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This document is general public information.

April 20, 2026 [Republic of China Year 115, month 4, day 20]

Legislative Yuan Foreign Affairs and National Defense Committee, 11th Meeting

Report on the Implementation Plan of the Ministry of National Defense's "Special Act for Procurement of the Enhanced Defense Resilience and Asymmetric Warfare Capabilities"

Reporting Unit: Ministry of National Defense

SUMMARY REPORT

Chairman, distinguished members:

In accordance with the resolution reached at the Standing Committee meeting on April 15th, we are presenting a special report to the Legislative Yuan Committee on the implementation plan of the Special Act, so that all members can directly understand the procurement plan for this special budget. We respectfully request your guidance to facilitate the subsequent review process. [無]

This special budget is a comprehensive plan proposed by the Ministry of National Defense in response to the current enemy situation and based on overall operational needs. Leveraging the characteristics of the special budget - "concentrated resources and stable scale" - we will procure key combat equipment in one go through military procurement, commercial procurement, and contract manufacturing to enhance the overall combat capability of the national armed forces and achieve the goal of safeguarding national security with strength. [無]

Following this, Lieutenant General Huang Wen-chi, Director of the Strategic Planning Department, will explain the implementation plan of the "Special Act for Procurement of Enhanced Defense Resilience and Asymmetric Warfare Capabilities" to all members. Thank you. [無]

***SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF PLANS TO ENHANCE DEFENSE
RESILIENCE AND ASYMMETRIC WARFARE CAPABILITIES
EXECUTION PLANNING PROJECT REPORT***

I. Preface

The situation across the Taiwan Strait is becoming increasingly tense. In recent years, the CCP has continuously expanded its military power and gradually escalated its gray-zone threats, frequently conducting targeted military exercises based on scenarios of warfare against Taiwan to verify its operational plans. It intends to adopt a "training-to-exercise" and "exercise-to-war" approach to invading Taiwan, exacerbating instability in the Taiwan Strait. A special budget can balance the integrity

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of funding and the stability of budget size, rapidly enhancing combat capabilities in response to the severe enemy threat. [無]

The special budget for "strengthening defense resilience and asymmetric warfare capabilities" plans renovation projects that have undergone comprehensive evaluation and systematic analysis. Investigations have been completed regarding supply intentions, export licenses, production capacity scheduling, delivery schedules, market availability, and benefits. Equipment will be acquired through military procurement, commercial procurement, and commissioning. [無]

Regarding arms sales, the Ministry of National Defense has been consulting with the United States for more than two years, including formal documents agreeing to sell the weapons and equipment we need. [無]

II. Planned Implementation Items

This project proposes to procure precision artillery over an 8-year period, with a maximum budget of NT\$1.25 trillion (hereinafter the same currency system). The procurement will cover seven categories: precision-guided artillery; long-range precision-strike missiles; unmanned vehicles and their countermeasures systems; air defense, anti-ballistic missiles, and anti-armor missiles; AI-assisted and C51SR systems; equipment to enhance combat sustainability; and equipment and systems jointly developed and procured by Taiwan and the United States. The procurement methods, item quantities, estimated amounts, and operational deployment methods are described below: [無]

CATEGORY 1 "Precision Artillery" (approximately NT\$81 billion)

M109A7 Self-Propelled Gun [無]

(I) Plans to purchase 60 M109A7 self-propelled guns, 4,080 precision ammunition rounds, 60 ammunition delivery vehicles, 13 recovery vehicles, grenades, and auxiliary equipment from the US military. [無]

(II) Self-propelled artillery with GPS positioning, automated firing control, digital command and control, single-gun deployment, dispersed deployment, concentrated fire, and precision strike capabilities exceeding 1000 kilometers. [無]

(III) REDACTED [機]

CATEGORY 2 "Long-Range Precision Strike Missiles" (approximately NT\$160 billion)

HIMARS Multiple Launch Rocket System [無]

(I) Plans to purchase 82 HIMARS multiple launch rocket systems, 1,203 boxes of precision rockets, and 420 tactical area missiles from the US military. [無]

(II) HIMARS possesses mobile, digital fire control, and long-range precision strike capabilities, and can also conduct deep-range strike missions against enemy ground targets with its 300-kilometer range. [無]

(III) REDACTED [機]

(IV) Currently, the ROC Army's field artillery includes the M114 155mm towed howitzer, the M109A2 155mm self-propelled howitzer, and the M110A2 8-inch self-propelled howitzer, all of which have been in service for over 30 years. The aforementioned M109A7 self-propelled howitzer and the HIMARS (Sea Horse) multiple rocket launcher system will be installed, gradually replacing these aging artillery pieces and reducing the costs associated with their proper maintenance. [無]

CATEGORY 3 "Unmanned Aerial Vehicles and Countermeasure Systems" (approximately NT\$335 billion)

1. Rui Yuan II Maritime Search Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle [無]

(I) The National Chung-Shan Institute of Science and Technology (NCSIST) was commissioned to procure 32 Rui Yuan II Maritime Search Tactical unmanned aerial vehicles. [無]

II. The Rui Yuan II unmanned aerial vehicle has a guidance range of 300 kilometers and a 16-hour endurance, enabling it to

perform surveillance missions in the waters surrounding Taiwan and key sea areas. [無]

(III) REDACTED [機]

2. Coastal Surveillance and Reconnaissance UAVs [無]

(I) The Planning Commission's Armaments Bureau Production Center, through domestic open procurement and intelligence system integration, procured 1,446 coastal surveillance and reconnaissance UAVs. [無]

(II) Leveraging capabilities such as a guidance and control range of 100 kilometers and an endurance of over 120 minutes, these UAVs can conduct reconnaissance, identification, and attack effectiveness assessment of enemy amphibious fleets during their transit phase. [無]

(III) REDACTED [機]

3. Vertical Landing Intelligent Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) [無]

(I) Plan to purchase vertical landing intelligent UAVs through commercial means. [無]

(II) Utilize capabilities such as a guidance and control range of over 130 kilometers and a maximum endurance of over 13 hours. Equipped with electro-optical and synthetic aperture radar for detection, it can conduct surveillance and reconnaissance of suspicious targets in maritime areas according to mission requirements. [無]

(III) REDACTED [機]

(IV) Without acquiring the aforementioned surveillance and reconnaissance drones to provide intelligence gathering capabilities, the various weapon systems procured will be unable to accurately obtain target intelligence, leverage their range advantages, and severely weaken their strike effectiveness. [無]

4. Coastal Attack Unmanned Aerial Vehicles [無]

(I) The Planning Commission's Armaments Bureau Production Center will implement domestic open procurement and pyrotechnics integration, procuring 208,200 immersion, bombing, small suicide, and medium-range suicide drones. [無]

(II) Immersion drones have a guidance range of 6 kilometers and a maximum endurance of 7 minutes or more; bombing drones have a guidance range of 25 kilometers and a maximum endurance of 90 minutes or more; small suicide drones have a guidance range of 30 kilometers and a maximum endurance of 20 minutes or more; medium-range suicide drones have a guidance range of 90 kilometers and a maximum endurance of 120 minutes or more. [無]

(III) REDACTED [機]

(IV) Drawing lessons from the Russia-Ukraine war, the operational use of various types of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) has changed the future nature of warfare. To meet the large demand for UAVs, the ROC Armed Forces have adopted a strategy of providing large-scale, long-term production contracts, utilizing technological iteration and phased delivery to continuously acquire the latest UAVs. They have also injected stable funds to promote investment and development in related private industries to meet the practical needs of defensive warfare resilience. [無]

5. Anti-Armor Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Missile System [無]

(I) Plans to purchase 478 ALTIUS-6001SR and 1,554 ALTIUS-700M UAVs from the US. [無]

(II) Utilizing the ALTIUS-6001SR's infrared/electro-optical payloads and its maximum endurance of over 210 minutes, it will loiter above the combat zone to perform tasks such as reconnaissance and communication relay for ground forces; simultaneously, the system is designed to automatically guide three ALTIUS-700M anti-armor attack UAVs to strike various targets. [無]

(III) REDACTED [機]

6. Hybrid Hardware and Software-Based Drone Countermeasure System [無]

(I) REDACTED [機]

(II) REDACTED [機]

7. Manned Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Countermeasure System [無]

- (I) Plan to procure 635 sets of manned UAV countermeasure systems through commercial purchase. [無]
- (II) Utilize a detection range of 4 km, an interference range of 2 km, and the capability for simultaneous multi-spin-rate jamming to counter the saturation harassment and destruction by various types of PLA UAVs. [無]
- (III) **REDACTED** [機]

8. Suicide Unmanned Surface Vessels [無]

- (I) The Planning Commission's Armaments Bureau Production Center will conduct domestic open procurement and pyrotechnics integration, procuring 1,320 suicide unmanned surface vessels. [無]
- (II) Suicide unmanned surface vessels possess stealth capabilities and a guidance range exceeding 40 kilometers, a range of 250 nautical miles, and the ability to intercept numerous firearms or reconnaissance systems. [無]
- (III) **REDACTED** [機]

CATEGORY 4 "Air Defense, Anti-Ballistic Missiles, and Anti-Armor Missiles" (approximately NT\$550 billion)

1. REDACTED

- (I) **REDACTED** [機]
- (II) **REDACTED** [機]
- (III) **REDACTED** [機]

2. REDACTED

- (I) **REDACTED** [機]
- (II) **REDACTED** [機]
- (III) **REDACTED** [機]

3. Strong Bow Mid-Layer Anti-Tactical Ballistic Missile System [無]

- (I) The Planning Commission, NCSIST, procured 2 sets of the system and 128 missiles. [無]
- (II) **REDACTED** [機]

4. Javelin Anti-Armor Missile [無]

- (I) Plans to purchase 70 sets and 1,050 missiles from the US military. [無]
- (II) Possessing fire-and-forget capability and range up to 2.5 kilometers, it can accurately strike enemy tanks and armored vehicles. Its lightweight and portable design, along with its indoor firing characteristics, makes it difficult for the enemy to target and counter, resulting in high operational effectiveness and facilitating sustained attrition warfare. [無]
- (III) **REDACTED** [機]

5. TOW-28 Anti-Tank Missile [無]

- (I) Plans to purchase 24 sets of missiles and 1,545 missiles from the United States. [無]
- (II) Possessing an effective range of 4 kilometers, utilizing anti-tank and radio-guided capabilities to strike enemy tanks or armored vehicles. [無]
- (III) **REDACTED** [機]

6. REDACTED

- (I) **REDACTED** [機]
- (II) **REDACTED** [機]

CATEGORY 5 "AI-Assisted and C5ISR Systems" (approximately NT\$10 billion)

1. Artificial Intelligence Assisted Decision-Making Systems [無]

(I) REDACTED [機]

(II) REDACTED [機]

2. Taiwan Tactical Network (TTN) and Troop Awareness Application Kit (TAK) [無]

(I) Plan to procure 10 items totaling 120,191 units, including TTN and TAK tablets and mobile phones, through commercial procurement. [無]

(II) REDACTED [機]

(III) REDACTED [機]

CATEGORY 6 "Equipment Related to Enhancing Sustained Combat Capacity" (Approximately NT\$50 billion)

1. New Expansion of Military Equipment Production Capacity [無]

(I) Plans to construct, through commercial procurement, 120mm tank ammunition assembly lines, 105-155mm artillery barrel production lines, military lithium iron battery production lines, 155mm grenade propellant charge production lines, various mortar propellant charge production lines, various bullet primer production lines, various caliber ammunition and propellant assembly lines, various new armored vehicle assembly lines, chemical protective mask production lines, high-energy explosives production lines (2 types), 30mm cartridge production lines, new rifle sight production and calibration lines, night vision yoke production lines, and other production line equipment and machinery. [無]

(II) REDACTED [機]

(III) To meet the high ammunition consumption demands during wartime, the ROC Armed Forces are continuously considering expanding their arms production lines to enhance overall combat resilience. However, the annual surplus of the "Production and Service Operations Fund" under "Production Business" is limited (averaging only slightly over NT\$400 million annually over the past three years), barely enough to maintain the normal operation of existing production lines, and unable to further invest in expanding capacity. Therefore, a special budget has been allocated to promote the construction and expansion of ammunition, personal equipment, and armored vehicle production lines in various arsenals, as well as capacity upgrades, to enhance the independent production and reserve capacity of key ammunition. [無]

2. Procurement of General-Purpose Ammunition [無]

(I) The plan is to procure 23,500 rounds of 120mm tank ammunition, 60,000 rounds of 105mm tank ammunition, 260,000 rounds of 30mm machine gun ammunition, 260,000 155mm grenade propellant charges, and 248,000 pieces of high-powered explosives through overseas procurement. [無]

(II) REDACTED [機]

3. Motorized Barrier Equipment [無]

(I) The plan is to procure 356 sets of motorized barrier equipment through commercial purchase. [無]

(II) REDACTED [機]

CATEGORY 7 "Equipment and Systems Jointly Developed and Procured by Taiwan and the United States" (Approximately NT\$64 billion) [無]

Text REDACTED [機]

1. REDACTED [機]

2. REDACTED [機]

3. REDACTED [機]

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1. REDACTED [機]

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4. REDACTED [機]

(I) REDACTED [機]

(II) REDACTED [機]

(III) REDACTED [機]

III. Special Budget Considerations

Given the increasing military strength of the People's Republic of China and the rising probability of a surprise attack, the ROC Armed Forces must immediately strengthen their multi-layered asymmetric warfare capabilities and build a robust defense system. However, major ongoing military investment projects have reached their peak payment periods; furthermore, the US has stated that it will not delay payments for completed military procurement projects that have already commenced material preparation and production. For example, the military investment budget for 2026 is NT\$161.6 billion. After deducting the aforementioned ongoing projects' NT\$153.2 billion, only NT\$8.4 billion is available for new projects. However, the current special budget requires a total of NT\$1.25 trillion, averaging approximately NT\$156 billion annually, which cannot accommodate new projects. Furthermore, the long-term additional military investment needs amount to over NT\$70 billion. Therefore, the general budget is insufficient to support emergency construction needs. Thus, the Ministry of National Defense has allocated a special budget for "Strengthening Defense Resilience and Asymmetric Warfare Capabilities" to meet the urgent joint force development needs for combat readiness. [無]

IV. Conclusion

The features and objectives of the "Special Act for Procurement of Enhanced Defense Resilience and Asymmetric Warfare Capabilities" align with the operational needs of the National Armed Forces. All procured items have been planned with complete supply intentions, export licenses, production capacity scheduling, and delivery timelines. Investing in defense is investing in peace! The National Armed Forces must immediately prepare a special budget, secure these planned items, and enhance their contingency capabilities to maintain peace across the Taiwan Strait. We respectfully request your strong support, thank you! [無]