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Ministry of Defense

Progress and Budget in Fundamental Reinforcement of Defense Capabilities

Overview of FY2026 Budget Request

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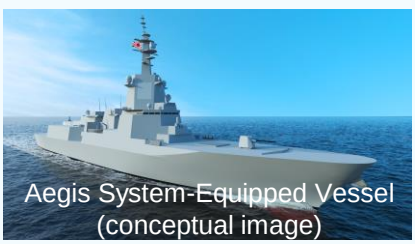
Ⅰ Progress of the Defense Buildup Program

- ✓ The MOD/SDF has been promoting fundamental reinforcement of defense capabilities focusing on the following “Seven Pillars” as the functions and capabilities necessary for the defense of Japan.
- ✓ Projects have been managed thoroughly and are generally progressing as planned.
- ✓ The FY2026 budget request includes the projects that need to be started in FY2026 in order to realize the fundamental reinforcement of defense capabilities within the planned period.

Seven Pillars	Progress of Fundamental Reinforcement (Examples) (From January 2025)
Stand-off Defense Capabilities	➢ Conducted the second launch test of Hyper Velocity Gliding Projectile (HVGP) (June – August 2025). ➢ Plan to complete the development of Upgraded Type-12 SSM (surface-launched variant) and begin the deployment (FY2025). ➢ Scheduled the delivery of Tomahawk missiles (FY2025).  HVGP  Upgraded Type-12 SSM
Integrated Air and Missile Defense Capabilities	➢ Acquired SPY-7 radar arrays for the first Aegis System Equipped Vessel (June 2025).  Aegis System-Equipped Vessel (conceptual image)
Unmanned Defense Capabilities	➢ Acquired multipurpose UAV (close-range) and enhanced functions type UAV (mid-range) (March 2025). ➢ Conducted demonstration tests on transport UAV (small-sized shore-to-ship) (July 2025). ➢ Participated in the experimental exercise on maritime autonomous systems (initiative on AUKUS “Pillar II” (advanced technology cooperation)) (July 2025). ➢ Promoted the research and development (R&D) on Combat-supporting Multi-purpose USV*, etc. *USV: Unmanned Surface Vehicle  Multipurpose UAV (close-range)  【under R&D】 Combat-supporting Multi-purpose USV (conceptual image)

Ⅰ Progress of the Defense Buildup Program

Seven Pillars	Progress of Fundamental Reinforcement (Examples) (From January 2025)
Cross-domain Operation Capabilities (Space/Cyber –space/Land, Maritime and Air Domains)	➢ **Started operation of X-band defense communication satellite called Kirameki-3 (February 2025).** ➢ **Established 8th Surface-to-Ship Missile Regiment at Camp Yufuin (March 2025).** ➢ **Started operation of SSA* radar by ASDF Space Operations Group (March 2025).** ➢ **Deployed F-35A at Komatsu Air Base (April 2025).** ➢ **Formulated the "Space Domain Defense Guidelines" (July 2025).** ➢ **Established Camp Saga and relocated V-22 Osprey from Camp Kisarazu (July – August 2025).** ➢ **Deployed F-35B at Nyutabaru Air Base (August 2025).** ***SSA : Space Situational Awareness**  SSA Radar  Deployment of F-35A at Komatsu Air Base  Establishment of Camp Saga Deployment of V-22
Command and Control/ Intelligence-related Functions	➢ **Established the JSDF Joint Operations Command (JJOC) (March 2025).** ➢ **Formulated the "Next-Generation Information and Communication Strategy of the Ministry of Defense" (July 2025).**  Establishment of JJOC
Mobile Deployment Capabilities/ Civil Protection	➢ **Established the SDF Maritime Transport Group and deployed two transport vessels – Nihonbare (LCU) and Yoko (LSV) (March and May 2025).**  Transport Vessel Yoko
Sustainability/ Resiliency (Ammunitions/ Sustainment and Maintenance/ Improvement of Facility Resiliency)	➢ **Started initiatives for storing spare equipment to maintain (April 2025).**  Maintenance of spare equipment ("Mothball")

Ⅱ Budget Request ~Basic Concept~

○ **In the FY2026 Budget Request, marking the fourth year under the Defense Buildup Program[*1], taking into account the Budget Request Guidelines, which states "Based on the 'Defense Buildup Program (DBP)', ministers may request the necessary amount for expenses under the DBP," the Ministry of Defense (MOD) has decided to request programs which need to be initiated in FY2026, to fundamentally reinforce Japan's defense capabilities by FY2027. Considering the progress of existing programs and implementation of existing budgets under the DBP, the MOD steadily increased its budget request.**

○ **Under the National Defense Strategy (NDS)[*1] and the DBP, the MOD focuses on the seven key pillars. For instance, the MOD/Self-Defense Force (SDF) will promote the establishment of Synchronized, Hybrid, Integrated and Enhanced Littoral Defense (SHIELD) by unmanned assets, and continue to fundamentally reinforce core areas of future defense capabilities, including stand-off defense capabilities, integrated air and missile defense capabilities, and cross-domain operation capabilities. Continuously, the MOD will increase the number of operationally available equipment items, secure ammunitions in order to maximize effective use of existing equipment, and invest in improving the resiliency of defense facilities.**

○ **Also, following FY2025, given the current severe recruitment environment for SDF personnel, the MOD/SDF will accelerate efforts to strengthen the human resource base, based on the "Basic Policy on Improving the Treatment and Working Environments and Establishing New Lifetime Career Plans of Self-Defense Force Personnel[*2]." The MOD/SDF will also work to establish treatment appropriate for the Reiwa period, so that people can feel a sense of pride and honor in serving or having served as SDF personnel.**

Furthermore, in order to maintain and reinforce the defense production and technology bases as a virtually integral part of defense capability itself, the MOD will steadily carry out various initiatives, including those based on the Act on Enhancing Defense Production and Technology Bases, as well as R&D and measures to incorporate advanced civilian technologies.

○ **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 continue to carefully examine costs and promote efficient procurement.**

*1: Approved by the National Security Council and the Cabinet on December 16, 2022

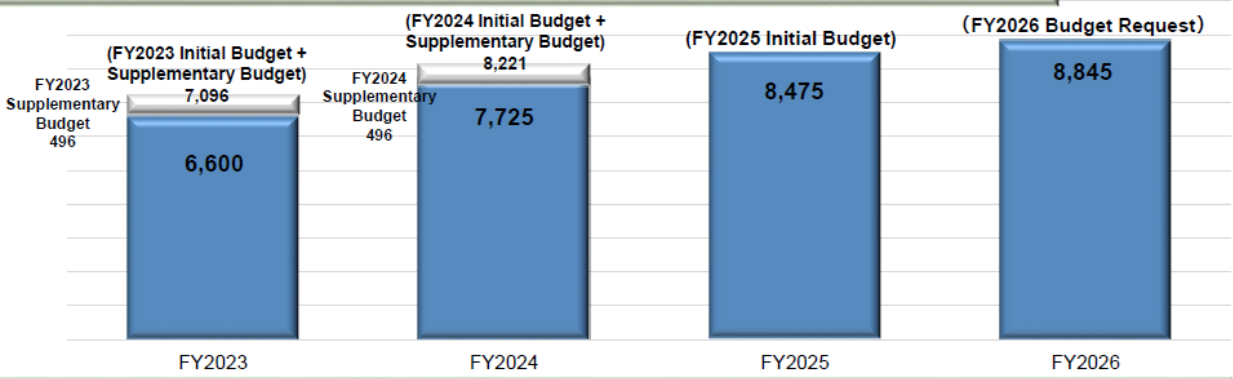
*2: Compiled by the Ministerial Meeting on Improving the Treatment and Working Environments and Establishing New Lifetime Career Plans of Self-Defense Force Personnel on December 20, 2024

FY2026 Budget Request –Implementation of the DBP-

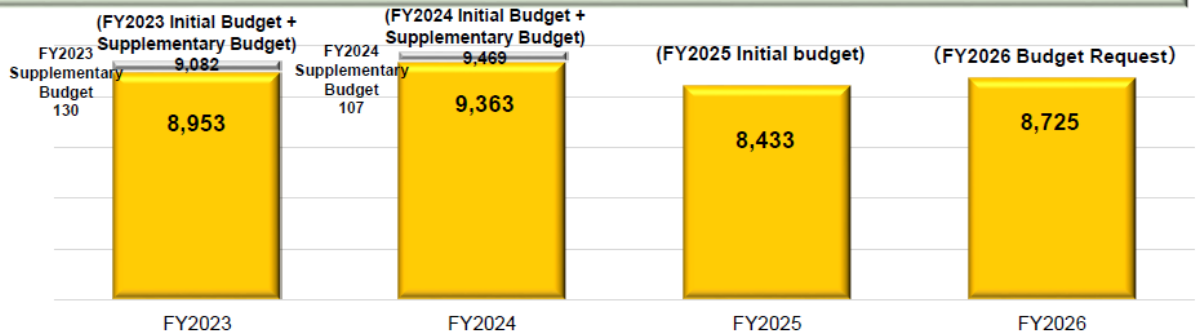
● In the FY2026 Budget Request, marking the fourth year under the Defense Buildup Program, the MOD decided to request programs which need to be initiated in FY2026, in order to fundamentally reinforce Japan's defense capabilities by FY2027. Considering the progress of existing programs and implementation of existing budgets under the DBP, the MOD has steadily increased its budget request.

Target level of defense buildup under the DBP (total expenditure) 【approx. ¥43tril.】
(Total amount of the annual defense budget under the DBP 【approx. ¥40.5tril.】)

【Unit: ¥ billion】



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

FY2026 Budget Request ~Allocation~

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

(contract basis)

Classification	Areas	Total Program Expenses from FY23 to FY27	Program Expenses for FY2023	Program Expenses for FY2024	Program Expenses for FY2025	Program Expenses for FY2026 Request
Stand-off Defense Capabilities		¥5.0 trillion	¥1,413 billion	¥713 billion	¥939 billion	¥1,025 billion
Integrated Air and Missile Defense Capabilities		¥3.0 trillion	¥983 billion	¥1,228 billion	¥533 billion	¥517 billion
Unmanned Defense Capabilities		¥1.0 trillion	¥179 billion	¥115 billion	¥111 billion	¥313 billion
Cross-domain Operation Capabilities	Space	¥1.0 trillion	¥153 billion	¥98 billion	¥212 billion	¥138 billion
	Cyber	¥1.0 trillion	¥236 billion	¥203 billion	¥262 billion	¥247 billion
	Vehicles / Vessels / Aircraft, etc.	¥6.0 trillion	¥1,176 billion	¥1,339 billion	¥1,138 billion	¥1,001 billion
Command and Control / Intelligence-related Functions		¥1.0 trillion	¥305 billion	¥425 billion	¥385 billion	¥388 billion
Mobile Deployment Capabilities / Civil Protection		¥2.0 trillion	¥240 billion	¥565 billion	¥455 billion	¥197 billion
Sustainability and Resiliency	Ammunitions	¥2.0 trillion (¥5.0 trillion including other areas)	¥212 billion (¥828 billion including other areas)	¥402 billion (¥925 billion including other areas)	¥288 billion (¥767 billion including other areas)	¥258 billion (¥949 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)	¥1,749 billion (¥2,147 billion including other areas)
	Facilities Improvement	¥4.0 trillion	¥474 billion	¥631 billion	¥695 billion	¥1,064 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)	¥72 billion (¥101 billion including other areas)
Research and Development		¥1.0 trillion (¥3.5 trillion including other areas)	¥232 billion (¥897 billion including other areas)	¥226 billion (¥822 billion including other areas)	¥219 billion (¥639 billion including other areas)	¥351 billion (¥779 billion including other areas)
Base Measures		¥2.6 trillion	¥515 billion	¥514 billion	¥536 billion	¥551 billion
Training / Education, Fuels, etc.		¥4.0 trillion	¥944 billion	¥912 billion	¥795 billion	¥853 billion
Total		¥43.5 trillion	¥8,953 billion	¥9,363 billion	¥8,433 billion	¥8,725 billion

*Figures are rounded off and may not add up to stated totals

FY2026 Budget Request ~Expense Classifications~

【Annual Defense-related Expenditures (3 categories)】

【Unit: ¥100 million】

Category	FY2025 Budget	year on year change	FY2026 Request	year on year change
Defense-related Expenditures	84,748 (87,005)	7,498 [9.7] (7,508 [9.4])	88,454 (88,454)	3,706 [4.4] (1,450 [1.7])
Personnel and provisions expenses	23,508	1,218 [5.5]	23,192	△315 [△1.3]
Material expenses	61,240 (63,497)	6,280 [11.4] (6,290 [11.0])	65,262 (65,262)	4,022 [6.6] (1,765 [2.8])
Obligatory outlay expenses	43,119 (44,553)	5,191 [13.7] (5,073 [12.9])	45,390 (45,390)	2,271 [5.3] (837 [1.9])
General material expenses	18,121 (18,944)	1,089 [6.4] (1,217 [6.9])	19,872 (19,872)	1,751 [9.7] (928 [4.9])

(Note)

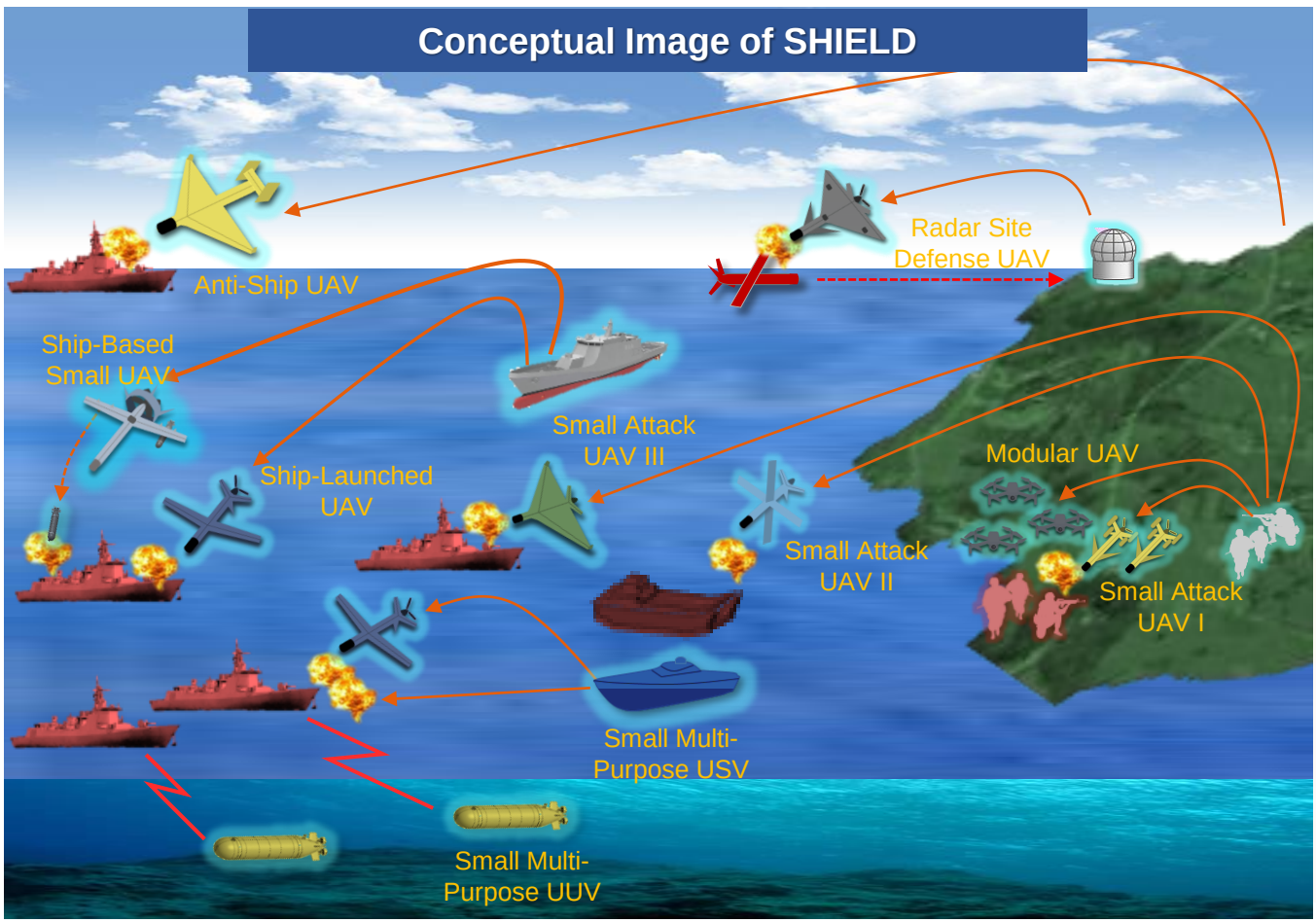
1. [ ]:year on year growth rate (%)
2. Figures are rounded off and may not add up to stated totals or subtotals.
3. Figures in the lower row of “Defense-related Expenditures” include SACO-related expenses and U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for mitigating the impact on local communities).
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.
5. SACO-related expenses and U.S. Forces realignment-related expenses (the portion allocated for mitigating the impact on local communities), improving operational availability, securing ammunition and a part of expenses for fundamental reinforcement of human resource base are requested for items.

Unmanned Defense Capabilities

The Establishment of SHIELD by Unmanned Assets

(*SHIELD: Synchronized, Hybrid, Integrated and Enhanced Littoral Defense*)

- With the recent **introduction of unmanned assets and progress of technological innovation in various foreign countries**, the character of warfare has undergone significant changes. For Japan, it is more urgent than ever **to promptly establish an asymmetrical defense architecture** utilizing not only manned platforms but also **a combination of inexpensive and large-quantity UAVs, USVs and UUVs** in order to defend against various forms of invasion including those costly manned platforms.
- It is now possible to rapidly acquire a large number of various unmanned assets, leveraging the latest technologies in addition to insights gained from previous demonstration experiments.
- Accordingly, the MOD will advance these initiatives by **allocating approx. ¥128.7 billion** in the FY2026 budget request, **aiming to establish the SHIELD by unmanned assets in FY2027**.
- In parallel with the efforts, **the early introduction of simultaneous control system for various unmanned platforms** will also be promoted.



Ⅱ Budget Request ~Key Points~

1 Acquisition of UAV, USV and UUV for SHIELD (¥128.7 billion)

(1) Acquisition of UAV

○【GSDF】 Acquisition of Modular UAV
Acquire FPV-type UAV designed for short-range intelligence collection
*FPV：First Person View

○【GSDF】 Acquisition of Small Attack UAV I
Acquire UAV for short-range strike against vehicles

○【GSDF】 Acquisition of Small Attack UAV II
Acquire UAV for medium-range strike against naval vessels

○【GSDF】 Acquisition of Small Attack UAV III
Acquire UAV for long-range against naval vessels


Modular UAV
(conceptual image)


Small Attack UAV I
(conceptual image)


Small Attack UAV II
(conceptual image)

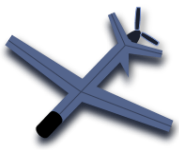

Small Attack UAV III
(conceptual image)

○【MSDF】 Acquisition of Ship-Launched UAV
Acquire UAV launched from surface vessels for strike against naval vessels

○【MSDF】 Acquisition of Ship-Based Small UAV
Acquire UAV capable of striking naval vessels as well as improving intelligence collection, surveillance and monitoring capabilities

○【ASDF】 Acquisition of Anti-Ship UAV
Acquire UAV capable of long-range flight for strike against naval assets

○【ASDF】 Acquisition of Radar Site Defense UAV
Acquire UAV designed to defend radar sites against hostile UAVs and aerial threats


Ship-Launched UAV
(conceptual image)


Ship-Based Small UAV
(conceptual image)


Anti-Ship UAV
(conceptual image)


Radar Site Defense UAV
(conceptual image)

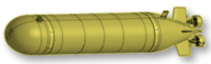
(2) Acquisition of USV

○【GSDF・MSDF】 Acquisition of Small Multi-Purpose USV
Acquire USV for strike against naval vessels


Small Multi-Purpose USV
(conceptual image)

(3) Acquisition of UUV

○【GSDF】 Acquisition of Small Multi-Purpose UUV
Acquire UUV for intelligence collection on naval vessels


Small Multi-Purpose UUV
(conceptual image)

* UAV：Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
USV：Unmanned Surface Vehicle
UUV：Unmanned Underwater Vehicle

2 Other Initiatives

○ Demonstration for the introduction of simultaneous various unmanned platforms control capabilities (¥2.3 billion)
Conduct demonstration test to control various unmanned platforms simultaneously.

Ⅱ Budget Request ~Key Points~

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

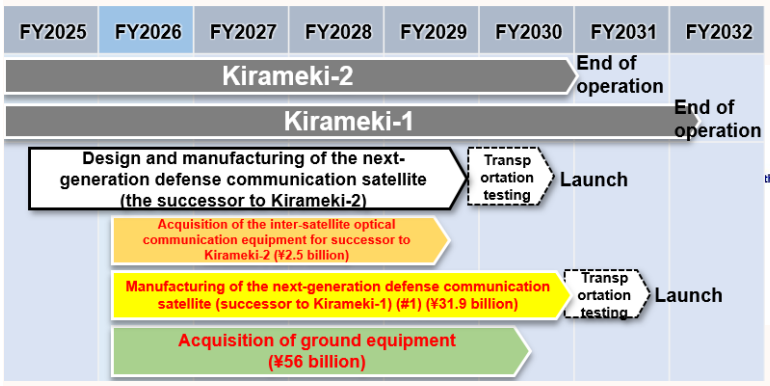
○ Following FY2025, the MOD/SDF will continue to conduct R&D, mass production, and acquisition of various stand-off missiles with different characteristics in terms of range, velocity, flying patterns, targets, and launch platforms.

Equipment name (conceptual image)	2023 R5	2024 R6	2025 R7	2026 R8	2027 R9	2028 R10
Upgraded Type-12 SSM (Surface-launched)	Planned to be developed and tested			▲Start mass production	Planned to be deployed	
Upgraded Type-12 SSM (Ship-launched)	Planned to be developed and tested			▲Start mass production		▲Planned to be operated
Upgraded Type-12 SSM (Air-launched)	Planned to be developed and tested					▲Planned to be operated
Submarine-launched Missile	Planned to be developed and tested			▲Start mass production		
New Surface-to-Ship and Surface-to-Surface Precision Guided Missile			Planned to be developed and tested			
Hyper Velocity Gliding Projectile	Planned to be developed and tested			▲Start mass production	Planned to be deployed	
Hypersonic Missile	Planned to be developed and tested				▲Start mass production	

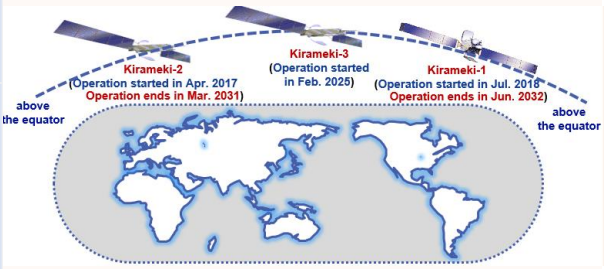
◆ Development of Next-Generation Defense Communication Satellite — Defense Capabilities in Space Domain

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

○ The production of the successor to Kirameki-1 will start in FY2026, and the ground equipment will be acquired for the launch of the successor to Kirameki-2, whose production starts in FY2025.



【Current Structure】



* All schedules after FY2026 are tentative

Ⅱ Budget Request ~Key Points~

◆ **Reorganization into Air and Space Self-Defense Force (tentative name)**

Defense Capabilities in Space Domain

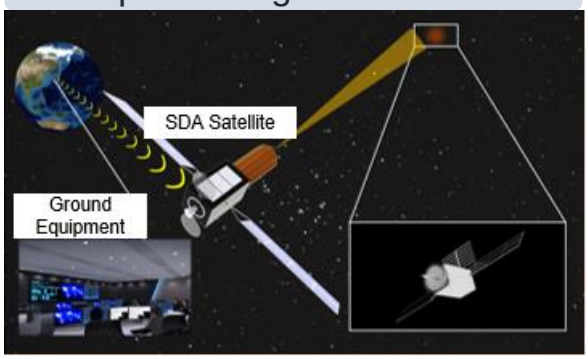
Initiatives related to Space Domain by ASDF in FY2026

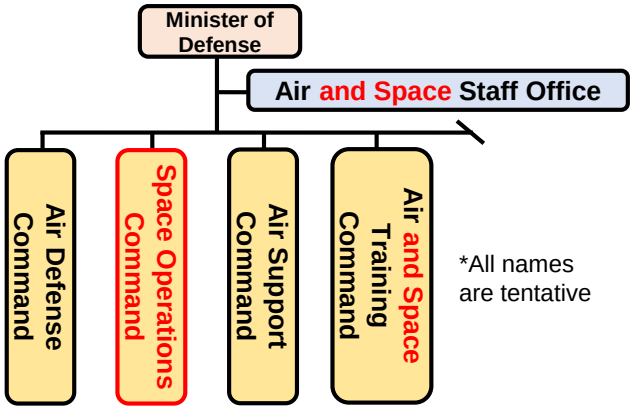
- **Establishment of Space Operations Command (tentative name)**
- **Launch of SDA satellite**
- **Enhanced SDA capabilities enables full-scale operation of "capabilities to disrupt C4I"**

Reorganize Air Self-Defense Force into Air and Space Self-Defense Force (tentative name)

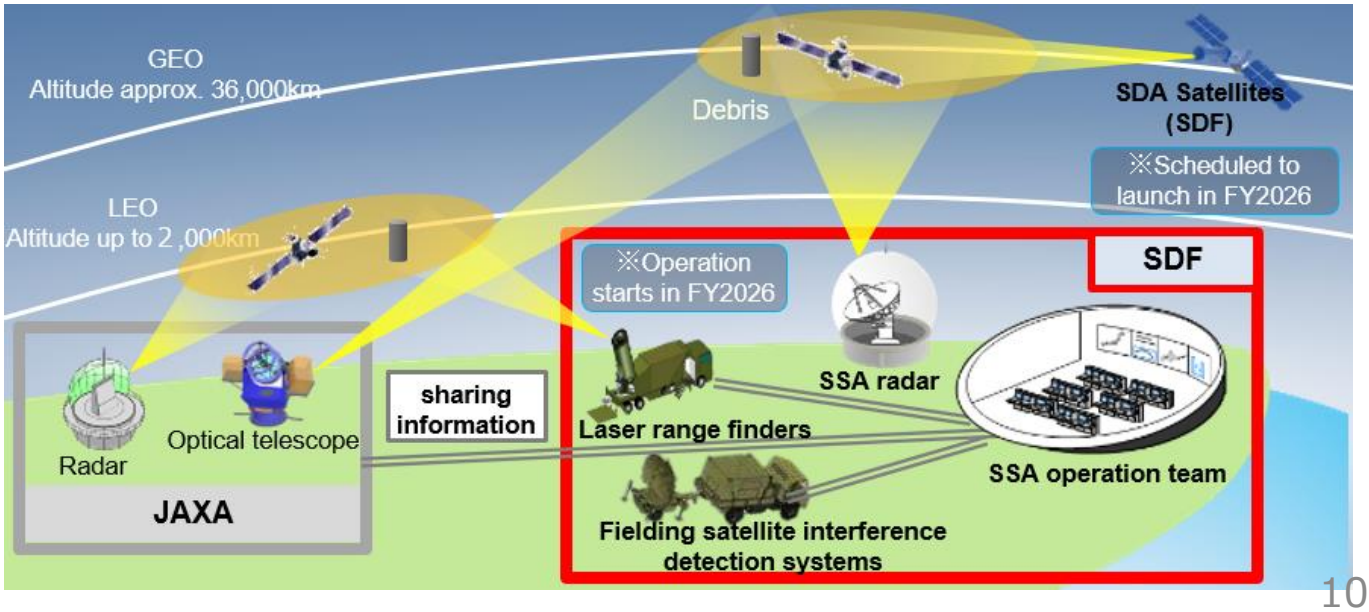
* SDA：Space Domain Awareness

Conceptual Image of SDA satellite





Operation of SDA by Air and Space Self-Defense Force (conceptual image)



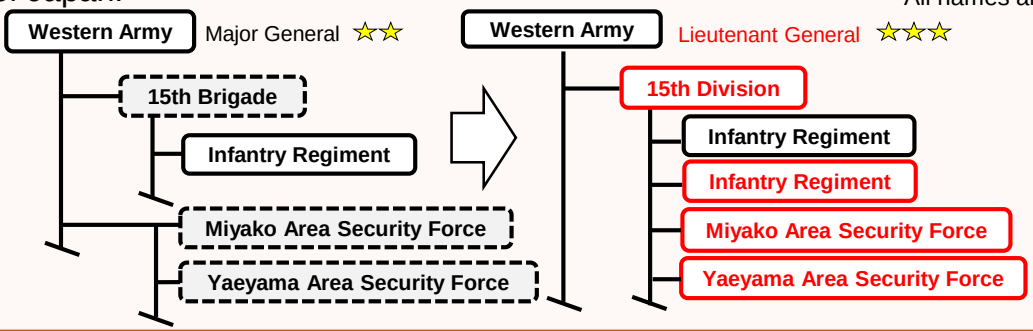
Ⅱ Budget Request ~Key Points~

◆ Reorganization into 15th Division (tentative name)

Cross-domain Operation Capabilities

○ Reorganize 15th Brigade into 15th Division with the establishment of a new infantry regiment and etc. in order to reinforce the defense architecture in the southwestern region of Japan.

* All names are tentative



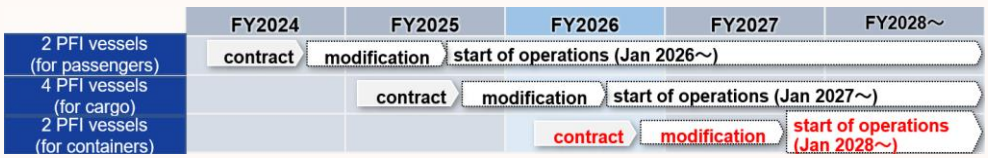
◆ Utilization of Civilian Maritime Transport Capabilities

Mobile Deployment Capabilities / Civil Protection

○ Procure PFI vessels mainly specializing in transportation of supplies (containers) in order to complement maritime transport capabilities to transport units to islands in the southwestern region.

○ By procuring 2 additional container vessels in FY2026, the operational structure of the PFI vessels will be expanded to 8 vessels.

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



* All schedules after FY2026 are tentative

PFI vessels (conceptual image)

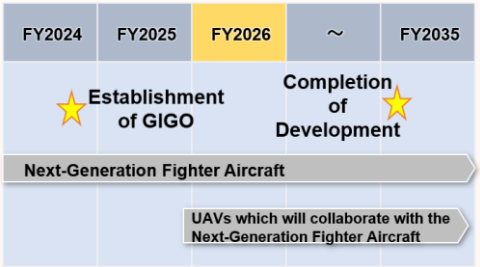
◆ Development of the Next-Generation Fighter Aircraft

Defense Production and Technology Base

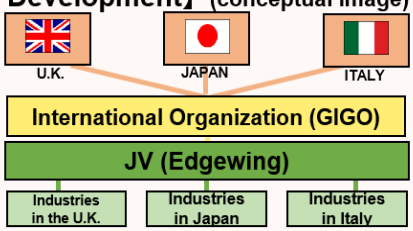
○ The development of the Next-Generation Fighter Aircraft, started in FY2020, is planned to be transferred to GIGO (GCAP International Government Organisation), which was established trilaterally by Japan, the United Kingdom and Italy.

○ 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, Japan is planning to conduct conceptual design of UAVs which will collaborate with the Next-Generation Fighter Aircraft.



【Structure of International Joint Development】(conceptual image)



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Ⅱ Budget Request ~Key Points~

Fundamental Reinforcement of Human Resource Base

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

◆ Initiatives for the Fundamental Reinforcement of Human Resource Base

While Japan is facing the most severe and complex security environment since the end of World War II, to truly] realize the fundamental reinforcement of defense capabilities, it is essential to stably secure outstanding SDF personnel. The MOD has decided to allocate ¥765.8 billion for related projects in the FY2026 budget based on the "Basic Policy on Improving the Treatment and Working Environments and Establishing New Lifetime Career Plans of Self-Defense Force Personnel."

1	Improvement of treatment for SDF personnel	(¥6.1 billion)
2	Improvement of living and working environments	(¥752.7 billion)
3	Establishment of new lifetime career plans	(¥2.4 billion)
4	Other initiatives	(¥4.5 billion)

1. Improvement of Treatment for SDF Personnel

- ○ Improvement of treatment for GSDF personnel working in the northern and eastern part of Hokkaido
- ○ Improvement of treatment for ship crews
- ○ Improvement of treatment for SDF personnel working at major command posts
- ○ Improvement of treatment for specialists such as licensed electricians of units in the fields and officers of military police
- ○ Improvement of treatment for SDF personnel engaged in special operations of training, exercises and maintenance of defense equipment
- ○ Improvement of treatment for students at National Defense Academy, National Defense Medical College, and JGSDF High Technical School

2. Improvement of Living and Working Environments for SDF Personnel

- ○ Partial outsourcing of moored vessel operations
- ○ Implementation of temporary childcare services
- ○ Installation of touchless sanitary bins at camps and bases where a lot of female SDF personnel works

3. Establishment of New Lifetime Career Plans

- ○ Review of Compensation for Retirees under Young-Age Retirement such as raise of the amount
- ○ Development of systems for re-employment support until age of 65

4. Other Initiatives

- ○ Establishment of a new section responsible for verifying the effectiveness of policies related to the Fundamental Reinforcement of the Human Resource Base within the Bureau of Personnel and Education

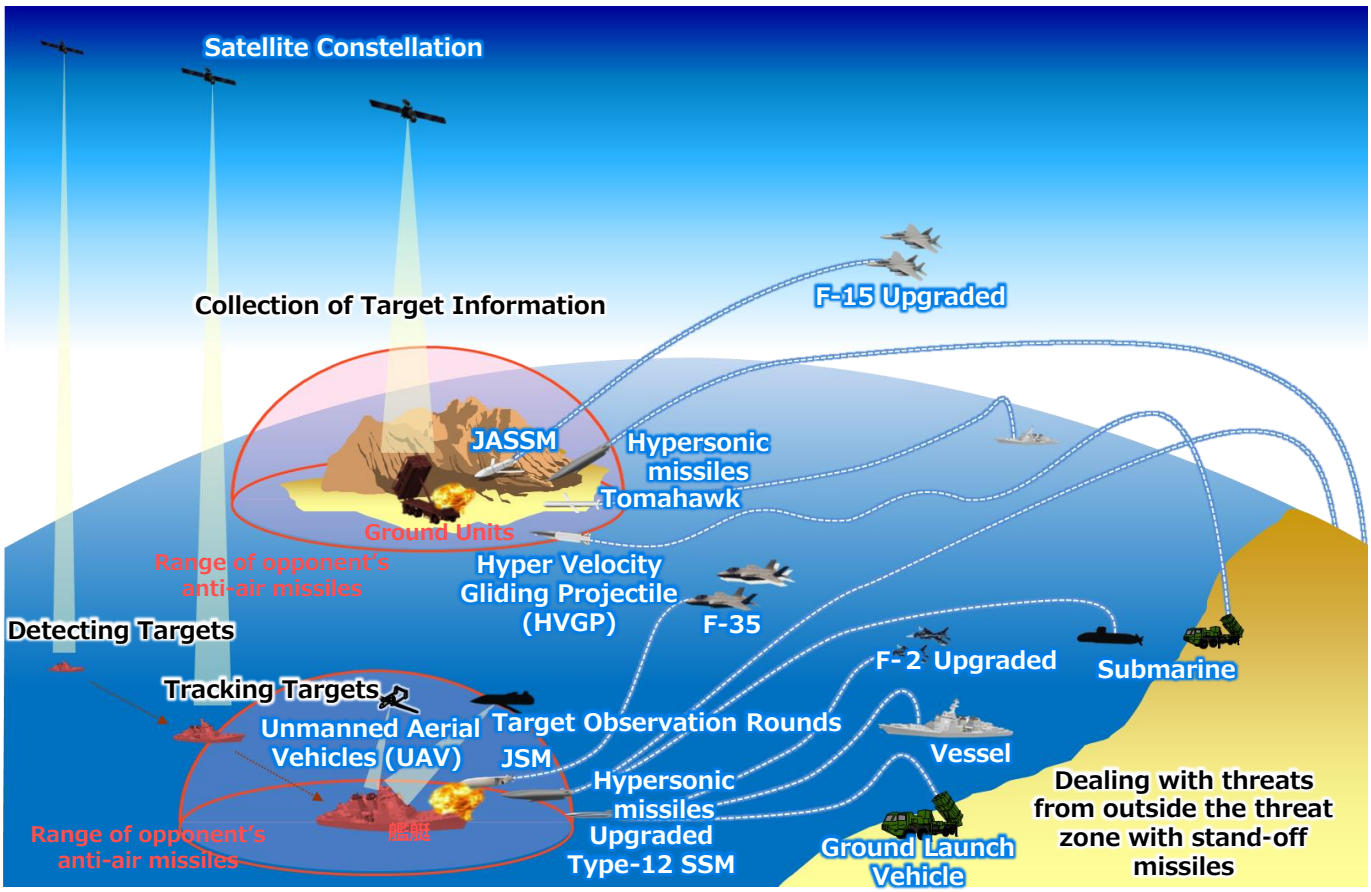
Ⅲ Major Projects

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

1 Stand-off Defense Capabilities
– Approx. ¥1.025 trillion (Approx. ¥1.025 trillion 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

Acquisition of Upgraded Type-12 SSM

○ Acquisition of Upgraded Type-12 SSM (Surface-launched Variant) and its ground equipment (¥179.8 billion)

○ Acquisition of Upgraded Type-12 SSM (Ship-launched Variant) (¥36.2 billion)

Upgraded Type-12 SSM
(Surface-launched Variant)
(conceptual image)

Acquisition of Submarine-launched Missile

○ Acquisition of Submarine-launched Missile (¥16.2 billion)

Development and Acquisition of Hyper Velocity Gliding Projectile (HVGP)

○ Development of HVGP (upgraded) (¥88.4 billion)
Continue the development of HVGP (upgraded).

○ Acquisition of HVGP and its ground equipment (¥39.2 billion)
Acquire HVGP which glides at high speed and hits ground targets.

HVGP
(conceptual image)

Development and Acquisition of Hypersonic Missile

○ Development of Hypersonic Missiles (¥74.2 billion)
Promote operational demonstration research that utilizes the results of elemental technologies in order to establish a missile system.

Hypersonic Missile
(conceptual image)

○ Acquisition of Hypersonic Missiles and its ground equipment (¥30.5 billion)
Acquire missiles that make interception difficult by flying at hypersonic speed (beyond Mach 5).

JSM
(conceptual image)

JASSM
(conceptual image)

Other Stand-off Missiles

○ Acquisition of JSM (¥6.4 billion) and JASSM (¥1.7 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-2 (Upgraded Type-12 SSM [Air-launched Variant] installation) (9 aircraft: 13.3 billion)

○ Equipping vessels with Tomahawk-launching functions (¥1.2 billion)
Procure equipment, carry out installation work and conduct Ship Qualification Trial to upgrade vessels for the launch of Tomahawk missiles.

○ Development of New Surface-to-Ship and Surface-to-Surface Precision Guided Missiles (¥41.8 billion) (see page 35)

○ Survey and research on the manufacturing system related to stand-off defense capabilities and other areas (¥900 million)

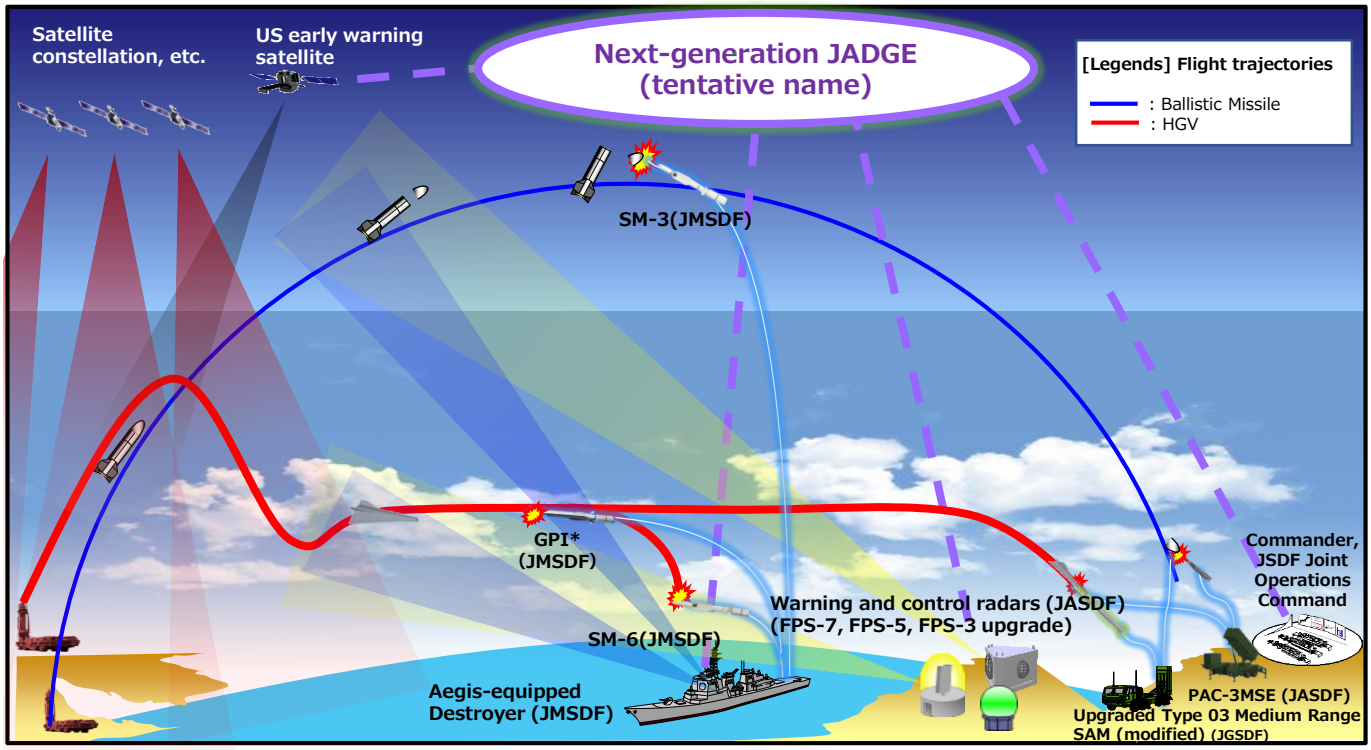
Tomahawk firing
(conceptual image)

New Surface-to-Ship and Surface-to-Surface Precision Guided Missiles
(conceptual image)

2 Integrated Air and Missile Defense Capabilities
– Approx. ¥517.4 billion (Approx. ¥517.3 billion excluding other areas)

- It is critical to effectively respond to increasingly diverse, complex and sophisticated airborne threats such as missiles and aircraft.
- Improving detect and track capabilities, achieving effective response through networking, and enhancing intercept capabilities are necessary.
- First, the missile defense system will be used to intercept 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 JSDF Joint Operations Command

＊Glide Phase Interceptor

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

④**Intercept** by PAC-3MSE

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

Ⅲ Major Projects

Strengthening Interception Assets

Aegis System Equipped Vessel
(conceptual image)

○ Related expenses for Aegis System Equipped Vessel (ASEV) (¥80.2 billion)
Allocate expenses related to preparations for various tests

○ Modification of Patriot System (¥7.9 billion)
Initiate the upgrade to enhance the capability to intercept ballistic missiles

○ Upgrade of Type 03 Medium-Range Surface-to-Air Missile (modified) (¥5.1 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 installs anti-ballistic missile capability on the existing Type 03 Medium-Range Surface-to-Air Missile (modified).

Type 03 Medium-Range Surface-to-Air Missile (modified)
(conceptual image)

○ Acquisition of Interceptors
- SM-3 Block IIA (¥72.7 billion)
- SM-6 (¥10.8 billion)

SM-3 Block IIA
(conceptual image)

Strengthening Sensors and Networks

○ Strengthening Warning/Control Capabilities
- Upgrades of FPS-5 (¥1.9 billion) and FPS-7 (¥400 million)
- Replacement of FPS-3 into FPS-7 (¥4.7 billion)
- Development of the Next-generation JADGE (tentative name) (¥56.5 billion)

○ Research on establishment of foundation for deploying mobile warning and control radars, etc. (¥1.2 billion)

FPS-5

FPS-7

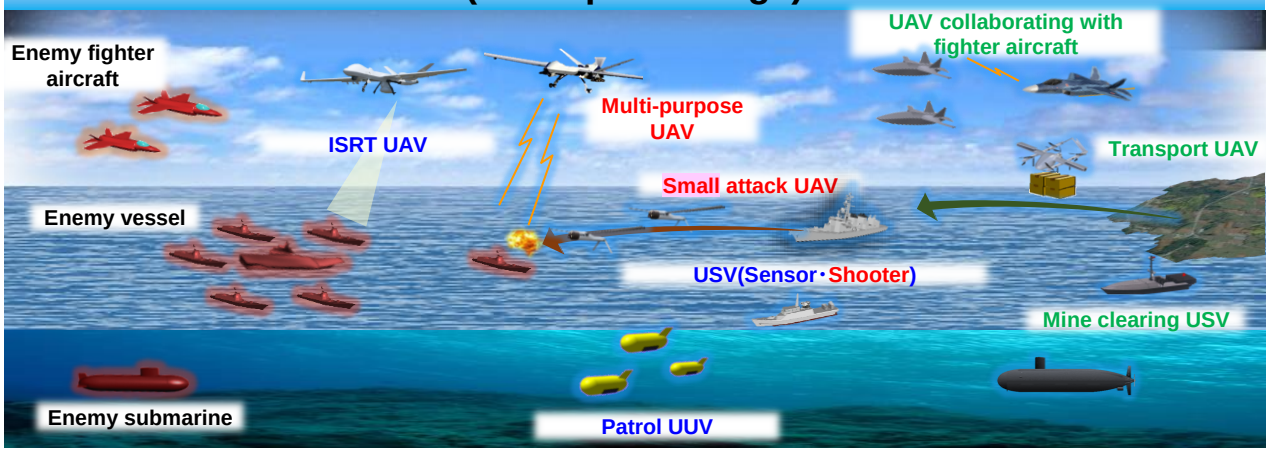
Next-generation JADGE (tentative name)
(conceptual image)

3 Unmanned Defense Capabilities

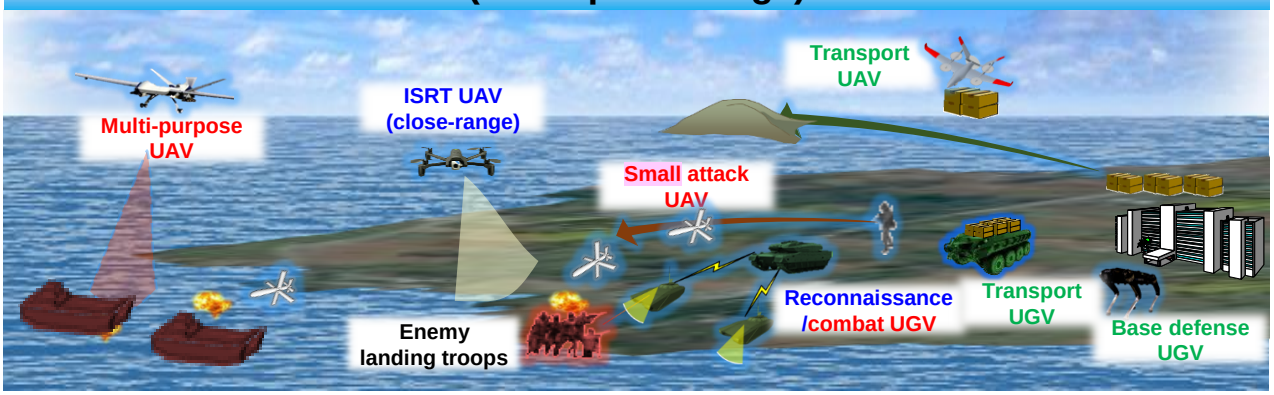
– Approx. ¥312.8 billion (Approx. ¥312.8 billion excluding other areas)

- 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 in Maritime/Air/Underwater Domains (conceptual image)



Unmanned Assets in Ground Domains (conceptual image)



Ⅲ Major Projects

Establishment of Synchronized, Hybrid, Integrated and Enhanced Littoral Defense [SHIELD] by unmanned assets [reprint]

Allocate ¥128.7 billion to acquire unmanned assets required for the establishment of the SHIELD

- ○ Modular UAV [reprint]
- ○ Small Attack UAV I [reprint]
- ○ Small Attack UAV II [reprint]
- ○ Small Attack UAV III [reprint]
- ○ Ship-Launched UAV [reprint]
- ○ Ship-Based Small UAV [reprint]
- ○ Anti-Ship UAV [reprint]
- ○ Radar Site Defense UAV [reprint]
- ○ Small Multi-Purpose USV [reprint]
- ○ Small Multi-Purpose UUV [reprint]

Others

○ Demonstration for the introduction of simultaneous various unmanned platforms control capabilities (¥2.3 billion) [reprint]

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

○ Acquisition of UAVs (wide-range) (5 units: ¥11.1 billion)

Acquire UAV that is able to collect information for commanders' decisions and firepower projection by detecting surface combatants early from a long distance.

○ 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 (189 sets: ¥4.9 billion)
- General purpose close-range UAVs (767 sets: ¥3.9 billion)

Close-range UAV (conceptual image)

○ Acquisition of shore and underwater obstacles detective UAVs (6 units: ¥700 million)

Acquire shore and underwater obstacles detective UAVs that can contribute to amphibious operations by rapidly collecting information of obstacles at the shoreline including submarine topography.

Ⅲ Major Projects

○ Acquisition of long-endurance UAVs “MQ-9B (Sea Guardian)” (¥77 billion)

Acquire long-endurance UAVs and utilize external resources for early introduction to strengthen intelligence and surveillance capabilities while minimizing human loss.

Allocate expenses for the acquisition of four vehicles and ground control station, etc.

Long Endurance UAV
(“MQ-9B (Sea Guardian)”)

○ Acquisition of UAVs designed for collecting target information, etc. (¥2 billion)

Acquire repairment, transport of assets and training system as a comprehensive set of services, in addition to the acquirement and upgrade of four UAVs designed for collecting target information.

UAV Designed for
Collecting Target Information
(conceptual image)

○ Demonstration test for establishment of surveillance and monitoring architecture by Small USV for Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (¥2 billion)

Conduct demonstration tests on the operation of small USVs, necessary for establishing the architecture, and collect data in preparation for full-scale deployment to verify the compatibility of unmanned assets for surveillance and monitoring missions.

Research and Development of Unmanned Assets

○ Research on AI-driven off-road UGV in collaboration with UAVs (¥4.5 billion) (see page 36)

○ Research and Development on UAVs which will collaborate with the Next-Generation Fighter Aircraft (¥4.9 billion) (see page 36)

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. ¥176.8 billion (Approx. ¥138.5 billion excluding other areas)

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

Fielding Satellite Communications Networks

○ Fielding of equipment for the multilateral satellite communications bandwidth sharing system (PATS) (¥8.8 billion)

In line with participation in PATS, develop satellite communications equipment that can be connected to PATS and is compatible with next-generation defense communications satellites.

* PATS: Protected Anti-Jam Tactical SATCOM

○ Development of next-generation defense communications satellite (¥90.3 billion)

The production of the successor to the currently operating defense communication satellite (Kirameki-1) will start, and the ground equipment will be acquired for the launch of the successor to Kirameki-2, whose production starts in FY2025.

- Manufacturing of the next-generation defense communication satellite (successor to Kirameki-1)
- Acquisition of ground equipment
- Acquisition of the inter-satellite optical communication equipment for successor to Kirameki-2

Satellite communications equipment mounted on training vessel JS Kashima

○ Development of commercial LEO satellite communication equipment (¥1.1 billion)

Equip and utilize facilities necessary for commercial LEO satellite communications used as a supplement for official communications on surface vessels in order to secure the required satellite communications bandwidth.

- 72 vessels, including 2 training vessels, are going to be equipped with the system in FY2025
- 14 vessels are going to be equipped with the system in FY2026
- Installation of the system on major vessels is expected to be completed by FY2028

Information Gathering Functions Utilizing Space Domain

○ Development of the demonstration satellite for the next-generation defense technologies (¥6.9 billion)

Develop demonstration satellite for the next-generation defense technologies, including thermal control technology for advanced satellite mission equipment and optical communications.

○ Collection of data for image analysis (¥24.2 billion)

Collect information in regions surrounding Japan by utilizing high-resolution satellites,

Space Domain Awareness (SDA)

○ Fielding satellite interference detection systems (¥1.2 billion)

Acquire equipment to monitor electromagnetic interference affecting Japan’s satellites.

Fielding Satellite Interference Detection Systems

Reinforcement of Organizational Structure in Space Domain

○ Reorganization into Air and Space Self-Defense Force (tentative name) [reprint]

○ Establishment of Space Operations Command (tentative name) [reprint]

(2) Cyber Domain

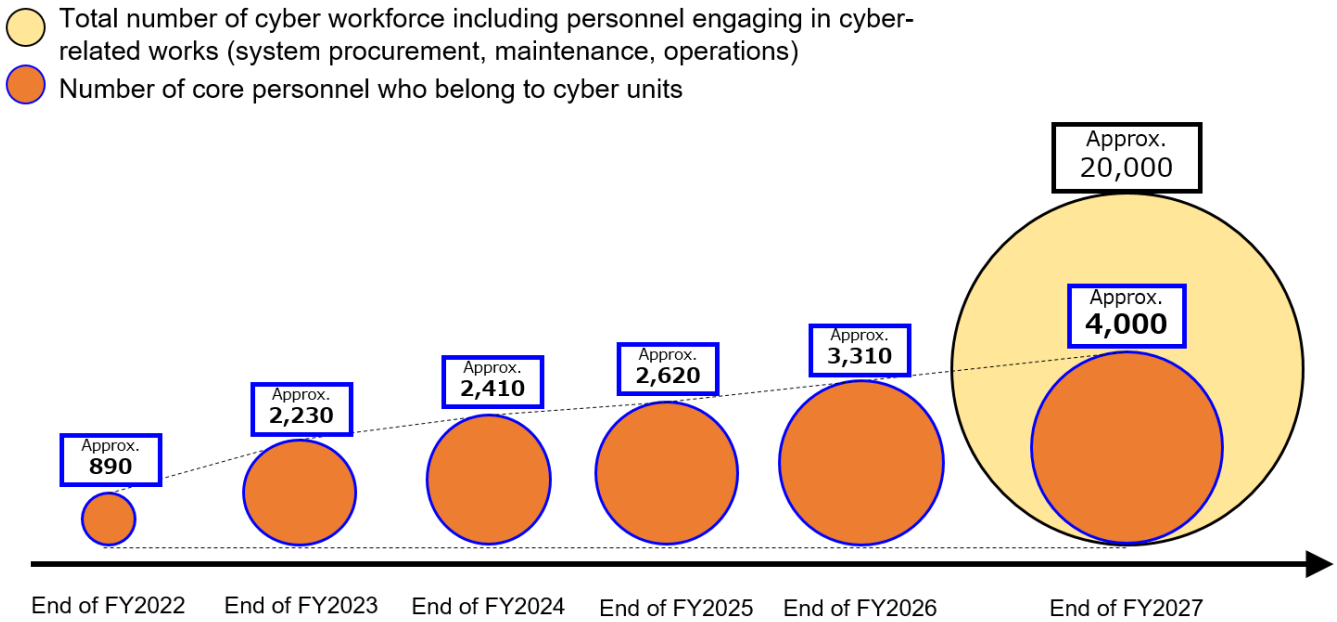
– Approx. ¥249.3 billion (Approx. ¥246.8 billion excluding other areas)

- It is essential to acquire far-reaching response capabilities against increasingly advanced and sophisticated cyber attacks, establish a posture to assure the SDF's ability to perform its mission, and uplift cyber defense in the defense industry.
- In order to achieve this, the MOD/SDF will promote the followings: ①fundamental reinforcement of cyber defense posture; ②implementation of Risk Management Framework (RMF); ③protection of information systems; ④enhancement of education and research functions; and ⑤promotion of cybersecurity measures in defense industry.
- In order to proactively contribute to the whole-of-government initiatives in the field of cybersecurity, the MOD/SDF would fundamentally enhance the level of its cybersecurity and strengthen the capabilities comprehensively.

Enhancement of Education and Research Functions in Cyber Field

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



○ Securing external human resources that support the MOD/SDF's cyber-related tasks (¥50 million)
Secure support for the MOD/SDF's cyber-related tasks by external cyber workforce that possesses both the intent and capability to contribute to national defense.

Implementation of Risk Management Framework (RMF) (¥25.6 billion)

By shifting its concept from transient "risk elimination" to continuous "risk management", the MOD will continue to implement 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)

Ⅲ Major Projects

Protection of Information Systems

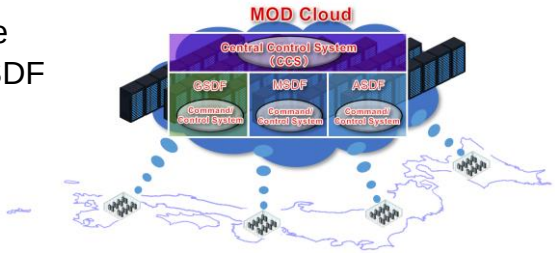
Strengthen the protective posture for information systems including equipment and facility infrastructures.

○ Construction of the MOD Cloud (¥71.8 billion)
Strengthen information-sharing functions and develop the MOD Cloud to enable unified command and control of each SDF service, while securing a unified security system.

○ Development of cyber protection capabilities (¥23.2 billion)
Develop equipment for swift and accurate response to cyber attacks against the MOD/SDF.

○ Development of System Network Management System (SNMS) (¥21.6 billion)
Replace the information system that centrally manages all systems and networks operated by the JGSDF.

○ Development of Decision-making Support System (DSS) in the cyber domain (¥3.9 billion)
Develop DSS utilizing AI in order to more promptly and accurately grasp the situation and respond to cyber attacks, etc.



Construction of MOD Cloud (conceptual image)

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 (¥80 million)
  Acquire equipment necessary for “System/Cyber Specialized Course.”
- JGSDF System and Signal/Cyber School (¥1.5 billion)
  Construct facilities, such as class rooms, necessary for cyber education.
  Acquire equipment necessary for cyber education infrastructure.
- JASDF 4th Technical School (¥5 million)
  Acquire equipment necessary for cyber education infrastructure.
- National Defense Academy (¥100 million)
  Acquire equipment necessary for cyber education infrastructure.
  Conduct a research for establishing an effective development structure for cyber officer candidates.


Locked Shields 2025

○ Cyber education utilizing external sources (¥2.3 billion)

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

Cybersecurity Measures in Defense Industry

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

Ⅲ Major Projects

(3) Electromagnetic Spectrum Domain

- Due to the expansion of the range of the 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 is an urgent issue.
- To achieve this, the MOD/SDF makes efforts to enhance: ① communication and radar jamming capabilities; ② counter EW capabilities; ③ EW support capabilities; ④response to small UAVs; ⑤ organizational structure in the electromagnetic domain, 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.

○ Acquisition of Type-24 Counter Air Electronic Warfare System (2 sets: ¥5.2 billion)

Type-24 Counter Air Electronic Warfare System (conceptual image)

Counter EW Capabilities

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

○ Acquisition of fighter aircraft (F-35A) (8 aircraft: ¥152.5 billion)
○ Acquisition of fighter aircraft (F-35B) (3 aircraft: ¥73 billion)

Fighter aircraft (F-35A)

Fighter aircraft (F-35B))

EW Support Capabilities

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

○ Acquisition of signals intelligence aircraft (RC-2) (1 aircraft: ¥53.9 billion)

Signals intelligence aircraft (RC-2)

Response to Small UAVs

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

○ Research on laser systems to respond against missiles (¥1 billion)
Research on technologies for achieving megawatt class laser system with high-efficient beam focusing laser technologies and target tracking technologies, which is capable of delivering more than 10 times the normal output of the counter-drone laser systems.

Enhancing Organizational Structure in the Electromagnetic Domain

○ Establishment of Counter Air Electronic Warfare Units
Establish new units equipped with Type-24 Counter Air Electronic Warfare System which conduct electronic jamming against Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS), etc. and neutralize radars.

(4) Ground/Maritime/Air Domains
– Approx. ¥1.004 trillion (Approx. ¥1.001 trillion excluding other areas)

○ Multi-Purpose Missile System (modified) (MPMS modified) and its ground equipment (11 units: ¥24.8 billion)

Respond to landing forces invading Japan as a successor to Type-96 Multi-Purpose Missile System

Multi-Purpose Missile System (modified) (conceptual image)

○ Common tactical wheeled vehicles

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

- Type-24 120mm Maneuver Mortar Combat Vehicle (8 units: ¥9.5 billion)
- Type-25 Reconnaissance and Combat Vehicle (18 units: ¥27.9 billion)

Type-24 120mm Maneuver Mortar Combat Vehicle

Type-25 Reconnaissance and Combat Vehicle

○ Type-10 Main Battle Tank (MBT) (8 units: ¥16 billion)

Acquire Type-10 MBTs which comprehensively demonstrate their firepower, maneuverability and protection capability under various situations.

Type-10 MBT

○ Armored Modular Vehicles (AMV) – Armored Personnel Carrier (APC) (23 units: ¥17 billion)

Acquire AMV - APCs as the successor to the current Type-96 Wheeled Armored Personnel Carriers.

AMV - APC

○ Type-20 5.56mm rifle (¥5.7 billion)

Acquire Type-20 5.56mm rifles for use in close combat, as the successor to Type-64 7.62mm rifles and Type-89 5.56mm rifles.
[GSDF: 10,000 units / MSDF:205 units / ASDF: 2,946 units]

Type-20 5.56mm rifle

Ⅲ Major Projects

○ Building of New FFM (1 vessel: ¥104.8 billion)
Build new FFM (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 Patrol Vessel (2 vessels: ¥28.7 billion)
Build patrol vessels, featuring a 1,900 ton displacement, with sufficient capability to effectively conduct surveillance surrounding Japan from peacetime.

Patrol Vessel
(conceptual image)

○ Building of Submarine (1 vessel: ¥119.9 billion)
Build the 10th Taigei class submarine, featuring a 3000 ton displacement, with enhanced detection capabilities and manpower saving systems for effective intelligence and surveillance activities.

Taigei-class submarine

○ Building of Minesweeper (1 vessel: ¥34.2 billion)
Build the 7th Awaji-class minesweeper, featuring a 690 ton displacement, with enhanced response capabilities against various mines including deep depth mines.

Awaji-class minesweeper

○ Modification of Izumo-class Destroyer (¥28.7 billion)
Carry out modification work and equipment procurement to enhance the capability of on-board operation of F-35Bs on Izumo-class destroyers. Conduct a research on technical issues by compiling knowledge and lessons learned from the modification work.

F-35B boarding on Izumo-class destroyer

○ Acquisition of Fixed-wing Patrol Aircraft (P-1) (1 aircraft: ¥47.3 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 Helicopter (SH-60L) (3 aircraft: ¥44.9 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)

Ⅲ Major Projects

○ Acquisition of fighter aircraft (F-35A) (8 aircraft: ¥152.5 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: ¥73 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.
- Establish 202nd Squadron (tentative name) and abolish Temporary F-35B Fighter Squadron at Nyutabaru Air Base

Fighter aircraft (F-35B)

○ Upgrade of fighter aircraft (F-2) (9 aircraft: ¥13.3 billion) [reprint]

Upgrade the anti ship attack capabilities, network functions, and other related systems.

Fighter aircraft (F-2)

5 Command and Control / Intelligence-related Functions

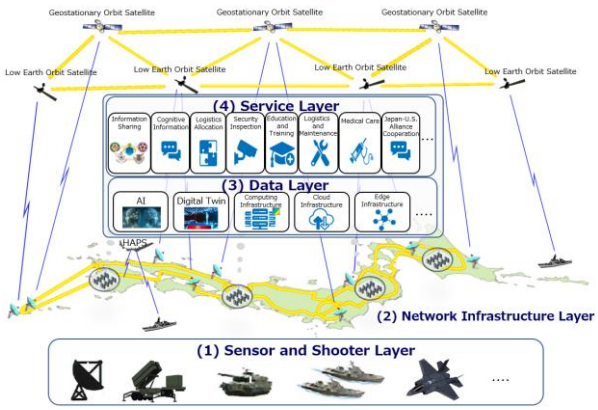
– Approx. ¥539.9 billion (Approx. ¥387.5 billion excluding other areas)

- Swift and reliable command-and-control requires the ability to share information in real time through resilient networks.
- In July 2025, the MOD/SDF formulated the "Ministry of Defense Next-Generation Information and Communication Strategy" to set the strategic direction for the utilization of next-generation information and communication technologies which is rapidly developed in private sectors.
- 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 promote the introduction and extensive application of AI in these areas.

Development of Information System to Secure Decision-Making Superiority

○ Demonstration experiment of New Defense Information Infrastructure (tentative name) (¥1 billion)

Conduct research and demonstration experiment on various technology for New Defense Information Infrastructure (tentative name) based on the "Next-Generation Information and Communication Strategy of the Ministry of Defense."



Demonstration experiment of New Defense Information Infrastructure (tentative name) (conceptual image)

○ Construction of the MOD Cloud (¥71.8 billion) [reprint]

Strengthen information-sharing functions and develop the MOD Cloud to enable unified command and control of each SDF service, while securing a unified security system.

○ Development of regional bases of the MOD Cloud (¥20.5 billion)

Establish regional bases equipped with edge computing technologies to ensure usability and resiliency.

○ Construction of GSDF AI foundation (¥2.5 billion)

Construct a foundation to utilize AI in the GSDF closed cloud system for faster and more accurate information and control.

Enhancement of Command and Control Functions

○ Development of the Next-generation JADGE (tentative name) (¥56.5 billion) [reprint]

Ⅲ Major Projects

Strengthening of Information Gathering 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)
Add：the United States (Sergeant Major), Indonesia (Lieutenant Colonel (GSDF)), Turkey (Major (GSDF))
Assign senior：the United Kingdom (Major (Lieutenant Colonel (GSDF))

○ Development of intelligence systems (¥64.8 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 (¥180.9 billion)
Develop necessary equipment to constantly and continuously gather, process, and analyze information especially on military trends in the vicinity of Japan.
- Acquisition of UAVs (wide-range) (¥11.1 billion) [reprint]
- Acquisition of signals intelligence aircraft (RC-2) (1 aircraft: ¥53.9 billion) [reprint]

○ Gathering and organizing information (¥37.5 billion)
Gather and organize various information, including situations in regions surrounding Japan.
- Data collection for image analysis (¥24.2 billion) [reprint]

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

○ Establishment of automatic open source and social media information collection/analysis capabilities utilizing AI (¥4.5 billion)
Establish information collection/analysis tools capable of constant collection and analysis to determine the veracity of open source and social media information.

○ Utilization of future forecasting services for estimating the security situation (¥3.6 billion)
Procure equipment to estimate the trends of changes of situation and military activities based on various security situations.

6 Mobile Deployment Capabilities / Civil Protection

– Approx. ¥197.4 billion (Approx. ¥197.4 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 transport vessels, transport aircraft and transport helicopter.

Promotion of Acquiring Mobile Deployment Transport Assets

○ Acquisition of aerial refueling and transport aircraft (KC-46A) (2 units: ¥91.2 billion)

Acquire aerial refueling and transport aircraft so that fighter aircraft can combat persistently in vast airspace, such as the southwestern region.

Aerial refueling and transport aircraft (KC-46A)

○ Acquisition of utility helicopters (UH-2) (8 units: ¥37.2 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 (2 vessels: ¥11.3 billion) [reprint]

Utilize private vessels specializing in transportation of supplies (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 (¥1.8 billion)

Secure operating expenses to conduct transportation exercises and port-entry demonstrations for units and equipment using PFI vessels.




Transportation exercises

Ⅲ Major Projects

7 Sustainability and Resiliency

➢ In order to facilitate the operations of the SDF, it is important to secure ammunitions and fuel, increase the number of operationally available equipment items (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. ¥949.2 billion (Approx. ¥258.3 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”).

○ 155mm High Explosive Shell (¥3.4 billion)
Ammunition used for firing by field artillery units.

155mm High Explosive Shell

○ 5.56mm Bullet (¥5.7 billion)
Ammunition used for firing with personal weapons.

5.56mm Bullet

○ Type 23 Ship-to-Air Missile (¥19.8 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 (¥8.7 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) (¥6.2 billion)

AIM-120
(conceptual image)

○ Medium Range Air to Air Missile (AAM-4B) (¥7.3 billion)

AAM-4B
(conceptual image)

○ Buildup the domestic infrastructure base for AIM-120 (¥300 million)
Initiate the basic consideration for buildup of the domestic production base for AIM-120.

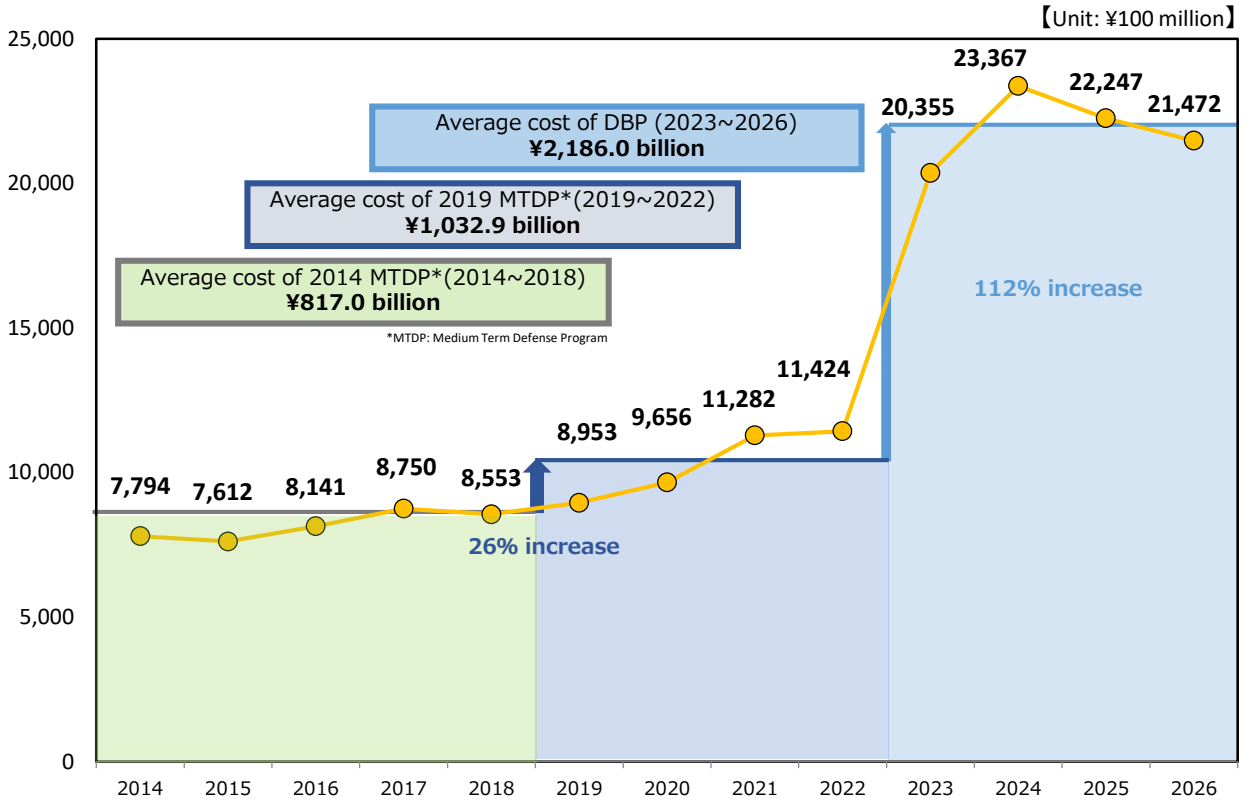
Ⅲ Major Projects

(2) Sustainment and Maintenance of Defense Equipment

– Approx. ¥2.147 trillion (Approx. ¥1.749 trillion 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.

- Sustainment and Maintenance of transport vessels (¥1.6 billion)

  Start sustainment and maintenance of Maneuver Support Vessels (MSV) from FY2026.

MSV
(conceptual image)

○ Research on the utilization of Additive Manufacturing (3D Printing) (¥300 million)

Conduct research on the utilization of 3D printing, including quality verification, in order to increase the number of operationally available equipment items and achieve stable and planned acquisition.

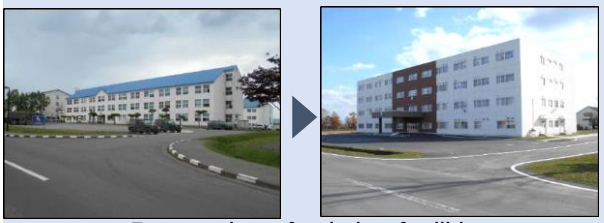
Ⅲ Major Projects

(3) Improving Resiliency of Defense Facilities

– Approx. ¥1.074 trillion (Approx. ¥1.064 trillion excluding other areas)

○ Renovation of existing facilities (¥536.5 billion)

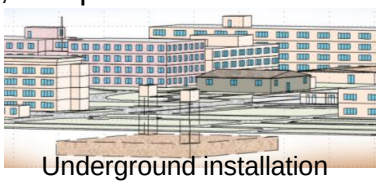
Promote structural reinforcement of buildings and the relocation/consolidation of facilities to provide protective measures against aging and earthquake.



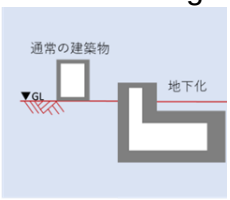
Renovation of existing facilities
(conceptual image)

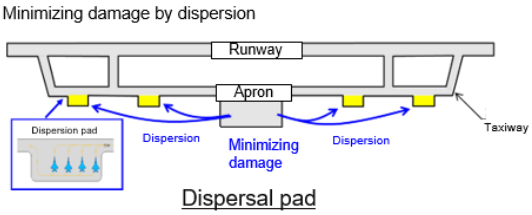
○ Underground installation of main headquarters (¥36.4 billion)

Conduct underground installation of main headquarters, installation of dispersal pads for fighter aircraft, and protective measures against electromagnetic pulse, among others.



Underground installation
(conceptual image)





Dispersal pad
(conceptual image)

○ Measures against natural disasters (¥10.7 billion)

Implement countermeasures against inundation and slope failure to maintain and enhance functions in the event of a large scale natural disaster.

Emergency measure
for slope failure
(conceptual image)

○ Construction of ammunition depots (¥69.2 billion)

Construct necessary facilities including depots in preparation for the acquisition of various ammunitions.

○ Construction of facilities associated with establishment of new units / Introduction of new equipment (¥410.7 billion)

- Facility development for the Logistics Support School (tentative name) (¥5.1 billion)
- Facility development in Sasebo area (Sakibe-East District) (¥18.3 billion)
- Facility development to deploy mobile warning and control radars in Kitadaito Island (¥14.4 billion)
- Development of a multifunctional integrated defense base in the Kure area (¥600 million)

Logistics Support School
(tentative name)
(conceptual image)

Sakibe-East District
(conceptual image)

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

○ Introduction of counter-drone equipment (¥10.2 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)

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

1 Reinforcement of Defense Production Base
– Approx. ¥101 billion (Approx. ¥72.3 billion excluding other areas)

➢ As a part of our defense buildup, the MOD 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

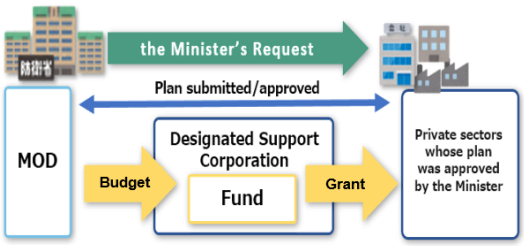
○ Grounding initiatives for Reinforcement of Defense Production Base (¥33.8 billion)
Implement initiatives to provide companies with readiness for various risks concerning steady acquisition of defense equipment from the viewpoint of maintaining and strengthening domestic defense production and technology bases, as a measure to enhance the base, outlined in the Act on Enhancing Defense Production and Technology Bases.

○ 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]

(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 (¥800 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
“DSEI JAPAN 2025” (Japan)

(3) Other Initiatives

○ Securing human resources for technical research positions (¥50 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. ¥779 billion (Approx. ¥351.2 billion excluding other areas)

➢ The MOD has incorporated a wide range of civilian advanced technologies including dual-use technologies in order to ensure technological superiority in the future and realize advanced capabilities ahead of other countries because technology gaps are critical for the outcome of warfare. In addition, the MOD will realize defense innovation by intensively investing in technologies which can be directly used for defense purpose and by boldly facing challenges for unknown technical fields in collaboration with other ministries and establish defense ecosystem which can return outcomes from defense investment to our society.

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

○ Innovative Science & Technology Initiative for Security (¥13.7 billion)

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

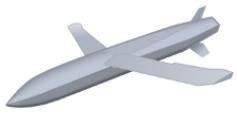
○ Breakthrough Research (¥29.3 billion)

Conduct challenging research under free and innovative ideas of program managers hired from outside the MOD and also research aimed for creating outcomes through early incorporation of civilian advanced technology in order to create functions and technologies that will strengthen the defense capabilities or lead to social innovation.

○ Advanced Technology Bridging Research (¥15 billion)

Bring innovative and cutting-edge technologies obtained through civilian sectors and government investment in science and technology starting with "the Innovative Science & Technology Initiative for Security" to future defense equipment and other applications.

(2) Stand-off Defense Capabilities



New Surface-to-Ship and Surface-to-Surface Precision Guided Missiles (conceptual image)

○ Development of New Surface-to-Ship and Surface-to-Surface Precision Guided Missiles (¥41.8 billion) [reprint]

Continue to research on new surface-to-ship and surface-to-surface precision guided missiles with improved long-range flying performance and precision guidance performance.

Research on Hypersonic Missiles (conceptual image)

○ Research on Hypersonic Missiles (¥74.2 billion) [reprint]

Promote operational demonstration research that utilizes the results of elemental technologies in order to establish a missile system.

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

○ Japan-U.S. Joint Development of GPI (¥55.6 billion)

Continue Japan-U.S. joint development of guided missile for intercepting hypersonic glide vehicles (HGVs) in glide phase.

* GPI：Glide Phase Interceptor

○ Development of Upgraded Type 03 Medium-Range Surface-to-Air Guided Missile (modified) (¥13 billion)

Continue upgrades to enable responses against HGVs and other missiles.

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

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

○Research on High-power Microwave (HPM) (¥1.4 billion)

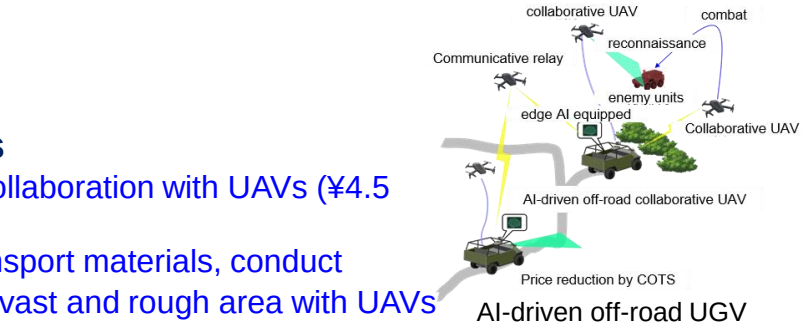
Continue research on technologies to neutralize drones, etc. by HPM radiation

* HPM： High Power Microwave

(5) Unmanned Defense Capabilities

○Research on AI-driven off-road UGV in collaboration with UAVs (¥4.5 billion)

Establish UGV technology that can transport materials, conduct reconnaissance, and support combats in a vast and rough area with UAVs and edge-AI.



AI-driven off-road UGV collaboration with UAVs (conceptual image)

(6) Next-Generation Fighter Aircraft

○Development of next-generation fighter aircraft (¥206.6 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.

Development of Next-Generation Fighter Aircraft (conceptual image)

○Research and Development on UAVs which will collaborate with the Next-Generation Fighter Aircraft (¥4.9 billion) [reprint]

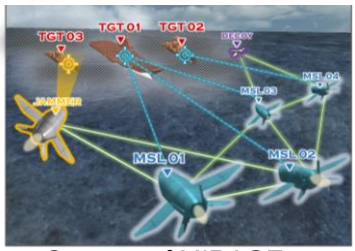
Conduct conceptual design of UAVs which utilize AI to enable autonomous situational awareness and decision-making for actions, including autonomous flight.

(7) Reinforcement of Other Deterrence Capabilities

○Concept of MIRAGE (¥200 million)

MIRAGE is the concept study of controlling multiple missiles effectively to improve the effect of anti-ship dramatically using edge-AI generates flight path and etc.

* MIRAGE： MIssile system for Resilient and Adaptive Guided-Missile Engagement



Concept of MIRAGE (conceptual image)

○Research on PLASMAGIC (¥200 million)

Acquire data and tentative work of EMP's power generator (PLASMAGIC) which is theoretically expected to increase the power of EMP's warhead to be several tens of times higher than conventional technologies.

* EMP：Electro Magnetic Pulse

* PLASMAGIC：PLASMA Generator using explosIve Compression

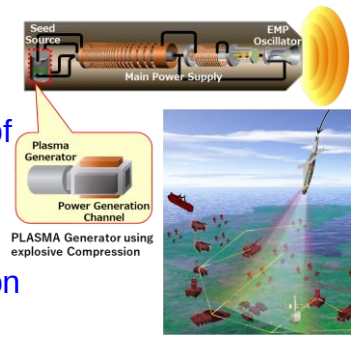


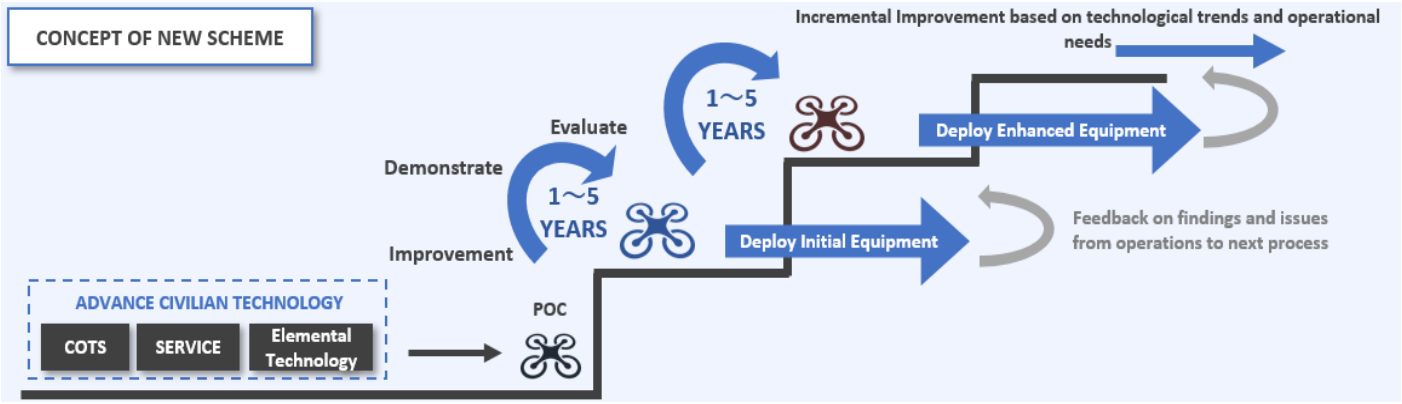
Image of PLASMAGIC Research (conceptual image)

○Maintenance of collaborative design environment for high security level (¥17.5 billion)

Maintain collaborative design environment for high security level which meet international standards to research and develop aircraft and other defense equipment.

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】

○ Demonstration for the introduction of simultaneous various unmanned platforms control capabilities (¥2.3 billion) [reprint]

○ Demonstration test for establishment of surveillance and monitoring architecture by Small USV for Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (¥2 billion) [reprint]

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 decision-making support in the cyber domain (¥3.9 billion) [reprint]

○ Construction of the GSDF AI foundation (¥2.5 billion) [reprint]

○ Introduction of AI for the MSDF communication infrastructure (¥2.3 billion)
Develop the foundation of the MSDF core system to utilize AI.

○ Research on AI-driven off-road UGV in collaboration with UAVs (¥4.5 billion) [reprint]

○ Development of demand forecasting capabilities for supplies through utilizing AI (¥1.6 billion)
Utilize demand forecasting capabilities for supplies to improve efficiency and accelerate the supply services.

○ Consideration of the utilization of generative AI in on-premises environments (¥600 million)
Explore the use of generative AI in on premises environments to enhance the efficiency of administrative processes.

○ Establishment of automatic open source and social media information collection/analysis capabilities utilizing AI (¥4.5 billion) [reprint]

○ Reinforcement of training functions by utilizing AI (¥100 million)
Introduce AI into learning management system in order to improve the work efficiency of trainers and provide proper trainings tailored to each student.

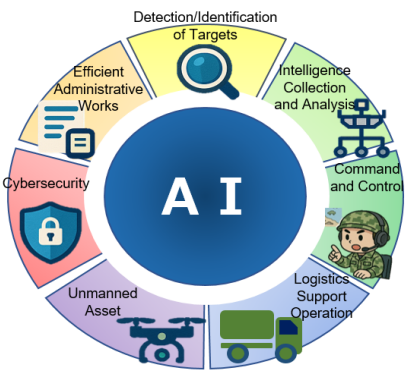
○ Expansion of the utilization of military history material utilizing AI (¥80 million) (see page 42)

○ Research and Development on UAVs which will collaborate with the Next-Generation Fighter Aircraft (¥4.9 billion) [reprint]

(2) Structural Reinforcement to Promote AI Utilization

○ Utilizing external resources for the introduction of AI technologies (¥40 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.



Areas of AI utilization (conceptual image)

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

5 Elements Supporting Defense Capabilities

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

(1) Reinforcement of Human Resource Base

1. Measures to Secure Excellent Human Resources

A) Enhancement and Reinforcement of Recruitment

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

○ Reinforcement of the Provincial Cooperation Offices (¥2.6 billion)

- Increasing the number of part-timers
- Establishment of satellite booths
- Outsourcing admission online tests
- Relocation of recruitment offices of the Provincial Cooperation Offices to a location that is more effective for recruitment

Conceptual image of PRs and advertisement

○ Expansion of the SDF Scholarship Program* (¥100 million)

Expand the SDF Scholarship program in order to secure excellent human resources at an early stage.

* A scholarship loan program (amount of ¥80,000 a month) for students who intend to serve in the SDF in the future.

○ Digital and online recruitment (¥1.8 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 (¥100 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 (¥50 million) [reprint]

B) Establishment of New Lifetime Career Plans

○ Enrich more vocational training opportunities toward re-employment (¥900 million)

- Addition of about 15 training courses such as programs for acquiring qualifications which is advantageous for re-employment by cooperation with related ministries and agencies and public programs provided by universities and vocational schools
- Expansion of disaster prevention and crisis management programs to certify as the Regional Disaster Prevention Manager


Vocational training (conceptual image)

○ Development of systems for re-employment support until age of 65 (¥1.2 billion) [reprint]

Reinforcement of re-employment support by the SDF Assistance Association

○ Review of Compensation for Retirees under Young-Age Retirement such as raise of the amount [reprint]

C) Revisions of Salaries and Allowances for SDF Personnel

○ Improvement measures concerning the specificity of living and working conditions

- Improvement of treatment for SDF personnel working under a severe environment in the part of northern and eastern Hokkaido
- Improvement of treatment for students at National Defense Academy, National Defense Medical College, and JGSDF High Technical School

○ Improvement measures concerning the specificity of missions

- Improvement of treatment for ship crews
- Improvement of treatment for SDF personnel working at major command posts
- Improvement of treatment for specialists such as licensed electricians of units in the fields and officers of military police
- Improvement of treatment for SDF personnel engaged in special operations of training, exercises and maintenance of defense equipment
- Improvement of treatment for SDF personnel engaged in other special operations

D) Harassment prevention measures

○ Program's expansion and improvement, such as educational opportunities of all kinds, based on the recommendation of the MOD's Committee of Experts on Harassment Prevention and Measures (¥100 million)

- Holding lectures on harassment prevention by outside lawyers
- Conducting group harassment prevention training for managers
- Establishment of harassment hotline by outside experts
- Conducting programs to enhance leadership capabilities by outside experts
- Research on management systems for disciplinary actions

Lectures on harassment prevention by outside lawyers

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

A) Promotion of Further Participation of Female Personnel

○ Infrastructures for better educational/living/working environments of female SDF personnel (¥11.4 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
- Upgrade of bedding for female personnel in training vessels

Bathing facilities

○ Hiring external counselors for female personnel, provision of female uniforms, and similar measures (¥400 million)

○ Stocking sanitary items (¥7 million)

○ Installation of sanitary bins (¥50 million)
Installation of touchless sanitary bins at camps and bases where a lot of female SDF personnel works

Sanitary bin

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

B) Promotion of Working Style Reform

○ Digitalization of administrative documents which can contribute to facilitate remote work (¥400 million)

○ Improvement of office environments for a better workplace (¥2.3 billion)

○ Supplying vessel crews with computers for a more efficient work environment (¥30 million)

C) Support for Balancing Work and Life

○ Sustainment and improvement of workplace childcare facilities (¥300 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 (¥40 million)

Establish contingency stockpiles to provide SDF personnel with essential supplies for their children, including food, beverages and diapers, during emergency operations.

○ Implementation of temporary childcare services (¥200 million) [reprint]

Implement temporary childcare services by utilizing the space in SDF camps, bases, etc.

D) Improvement of Living and Working Environments

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

- Construction of housing for reorganizing units and ensuring readiness, and efforts to address the aging of housing (¥105 billion)
- Construction of barracks and other facilities (¥606.1 billion)
  (Note: This amount includes expenses for the promotion of further participation of female personnel)

Conduct measures for more comfortable living and working environments for SDF personnel, including accelerate efforts to promote individual spaces in barracks and to develop the installation of utility restrooms.

- Introduction of individual spaces for each personnel in existing barracks by installing partitions and similar enhancements (¥900 million)
- Procuring equipment and daily consumables such as bedding, desks and lockers (¥11.2 billion)
- Procuring uniforms, work clothes, and other clothing (¥20.8 billion)
  (Note: This amount includes expenses for the promotion of further participation of female personnel)
- Infrastructures for better educational/living/working environments of female SDF personnel (¥11.4 billion) [reprint]
- Expansion of wireless LAN coverage in welfare facilities and common areas of barracks at camps and bases (¥300 million)
- Improvement of menus at each camp and other facilities through the use of local produce, etc. (¥5.8 billion)
  (Note: This amount includes the increase in food prices)

Examples of attractive menus

Example of outsourcing operation (Loading food supply)

○ Improvement of living and working environments for vessel crews

- Partial outsourcing of moored vessel operations (¥90 million) [reprint]
- Expansion of standby areas (¥900 million)

○ Enhancement of in-ship communication infrastructure (¥500 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.

3. <u>Strengthening Educational and Research Infrastructure</u>

A) GSDF High Technical School

○ Development of facilities for GSDF High Technical School that will be jointly operated by the Ground, Maritime and Air SDF as well as transformed into a coeducational school (¥23.6 billion)

B) National Defense Academy (NDA)

○ Improvement of living environment of the cadets (¥40 million)

○ Maintaining and increasing the standard of research and education (¥700 million)

Conduct fundamental research on cutting-edge technologies and reflect outcome in education.

Communication conditions on a vessel

C) National Defense Medical College

○ Improvement of Infrastructure of the National Defense Medical College (¥2.8 billion)
- Procure various equipment required for training SDF doctors and nurses to keep up with more advanced and complex medical practices
- Reinforce the structure of tactical combat trauma care capabilities

○ Improvement of Facilities of the National Defense Medical College Hospital
- Reinforce training and research functions of tactical combat trauma care capabilities such as the expansion of Emergency Intensive Care Unit in parallel with the reconstruction of deteriorated facilities.

○ Promotion of research on military medicine (¥800 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) National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS)

○ Expansion of research on security, etc. (¥20 million)
- Conduct Indo-Pacific Roundtable
- Hold academic conference on defense equipment and diplomacy

○ Development of human resources with a strategic perspective (¥40 million)
- Conduct security studies program at a U.S. university
- Conduct strategic studies program

Roundtable on regional strategic cooperation (2023)

○ Expansion of the utilization of military history materials utilizing AI (¥80 million) [reprint]

Utilize AI to promote the textualization and database creation of military history materials archived and made public by the NIDS, thereby significantly expanding their utilization both inside and outside of 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.

E) Expansion of Cyber Education at the SDF schools

○ GSDF High Technical School (¥80 million) [reprint]
- Acquire equipment necessary for the specialized course in system and cyber engineering

○ JGSDF System and Signal/Cyber School (¥1.5 billion) [reprint]
- Construct facilities, such as class rooms, necessary for cyber education
- Acquire equipment necessary for cyber education infrastructure

○ JASDF 4th Technical School (¥5 million) [reprint]
- Procure equipment necessary for cyber education

○ National Defense Academy (¥100 million) [reprint]
- Acquire equipment necessary for cyber education infrastructure
- Conduct a research for establishing an effective development structure for cyber officer candidates

F) Acquisition of training simulators

○ The SDF Maritime Transport Group (¥500 million)
- Acquire simulators of transport vessels, etc.

○ The GSDF 1st Battle Helicopter Unit (¥40 million)
- Acquire simplified simulators of AH-64D

4. Measures on SDF Reserve Personnel for Sustainable Unit Operations

○ Establishment of the SDF's infrastructures for accepting SDF reserve personnel and others in order to create environment which supports them in joining training and others (¥100 million)

○ Provision of clothing and individual equipment (¥400 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 (¥50 million)
- Conduct online PR activities such as PR clips and advertisement to promote understanding of the system of SDF reserve personnel and others.
- Train private companies hiring SDF reserve personnel and others.

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

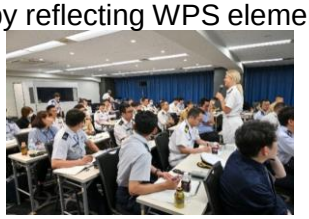
○ Establishment of a new section responsible for verifying the effectiveness of policies related to the Fundamental Reinforcement of the Human Resource Base within the Bureau of Personnel and Education.

(2) Promotion of Women, Pease and Security (WPS)

Based on 4 pillars of "MOD Women, Pease and Security (WPS) Promotion Plan," the MOD/SDF will implement various initiatives to strongly promote WPS and contribute to protection of people as well as peace and stability of the international community with following actions:

- Initiative 1: Enhancement of WPS education within each SDF unit
- Initiative 2: Reinforcement of human resource foundations, including the development of Gender Advisors
- Initiative 3: Strengthening cooperation with other countries and organizations by hosting WPS conferences, dispatching Japanese instructors to training conducted by other countries and organizations, as well as participating joint exercises
- Initiative 4: Creating a practical handbook that can be utilized at disaster response sites, as well as conducting training and exercises by reflecting WPS elements


Induction WPS seminar


Gender Focal Points Training


Japan-ASEAN WPS Cooperation Project (Tokyo)

* Gender Advisors provide advice and support to senior leaderships who play a leading role in the implementation of WPS
* Gender Focal Points are responsible for integrating gender perspectives in planning and operations in SDF units.

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

(3) 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.

blood bag with platelet-preserving leukocyte removal filter

○ Autonomous securing of blood supply

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

- Acquire equipment related to blood products including blood bag with platelet-preserving leukocyte removal filters (¥1.5 billion)
- Acquire equipment related to joint medical information system (¥10 million)

Training utilizing human patient simulator (conceptual image)

○ 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 (¥30 million)

○ Enhancement of the DCS capabilities

Acquire equipment related to enhance DCS and postoperative management for the wounded.

- Repairment of medical gas systems installed on vessels (¥300 million)

* DCS：Damage Control Surgery

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 (¥100 million)

○ Enhancement of medical functions at SDF hospitals and National Defense Medical College Hospital (¥108.4 billion)

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.

Regarding the National Defense Medical College Hospital, the MOD/SDF will reinforce training and research functions of tactical combat trauma care capabilities such as the expansion of Emergency Intensive Care Unit in parallel with the reconstruction of deteriorated facilities.

- Reconstruct facilities of the SDF Naha Hospital
- Reconstruct facilities of the SDF Fukuoka Hospital
- Reconstruct facilities of the SDF Yokosuka Hospital
- Reconstruct facilities of the National Defense Medial College Hospital [reprint]

SDF Yokosuka Hospital following reconstruction work (conceptual rendering)

SDF Fukuoka Hospital following reconstruction work (conceptual rendering)

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

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

(1) U.S. Forces Realignment-Related Expenses [Measures for Mitigating the Impact on Local Communities] (Item request)

1. <u>Relocation of the U.S. Marine Corps Stationed in Okinawa to Guam</u>

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

2. <u>Realignment-Related Measures in Japan</u>

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

Construction of Futenma Replacement Facility

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

○ Project for use in contingency

○ Project for training relocation

○ Project for smooth implementation of realignment-related measures

Facility construction on Mageshima Island

(2) SACO-Related Expenses (Item Request)

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

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

(3) Promotion of Base-Related Measures

1. <u>Expenses Related to Measures for Communities around Bases (¥165.7 billion)</u>

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

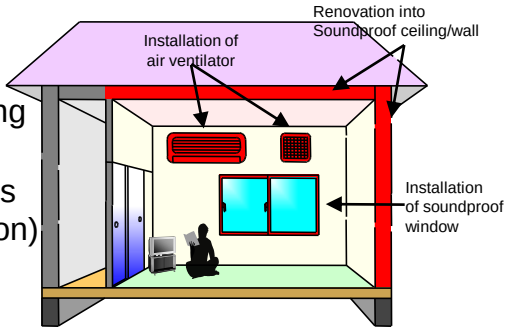
○ Implementation of soundproofing projects for residences around air bases, and other related projects (¥59.3 billion)

○ Improvement of the living environment of areas around defense facilities (¥106.5 billion)

- Subsidies for construction of facilities to improve the living environment
- Expansion of types of facilities eligible for Subsidized projects for stabilizing people's lives (Childcare support facilities, etc.)
- Development of public facilities which can also be utilized as evacuation sites

* 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

- 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)



Example of Residential Soundproofing

Example of community facilities (Gymnasium)

Aircraft shelter

2. <u>Host Nation Support (Cost Sharing for the Stationing of U.S. Forces in Japan) (¥214.6 billion)</u>

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) (¥156.3 billion)

Labor costs (¥138.4 billion)
Utilities costs (¥13.3 billion)
Training equipment and materials procurement costs (¥3.3 billion)
Training relocation costs (¥1.4 billion)

○ Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) (Aircraft shelters, maintenance hangars, and other facilities) (¥30.1 billion)

○ Payment of employer contributions for USFJ local employees' social insurance premiums, including Healthcare Insurance, Pension Insurance (¥28.2 billion)

3. <u>Rents for Facilities and Compensation (¥168.3 billion)</u>

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 (field training exercise)
Conduct a exercise related to the Japan U.S. bilateral response and joint operations of the SDF for the defense of Japan.


Japan-U.S. Bilateral Joint Exercise (field training exercise)

○ Japan-U.S. Bilateral Joint Air and Missile Defense Exercise
Conduct exercise related to the joint operations and Japan-U.S. bilateral response in ballistic missile and air defense with simulations.


Japan-U.S. Bilateral Joint Air and Missile Defense Exercise

○ Bilateral Exercise with the U.S. III Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) (Iron Fist)
Conduct a bilateral exercise related to amphibious operations with the U.S. Marine Corps.


Bilateral Exercise with the U.S. III Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) (Iron Fist)

(2) Enhancement of Capabilities for Overseas Operations

○ JSDF Joint eXercise Overseas (JXO)
Build readiness and partnerships through the exercise and utilize lessons for smooth transportation of Japanese nationals in the Middle East Africa region in recent years.


JSDF Joint eXercise Overseas (JXO)

○ Multilateral Exercises (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."


Exercise "Cobra Gold"

○ "Pacific Partnership"
Conduct medical service and cultural exchange in the countries in the Indo Pacific region to promote further cooperation and mutual understanding with related countries' governments and forces, and to strengthen the capabilities for International Disaster Relief Activities.


"Pacific Partnership"

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

(3) Promotion of Defense Cooperation and Exchanges

Multilateral Exercise
(SAMA SAMA 2024)

○ U.S.-the Philippines hosted Multilateral Exercise (SAMA SAMA 2026)
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.

○ U.S. Navy hosted Multilateral Exercise (RIMPAC 2026)
Promote interactions with the U.S. Navy and other foreign naval forces to build mutual trust, as well as improve tactical skills through objective assessment on the achievement level by making advantage of freer training sea areas and firing ranges, and better training assessment system.

Multilateral Exercise
(RIMPAC 2026)

○ Strengthening and Expanding Capacity Building Support

- Strengthen support across a wide range of fields, including Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HA/DR), PKO, maritime security, military medicine and cybersecurity in the Indo Pacific region, particularly in Southeast Asia and Pacific Island countries.
- Provide support to ASEAN countries in the field of Women, Peace and Security (WPS).

Capacity Building Program on Civil Engineering (Djibouti)

The 1st Japan-ASEAN WPS Cooperation Project (Tokyo)

Japan-ASEAN and Timor-Leste Ship Rider Cooperation Program and Japan-Pacific Island Countries Ship Rider Cooperation Program
(Sasebo – The Philippines)

○ Initiatives under the ASEAN Defence Ministers’ Meeting Plus (ADMM-Plus)
The MOD/SDF is actively promoting and strengthening defense and security cooperation under the ADMM-Plus, which is the official framework of Defense Minister’s meeting in the Indo-Pacific region, such as co-chairing the ADMM-Plus Expert’s Working Group (EWG) on Maritime Security with the Philippines in the fifth cycle.

○ Initiatives under the “Vientiane Vision 2.0” and the “Japan-ASEAN Ministerial Initiative for Enhanced Defense Cooperation: JASMINE”
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.”

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

UN Triangular Partnership Programme

○ 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.

(5) Ensuring Maritime Security

Destroyer escorting a vessel

○ Counter-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden
Continue counter-piracy operations with destroyers and P-3C patrol aircraft off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden as the situation has not changed.

○ 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.

Indo-Pacific Deployment (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 with countries in the Indo-Pacific and the Middle Eastern regions.

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

Indo-Pacific and Middle East Deployment (IMED)

○ 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 respond to climate change while maintaining and reinforcing defense capabilities so that the MOD/SDF can fulfill their missions and roles in various environments affected by future climate change.
- In order to achieve the government's goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions (by 50% from the FY2013 level by FY2030 *1), it is necessary to steadily implement the measures outlined in the "National Government Action Plan" *2.

*1 65% reduction by FY2035 and 79% reduction by FY2040

*2 "A Plan for Measures for the Reduction, etc. of the Amount of Greenhouse Gas Emissions" (Cabinet Decision on February 18, 2025)

○ Resilience of bases and other facilities as well as infrastructure (¥7 billion)

Reinforce the resiliency of infrastructure at bases, against disasters caused by climate change.

- Disaster preparedness at bases (flooding prevention measures)
- Development of emergency power supply

○ Enhancement of sustainability and resilience in the logistics sectors (¥0.8 million)

Consider reducing dependence on conventional fossil fuels.

- Enhancement of cooperation with allies and like-minded countries on fuel support work

○ Reinforcement of disaster response capabilities (¥1.1 billion)

Reinforce disaster response capabilities for anticipated increase in intensity and frequency of natural disasters due to climate change.

- Acquisition and upgrade of material carrier vehicles
- Acquisition of multi-purpose drones and related equipment to collect information in disaster relief mission

Acquisition of material carrier vehicles

○ Enhancement of strategic security cooperation (¥800 million)

Promote exchange and cooperation efforts on the theme of climate change with other countries and conduct joint exercises and information/opinion exchanges on HA/DR.

- Implementation of international peace cooperation exercises

○ Improvement of living and working environments of SDF personnel and enhancement of sanitary functions (¥30 billion)

Take measures against increasing health risks to SDF personnel due to heatwaves and extreme heats.

- Installation of air conditioning systems in barracks and other facilities

Upgrade to LED lighting systems

○ Improvement of efficiency and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions at bases and other facilities (¥23 billion)

Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through energy saving/efficiency measures at bases and other facilities.

- Upgrade to LED lighting systems
- Upgrade to hybrid vehicles

Upgrade to hybrid vehicles

○ Training, education and human resource development (¥1.5 billion)

Conduct unit operations and training to adapt to future security environment affected by climate change.

- Acquisition of simulators for aircraft and other assets

9 Streamlining Initiatives

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

(1) Systematic, Stable and Efficient Acquisition

Achieve cost reduction through bulk purchase, including long term contracts, which are expected to improve the predictability of companies and promote efficient production. In addition, expand package/blanket contracts methods, such as Performance Based Logistics (PBL), which enables the payment based on the maintenance performance.

[Main Projects]

- Maintenance of special transport helicopter (EC-225LP) utilizing PBL
- Maintenance of training helicopter (TH-135) utilizing PBL

(2) Scrutinizing Man-hour and Production Process

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

(3) Narrowing down SDF-unique Specifications

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

(4) Project Review

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

(5) Operational Suspension and Divestment of Equipment

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

(6) Optimization of Organizational Capacity

- Reallocate personnel from each service to suffice the number of SDF personnel (+203) 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 (+93) and JASDF personnel (+80).

10 MOD/SDF Organizational Changes

* Tentative name

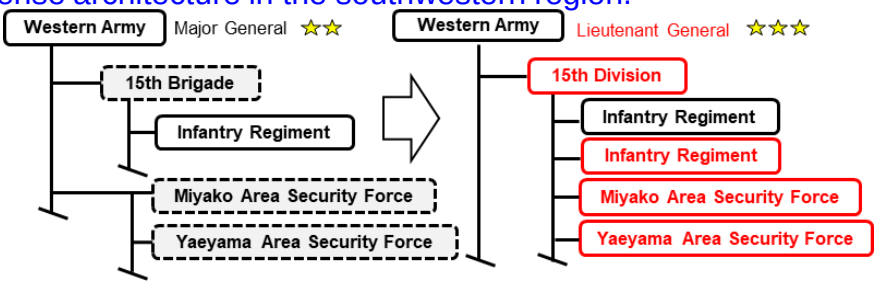
○ State Minister of Defense

To reduce the burden of crisis management on the Minister of Defense and ensure full readiness to respond to various contingencies, the number of State Ministers of Defense will be increased from one to two.

○ Ground Self-Defense Force

- Reorganization of 15th Brigade into 15th Division (tentative name) [reprint]

Reorganize 15th brigade into division with the establishment of a new infantry regiment and etc. in FY2026 in order to reinforce the defense architecture in the southwestern region.



- Establishment of Special Operations Brigade (tentative name)

Establish Special Operations Brigade (tentative name) in order to reinforce special operations capabilities.

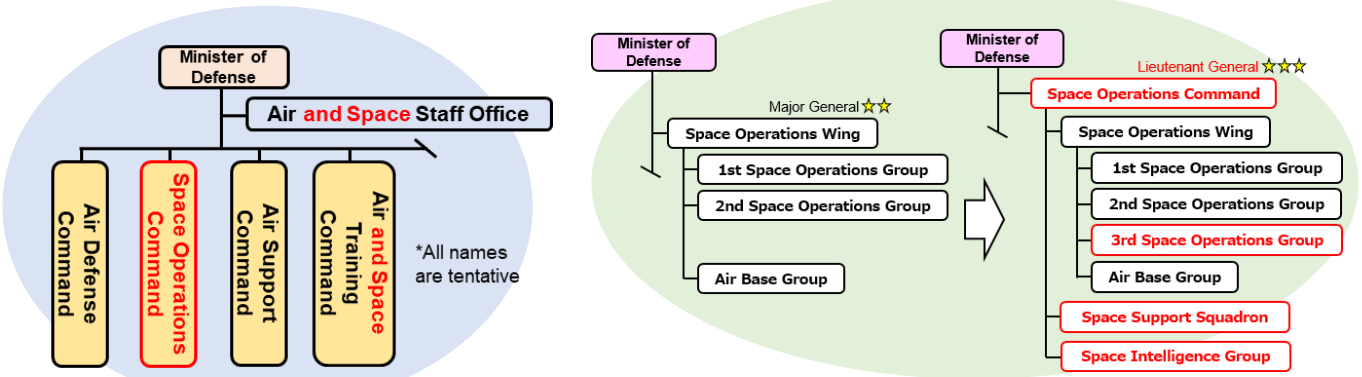
○ Air Self-Defense Force

- Reorganization into Air and Space Self-Defense Force [reprint]

The ASDF will be reorganized into the Air and Space Self-Defense Force (tentative name) as space domain has become the domain in which ASDF conducts operational activities.

- Establishment of Space Operations Command (tentative name) [reprint]

The Space Operations Command (tentative name) will be established as a dedicated unit under the leadership of a lieutenant general to reinforce space operation capabilities.



Space domain unit being one of the major units, on a par with Air Defense Command

○ Maritime Self-Defense Force

- Restructure of the Inspection System

Strengthen definite check system by separating the division of procurement and inspection in light of the final report from special defense inspection on the submarine repair contract.

○ Others

- Establishment of Office of Pacific Defense Concept (tentative name)

Establish the office within the Bureau of Defense Buildup Planning to conduct exclusive and cross-sectional consideration on required structure of SDF for defending Pacific side of Japan's territory.

11 Authorized Strength of Uniformed SDF Personnel

(unit: people)

Regular Personnel	End of FY2025	End of FY2026	Change
JGSDF	149,403	149,122	△281
JMSDF	45,462	45,476	+14
JASDF	47,131	47,188	+57
Joint Units	2,423	2,626	+203
Joint Staff Office	343	346	+3
Defense Intelligence HQ	1,936	1,940	+4
Internal Bureaus	50	50	0
ATLA	406	406	0
Total	247,154	247,154	0

Note 1: Figures for the end of each fiscal year are budget figures.
Note 2: JASDF plans to reorganize into Air and Space Defense Force (tentative name) in FY2026
Note 3: Economic security items requested other than the increase/decrease in the table

(unit: people)

Reserve Personnel	JGSDF	JMSDF	JASDF	Total	Change
Reserve Personnel	46,000	1,100	800	47,900	0
Ready Reserve Personnel	8,000	–	–	8,000	+19
Candidate for SDF Reserve Personnel	4,600	21	–	4,621	0

Ⅳ Common Infrastructure

12 Increase in Civilian Officials

- Request the increase in the number of civilian officials necessary for steadily implementing the Defense Buildup Program (increasing the number of officials by 537+ item requests without specific number in the field of economic security and other related fields, which is common to all ministries).

＜Major Contents of Request＞

	Category	Number of Increase	Example
II. Major Projects Regarding SDF's Capabilities	1. Stand-off Defense Capabilities	3	Strengthening the structure for the introduction of new guided munitions.
	3. Unmanned Defense Capabilities	6	Strengthening the supply maintenance structure in line with the introduction of new guided equipment
	4. Cross-domain Operation Capabilities	43	Strengthening the structure for promoting various policies to enhance the defense capabilities in the space domain
	5. Command and Control/ Intelligence-related Functions	40	Strengthening the structure of intelligence services
	6. Mobile Deployment Capabilities / Civil Protection	7	Strengthening the regional disaster response function
	7. Sustainability and Resiliency	131	Enhancing the structure to steadily improve the resiliency of SDF facilities.
IV. Strengthening the Japan-U.S. Alliance		15	Strengthening the structure for the return of Sasebo Ammo Supply Point (Maehata Ordnance Area)
V. Collaboration with Like-minded Countries and Others		5	Strengthening the structure for defense cooperation in multilateral frameworks.
VI. Elements Supporting Defense Capabilities		30	Strengthening the structure with the regulatory revision of water quality standards for PFOS and PFOA.
IX. Defense Production and Technological Base as Virtually Integral Part of a Defense Capability		109	Strengthening the structure for the building of Australia general purpose frigates / for research and development of equipment and materials.
X. Reinforcing the Foundation for SDF Personnel, to Fulfill Abilities as Core of Defense Capabilities	1. Reinforcing Human Resource Base	70	Strengthening the Human Resource Base to improve the treatment of SDF personnel.
	2. Transformation of Medical Functions	78	Strengthening education structure for National Defense Medical College to improve the combat trauma care capabilities.
Total		537	

＜Review of the Designated Number of Civilian Officials＞ (unit: people)

	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026
	14th Rationalization Plan			15th	
Increase	330	355	377	328	537
Rationalization	△267	△267	△267	△213	△213
Decrease due to temporary post's expiration, and other factors	△19	△13	△3	△8	△13
Net Increase and Decrease	44	75	107	107	311
Number at the end of fiscal year	20,971	21,041	21,148	21,255	21,566

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 Tax System Reform

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

- The MOD requests tax measures based on “the Defense Buildup Program”, “the Outline of Tax System Reform (FY2023 - FY2025)”, “the Basic Policies for Economic and Fiscal Management and Reform 2025”, and “Article 74 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act Partially Amending the Income Tax Act, etc. (Act No. 8 of 2024)” in order to secure stable financial resources in terms of both expenditures and revenues necessary for fundamental reinforcement of Japan’s defense capabilities.

○ Extension of Special Measures such as Making a Replacement Purchase of Business Assets Related to Aircraft Noise Reduction (Relocation) Measures 【Income tax・Corporate tax】

- The MOD requests three-year extension of special measure for taxation to transfer income in case of transferring business assets located within the aircraft noise disturbance zones around defense facilities to the government and making a replacement purchase of those assets to locate outside the aircraft noise disturbance zones.

○ Expansion of Tax Deduction System for Research and Development (R&D Tax Credit System) 【Corporate tax, etc.】

(Joint Request：Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Cabinet Office, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports Science and Technology, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of the Environment, and Reconstruction Agency)

- The MOD and other ministries request for three-year expansion of additional measure of application period for the deduction limit in order to make incentives more effective toward investment in research and development.

○ 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, Germany, and Italy from above-mentioned taxation.
- The MOD requests to apply the special measure of the same tax exemption under the ACSA with the Philippines, Netherland, and New Zealand in order to smoothly implement cooperation between the SDF and their Armed Forces, when the ACSA, which is currently being negotiated for the conclusion, enters into force.

Provision of diesel oil to a foreign military vessel at sea (conceptual image)

Initiation of consideration on securing financial resources based on the 1st mid-term plan for the implementation of national resilience

(Joint Request：Cabinet Secretariat, Cabinet Office, National Police Agency, Children and Families Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports Science and Technology, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and Ministry of the Environment)

- Relevant ministries and agencies initiate consideration on ways to secure financial resources based on “1st Mid-term Plan for the Implementation of National Resilience” (approved by the Cabinet on June 6, 2025) in order to promote initiatives for national resilience consistently.

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

○ The Government of Japan 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 smoothly 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 bases, etc. from FY2025.

【Cybersecurity】

○ Following the partial enforcement of the Cyber Response Capability Strengthening Act enacted and promulgated in May 2025, the Cabinet Cyber Director and the National Cybersecurity Office was established within the Cabinet Secretariat to centrally coordinate cybersecurity policies were established in July. The Government of Japan is working to strengthen its cybersecurity functions and systems in order to introduce active cyber defense with 3 pillars: Enhancement of Public Private Partnership, Utilizing Communications Data, and Remote Access and Neutralization Measures.

【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 third year, FY2025, the Government of Japan expands the number of recipient countries in Indo-Pacific region and promotes making a proposal, assuming providing equipment and materials related to monitoring and surveillance, humanitarian assistance/disaster relief, etc.

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MINISTRY OF DEFENSE

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