrastructures for better educational, living, and working environments of female SDF personnel (¥16.4 billion) [reprint]
- Expansion of wireless LAN coverage in welfare facilities and common areas of barracks at camps and bases (¥200 million)
- Improvement of menus at each camp and other facilities through the use of local produce, etc. (¥2.8 billion)

Introduction of individual Spaces in existing barracks

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

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



Beds in existing ships

Pod-type beds (conceptual image)

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

Communication conditions on a vessel

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

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

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

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

3. Strengthening Educational and Research Infrastructure

A) National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS)

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

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

B) National Defense Academy (NDA)

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

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

○ Long-term study abroad program at military academies in the United States (¥50 million)

C) National Defense Medical College

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

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

D) Expansion of Cyber Education at the SDF schools

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

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

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

○ Reinforcement of specialized education at the Faculty of Cyber and Information Engineering, National Defense Academy (¥80 million)
- Acquire equipment necessary for cyber education infrastructure. [reprint]

E) Acquisition of High-Performance Simulators for F-35 and F-2 (¥19.9 billion)

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

4. Measures on SDF Reserve Personnel for Sustainable Unit Operations

○ Improvement of the treatment of reserve personnel and others (¥6.9 billion) [reprint]
The MOD/SDF will take the following measures:
- Increase allowance for SDF reserve personnel and others.
- Expand continuous service incentive allowance.

○ Expansion of support for companies employing SDF reserve personnel (¥1.3 billion)
Provide support for SDF Reserve Personnel who run their own businesses

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

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

5. Expanding the Internal Consideration Framework for Reinforcing the Human Resource Base

○ Establishment of a new team responsible for reinforcing the human resource base within the Bureau of Personnel and Education, and expansion of the internal consideration framework within the Ministry

6. Leveraging Technologies and Human Resources in Private Sectors

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

(2) Enhancement of Medical Functions

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

○ Autonomous securing of blood supply

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

- Procurement of equipment related to blood products including platelet-preserving leukocyte removal filters (¥800 million)
- Allocate the budget for contracting consulting firms to ensure blood production (¥100 million)
- Establishment of an integrated health information system, including blood management (¥5.2 billion)

Field surgical system

Skill training with field surgical system

○ Improvement of first-aid capabilities on the frontline

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

- Procurement of training materials for first-aid skills (¥70 million)
- Procurement of field surgical system (¥300 million)
- Procurement of reference equipment for the new filed surgical system (¥900 million)

Air medical evacuation training

○ Enhancement of medical evacuation capabilities for the wounded

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

- Procurement of aeromedical evacuation unit (¥200 million)

○ Enhancement of medical functions at SDF hospitals

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

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

- Assessment for reconstruction of the SDF Naha Hospital (¥10 million)
- Reconstruction work of the SDF Fukuoka Hospital (¥16.5 billion)
- Reconstruction work of the SDF Yokosuka Hospital (¥6.9 billion)

SDF Yokosuka Hospital following reconstruction work
(conceptual rendering)

SDF Fukuoka Hospital following reconstruction work
(conceptual rendering)

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

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

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

[Measures for Mitigating the Impact on Local Communities] (¥344.5 billion)

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

○ Project for relocation of the U.S. Marine Corps stationed in Okinawa to Guam (¥600 million)

2. Realignment-Related Measures in Japan

○ Projects for realignment in Okinawa (¥232 billion)
- Relocation of MCAS Futenma (¥200.6 billion)
  - Construction of the Futenma Replacement Facility, and other related facilities (¥191.9 billion)
  - Futenma refurbishment (¥8.7 billion)
- Return of land areas south of the Kadena Air Base (¥31.5 billion)

Construction of Futenma Replacement Facility

○ Project for the relocation of the carrier-based aircraft, including facility construction on Mageshima Island (¥47.3 billion)

Facility construction on Mageshima Island

○ Project for use in contingency (¥7.1 billion)

○ Project for training relocation (¥8.7 billion)

○ Project for smooth implementation of realignment-related measures (¥48.7 billion)

(2) SACO-Related Expenses (¥11.9 billion)

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

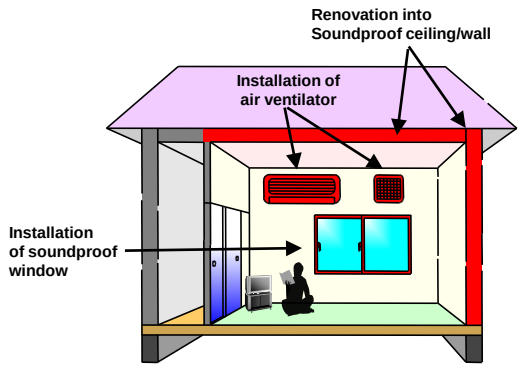
(3) Promotion of Base-Related Measures

1. Expenses Related to Measures for Communities around Bases (¥145.6 billion)

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

○ Implementation of soundproofing projects for residences around air bases, and other related projects (¥61.9 billion)
- Increasing subsidies for households waiting to receive soundproofing work (including restoration of functions) to complete the projects by the end of FY2025
- Restoration of functions around maneuver areas

○ Improvement of the living environment of areas around defense facilities (¥83.8 billion)
- Subsidies for construction of facilities to improve the living environment
- Implement "Subsidized Projects for Stabilizing People's Lives" with a fixed-rate subsidy instead of a fixed-amount subsidy
- Development of public facilities which can also be utilized as evacuation sites



Example of Residential Soundproofing

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


Example of community facilities (Gymnasium)

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

2. Host Nation Support (Cost Sharing for the Stationing of U.S. Forces in Japan) (¥226.8 billion)

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

○ Cost sharing under the New Special Measures Agreement (SMA) (¥163.5 billion)

Labor cost (¥141.4 billion)
Utilities cost (¥13.3 billion)
Training equipment and materials procurement cost (¥7.5 billion)
Training relocation cost (¥1.3 billion)

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

○ Payment of employer contributions for USFJ local employees' social insurance premiums, including Healthcare Insurance, Pension Insurance (¥28.3 billion)


Aircraft shelter

3. Rents for Facilities and Compensation (¥161.1 billion)

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

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

7 Strengthening Security Cooperation

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

(1) Japan-U.S. Bilateral Exercises

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

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

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

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

Japan-U.S. Joint Air Defense Exercise

(2) Enhancement of Capabilities for Overseas Operations

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

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

○ "Pacific Partnership"
Conduct medical service, facility repairment, and cultural exchange in the countries in the Indo-Pacific region to promote further cooperation and mutual understanding with foreign governments and forces, and to strengthen joint operational capabilities in International Disaster Relief Activities.

Exercise "Iron Fist"

Exercise "Mobility Guardian"

Exercise "Cobra Gold"

"Pacific Partnership"

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

(3) Promotion of Defense Cooperation and Exchanges

Exercise “Talisman Sabre”

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

Exercise “SAMA SAMA”

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

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

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

Capacity building on HA/DR (the Philippines)

Capacity building on unexploded ordnance clearance (Solomon Islands)

Cooperation program on WPS (ASEAN)

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

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

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

WPS education for personnel in the Joint Staff (Tokyo)

Gender Adviser candidates completed the NATO Gender Adviser Course (Canada)

WPS Multilateral Defense Talk (Hawaii, the United States)

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

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

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

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

Dispatch of Instructors to PKO Centers in Africa

○ UN Triangular Partnership Programme

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

UN Triangular Partnership Programme

(5) Ensuring Maritime Security

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

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

Destroyer escorting a vessel

○ Indo-Pacific Deployment (IPD)

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

IPD

○ Indo-Pacific and Middle East Deployment (IMED)

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

IMED

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

○ Information Gathering Activities in the Middle East

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

8 Initiatives to Combat Climate Change

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

○ Reinforcement of bases and infrastructure, etc. (¥3.6 billion)
Enhance the resiliency of infrastructure and facilities, such as bases, against disasters caused by climate change.
- Disaster prevention measures of bases, focusing on flood mitigation
- Power sources for emergency

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

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

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

○ Improvement of living and working environments of SDF personnel and reinforcement of medical functions (¥28.9 billion)
Take measures for increasing health risks of SDF personnel due to heatwaves and extreme heats.
- Installation of air conditioning system in barracks and other facilities

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

Installation of LED lighting systems

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

Upgrading to hybrid vehicles

9 Streamlining Initiatives

➢ The MOD/SDF is promoting optimization of the equipment acquisition process through the following measures in accordance with the NDS and the DBP, aiming to achieve a cost reduction of approximately ¥265.3 billion.

(1) Operational Suspension and Divestment of Equipment

[Estimated cost reduction: ¥700 million]

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

(Major project) Divestment of JASDF's U-125A [Estimated cost reduction: ¥700 million]

(2) Systematic, Stable and Efficient Acquisition

[Estimated cost reduction: ¥25.9 billion]

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

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

[Main Projects]

- Bulk-purchase through long-term contracts
  - Maintenance of transport vessels utilizing PBL [reprint] [Estimated cost reduction: ¥1.0 billion]
  - Procurement of onboard equipment for JASDF's F-2 [Estimated cost reduction: ¥3.3 billion]
- Bulk/joint-purchase excluding long-term contracts
  - Comprehensive contract for repairs of JASDF's F-15 parts [Estimated cost reduction: ¥1.8 billion]
- Utilization of PBL
  - PBL for parts of JGSDF's CH-47J/JA [Estimated cost reduction: ¥12.9 billion]
  - Comprehensive contract for maintenance of JMSDF's MCH-101 [Estimated cost reduction: ¥7.0 billion]

(3) Narrowing down SDF-unique Specifications

[Estimated cost reduction: ¥200 million]

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

(Major project) Renewal of JGSDF's meteorological measurement equipment [Estimated cost reduction: ¥200 million]

(4) Project Review [Estimated cost reduction: ¥95.7 billion]

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

(Major project) Restoring the reliability of the JGSDF's missiles [Estimated cost reduction: ¥46.3 billion]

(5) Scrutinizing Man-hour and Production Process

[Estimated cost reduction: ¥142.7 billion]

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

(6) Optimization of Organizational Capacity

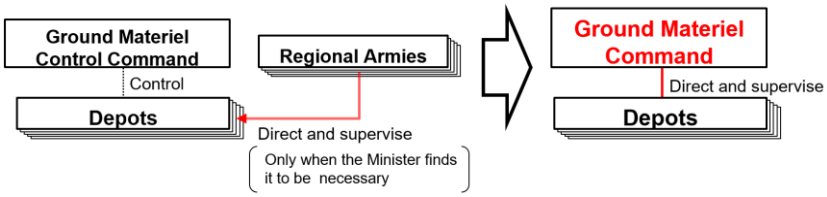
- Reallocate personnel from each service to suffice the number of SDF personnel (+230) required for reinforcing the posture of joint service units such as the SDF Cyber Defense Command.
- Reallocate personnel mainly from JGSDF to meet the increasing needs of JMSDF personnel (+125) and JASDF personnel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

10 SDF Organizational Changes

【*tentative name】

○ Ground Self-Defense Force

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

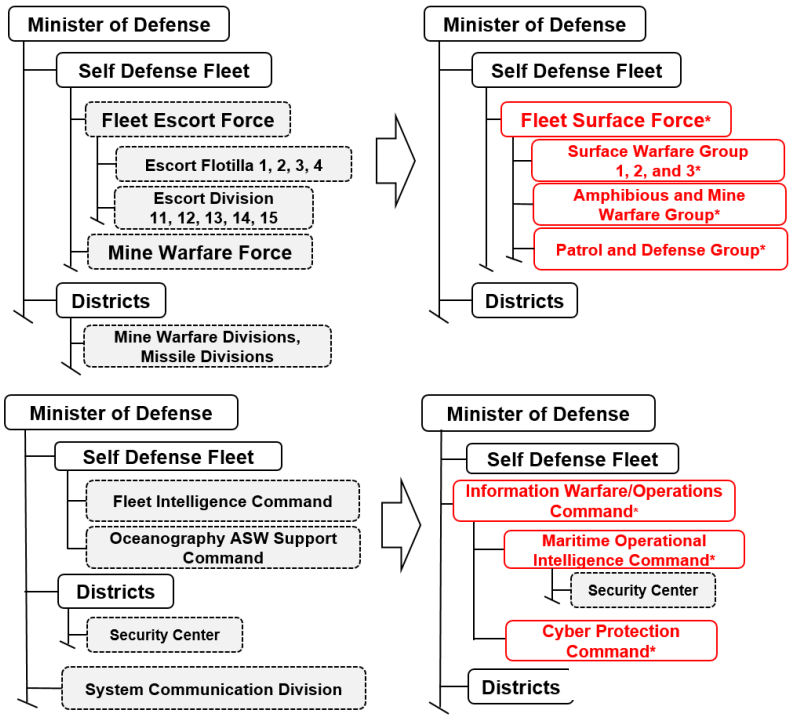


- Establishment of Logistics School*
  Establish the “Logistics School”* by integrating the Ordnance School, the Quartermaster School, and the Transport and Logistics School.

○ Maritime Self-Defense Force

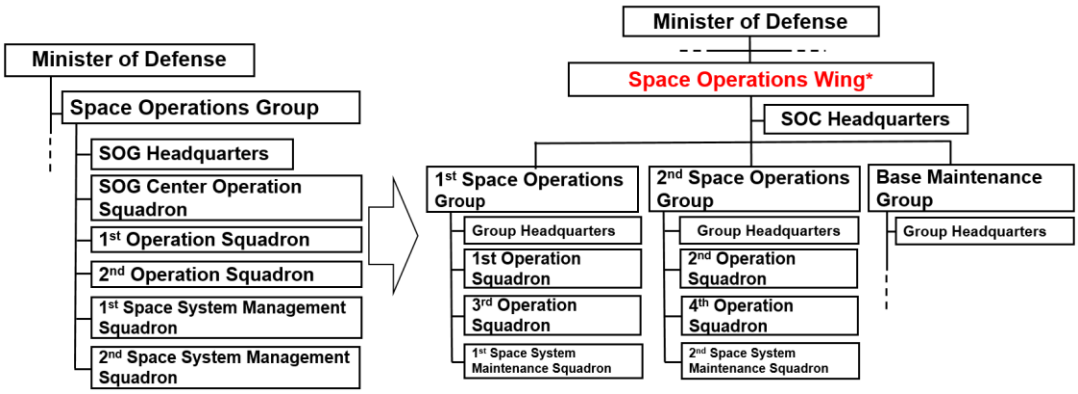
- Establishment of Fleet Surface Force*
  Establish the “Fleet Surface Force” in order to centrally command and control surface vessel units such as the Fleet Escort Force and the Mine Warfare Force.

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



○ Air Self-Defense Force

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



11 Authorized Strength of Uniformed SDF Personnel

＜Regular Personnel＞

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

＜Reserve Personnel＞

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

12 Increase in Civilian Officials

- Secure the number of civilian officials and others necessary for steadily implementing the Defense Buildup Program (increasing the number of officials by 328; net increase of 107).

＜Major Contents of Request＞

	Category	Number of Increase	Example
II. Major Projects Regarding SDF's Capabilities	2. Integrated Air and Missile Defense Capabilities	1	Strengthening the structure for the enhancement of integrated air and missile defense capabilities.
	4. Cross-domain Operation Capabilities	53	Strengthening the structure for Space Domain Awareness (SDA) and proceeding with projects. Strengthening the structure in the field of cybersecurity.
	5. Command and Control/ Intelligence-related Functions	56	Strengthening the functions against information warfare. Strengthening the structure for personnel security clearance.
	6. Mobile Deployment Capabilities / Civil Protection	8	Strengthening the structure for public infrastructure development projects.
	7. Sustainability and Resiliency	83	Enhancing the structure to steadily improve the resiliency of SDF facilities.
IV. Strengthening the Japan-U.S. Alliance	1. Strengthening Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation	5	Strengthening the structure for the enforcement of the Act for Adjustment between Defense and Wind Power.
	2. Steady Implementation of Measures to Support Stationing of U.S. Forces in Japan (USFJ)	5	Strengthening the structure toward initiatives to appropriately dispose PCB (Polychlorinated Biphenyl) waste.
V. Collaboration with Like-minded Countries and Others		3	Strengthening the structure for defense cooperation and exchanges with the Philippines and defense corporation in the frameworks of Japan-U.S.-Philippines and Japan-U.S.-Australia-Philippines.
VI. Elements Supporting Defense Capabilities		4	Strengthening the structure necessary for introducing new restricted water areas required for SDF trainings.
IX. Defense Production and Technological Base as Virtually Integral Part of a Defense Capability		55	Strengthening the structure for the Japan-U.S. joint development of Glide Phase Interceptor (GPI). Strengthening the structure for economic security.
X. Reinforcing the Foundation for SDF Personnel, to Fulfill Abilities as Core of Defense Capabilities	1. Reinforcing Human Resource Base	2	Strengthening the structure for introducing a new working hours management system.
	2. Transformation of Medical Functions	30	Enhancing infrastructure to improve the combat trauma care capabilities.
Total		328*	*Including 23 personnel for promoting Work-and-Life Balance.

＜Review of the Designated Number of Civilian Officials＞

	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
	14th Rationalization Plan				15th
Increase	290	330	355	377	328
Rationalization	△266	△267	△267	△267	△213
Decrease due to temporary post's expiration, and other factors	△21	△19	△13	△3	△8
Net Increase and Decrease	3	44	75	107	107
Number at the end of fiscal year	20,927	20,971	21,041	21,148	21,255

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

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

13 Reinforcement of Intelligence Security

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

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

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

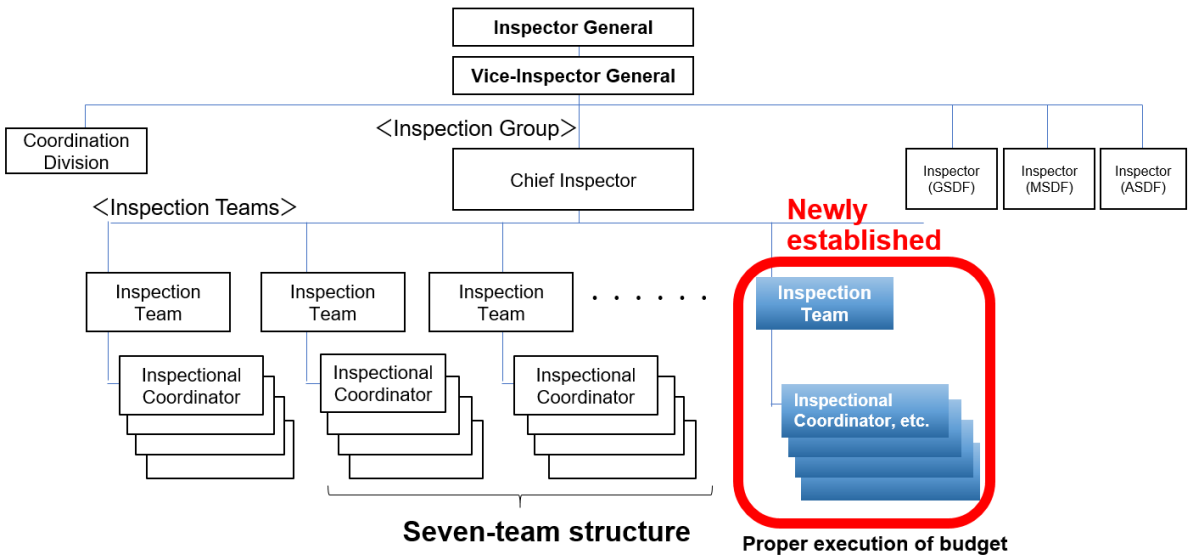
○ Research and study on improving efficiency and securing effectiveness of information security activities (¥80 million)

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

14 Reinforcement of Inspection Structure

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

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



15 Tax System Reform in FY2025

○ Tax measures to secure financial resources for strengthening defense capabilities

- Corporate tax: From April 2026, a 4% surtax will be imposed after deducting ¥5 million from the corporate tax amount.
- Income tax: Consideration will be continued based on the basic direction of the “Outline of the 2023 Tax Reform Proposals,” etc.
- Tobacco tax: Gradually implement appropriate taxation of heated tobacco from April 2026 and raise the tax rate from April 2027.

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

- As a special measure until March 31, 2027, diesel oil used by the SDF for the power source of its vessels is exempted from the diesel oil delivery tax at the time of procurement. However, when the duty-free diesel oil is transferred to a third party, the diesel oil delivery tax is imposed on the SDF.
- At present, special measures are being taken to exempt the provision of duty-free diesel oil under the ACSA with Australia, the United Kingdom, France, Canada, India, and Germany from above-mentioned taxation.
- The Government of Japan applies the special measure of the same tax exemption under the ACSA with Italy in order to smoothly implement cooperation between the SDF and the Italian Armed Forces, when the ACSA, which has been signed on November 25th, 2024, enters into force.

○ Expansion of tax exemption measures based on the Reciprocal Access Agreement (RAA) (Joint request with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA))【several tax items】

- At present, as measures to implement the Japan-Australia RAA, the following taxes are exempted: (i) customs duties and domestic consumption taxes on imports of official supplies by the visiting force; (ii) the diesel oil delivery tax on diesel oil for official use by the visiting force; and motor vehicle and light motor vehicle taxes on official vehicles.
- The Japan-France RAA, which is currently under negotiation, is expected to include the same provisions as Japan-Australia RAA. As the agreement may be signed by the end of FY2024, the MOD and the MOFA expanded the tax exemption measures to the French Armed Forces.

Reinforcement of Comprehensive Defense Architecture

Under the frameworks of relevant ministries and agencies, the Government of Japan promotes efforts in four areas that complement and are inseparable from the fundamental reinforcement of defense capabilities, namely "Research and Development," "Public Infrastructure Development," "Cybersecurity," and "International Cooperation to Enhance Deterrence Capabilities of Japan and Like-minded Countries."

【Research and Development】

- ○ **The Government of Japan promotes research and development of science and technology that contribute to the enhancement of comprehensive defense architecture by matching research and development needs based on the views of the Ministry of Defense with the appropriate technological seeds possessed by relevant ministries and agencies under the cooperative framework.**
- ○ **The Government of Japan designates "Matching Projects" based on the arrangement of "Important Technological Challenges" which contribute to the enhancement of comprehensive defense architecture and thus should be promoted in civilian research and development projects of relevant ministries and agencies.**

【Development of Public Infrastructure】

- ○ **In order to conduct effective responses in light of the security environment, the Government of Japan has specified airports and seaports with the "Framework for Smooth Utilization," which was concluded with administrators of public infrastructures, as "Specific Use Airport and Seaport" to enable the SDF and the JCG to utilize them as necessary in peacetime. On "Specific Use Airport and Seaport," development projects are being carried out that contribute to primarily civilian use and also to smooth use by the SDF and the JCG.**

- ○ **Recognizing the needs of the SDF and the JCG, the Government of Japan promotes coordination with administrators of public infrastructures and further enhances these initiatives. As part of this effort, construction of road networks is added to the scope of these initiatives to enhance accessibility between "Specific Use Airport and Seaport" and SDF camps, etc. from FY2025.**

【Cybersecurity】

- ○ **By implementing such measures as introduction of active cyber defense, the Government of Japan will strengthen the response capabilities in the field of cybersecurity to be equal to or surpassing the level of leading Western countries. Toward this goal, an expert panel released the policy recommendations in November 2024, and the Cyber Defense Buildup Bill and its related bills were approved by the Cabinet in February 2025, followed by their submission to the Diet. Concurrently, the Government of Japan is working to strengthen its cybersecurity functions and systems.**

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

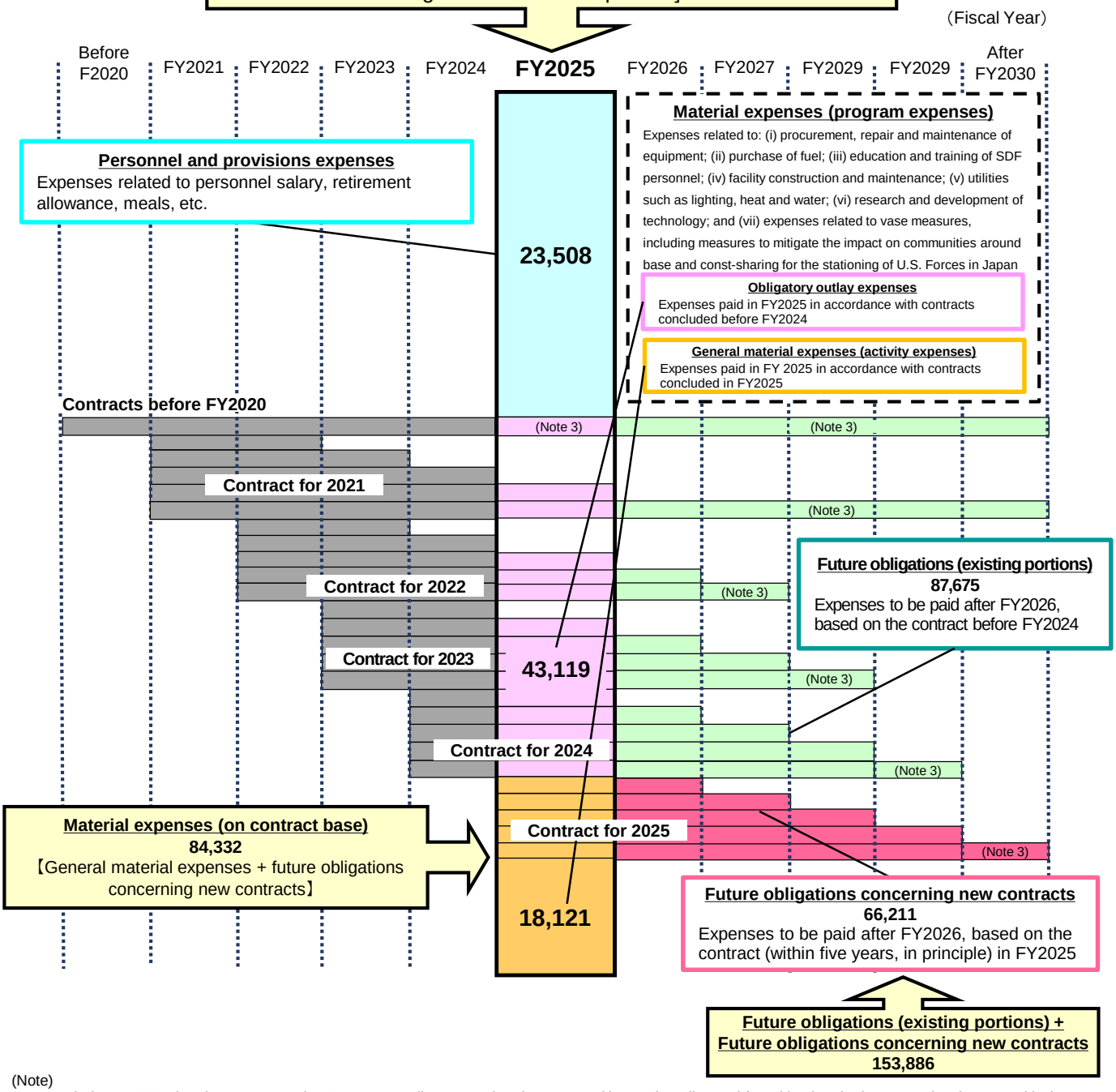
- ○ **OSA (Official Security Assistance) is a grant aid framework for the benefit of armed forces and related organizations of like-minded countries with a view to strengthening their security and deterrence capabilities. In its second year, FY2024, the Government of Japan has decided to provide equipment to the Philippines, Indonesia, Mongolia, and Djibouti. In FY2025, the Government of Japan plans to expand the number of recipient countries, with a focus on the Indo-Pacific region.**

Reference

Structure of Defense-Related expenses

Expenditures: ¥8474.8 billion
[Personnel and provisions expenses + obligatory outlay expenses + general material expenses]

【Unit：¥100 million】



(Note)
1：Excludes SACO-related expenses and U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for mitigating the impact on local communities).
2：This chart is a rough diagram. The width of a bar does not necessarily correspond to the actual amount of expenses.
3：There are expenses to be paid over 5 years in association with the introduction of long-term contracts for the procurement of equipment.

(Expenditure Base)
- Total amount to be paid in the current fiscal year for projects like procurement of equipment and facility development

(Contract Base)
- Total amount of contracts concluded in the current fiscal year for projects like procurement of equipment and facility development

(Future obligations)
- The buildup of defense capabilities, such as procurement of major equipment including vessels and aircraft, as well as construction of hangars and accommodations for SDF personnel, can take several fiscal years. For this reason, the MOD enters into contracts for which the span is several fiscal years (up to five years, in principle), and, at the time of concluding the contracts, makes an advance commitment to pay the expenses at a certain time in the future.
- Future obligation refers to the amount that will be paid in the fiscal year(s) following the year when a multi-year contract is concluded.

【Contract period of main projects】

Destroyer: 4-5 years	Guided missiles: about 4 years	Sustainment and maintenance: 1-2 years
Aircraft: 3-5 years	Ammunition: 2-3 years	Facility: 2-3 years

Details and Categories of Material Expenses

(Unit: ¥100 million)

FY2025	Expenditure base	Contract Base
Material expenses	61,240	84,332
Obligatory outlay expenses	43,119	
Material expenses (program expenses)	18,121	18,121
Future obligation		66,211

(Note)

○ **Expenditure Base:** Total amount to be paid in the current fiscal year for projects like procurement of equipment and facility development. In other words, it refers to the total amount of expenses paid in FY2025 based on contracts concluded in FY2025 (material expenses) and contracts concluded in FY2024 or earlier (obligatory outlay expenses).This is a useful perspective for understanding the proportion of defense-related expenditures in the overall budget of the government, which adopts the fiscal year independence principle.

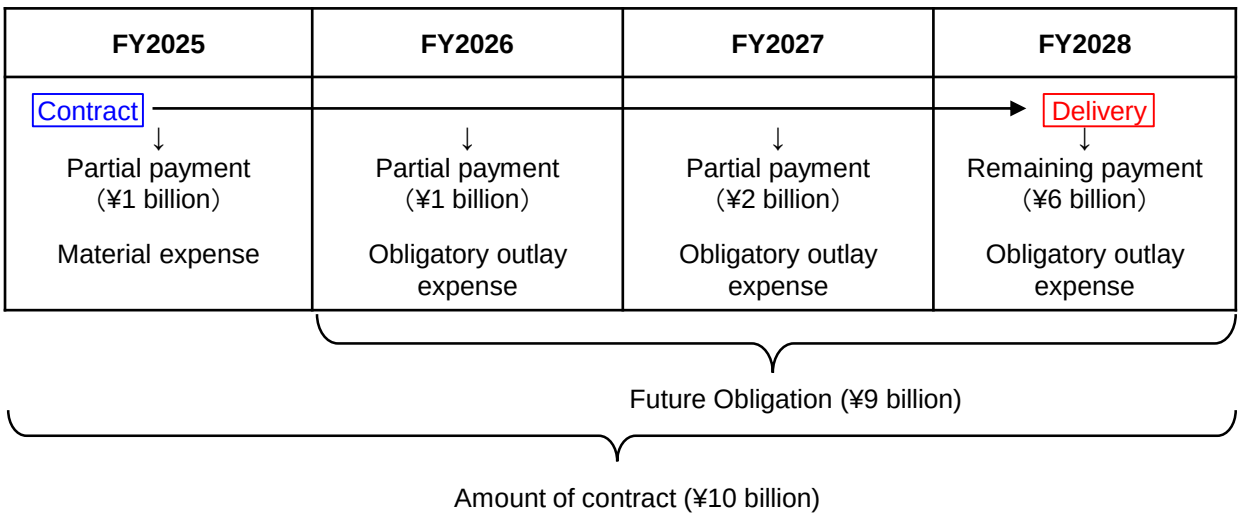
○ **Contract Base:** Total amount of contracts concluded in the current fiscal year for projects like procurement of equipment and facility development. In other words, it refers to the total amount of expenses paid in FY2025 based on contracts concluded in FY2025 and expenses paid after FY2026 (future obligations). This is a useful perspective for understanding the total amount of expenses for each fiscal year's projects related to defense buildup at each operational unit.

Basic Concept of Future Obligation

The buildup of defense capabilities, such as procurement of major equipment including vessels and aircraft, as well as construction of hangars and accommodations for SDF personnel, can take several fiscal years. For this reason, the MOD enters into contracts for which the span is several fiscal years (up to five years, in principle), and, at the time of concluding the contracts, makes an advance commitment to pay the expenses at a certain time in the future.

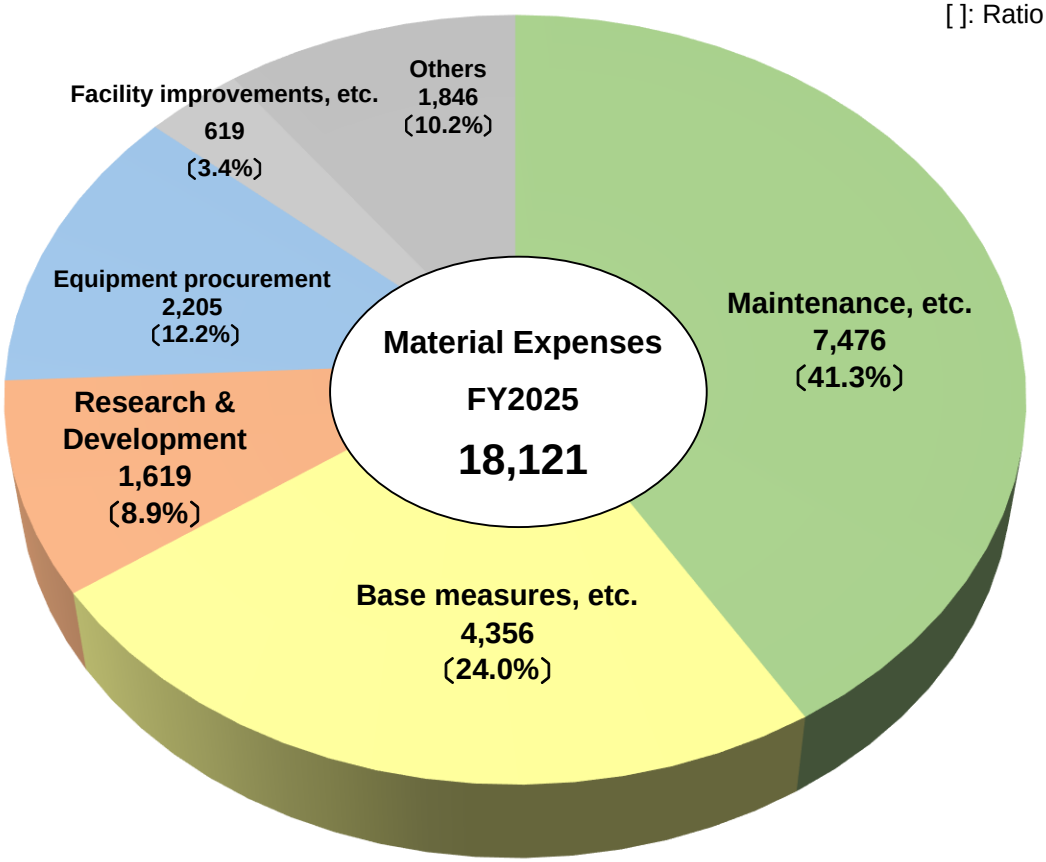
Future obligation refers to the amount that will be paid in the fiscal year(s) following the year when a multi-year contract is concluded.

[Example] Procurement of equipment valued at ¥10 billion under a four-year contract



Details of Material Expenses (Program Expenses)

Unit: ¥100 million / %
[ ]: Ratio



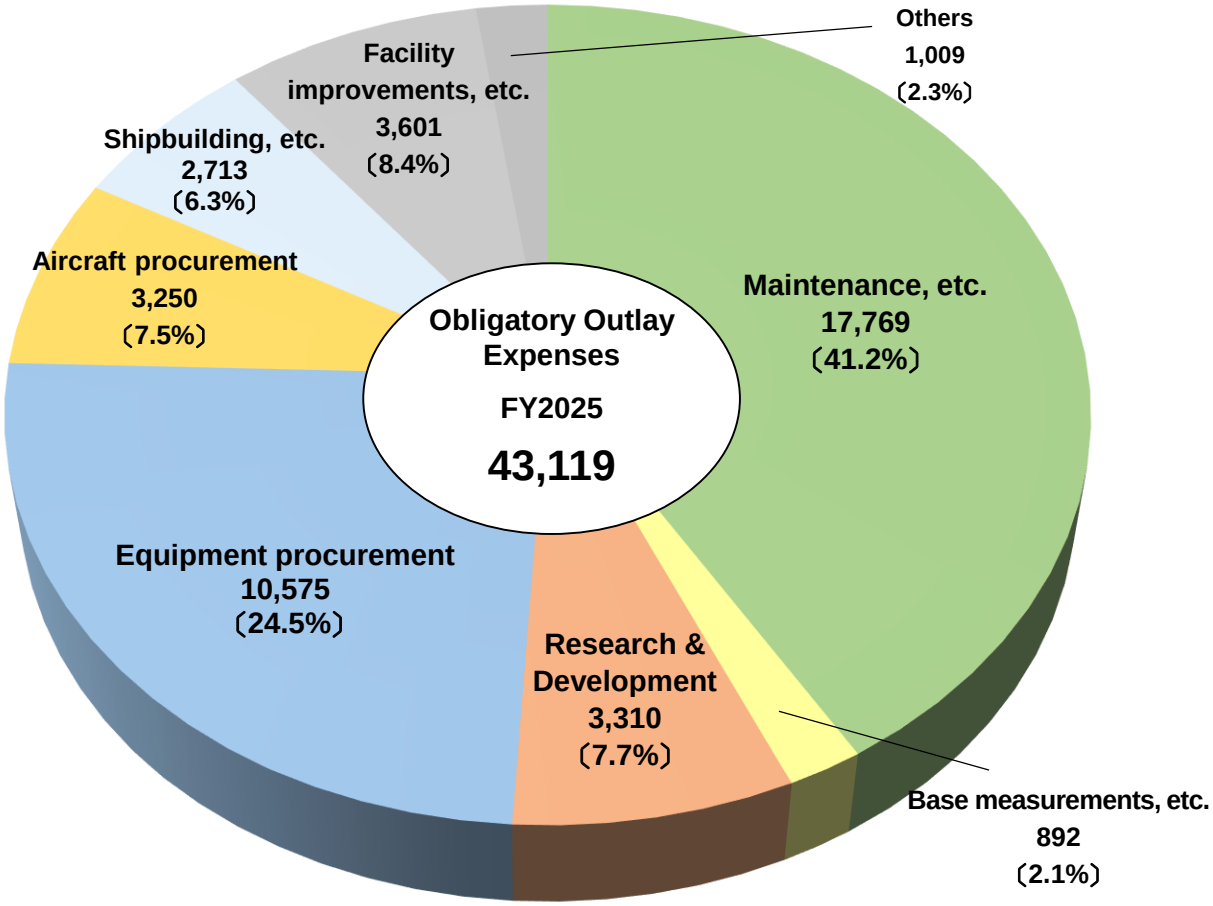
（Unit: ¥100 million）

Item	FY2024 Budget	FY2025 Budget	Comparison with the previous year
Maintenance, etc.	7,759	7,476	△283
・Petrol	1,573	1,284	△289
・Repair	3,608	3,564	△44
・Education & training	471	514	43
・Medical care, etc.	333	368	35
・Utilities	1,774	1,747	△27
Base measures, etc.	4,125	4,356	230
・Countermeasures in areas near bases	839	873	34
・Host nation support	1,811	1,984	174
・Rent, compensation costs, etc.	1,476	1,499	22
Research & Development	707	1,619	912
Equipment procurement, etc.	2,218	2,205	△13
Facility improvements, etc.	548	619	71
Other (computer rentals, etc.)	1,675	1,846	171
Total	17,032	18,121	1,089

Note1：Excludes SACO-related expenses and U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for mitigating the impact on local communities).
Note2：The FY2024 budget includes ¥11.7 billion, FY2025 budget includes ¥11.3 billion appropriated by the Digital Agency.

Details of Obligatory Outlay Expenses

Unit: ¥100 million / %
[ ]: Ratio



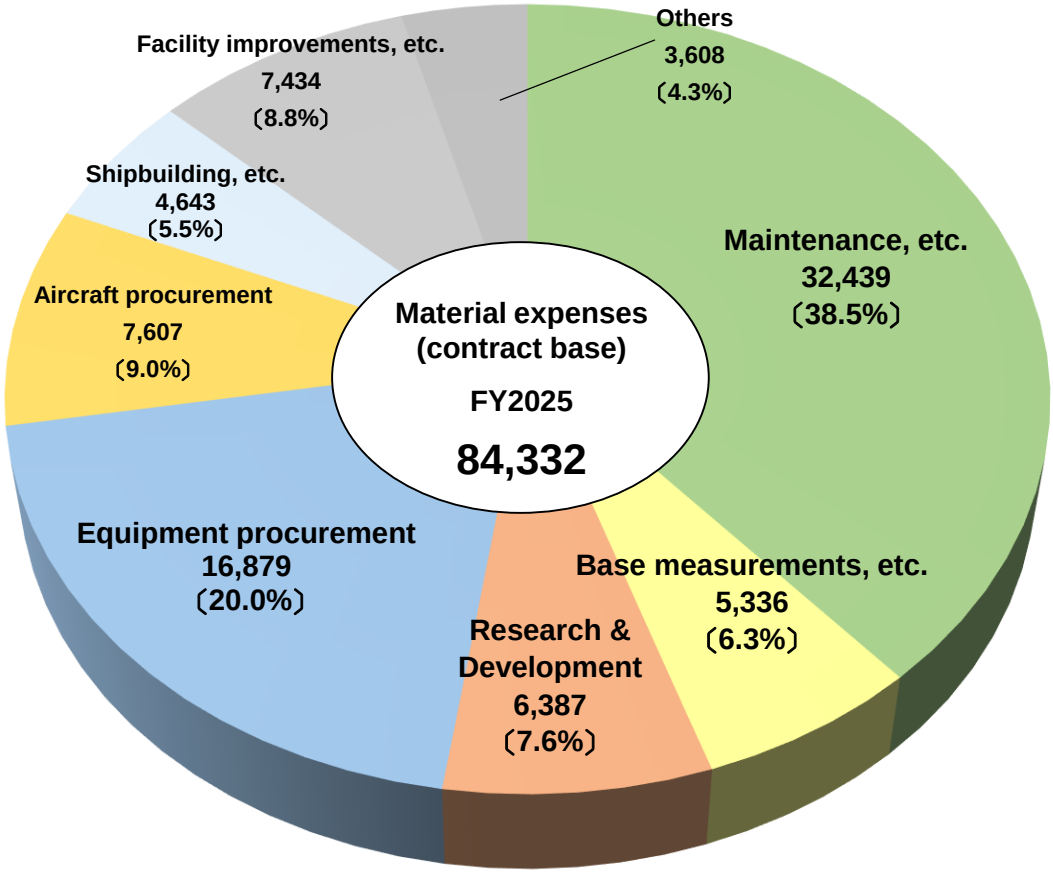
(Unit：¥100 million)

Item	FY2024 Budget	FY2025 Budget	Comparison with the previous year
Maintenance, etc.	16,732	17,769	1,037
Petrol	—	1	1
Repair	15,924	17,054	1,130
Education & training	809	713	△95
Base measures, etc.	869	892	23
Research & Development	1,959	3,310	1,350
Equipment procurement	7,783	10,575	2,792
Aircraft procurement	5,276	3,250	△2,027
Shipbuilding, etc.	1,985	2,713	728
Facility improvements, etc.	2,496	3,601	1,106
Others (computer rentals, etc.)	827	1,009	182
Total	37,928	43,119	5,191

Note1：Excludes SACO-related expenses and U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for mitigating the impact on local communities).
Note2：The FY2024 budget includes ¥20.7 billion, FY2025 budget includes ¥20.1 billion appropriated by the Digital Agency.

Details of Material Expenses (contract base)

Unit: ¥100 million / %
[ ]: Ratio



(Unit：¥100 million)

Item		FY2024 Budget	FY2025 Budget	Comparison with the previous year
Maintenance, etc.		32,321	32,439	118
	Petrol	1,575	1,298	△277
	Repair	27,179	27,937	758
	Education & training ,etc.	3,567	3,204	△363
Base measures, etc.		5,108	5,336	228
Research & Development		8,350	6,387	△1,963
Equipment procurement		21,307	16,879	△4,428
Aircraft procurement		9,467	7,607	△1,861
Shipbuilding, etc.		7,618	4,643	△2,975
Facility improvements, etc.		6,691	7,434	743
Others（computer rentals, etc.）		2,764	3,608	844
Total		93,625	84,332	△9,293

Note1：Excludes SACO-related expenses and U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for mitigating the impact on local communities).
Note2：The FY2024 budget includes ¥36.51 billion, FY2025 budget includes ¥71.4 billion appropriated by the Digital Agency.

Breakdown by Organization (expenditure base)

(Unit: ¥100 million)

Item	FY2024 Budget	FY2025 Budget	Comparison with the previous year
Defense-related expenses	77,249	84,748	7,498
（Ministry of Defense）	73,189	78,179	4,990
GSDF	23,460	24,954	1,494
MSDF	19,476	23,354	3,878
ASDF	21,231	19,448	△1,783
Subtotal	64,167	67,756	3,588
Internal Bureau	6,320	6,988	668
Joint Staff	1,113	1245	132
Defense Intelligence HQ	1,038	1,490	452
National Defense Academy	214	294	80
National Defense Medical College	288	359	71
NIDS	36	35	△1
Inspector General's Office of Legal Compliance	12	11	△1
Subtotal	9,022	10,424	1,402
（Regional Defense Bureau）	250	254	4
（ATLA）	3,810	6,315	2,504

Note1：Excludes SACO-related expenses and U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for mitigating the impact on local communities).

Note2：The FY2024 budget includes ¥32.4 billion, FY2025 budget includes ¥31.4 billion appropriated by the Digital Agency.

Breakdown by Organization (contract base)

(Unit: ¥100 million)

Item	FY2024 Budget	FY2025 Budget	Comparison with the previous year
Defense-related expenses	93,625	84,332	△9,293
（Ministry of Defense）	83,969	76,687	△7,282
GSDF	20,960	19,266	△1,694
MSDF	29,397	22,497	△6,900
ASDF	23,914	20,887	△3,027
Subtotal	74,271	62,649	△11,622
Internal Bureau	6,386	6,566	180
Joint Staff	1,352	3,037	1,684
Defense Intelligence HQ	1,564	3,946	2,383
National Defense Academy	174	132	△42
National Defense Medical College	192	324	131
NIDS	24	25	1
Inspector General’s Office of Legal Compliance	6	8	2
Subtotal	9,698	14,038	4,340
（Regional Defense Bureau）	61	80	20
（ATLA）	9,596	7,564	△2,031

Note1：Excludes SACO-related expenses and U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for mitigating the impact on local communities).
Note2：The FY2024 budget includes ¥36.51 billion, FY2025 budget includes ¥71.4 billion appropriated by the Digital Agency.

Promotion of Base-Related Measures, etc.

(Unit：¥100 million / %)

Item	FY2024 Budget	FY2025 Budget	Comparison with the previous year	Growth rate from the previous year
Promotion of Base-Related measures, etc.	< 5,108> 4,995	< 5,336> 5,248	< 228> 253	< 4.5 > 5.1
(1) Expenses related to measures for communities around bases	< 1,370> 1,289	< 1,456 > 1,381	< 86 > 92	< 6.3 > 7.2
Residential soundproofing	< 599> 511	< 619> 590	< 19> 79	< 3.2 > 15.4
Improving living environment of areas around defense facilities	< 771> 778	< 838> 791	< 67> 13	< 8.6 > 1.7
(2) Host Nation Support (Cost sharing for the stationing of U.S. Forces in Japan)	< 2,182> 2,124	< 2,268 > 2,274	< 86 > 150	< 3.9 > 7.1
Special Measures Agreement	1,482	1,635	154	10.4
Labor cost	1,252	1,414	161	12.9
Utilities cost	151	133	△ 18	△ 11.9
Training equipment and materials procurement cost	65	75	10	15.4
Training relocation cost	13	13	0	0.6
Facilities Improvement Program	< 449> 391	< 350> 356	< △ 99> △ 35	< △ 22.0 > △ 8.9
Measures for USFJ local employees	251	283	31	12.5
(3) Rents for facilities, compensation, etc.	< 1,556> 1,581	< 1,611> 1,592	< 56> 11	< 3.6 > 0.7

Note1：The above figures are on expenditure base (general material expenses + obligatory outlay expenses), and the figure in < > are on contract base (hereafter the same).

Note2：The above .figures include the budget appropriated by the Digital Agency.

Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO)-Related Expenses

(Unit: ¥100 million / %)

Item	FY2024 Budget	FY2025 Budget	Comparison with the previous year	Growth rate from the previous year
1. Project for land return	3	4	1	31.2
2. Projects for training improvement	< 15> 15	< 26> 19	< 11> 4	< 75.8> 29.0
3. Projects for smooth implementation of SACO initiatives	< 99> 98	< 90> 88	< △ 9> △ 10	< △ 9.3> △ 10.6
Total	< 117> 116	< 119> 111	< 3> △ 5	< 2.5> △ 4.4

U.S. Forces Realignment-Related Expenses
(the portion allocated for mitigating the impact on local communities)

(Unit: ¥100 million / %)

Item	FY2024 Budget	FY2025 Budget	Comparison with the previous year	Growth rate from the previous year
1. Project for relocation of the U.S. Marine Corps stationed in Okinawa to Guam	6	6	△ 0	△ 1.5
2. Project for realignment in Okinawa	< 2,165> 1,049	< 2,320> 1,017	< 156> △ 31	< 7.2 > △ 3.0
(1) Relocation of MCAS Futenma	< 1,614> 726	< 2,006> 735	< 392> 9	< 24.3 > 1.2
(2) Return of land areas south of Kadena Air Base	< 551> 323	< 315> 282	< △ 237> △ 40 △ 12.5	< △ 42.9 >
3. Project for relocation of the carrier-based aircraft	< 302> 559	< 473> 531	< 171> △ 28	< 56.5 > △ 5.1
4. Project for contingency use	< 54> 11	< 71> 12	< 18> 1	< 32.9 > 10.6
5. Project for training relocation	89	87	△ 3	△ 3.2
6. Project for smooth implementation of realignment-related measures	< 445> 416	< 487> 492	< 43> 77	< 9.6 > 18.4
(1) Realignment Grants	53	54	1	2.4
(2) Measures for areas around bases, etc.	< 392> 363	< 433> 438	< 41> 75	< 10.6 > 20.8
Total	< 3,061> 2,130	< 3,445> 2,146	< 384> 15	< 12.5 > 0.7

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