

FY2014 Report on Priority Policy Measures etc. for Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement

I. About this Report

In December 2012, the “Headquarters for Japan’s Economic Revitalization” was established by the decision of the Cabinet with Prime Minister as its chief and consisting of all Ministers of State. Under the “Headquarters for Japan’s Economic Revitalization,” it was decided in January 2013 to hold meetings of the “the Industrial Competitiveness Council” which has so far achieved the following:

- “Japan Revitalization Strategy” was approved by the Cabinet in June 2013;
- “Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Action Plan” was approved by the Cabinet in January 2014 (hereinafter referred to as the “Action Plan”); and
- “The Japan Revitalization Strategy - Revised in 2014” was approved by the Cabinet in June 2014.

While main policy measures of the “Japan Revitalization Strategy” are listed as priority policy measures in the Action Plan, “The Japan Revitalization Strategy - Revised in 2014” added some policy measures.

With the decision in September 2014 to hold the Follow-up Meeting on Execution and Realization under the Industrial Competitiveness Council (hereinafter referred to as the “Follow-up Meeting on Execution and Realization”), we have conducted the follow-up and the review of policy measures listed in Japan Revitalization Strategy - Revised in 2014.

Based on these discussions etc., this report compiles the outline of the policy measures, the progress status, and the effects of implemented policy measures concerning policy measures for strengthening industrial competitiveness and major policy measures in the “Japan Revitalization Strategy - Revised in 2014” (hereinafter referred to as the “Priority Policy Measures etc.”). Moreover, it also summarizes the KPI review conducted for main fields of the measures in the Follow-up Meeting on Execution and Realization.

This report is prepared based on the provisions of Article 6, Paragraph 10 of the Industry Competitiveness Enhancement Act (Act No. 98 of 2013), which stipulates that a report shall be prepared and submitted to the Diet concerning the progress, the status of implementation and the results of the evaluation of the Priority Policy Measures.

II. The Status of Progress and Implementation, and Effects of Priority Policy Measures etc.

1. “Industry Revitalization Plan” related

(1) Accelerating structural reform program (Vitalizing industries)

1) Progress in achieving KPIs¹

<KPI> Bring private capital investment back to the pre-global financial crisis level (¥70 trillion/year) over the next three years (by FY2015) [1]

⇒ FY2013: ¥68.2 trillion (FY2012: ¥64.9 trillion)

<KPI> Ensure that the business startup rate exceeds business closure rate, and raise the current business startup and closure rates on a par with the US and UK (to the 10% range) [2]

⇒Business startup rate FY2013: 4.8% (FY2012: 4.6%)

⇒Business closure rate FY2013: 4.0% (FY2012: 3.8%)

¹ Numbers at the end of KPIs are the serial numbers in the attached “Progress in achieving KPIs” for reference.

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Contents of measures & due date for implementation	Progress and implementation ²	Minister in charge ³
The Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote forward-looking investment through the utilization of measures—by many businesses etc. including small- and medium-sized enterprises—by spreading and advertising the systems, i.e., conducting briefings all over Japan. The measures, which were established by the Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Act, include the establishment of new systems to promote regulatory reforms such as a framework to check the application of regulations (the System to Eliminate Regulatory Gray Zones) and the Special System for Corporate Field Tests and, among other programs, the establishment of systems to promote investment in cutting-edge facilities, investment in venture business by private sector companies, and management reforms for drastic improvement in profitability, enhanced support for startups and business rehabilitation of regional small- and medium-sized enterprises, investment by national university corporations in venture support funds and the like, and reduction and exemption etc. of patent fees for domestic and international applications by small- and medium-sized venture enterprises and micro enterprises etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As regards various systems based on the Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Act, in order to promote the utilization by many enterprises etc., briefings have been continuously held at Regional Bureaus of Economy, Trade and Industry etc. since December 2013, promoting the diffusion of systems. 	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

² For those which have items related to Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Action Plan (FY2015 version, hereinafter referred to as the “FY2015 Action Plan”) (approved by the Cabinet on February 10, 2014), the contents of measures and due date for implementation in the 2015 Action Plan are included for reference.

³ Since Article 6, Paragraph 3 of the Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Act stipulates that “Minister in charge” means the Competent Minister in the Cabinet Act (Act No. 5 of 1947), the Prime Minister is listed for Minister in charge as the Competent Minister for affairs pertaining to the Cabinet Secretariat and the Cabinet Office; in addition, the Minister of State who was assisting Prime Minister on the said measure when the Action Plan 2015 was formulated, is included for reference.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moreover, the status of authorization etc. will be published during FY2014 concerning various systems based on the Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moreover, the status of authorization etc. has been published as needed for the systems based on the Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Act, including the Special System for Corporate Field Tests, the System to Eliminate Regulatory Gray Zones, business realignment plans, startup support business plans, and support program for utilizing specified research results. 	
<p>Promoting investment in cutting-edge facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was decided to create an incentive to allow an immediate depreciation or a 5% tax credit for capital investment that may lead to the enhancement of productivity (tax system to promote capital investment for productivity enhancement) in the FY2014 Outline of Tax Reform. Necessary legislative measures will be taken promptly. It was decided to expand the SME investment promotion tax system to allow an immediate depreciation or a 7% (10% for companies with capital of 30 million yen or less) tax credit for capital investment that may lead to the enhancement of productivity in the FY2014 Outline of Tax Reform. Necessary legislative measures will be taken promptly. It was decided to change the incremental type measures under the tax system for promoting research and development to the one which raises the rate of tax credit in accordance to the rate of increase for experiment and research costs in the FY2014 Outline of Tax Reform. Necessary legislative actions will be taken promptly. To promote the introduction of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tax reform act was passed by the 2014 ordinary session of the Diet, creating a new tax system to promote capital investment for productivity enhancement, and expanding the SME investment promotion tax system; they were utilized in about 120,000 cases by December 2014 (The number of utilization refers to the number of issued certificates or confirmation documents required for the application for tax measures). The tax reform act was passed by the 2014 ordinary session of the Diet, expanding the tax system for promoting research and development. In March 2014, the general incorporated association Green 	<p>Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Finance Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	<p>cutting-edge facilities using lease methods, target corporations to introduce facilities based on the Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Act will be designated promptly after the enforcement of the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the same time, utilizing the FY2013 supplementary budget (the budget to promote compensatory systems to facilitate the introduction of cutting-edge facilities using lease methods), a scheme will be created by the end of FY2013 to utilize lease methods. 	<p>Investment Promotion Organization was designated as the corporation to promote the introduction of cutting-edge facilities etc., and a scheme was created to promote the utilization of lease methods. Moreover, this system was utilized in 138 cases by December 2014.</p>	
Creation of a system to check compliance	<p>Based on the Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Act, a system was created to check in advance the applicability of regulations based on the business plans for the “Gray Zone” areas for which it is not clear regulations are applied to the business so that companies can launch businesses with the peace of mind. Going forward, with the efforts to advertise the system, Ministers in charge of each business and of each regulation will endeavor to implement the system smoothly through proactive actions, such as developing necessary systems to deal with consultations for enterprises, and giving detailed guidance and advice in response to the needs of enterprises. In doing so, if there arises a need to coordinate the polices etc. of Ministers in charge of each business and those of each regulation, it will—depending on the contents of cases—be dealt with by Cabinet Secretariat, or through the utilization of the “Regulatory reform hotline” of the Council for Regulatory Reform. Moreover, ministers in charge of each business compile and publish the status of utilization of the System to Remove the Gray Zone Areas in each quarter of the year.</p>	<p>As regards the System to Remove the Gray Zone Areas, efforts were made to make it known by explaining to industry groups and financial institutions the outline of the System and examples of its utilization, using home pages of government ministries and government public relations and so on; at the same time, necessary systems were developed including the establishment of consulting service for enterprises. It was used in 27 cases by December 2014, while ministers in charge of each business published the results in each quarter.</p>	<p>Prime Minister Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Justice Minister of Foreign Affairs Minister of Finance Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and</p>

			<p>Tourism</p> <p>Minister of the Environment</p> <p>Minister of Defense</p>
<p>Creation of the Special System for Corporate Field Tests</p>	<p>Based on the Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Act, a system was created to check in advance the applicability of regulations based on the business plans for the “Gray Zone” areas for which it is not clear regulations are applied to the business so that companies can launch businesses with the peace of mind. Going forward, with the efforts to advertise the system, Ministers in charge of each business and of each regulation will endeavor to implement the system smoothly through proactive actions, such as developing necessary systems to deal with consultations for enterprises, and giving detailed guidance and advice in response to the needs of enterprises. In doing so, if there arises a need to coordinate the policies etc. of Ministers in charge of each business and those of each regulation, it will—depending on the contents of cases—be dealt with by Cabinet Secretariat, or through the utilization of the “Regulatory reform hotline” of the Council for Regulatory Reform. Moreover, ministers in charge of each business compile and publish the status of utilization of the System to Remove the Gray Zone Areas in each quarter of the year.</p>	<p>As regards the Special System for Corporate Field Tests, efforts were made to make it known by explaining to industry groups and financial institutions the outline of the System and examples of its utilization, using home pages of government ministries and government public relations and so on; at the same time, necessary systems were developed including the establishment of consulting service for enterprises. It was used in 27 cases by December 2014, while ministers in charge of each business published the results in each quarter.</p>	<p>Prime Minister</p> <p>Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications</p> <p>Minister of Justice</p> <p>Minister of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Minister of Finance</p> <p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p> <p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p> <p>Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p> <p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p> <p>Minister of the Environment</p> <p>Minister of Defense</p>
<p>Promotion of investment in venture business</p>	<p>In the FY2014 Outline of Tax Reform, it was decided to create a system to allow the inclusion in</p>	<p>The tax reform act was passed by the 2014 ordinary session of the Diet, creating a new tax system to</p>	<p>Minister for Internal Affairs and</p>

by private sector etc.	deductible expenses reserves for the loss which may arise in cases where enterprises invested in ventures in the business expansion stage through venture funds accredited based on the Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Act (up to 80% of the investment). Necessary legislative measures will be taken promptly.	promote investment in venture business; it was utilized in one case by December 2014 (The number of utilization refers to the number of accredited plans required for the application of tax measures).	Communications Minister of Finance Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
Promotion of management reforms for drastic improvement in profitability	In order to promote forcefully strategic and fundamental business realignment (incl. spin-offs and curve-outs), based on the Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Act, a system was created where national government accredits plans of enterprises aiming to enhance competitiveness through the separation and integration of business units. In the FY2014 Outline of Tax Reform, it was decided to create a system to allow the inclusion in deductible expenses reserves for the loss which may arise in cases where business realignment was undertaken with said accreditation by integrating management resources among several enterprises (up to 70% of the investment etc.). Necessary legislative measures will be taken promptly.	The tax reform act was passed by the 2014 ordinary session of the Diet, creating a new tax system to promote business realignment. Moreover, five specified business realignment plans were approved by December 2014, enabling the application of said tax system.	Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Finance Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
Diversified funding (crowdfunding etc.)	Necessary legislative measures—including development of a system to promote the utilization of crowdfunding—will be taken promptly, taking into account the report of the “Working Group on the Provision of Risk Money to Emerging and Growing Companies” of the Financial System Council in December 2013.	The Act for Amendment of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act was passed by the 2014 ordinary session of the Diet, in order to promote the supply of risk money etc. to emerging and growing companies.	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions (Financial Services))
Review of the personal guarantee system	As regards personal guarantee of the business owner, the Study Group on the Guidelines on Proprietor Guarantees formulated and published in December 2013 the Guidelines on Proprietor Guarantees, which included the provisions of incentives for starting prompt business restructuring such as not requiring guarantee in cases which	The Small and Medium Enterprise Agency and the Financial Services Agency held briefings for financial institutions, small- and medium-sized enterprise groups and the like in all prefectures from January to February 2014. In addition, the Organization for Small and Medium Enterprises and	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions (Financial Services)) Minister of Economy, Trade

	<p>meet certain conditions and leaving some assets at the time of implementation. Accordingly, with the aim of promoting proactive utilization of the said Guidelines, the Guideline for Supervision and Inspection Manual will be revised by February 1, 2014—when the said Guidelines are to be applied—to encourage the efforts by individual financial institutions and the like, and at the same time, examine the status of utilization by individual financial institutions and others. Moreover, the status of utilization by small- and medium-sized enterprises and micro enterprises etc. will be checked through governmental financial institutions, credit guarantee corporations, and the Organization for Small and Medium Enterprises and Regional Innovation.</p>	<p>Regional Innovation held briefings at 100 locations in Japan for small- and medium-sized enterprises and micro enterprises etc. from November 2014 to February 2015. Moreover, part of Guidelines Q&As were revised in October 2014, from the viewpoint of realizing smooth implementation of the Guidelines by further clarifying the objectives of the Guidelines. With the start of application of the Guidelines, the Guideline for Supervision and Inspection Manual was revised in January 2014 to encourage private financial institutions to make appropriate responses paying due consideration to the objectives and contents of the Guidelines including the development of systems to deal with the issue; in addition, efforts which should be widely practiced were compiled in the collection of cases, were publicized on the FSA web page in June 2014, and the revised version including additional examples of efforts was publicized in December 2014. As regards new loans without guarantee, cancellation of contracts of guarantee and so on, private financial institutions had about 85,000 of such cases overall in 8 months from February 2014—when the application of the Guidelines started—to September 2014.</p> <p>Governmental financial institutions were requested to respond positively based on the Guidelines, with the Japan Finance Corporation and Shoko Chukin Bank implementing the special system to exempt/grant a moratorium on personal guarantee of proprietors. This special system was applied to 37,000 cases for 1.7 trillion yen overall in 10 months from February 2014—when the application of the</p>	<p>and Industry</p>
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		Guidelines started—to end-November 2014.	
Enhancement of corporate governance	In order to improve confidence of investors in Japan and overseas in Japanese enterprises and facilitate their investment, the Government will endeavor to promptly enact the draft revised Companies Act to enhance corporate governance and develop disciplines between parent and subsidiary companies etc. with the requirement to explain the reason why they do not have outside directors and so on if that is the case.	The revised Companies Act was enacted in June at the 2014 ordinary session of the Diet to enhance corporate governance by requiring “Comply or Explain” with regard to the principle of appointing outside directors.	Minister of Justice
	As regards the principles for a wide range of institutional investors to conduct constructive dialogue with enterprises and to meet fiduciary responsibilities, a final draft will be formulated by February 2014, based on the draft “Principles for Responsible Institutional Investors” «Japan's Stewardship Code» prepared by the “Council of Experts Concerning the Japanese Version of the Stewardship Code” in December 2013. Moreover, with the efforts to make it thoroughly known, the status of acceptance of the Code by institutional investors will be first checked and published in June 2014; and regularly checked and published afterwards (Update on the status of acceptance).	In February 2014, the “Principles for Responsible Institutional Investors” «Japan's Stewardship Code» was formulated, taking into account public comments from within Japan and abroad. Moreover, from the viewpoint of diffusing and firmly establishing the Code, it was decided to publish the list of institutional investors which expressed their intention to accept the Code, with the first list made public in June 2014. Afterwards, the list was updated every three months, with 175 institutional investors in total having expressed their intention to accept it by the end of November 2014.	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions (Financial Services))
	With the joint secretariat of the Tokyo Stock Exchange and Financial Services Agency, the Council of Experts will compile its basic thinking for the formulation of the corporate governance code by the fall of 2014; and the Tokyo Stock Exchange will formulate it in time for the high season for FY2015 general meetings of shareholders.	Established with the joint secretariat of the Tokyo Stock Exchange and Financial Services Agency, the Council of Experts on the Formulation of Corporate Governance Code” compiled its basic thinking (Draft Corporate Governance Code) concerning the “securement of rights and equality of shareholders,” “responsibilities of the Board of Directors” and so on in December 2014. (Reference: Action Plan 2015) Support will be given to the	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions (Financial Services))

		<p>Tokyo Stock Exchange for its endeavor to newly formulate the “Corporate Governance Code” in time for the high season for FY2015 general meetings of shareholders, based on the draft Corporate Governance Code—compiled by the Council of Experts Concerning the Corporate Governance Code—which includes the selection of two or more independent outside directors, and the disclosure of holding shares owned for policy reasons, as well as specific explanation of their purposes and rationality and so on. Effectiveness of the new Code shall be ensured through “Comply or Explain” approach. The listing rules of Tokyo Stock Exchange will require listed companies to either comply with the principles contained in the Code or explain the reason why they did not comply with such principles.</p>	
Promoting dialogue between companies and investors	<p>In order to promote dialogue between companies and investors, the Government will conduct a study how the date of general shareholders’ meetings and the dates of record should be established within an international context, and industry groups will be asked to study guidelines for these. Regarding companies’ information disclosure to investors, in order to study the practice of holistic and comprehensive disclosure, a study group will be established without delay.</p>	<p>The “Study group for promoting dialogue between companies and investors for sustainable growth” established in September 2014 and the sub-group established under it are undertaking deliberations to reach a conclusion around the end of FY2014.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>In order to promote dialogue between companies and investors, the Government will conduct a study on how the dates of general shareholders’ meetings and the dates of record should be established within an international context, and industry groups will be asked to study guidelines for these. Moreover, regarding companies’ information disclosure to investors, the practice</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions (Financial Services)) Minister of Justice Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

		of holistic and comprehensive disclosure etc. will be studied. The Government will reach a conclusion on these discussions by the end of FY2014.	
Support for business management and promotion of business restructuring	Government will review the legal systems and practices related to business restructuring, including out-of-court debt restructuring, so as to ensure that business restructuring will not be hindered by unreasonable opposition from a minority of creditors.	<p>A Study Group of private experts, with relevant ministries and agencies as observers, is in deliberation to compile the ideas by the end of FY2014.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>While taking into account a report to be finalized in March 2015 by the “Study group on further facilitation of dispute resolution procedures for business restructuring,” relevant ministries and agencies will, after the finalization of the report, review the legal systems and practice related to business restructuring, including out-of-court debt restructuring, so as to ensure that business restructuring will not be hindered by unreasonable opposition from a minority of creditors.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions (Financial Services))</p> <p>Minister of Justice</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
Setting global benchmarks	Government will conduct a comparative study on the growth potential of the business models of global leading companies and Japanese companies, and conduct a wide-ranging study on global benchmarks that may serve as a reference for business decisions and business support; and will promote initiatives to improve profitability and restructuring under Article 50 of the Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Act, etc. (market structure surveys and disclosure) as necessary.	<p>After having examined the perspectives to study global benchmarks and their target industries etc., the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry is engaged in specific discussions for the establishment of global benchmarks in individual industries.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>Government will conduct a comparative study on the growth potential of the business models of global leading companies and Japanese companies, and conduct a wide-ranging study on global</p>	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

		benchmarks that may serve as a reference for business decisions and business support; and will promote initiatives to improve profitability and restructuring under Article 50 of the Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Act, etc. (Market structure surveys and disclosure) as necessary.	
Support for ventures	The Government will establish, by the fall of 2014, the “Venture Business Creation Council,” as a platform for facilitating matching between venture businesses and large companies and for supporting commercialization of business seeds.	Established the “Venture Business Creation Council” (approximately 320 members as of January 2015) in September 2014, and thereby developing the environment for promoting matching between large companies and venture businesses as well as spinoffs from large companies.	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
	The Government will study support measures, promoting participation by young companies (small and medium-sized venture businesses) in government procurement, setting targets for the allocation of research funds by public organizations to venture businesses, etc. and clarifying the handling of employment insurance benefits for people preparing for or considering business startup while engaged in job-seeking.	A bill to revise the Public Agency Order Act was submitted to the 2014 extraordinary session of the Diet in order to increase opportunities for new small- and medium-sized enterprises with less than 10 years from their establishment to receive orders from the government and public agencies. In order to set targets for the allocation of research funds by public organizations to venture businesses, the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) is deliberating on the revision of its mid-term objectives. Moreover, the Government revised the “Operational Guidelines for Employment Insurance” in July 2014 to clarify the handling of employment insurance benefits for people preparing for or considering business startup while engaged in job-seeking, and notified Hello Work public employment support. (Reference: Action Plan 2015) Necessary legislative actions will be taken promptly in order to increase opportunities for new small-	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

		and medium-sized enterprises with less than 10 years from their establishment to receive orders from the government and public agencies. Moreover, in order to set targets for the allocation of research funds by public organizations to venture businesses by the end of FY2014, the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) will revise its mid-term objectives.	
Improving the productivity of service industries	The Government will examine measures to vitalize and improve productivity of service industries, concerning the categories of industries which have large impacts on regional economies and therefore should be tackled with priority, and issues across industries.	<p>The Government examined measures to vitalize and improve productivity of service industries for major industry categories separately. Moreover, the “Cross-industry study team for vitalization and improvement of productivity of service industries” was established with the participation of relevant ministries and agencies, and started identifying the actual situation and examining the coherent policies for specific measures.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>The “Cross-industry study team for vitalization and improvement of productivity of service industries” will engage in deliberation, in order to examine measures to vitalize and improve productivity of service industries, concerning the categories of industries which have large impacts on regional economies and therefore should be tackled with priority, and issues across industries.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions (Financial Services)) Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>

(2) Reforming the employment system and reinforcing human resources capabilities

1) Progress in achieving KPIs

(Labor movement without unemployment / Enhancing matching function / Realizing various ways of working)

<KPI> Decrease by 20% people who have been unemployed for more than six months in the next five years (2012 figure: 1.51 million) [3]

⇒ 2013 figure: 1.42 million

<KPI> Raise the hiring rate for general workers (excluding part-time workers) who changed their job within a year to 9% in the next five years (2011 rate: 7.4%) [4]

⇒ (2013 rate: 8.7%)

(Promoting active social participation by women)

<KPI> Aim for the elimination of childcare waiting lists by securing childcare arrangements for another about 200,000 children by the end of FY2014 and another about 400,000 children by the end of FY2017 (Plan to Accelerate the Elimination of Childcare Waiting Lists) [9, 10]

⇒ Number of local authorities participating in the Plan to Accelerate the Elimination of Childcare Waiting Lists – 454 local governments

Increase in childcare (FY2013/2014) About 191,000 children (as of end-May 2014)

* Increase in childcare if only the increased childcare arrangements are added up About 201,000 children

<KPI> Boost the employment rate of women (aged 25–44) to 73% by 2020 (currently 68%) [12]

⇒ FY2013: 69.5%

<KPI> 30% of leadership positions held by women in 2020 [15]

⇒ Proportion of managerial posts held by women in 2013: 7.5% (6.9% in 2012)

(Promoting active social participation by the young and the elderly)

<KPI> 2020: 78% employment rate among those aged 20–34 (2012: 74%) [18]

⇒ 2013: 75%

<KPI> 2020: 65% employment rate among those aged 60–64 (2012: 58%) [20]

⇒ 2013: 59%

<KPI> 2020: 2.0% actual employment rate among people with disabilities (2012: 1.69%) [21]

⇒ 2014: 1.82%)

(Utilizing foreign human resources)

<KPI> Achieve 5,000 foreign nationals recognized as highly skilled professionals by the end of 2017 [22]

⇒ As of November 2014: 2,326 cases

* New recognitions increased significantly after the revision of the Points-based System for Highly Skilled Foreign professionals in December 2013.

(University reforms / Strengthening human resources with capabilities to meet the needs of globalization)

<KPI> At least 10 Japanese universities in the top 100 of world university rankings in the next 10 years

⇒ Of the five Japanese universities (within the top 200) in the Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2013–2014 (published in October 2013), four were ranked higher than the previous year. [23]

<KPI> Offer full-time faculty positions to around 1,500 young and international faculty members over the next three years

⇒ Establishment of a new grant providing support for improvements to the education and research environment (start-up support). Acquisition of the budget for this project and others to secure full-time faculty positions for about 1,100 young and international faculty members. [27]

<KPI> 200 schools accredited to offer the International Baccalaureate (16 schools accredited as of June 2013)

⇒ Increased to 33 schools (As of December 2014: including candidate schools)

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Contents of measures & due date for implementation	Progress and implementation	Minister in charge
Fundamental expansion of the Labor Movement Support Subsidies	Boldly shift funds from the Employment Adjustment Subsidies (Actual amount of 113.4 billion yen in FY2014) to the Labor Movement Support Subsidies (Actual amount of 0.24 billion yen in FY2014) to make the latter budget larger than the former by	The sizes of the budgets will be reversed in the draft FY2015 budget by allocating 19.3 billion yen to the Employment Adjustment Subsidies, while 34.9 billion yen to the Labor Movement Support Subsidies. Moreover, the Ordinance for	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

	<p>FY2015. At the same time, as regards the Labor Movement Support Subsidies, the ministerial ordinance will be revised promptly after the passing of the FY2013 supplementary budget in order to implement the following expanded measures included in the draft FY supplementary budget:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target companies will be expanded to large companies from the small- and medium-sized companies. • Support measures will be established for sender companies which utilize the training of private-sector human resource businesses. • Payment will be made in two stages: at the time of commission and re-employment. • Support measures for the training by receiving companies (including OJT) will be established. 	<p>Enforcement of the Employment Insurance Act was revised in March 2014, in order to implement the measures to expand the Labor Movement Support Subsidies.</p>	
<p>Fundamental reform of the Job Card system (From the Job Card to a career passport system (tentative name))</p>	<p>Based on a rigorous review of the current situation in light of the failure of the Job Card system to become widely used, the Government will fundamentally reform the concept and format, and examine measures to popularize the career passport, reaching a conclusion by the end of FY2014.</p>	<p>The “Career Passport (tentative name) Initiative Study Group,” established in May 2014, examined the concept for its reform and compiled a report in December 2014. Based on the said report, the Labor Policy Council discussed the issue and submitted a proposal in January 2015. Moreover, the “Council for Promoting the Job Card system,” established in September 2014, started examining the diffusion and promotional measures of the new system etc. after the reform.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>Based on a rigorous review of the current situation in light of the failure of the Job Card system to become widely used, the Government will fundamentally reform the concept and format, and examine measures to popularize the career passport, reaching a conclusion by the end of FY2014.</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

<p>Reform of vocational ability evaluation system</p>	<p>To maximize the function of the labor market in matching workers with jobs, the Government will study approaches to policy on performance evaluation. This study will include a review of vocational ability evaluation system as a whole; e.g., the Human Resources Development Promotion Act (Act No. 64 of 1969). The Labor Policy Council will reach a prompt conclusion, after which necessary legislative measures will be taken promptly.</p>	<p>The “Study Group on Human Resources Development in the Future” started discussions in June 2014 and compiled a report in September 2014. Taking into account the discussion at the Study Group, the Labor Policy Council started discussions in September 2014 on issues including the review of the National Trade Skill Test system and development of practical vocational ability tests in the area of personal services, and submitted a proposal in January 2015.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>To maximize the function of the labor market in matching workers with jobs, The Government will study approaches to policy on performance evaluation. This study will cover a review of the National Trade Skill Test system, development of practical vocational ability tests in the area of personal services, and a review of vocational ability evaluation system as a whole; e.g., the Human Resources Development Promotion Act (Act No. 64 of 1969). The Labor Policy Council will reach a prompt conclusion, after which necessary legislative measures will be taken promptly.</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>
<p>Review of the employment insurance system to support relearning of young people etc.</p>	<p>The employment insurance system will be reviewed to promote relearning of working people, including voluntary attendance to education and training, so that young people etc. who are non-regular workers can improve and change their careers. For this purpose, necessary legislative measures will be taken promptly to support at maximum 60% of the expenses for training in cases of undergoing specialized and practical education and training to help the medium- to long-term career development.</p>	<p>The revised Employment Insurance Act was passed by the 2014 ordinary session of the Diet, enhancing the training and education benefits and establishing training and education support benefits etc. from the viewpoint of promoting medium- to long-term career development.</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

<p>Disclosure etc. of information on job vacancies and job-seekers held by Hello Work public employment support offices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order for information on job offers held by Hello Work public employment support offices to be provided to private-sector human resource businesses and local governments, acceptance of applications for use will start in January 2014 with information provision to start in September 2014. • As for disclosure of information on job-seekers held by Hello Work public employment support offices, taking into account the results of surveys conducted with job-seekers and private-sector human resource businesses in 2013, examinations on specific issues will start in January 2014 for the disclosure by the end of FY2015; results of the examination will be compiled by the summer of 2014; and necessary measures will be taken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hello Work public employment support offices started providing information on job offers held by to local governments and private-sector human resource businesses in September 2014. • As for disclosure of information on job-seekers, targeting at disclosure from FY2015, the basic idea, including a framework for information provision and the range of recipients, was decided in June 2014; and necessary expenses were included in the draft FY2015 budget. 	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>
<p>Enhancing measures to prevent overwork</p>	<p>The government will enhance inspection and instructions for companies suspected of illegal practices and the Labor Policy Council will consider measures to curb long working hours and to promote the use of annual paid leave.</p>	<p>While further increasing Labor Standards Inspectors, the Government established the Promotion Headquarters for Reducing Long Working Hours, and implemented measures to eradicate overwork etc. and reinforced encouragement for companies to change “working styles.” Specifically, focused supervision etc. were conducted to fully reduce long work, with November 2014 designated as the month for the “Campaign on eradicating overwork. Moreover, the Labor Policy Council discussed the change of suspended application of overtime work premium rates for overtime work of longer than 60 hours at small- and medium-sized companies, measures to restrain long working hours such as the promotion of voluntary efforts between labor and management towards changing</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

		<p>working styles, and measures etc. to promote use of annual leave such as requiring employers to designate certain days for each season.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>While enhancing inspection and instructions for companies suspected of overtime working hours of over 100 hours per month, the government will take necessary legislative measures promptly, taking into consideration proposals of the Labor Policy Council, regarding the change of suspended application of overtime work premium rates for overtime work of longer than 60 hours at small- and medium-sized companies, measures to restrain long working hours such as the promotion of voluntary efforts between labor and management towards changing working styles, and measures etc. to promote use of annual leave such as requiring employers to designate certain days for each season.</p>	
<p>Introducing a system to reward workers for performance instead of time spent on work</p>	<p>In order to meet the needs of workers who hope to be rewarded for their performance instead of the length of time spent on their work, a “new working hour system” will be created to break the link between the length of time spent on work and wages while achieving health and harmonizing work-life balance of workers who have specific job scopes and advanced vocational skills and meet a certain annual income requirement (e.g., no less than 10 million yen). After the Labor Policy Council studies and reaches a conclusion on the system, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly.</p>	<p>The Labor Policy Council discussed a “Specific Highly Specialized Work and Results Type Labour System (Advanced Professional Labour System)” to break the link between the length of time spent on work and wages, while achieving health and harmonizing work-life balance of workers who have specific job scopes and advanced vocational skills and meet a certain annual income requirement (e.g., no less than 10 million yen).</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>In order to meet the needs of workers who hope to be rewarded for their performance instead of the length of time spent on their work,</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

		<p>the Government decided to establish a “Specific Highly Specialized Work and Results Type Labour System (Advanced Professional Labour System)” to break the link between the length of time spent on work and wages, while achieving health and harmonizing work-life balance of workers who have specific job scopes and advanced vocational skills and meet a certain annual income requirement (e.g., no less than 10 million yen). Taking into account the proposals of the Labor Policy Council, necessary legislative measures will be taken promptly.</p>	
<p>Establishing a new framework for the discretionary work system</p>	<p>A new framework for the discretionary work system will be established by revising the scope of workers eligible for the system and amending the relevant procedures, so that workers involved in companies’ core operations and R&D activities under the system can exercise their creativity, leading to improved corporate competitiveness. After the Labor Policy Council has completed its deliberations and reached a conclusion on the system, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly.</p>	<p>In accordance with the primary purpose of the discretionary work system, the Labor Policy Council discussed the expansion of the scope and simplification of procedures in response to changes in organizations and operational forms, ways to ensure the health of the target workers, implementation according to the original purpose of the discretionary work system.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>A new framework for the discretionary work system will be established to expand the scope in response to changes in organizations and operational forms, to simplify procedures and to ensure the health of the covered workers, so that workers involved in companies’ core operations and R&D activities under the system can exercise their creativity, leading to improved corporate competitiveness. Taking into account the proposals of the Labor Policy Council, necessary legislative measures will be taken promptly.</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

<p>Reforming the flexitime system</p>	<p>In order to further facilitate flexible and various ways of working, the Labor Policy Council will examine the extension of the settlement period for working hours so as to enable flexible allocation of working time across two or more months and the use of annual paid leave to avoid pay being reduced when leaving the workplace earlier than the prescribed time. After the Council has reached a conclusion, necessary legislative measures will be taken promptly.</p>	<p>The Labor Policy Council discussed the extension of the upper limit of settlement period from the current one month to enable flexible allocation of working time across the months and so on.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>In order to further facilitate flexible and various ways of working, taking into account the proposals of the Labor Policy Council, necessary legislative measures will be taken promptly for the extension of the settlement period for working hours so as to enable flexible allocation of working time across two or more months and the use of annual paid leave to avoid pay being reduced when leaving the workplace earlier than the prescribed time.</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>
<p>Diffusion and expansion of job-specific “diversified regular workers”</p>	<p>The Government will put together the “Points to Remember Regarding Employment Management” and publish it as model cases of “diversified regular workers.” Moreover, by the end of 2014, the Government will announce and raise awareness about the interpretation of the Labor Contract Act. Furthermore, the Government will conclude a study by the end of FY2014 on policy measures to support actual expansion of the introduction of diversified regular workers arrangements and will start implementing them in FY2015.</p>	<p>The Government put together in July 2014 the “Points to Remember Regarding Employment Management,” which prescribed the clear statement of working conditions, among other matters, and announced the interpretation of the Labor Contract Act. At the same time, the Government compiled a book of best practices (including examples of employment rules), and disseminated the information.</p> <p>The necessary expenditures were included in the draft FY2015 budget for policy measures to support actual expansion of the introduction of diversified regular workers, such as consulting and subsidies for the introducing companies.</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

		<p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>By the end of FY2014, the Government will conclude a study on policy measures to support actual expansion of the introduction of diversified regular workers, such as consulting and subsidies for the introducing companies, and start implementing them in FY2015.</p>	
Reform of the worker dispatching system	<p>Necessary legislative measures will be taken promptly, based on the study by the Labor Policy Council on the reform of the current system where the treatment of dispatching period differs substantially depending on whether the dispatching falls under the so-called 26 Businesses or not.</p>	<p>A bill was submitted to the 2014 ordinary and extraordinary sessions of the Diet to partially revise the Act for Securing the Proper Operation of Worker Dispatching Undertakings and Improved Working Conditions for Dispatched Workers.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>Necessary legislative measures will be taken promptly, based on the study by the Labor Policy Council on the reform of the current system where the treatment of dispatching period differs substantially depending on whether the dispatching falls under the so-called 26 Businesses or not.</p>	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
Reform of limited term employment	<p>Necessary legislative measures will be taken promptly, based on the study by the Labor Policy Council, concerning the treatment—before the acquisition of the right to request the conversion to unlimited term employment by “those who have highly specialized knowledge etc.” and “are earning relatively high income”—of limited term contract workers who are engaged in businesses of importance and for a limited time at newly opened companies etc., paying due attention to the National Strategic Special Zones Act (Act No. 107 of 2013).</p>	<p>Act on Special Measures concerning Limited Term Workers with Specialized Knowledge etc. (Act No. 137 of 2014) was passed in the 2014 extraordinary session of the Diet, establishing special provisions etc. for limited term workers who meet certain requirements before the acquisition of the right to request the conversion to unlimited term employment.</p>	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
Improving treatment of part-time workers	<p>Necessary legislative measures will be taken promptly, prescribing the expansion etc. of the scope of prohibition on discriminative treatment (Elimination of the requirement of unlimited term labor contract) for</p>	<p>The Revised Act on Improvement, etc. of Employment Management for Part-Time Workers was passed by the 2014 ordinary session of the Diet, introducing the necessary measures to further ensure the equal and</p>	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

	Part-Time Workers Equivalent to Ordinary Workers.	balanced treatment of Part-Time Workers, including the expansion etc. of the scope of prohibition on discriminative treatment for Part-Time Workers Equivalent to Ordinary Workers.	
Creating a more predictable labor dispute resolution system	The Government will analyze cases of “mediation,” “labor tribunal decision,” and conciliation” by the end of FY2014 to develop a usable tool by June 2015. At the same time, the Government will survey pecuniary remedies etc. provided to workers through court decisions in other countries; and, based on the results, will establish a venue of discussion for the realization, and study widely by the end of FY2015.	The Government is conducting research on cases of “mediation,” “labor tribunal decision,” and “conciliation,” as well as research study on relevant systems and operations in foreign countries, aiming to put them together by the end of FY2014. (Reference: Action Plan 2015) Government will analyze cases of “mediation,” “labor tribunal decision,” and conciliation” by the end of FY2014 to develop a usable tool by June 2015. At the same time, the Government will survey pecuniary remedies etc. provided to workers through court decisions in other countries; and, based on the results, will establish a venue of discussion for the realization, and study widely by the end of FY2015.	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
Construction of a new legal framework etc. for promoting active social participation by women	With a view to achieving the goal of 30% of leadership positions held by women in 2020, the Government will consider how actors in the public and private sectors should respond, including ascertaining the current situation regarding the appointment of women by the national government, local governments, and private sector business operators, as well as setting targets for their appointment, formulating voluntary action plans for achieving those targets, and disclosing information about these. Furthermore, the Government will consider measures aimed at ensuring their effectiveness, such as accreditation mechanisms and	To the 2014 extraordinary session of the Diet, the Government submitted a bill to facilitate active roles by women in their working life by requiring the national government, local governments, and private sector business operators to formulate an action plan etc. to promote women’s empowerment which includes numerical targets.	Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Women's Empowerment) Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

	<p>the granting of incentives. The Government will aim to submit a bill to the Diet, after reaching a conclusion on these by the end of FY2014.</p>	<p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>With a view to achieving the goal of 30% of leadership positions held by women in 2020, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly in order to require the national government, local governments, and private sector business operators to formulate an action plan etc. to promote women's empowerment which includes numerical targets.</p>	
<p>Reviewing tax system, social security system and spouse allowance to be neutral with regard to how women choose to work</p>	<p>Comprehensive deliberations will be conducted by the end of 2014, concerning such matters as the tax system, the social security system, and the spouse allowance, with a view to further promoting active social participation by women.</p>	<p>In October 2014, the Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy discussed each system, and Prime Minister instructed relevant Ministers to consider specific integrated measures. The National Personnel Authority was also requested to consider them.</p> <p>As regards the tax system, in November 2014, the general meeting of the Government Tax Commission compiled the "Summary of issues for the reform of individual income taxation including the establishment of the tax system which is neutral to selection of ways of working," indicating the need for wide-ranging and thorough nationwide discussions going forward.</p> <p>As for the social security system, the Pension Subcommittee of the Social Security Council and others are deliberating on the ways to further enhance expansion of the application of employees' insurance scheduled in October 2016.</p> <p>Regarding the spouse allowance, in December 2014, the Government-Labor-Management Meeting compiled the "Efforts of the Government, Labor, and Management for Continuing a</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy) Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Finance Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

		<p>Positive Cycle of the Economy” indicating—in the reform items on friendly systems etc. for working women—that the Labor and Management would deliberate on approaches to the spouse allowance along with the deliberation by the Government on its reform.</p> <p>Going forward, as for the tax and social security systems, and the spouse allowance etc., the Cabinet Office will follow up the status of deliberations by the relevant ministries on the reform in the direction of friendly systems etc. for working women.</p>	
<p>Disclosing information on the appointment of women</p>	<p>As well as obliging companies to specify the proportion of women in executive posts in Annual Securities Report, the Government will require financial instruments exchanges to include information concerning the appointment of women to executive and managerial posts and initiatives being taken to promote their appointment in Report Concerning Corporate Governance.</p> <p>Moreover, the Government will collate information about the appointment status of women at companies to compile a comprehensive database and will promote initiatives aimed at facilitating women’s active participation in corporate management.</p>	<p>A Cabinet Office Ordinance to partially revise the Cabinet Office Ordinance on Disclosure of Corporate Affairs, etc. was promulgated in October 2014. In accordance to it, the proportion of women in executive posts and so on will be specified in Annual Securities Report in the next season of general meetings of shareholders and after. As regards Report Concerning Corporate Governance, the Government will make requests to financial instruments exchanges.</p> <p>Moreover, the Government included in the draft FY2015 budget the necessary expenses for compiling a comprehensive data base for information about the appointment status of women, with the aim of developing conditions where job applications will increase for companies which are proactively promoting women’s active participation.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Gender Equality, Minister of State for Financial Services) Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>
<p>Support for active participation of women according to their life stages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As regards the Act on Advancement of Measures to Support Raising Next-Generation Children (Act No. 120 of 2003), which is one of the powerful tools to support balancing work at companies and family life but in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The revised Act on Advancement of Measures to Support Raising Next-Generation Children was passed by the 2014 ordinary session of the Diet, extending its implementation period for 10 	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

	<p>force only until FY2014, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly to extend the implementation period of the Act for 10 years, create a new accreditation system and so on.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government will take necessary measures promptly to strengthen economic support during childcare leave. 	<p>years, creating a new accreditation system and so on.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The revised Employment Insurance Act was passed by the 2014 ordinary session of the Diet, enhancing the Childcare Leave Benefits (increasing those for 6 months after the start of the leave from 50% to 67% of the wage before the start of the leave). 	
<p>Creating a “Comprehensive After-School Childcare Plan” etc.</p>	<p>In order to break through the problem of the so-called “1st Grade Barrier” against children’s entrance into elementary schools and nurture human resources for coming generations, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science will jointly create a “Comprehensive After-School Childcare Plan” in the middle of FY2014. As part of this initiative, they will revise by the end of FY2014 the Guidelines on Preparing Action Plans in accordance with the Act on Advancement of Measures to Support Raising Next-Generation Children, and ask local authorities to formulate such plans. This will ensure that full use can be made of school facilities, and that after-school clubs and classes for children based on an integrated or collaborative approach can be steadily implemented in all elementary school districts.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science created the “Comprehensive After-School Childcare Plan” in July FY2014, and sent a notice to local authorities in their joint names. Moreover, they revised in November 2014 the Guidelines on Preparing Action Plans in accordance with the Act on Advancement of Measures to Support Raising Next-Generation Children, and asked local authorities to formulate such plans by the end of FY2014.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015) Based on the Guidelines on Preparing Action Plans, revised in November 2014, and in accordance with the Act on Advancement of Measures to Support Raising Next-Generation Children (Act No. 120 of 2003), the Government will</p>	<p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

		ask local authorities to formulate such plans by the end of FY2014. This will ensure that full use can be made of school facilities, and that after-school clubs and classes for children based on an integrated or collaborative approach can be steadily implemented in all elementary school districts.	
Promoting “Plan to Accelerate the Elimination of Childcare Waiting Lists”	The Government will secure childcare arrangements for about another 200,000 children, in FY2013/FY2014 and about another 400,000 children including the potential childcare needs, by the end of FY2017—a peak year for the child care needs—with the aim of eliminating childcare waiting lists, while maintaining the quality of childcare services. For that purpose, the Government will adopt the “Plan to Accelerate the Elimination of Childcare Waiting Lists by local government” for the second time by the end of FY2013. Afterwards, it will adopt the Plan as needed with the expansion of the businesses which can be implemented by local authorities.	<p>The Government secured the increase in childcare arrangements of about 191,000 children in FY2013/2014, by promoting the “Plan to Accelerate the Elimination of Childcare Waiting Lists” (as of end-May 2014). Moreover, it made an additional adoption of the “Plan to Accelerate the Elimination of Childcare Waiting Lists” in March and July 2014; and afterwards as well, it made additional adoptions of the Plan as needed with the expansion of the businesses which could be implemented by local authorities.</p> <p>* Increase in childcare if only additions of childcare arrangements were counted: For about 201,000 children</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>The Government will secure childcare arrangements for about another 400,000 children, including the potential childcare needs, by the end of FY2017, by securing childcare arrangements for about another 200,000 children in two years of FY2013/FY2014 (For about 190,000 children if the reduced quota due to the decreased population of children is taken into consideration) and about another 200,000 children in three years from FY2015 (For about 210,000 children if the above decrease is considered), with the aim of eliminating childcare waiting lists,</p>	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

		while maintaining the quality of childcare services.	
Steady implementation of measures to secure nursery teachers	After identifying how many nursery teachers are needed nationwide, the Government will prepare the Plan for Securing Nursery Teachers, which will stipulate numerical targets and time frames, aiming to publish it within around 2014.	Based on the plans of local governments under the Comprehensive Support System for Children and Child-rearing, the Government prepared the Plan for Securing Nursery Teachers in January 2015, stipulating numerical targets of securing 463,000 nursery teachers by the end of FY2017, as well as necessary support measures and so on.	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
Creation of “Childcare Support Workers (tentative name)”	In the field of wide-ranging childcare support tailored to local needs, and in conjunction with the entry into force of the Comprehensive Support System for Children and Child-rearing (April 2015), the Government will create a mechanism to enable those who have undergone the requisite training to be certified as “Childcare Support Workers (tentative name).”	Established in August 2014, a “Study group on the training system for childcare support workers (tentative name)” put together the training subjects and so on in December 2014. (Reference: Action Plan 2015) In the field of wide-ranging childcare support tailored to local needs, in conjunction with the entry into force of the Comprehensive Support System for Children and Child-rearing (April 2015), the Government will create a mechanism to enable those who have undergone the requisite training to be certified as “Childcare Support Workers (tentative name).”	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
Review of requirements for installing outdoor stairs	As regards the review of the requirements for installing outdoor stairs in the facility standards stipulated by the government for licensed childcare centers (in cases where childcare rooms are located on the 4th floor or higher), a “Study Group concerning Requirements for Installing Outdoor Stairs at Childcare Centers” will study and reach a conclusion by the end of FY2013, so that requirements will be relaxed on condition of having equivalent safety and alternative	In April 2014, the Government revised the “Standards for facilities and management of child welfare institutions,” modifying the requirements for installing outside stairs. From FY2015, the Government will give license to childcare centers in accordance to the new requirements for evacuation facilities based on the said revision; at the same time, also give subsidies to support the establishment and management etc. of in-company	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

	measures.	childcare facilities, which are non-licensed childcare facilities, in accordance to the requirements after the said revision.	
Promotion of comprehensive measures aimed at the employment and nurturing of the young people	To ensure that youth employment measures are promoted throughout society, the Government will consider comprehensive measures; and where legislation needs to be established to achieve this, will aim to submit the relevant bills to the 2015 ordinary session of the Diet.	<p>The Labor Policy Council started its deliberation on comprehensive measures for employment and nurturing of young people in September 2014, and submitted a proposal in January 2015.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>To ensure that youth employment measures are promoted throughout society, the Government will consider comprehensive measures, and take necessary legislative measures promptly.</p>	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
Utilizing foreign human resources in construction and shipbuilding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government has decided to promote the utilization of work-ready foreign human resources on condition that employers do their utmost to secure human resources within Japan. This will be a fixed-term and urgent measure (ending in FY2020) aiming at further accelerating reconstruction projects, while meeting the temporary expansion of construction demand from developing facilities for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics. The Government will make the necessary preparations and aim to start accepting foreign human resources under this system at the beginning of FY2015. The shipbuilding industry makes a substantial contribution to regional economies, as well as supporting Japanese exports through its high domestic production rates. Accordingly, on condition that employers do their utmost to secure human resources within Japan, the Government has 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government publicized the “Public notice on program for the acceptance of foreign construction workers” in August 2014 specifying the contents of this measure and published the "Guideline with regards to the program for the acceptance of foreign construction workers” in November 2014. From January 2015, the Government started to accredit excellent supervising organizations etc., and will accept foreign human resources from April 2015. The Government publicized the “Public notice on program for the acceptance of foreign shipbuilding workers” in December 2014 specifying the contents of this measure and published the "Guideline with regards to the program for the acceptance of foreign shipbuilding workers” in the 	Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

	<p>decided to promote the utilization of work-ready foreign human resources for the shipbuilding industry which has considerable mobility of labor with the construction industry by making the requisite preparations from the start of FY2015 to ensure that there is no loss of production opportunities recovered rapidly.</p>	<p>same month. From January 2015, the Government started to accredit excellent supervising organizations etc., and will accept foreign human resources from April 2015.</p>	
<p>Revision of the Points-based System for Highly Skilled Foreign Professionals</p>	<p>The Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly to revise the preferential treatment for highly skilled professionals including the reduction of the required residence period for permission of permanent residence.</p>	<p>The revised Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act was passed at the 2014 ordinary session of the Diet, creating a new status of residence only for highly skilled foreign professionals with an indefinite period of stay.</p>	<p>Minister of Justice</p>
<p>Developing an environment conducive to the acceptance of highly skilled foreign professionals</p>	<p>The Government will consider measures to expand the acceptance of foreign students and to support them in finding employment at companies in Japan with the aim of reaching a conclusion within FY2014. The cross-ministerial initiatives are to be implemented from FY2015.</p>	<p>The Government has been preparing specific measures to enhance the function of matching between international students and companies etc. which are active in employing them, at Employment Service Center for Foreigners and the international student counter of Public Employment Security Offices for New Graduates, in cooperation with universities, JETRO and others,.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>As for expanding the acceptance of international students and supporting them in finding employment at companies in Japan, the Government will start cross-ministerial initiatives in FY2015 to enhance the function of matching between international students and companies etc. which are active in employing international students, at Employment Service Center for Foreigners and the international student corner of Public Employment Security Offices for new graduates, in cooperation with universities, JETRO and others,.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy) Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare Minister of Economy Trade and Industry</p>

<p>Fundamental revision of the Technical Intern Training Program for foreign nationals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government will conduct a fundamental revision of the management and supervision system of the program by the end of 2014, and will aim to complete the transition to the new program by the end of FY2015. • As regards expansion of the range of occupations covered, occupations and operations will be added to the program, if the skills that can be transferred are deemed to be appropriate in light of the purpose of the program. • Regarding acceptance in the nursing care field, the Government will give considerations and reach a conclusion by the end of this year. • The Government will implement the requisite institutional measures within FY2015, in order to extend the technical intern training period (from 3 years to 5 years) and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to proceed with the revision of the Technical Intern Training Program, the “Joint Expert Group Meeting of Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare regarding the revision of the Technical Intern Training Program” was established in November 2014, and had discussions for the compilation of its report in January 2015. Moreover, regarding the fundamental reinforcement of the management and supervision system, the consultations were held between relevant ministries and agencies about the corporate form etc. of an organization of management and operation to be established based on new legislation. • The consultations were held between relevant ministries / agencies and associations for the expansion of the range of occupations covered. • Regarding acceptance in the nursing care field, in addition to the above Group Meeting, the “Study Group on Acceptance of Foreign Nursing Human Resources” consisting of the nursing care business groups, professional associations, academic persons, and others was established in October 2014, and considered the issue and reached a conclusion in January 2015. • Regarding the extension of the technical intern training period and increase of the admission quota, along with the fundamental revision of the management and supervision 	<p>Minister of Justice Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>
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	<p>increase the admission quota.</p>	<p>system, the “Joint Expert Group Meeting of Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare on the revision of the Technical Intern Training Program” considered the issue and had discussions which resulted in the compilation of the report in January 2015.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government will take necessary legislative measures to establish a new organization for management and operation of the Technical Intern Training Program for foreign nationals. • The Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly to extend the technical internship period (from 3 years to 5 years) for highly-skilled interns on condition that the supervising organization and the accepting company are recognized as legitimate organizations satisfying certain clear conditions. • In order to add nursing care service to the occupations covered, the Government will develop a specific institutional arrangements which can meet the requirements arising from the characteristics of the nursing care service such as the need to guarantee quality. When the details of the revision of the Technical Intern Training Program are finalized, after confirming they can meet the requirements arising from the characteristics of the nursing care service, the Government will add the service to the occupations covered, at the same time as the start of the new Technical Intern Training 	
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		Program.	
Consideration of new employment systems in fields where an urgent response is required to ensure sustainable growth	Regarding acceptance to Japan of employees from overseas subsidiaries of Japanese manufacturers, the Government will establish specific institutional arrangements by the end of FY2014.	<p>The Government is considering the specific institutional arrangements, including the requirements to flexibly allow the acceptance to Japan of foreign employees, and new procedures which involve of the competent ministries and agencies.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>Regarding acceptance to Japan of employees from overseas subsidiaries of Japanese manufacturers, the Government will take necessary measures promptly in order to establish by the end of FY2014 the specific institutional arrangements, including the requirements to flexibly allow the acceptance to Japan of foreign employees, and new procedures which involve of the competent ministries and agencies. The necessary measures will be taken promptly to start the new system within FY2015.</p>	Minister of Justice Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
	Regarding the utilization of foreign housekeeping support workers to promote active social participation by women and meet the need for housekeeping support, the Government will give considerations and take necessary measures promptly.	<p>The Government submitted the bill to partially revise Act on the National Strategic Special Zones and the Act on Special Districts for Structural Reform to the 2014 extraordinary session of the Diet. The bill includes special measures of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act to enable the entry and the residence in Japan of foreign housekeeping support workers employed by a company providing housekeeping support services, within the framework of a certain system managed by local authorities, with a view to promoting active social participation by women.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>The bill to revise Act on the National Strategic Special Zones and</p>	Prime Minister (Minister of State for the National Strategic Special Zones)

		<p>others including special measures etc. to develop an environment conducive to meaningful and active participation in Japan by foreign nationals starting businesses or providing housekeeping support services, and to enable public education responding to diversified values by letting the private sector manage public school, and so on, was discarded in the 2014 extraordinary session of the Diet, due to the incomplete deliberations. The Government will add bolder regulatory reform measures to the bill, and take necessary legislative measures promptly.</p>	
	<p>As regards support for active participation by international students having obtained national qualifications in the field of nursing care, the Government will aim to make necessary institutional arrangements by the end of 2014.</p>	<p>The discussions were held at the 6th Study Group on Immigration Control as well as the “Study Group on Acceptance of foreign Nursing Human Resources” established in October 2014 for the deliberations among the nursing care business groups, professional associations, academic persons, and others. The report of the above Panel was compiled in December 2014, and that of the above Study Group in January 2015.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>Regarding support for active participation by international students having obtained national qualifications for care workers, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly in order to create new status of residence so that international students, who have obtained the “certified care worker” national qualification, can continue working in Japan.</p>	<p>Minister of Justice Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare</p>
<p>University reforms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As regards university reform measures carried out on the basis of the National University Reform Plan, which was put together on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the Subcommittee on Employment and Human Resources under the Council for Industrial Competitiveness in 	<p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p>

	<p>November 26, 2013, such as reforming governance, expanding focused allocation of management expenses grants (allocation for reform initiatives at each university and sums dependent on this to be increased by 30–40%), and promoting the introduction of annual salary and mixed-salary systems for around 10,000 people, etc., the Government will present in the early part of FY2013 an action plan to implement them during the designated period for accelerated reforms until FY2015, and give shape to them sequentially, and achieve them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As regards approaches to management expenses grants and evaluation during the third mid-term objective period of national university corporations, the Government will make fundamental revisions after hearing a wide ranging opinion of experts in industry and academia by the end of FY2015 and deliberating on them. • In order to promote university governance reform, the Government will take necessary legislative measures to clarify the role of Faculty Councils and so on, based on the results of deliberations by the Subdivision on Universities of the Central Council for Education. 	<p>March 2014, an action plan etc. were presented for governance reform, focused allocation of management expenses grants for reform initiatives (FY2014 budget: among management expenses grants, 7.7 billion yen for strengthening functions, and 18.6 billion yen for the project to promote strengthening of national university reforms), and the introduction of annual salary and mixed-salary systems (FY2014 budget: Expenses to promote the introduction of annual salary system for 2,000 people. Introduction for around 6,000 people in FY2014 and 10,000 people in FY2015 is envisaged, including voluntary efforts by each university. Based on this plan, the Government is giving shape to them sequentially.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A study group on approaches to management expenses grants for national university corporations during the third mid-term objective period was established in October 2014, and is currently undertaking deliberations. • The Act for Partial Revision of the School Education Act and National University Corporation Act (Act No. 88 of 2014) was passed by the 2014 ordinary session of the Diet, and established the governance system where universities can be managed strategically under the leadership of presidents, by strengthening the role of vice presidents, as well as clarifying the role of Faculty 	
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		<p>Councils. ,</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As regards university reform measures carried out on the basis of the National University Reform Plan, such as: expanding strategic and focused allocation of management expenses grants (allocation for reform initiatives at each university and sums dependent on this to be increased by 30–40%); and promoting the introduction of annual salary and mixed-salary systems to increase the scope for active participation by young and international researchers (expanded to cover around 10,000 people (around 6,000 people in FY2014)). • The Government will reach a conclusion by the middle of FY2015 on fundamental revisions of approaches to management expenses grants and evaluation during the third mid-term objective period (from FY2016). • The Government will seek to strengthen the research capabilities of universities and develop outstanding, internationally-competitive graduate schools. • Ahead of FY2016, when the third mid-term objective period is due to begin, the Government will press on with efforts to strengthen governance functions and cultivate an environment conducive to constant reviews of the allocation of resources within universities. 	
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<p>(Reference) Introduction of external English examinations to civil service examinations</p>	<p>In order to introduce external English examinations to the Civil Service Examination for Comprehensive Service from FY2015, the National Personnel Authority will revise rules of the National Personnel Authority etc. by the end of FY2014.</p>	<p>The Government decided to utilize external English examinations for the Civil Service Examination for Comprehensive Service in FY2015, and revised rules of the National Personnel Authority etc. in October 2014.</p>	<p>Note⁴</p>
<p>Strengthening human resources capabilities to meet the needs of globalization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to provide focused support to universities actively implementing globalization of human resources and education systems, the Government will select targets for “Top Global Universities” in the first half of FY2014. • In order to create new types of high schools which cultivate global leaders, the Government will select target Super Global High Schools in the first half of FY2014. • Bearing in mind revising the Courses of Study by FY2017, the Government will take necessary measures from FY2014 for the development of the environments and systems for English language education from elementary and secondary education that can meet the needs of globalization, including strengthening the guidance systems in elementary, junior-high, and high schools, promoting the use of external personnel, and developing guidance materials. • Towards the goal of increasing the number of schools accredited to offer the International Baccalaureate to 200 by 2018, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government selected 37 “Top Global Universities” in September 2014. • The Government selected 56 Super Global High Schools in March 2014. • Aiming to revise the Courses of Study by the end of FY2016 for the introduction of English language education at an earlier grade in elementary schools, the “Council of Experts on Approaches to English Language Education” compiled a report on improvement and enhancement of English language education in elementary and secondary education in September 2014; at the same time, the Government consulted the Central Council for Education with “Approaches to the criteria etc. for academic programs in elementary and secondary education” in November 2014, and the Council started its deliberations. • In order to substantially increase the number of schools accredited to offer the International Baccalaureate, the 	<p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p>

⁴ Article 6, Paragraph 3 of the Industry Competitiveness Enhancement Act stipulates that "Minister in Charge" means Competent Minister in the Cabinet Act (Act No. 5 of 1947). Since this measure falls under the jurisdiction of the National Personnel Authority, it is listed for reference.

	<p>educational programs for the International Baccalaureate partially taught in Japanese (Dual Language IB Diploma Programme: English – Japanese) will start from FY2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aiming to achieve the goal of the “300,000 International Students Plan” by 2020, the relevant ministries and agencies will cooperate in promoting strategic acceptance of promising international students; at the same time, create a framework for the cooperation between the government and the private sector in FY2014 to meticulously support Japanese young generation to study abroad with a vision to double the number of Japanese students studying abroad to 120,000. 	<p>Government agreed with the International Baccalaureate to expand the range of subjects available in educational programs for the International Baccalaureate (Dual Language IB Diploma Programme: English – Japanese).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With a vision to achieve the goal of the “300,000 International Students Plan,” the Government compiled the “Strategy on Accepting International Students to Take Advantage of Global Growth” in December 2013, and decided on the priority regions and areas of the world in strategic efforts to host promising international students. Moreover, the Government compiled the “Report of the Study Group on approaches to support the living environment of international students for achieving the goal of the 300,000 International Students Plan” in July 2014, with a view to promote the interaction between Japanese and international students as well as enhance the functionality of living conditions. Furthermore, with a vision to double the number of Japanese students studying abroad, relevant ministries and agencies compiled the “Plan to facilitate young generation’s studying abroad” in April 2014, strengthening cooperation among relevant ministries and agencies. In addition, a program to support studying abroad—the “TOBITATE!” Leap for Tomorrow! Study Abroad program” –was created through the cooperation between the Government and the private sector. Under the program, the 	
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		<p>Government selected the first batch of 323 students to study abroad, and started sending them abroad in August 2014.</p> <p>Recruitment and selection of the second batch of students (to be dispatched after April 2015) and the third (to be dispatched after August 2015) are also being implemented successively.</p> <p>Furthermore, recruitment and selection for the “Local human resources course” and “High school student course” –to contribute to developing global human resources who will stay in local areas (Glocal human resources)—are also being implemented successively.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>Towards the goal of increasing the number of schools accredited to offer the International Baccalaureate to 200 by 2018, educational programs for the International Baccalaureate partially taught in Japanese (Dual Language IB Diploma Programme: English – Japanese) will start at some accredit schools from FY2015.</p>	
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(3) Promoting innovation in science and technology

1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<KPI> Become the No. 1 global innovator within the next five years [33]

⇒No. 4 in the 2014-2015 ranking, up by one from No. 5 in the 2013-2014

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measure	Contents of measures & due date for implementation	Progress and implementation	Minister in charge
Reinforcing headquarter functions of the Council for Science and Technology Policy	The Government will reinforce headquarter functions of the Council for Science and Technology Policy, by creating Cross-ministerial Strategic Innovation-Promotion Program (SIP), the Impulsing PARadigm Change through Disruptive Technologies (ImPACT) program to	Following the enactment of the amendment bill of the Act for Establishment of the Cabinet Office at the ordinary session of the FY2014 Diet, the Council has been reorganized into the Council for Science, Technology and Innovation (CSTI), as well as establishing the “Science, Technology and Innovation Budget Strategy Committee.” Moreover,	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy) Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and

	<p>enable flexible management under program managers, and so on. For that purpose, the Government takes necessary legislative measures promptly to add affairs under the jurisdiction of the Council for Science and Technology Policy and the Cabinet Office and to create a fund for ImPACT.</p>	<p>the Government has created Cross-ministerial Strategic Innovation-Promotion Program (SIP) worth a total of 50 billion yen, allocated budget funds to the Cabinet Office, and selected 10 issues to steadily implement the program. Furthermore, the Government has founded the Impulsing Paradigm Change through Disruptive Technologies (ImPACT) program worth a total of 55 billion yen, made necessary legal amendment (Amendment of the Act on the Japan Science and Technology Agency, Independent Administrative Agency), and selected 12 program managers to steadily implement the program. .</p>	<p>Technology</p>
<p>Strengthening of “bridging” functions and other reforms of national research institutes</p>	<p>Reforms focused on the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) will include making funding from companies a basic element, such as commissioned research in the latter stages of research. The Government will consider setting numerical targets for AIST’s commissioned research and other income from companies by the end of FY2014, with a view to tripling or quadrupling them from the current figures. Germany’s Fraunhofer Institutes will serve as a point of reference in these deliberations. Moreover, at the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), the Government will promote reforms including strengthening project management and bolstering support for the venture companies, medium enterprises and SMEs. In doing so, the Government will consider setting numerical targets by the end of FY2014 for the proportion of NEDO’s funds allocated to newly-adopted projects that are offered to support venture companies, medium enterprises and</p>	<p>The Government reflected the measures during FY2014 in the formulation of the medium- to long-term targets etc. for National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) and the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), which started deliberations for achieving the reforms from FY2015.</p>	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	<p>SMEs, with a view to bringing this ratio up to around 20%, in line with major European nations.</p>	<p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforms focused on the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) will include making funding from companies a basic element, such as commissioned research in the latter stages of research. The Government will consider setting numerical targets for AIST’s commissioned research and other income from companies by the end of FY2014, with a view to tripling or quadrupling it from the current figure. Germany’s Fraunhofer Institutes will serve as a point of reference in these deliberations. • At the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), the Government will promote reforms including strengthening project management and bolstering support for the venture companies, medium enterprises and SMEs. In doing so, the Government will consider setting numerical targets by the end of FY2014 for the proportion of NEDO’s funds allocated to newly-adopted projects that is offered to support venture companies, medium enterprises and SMEs, with a view to bringing this ratio up to around 20%, in line with major European nations. Moreover, the Government will support the establishment of the “Open Innovation Council” to promote open innovations in industries. • As for pioneering initiatives by AIST and NEDO, the Government will appropriately grasp and evaluate their progress, and based on the results, will roll them out to other National Research Institutes, taking 	
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		<p>into account the fields on which they focus and the nature of the operations of each corporation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government will promote efforts to create centers to bring together and circulate human resources (Innovation Hub) beyond borders between the industry, academia and government, with National Research Institutes as the core. Moreover, the Government will develop global-top class, cutting-edge complexes for industry-academia-government collaboration. 	
Promotion of introduction and use of the “Cross-Appointment System”	In order to actively seek to introduce and utilize the cross-appointment system across universities and National Research Institutes, the Government will make the necessary upgrades to the environment by the end of FY2014, focusing on efforts to promote the introduction of the annual salary system, the handling of medical insurance, pensions and lump-sum retirement allowances, and the management of trade secrets and intellectual property.	<p>In December 2014, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry compiled the basic framework and notes of the Cross-Appointment System.</p> <p>In January 2015, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology notified national university corporations etc., while Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry notifying National Research Institutes, industries etc. under its jurisdiction.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>In response to the compilation of the basic framework and notes of the handling of medical insurance, pensions and lump-sum retirement allowances, with the aim of actively promoting the utilization of the Cross-Appointment System across universities, National Research Institutes, and private companies, relevant ministries and agencies will promote the accelerated introduction from FY2015, including the development of rules at respective organizations.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy)</p> <p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p> <p>Minister of Economy Trade and Industry</p>
Restructuring of the research funding system	The Government will embark on reforms of the research funding system, including the Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (KAKENHI), to expand opportunities for young researchers and female researchers to tackle	In August 2014, the Subdivision on Science under the Council for Science and Technology, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology decided the direction for the reform of the Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (KAKENHI), proceeding with reforms	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy)</p> <p>Minister of Education,</p>

	<p>research, and put in place a competitive research and development environment. Moreover, the Government will undertake deliberations concerning research funding, including such matters as approaches to competitive funds that enable researchers to conduct seamless research from the basic stage right through to the practical application stage. The outcomes of these deliberations will be reflected in the next Science and Technology Basic Plan.</p>	<p>including the formation of international research networks centered on young researchers. Moreover, the Council for Science, Technology and Innovation is conducting deliberations for the formulation of the next Science and Technology Basic Plan, including approaches to competitive funds.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>The Council for Science, Technology and Innovation will play a central role in deliberations on research funding, including approaches to competitive funds that enable researchers to devote themselves to research activities and conduct seamless research from the basic stage right through to the practical application stage. The outcomes of these deliberations will be reflected in the next Science and Technology Basic Plan.</p>	<p>Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p>
<p>Reinforcement of functions of National Research Institutes</p>	<p>With the aim of establishing a new system to enable the corporate management which will create outcomes of world top-level, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly, based on the “Basic Policy on Incorporated Administrative Agency Reform” (Cabinet Decision on December 24, 2013) etc.</p>	<p>The Revised Act on the General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agencies and its Preparation Act were passed by the 2014 ordinary session of the Diet. Accordingly, incorporated administrative agencies whose main functions are related to research and development are now classified as National Research Institutes to carry out their functions based on medium- to long-term (5-7 years) targets and plans.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>In accordance to the “Basic Policy on Incorporated Administrative Agency Reform” (Cabinet Decision on December 24, 2013), the Government will take necessary legislative measure promptly in order to institute a system of “Special National Research Institutes (tentative name),” which are expected to create</p>	<p>Prime Minister(Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy、 Minister in charge of Administrative Reform) Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications</p>

		outcomes of world top-level.	
Promotion of intellectual property and standardization strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the aim of implementing the “Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs” which enables applications to multiple countries with one procedure, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly. • Based on the “Public-Private Strategy for Standardization,” the Government will develop by the end of FY2014 a standardization system tailored to new market creation. This will be a mechanism for integrated standardization that cuts across the boundaries between ministries and agencies, and those between industrial fields, focusing on areas in which existing industry groups have found standardization difficult to achieve, such as fusion technologies that span multiple fields and the advanced technologies of medium enterprises and SMEs that will lead to the acquisition of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bills partially amending the Patent Act and other legislation were passed by the 2014 ordinary session of the Diet, revising the design rights system in accordance with the Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs. • In July 2014, the Government created a standardization system tailored to new market creation, promoting standardization by supporting standardization of excellent technologies and products of Japanese companies, focusing on medium enterprises and SMEs. 	Minister of Economy Trade and Industry
Strengthening of the employee invention system and protection for trade secrets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly to improve the employee invention system. • The Government will consider highly-effective measures to prevent the leakage of trade secrets, based on initiatives undertaken via collaboration between the public and private 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Patent System Subcommittee of the Industrial Structure Council deliberated on revision of the employee invention system, and compiled a report in January 2015, titled “For the revision of the intellectual property right system to facilitate innovations in Japan and harmonize international systems.” • As for trade secrets, the Subcommittee on Protection and Utilization of Trade Secrets under the Industrial Structure Council started deliberations in September 2014. Trade Secret Management Guidelines 	Minister of Economy Trade and Industry

	<p>sectors. Endeavoring to give concrete shape to these measures as soon as possible, it will take necessary legislative measures promptly. Moreover, the Government will also revise Trade Secret Management Guidelines by the end of 2014</p>	<p>were revised in January 2015, clarifying the definition of trade secrets among others. Moreover, the said Subcommittee deliberated on approaches to legal systems for protecting trade secrets, and compiled the results of the deliberation as the “Interim Report (Draft),” for which public comments have been sought since January 16, 2015.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As for revision of the employee invention system, on the premise of guaranteeing the rights substantially equivalent to the current statutory rights to claim remuneration, the Government will formulate guidelines on coordinating incentives for invention between companies and employees, and then take necessary legislative measures promptly, based on the report of the Patent System Subcommittee of the Industrial Structure Council which recommends attributing patent rights from employee invention to corporations from the start. • As regards strengthening of measures to prevent the leakage of trade secrets of Japanese companies, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly, after deliberating on matters of criminal proceedings such as the expansion of the scope of the punishment, raising of statutory penalties, and making it an offense prosecutable without a complaint; and those of civil proceedings such as reduction of the burden of proof, and extension of the period of exclusion. 	
<p>Achievement of a new Industrial Revolution driven by robots</p>	<p>Mobilizing this country’s wisdom, the Government will set up a “Robot Revolution Realization Council” by the summer of 2014 to consider specific measures in light of needs on the ground and</p>	<p>The Government set up the “Robot Revolution Realization Council” in September 2014, considered specific measures for achievement of a new Industrial Revolution driven by robots, and compiled the “Japan’s Robot</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy, Minister of State</p>

	<p>formulate a “Five-Year Action Plan.”</p>	<p>Strategy” in January 2015, including the “Five-Year Action Plan.”</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>Based on the action plan (the “Five-Year Action Plan”) of the “Japan’s Robot Strategy” compiled in January 2015, the Government will steadily implement human resources development; cross-sectorial actions for development of next-generation technologies and standardization etc. in view of international expansion; and sectorial actions in manufacturing, services, nursing and medical care, infrastructure/disaster-related/construction, agriculture, forestry and fisheries/food industries. “Robot Revolution Initiative Council” will be established to match the needs and seeds of various robot related parties, create solutions for them, and strategically plan and utilize international standards.</p>	<p>for Consumer Affairs and Food Safety)</p> <p>Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications</p> <p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p> <p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p> <p>Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</p> <p>Minister of Economy Trade and Industry</p> <p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
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(4) Becoming the world’s leading IT society

1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<KPI> Increase the number of counterparties for international cooperation and dialogue on responses to cyber-attacks by 30% from the current about 80 countries (as of June 2013) [44]
 ⇒Increased to 109 countries/areas as of January 2015.

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Contents of measures & due date for implementation	Progress and implementation	Minister in charge
<p>Promotion of the world’s highest level of utilization of open data and big data</p>	<p>To promote the utilization of personal data while protecting personal information and privacy in the era of big data, the Government will promptly establish a body centering on the Cabinet Secretariat, start reviewing institutional arrangements for utilization of personal data, and put together policy outline concerning the content of legal reforms by June 2014, based on the “Directions on Institutional Revision for Protection and Utilization of Personal</p>	<p>In March 2014, the “Office for Personal Data related Systems” was established under the National Strategy Office of Information and Communications Technology, and formulated the “Policy outline of changing systems for utilization of personal data” in June 2014.</p>	<p>Prime Minister(Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy、 Minister of State for Consumer Affairs and Food Safety、 Minister in charge of Total Reform of Social Security</p>

	Data” compiled by the IT Strategic Headquarters. Once this has been done, the Government will aim to take the necessary legislative measures around 2015.	(Reference: Action Plan 2015) To promote the utilization of personal data while protecting personal information and privacy in the era of big data, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly, based on the “Directions on Institutional Revision for Protection and Utilization of Personal Data” compiled by the IT Strategic Headquarters.	and Tax) Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications
Development of an environment in which the utilization of big data will generate value	To further encourage the creation of business and resolution of social issues through proactive use of big data, the Government will put in place an environment conducive to the creation of new value via the sharing and collaboration of data held by administrative bodies and private sector companies across organizational boundaries.	In cooperation with the General Incorporated Association “Vitalizing Local Economy Organization by Open Data & Big Data,” the Government has promoted since October 2014 development of an environment for the utilization of data, including the publication of rules and technologies for utilizing data. Moreover, the “Strategic Council for Creating Data-Driven Innovation” compiled an interim report on issues and countermeasures in November 2014. (Reference: Action Plan 2015) The Government will put in place an environment to further encourage the creation of business and resolution of social issues via the sharing and collaboration of data across organizational boundaries.	Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Economy Trade and Industry
	The Government will establish rules concerning the use of the G-space platform whose operation will start in FY2016. Accordingly, the Government will consolidate data from space infrastructure such as quasi-zenith satellites and geospatial information held by individual operators, such as the positional information held by mobile phone operators, etc. Users will be able to search and use this information.	The Government has been developing the G-space platform since September 2014. At the same time, the “Special Committee on Promotion of Sharing and Mutual Utilization of Geospatial Information” deliberated on operators and rules for utilizing information etc.	Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

		<p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>The Government will establish rules concerning the use of the G-space platform whose operation will start in FY2016. Accordingly, the Government will consolidate data from space infrastructure such as quasi-zenith satellites and geospatial information held by individual operators, such as the positional information held by mobile phone operators, etc. Users will be able to search and use this information.</p>	
Public data disclosure to the private sector	<p>With the aim of disclosing public data via Internet in the format and rules easy-to-use for business, the Government will start from FY2014 the full operation of the data catalog site (DATA.GO.JP) which enables general guide and cross-searching of public data such as geospatial information (G-space information).</p>	<p>In October 2014, the Government started the full operation of the data catalog site to disclose public data to the private sector (Dataset of 12,800 cases (as of January 20, 2015)).</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>In order to disclose public data via Internet in the format and rules easy-to-use for business, the Government will formulate the “Guidelines for promoting open data by local governments” by the end of FY2014, with the viewpoint of diffusing the endeavors of open data by local governments, while striving to further improve and enhance the quality and quantity of open data by the national government.</p> <p>The Government will promote public data disclosure to the private sector by developing a public cloud by the end of FY2014 which collects and discloses the data held by all 1,788 local governments.</p>	Prime Minister(Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy)
Formulation of the “Guidelines on Introducing IT Communication (tentative name)”	<p>Moreover, by the summer of 2015, the Government will formulate guidelines (the “Guidelines on Introducing IT Communication (tentative name)”) for marshaling basic ways of thinking concerning the</p>	<p>In September 2014, the Government started studying the actual situation of procedures which are based on face-to-face meeting or the exchange of hard copy documents, as well as the situation</p>	Prime Minister(Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy)

	<p>potential for the utilization of IT and necessary measures at the time about procedures for which the use of IT has not hitherto been considered. In addition, by moving forward with verification of conventional procedures using the Guidelines as a yardstick, it will accelerate revisions of relevant systems including services and procedures which are based on face-to-face meeting or the exchange of hard copy documents.</p>	<p>in other countries, etc. In November 2014, it started a complete survey of procedures for which the exchange of hard copy documents is required by laws and regulations etc.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>Taking into consideration studies on the situation of other countries and a complete survey, by the summer of 2015, the Government will formulate guidelines (the “Guidelines on Introducing IT Communication (tentative name)”) for marshaling basic ways of thinking concerning the potential for the utilization of IT and necessary measures at the time about procedures for which the use of IT has not hitherto been considered. In addition, by moving forward with verification of conventional procedures using the Guidelines as a yardstick, it will accelerate revisions of relevant systems including services and procedures which are based on face-to-face meeting or the exchange of hard copy documents.</p>	
<p>Proactive use of the My Number system</p>	<p>The Government will accelerate initiatives focused on the use of the My Number system, which is scheduled to begin operating in January 2016, and the development of a system for disclosure of information access logs (the so-called “My Portal”), which is expected to launch around January 2017.</p>	<p>In December 2014, the Government started developing a system for disclosure of information access logs.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>The Government will accelerate initiatives focused on the use of the My Number system, which is scheduled to begin operating in</p>	<p>Prime Minister(Minister in charge of Total Reform of Social Security and Tax)</p>

		January 2016, and the development of a system for disclosure of information access logs (the so-called “My Portal”), which is expected to launch around January 2017.	
	The Government will consider approaches to the use of My Number in the fields of a highly public nature, such as finance, health and medical and nursing care, family registers, passports, and vehicle registration, taking into account the need to protect personal information. In doing so, it will consider both the advantages of using My Number and the challenges posed by its use, efforts to diffuse My Number cards and ways to utilize corporate ID numbers etc., and will clarify its approach to expanding the scope of use of My Number by the end of FY2014.	<p>Based on the “Interim Report” of the Subcommittee on My Number etc. of the IT Strategic Headquarters, with a view to expanding the scope of use of My Number, the purpose of the system and the status of examination taking into account the need to protect personal information were reported to Government CIO in November 2014, regarding the administrative works of a highly public nature and which can expect gaining further advantages from information cooperation etc., such as family registers, passports, numbering of deposits and savings, health and medical and nursing care information, and vehicle registration.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>The Government will consider approaches to the use of My Number in fields of a highly public nature, such as finance, health and medical and nursing care, family registers, passports, and vehicle registration, taking into account the need to protect personal information. In doing so, it will consider both the advantages of using My Number and the challenges posed by its use, efforts to diffuse My Number cards, efforts to attach corporate ID numbers to public information and ways to utilize corporate ID numbers etc., and will clarify its approach to expanding the scope of use of My Number by the end of FY2014, based on the Interim Report.</p>	<p>Prime Minister(Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy)</p> <p>Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications</p> <p>Minister of Economy Trade and Industry</p>
Practical application of the world-top level	With the aim of putting the world’s most advanced 4th generation mobile communication system (4G) into	With the aim of putting the world’s most advanced 4th generation mobile communication system (4G)	Minister for Internal Affairs and

communication infrastructure	practical use, and based on the necessary technological conditions for its introduction formulated in July 2013, the Government will allocate new frequencies in the 3.4GHz~3.6GHz band by the end of 2014.	into practical use early, the Government allocated 3.48GHz~3.6GHz in December 2014. (Reference: Action Plan 2015) For further sophistication of the 4th generation mobile communication system (4G) and the support of the international diffusion of Japanese technologies, the Government will secure candidate frequencies for additional allocations, in an internationally harmonized form by FY2015.	Communications
	With the aim of promoting the diffusion of machine to machine communication (M2M) which is envisaged as a new communication infrastructure, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly to reduce the burden of spectrum user fees on radio stations for M2M etc., which use mobile phones and so on.	The Revised Radio Law was passed by the 2014 ordinary session of the Diet, reducing the burden of spectrum user fees on radio stations for M2M etc., which use mobile phones and so on.	Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications
Revision of competition policy to reduce charges and diversity services	As regards the competition policy in the field of information and communications including the opening access to the NGN (Next Generation Network) and the promotion of competition for mobile markets, the Government will reach a conclusion by the end of 2014 on the direction of revisions on specific rules, including the Telecommunications Business Act.	In December 2014, the Government received a report from the Information and Communications Council on the direction of revisions on specific rules of the telecommunications business and others. (Reference: Action Plan 2015) As regards the competition policy in the field of information and communications for industrial competitiveness enhancement, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly including revision of the Telecommunications Business Act, based on the report of the Information and Communications Council.	Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications
Preparing of the free public wireless LAN	With the aim of promoting the preparation of the free public wireless LAN environments at tourist attractions	In August 2014, the Council for Promoting the Free Public wireless LAN Environments was established	Minister for Internal Affairs and

environment	<p>and disaster prevention bases, by the summer of 2014, the Government will establish a framework for promoting such efforts with the participation of relevant business operators and groups. In addition, the following measures will be promoted by the framework: to encourage area owners to prepare the environment, consider ways to simplify and standardize authentication procedures, disseminate information overseas, and the national government will support local governments, etc. that are preparing the environment.</p>	<p>by relevant parties to prepare the free public wireless LAN environments.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the aim of promoting the preparation of the free public wireless LAN environments at tourist attractions and disaster prevention bases, the Government will utilize the Council of relevant business operators and groups. In addition, the following measures will be promoted: to encourage area owners to prepare the environment, consider ways to simplify and standardize authentication procedures, disseminate information overseas, and the national government will support local governments, etc. that are preparing the environment. 	<p>Communications Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
	<p>The Government will move forward toward improving procedures of domestic SIM card use, reducing international roaming service charges, and taking other measures to facilitate use of terminals brought into the country temporarily by foreign tourists visiting Japan, and will take the necessary steps including legislative measures promptly.</p>	<p>In August 2014, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications and the MVNO Committee of the Telecom Services Association established a task force and started discussion for improving procedures of domestic SIM card use. Moreover, the Government has started bilateral consultations for reducing international roaming service charges since July 2014, while the “Radio Policy Vision Council”, which discussed measures</p>	<p>Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications</p>

		<p>to facilitate use of overseas terminals brought into the country temporarily, compiled the final report in December 2014.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government will move forward toward improving procedures of domestic SIM card use, reducing international roaming service charges, and taking other measures to facilitate use of terminals brought into the country temporarily by foreign tourists visiting Japan, and will take the necessary steps including legislative measures promptly. 	
<p>Enhancement of organizational structures for promoting cybersecurity and other measures</p>	<p>For the drastic enhancement of organizational structures that enable the Government to take strong leadership in fulfilling its cybersecurity-related functions, the Government will further consider necessary measures, including building legislative frameworks, for their implementations by FY 2015.</p>	<p>In November 2014, the Information Security Policy Council established the “Policy Directions on the Functional Enhancement of Organizational Structures for Promoting Japan’s Cybersecurity.” Moreover, the Government established the National center of Incident readiness and Strategy for Cybersecurity (NISC) within the Cabinet Secretariat in January 2015 by revising the Cabinet Order on the Organization of the Cabinet Secretariat.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>Based on the Basic Act on Cybersecurity (Act No. 104 of 2014), the Government will formulate the Cybersecurity Strategy by the summer of 2015; the Government will also take measures, such as strengthening the cybersecurity monitoring functions of the governmental bodies and the information gathering and analysis functions regarding domestic and foreign trends of cyber threats, cybersecurity incidents, and other related matters.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy)</p>

	<p>In order to solve the quantitative shortage of cybersecurity human resources and to recruit outstanding talent, the Government will take necessary measures by FY2016 based on the revised “ Information Security Human Resource Development Program” (established by the Information Security Policy Council in May 2014), including the review of the Information Technology Engineers Examination.</p>	<p>In December 2014, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry established the Information Economy Subcommittee under the Industrial Structure Council; the Subcommittee started discussions on specific measures to recruit and develop IT human resources including those in the field of cybersecurity, e.g., the review of the Information Technology Engineers Examination.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>In order to solve the quantitative shortage of cybersecurity human resources and to recruit outstanding talent, the Government will take necessary measures by FY2016 based on the revised “Information Security Human Resource Development Program” (established by the Information Security Policy Council in May 2014), including the review of the Information Technology Engineer Examination.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy)</p> <p>Minister of Economy Trade and Industry</p>
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(5) Further strengthening Japan’s international competitiveness as a business hub

1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<p><KPI> Japan in the top three OECD member countries in the World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business ranking by 2020 [46] ⇒19th in 2015 (Same as in the previous year)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Japan held the same position as in the previous year, because there was no big change in the evaluation of each item. *Due to the change in the ranking method, Japan’s position in 2014 was revised from 15th to 19th. <p><KPI> Tokyo in the top three of Global Power City Index by 2020 (4th in 2012) [47] ⇒4th in 2014 (Same as in the previous year)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Tokyo improved from 8th to 6th in “Cultural Interaction” due to the increased indexes for the number of foreign visitors from abroad etc., and rose from 20th to 17th in “Livability” with the improvement of indexes for the total unemployment rate etc. On the other hand, it dropped from 1st to 9th in “Environment” because of the change in the data collection method. Its overall ranking remains the same as in the previous year, although Tokyo has slightly reduced the difference in the score with the 2nd ranking Paris in two consecutive years. <KPI> Expand PPP/PFI programs to ¥12 trillion over the next 10 years (2013–2022) (¥4.2 trillion by FY2012 (as of March 2014)). Among them, the Government will bring forward to the intensive implementation period designated to run until the end of FY2016 the target of implementing over the 10 years to 2022 ¥2–3 trillion worth of concession PFI projects. [48] <p>⇒PFI programs by FY2013 were ¥4.3 trillion, of which the amount for new contracts in FY2013 was ¥94.3 billion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Regarding the Sendai Airport which will be a concession PFI project, the Government started procedures for public selection of the operator by publishing the “Implementation Policy on the Qualified Project Etc. for
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Sendai Airport Operation” in April 2014 and Applicant Guidelines etc. in June. Moreover, as for Kansai and Osaka International Airports, the Government started procedures for public selection of the operator by publishing the “Implementation Policy on the Qualified Airport Operation Project for Kansai and Osaka International Airports” in July 2014, and distributing Applicant Guidelines etc. in November 2014.

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Contents of measures & due date for implementation	Progress and implementation	Minister in charge
Growth-oriented reforms of the corporation tax system	The government aims to reduce the percentage level of the effective corporate tax rate down to the twenties in several years. We will start the first phase reduction from the next fiscal year. As regards the revenue sources to fund such rate reduction, including the fact that the Japanese economy is pulling out of the deflation and showing structural improvements, in order to be consistent with the FY2020 target to achieve primary surplus, permanent revenues will be secured through such measures as broadening the tax base and so forth. We will continue to discuss this issue towards the end of this year when we will reach conclusions on the specifics.	<p>As regards corporate taxation, in order to strongly contributing to the formation of a virtuous economic circle, while securing revenue through the broadening of the tax base, the Government decided to reduce the tax rates in advance, with the effective corporation tax rate (currently 34.62%) to be reduced to 32.11% in FY2015 (-2.51%), and to 31.33% in FY2016 (-3.29%).</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>Under the Tax Reform for FY2015, in order to strongly contributing to the formation of a virtuous economic circle, while securing revenue through the broadening of the tax base, the Government decided to reduce the tax rates in advance, with the effective corporation tax rate of the central and local governments combined (currently 34.62%) to be reduced to 32.11% in FY2015 (-2.51%), and to 31.33% in FY2016 (-3.29%). It will take necessary legislative measures promptly. The Government will continue reforms, aiming to reduce the percentage level of the effective corporate tax rate down to the twenties under tax reform for FY2016 and after.</p>	Prime Minister Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Finance
Accelerated	• After the deliberations by the	• Having formulated the Basic	Prime Minister

<p>promotion of National Strategic Special Zones</p>	<p>National Strategic Special Zone Advisory Council established based on the Act on National Strategic Special Zones, the Government will formulate in early 2014 the Basic Policy on National Strategic Special Zones, and designate National Strategic Special Zones around March 2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afterwards, while promptly establishing the National Strategic Special Zone Council for each Special Zone, the Government will authorize National Strategic Special Zone Plans—to be prepared by three parties of national and local governments and the private sector—which stipulate special measures for specific regulations. Moreover, the Government will examine if further legislative measures are necessary. 	<p>Policy on National Strategic Special Zones in February 2014, the Government decided on six National Strategic Special Zones in March (The Tokyo zone, the Kansai zone, the Niigata City zone in Niigata Prefecture, the Yabu City zone in Hyogo Prefecture, the Fukuoka City zone in Fukuoka Prefecture, and the Okinawa Prefecture zone), and promulgated and implemented the Cabinet Order concerning the zones in May.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starting with the Kansai Zone Council held on June 23, the Government established the Zone Council for all six Special Zones by October, and conducted deliberations for the preparation of Zone Plans. The Government is promoting projects utilizing special measures etc., by authorizing the Zone Plans of Yabu City and the Fukuoka City on September 9, and later those of the Kansai zone, Tokyo zone and Niigata City. Moreover, the Government submitted, to the 2014 extraordinary session of the Diet, bills to revise the Act on National Strategic Special Zones etc. which included development of environment conducive to active participation of foreign nationals engaging in business startups and housekeeping-support, and special measures etc. to enable public education in accordance to the diversified values by opening the 	<p>(Minister of State for the National Strategic Special Zones)</p>
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management of public schools to the private sector.

(Reference: Action Plan 2015)

Bills to revise the Act on National Strategic Special Zones etc.—which included development of environment conducive to active participation of foreign nationals engaging in business startups and housekeeping-support, and special measures etc. to enable public education in accordance to the diversified values by opening the management of public schools to the private sector—were discarded at the 2014 extraordinary session of the Diet due to incomplete deliberations. The Government will add bolder deregulatory measures to the bills and take necessary legislative actions promptly.

In order to accelerate the speed of reforms, among those listed in the “Japan Revitalization Strategy – Revised in 2014” and “Additional regulatory reform issues etc. in National Strategic Special Zones” (compiled by the National Strategic Special Zone Advisory Council on October 10, 2014) as well as those need regulatory reforms based on the proposals from all over Japan in the summer of 2014, the Government will implement those which do not require legislative changes by the end of FY2014 at the latest.

In order for “highly-motivated and willing local governments” to vitalize local economies through regulatory reforms, the Government will further improve National Strategic Special Zones, and newly designate around the spring of 2015 “Local Vitalization Special Zones” for which the Government will give comprehensive support such as the

		<p>simplification of procedures and dispatching of experts.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Government will deliberate on the “Demonstration Project on Near Future Technologies” which includes remote medical care and automatic flight, as well as “Institutional Restraints and Bold Regulatory Reforms” for its implementation, and endeavor to do the matching with local governments, with the designation of “Local Vitalization Special Zones” in mind.</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government will put in place Cabinet Orders and Ministerial Ordinances etc.—including the preparation of the employment guidelines from the viewpoint of clarifying employment rules—related to the “Policy on Deliberations Concerning Areas for Regulatory Reform in the National Strategic Special Zones” (decided by Headquarters for Japan’s Economic Revitalization on October 18, 2013) to prepare for the full implementation of the said Act from April 2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the National Strategic Special Zones Act, the Government put in place Cabinet Orders and Ministerial Ordinances etc. to realize regulatory reforms etc. in the National Strategic Special Zones by April 2014, including the stipulation of the employment guidelines with the analysis and classification of judicial precedents to clarify employment rules. <p>The Employment Consultation Centers were opened in Fukuoka City in November and the Kansai and Tokyo zones in January 2015.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for the National Strategic Special Zones)</p> <p>Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications</p> <p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p> <p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p> <p>Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</p> <p>Minister of Economy Trade and Industry</p> <p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to support businesses in Special Zones, the Government decided the creation of the tax system to promote investment, including immediate depreciation, in the “FY2014 Outline of Tax 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tax reform act was passed by the 2014 ordinary session of the Diet, creating the tax system to support businesses in Special Zones. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for the National Strategic Special Zones)</p> <p>Minister for</p>

	Reform.” It will take necessary legislative measures promptly.		Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Finance
Opening up rights to operate public facilities, etc. to the private sector (expanding utilization of PPP/PFI)	<p>The Government will steadily implement the “Action Plan Toward the Fundamental Reform of PPP/PFI” (decided by the Council for the Promotion of Private Finance Initiatives on June 6, 2013), including the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As for the expansion of concession PFI projects for government-managed airports etc., the Government will start procedures in FY2014 for public invitation and selection of the operator for establishing the rights 	<p>In June 2014, the Government compiled the “Policy on Initiatives During the Intensive Implementation Period of the Action Plan Toward the Fundamental Reform of PPP/PFI (hereinafter referred to as the “Policy on Initiatives”),” which was approved by Council for the Promotion of Private Finance Initiatives. Based on the Policy on Initiatives, the Government decided to make focused efforts by designating three years until the end of FY2016 as the Intensive Implementation Period; setting numerical targets for each priority field, concerning the number of concession PFI projects to be implemented (six airport projects, six water supply projects, six sewerage system projects, and one road project); and bringing forward to the intensive implementation period the target of implementing over the 10 years to 2022 ¥2–3 trillion worth of concession PFI projects.</p> <p>Moreover, the Government submitted to the 2014 extraordinary session of the Diet bills to revise the Act on Special Districts for Structural Reform etc. to enable private operators to operate the toll roads managed by public corporations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government started procedures for public selection of the operator by publishing the “Implementation Policy on the Qualified Project Etc. for Sendai Airport Operation” in April 2014 and Applicant 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy) Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>

	<p>to operate public facilities, based on the Act on the Private Sector Operation of government-managed Airports, etc. (Act No. 67 of 2013).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly to change the “solid crossing road system” that allows for the construction of buildings and expressways in the same space, so that it can proceed with regeneration of Metropolitan Expressway in conjunction with regeneration of cities; e.g., consideration for the fleshing out of projects with the Tsukijigawa River section as a model case. 	<p>Guidelines etc. in June. Moreover, as for Kansai and Osaka International Airports, based on the Act on the Integrated and Efficient Establishment and Management of Kansai International Airport and Osaka International Airport, the Government started procedures for public selection of the operator by publishing the “Implementation Policy on the Qualified Airport Operation Project for Kansai and Osaka International Airports” in July 2014, and distributing Applicant Guidelines etc. in November 2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bills to revise the Road Act etc. were passed by the 2014 ordinary session of the Diet. They included legislative measures to expand the application of the “solid crossing road system” that allows for the construction of buildings and expressways in the same space to the existing expressways. <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>In June 2014, the Government compiled the “Policy on Initiatives During the Intensive Implementation Period of the Action Plan Toward the Fundamental Reform of PPP/PFI (hereinafter referred to as the “Policy on Initiatives”),” which was approved by Council for the Promotion of Private Finance Initiatives. Based on the Policy on Initiatives, the Government will make focused efforts by designating three years until the end of FY2016</p>	
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		<p>as the Intensive Implementation Period; setting numerical targets for each priority field, concerning the number of concession PFI projects to be implemented (six airport projects, six water supply projects, six sewerage system projects, and one road project); and bringing forward to the intensive implementation period the target of implementing over the 10 years to 2022 ¥2–3 trillion worth of concession PFI projects.</p> <p>The airport operations by private sector will be started by the end of FY2015, at Sendai airport based on the Act on the Private Sector Operation of government-managed Airports, etc. (Act No. 67 of 2013); and at the Kansai International Airport and Osaka International Airport based on the Act on the Integrated and Efficient Establishment and Management of Kansai International Airport and Osaka International Airport (Act No. 54 of 2011).</p> <p>The Government will take necessary legislative measures concerning bills to revise the Act on Special Zones for Structural Reform etc. to enable private operators to operate the toll roads managed by public corporations.</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With a view to securing safety etc., the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly to implement the said project perfectly by temporarily dispatching civil servants to concessionaires of public facilities etc. to transfer the know-hows for the operations etc. of operating business of public facilities etc. and to engage in operations and other works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant ministries and agencies are deliberating on necessary legislative measures to temporarily dispatch civil servants to concessionaires of public facilities etc. <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy) Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>

		With a view to securing safety etc., the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly to implement the said project perfectly by temporarily dispatching civil servants to concessionaires of public facilities etc. to transfer the know-hows for the operations etc. of operating business of public facilities etc. and to engage in operations and other works.	
Strengthening international strategic ports	In order to promote the efforts to strengthen international competitiveness of international strategic ports, including collection of cargoes from all over Japan and actions to attract sea routes of foreign shipping companies, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly including the creation of a system to permit state investment in port operation companies of the said ports.	A bill to revise the Ports and Harbors Act was passed by the 2014 ordinary session of the Diet, providing legislative measures such as the creation of the system to permit state investment in port operation companies of international strategic ports.	Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
Relaxing compulsory pilotage at the Port of Yokohama	To enhance the international competitiveness of the Port of Yokohama, which is a strategic international container port, the Government will engage in deliberations focused on such matters as safety measures in Tokyo Bay, with a view to relaxing compulsory pilotage, and will reach a conclusion by August 2014.	To enhance the international competitiveness of the Port of Yokohama, the Government reached a conclusion in August 2014, including the relaxation (excluding vessels loaded with explosives or other dangerous goods) of compulsory pilotage to 10,000 tons (currently 3,000 tons).	Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
Improvement of the competitiveness of cities and local areas	The Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly, to create a comprehensive master plan and incentive measures to promote compact cities etc.; develop an effective framework to realize sustainable local public transportation networks; and develop systems such as creation of an accreditation system for new plans on vitalization in city center.	The Government took legislative measures to promote the formation of compact cities with public transport networks, with the passing by the 2014 ordinary session of the Diet of bills to revise the Act on Special Measures concerning Urban Reconstruction, Act on Revitalization and Rehabilitation of Local Public Transportation Systems, Act on Vitalization in City Center and others. (Reference: Action Plan 2015) The Government will promote the	Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing Local Economy in Japan) Minister of Economy Trade and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and

		<p>formation of compact cities with public transport networks, based on the Act on Special Measures concerning Urban Reconstruction, and Act on Revitalization and Rehabilitation of Local Public Transportation Systems which were revised in 2014, and based on the “Grand Design for Japan’s Land2050” (published by Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism on July 4, 2014) and the Basic Plan on Transport Policy based on the Basic Act on Transport Policy (Act No. 92 of 2013).</p> <p>Accordingly, the Government will establish a system to strongly support the efforts of municipalities for compact cities and formation of public transport networks, by creating a “Team to Support the Formation of Compact Cities (tentative name)” consisting of relevant ministries and agencies by the end of FY2014. Furthermore, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly to support, with investment, reconstruction of local public transport networks by reorganizing routes, improving service levels and so on.</p>	Tourism
Vitalizing Financial and Capital Markets	<p>The Government will steadily implement measures based on recommendations of the “Panel for Vitalizing Financial and Capital Markets,” (December 13, 2013). Among them, regarding the Asia Financial Cooperation Center (tentative name), the Government will establish it around April 2014; and taking advantage of the Center, will promote support for development of financial infrastructures in Asian countries, by proactive exchanges of personnel with financial regulatory authorities in Asian Countries as well as surveys and researches on financial and capital</p>	<p>In June 2014, the Panel for Vitalizing Financial and Capital Markets compiled the document entitled “Follow-up and Further Recommendations for Vitalizing Financial and Capital Markets.” Based on the recommendations etc., the Government implemented measures to flesh out the recommendations, including establishment and meetings of the “Council of Experts Concerning the Corporate Governance Code” and further promotion of support for financial infrastructure development in Asia (including the support for the</p>	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services) Minister of Finance

	markets in Asia.	opening of the Myanmar Stock Exchange). Having established the Asia Financial Cooperation Center in April 2014, the Government has invited financial officials from Asian countries as researchers successively since July 2014. As of January 2015, it received 15 officials in total from authorities in Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam.	
	Based on recommendations of the “Panel for Vitalizing Financial and Capital Markets,” the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI) will realize liquidation of claims etc. for infrastructure projects by the middle of 2014. While taking that into consideration, the Government Pension Investment Fund (GPIF) will consider expanding assets for investment.	Having considered liquidation of claims, JBIC implemented liquidation of claims for individual projects in October 2014. NEXI approved liquidation of claims for individual projects in April 2014. Moreover, while taking into account liquidation of claims etc. by JBIC and others, GPIF is considering expansion of assets for investment based on the mid-term plan revised in October 2014.	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services) Minister of Finance Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare Minister of Economy Trade and Industry
Securing Japan’s status as an international financial center and realizing Asia’s growth potential	To secure Japan’s status as an international financial center and realize Asia’s growth potential, the Government will improve financial infrastructure such as securities settlement systems and other infrastructure; standardize bond issuance documentation and procedures with ASEAN countries; promote cross-border collateral arrangements and cross currency repos using Japanese Government Bonds as collateral and so on.	As regards development of infrastructure for securities settlement, the Government approved changes in the statement of operational procedures at the Japan Securities Clearing Corporation for the expansion of the scope of products for clearing. As for the standardization of bond issuance documentation and procedures with ASEAN countries, the Government is preparing common issuance documents in markets intended for professionals within the ASEAN plus Three areas.	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services) Minister of Finance
Enhancing settlement systems.	As to enhancing settlement systems, such as real-time bank transfers, the Japanese Bankers Association has stated that it would consider the improvements to be made to the current fund settlement system, and the schedule to make the improvements in detail, and reach a conclusion by the end of the year, bearing in mind the need to ensure the safety and reliability of settlement systems, in reference to the trends in	As for the operating hours of Zengin domestic exchange system, the Japanese Bankers Association compiled the “Status of Study on Approaches to Zengin Domestic Exchange System (Final Report),” deciding on the policy of developing an enabling environment for real-time bank transfers etc. 24 hours a day, 365 days a year by the end of 2018.	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services) Minister of Economy Trade and Industry

	<p>foreign countries. The Government will promote initiatives to facilitate such enhancements.</p> <p>Moreover, in order to increase the amount of EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) information attached to domestic retail fund transfers, the Government will enhance the cooperation between the industrial sector and financial institutions in view of the result of the joint experiment carried out by the retail industry and financial institutions to ensure this issue dealt with as soon as possible.</p>	<p>As for increasing the amount of EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) information attached to domestic retail fund transfers, while grasping the needs through surveys of industry groups and companies, the above report confirmed and published possible schemes and their effects through the joint experiment carried out with the retail industry.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>As to enhancing settlement systems, such as real-time bank transfers, based on the final report compiled by the Japanese Bankers Association in reference to the trends in foreign countries as well, the Government will promote such initiatives to realize enhancements of operating hours of Zengin Domestic Exchange System, including Saturdays, Sundays, and national holidays.</p> <p>Moreover, in order to increase the amount of EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) information, and in view of the result of the joint experiment carried out by the retail industry and financial institutions in November 2014, the Government will encourage them to introduce the system as soon as possible.</p>	
	<p>The Government will seek to improve the convenience and efficiency of payment by making cashless payment more prevalent, in light of the forthcoming 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics. Accordingly, the relevant ministries and agencies will, by the end of 2014, compile a number of counter measures concerning such matters as measures to improve the convenience of credit cards issued overseas, in view of an increase the number of foreigners</p>	<p>Regarding measures to improve the convenience and efficiency of payment by making cashless payment more prevalent, relevant ministries and agencies compiled and published the “Measures to Make Cashless Payment More Prevalent” in December 2014. Main measures include promotion of: the diffusion of ATMs which allow cash withdrawal by credit cards issued overseas; the introduction of</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services, Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs and Food Safety,</p>

	<p>visiting Japan, as well as the development of an environment conducive to the safe use of credit cards, etc. by consumers and the expansion of the use in electronic payment, including efforts to popularize electronic payment in the public sector.</p>	<p>settlement terminals for credit cards etc. in local shopping streets, tourist spots and the like; and further diffusion of electric payment of public levies.</p>	<p>Minister in charge of Administrative Reform) Minister of Economy Trade and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
<p>Establishment of a cycle in which abundant household assets flow toward growth money</p>	<p>Promote the use of NISAs by expanding the range of investors through implementing policies that reflect the purpose of the scheme and the needs of investors, and improving financial education.</p>	<p>For the advertisement and public awareness of NISA, in addition to informing the significance, outline etc. of the system using such media as government public relations online and FSA website, the Government designated February 13 as the “Day of NISA,” held the “Symposium on the ‘Day of NISA’” in Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka, and engaged in other activities. Moreover, in order to improve financial education etc., the Government held the “Symposium to Acquire Financial Literacy” in February 2014 (in Sendai, Nagoya, and Hiroshima), explaining the scheme and utilizing methods of NISA. Furthermore, in the “Outline of the FY2015 Tax Reform” the Government decided on the creation of Junior NISA (with the upper limit on annual investment of 800,000 yen), and the raising of the upper limit on annual investment for NISA (from 1 million yen to 1.2 million yen). For information, as of end-June 2014, half a year after the introduction, the number of NISA accounts was about 7.27 million, with the amount of purchase reaching to about 1.56 trillion yen.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>To further popularize defined contribution pension plans, based on the deliberations by the Corporate Pension Subcommittee of Social</p>	<p>Prime Minister(Minister of State for Financial Services)</p>

		Security Council, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly concerning improvements in the investment options throughout defined contribution pensions as a whole, with a view to helping citizens to become self-supporting, as well as ensuring flexibility regarding lifestyles (for example, expansion of the scope of possible enrollment for individual-type defined-contribution pension plans, and the popularization of defined contribution pension plans among SMEs).	
Reviewing management of public and quasi-public funds, etc.	In terms of approaches to the management of public and quasi-public funds, including the GPIF, based on the recommendations by the Panel—regarding such matters as revising investment in light of the post-deflationary economy and improving governance including the risk management—the Government will take the requisite steps to ensure that the necessary measures are implemented swiftly and steadily, taking into account the need to ensure long-term soundness, according to the scale and nature of the funds in question. In doing so, as for the GPIF, the Government will take necessary proactive approaches, while taking into account the work schedule—such as deciding a new policy asset mix within one year based on the Actuarial Valuation—which was included in the above recommendations by the Panel.	As for the GPIF, the Government is implementing necessary measures swiftly and steadily, based on the recommendations by the Panel. In accordance to the “Current Situation and Outlook of the Employees’ Pension Insurance and the National Pension” published in June 2014, the Government decided the new policy asset mix on October 31, 2014. And at the same time of the review of the policy mix asset, it implemented necessary measures to strengthen the governance system at the GPIF, such as establishing the Governance Meeting under the Investment Committee, and thus is determined to continue proceeding with necessary efforts going forward. Moreover, the Pension Subcommittee of the Social Security Council is conducting deliberations on the need of future legislative changes and other issues. (Reference: Action Plan 2015) In terms of approaches to the management of public and quasi-public funds, including the GPIF, in light of the recommendations by the Panel, the Government will take the requisite	Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Finance Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

		<p>steps to ensure that the necessary measures are implemented swiftly and steadily, taking into account the need to ensure long-term soundness, according to the scale and nature of the funds in question.</p> <p>Regarding the GPIF, the Government will accelerate efforts to implement the necessary measures, including deliberations on the future legal reforms if it is necessary from the viewpoint of the whole pension system and its organizational structure.</p>	
Electricity System Reform	<p>As the second-phase of the electricity system reform in accordance to the “The Policy on Electricity System Reform” (Cabinet Decision on April 2, 2013), based on Article 11 of the supplementary provision to the Act on the Partial Revision of the Electricity Business Act (Act No. 74 of 2013), the Government will promptly take necessary legislative measures to establish a system for full-scale deregulation of entry into the retail electricity sector; and implement them around 2016. Moreover, as for the third-phase of the reform, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly in 2015, in order to implement unbundling of transmission/distribution sectors by legal unbundling style as well as abolition of retail charge regulations around 2018 to 2020, based on the provisions of the Article.</p>	<p>After the first-phase amendment bills of the Electricity Business Act were passed in the 2013 extraordinary session of the Diet, the Government prepared for establishment of the Organization for Cross-regional Coordination of Transmission Operators (scheduled on April 1, 2015). And after the second-phase amendment bills of the Electricity Business Act were passed in the 2014 ordinary session of the Diet, the System Design Working Group of the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy is conducting deliberations on detailed systems for implementing full-scale deregulation of entry into the retail electricity sector in 2016. Moreover, as for the third-phase of the reform, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly, in order to implement unbundling of transmission/distribution sectors by legal unbundling style as well as abolition of retail charge regulations around 2018 to 2020, based on Article 11 of the supplementary provision to the Act on the Partial Revision of the Electricity Business Act (Act No. 74 of 2013). Accordingly, the System Design Working Group of the Advisory</p>	Minister of Economy Trade and Industry

		<p>Committee for Natural Resources and Energy conducted deliberations.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>As the third-phase of the electricity system reform in accordance to the “The Policy on Electricity System Reform” (Cabinet Decision on April 2, 2013), the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly, in order to implement unbundling of transmission/distribution sectors by legal unbundling style as well as abolition of retail charge regulations around 2018 to 2020, based on Article 11 of the supplementary provision to the Act on the Partial Revision of the Electricity Business Act (Act No. 74 of 2013).</p>	
Gas and heat supply system reforms	<p>The Government will conduct deliberations focused on building a gas system that ensures a cheap, safe, stable supply of town gas and offers consumers diverse options including new services. It will aim to conclude these deliberations promptly and move into the implementation phase without delay. Moreover, in conjunction with reforms of the electricity and gas systems, the Government will consider revising approaches to heat supply businesses, to facilitate the efficient supply of energy, including the integrated supply of heat and electricity.</p>	<p>With a view to eliminating barriers between the energy markets which exist for each industry based on the Strategic Energy Plan, and along with the electricity system reform, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly to implement full-scale deregulation of entry into the retail gas sector etc. towards development of a gas system that ensures a cheap, safe, stable supply of town gas and offers consumers diverse options including new services.</p> <p>Accordingly, the Gas Systems Reform Subcommittee of Strategic Policy Committee Advisory under the Committee for Natural Resources and Energy deliberated on gas system reform and compiled its report in January 2015. Moreover, in conjunction with reforms of the electricity and gas systems, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly to abolish heat supply operators’ obligations to supply and fee regulations etc., towards the</p>	Minister of Economy Trade and Industry

		<p>realization the efficient supply of energy, including the integrated supply of heat and electricity. Accordingly, the Gas Systems Reform Subcommittee of Strategic Policy Committee Advisory under the Committee for Natural Resources and Energy deliberated also on heat supply system reform and compiled its report in January 2015.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>With a view to eliminating barriers between the energy markets which exist for each industry based on the Strategic Energy Plan, and along with the electricity system reform, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly to implement full-scale deregulation of entry into the retail gas sector etc.; at the same time, regarding heat supply business as well, it will take necessary legislative measures promptly to abolish obligations to supply and fee regulations etc.。</p>	
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(6) Achieving regional revitalization and regional structural reform / Achieving reform among mid-ranking companies, SMEs and micro enterprises

(1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<p><KPI> Ensure that the business startup rate exceeds business closure rate, and raise the current business startup and closure rate (to 10% range) on a par with the rates in the USA and the UK [2]</p> <p>⇒Business startup rate FY2013: 4.8% (FY2012: 4.6%)</p> <p>⇒Business closure rate FY2013: 4.0% (FY2012: 3.8%)</p>
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(2) Progress made in implementing measures

Implementation items	Contents and terms of implementation	Progress and status of implementation	Minister in charge
Utilization/mobilization/commercialization of regional resources as brands	To enable the protection of highly valuable regional brands , the Government will immediately take legal measures required to add societies of commerce and industry, chambers of commerce and industry, and specified	A bill to revise the Patent Act and other legislation was enacted during the ordinary Diet session in 2014, and societies of commerce and industry, chambers of commerce and industry, and specified non-profit corporations were added as the entities eligible to register regional collective trademarks.	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

	non-profit corporations as entities eligible to register regional collective trademarks.		
Construction of a support platform for bringing regional revitalization measures together as a single package	To build regional revitalization mechanisms that bring together the various regional revitalization measures as a single package, the Government will submit a bill for the reform of the Local Revitalization Act during the ordinary Diet session in 2015.	A bill to revise the Local Revitalization Act was enacted at the extraordinary Diet session in 2014, and the regional revitalization mechanisms that bring together the various regional revitalization measures as a single package was built.	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions (National Strategic Zone))
Cultivation of strategic industries centered around medium-sized companies in the region	Under the collaboration of representatives of industry, academia, local government, and regional financial sector, local governments will play the central role in establishing regional companies with a high employment capacity.	Under the collaboration of representatives of industry, academia, local government, and regional financial sector, and based on the startup support business plans, projects to establish community-based enterprises that have high employment capacity are being implemented in various regions throughout Japan.	Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications/ Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
	Centering on the medium-sized companies in the region, research institutions, local universities, local government and financial institutions will form an industry-academia-government-financial sector network, and develop the system to promote innovative research and developments, as well as to promote commercialization of resultant outcomes.	The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, in partnership with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology has defined the roles of industry, government and academia by referring to the Fraunhofer Institutes, etc., while the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) and local governments' public experimental and research institutes, hand in hand, are promoting their efforts to strengthen the "bridging" function at the national level, efficient and effective matching between local needs and technology seeds across the country, and based on the future vision of the region, the Government is promoting building of innovation creation bases for universities, research institutes and enterprises with a core of research facilities.	Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
	To encourage product development via collaboration between industry, academia and government based on a market-oriented approach, the	The Government is considering to add "technologies related to design development" in the scope of specific core manufacturing technologies based on the Small and Medium Sized	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

	<p>Government will revise support systems by such means as adding designs, etc. to the technologies targeted by the Small and Medium Sized Enterprise Manufacturing Enhancement Act.</p>	<p>Enterprise Manufacturing Enhancement Act by February 2015.</p> <p>(Reference: Implementation Plan 2015) To encourage product development via collaboration between industry, academia and government based on a market-oriented approach, the Government will revise support systems within FY2014 by such means as adding designs, etc. in the scope of targeted technologies defined in the Small and Medium Sized Enterprise Manufacturing Enhancement Act.</p>	
<p>Promotion to develop/cultivate markets for "Hometown specialties"</p>	<p>The Government will revise the "Small and Medium Sized Enterprise Local Resource Utilization Act" within FY2014, by incorporating mechanisms such as thorough quality control, which will increase the inclination of consumers to purchase such products.</p>	<p>During the extraordinary Diet session in 2014, the Government submitted a bill to revise the Small and Medium Sized Enterprise Local Resource Utilization Act, by incorporating mechanisms, such as thorough quality control, which will increase the inclination of consumers to purchase such products.</p> <p>(Reference: Implementation Plan 2015) The Government will revise the "Small and Medium Sized Enterprise Local Resource Utilization Act" and promote efforts to develop and cultivate markets for hometown specialties that utilize local resources, while incorporating mechanisms such as thorough quality control, which will increase the inclination of consumers to purchase such products. To that end, the government will promptly take necessary legal measures.</p>	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
<p>Building a framework for promoting micro enterprises</p>	<p>The Government will summarize the recommendations from the Subcommittee for Small Enterprise, Council for Small and Medium Enterprise Policy in the early 2014, and promptly take necessary legal</p>	<p>The Basic Act for Promoting Small Enterprises (Act No. 94 of 2014) was enacted during the ordinary Diet session in 2014, and the Government started to build a framework toward promotion of micro enterprises.</p>	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	steps needed to promote micro enterprises.		
	The Government will revise the small-scale enterprise mutual aid system run by the Organization for Small & Medium Enterprises and Regional Innovation, Japan (SME Support, JAPAN).	To revise the small-scale enterprise mutual aid system, the Government is currently examining the contents that should be revised. (Reference: Implementation Plan 2015) Regarding the small-scale enterprise mutual aid system run by the SME Support, JAPAN, the Government will promptly take necessary legal steps to enhance support of business succession.	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
Support for business take over and succession	The Government will complete establishment of Business Succession Support Centers by April, 2014 to enhance matching function for business succession of SMEs with no successor to carry on their businesses. In conjunction with this, the Government will newly establish a national headquarters, a governing body of business succession support project, within SME Support JAPAN by April, 2041 and will enhance the support system.	The Government has established 13 Business Succession Support Centers by April, 2014 (Established 16 Centers as of December the same year). Also established a national headquarters as the governing body of business succession support project within the SME Support JAPAN in April the same year, and strengthened the support system.	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
Support of SMEs/Micro enterprises to enter into strategic market	In order to facilitate the direct entry of SMEs/micro enterprises into the growth sectors such as medical care or environment sectors, the Government will implement the measures required for revising 22 technologies based on the Act for the Small and Medium Sized Enterprise Manufacturing Enhancement Act (Act No.33 of 2006) within FY2013.	The Government has revised the technologies based on the Small and Medium Sized Enterprise Manufacturing Enhancement Act in February, 2014, and improved the environment to encourage entry into the growth sectors.	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
Establishment of comprehensive policy promotion arrangements	To promote a comprehensive policy to maintain regional vitality and overcome the declining birthrate and population, the Government will establish headquarters serve as a	Act for Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing Local Economy was enacted during 2014 extraordinary Diet session and Headquarter for Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing Local Economy was	Prime Minister (Minister in charge of regional revitalization)

	form of control tower for such promotion, and establish government-wide arrangements.	established chaired by the Prime Minister. To overcome population decline/super-aging in rural areas, Long-term Vision and Comprehensive Strategy were approved by the Cabinet in December, 2014.	
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2. Issues related to "Strategic Market Creation Plan"

(1) Extending the nation's "healthy life expectancy"

1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<p><KPI> "Extend the nation's healthy life expectancy by one year or more by 2020 [70.42 years for males and 73.62 years for females]" [60] ⇒2013: 71.19 years for males and 74.21 years for females</p> <p><KPI> "By 2020, reduce the number of citizens with metabolic syndrome by 25% from FY2008 [14 million (FY2008)]" ⇒FY2012: Down 12.0% from FY2008 [61]</p> <p><KPI> By 2020, aim that medical examine rate (for the 40-74 age range) will be 80% (including specified health check-ups)[67.7% (FY2010)] [62] ⇒FY2013: 66.2%</p>
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2) Progress made in implementing measures

Implementation items	Contents and terms of implementation	Progress and status of implementation	Minister in charge
Creation of a mechanism to confirm legality	<p>Regarding the operation of the system to remove gray zone areas under the Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Act, the Government will provide a guideline within FY2013 by classifying typical cases, including clarification that the following cases are permitted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conduct a simple test at pharmacies, etc. by self-blood collection. Private sector business operators provide service such as exercise guidance and dietary instructions based on the guidance/advice on exercise or on nutrition from physicians. 	In operating the system to remove the gray zone areas under the Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Act, the Government confirmed that private sector service providers would not be subject to regulation in relation to the provision of guidance concerning exercise to prevent lifestyle diseases, including the maintenance of motor functions, as well as the provision of simple blood tests and health information based on such tests, and at the same time, the Government has further advanced elimination of gray zones by creating a "Guideline for new business operations in the industry focused on extending healthy life expectancy" in March, 2014.	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
Creation of new system regarding prevention of disease and health administration	The Government will revise the "Guidelines on implementing health services" within FY2013, and encourage health insurance providers, including all the health insurance society, to create and release "Datahealth Plan" using the statement of medical expenses,	In April, 2014, the Government revised the "Guidelines on implementing health services," and requested health insurance associations to start working on creation and releasing of their Datahealth Plan within 2014, and also encouraged municipal/national health insurance	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

	<p>medical checkup information, etc. sequentially after FY2014, and to provide health services based on the analysis of the data of those statement of medical expenses, medical checkup information, etc. by FY2015.</p>	<p>societies to do the same. The Government will continue its support so that health insurance providers, including all the health insurance society, will conduct health service business based on the analysis of the data, e.g. statement of medical expenses, medical checkup information, etc. by FY2015.</p> <p>(Reference: Implementation Plan 2015)</p> <p>Encourage all the health insurance societies and health insurance providers to create and release "Datahealth Plan" using the statement of medical expenses, medical checkup information, etc. sequentially after FY2014, and to provide health services based on the analysis of the data of statement of medical expenses, medical checkup information, etc. by FY2015.</p>	
Utilization of health promotion function of food	<p>Regarding the processed food and agricultural, forestry and fishery products, or so-called healthy food, new measures will be implemented within FY2014 after reaching an appropriate decision, so that enterprises can display the products' functionalities on their own responsibility and based on scientific grounds.</p>	<p>The "Study Group on the New Labeling System of Food Functionality" completed its report in July, 2014. The new functionality labeling system is planned to be implemented after reaching an appropriate decision within FY2014, based on the deliberations of Consumer Commission.</p> <p>(Reference: Implementation Plan 2015)</p> <p>Regarding the processed food and agricultural, forestry and fishery products, or so-called healthy food, new measures will be implemented within FY2014 so that enterprises can display the products' functionalities on their own responsibility and based on scientific grounds, based on the report by the "Study Group on the New Labeling System of Food Functionality" and after the deliberations by the Consumer Commission.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions (for Consumer Affairs and Food Safety))</p> <p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p> <p>Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</p>
Promotion of utilizing healthcare information	<p>To promote more widespread introduction of the regional medical information cooperation networks to</p>	<p>Based on the international standards, the Government has developed a plan for standard model to identify patients</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

	all over Japan, the Government will develop a plan for standard models needed for collaboration in community healthcare in wider area within FY2013, and will take necessary steps after FY2014.	or to exchange medical information of the patient on a computer in FY2013. Following FY2013, the Government continued its study on standard models, etc. to move to a higher level of collaboration in sharing information, and implemented the community healthcare network project utilizing ICT in FY2014.	
Creating a control tower for medical R&D	Promptly take necessary legal steps to establish an independent administrative agency (Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (tentative name)), which undertakes practical tasks with centralized control over research management as a control tower for R&D.	During ordinary Diet session in 2014, the "Act on Promotion of Healthcare Policy (Act No.48 of 2014)" and the "Act on the Independent Administrative Agency of Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (Act No.49 of 2014) were enacted and the system is in place to promote R&D in the medical field, including drugs and medical devices, in collaboration among ministries.	Prime Minister (Minister in charge of health care strategy)
Reform of regulations and systems to accelerate development of drugs/medical devices and research in regenerative medical techniques	Promptly take necessary legal steps to position core clinical research hospitals as the core healthcare institutions in a manner consistent with the deliberations toward foundation of control tower function for research and development in medical field.	The "Act Concerning Improvement of Relevant Acts for Promoting Comprehensive Measures for Securing Regional Medical and Nursing Care (Act No.83 of 2014)" was enacted during the ordinary Diet session in 2014, and the hospitals playing a central role in world-class clinical research and physician-led clinical trials were positioned as the core hospitals for clinical research in the Medical Service Act.	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
Improvement of healthcare service by foreign medical practitioners for foreigners	With regard to the "Advanced Clinical Training System," which allows only training purpose for foreign practitioners' medical practice, the Government will immediately take necessary legal measures to take action to add professors, expand the scope of purpose of clinical study, extend the period, etc.	The "Act Concerning Improvement of Relevant Acts for Promoting Comprehensive Measures for Securing Regional Medical and Nursing Care" was enacted during the ordinary Diet session in 2014, which allowed addition of professors/purposes of clinical researches and extension of period in the "Advanced Clinical Training System" for foreign medical practitioners.	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
Creation of a non-profit holding company system (tentative name) to offer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government will study and seek to reach a conclusion on the creation of this system within FY2014 and implement the relevant institutional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding the creation of new system, the "Study Group on the Business Development of Healthcare Corporations" is currently discussing to draw a 	Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

healthcare/nursing care service in an integrated fashion	<p>measures within FY2015.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government will study and seek to reach a conclusion within FY2014 on the system design necessary to allow university hospitals to become separate corporations from the university to which they are affiliated, to facilitate integrated management with other hospitals using the same system, and implement the relevant institutional measures within FY2015. 	<p>prompt conclusion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliberations are currently made on a concrete system to allow university hospitals to be separated from their affiliated universities under this new corporation system aiming to reach a conclusion within FY2014. <p>(Reference: Implementation Plan 2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding the creation of a new type of non-profit corporation system, the Government aims to reach a prompt conclusion and take institutional measures within FY2015. To that end, the Government will immediately take necessary legal steps. The Government will study and seek to reach a conclusion on the system design necessary to allow university hospitals to become separate corporations from the university to which they are affiliated, to facilitate integrated management with other hospitals using the same system, within FY2014 and implement the relevant institutional measures within FY2015. 	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
Revising regulations related to the medical corporation system	From the standpoint of promoting separation/ collaboration of hospital bed function to secure necessary healthcare in a region, the Government will immediately take necessary legal steps to permit merger of medical corporation and medical foundation.	The "Act Concerning Improvement of Relevant Acts for Promoting Comprehensive Measures for Securing Regional Medical and Nursing Care" was enacted during the ordinary Diet session in 2014, which allowed merger of medical corporation and medical foundation.	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
Urban regeneration and development in which people can walk and live without fear	With regard to the use of Healthcare REIT intended for housings for the aged and hospitals (including municipal hospitals), the Government will improve the	The Government has formulated a guideline for using Healthcare REIT intended for housings for the aged in June, 2014. Also, in November, 2014, "Nippon Healthcare Investment	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions (for Finance)

	<p>environment, such as formulation of a guideline, within FY2014.</p>	<p>Corporation" was listed on the stock market. Regarding the guideline for hospitals (including municipal hospitals), the Government established the study committee in September, 2014 and they are currently deliberating.</p>	<p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation</p>
	<p>Immediately take necessary legal steps to streamline the systems, i.e. creation of a comprehensive master plan to promote formation of compact cities, etc. and inducement policy and building of a viable framework to realize a regional sustainable public transportation networks. (Previously described)</p>	<p>The Amendatory laws for "Act on Special Measures concerning Urban Reconstruction," the "Act on Revitalization and Rehabilitation of Local Public Transportation Systems," and the "Act on Improvement and Vitalization in City Centers" were enacted during the ordinary Diet session in 2014, thereby legislative actions were put in place to promote formation of Compact City Plus Network. (Previously described)</p> <p>(Reference: Implementation Plan 2015)</p> <p>Based on the "Act on Special Measures concerning Urban Reconstruction" and the "Act on Revitalization and Rehabilitation of Local Public Transportation Systems" revised in 2014, and in light of the "Grand Design of the Land for 2050" (announced by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism on July 4, 2014) and of the Basic Plan on Transport Policy based on the "Basic Act on Transport Policy (Act No.92 of 2013)," the Government will steadily advance the formation of Compact City Plus Network. To that end, relevant ministries and agencies will form a "Support Team for the formation of Compact Cities (tentative name)" within FY2014, and lay out a support system to enhance municipalities' efforts toward formation of compact cities and public transport network. In addition, to support restructuring of the regional public transport network by funding restructuring of the course, improvement of service level, etc., the Government will immediately take</p>	<p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation</p>

<p>Promoting the switching of drugs from prescription to over-the-counter status (switched OTC drugs)</p>	<p>The following measures will be implemented to accelerate efforts to switch drugs from prescription to OTC status (switched OTC drugs) to promote self-medication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to applications by relevant enterprises, the Government will promptly screen the drugs. To this end, measures will be implemented gradually from FY2014, aimed at setting the target and shortening the periods for screening for approval, and enhancing systems for responding to inquiries from enterprises, with the aim of enhancing the predictability of screening by the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency, as well as encouraging enterprises to develop new drugs. • Using examples from other countries as a point of reference, the Government will build a mechanism to reflect the opinions of a more diverse range of parties, including industry representatives and consumers within FY2014. • Regarding the risk assessment period after switched from prescription drug to OCT status (basically 3 years plus 1 year), measures will be implemented within FY2013 to shorten the risk assessment period for OTC drugs to basically less than 3 years according to the risk of each drugs to be switched. 	<p>necessary legal measures.</p> <p>The following measures were implemented to accelerate efforts to switch drugs from prescription to OTC status (switched OTC drugs) to promote self-medication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To shorten the periods for screening of pharmacist's intervention required medicines and OTC drugs, the Government has set a goal (to shorten screening period from 8 months to 7 months (median) by FY2018) in the 3rd medium-term plan (five-year plan starting from FY2014) of the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency, aiming at quick examination. At the same time, the Government is working to facilitate the smooth implementation of consulting service including adequateness of developing new OTC drugs. • The Pharmaceutical Affairs and Food Sanitation Council will study on this issue to reach a conclusion within FY2014 on building of a mechanism to reflect the opinions of a more diverse range of parties, including industry representatives and consumers by referring to other countries' systems. • Revised the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act in February, 2014, and shortened the risk assessment period after switching from prescription drug to OTC drug to basically less than 3 years. <p>(Reference: Implementation Plan 2015)</p> <p>The following measures will be implemented to accelerate efforts to switch drugs from prescription to OTC</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>
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		<p>status (switched OTC drugs) to promote self-medication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to applications by relevant enterprises, the Government will promptly screen the drugs for suitability for switching. To this end, measures will be implemented gradually from FY2014, aimed at setting the target and shortening the periods for screening for approval, and enhancing systems for responding to inquiries from enterprises, with the aim of enhancing the predictability of screening by the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency, as well as encouraging enterprises to develop new drugs. • Using examples from other countries as a point of reference, the Government will build a mechanism to reflect the opinions of a more diverse range of parties, including industry representatives and consumers within FY2014. 	
<p>Providing individuals with incentives for health promotion and disease prevention</p>	<p>Will examine the following points and seek to take relevant institutional actions within FY2015.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government will explicitly state that, as a part of health services, insurers can selectively award healthcare points or cash benefits to insured individuals, and the Government will encourage more widespread provision of such services. • The Government will consider introducing health promotion incentives, which will enable the fiscally neutral differentiation of premiums for each insured individual, while taking into account the purposes of the public health insurance system. 	<p>It was discussed in the Committee on Health Insurance of Social Security Council from October, 2014, and in January, 2015, summarized the outline of the Framework for Healthcare Insurance Reform (Decision of the Social Security System Reform Promotion Headquarters of January 13, 2015), which clarified that insurers can provide healthcare points and support through insurance premiums in their healthcare services in accordance with the Guideline formulated by the Government.</p> <p>(Reference: Implementation Plan 2015)</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

		<p>Necessary measures will be promptly implemented on the following points in accordance with the Framework for Healthcare Insurance Reform decided by the Social Security System Reform Promotion Headquarters in January, 2015.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government will explicitly state that, as a part of health services, insurers can selectively award healthcare points or cash benefits to insured individuals, and the Government will encourage more widespread provision of such services. • The Government will consider introducing health promotion incentives, which will enable the fiscally neutral differentiation of premiums for each insured individual, while taking into account the purposes of the public health insurance system. 	
Incentives for insurers for health promotion and disease prevention	Regarding the system for increasing or reducing funding for healthcare for elderly people aged 75 and over, the Government will consider specific measures to make the system a more effective incentive for insurers to work on health promotion services, based on the verification of the effects of specified medical examinations and health guidance, aiming to implement necessary measures within FY2015.	<p>The Health Insurance Working Group of Social Security Council started discussion about the system from October, 2014, and in January, 2015, summarized the outline of the Framework for Healthcare Insurance Reform (Decision of the Social Security System Reform Promotion Headquarters of January 13, 2015), which includes the revision of the system of increasing or reducing funding for healthcare for elderly people aged 75 and over, to a one that puts more emphasis on incentives for insurers who work on health promotion services, and increase funding thinly and broadly to many insurers, and phase out the amount of funding depending on their goal attainment level.</p> <p>(Reference: Implementation Plan 2015) Regarding the system for increasing or reducing funding for healthcare for elderly people aged 75 and over, the</p>	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

		Government aims to swiftly implement necessary measures to make the system a more effective incentive for insurers, based on the verification of the effects of specified medical examinations and health guidance, and in accordance with the Framework for Healthcare Insurance Reform decided by the Social Security System Reform Promotion Headquarters in January, 2015.	
Providing business managers with incentives to promote health and prevent disease	<p>The Government will consider the following points and take necessary measures within FY2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop assessment benchmarks for enterprises, etc. to assess their investment in health promotion • Consider designating a new brand of stocks (tentatively named “health management stocks”) • Include initiatives for employee health management and disease prevention in the corporate governance reports, corporate social responsibility reports and other company reports, and so on. 	<p>To implement the necessary measures within FY2014, "Business Environment Working Group," "Investment in Health Working Group" and "Quality Assessment Working Group" under the "Next-generation Healthcare Industry Councils, are discussing at present.</p> <p>(Reference: Implementation Plan 2015)</p> <p>The Government will consider the following points and take necessary measures within FY2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop assessment benchmarks for enterprises, etc. to assess their investment in health promotion • Consider designating a new brand of stocks (tentatively named “health management stocks”) • Include initiatives for employee health management and disease prevention in the corporate governance reports, CSR reports and other company reports, and so on 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of health care strategy)</p> <p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p> <p>Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
Improving access to advanced healthcare services (healthcare services to be	Following the launch of an organization to assess anti-cancer drugs, the Government will launch a special organization within FY2014	Since October, 2014, the Central Social Insurance Medical Council has been examining on this issue aiming to launch a special organization to assess	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

assessed)	to assess whether to offer insurance coverage for regenerative medicine therapies and medical devices, in an effort to accelerate and streamline the assessment of advanced healthcare services with a view to their coverage by insurance.	regenerative medicine therapies and medical devices within FY2014. (Reference: Implementation Plan 2015) Following the launch of an organization to assess anti-cancer drugs, the Government will launch a special organization within FY2014 to assess whether to offer insurance coverage for regenerative medicine therapies and medical devices, in an effort to accelerate and streamline the assessment of advanced healthcare services with a view to their coverage by insurance.	
Improving amenity during healthcare services (selected healthcare services)	The Government will create a mechanism for constant revisions of the selected healthcare service system, including the expansion of services subject to the system. Specifically, the Government will conduct a survey early on for the actual use of current selected healthcare service and create a mechanism via academic societies, etc. to regularly identify examples of selected healthcare services that should be introduced within FY2014.	Survey for the actual use of selected healthcare service was conducted in July, 2014. The Central Social Insurance Medical Council is currently discussing aiming to create a mechanism via academic societies, etc. for regularly identifying examples of selected healthcare services that should be introduced within FY2014. (Reference: Implementation Plan 2015) The Government will create a mechanism for constant revisions of the selected healthcare service system, including the expansion of services subject to the system. Specifically, the Government will conduct a survey early on for the actual use of current selected healthcare service and create a mechanism via academic societies, etc. to regularly identify examples of selected healthcare services that should be introduced within FY2014.	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
Introducing cost-benefit analysis	The Government will introduce trial cost-benefit analysis in the	The Central Social Insurance Medical Council is currently discussing	Minister of Health, Labour

<p>for assessing whether to offer insurance coverage for innovative medical technologies</p>	<p>assessment of innovative medical technologies for insurance coverage by FY2016.</p>	<p>to introduce trial cost-benefit analysis in the assessment of innovative medical technologies for insurance coverage by FY2016.</p> <p>(Reference: Implementation Plan 2015) The Government will introduce trial cost-benefit analysis in the assessment of innovative medical technologies for insurance coverage by FY2016.</p>	<p>and Welfare</p>
<p>Introduction of "Japanese version of the compassionate use" system</p>	<p>While promoting the development and approval of unapproved or off-label drugs that are highly necessary for medical purposes, the Government will consider introducing a "Japanese version of the compassionate use" system to expand access to investigational new drugs for patients failing to meet eligibility requirements for participation in clinical trials. The system will begin operation in FY2015.</p>	<p>In preparation for the start of operation from FY2015, the framework of the mechanism to participate in clinical trials was approved from a humanitarian perspective by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Subcommittee, Pharmaceutical Affairs and Food Sanitation Council held in December, 2014.</p> <p>(Reference: Implementation Plan 2015) While promoting the development and approval of unapproved or off-label drugs that are highly necessary for medical purposes, the Government will consider introducing a "Japanese version of the compassionate use" system to expand access to investigational new drugs for patients failing to meet eligibility requirements for participation in clinical trials. The system will begin operation in FY2015.</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>
<p>Creation of "Patient-proposed healthcare services (tentative name)"</p>	<p>Under the system for combining insured and uninsured healthcare services, the Government will newly create "patient-proposed healthcare services (tentative name)" to increase alternative healthcare services for patients. At the same time, the Government will seek the preparation of implementation plans and reports aimed at offering insurance coverage for these services. To this end, the</p>	<p>The Central Social Insurance Medical Council and the Committee on Health Insurance of Social Security Council held discussions on this issue from October, 2014, and compiled the "Framework for reforms of the medical insurance system (Decision of the Social Security System Reform Promotion Headquarters of January 13, 2015)," which includes the creation of "Patient-proposed healthcare services (tentatively name)" in January, 2015,</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

	Government will promptly take necessary legal measures.	and implementation from FY2016, etc." (Reference: Implementation Plan 2015) In response to proposals from patients battling intractable diseases to use unapproved medication in Japan as soon as possible as the combining insured and uninsured healthcare services, the Government will create "patient-proposed healthcare services (tentative name)" as a new mechanism under the system combining insured and uninsured healthcare services. To that end, the Government will immediately take necessary legal measures.	
Promotion of complete digitalization/ICT use in healthcare and nursing care fields	To promote development and implementation of advanced next-generation medical devices and hospital systems, and to pursue the sophistication in using data that will contribute to the enhancement of clinical research infrastructure, the Government will set up a task force under Promotion Headquarters for Healthcare Policy within FY2013, and will conduct a study on these issues in collaboration with the Strategic Headquarters for the Promotion of an Advanced Information and Telecommunications Network Society.	Aiming to develop the digital infrastructure for the fields of healthcare, nursing care and health promotion, the "Next-generation Healthcare ICT Task Force" compiled an "interim report," which includes Action Plans for relevant government agencies in July, 2014. In response to this, the Government has reorganized the task force to the "Next-generation Healthcare ICT Infrastructure Council," and started detailed study in January, 2015.	Prime Minister (Minister in charge of health care strategy)
Promotion of drug development using supercomputer	While expanding the scope of industrial use of "K computer" within FY2014, the Government will enhance support for pharmaceutical companies and other parties by providing consulting services, etc.	The Government has expanded the scope of industrial use of "K computer" (from 5% to 8%) in FY2014, and enhanced support for pharmaceutical companies, etc. including consulting services on using "K computer," etc.	Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
Promotion and dissemination of health information collaboration networks	In response to the note that the personal information protection code and its operation (method to secure patient's consent, etc.) differ from one municipality to another, which has become the problem in promoting health information collaboration networks, the Government will collect sample	As the research study project in FY2014, the Government has conducted questionnaire surveys and hearings to grasp the information shared among the networks and the methods to obtain consent from patients, and currently carrying out analysis, etc.	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

	<p>cases from all over the country, analyze the best practices, and take necessary measures within FY2014.</p>	<p>(Reference: Implementation Plan 2015)</p> <p>In response to the note that the personal information protection code and its operation (method to secure patient's consent, etc.) differ from one municipality to another, which has become the problem in promoting health information collaboration networks, the Government will collect sample cases from all over the country, analyze the best practices, and take necessary measures within FY2014.</p>	
<p>International expansion of medical services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the bilateral memorandum of cooperation in the medical and healthcare field signed by each country, the Government will start consultations with partner government within FY2013, aiming to support in human resource development focused on physicians and nurses among others and in developing public health insurance systems, and to develop healthcare-related business, such as creation of medical service bases, as well as to simplify the licensing procedures for drugs and medical devices approved in Japan in other countries, thereby embark on specific projects within FY2013. • Also, within FY2013, the Government will clarify that a healthcare corporation that meets certain conditions, e.g. financial soundness, can make investments in local corporations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Memorandum of Cooperation in the Medical and Healthcare Field was signed with 7 countries in FY2013, and with 3 countries in FY2014 (as of January, 2015). Also, as of January, 2015, established healthcare centers in 3 locations. In addition, in the ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit Meeting held in November, 2014, the Government declared "ASEAN-Japan Initiative" and is advancing concrete cooperative measures for the human resource development, etc. • In March, 2014, the Government issued an official notice that clarifies the rules related to the investments by healthcare corporations in local corporations. <p>(Reference: Implementation Plan 2015)</p> <p>Based on the bilateral memorandum of cooperation in the medical and healthcare field signed by each country,</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of health care strategy)</p> <p>Minister of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

		the Government will embark on specific projects within FY2015, aiming to support in human resource development focused on physicians and nurses among others and in developing public health insurance systems, and to develop healthcare-related business, such as creation of medical service bases, as well as to simplify the licensing procedures for drugs and medical devices approved in Japan in other countries.	
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(2) Realizing clean and economical energy supply and demand

1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<KPI> "Capture 50% of the global market for storage batteries by 2020"

⇒Estimated share in 2013 is approximately 10%, and progress is not sufficient. [82]

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Implementation items	Contents and terms of implementation	Progress and status of implementation	Minister in charge
Electricity System Reform (Previously described)	As a second-phase of electricity system reform based on the "The Policy on Electricity System Reform" (Cabinet decision on April 2, 2013), based on Article 11 of the supplementary provision to the Act on the Partial Revision of the Electricity Business Act (Act No.74 of 2013), the Government will promptly take necessary legislative measures to establish a system for full-scale deregulation of entry into the retail electricity sector; and implement them around 2016. Moreover, as for the third phase of the reform, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly in 2015, in order to implement unbundling of transmission/distribution sectors by legal unbundling style as well as abolition of retail charge regulations around 2018 and 2020, based on the provisions of the Article. (Previously described)	After the first-phase amendment bills of the Electricity Business Act were passed in the 2013 extraordinary session of the Diet, the Government prepared for establishment of the Organization for Cross-regional Coordination of Transmission Operators (scheduled on April 1, 2015). And after the second-phase amendment bills of the Electricity Business Act were passed in the 2014 ordinary session of Diet, the System Design Working Group of the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy is conducting deliberations on detailed systems for implementing full-scale deregulation of entry into the retail electricity sector in 2016. Moreover, as for the third-phase of the reform, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly, in order to implement unbundling of transmission/distribution sectors by legal unbundling style as well as abolition of retail charge regulations around 2018 to 2020, based on Article 11 of the supplementary	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

		<p>provision to the Act on the Partial Revision of the Electricity Business Act (Act No.74 of 2013). Accordingly, the System Design Working Group of the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy conducted deliberations. (Previously described)</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>As a third-phase of electricity system reform in accordance to the "The Policy on Electricity System Reform" (Cabinet decision on April 2, 2013), the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly, in order to implement unbundling of transmission/distribution sectors as well as abolition of retail charge regulations around 2018 and 2020, based on Article 11 of the supplementary provision to the Act on the Partial Revision of the Electricity Business Act (Act No.74 of 2013),.</p>	
<p>Formulation of action plan to improve the environment to promote participation by private-sector business operators in fields related to maritime resource development</p>	<p>The Government will formulate an action plan to improve the environment to promote participation by private-sector business operators in fields related to maritime resource development by mid-FY2015.</p>	<p>Toward formulation of action plan, the relevant ministries and agencies started studying from December, 2014, on the points at issues such as support of participation in overseas ocean resource development market and training of engineers who will be the base for the ocean resource development industry.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>The Government will formulate an action plan to improve the environment to promote participation by private-sector business operators in fields related to maritime resource development by mid-FY2015.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (State Minister for Ocean Policy/Territorial Issues)</p>

(3) Building of safe, convenient, and economical next-generation infrastructure

1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<KPI> By 2030, advanced and efficient inspection and repair using sensors and robots will be made for all important and aged domestic infrastructure [94]

⇒ Regarding the inspection by using robots for next-generation social infrastructure, the Government started public solicitation of proposals regarding 5 fields (of bridges, tunnels, under-water maintenance, disaster investigation, and emergency rehabilitation) from April, 2014, and implemented on-site investigation at 101 locations by January, 2015. As for the technologies for monitoring social infrastructure using sensors, etc., the Government

started public solicitation of proposals for 5 fields (bridges, slope protection, river bank, ocean/coastal construction, and airport facilities) from September, 2014, and has determined technologies to implement on-site investigation at 40 locations by December.

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Implementation items	Contents and terms of implementation	Progress and status of implementation	Minister in charge
Formulation of the Basic Plan for Life Extension of Infrastructure	Based on the "Basic Plan for Life Extension of Infrastructure" (Decision of the Ministries and Agencies Liaison Committee for the Promotion of Measures for Aging Infrastructure of November 29, 2013), the national and local governments, and other parties in charge of managing and overseeing infrastructure will formulate the "Plan for Life Extension of Infrastructure (Action Plan)" by the end of FY2016.	<p>As of October 1, 2014, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and 540 bodies of local governments and jurisdiction corporations have formulated the Action Plans. The Government plans to formulate the Action Plans at 8 ministries and agencies (about 62% of all ministries and agencies), and about 26% of all local governments including jurisdiction corporations will formulate the Action Plans within FY2014. Also, by the end of FY2016, about 99% of 3,185 bodies who are planned to be the formulating agency will complete formulation of Action Plans.</p> <p>(Reference: Implementation Plan 2015)</p> <p>Based on the "Basic Plan for Life Extension of Infrastructure" (Decision of the Ministries and Agencies Liaison Committee for the Promotion of Measures for Aging Infrastructure of November 29, 2013), the national and local governments, and other parties in charge of managing and overseeing infrastructure will formulate the "Plan for Life Extension of Infrastructure (Action Plan)" by the end of FY2016.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Chief Cabinet Secretary, Minister for Reconstruction, National Public Safety Commission Chairman, Minister of State (for Science and Technology Policy), Minister of State (for Space Policy), Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy), Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy)</p> <p>Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications</p> <p>Minister of Justice</p> <p>Minister of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Finance Minister</p> <p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p> <p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p> <p>Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

			<p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation</p> <p>Minister of the Environment</p> <p>Minister of Defense</p>
<p>Research and development and introducing robots for next-generation social infrastructure and infrastructure-monitoring technology</p>	<p>Regarding robots for next-generation social infrastructure, the Government will start public solicitation for proposals from FY2014, conduct on-site reviews and evaluation of national projects to promote development and modification, then after FY2016, it will seek to full-scale introduction after a trial introduction. Also, the Government will start soliciting public submission of proposals on social infrastructure-monitoring technologies from FY2014, conduct on-site reviews and evaluation, then based on the results, introduce those technologies for practical use as needed.</p>	<p>Regarding the inspections, etc. using robots for next-generation social infrastructure, the Government has started public solicitation for proposals regarding 5 fields (bridges, tunnels, under-water maintenance, disaster investigation, and emergency rehabilitation), from April, 2014, and implemented on-site investigation at 101 locations until January, 2015. As for the social infrastructure-monitoring technologies using sensors, etc., the Government has started public solicitation of proposals for 5 fields (bridges, slope protection, river bank, ocean/coastal construction, and airport facilities) from September, 2014, and determined technologies to implement on-site investigation at 40 locations by December.</p> <p>(Reference: Implementation Plan 2015)</p> <p>Regarding robots for next-generation social infrastructure, based on the public solicitation for proposals in April, FY2014, the Government will conduct on-site reviews and evaluation of national projects, promote development and modification, and after FY2016, it will seek to full-scale introduction after a trial introduction. Also, based on the solicitation for public submission of proposals on social infrastructure-monitoring technologies in September, 2014, the Government will conduct on-site reviews and evaluation, and then, based on the results, introduce those technologies for practical use as needed.</p>	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p> <p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation</p>

(4) Building regional communities that use their unique local resources to appeal to the world

1) Progress in achieving KPIs

- <KPI> “Increase the ratio of farmland used by business farmers to 80% in the next ten years.” [97]
 ⇒The Public Corporations for Farmland Consolidation to Core Farmers through Renting and Subleasing (Farmland Banks) had been established in 47 prefectures by November, 2014 and began their operation. From now on, the increase in the ratio of farmland used by business farmers will be published every year (2013 ratio: 49%).
- <KPI> “Reduce the cost of rice production by business farmers by 40% in the next ten years compared with the current national average cost, including through efforts by industry.” [98]
 ⇒National average cost of rice production in 2011: 16,001 JPY/60kg
 → The national average cost of rice production in 2013;
 Individual farming 11,374 JPY/60kg
 Farming by incorporated organization 11,931 JPY/60kg
- <KPI> “Increase the number of corporate farmers four-fold from the 2010 level to 50,000 in the next ten years.” [99]
 2010: 12,511 corporations
 ⇒ 2014 : 15,300 corporations
- <KPI> “Expand the market size of agriculture based on collaboration among the primary, secondary and tertiary industries (sixth industry) from the current one trillion JPY to ten trillion JPY in 2020.” [100]
 FY2010: 1.2 trillion JPY ⇒ FY2012: 1.9 trillion* JPY
 * This figure is an estimate made by adding the market size of agriculture and that of fishery based on the Sixth Sector industrialization (in collaboration among the primary, secondary and tertiary industries).
- <KPI> “Increase the value of exports of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods to one trillion JPY by 2020 (2012: approximately 450 billion JPY).” [102]
 ⇒2013: 550.5 billion JPY
- <KPI> Increase the annual number of foreign visitors to Japan to over 10 million (Already achieved in 2013), and further aim to make it 20 million by 2020, and 30 million by 2030. [103]
 ⇒2013: 10.36 million 2014: 13.41 million

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Implementation items	Contents and terms of implementation	Progress and status of implementation	Minister in charge
Farmland consolidation by the Public Corporations for Farmland Consolidation to Core Farmers through Renting and Subleasing (Farmland Banks)	Based on the “Act on Promoting Intermediate Management of Farmland as a Business” (Act No. 101 of 2013), the Government will complete the establishment of the Public Corporations in 47 prefectures within the first half of FY2014, and promote farmland consolidation through the Public Corporations.	The Public Corporations for Farmland Consolidation to Core Farmers through Renting and Subleasing (Farmland Banks) had been established in 47 prefectures by November, 2014, and now each Public Corporation has improved the system to take action in the field, and have publicly sought candidates to lease farmland. As the harvest season ended, the transfer of farmland rights is moving into full swing, and now the Public Corporations are having consultations both with the lessors and lessees of farmlands as well as	Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

		<p>carrying forward renting and subleasing procedures one after another.</p> <p>(Reference: Implementation Plan 2015)</p> <p>In spring of 2015 (around April), the Government will assess the actual state of farmland consolidation and the status of new entry of farmers including firms, and evaluate performance of the Public Corporations for Farmland Consolidation to Core Farmers through Renting and Subleasing (Farmland Banks) at the prefectural level in FY2014. On the basis of these results, the Government will promote farmland consolidation through the Public Corporations by taking necessary measures.</p>	
Promotion of Sixth Sector industrialization through enhancing intellectual property protection	The Government will promptly take necessary measures in accordance with domestic legislations in order to protect geographical indications as intellectual property, which are the names of agricultural, forestry, and fishery products and foodstuffs whose tradition and characteristics are essentially attributable to their geographical indication.	During ordinary Diet session in 2014, the "Act for Protection of Names of Designated Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Products and Foodstuffs" (Act No.84 of 2014) was enacted, and the system was established in order to protect geographical indications as intellectual property, which are the names of agricultural, forestry, and fishery products and foodstuffs whose traditions and characteristics are essentially attributable to their geographical indication.	Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Revision of Farm Income Stabilization Program, etc.	<p>Based on the "Plan to Create Regional Vitality in Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries" (approved by the Headquarters on Creation of Regional Vitality in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries on December 10th, 2013), the Government will promote measures including the following issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As an interim measure to mitigate the impact of drastic change of the 	<p>The Government is promoting measures including the following issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government decided to reduce the unit amount of direct payment for rice to 7,500 JPY/10a produced in FY2014 	Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

	<p>system, the Government will reduce the unit amount of direct payment for rice to 7,500 JPY/10a produced in FY2014 and beyond, then, end the program entirely from production in FY2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End the price-contingent payment for rice from production in FY2014. • Regarding the direct payment for upland field crops (<i>Geta</i> measures) and the payment to mitigate impact of reduced income for rice and upland field crops (<i>Narashi</i> measures), the Government will immediately take necessary legal steps to implement these measures from production in FY2015 targeting at business farmers (certified farmers, community-based farm cooperatives, and certified new farmers). • The Government will steadily implement reforming of rice policy, including reforming of rice production adjustment, based on the "Overall picture of institutional design" (Decision of the Headquarters on Creation of Regional Vitality in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries on November 26th, 2013). • To improve the rate and capability of food self-sufficiency, the Government will encourage 	<p>and beyond, then, to end the program entirely from the production in FY2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government ended the price-contingent payment for rice from production in FY2014. • During the ordinary Diet session in 2014, "Act on Partial Revision of the Act on Payment to Business Farmers for Purpose of Stabilization of Farming Management" (Act No. 77 of 2014) was enacted, and the Government has decided to implement the measures for the direct payment for upland field crops (<i>Geta</i> measures) and the payment to mitigate impact of reduced income for rice and upland field crops (<i>Narashi</i> measures), targeting at business farmers (certified farmers, community-based farm cooperatives, and certified new farmers) from production in FY2015. • Regarding the reforming of rice production adjustment, the Government will improve the environment in which producers can undertake rice production based on their own management decisions in response to demand from 2018, not relying on production volume targets set by the government. • The Government has arranged the system of direct payment grant for using paddy fields, and encouraged production of strategic crops such as forage rice, wheat and soybeans, aiming to facilitate the fullest 	
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	<p>production of strategic crops such as forage rice, wheat and soybeans by the direct payment grant for using paddy fields, and promote the fullest use of paddy fields.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain and enhance the multifunctional roles of agriculture and rural areas villages, the Government will take necessary legal measures to implement Japanese agricultural direct payment system as legal-based measures to support cooperative community activities by farmers in the regions from 2015. 	<p>use of paddy fields.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Act on Promotion of Fulfillment of Multifunctional Roles of Agriculture” (Act No.78 of 2014) was enacted during the ordinary Diet session in 2014, and the environment is in place to implement Japanese agricultural direct payment system as legal-based measures. <p>(Reference: Implementation Plan 2015)</p> <p>Regarding the reforming of rice production adjustment, the Government will improve the environment in which producers can undertake rice production based on their own management decisions in response to demand from 2018, not relying on production volume targets set by the government.</p>	
<p>Integrated reform of agricultural committee, agricultural production corporation and agricultural cooperatives</p>	<p>In line with the “Regulatory Reform Implementation Plan” (Cabinet Decision on June 24th, 2014), the integrated reform will be implemented to revise the method for electing agricultural committee members, to revise the requirements for board members and voting rights at agricultural production corporations, to promote the independence and vitalization of local agricultural cooperatives, and to shift from the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives system to a new autonomous system.</p>	<p>The Government has studied in order to immediately take necessary legal measures.</p> <p>(Reference: Implementation Plan 2015)</p> <p>The Government will immediately take legal measures required to implement the integrated reform to</p>	<p>Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</p>

		<p>revise the method for electing agricultural committee members, to revise the requirements for board members and voting rights at agricultural production corporations, to promote the independence and vitalization of local agricultural cooperatives, and to shift from the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives system to a new autonomous system, in line with the “Regulatory Reform Implementation Plan” (Cabinet Decision on June 24th, 2014).</p>	
<p>Promotion of the Sixth Sector Industrialization</p>	<p>In order to promote the Sixth Sector Industrialization through the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Fund Corporation for Innovation, Value-chain and Expansion Japan (A-FIVE), the Government will conduct comprehensive deliberations including the investment ratios of the fund for those in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries.</p>	<p>In October, 2014, the Government issued a notice and revised the previous announcement in order to establish a guideline and allow the investment ratio of sub-funds to be raised. Currently, it is disseminated broadly to agriculture, forestry and fishery and food industry operators including companies that have entered into the agricultural business through organizations such as agricultural, forestry, and fishery groups, food-related groups, business groups, and bankers associations. Also, regarding the investment ratios of the fund for those in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, the Government will conduct comprehensive deliberations and aim to reach a conclusion by the end of 2015, fully considering the purpose of the policy of promoting sixth sector industrialization of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, as well as the implementation status of the raised fund ratio.</p> <p>(Reference: Implementation Plan 2015)</p> <p>Regarding the investment ratio of A-FIVE sub-funds for the agriculture, forestry and fishery operators, the Government will conduct comprehensive deliberations</p>	<p>Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</p>

		by the end of 2015, fully considering the purpose of the policy of promoting sixth sector industrialization, as well as the implementation status of the measures such as establishment of a guideline and the raise in the investment ratio of sub-funds,.	
Converting livestock and dairy farming into growth industries through the Sixth Sector industrialization	<p>In order to support efforts of dairy farmers toward the sixth sector industrialization and exports by using innovative ideas, the Government will conduct the following initiatives starting in FY2015:</p> <p>A) Improve raw milk transactions between dairy farmers and a designated milk producer organization through the following measures, while giving consideration to the functions of the organization, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • double the daily self-processing quota of respective dairy farmers from 1.5t to 3.0t. • allow dairy farmers to sell distinctive raw milk directly to milk producers (with a daily processing capacity of less than 3.0t) while selling to the organization on a commission basis. • allow dairy farmers to conduct price negotiations regarding distinctive raw milk directly with milk producers so that its distinctive nature can be reflected in the price. <p>B) Ease regulations on the establishment of small milk production facilities for</p>	<p>The Government has issued a notice on the improvement of raw milk transactions between dairy farmers and a designated milk producer organization as of September 2014, and has</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • doubled the daily self-processing quota of respective dairy farmers from 1.5t to 3.0t. • allowed dairy farmers to sell distinctive raw milk directly to milk producers (with a daily processing capacity of less than 3.0t) while selling to the organization on a commission basis. • allowed dairy farmers to conduct price negotiations regarding distinctive raw milk directly with milk producers so that its distinctive nature can be reflected in the price. <p>Also, the Government has issued a notice in November 2014, and eased regulations for promoting the Sixth Sector industrialization, as well as regulations on milk facilities for</p>	Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

	<p>promoting the Sixth Sector industrialization, as well as regulations on milk facilities for export.</p>	<p>export. Further, toward implementation of the above-mentioned measures from FY2015, the Government has informed the contents of the measures to stakeholders.</p>	
Improvement of the export environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding the EU-HACCP authorization of fishery products' business operator facilities required for exports of fishery products to the EU, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries will cooperate in ensuring that authorization is made at an appropriate level, and will appropriately proceed applications for authorization by setting a 90-day standard processing period and improving the system to authorize around 100 facilities over the next five years. Regarding the registration applications for farming sites, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries will cooperate with prefectural governments to ensure that the progress management is properly made in processing applications so that the registrations are completed within 30-day standard processing period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In June, 2014, the Government has set the 90-day standard processing period for the authorization of fishery products' business operator facilities required for exports of fishery products to the EU. Also, in addition to the authorization system of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, the Fisheries Agency also started the EU-HACCP authorization of fishery products' business operator facilities required for exports of fishery products to the EU from October, 2014. The Government has set the standard processing period for registration of farming sites in June, 2014. <p>(Reference: Implementation Plan 2015) The Government will promote internationally-compatible standards based on HACCP under public-private partnership. The Government will seek to set an internationally-compatible GAP standard in the early part of FY2015.</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</p>
Promotion of Japan Brand	<p>With the "Executive Committee for Export Promotion Strategy" that is to be established</p>	<p>In June, 2014, the Government has established the "Executive Committee for Export Promotion</p>	<p>Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister of Economy,</p>

	<p>in June, 2014 as the headquarters to promote all-Japan export strategy, the Government will forward the establishment of organizations of exporters that handle specific products, especially for beef, Japanese tea, and fishery products on an item-by-item basis.</p>	<p>Strategy,” under which it formed sub committees for seven items (fishery product, rice/rice products, flowers, fruits and vegetables, beef, Japanese tea, and forestry product) and sub committees for five themes (logistics, export environment issues, FSMA (Food Safety Modernization Act of the U.S.), halal, and wholesale markets), and evaluated the approaches based on the export strategy and discussion on the viable system to expand export, etc. Also, the nation-wide export promotion institutions were established respectively for several key commodities such as rice/rice products in November, 2014, and beef and Japanese tea in December, 2014.</p> <p>(Reference: Implementation Plan 2015)</p> <p>The Government will support the effort to promote export by creating export promotion institutions for other key commodities including fishery products in the early 2015.</p>	<p>Trade and Industry</p>
<p>Improvement of the tourism environment for foreign visitors in Japan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the viewpoint of realizing Japan as a Tourism-Oriented Country and of revitalizing regions, on condition of taking certain institutional measures to prevent wrongdoings, the Government will expand the scope of tax exemption items to all items, including consumables such as foods, beverages, cosmetics, etc. and simplify its procedures from October 2014. • Regarding the consumption tax exemption system for foreign visitors, the Government will seek to double the number of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the consumption tax exemption system for foreign visitors, the Government has expanded the scope of tax exemption items to all items and simplified its procedures from October 2014. • The Government has set up a consulting service counter at Regional Transport Bureaux and Regional Bureaux of Economy, Trade and Industry, in April, 2014, and the relevant 	<p>Minister of Finance Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>

	<p>tax-free shops across Japan to 10,000 towards 2020 through enhancing prior consultation services at Regional Transport Bureaux and Regional Bureaux of Economy, Trade and Industry, and improving the training in tax exemption procedures provided for tax-free shop operators and staffs.</p>	<p>organizations conducted the training on tax exemption procedures to tax-free shop operators and staffs from May. As of October 1st, 2014, the number of tax-free shops amounts to 9,361 across Japan.</p> <p>(Reference: Implementation Plan 2015)</p> <p>From the viewpoint to increase the number of tax-free shops and to improve convenience, from April 2015, the Government will create a system to outsource tax-exemption procedures by installing "Tax-free Counter," where tax-free procedures is completed at once in shopping districts, etc. and create a notification system for the tax-free shops at the ports at which oceangoing cruise ships call.</p>	
<p>Further relaxation of visa requirements</p>	<p>As part of efforts to increase the annual number of foreign visitors to 20 million, toward the realization of Japan as the world's leading tourism-oriented country, on condition that due consideration be paid to security, the Government will endeavor to realize visa exemptions as soon as possible to visitors from Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam, where the measure is expected to be effective in increasing visitors to Japan, with the cooperation from those countries. As the first step, the Government will relax visa requirements as follows from a strategic viewpoint. The Government will also study an electronic system for travel authorization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce visa exemption to 	<p>As the first step, the Government has relaxed visa requirements as stated below from a strategic viewpoint.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government has 	<p>Minister of Foreign Affairs</p>

	<p>visitors from Indonesia (prior registration by e-passports with Japanese diplomatic missions in Indonesia).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further relax visa requirements for visitors from the Philippines and Vietnam (substantially waiving visas (applied only to those who visit for the purpose of tourism via tours organized by designated travel agencies), and relaxing requirements as well as extending the effective period of multiple-entry visas to up to a maximum of 5 years, etc.). • Start issuing multiple-entry visas for visitors from India by the summer of 2014, in addition to the above measures. • 	<p>substantially relaxed visa requirements for multiple-entry visas (by extending the effective period of visas to a maximum of 5 years, etc.), in September, 2014, and started the system of prior registration by e-passports in December, 2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government has substantially relaxed visa requirements for multiple-entry visas (by extending the effective period of visas to a maximum of 5 years, etc.) in September, 2014, while starting the simplified procedure for single travel visas for the participants in package tours organized by designated travel agencies in November, 2014. • The Government started issuing multiple-entry visas for India in July, 2014. 	
<p>Creation of a system to enable longer stays of foreign visitors in Japan</p>	<p>Regarding a program to grant wealthy foreign visitors the permission for longer stays in Japan, relevant ministries and agencies will hold consultations on a draft program with a view to permitting a stay of up to one year for sightseeing purposes. After finalizing the program by the summer of 2014, the Government will take the necessary measures, aiming to start the program in FY2015.</p>	<p>Aiming to start the program in FY2015, relevant ministries and agencies are coordinating the plan for new system, by taking also into consideration of the discussions made in the Industrial Competitiveness Council.</p> <p>(Reference: Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>Regarding a program to grant wealthy foreign visitors the permission for longer stays in Japan, taking also into consideration the</p>	<p>Minister of Justice</p>

		discussions made in the Industrial Competitiveness Council, relevant ministries and agencies will hold consultations and finalize the concrete contents as soon as possible, take necessary measures, and start the program in early FY2015.	
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III. Strategy of Global Outreach

(1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<p><KPI> Aim to raise the FTA ratio to 70% (2012: 18.9%) by 2018 [107]</p> <p>⇒As of January, 2015: 22.6%</p> <p>*The percentage of trade value with countries with which EPA/FTA has entered into force or signed as of January 2015, on Japan's total trade value (based on 2013 trade value)</p> <p>*Negotiations on 8 EPAs are under way with a view to an early conclusion.</p> <p><KPI> Raise overseas infrastructure project orders received from the current (2010) ¥10 trillion to ¥30 trillion by 2020 [111]</p> <p>⇒The value of overseas infrastructure project orders received in 2013 in terms of only major projects grasped by the ministries concerned increased to approximately ¥9.3 trillion, up sharply from approximately ¥3.2 trillion in 2012.</p> <p>*KPI figures were calculated comprehensively using various statistics. They include income from business investments in overseas infrastructure, etc.</p> <p><KPI> Triple overseas sales of broadcast contents by FY2018 from the current (FY2010) level [115]</p> <p>⇒FY2013: ¥10.57 billion</p>

(2) Progress made in implementing measures

Implementation items	Contents and terms of implementation	Progress and status of implementation	Minister in charge
Promotion of economic partnership	The Government will continue to push forward to achieve early conclusion on TPP negotiations, and at the same time, will strategically and speedily promote negotiations on other EPAs including RCEP, Japan-China-Republic of Korea FTA and Japan-EU EPA.	<p>Japan-Mongolia EPA has reached the substantive agreement in July 2014, and Japan-Turkey EPA negotiations have started in December of the same year. Moreover, in January 2015, Japan-Australia EPA has entered into force.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>The Government will continue to push forward to achieve early conclusion on TPP negotiations, and at the same time, will strategically and speedily promote negotiations on other EPAs including RCEP, Japan-China-Republic of Korea FTA and Japan-EU EPA.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Economic Revitalization)</p> <p>Minister for Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Minister of Finance</p> <p>Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
Infrastructure export and securing natural	The Government will promptly take necessary legislative measures in order to underwrite risks of	The revised Trade Insurance and Investment Act (Act No. 19 of 2014) was enacted at the ordinary Diet	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

resources	terrorism and war, risks related to business transactions of overseas subsidiaries in the subject country or in third countries, and the risks related to financing overseas projects.	session in 2014, by which the environment has been in place for Japanese enterprises to conduct stable global operations through the revision of the functions of trade insurance.	
	Regarding the "Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development (tentative name)," which supports operators of overseas transport and urban development projects by financing, dispatch of experts, etc., the Government will promptly take legislative measures required to formulate its establishment, institutions, and financial measures.	"Act on the Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development" was enacted at the ordinary Diet session in 2014 (Act No.24 of 2014) and the Corporation was established in October, 2014.	Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation
Accelerated promotion of National Strategic Special Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the deliberations by the National Strategic Special Zone Advisory Council established based on the Act on National Strategic Special Zones, the Government will formulate in early 2014 the Basic Policy on National Strategic Special Zones, and designate National Strategic Special Zones around March 2014. • Afterwards, while promptly establishing the National Strategic Special Zone Council for each Special Zone, the Government will authorize National Strategic Special Zone Plans—to be prepared by three parties of national and local governments and the private sector—which stipulate special measures for specific regulations. Moreover, the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having formulated the Basic Policy on National Strategic Special Zones in February 2014, the Government decided on six National Strategic Special Zones in March (The Tokyo zone, the Kansai zone, the Niigata City zone in Niigata Prefecture, the Yabu City zone in Hyogo Prefecture, the Fukuoka City zone in Fukuoka Prefecture, and the Okinawa Prefecture zone), and promulgated and implemented the Cabinet Order concerning the zones in May. • Starting with the Kansai Zone Council held on June 23, the Government established the Zone Council for all six Special Zones by October, and conducted deliberations for the preparation of Zone Plans. The Government is promoting projects utilizing special measures etc., by authorizing the Zone Plans of Yabu City and the Fukuoka City on September 9, and later those of 	Prime Minister (Minister of State for the National Strategic Special Zones)

	<p>Government will examine if further legislative measures are necessary (Previously described).</p>	<p>the Kansai zone, Tokyo zone and Niigata City. Moreover, the Government submitted, to the 2014 extraordinary session of the Diet, bills to revise the Act on National Strategic Special Zones etc. which included development of environment conducive to active participation of foreign nationals engaging in business startups and housekeeping-support, and special measures etc. to enable public education in accordance to the diversified values by opening the management of public schools to the private sector (Previously described).</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>Bills to revise the Act on National Strategic Special Zones etc.—which included development of environment conducive to active participation of foreign nationals engaging in business startups and housekeeping-support, and special measures etc. to enable public education in accordance to the diversified values by opening the management of public schools to the private sector—were discarded at the 2014 extraordinary session of the Diet due to incomplete deliberations. The Government will add bolder deregulatory measures to the bills and take necessary legislative actions promptly.</p> <p>In order to accelerate the speed of reforms, among those listed in the “Japan Revitalization Strategy – Revised in 2014” and “Additional regulatory reform issues etc. in National Strategic Special Zones” (compiled by the National Strategic Special Zone Advisory Council on October 10, 2014) as well as those need</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government will put in place Cabinet Orders and Ministerial Ordinances etc.—including the preparation of the employment guidelines from the viewpoint of clarifying employment rules—related to the “Policy on Deliberations Concerning Areas for Regulatory Reform in the National Strategic Special Zones” (decided by Headquarters for Japan’s Economic Revitalization on October 18, 2013) to prepare for the full implementation of the said Act from April 2014 (Previously described). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the National Strategic Special Zones Act, the Government put in place Cabinet Orders and Ministerial Ordinances etc. to realize regulatory reforms etc. in the National Strategic Special Zones by April 2014, including the stipulation of the employment guidelines with the analysis and classification of judicial precedents to clarify employment rules. <p>The Employment Consultation Centers were opened in Fukuoka City in November and the Kansai and Tokyo zones in January 2015 (Previously described).</p>	<p>Prime Minister(Minister of State for the National Strategic Special Zones) Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and</p>

			Fisheries Minister of Economy Trade and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to support businesses in Special Zones, the Government decided the creation of the tax system to promote investment, including immediate depreciation, in the “FY2014 Outline of Tax Reform.” It will take necessary legislative measures promptly (Previously described). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tax reform act was passed by the 2014 ordinary session of the Diet, creating the tax system to support businesses in Special Zones (Previously described). 	Prime Minister(Minister of State for the National Strategic Special Zones) Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Finance
Establishment of a new cross-ministerial framework to promote the Cool Japan initiative	Through providing risk money by the Cool Japan Fund, the Government will sequentially implement the formulation of projects.	<p>The Cool Japan Fund has decided its first investment project in September 2014 since its foundation, and further decided total 8 investment projects in the fields of "Media/Contents", "Food/Services", "Fashion/Lifestyle" and others by the end of December of the same year.</p> <p>(Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>Through providing risk money by the Cool Japan Fund, the Government will sequentially implement the formulation of projects.</p>	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

III. Implementation of KPI Review

There are 117 KPIs set in "Japan Revitalization Strategy" and "Japan Revitalization Strategy Revised in 2014." In the 19th Industrial Competitiveness Council held on September 28, 2014, each of these KPIs was categorized into four groups, A, B, F, and N, depending on the progress status, etc.

Category A is KPI that shows significant progress toward achieving the goal in comparison with the ratio of a period passed to a period necessary to achieve the goal, B is KPI that does not show as significant progress as A, F is KPI, implementation of which measure itself is KPI and the implementation status must be confirmed every year, and N is KPI, which cannot be evaluated at present as the data will be obtained in the future (evaluation will be made upon obtaining the data).

Discussions were made on them focusing on category B, i.e. what is missing or if there is a need to improve, etc. in the Implementation/realization/inspection meetings, and between Japan Economic Revitalization Bureau, Cabinet Secretariat and responsible ministries and agencies (KPI review). The followings are the KPIs discussed in the KPI Review and the

outline of the discussion.

The current progress of 117 KPIs (Category A, B, F, N) and the details of progress are summarized in the separate sheet, and the current progress of 117 KPI is categorized as A: 43 KPIs, B: 18 KPIs, F: 17 KPIs, and N: 39 KPIs.

KPI	Outline of KPI Review
Aim for the elimination of childcare waiting lists by securing childcare arrangements for about another 200,000 children by the end of FY2014 and about another 400,000 children by the end of FY2017 [11]	Based on the "Plan to Accelerate the Elimination of Childcare Waiting Lists," the Government has secured childcare arrangements for about 72,000 children in FY2013, and the number of children in the waiting list has decreased by 1,370 in April, 2014 compared to the previous year, but it is not enough compared to the expanded childcare demand. This is thought to be due to the fact that, as the day-care centers are improved, the working environment has improved and latent demand had become obvious. The "Child and Child-rearing Support Project Plan" formulated by municipalities based on the "Act on Child and Childcare Support" requires to set the volume of childcare arrangement expected to be needed in the future. Based on the result of nation-wide totalizing of these volume, the Government will also conduct a review on the "Plan to Accelerate the Elimination of Childcare Waiting Lists" as needed basis.
2020: Rate of taking childcare leave by male workers 13% [14]	Regarding the rate of taking childcare leave by male workers, the record of latest year 2013 shows very low, 2.03%. The reasons for males did not take childcare leave were the work atmosphere difficult to take childcare leaves, economical reasons such as reduction in income, etc. To encourage enterprises' efforts for balancing work and family life based on the Revised Act on Advancement of Measures to Support Raising Next-Generation Children, and to create social climate for men to play an active role in childcare, the Government will forward various measures further such as "Ikumen Project"(a project to encourage fathers to become more involved in childcare) and disseminate the information on increased maternity leave payments that came into force in April, 2014, and promote further efforts toward achieving the target rate of taking childcare leave for men.
Women's share of leading positions at 30% in 2020 [15]	The rate of women in a position of section manager or equivalent in private enterprises with more than 100 employees has increased from 6.9% in 2012 to 7.5% in 2013, showing a steady improvement, but the women's share in leading positions is still less than 10%. This is due to the fact that in many cases women leave work on the occasion of childbirth and the service years for women are relatively short. As well as obliging companies to specify the proportion of women in executive posts in Annual Securities Report, and by requiring companies to include information concerning the appointment of women to executive and managerial posts in Report Concerning Corporate Governance, the Government is taking initiatives to promote changing awareness of overall society. Also, the Government will continue to accelerate its initiatives toward promoting women's social participation by promptly taking necessary legal measures to require the national/local governments and private enterprises to develop action plans for women's social participation including setting of numerical goals. With regard to the national government employees, relevant ministries and agencies will formulate and promulgate an action plan by the end of 2014 based on the "Guidelines for the Promotion of Female Public Employees and Work-life balance initiatives" compiled in October, 2014.
2020: Young part-time jobbers 1.24 million (2012: 1.8 million) [19]	The number of part-time jobbers reduced from 2.17 million in peak time to 1.82 million in 2013. Although the efforts of Hello Work to help part-time jobbers shift to regular employment has achieved some positive results, there is a need to further promote the effort, and the Government will push ahead to shift them to regular

	<p>employment while raising public awareness of current status of those part-time jobbers. Also, the Government will immediately take necessary legal steps for comprehensive and systematic employment measures for youths, e.g. accredit enterprises that meet certain requirements in their effort in human resources development.</p>
<p>Increase the number of International Baccalaureate accredited schools to 200 in 2018 (currently 16 schools) [31]</p>	<p>To be accredited as International Baccalaureate school, a candidate school must wait about 2 years after actually applying, but to achieve KPI, we need to increase 37 schools to be accredited every year on average (including candidate schools) for the next 5 years by 2018. In the meantime, the number of International Baccalaureate accredited school has increased from 19 in June, 2013 to 33 as of October, 2014, increase of 14 schools in a little over a year. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology explained that the problem was that only a limited number of entrance exams have taken into consideration of the learning outcome of International Baccalaureate program, therefore, after 2013, the Ministry has been actively approaching each university to introduce exams using International Baccalaureate programs. In parallel, they are developing a program to make a part of International Baccalaureate class and examinations to be made in Japanese, not only in English ("Japanese DP"), and through these efforts, they will enhance opportunities for each school to introduce International Baccalaureate, and will continue to make effort to achieve the goal.</p>
<p>Japan in the top three OECD member countries in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business ranking by 2020 [46]</p>	<p>Japan was 19th in 2015 (the same as previous year). Basically, there was no big change in each evaluation item and remained in the same rank as in the previous year.</p> <p>In the growth strategy, it aims to achieve KPI through the measures such as accelerated promotion of National Strategic Special Zone, formulation of Corporate Governance Code, and improving distribution system, etc. We think that the results will become visible in the future, as evaluations will be reflected in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business ranking after such measures are realized.</p> <p>* Due to the change in the ranking method, Japan was ranked 19th from 15th as of 2014.</p>
<p>Tokyo in the top three of Global Power City Index by 2020 (4th in 2012) [47]</p>	<p>Japan was 4th in 2014 (the same as previous year). In the evaluation item of "Cultural Interaction," the index increased thanks to the increased number of foreign visitors from abroad that raised the rank from 8th to 6th, and in the "Livability," the index increased because of total unemployment rate, etc., from 20th to 17th. On the other hand, in "Environment," the rank was lowered from 1st to 9th due to the change of data collection method. In the overall ranking, Japan was ranked the same as previous year although slightly closed the gap at the second, Paris, for two consecutive years.</p> <p>In the growth strategy, it aims to achieve KPI through the measures such as enhancing airport functions in the Tokyo Metropolitan area, accelerated promotion of National Strategic Special Zone, initiatives to drastically expand inbound tourism (increase the number of foreign visitors to Japan), and the promotion of intellectual property/standardization strategy. Also, it is expected that these scores will be improved in the "Cultural Interaction," which is important to achieve the goal, by taking the opportunity of Olympic/Paralympic in 2020. The result of the growth strategy is partly reflected already such as increase in the number of foreign visitors from abroad, and we think the results will become obvious faster in the future.</p>
<p>By 2020, aim that medical examine rate (for the 40-74 age range) will be 80% (including specified health check-ups) [67.7% (2010)]</p>	<p>The medical examination rate (for the 40-74 age range) stayed about the same for the last 20 years.</p> <p>It requires further public awareness to increase the medical examination rate. We will further promote measures to increase the rate of specified health check-ups and cancer screening by promoting cooperation among regions and fields of work (for example, Smart Life Project centering on public awareness, implementation of health service</p>

	<p>based on the data analysis (Data Health) by health insurance providers, etc.). As some KPIs have started after 2013, we will conduct evaluations and reviews based on the result of the "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions" to be conducted in 2016.</p>
<p>Expand the market size of nursing-care robot to about Y50 billion in 2020 and about Y260 billion in 2030. [About Y1 billion in 2012] [74]</p>	<p>Because of the limited scope of survey, the size of nursing-care robot market was only about Y530 million in 2013, but according to a private research institute's estimate, it is approximately from Y6 billion to Y17 billion. Moreover, more than 3,000 nursing-care robots (worth about Y4 billion) will be introduced within FY2014 for the demonstration project currently implemented by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. Relevant ministries and agencies will continue to work in partnership toward full-scale introduction of nursing-care robots to achieve KPI.</p>
<p>To capture 50% of the global market for storage batteries by 2020 [82]</p>	<p>It can no longer be said that Japan holds a prominent position in lithium-ion battery market, and it is pointed out that the goal to gain 50% share may be too high when many countries in the world are carrying on fierce competitions. It is preposterous if you concentrate on gaining share at the expense of the profit. The point is to make sure you gain profit.</p> <p>As the key factors for competition may change depending on the use of batteries, e.g. batteries for systems, for stationary storage, for automobile use, we should hurry considering on KPI by keeping in mind the future competitive situation for each intended purpose of batteries, in addition to the indicators for domestic market expansion and price issues.</p> <p>In addition, in order to gain profit, not only to focus on batteries as final products but also we need to shift our focus on the point that Japan's competitive edge lies with its ability to develop "parts and materials," and we need to build a business model from the standpoint of enhancing Japan's market power through the development and supply of cutting-edge parts and materials of batteries.</p>
<p>Aim to expand the use of residential fuel cells (ENE-FARM) to 1.4 million units in 2020, and to 5.3 million units in 2030. [91]</p>	<p>Apart from the current KPI, we should set a goal to reduce initial cost to a level lower than 10 years of payout time.</p>
<p>Increase the ratio of farmland used by leading farmers to 80% in the next 10 years [97]</p>	<p>As for this KPI, because it was found to be difficult to evaluate (N evaluation) as the data will be obtained in the future, we confirmed the current progress of data collection and future policy. Consequently, it was decided that the Government will integrate those data to verify the ratio of consolidation for leading farmers, which were different depending on each prefecture. To that end, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has compiled the results of report on the data until 2013, which was prepared under new standard, and published them in January, 2015. The data of 2014 to be evaluated in the progress of KPI will be available in the early spring (by April) of 2015. At the same time, the policy was presented to continue effort to promote agricultural consolidation and intensification using Public Intermediate Organization for Farmland Consolidation toward realization of KPI.</p>
<p>Reduce the cost of rice production for leading farmers by 40% in the next 10 years compared to the current national average cost, including through efforts by industry [98]</p>	<p>As for this KPI, it was found to be difficult to evaluate (N evaluation) as the data will be obtained in the future. Therefore, we confirmed the current progress of data collection and future policy. Consequently, as the target for counting production cost of leading farmers, which were not clear before, it was decided to target at, 1) among other certified farmers, individual farming management body (with rice-paddy acreage of more than 15ha), whose farming income from rice paddy cultivation per one farmer is equivalent to that of other industry, and the 2) organized farm management body (with rice-paddy</p>

	<p>acreage of more than 27ha), whose sales income from rice paddy cultivation is the largest compared to that from other types of farming, and the latest data were compiled and published in early December, 2014 for 1) and by late December, 2014 for 2). In conjunction with this, the policy was presented to continue efforts to promote agricultural consolidation and intensification using Public Intermediate Organization for Farmland Consolidation toward realization of KPI, while promoting introduction of new varieties and technologies, reduction of property expense such as agricultural machinery and implements, as well as fertilizer cost reduction.</p>
<p>Increase the number of corporate farmers four-fold from the 2010 level to 50,000 in the next 10 years [99]</p>	<p>As for this KPI, as it was found that the progress has not been sufficiently made toward achieving the goal (B evaluation), we went through the causal analysis and discussed on the future policy. As a result of the causal analysis, it was found that the measures implemented from FY2010 to provide subsidies targeting all commercial farmers, which have delayed fluidization of farmland, therefore, the pace of incorporation of farmers did not speed up. At the same time, we are working in cooperation with prefectures, Japan Agricultural Corporations Association, farm management organizations, etc. to improve the system to promote incorporation, encourage relatively large individual management bodies that should be the targets for incorporation, and presented the policy to promote such efforts toward realization of KPI.</p>
<p>Expand the market size of Sixth Industry from the current ¥1 trillion to ¥10 trillion in 2020 [100]</p>	<p>As for this KPI, because it was found to be difficult to evaluate (N evaluation) as the data will be obtained in the future, we confirmed the current progress of data collection and future policy. Consequently, regarding the concept of market size of the sixth industry, which were not clear before, it was confirmed that we need to review the direction of the policy for each field toward achieving the goal of Y10 trillion market, while reconsidering "Basic Plan for Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas," which we are currently reviewing, as there is a need to review the scope of targets along with the changing environment around the sixth sector industrialization, for instance, in addition to the effort of those in the agriculture, forestry and fishery industries to promote processing and marketing, we need to involve various business operators to cooperate in creating new added value by using local resources</p>
<p>To double the number of projects to promote Sixth Sector industrialization with regard to dairy farming to 500 by 2020 [101]</p>	<p>As for this KPI, because it was found to be difficult to evaluate (N evaluation) as the data will be obtained in the future, we confirmed the current progress of data collection and future policy. As a result, toward implementation in FY2015, the Government has taken measures in advance to 1) improve fresh milk transactions with designated organizations, and 2) ease regulations on the establishment of small milk production facilities. Currently, in order for smooth implementation of these systems that support the Sixth Sector industrialization, we are working to have relevant organizations and producers informed about the details of facilities. It was decided to continue efforts to increase the number of project by referring to the best practices and advanced cases.</p>
<p>Realize the following "export value and overseas subsidiary sales" by 2020 compared to 2011 level -“China, ASEAN, etc.”:Double [108]</p>	<p>It was reported that the factors of having failed achieving KPIs were considered to be the downward revision of the estimated economic growth that was the precondition of achieving the targets, as well as the individual situation in the major business regions overseas. The relevant measures based on "Japan Revitalization Strategy" were implemented from FY2014, and at this time of evaluation (export value is for 2013 and the overseas subsidiary sales is for FY2012), the effects of measures had not appeared yet. It was confirmed that it is important to comprehensively promote efforts in the future, such as; to develop overseas social environment so that the products and technologies of Japanese enterprises can readily be accepted in each region; to reinforce</p>
<p>Realize the following "export value and overseas subsidiary sales" by 2020 compared to</p>	

<p>2011 level -“Southwest Asia, the Middle East, Russia/CIS, and Central and South America”:Double [109]</p>	<p>lobbying system of local Japanese chambers of commerce to the governments of partner countries; to support increase of sales channels to expand overseas markets using JETRO, etc.; to promote early conclusion of economic partnership negotiations; and to improve productivity of domestic industries.</p> <p>Regarding the progress of KPIs, discussion was made and the necessity of more substantive analysis of factors and understanding of the actual conditions was pointed out, in addition to analyzing the overseas situation, with regard to the reason for non-increase of the export value despite the weakening yen.</p>
<p>Realize the following "export value and overseas subsidiary sales" by 2020 compared to 2011 level -“African region”: Triple [110]</p>	<p>Regarding the current method of setting KPIs which measure the progress in export value and overseas subsidiary sales respectively, discussions were made and it was pointed out the need to conduct studies, after analyses and sufficient discussions for each market and industry regarding the expectations of overseas production and bringing production back to Japan. It was decided to proceed considerations about how KPIs should be formulated.</p>
<p>Triple overseas sales of broadcast contents by FY2018 from the FY2010 level [115]</p>	<p>Given the scenario that the sales increase by a constant amount every year (annually ¥1.66 billion), the target value of ¥11.6 billion will not be achieved. However, in the scenario that the sales increase at a constant rate (annually 14.72%), it will exceed the target value of ¥10 billion and it is regarded as giving steady results. Therefore, it was reported that it is important for relevant organizations including ministries/agencies and BEAJ (Broadcast Program Export Association of Japan) to coordinate and promote continuous overseas expansion of Japanese contents through an all-out effort.</p>
<p>Double inward foreign direct investment stocks to ¥35 trillion by 2020 (¥17.8 trillion as of the end of 2012) [117]</p>	<p>Efforts to enhance activities to identify and attract investment projects to Japan are steadily in progress, however, it will take certain time before the effects appear and lead to the increase of inward FDI stocks. To expand inward FDI, it is essential to further improve the business environment in Japan by taking consideration of foreign companies' needs. Therefore, it was confirmed that, with the Council for Promotion of Foreign Direct Investment in Japan as the headquarters, the Government will continue its efforts to enhance necessary institutional reforms and support measures.</p> <p>It was decided to conduct studies on how KPI should be formulated as it was pointed out in the discussion that with the current KPI it is hard to evaluate the efforts and results toward the expansion of inward FDI in consideration of the changing economic environment.</p>

IV. Laws related to growth strategy

Regarding the Laws (Cabinet Act) related to the measures prescribed in "Japan Revitalization Strategy" and "Japan Revitalization Strategy Revised in 2014," 9 Acts were enacted in the 185th Diet session (extraordinary Diet in 2013), 30 Acts were enacted in the 186th Diet session (ordinary Diet in 2014), and 5 Acts were enacted in the 187th Diet session (extraordinary Diet in 2014).

Diet session	Number of Growth Strategy-related Acts enacted
185th Diet session (Extraordinary Diet in 2013)	9 Acts
186th Diet session (Ordinary Diet in 2014)	30 Acts
187th Diet session (Extraordinary Diet in 2014)	5 Acts

Acts related to the Growth Strategy enacted are as follows.

- (1) 185th Diet session (Extraordinary Diet in 2013)
 - Act on the Partial Revision of the Electricity Business Act (Act No. 74 of 2013)
 - Rural Renewable Energy Act (Act No. 81 of 2013)
 - Law for Partial Revision of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (Law No. 84 of 2013)
 - Act to Ensure Safety in Regenerative Medicine (Act No. 85 of 2013)
 - Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Act (Act No. 98 of 2013)
 - Act on Promoting Intermediate Management of Farmland as a Business (Act No. 101 of 2013)
 - Law for Partial Revision of the Farming Base Reinforcement Promotion Law (Act No. 102 of 2013)
 - Law for Partial Amendment of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law and the Pharmacists Law (Law No. 103 of 2013)
 - National Strategic Special Economic Zone Act (Act No. 107 of 2013)

- (2) 186th Diet session (Ordinary Diet in 2014)
 - Act on the Japan Science and Technology Agency, Independent Administrative Agency (Act No. 1 of 2014)
 - Act on Partial Revision of the Local Tax Act, etc. (Act No. 4 of 2014)
 - Act for Partial Revision of the Income Tax Act, etc. (Act No. 10 of 2014)
 - Act for Partial Revision of the Employment Insurance Act (Act No. 13 of 2014)
 - Act for Partial Revision of the Trade Insurance and Investment Act (Act No. 19 of 2014)
 - Act on Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development (Act No. 24 of 2014)
 - Act for Partial Revision of the Radio Act (Act No. 26 of 2014)
 - Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Improvement, etc. of Employment Management for Part-Time Workers (Act No. 27 of 2014)
 - The Act for Partial Revision of the Act for Measures to Support the Development of the Next-Generation Children (Act No. 28 of 2014)
 - Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Improvement and Vitalization in City Centers (Act No. 30 of 2014)
 - Act for Partial Revision of the Cabinet Office Establishment Act (Act No. 31 of 2014)
 - Act for Partial Revision of the Ports and Harbors Act (Act No. 33 of 2014)
 - Act for Partial Revision of the Patent Act (Act No. 36 of 2014)
 - Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Special Measures concerning Urban Regeneration (Act No. 39 of 2014)
 - Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Revitalization and Rehabilitation of Local Public Transportation Systems (Act No. 41 of 2014)
 - Act for Partial Revision of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (Act No. 44 of 2014)
 - Act to Advance Health and Medicine Strategy (Act No. 48 of 2014)

- Independent Administrative Corporation Japan Medical Research and Development Machinery Act (Act No. 49 of 2014)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Road Act, etc. (Act No. 53 of 2014)
- Act for Partial Revision of the General Rule Act for Independent Administrative Corporations (Act No. 66 of 2014)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Electricity Business Act (Act No. 72 of 2014)
- Act on the Partial Revision of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (Act No. 74 of 2014)
- Act on the Partial Revision of the Act on Payment of Grants to Farmers for Purpose of Stabilization of Farming Management (Act No. 77 of 2014)
- Act to Promote Fulfillment of Multifunctional Roles of Agriculture" (Act No. 78 of 2014)
- Act Concerning Improvement of Relevant Acts for Promoting Comprehensive Measures for Securing Regional Medical and Nursing Care (Act No. 83 of 2014)
- Act to protect names of Specified Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Product (Act No. 84 of 2014)
- Act on the Partial Revision of the School Education Act and Act of National University Corporations (Act No. 88 of 2014)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Companies Act (Act No. 90 of 2014)
- The Basic Act for Promoting Small Enterprises (Law No. 94/2014)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Supporting Small Business by Commerce and Industry Association and Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Act No. 95 of 2014)

(3) 187th Diet session (Extraordinary Diet in 2014)

- Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Temporary Measures concerning Customs (Act No. 110 of 2014)
- Act Concerning Providing Information Related to Primary Product Declared Based on the Japan-Australia Economic Partnership Agreement (Law No.112 of 2014)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Local Revitalization Act (Act No. 128 of 2014)
- Act for Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing Local Economy (Law No. 136 of 2014)
- Act on Special Measures for Fixed-term Workers with Specialized Knowledge, etc. (Act No. 137 of 2014)

* Basic Law for Cybersecurity (Law No. 104 of 2014) was adopted as a lawmaker-initiated legislation.

KPI Progress Report

This report is a summary of progress made to date in achieving the KPI objectives advanced under the Japan Revitalization Strategy and the 2014 Revised Japan Revitalization Strategy (hereinafter referred to as the “Strategy”) using the following methodologies:

- The “KPI” column refers to the KPI objectives advanced under the Strategy’s medium- to short-term work schedule.
- The “Main Supervising Ministry/Agency” column refers to the name of the ministry or agency, etc. that is particularly associated with achieving the KPI objectives established for each policy group.
- The “KPI Source” column refers to the names of statistics or research, etc. on which the KPI numbers were based.
- The “Most Recent Numbers” column refers to the most recent KPI numbers with dates (in brackets).
- The “KPI Progress” column has been organized in the following manner:
 - A: KPI that shows significant progress toward achieving the goal in comparison with the ratio of a period passed to a period necessary to achieve the goal
 - B: KPI that does not show as significant progress as A
 - F: The policy itself constitutes a KPI, the implementation of which is to be confirmed for each fiscal year.
(KPI example) Complete electric power system reforms no later than 2020.
 - N: An assessment cannot be made at this stage since data is not yet available
(an assessment shall be performed upon receipt of data).
- The “Details of KPI Progress” column refers to the reasons, etc. of the “KPI Progress” assessment.

Accelerating structural reform program(Vitalizing industries)
Policy Group: Revitalize private sector investments

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
1	Bring private capital investment back to the pre-global financial crisis level (approx. JPY70 trillion per annum(the 5-year average up to 2007)) over the next three years (by FY2015)	Approx. JPY68.2 trillion (FY2013)	A	Whereas the capital investment level was JPY64.9 trillion in FY2012, it increased to JPY68.2 trillion in FY2013. Given that the targeted time for attaining the objective is three years, in order to increase capital investment levels from JPY64.9 trillion in FY2012 to approx. JPY70 trillion in FY2015, the desired progress in FY2013 needs to be JPY66.6 trillion, or one-third of the targeted increase, which has been attained.	Cabinet Office, "National Accounts Statistics"	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Accelerating structural reform program(Vitalizing industries)
Policy Group: Promote start-up investments and “re-challenge” investments Create a virtuous cycle of venture business formation

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
2	Ensure that the business startup rate exceeds business closure rate, and raise the current business startup and closure rates on a par with the US and UK (to the 10% range) (from FY2004 to FY2009, the average startup and closure rates were both 4.5%))	Business startup rate: 4.8% Business closure rate: 4.0% (FY2013)	N	Whereas the startup and closure rates in FY2012 were 4.6% and 3.8%, respectively, they were 4.8% and 4.0%, respectively in FY2013. Since both rates are trending upwards, we can assume that each of the policies is having an effect in vitalizing industries. (Achievement deadlines have not been set in advance because changes need to be made in the way society perceives start-ups in addition to government policies if the KPI objectives are to be attained.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, “Annual Report on Employment Insurance Programs”	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Employment System Reform/Enhance human resources capabilities
Policy Group: Change policy emphasis from the excessive protection of employment to labor mobility support Enhance matching function utilizing private sector personnel placement businesses

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
3	Reduce the number of those unemployed for over six months by 20% (2012: 1.51 million) in the next 5 years (by 2018)	1.42 million (2013)	N	Whereas the period for attaining the KPI objective is from 2014 to 2018, and since the most recent number is only available for 2013, an assessment cannot be made at this stage. The most recent number for 2013 is 1.42 million as compared to 1.51 million in 2012, which is a reduction of 90,000 of those unemployed for over six months.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Labour Force Survey"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
4	Raise the rate of hiring workers who changed their jobs (general workers excluding part-time workers) to 9% (2011: 7.4%) over the next five years (by 2018)	8.7% (2013)	N	Whereas the period for attaining the KPI objective is from 2014 to 2018, and since the most recent number is only available for 2013, an assessment cannot be made at this stage. The most recent number for 2013 is 8.7% as compared to 7.7% in 2012, which is an increase of one point.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Survey on Employment Trends"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
5	2020 • Employment rate of those between the ages of 20 to 64: 80% (2012: 75%)	76.4% (2013)	A	Whereas the target deadline is 2020 and the time period to achieve the objective is eight years, the employment rate of those between the ages of 20 to 64 has increased from 75.2% to 76.4% in the one-year period as of the release of the "most recent" available number, which exceeds the 75.6% level necessary at this stage to attain the KPI objective.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Labour Force Survey"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Employment System Reform/Enhance human resources capabilities
Policy Group: Change policy emphasis from the excessive protection of employment to labor mobility support

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support labor mobility without creating unemployment for 20,000 workers (2013: 10,000) within three years (by 2017) with the functional enhancement of the Industrial Employment Stabilization Center and the utilization of private sector personnel placement businesses 	10,000 workers (2013)	N	<p>We are in the process of enhancing the function of the Industrial Employment Stabilization Center by improving the system of those in charge of providing references and offering career consulting services, etc. to employees on loan or those wishing to change jobs.</p> <p>However, since these measures were implemented in March of 2014, an assessment cannot be made at this stage.</p>	According to a survey by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of those attending Vocational Training Service Guideline Training should be 100% within the next three years (by 2017) for educational and training institutions in the private sector which have been commissioned for public vocational training as well as educational and training institutions in the private sector which have been certified to train those who assist workers seeking jobs 	—	N	<p>Since the Vocational Training Service Guideline Training was initiated in April 2014, a progress assessment cannot be made at this stage.</p> <p>The regional implementation of the above training program has been gradually expanding with 38 prefectures having implemented the program as of December 2014. We shall continue to expand the program after January 2015 to include all prefectures.</p>	According to a survey by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We shall develop and implement a system of verifying and improving the quality of vocational training in each region within the next five years (by 2019) for all 47 prefectures. 	10 prefectures (as of FY2014)	N	<p>With regard to a system of verifying and improving the quality of vocational training in each region, we have just established a project to develop and verify a vocational training program in June 2014 aimed to improve the chances of employment based on the needs, etc. of corporations working together with corporations, industry associations, private sector educational and training institutions, and government agencies. As such, we cannot make an assessment at this stage. However, the above project has already been implemented in ten prefectures.</p>	According to a survey by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Employment System Reform/Enhance human resources capabilities
Policy Group: Provide more versatility to the way people are allowed to work

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
5 (Repeat)	2020 • Employment rate of those between the ages of 20 to 64: 80% (2012: 75%)	76.4% (2013)	A	Whereas the target deadline is 2020 and the time period to achieve the objective is eight years, the employment rate of those between the ages of 20 to 64 has increased from 75.2% to 76.4% in the one-year period as of the release of the “most recent” available number, which exceeds the 75.6% level necessary at this stage to attain the KPI objective.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, “Labour Force Survey”	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Employment System Reform/Enhance human resources capabilities
Policy Group: Promote opportunities for women

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply day-care facilities to accommodate approx. 200,000 children in fiscal years 2013 and 2014 	<p>The increased capacity for day-care is approx. 191,000 children. If we were to add the sum of additional accommodations only, the projected additional capacity would amount to approx. 201,000 children (in FY2013 and FY2014)</p>	A	<p>According to tabulated results announced on September 12, 2014, the increased capacity for day-care during fiscal years 2013 and 2014 was approx. 191,000 (as of end of May 2014). If we were to add the sum of additional accommodations only, the increased capacity for day-care would amount to approx. 201,000, which would satisfy our set objective.</p>	<p>“Tabulated results of the ‘Accelerate the Zero Childcare Waiting List Project’ have been released” (data by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare was publicly released on September 12, 2014)</p>	<p>Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added together with the above, supply day-care facilities to accommodate approx. 400,000 children from FY2013 to FY2017 					
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate the childcare waiting list by the end of FY2017 (24,825 children as of April 1, 2012) 	<p>21,371 children (as of April 1, 2014)</p>	B	<p>Whereas the deadline is the end of FY2017 and the amount of time provided to achieve this objective is six years, two years have elapsed as of the release of the “most recent” number. Although the number of children on the childcare waiting list has decreased from 24,825 to 21,371, using simple mathematics, the number should have decreased to 16,550 had the number of children on the childcare waiting list decreased at the same pace each year towards its objective. Therefore, we cannot conclude that matters are progressing on track to meet the KPI objective, but that progress should be monitored closely hereafter.</p>	<p>Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, “Day-care-related Situation Report”</p>	<p>Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

12	2020 • Employment rate of women between the ages of 25 to 44: 73% (in 2012 : 68%)	69.5% (as of 2013)	A	Whereas the deadline is 2020 and the time provided to achieve this objective is eight years, one year has elapsed as of the release of the “most recent” number. The employment rate of women has increased from 68% to 69.5%, which exceeds 68.6% or the number necessary to achieve the KPI objective at this stage.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, “Labour Force Survey”	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
13	• Percentage of women continuing to work before and after giving birth to her first-born child: 55%(2010 : 38%)	38% (as of 2010)	N	Whereas an assessment cannot be made at this stage since the “most recent number” is scheduled to be released in 2015, we believe our efforts are bearing fruit considering the status of “Ref. No. 12”, which is closely related to the KPI objective of this initiative.	National Institute of Population and Security Research, “The National Fertility Survey”	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
14	• Percentage of men taking childcare leave: 13%(2011: 2.63%)	2.03% (as of 2013)	B	Whereas the deadline is 2020 and the time provided to achieve this objective is nine years, two years have elapsed as of the release of the “most recent number”. The percentage of men taking childcare leave is 2.03%, which is lower than the 2.63% level prior to the formulation of the “Japan Revitalization Strategy”. Since we should have achieved a level of 4.93% at this stage, we conclude that progress has not been sufficient and further measures need to be promoted.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, “Basic Survey of Gender Equality in Employment Management”	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
15	• Percentage of women in a leadership position should be at least approx. 30% by 2020.	• Percentage of female workers in a managerial position according to occupational titles (including and above section manager): 7.5% (2013)	B	Whereas the deadline is 2020 and the time provided to achieve this objective is eight years, one year has elapsed as of the release of the “most recent” number. Although the percentage of female workers in a managerial position according to occupational titles (including and above section manager) has increased from 6.9% to 7.5%, using simple mathematics, the percentage should have increased to 9.8% at this stage. Moreover, in light of the objective established in the Third Basic Plan for Gender Equality (approx. 10% by the end of FY2015), progress has not been sufficient and further measures need to be promoted.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, “Basic Survey on Wage Structure”	Cabinet Office (Gender)
		• Percentage of female government officials with the title of or above Director or its equivalent at ministry headquarters: 3.3% (as of September 2014)		Whereas the deadline is 2020 and the time provided to achieve this objective is 96 months, 20 months have elapsed as of the release of the “most recent” numbers. Although the percentage of female government officials with the title of or above Director or its equivalent at the ministry headquarters has increased from 2.7% to 3.3%, using simple mathematics, the present number should have increased to 8.4%. Moreover, in light of the objective established in the Third Basic Plan for Gender Equality (approx. 5% by FY2015), progress has not been sufficient and further measures need to be promoted.	Personnel Affairs Bureau of the Cabinet Secretariat/National Personnel Authority, “Status of Appointments of Female Government Officials and a Follow-up on the Status of Childcare Leave by Government Officials”	

16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create after-school children's clubs to accommodate approx. 300,000 additional children by the end of 2019 	—	N	We have asked municipalities to formulate an action plan during FY2014, and as such an assessment cannot be made at this stage.	The action plan formulated by the municipalities based on a comprehensive plan for children's after-school hours	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate a "Plan to Secure Childcare Workers" which includes the number of necessary childcare workers for the country as a whole and a deadline to secure the necessary childcare workers 	—	A	We specified the number of necessary childcare workers for the entire country under the New System for Children and Childcare Support in order to effectively implement the "Plan to Accelerate the Elimination of the Childcare Waiting List" with numerical objectives and specific deadlines. Furthermore, we formulated the "Plan to Secure Childcare Workers" on January 14 th of this year to strongly promote the development of human resources and support the reemployment of unemployed workers, etc.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Plan to Secure Childcare Workers"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Employment System Reform/Enhance human resources capabilities
Policy Group: Promote opportunities for youths and the elderly, etc.

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
18	2020 • Employment rate of those persons between the ages of 20 to 34: 78%	75.4% (as of 2013)	A	Whereas the deadline is 2020 and the time provided to achieve this objective is eight years, one year has elapsed as of the release of the “most recent” number. Given the fact that the employment rate of those persons between the ages of 20 to 34 rose from 74.4% to 75.4%, this has exceeded the employment rate of 74.9% which was required to satisfy the KPI objective at the present stage.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, “Labour Force Survey”	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
19	• Permanent part-timers among youths: 1.24 million (Peak number: 2.17 million) (2012: 1.80 million)	1.82 million (as of 2013)	B	Whereas the deadline is 2020 and the time provided to achieve this objective is eight years, one year has elapsed as of the release of the “most recent” number. Since the number of permanent part-timers among youths has increased from 1.80 million to 1.82 million, whereas this number should have decreased to 1.73 million at this stage, progress has not been sufficient and further measures need to be promoted.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, “Detailed Tabulation of the Labour Force Survey”	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Employment System Reform/Enhance human resources capabilities
Policy Group: Promote opportunities for youths and the elderly, etc.

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
20	2020 • Employment rate of those persons between the ages of 60 to 64: 65% (2012: 58%)	58.9% (as of 2013)	A	Whereas the deadline is 2020 and the time provided to achieve this objective is eight years, one year has elapsed as of the release of the "most recent" number. Given the fact that the employment rate of those persons between the ages of 60 to 64 has increased from 57.7% to 58.9%, the KPI objective at the present stage of 58.9% has been attained and progress in general is being made.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Labour Force Survey"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
21	2020 • Effective employment rate of persons with disabilities: 2.0% (as of June 1, 2012: 1.69%)	1.82% (as of June 1, 2014)	A	Whereas the deadline is 2020 and the time provided to achieve this objective is eight years, two years have elapsed as of the release of the "most recent" number. Since the effective employment rate of persons with disabilities increased from 1.69% to 1.82%, this exceeds the present stage KPI objective of 1.77%.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Survey on the Employment Situation of Persons with Disabilities"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Employment System Reform/Enhance human resources capabilities
Policy Group: Utilizing highly skilled foreign professionals

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve 5,000 foreign nationals recognized as highly skilled professionals by the end of 2017 	2,326 cases (as of November 2014)	A	<p>While the accumulated number of recognized cases since the recognition program began in May 2012 has been 845 cases by the end of 2013, the number of newly recognized cases has increased noticeably after the program was revised in December 2013.</p> <p>If we were to start our assessment as of January 2014 after the program was revised, whereas the deadline for achieving the objective is the end of 2017 and the time provided to achieve this objective is four years, 0.9 years would have elapsed as of the release of the "most recent number".</p> <p>Of the remaining 4,155 cases needed to achieve the objective, 1,481 cases have been recognized from January to November of 2014.</p>	Ministry of Justice, Immigration Bureau	Cabinet Office (Economic and Fiscal Management)

Employment System Reform/Enhance human resources capabilities
Policy Group: University Reform

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than ten of the Japanese universities should be ranked among the Top 100 World Universities within the next ten years (by 2023) 	Times Higher Education, "World University Rankings" 2014-2015: 2 universities; Times Higher Education, "World Reputation Rankings" 2014: 5 universities; Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd, "World University Rankings" 2014: 5 universities; and Shanghai Jiao Tong University, "Academic Rankings of World Universities" 2014 : 3 universities	N	<p>In November 2013, the "National University Reform Plan" was designed among other things to develop world class education and research, actively support students wishing to study abroad, the flexible application of personnel and salary systems, and the enhancement of internal governance functions. We newly established the "Project to Support the Creation of Super Global Universities" (FY2014 Budget: JPY7.65 billion). Pursuant to public offering and adoption, we also started a priority program to assist universities which were actively promoting globalization. Since actual measures including the above started in FY2014, an assessment cannot be made at this stage.</p>	Times Higher Education, "World University Rankings"; "World Reputation Rankings"; QS "World University Rankings"; Shanghai Jiao Tong University, "Academic Ranking of World Universities"; etc.	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of over 20 university-originated new industries in ten years (by the end of 2023) 	—	N	<p>Under the Industry Competitiveness Enhancement Act enacted in December 2013, a framework was created to allow for national university corporations, etc. to invest in university-originated start-up support companies, etc., which went into effect this fiscal year.</p> <p>Currently, a plan (Business Plan to Support the Utilization of Specified Research Results) to create start-up support companies at Osaka University and Kyoto University is in the process of certification. Furthermore, under the above plan, a corporation was established for supporting business operators utilizing certified specific research results with investment funds provided from both universities. The two universities will then form a limited partnership investment company and plan to start their investment activities. Tohoku University and the University of Tokyo are also making preparations to establish similar companies.</p> <p>Since the start-up support companies created by these universities will be commercializing technological research which each of these universities possesses in the future, an assessment cannot be made at this stage.</p>	According to a survey by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of persons applicable under an annual salary and mixed-salary system is to be increased to 6,000 in FY2014 and 10,000 in FY2015 	The number of persons applicable under an annual salary system is approx. 6,600 (as of October 2014)	A	<p>A line item expense to promote the introduction of an annual salary system was created under the national university operation cost subsidies (FY2014: JPY2.4 billion). The objective for FY2014 has been attained. We are continuing to encourage each of the universities to adopt an annual salary system so that our objective of 10,000 can be achieved in FY2015.</p>	According to a survey by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of the operation cost subsidies allocated to activities for reforms of each university and the similar endeavor is to be 30 to 40% of the total of all universities as of the end of 2015 	21% (on an executed basis in FY2014)	A	<p>We were able to secure funds from the FY2014 budget to promote reforms such as the optimum allocation of internal school resources beyond the quotas established for departments and research programs (budget, human resources and facilities/space, etc.), cooperative arrangements beyond the limitations of any single university, and the enhancement of the human resource development function, etc.</p> <p>The amount of the operation cost subsidies that has been allocated for reforms to each university as of FY2014 and which has impacted reforms was 21% of the total budget, excluding mandatory expenses such as retirement allowances, etc.</p> <p>This amount was sufficient to achieve the KPI objective required at this stage.</p>	According to a survey by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer full-time faculty positions for approx. 1,500 young or foreign researchers in three years (by 2016) 	A budget was set aside to secure full-time positions for approx. 1,100 young or foreign researchers (on an executed basis in FY2014)	A	<p>We have created a line item expense to promote the introduction of an annual salary system (FY2014: JPY2.4 billion) in the national university operation cost subsidies to encourage the conversion to an annual salary system for the teaching staff at national universities and supported young or foreign researchers using funds expensed as Education and Research Improvement Expenses (start-up support) under Grants to Promote and Enhance National University Reforms (FY2014: JPY13.8 billion). As a result of a budget provision to secure full-time faculty positions for approx. 1,100 young or foreign researchers using projects such as mentioned above, we have exceeded the KPI objective necessary at this stage in the second year of the time period allotted to reach our objective. We will continue our efforts to ensure we meet the KPI objective in the third year as well.</p>	According to a survey by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
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Employment System Reform/Enhance human resources capabilities
Policy Group: Enhance the development of human resources of those who can meet the challenges of globalization, etc.

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
28	2020 • Double the number of university students, etc. studying abroad from 60,000 to 120,000	57,501 (as of 2011)	N	<p>Encourage youths to study abroad using promotion campaigns such as “Soar! Study Overseas Japan” as well as creating a new overseas study support system in cooperation with the government and the private sector to alleviate the economic burden of Japanese students studying abroad (double the number of students supported by government grants (FY2014: 20,250 (vs. previous fiscal year: 10,200)) and establish a scholarship utilizing private sector funds).</p> <p>In particular, out of 1,700 students (from 221 universities), 323 students (from 106 universities) were selected among the first group of students studying abroad under the “Soar! Study Overseas Japan Representative Program,” which is an overseas study support program utilizing private sector funds. These students will start their studies abroad in the end of August 2014. The second group of students studying abroad (their studies overseas will start in the first semester of FY2015) will be selected in February of this year. We plan to build a new framework that can foster the development of human resources, etc. that will contribute to the globalization of regional communities.</p> <p>The relevant offices, ministries, and agencies have compiled a plan called “Action Plan to Promote the Overseas Study of Youths” in April 2014 which reflects the commitment of the entire government to promote more youths studying abroad.</p> <p>University Establishment Standards, etc. was reformed and enforced in November 2014 which would enable graduates to be awarded with joint degrees from Japanese universities and foreign universities.</p> <p>Since detail measures including those mentioned above commenced in FY2014, an assessment of the KPI objective cannot be made at this stage.</p>	Status of Japanese Nationals Studying Abroad (According to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology)	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

29	2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than double the number of international students studying in Japan from 140,000 to 300,000 	135,519 students (as of May 1, 2013)	N	<p>In December 2013, we compiled a report entitled "Strategy on Accepting International Students to Take Advantage of Global Growth" and decided on priority regions from where we would strategically host promising international students. We also implemented measures to provide an environment to encourage international students to enroll such as establishing the "Top Global University Project (FY2014 budget: JPY7.65 billion)" to identify and support those universities that were thoroughly committed to promoting internationalization.</p> <p>In July 2014, we considered the issue of how to house international students coming to Japan and compiled the "Inquiry Report Regarding How to Support International Students in Securing Living Quarters to Achieve a Target of 300,000 International Students."</p> <p>Since detail measures including those mentioned above commenced in FY2014, an assessment of the KPI objective cannot be made at this stage.</p>	(Independent Administrative Institution) Japan Student Services Organization, "Status Survey on International Students in Japan"	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
30	2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the English language skills of English teachers (TOEFL iBT test score should be above 80 or so; for Junior High Schools: from 28% to 50%; for Senior High Schools: from 52% to 75%) 	Junior High Schools 28%; Senior High Schools 53% (as of December 2013)	N	<p>Since the results of the "Status Survey on How English Education is Conducted" that began in FY2014 will not be compiled and released until after March 2015, an assessment cannot be made at this stage.</p>	Status Survey on How English Education is Conducted	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
31	2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of schools accredited to offer the International Baccalaureate Programmes to 200 (presently 16 schools) 	33 schools (as of December 2014) * including 13 candidate schools.	B	<p>Whereas it requires approx. two years to be accredited to offer the International Baccalaureate Programmes from the time a school submits its application for candidacy, the number of schools that need to be accredited over the next five years leading to 2018 to achieve the KPI objective is on average 36 schools per year.</p> <p>On the other hand, the number of schools increased from 19 (16 accredited and 3 candidates) as of June 2013 to 33 (20 accredited and 13 candidates) as of December 2014, which is an increase of 14 schools over a period of about a year and a half.</p> <p>To achieve the KPI objective, we have started to develop a Japanese Language Diploma Programme (a program that would allow a part of the IB curriculum to be conducted in Japanese) in FY2013 in conjunction with the International Baccalaureate Organization and have agreed with them to expand the applicable subjects in FY 2014.</p> <p>In addition, as a result of our efforts to promote the use of the IB in university entrance exams, almost all universities that have adopted the "Creation a Super Global University Support Project" announced in September 2014 have either embraced or expanded their policy to utilize the IB in their entrance exams. As such, the utilization of the IB in entrance exams is expanding.</p>	According to a survey by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

32	<p>2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of working adults and housewives attending courses at universities and vocational schools, etc. to 240,000 in five years (presently 120,000) 	Approx. 120,000 (as of May 2013 (including in part numbers from 2012 and 2011))	N	<p>In FY2014, we started the “Development and Implementation of a Cooperative Custom-Built Program with Industry” (FY2014 budget: JPY1.68 billion). Since detail measures including that which was mentioned above commenced in FY2014, an assessment of the KPI objective cannot be made at this stage.</p>	<p>Basic Survey of Schools; Survey of Present Conditions of Private High Schools, etc.; Status of Selecting New Students to National, Public, and Private Universities; Status of Selecting New Students to Public and Private Junior Colleges; Status of Improvement, etc. of Education at Junior Colleges; and Status of Reforms in the Educational Content, etc. at Universities</p>	<p>Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p>
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Promoting Innovation in Technology/The World's Leading Intellectual Property-Based Nation
Policy Group: Enhance the headquarter function of the Council for Science, Technology and Innovation (including the promotion of Cross-ministerial Strategic Innovation-Promotion Program and the foundation of the Impulsing Paradigm Change through Disruptive Technologies) Strengthen the function of the R&D corporation Secure funds for human resources to support research

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be the #1 global innovator (in technology) within the next five years (by the end of FY2017) 	#4 (2014~2015)	A	Whereas the deadline is the end of FY2017 and the time provided to achieve this objective is five years, we have improved our standing in the world by one notch to #4 from 2013~2014 to 2014~2015 and have achieved the required KPI objective at this stage.	WEF The Global Competitiveness Report	Cabinet Office

Promoting Innovation in Technology/The World's Leading Intellectual Property-Based Nation
Policy Group: Increase R&D investment from both the government and the private sector

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
33 (Repeat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be the #1 global innovator (in technology) within the next five years (by the end of FY2017) 	#4 (2014~2015)	A	Whereas the deadline is the end of FY2017 and the time provided to achieve this objective is five years, we have improved our standing in the world by one notch to #4 from 2013~2014 to 2014~2015 and have achieved the required KPI objective at this stage.	WEF The Global Competitiveness Report	Cabinet Office
34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The amount of total R&D investments by the government and the private sector combined should be 4% of GDP within five years 	3.75% (FY2013 actual numbers)	A	Whereas the deadline is the end of FY2017 and the time provided to achieve this objective is five years, the actual number for FY2013 increased by 0.1% over the previous fiscal year. Therefore, we have exceeded the necessary KPI objective of 3.72% required at this stage.	Statistics Bureau of the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications' "e-stat", Table 3 of the Survey of Technology Research: Name of Researcher, Organization, Source of Expenditures, Internally Used Research Expenditures by Expenditure Type (expenditure amounts)	Cabinet Office

Promoting Innovation in Technology/The World's Leading Intellectual Property-Based Nation
Policy Group: Build a national system of innovation

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
33 (Repeat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be the #1 global innovator (in technology) within the next five years (by the end of FY2017) 	#4 (2014~2015)	A	Whereas the deadline is the end of FY2017 and the time provided to achieve this objective is five years, we have improved our standing in the world by one notch to #4 from 2013~2014 to 2014~2015 and have achieved the required KPI objective at this stage.	WEF The Global Competitiveness Report	Cabinet Office
35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase by 30% the number of large-scale joint research projects undertaken by universities or R&D corporations in partnership with private-sector corporations within five years (by the end of FY2018) 	600 projects (FY2013) * Refers to the number of jointly executed research projects by universities, etc. (national, municipal, and private universities (including junior colleges), national, public, and private vocational colleges, and institutions used jointly by universities) and private sector corporations (projects exceeding JPY10 million)	N	<p>In December 2014, a report entitled "Present Status of Industry-Academia Collaboration, etc. at Universities, etc." in FY 2013 was released showing that the number of large-scale joint research projects undertaken by universities, etc. with private-sector corporations increased by 93 cases as compared to FY2012.</p> <p>However, since the number of large-scale joint research projects undertaken by R&D corporations with private-sector corporations is currently being compiled separately by the Cabinet Office, an assessment cannot be made at this stage.</p>	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, "Present Status of the Implementation of Industry-Academia Collaboration, etc. at Universities, etc."	Cabinet Office

Promoting Innovation in Technology/The World's Leading Intellectual Property-Based Nation
Policy Group: Enhancement of intellectual property and standardization strategies

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
33 (Repeat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be the #1 global innovator (in technology) within the next five years (by the end of FY2017) 	#4 (2014~2015)	A	Whereas the deadline is the end of FY2017 and the time provided to achieve this objective is five years, we have improved our standing in the world by one notch to #4 from 2013~2014 to 2014~2015 and have achieved the required KPI objective at this stage.	WEF The Global Competitiveness Report	Cabinet Office
36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shorten the time required to acquire patent rights to no more than 36 months by the end of FY2015 	The percentage of rights acquired within 36 months is 93.6% (as of March 2014)	A	Whereas the percentage within 36 months was 80.9% as of December 2012, this improved to 93.0% in FY2013 and is progressing as planned.	According to the Patent Office	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shorten the time required to acquire patent rights in half over the next ten years (by 2023) to 14 months on average 	An average of 18.8 months (in FY2013)	N	Whereas this KPI objective was added under the "Japan Revitalization Strategy Revised in 2014", we are scheduled to obtain the KPI numbers for FY2014 on or around May of this year.	According to the Patent Office	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of chair/secretariat posts held by Japan in international standardization organizations to the #3 level in the world (95 cases) by the end of FY2015 	94 posts (as of the end of FY2013)	A	Whereas the deadline is the end of FY2015 and the time provided to achieve this objective is three years, one year has elapsed as of the end of FY2013. Since the number of chair/secretariat posts held by Japan in international standardization organizations increased from 90 to 94, we have exceeded the KPI objective required at this stage of 92 cases.	According to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Promoting Innovation in Technology/The World's Leading Intellectual Property-Based Nation
Policy Group: Achieve a new Industrial Revolution driven by robots

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the scale of the domestic production market for robots two-fold in the manufacturing sector and twenty-fold in the non-manufacturing sector including services by 2020 	Manufacturing sector: approx. JPY503.7 billion; Non-manufacturing sector: approx. JPY47.0 billion (2013)	N	This KPI objective was newly established under the "2014 Revised 'Japan Revitalization Strategy'" formulated in June 2014. Since we are scheduled to obtain the "most recent numbers" on or around June 2015, an assessment cannot be made at this stage.	(General Incorporated Association) Japan Robot Association, "Robot Statistics on Orders, Production, and Actual Shipments"	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual labor productivity increases of at least 2% in the manufacturing sector. 	1.1% (in 2013 over the previous year)	N	This KPI objective was newly established under the "2014 Revised 'Japan Revitalization Strategy'" formulated in June 2014. Since we are scheduled to obtain the "most recent number" on or around March 2015, an assessment cannot be made at this stage.	(Public Interest Corporation) Japan Productivity Center, "Statistics on Productivity"	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Build the world's leading IT society
Policy Group: Reform regulations and systems to match an era in which IT is "a matter of course". Provide private sector access to public data and build revolutionary electronic administrative services Create a safe and convenient living environment utilizing IT Organize the world's highest level of communication infrastructure Promote cyber security measures Foster and secure human resources versed in IT, which will be the source of our industrial competitiveness

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of approx. 1,500 government information systems currently in use in half by transferring them onto a cloud platform, etc. over the next five years (by FY2018) and cut operating costs by 30% over eight years (by FY2021) 	The number of systems: 1,363 (as of December 2013) Operating costs: JPY404.8 billion (in FY2014)	A	Whereas the deadline to reduce the number of systems is FY2018 and the time provided to achieve this objective is five years, six months have elapsed as of the release of the "most recent number". The number of systems has been reduced from 1,450 to 1,363, which is an improvement of approx. 12%. As for operating costs, whereas the deadline is FY2012 and the time provided to achieve this objective is eight years, one year has elapsed as of the release of the "most recent number". Operating costs have been cut from JPY414.4 billion to JPY404.8 billion or an improvement of approx. 8% and is consistent with the "Roadmap for Reforming Government Information Systems."	Roadmap for Reform of Government Information Systems	National Strategy office of Information and Communications Technology
42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve the world's highest level of public data disclosure by the end of FY2015 (over 10,000 data sets) ⇒ Done 	12,800 (as of January 20, 2015)	A	We achieved the set objective (over 10,000) a year earlier than the deadline.	The data search page of the data catalogue site, DATA.GO.JP	National Strategy office of Information and Communications Technology
43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to maintain our present ranking as #1 with regard to the cost of broadband access (cost per unit of speed) among OECD member countries 	#1 (as of September 2012)	N	An assessment at this stage cannot be made since the OECD Communications Outlook is published every other year and the "most recent number" will not be available until around July 2015.	OECD Communications Outlook	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the current number of countries and regions which have international coordination arrangements or dialogues with Japan regarding measures to respond to cyber attacks, by 30% from approximately 80 countries over the next two years (by FY2015) ⇒ Achieved. 	109 countries and regions (as of January 2015)	A	The KPI objective was achieved a year earlier than the set deadline by increasing the number of countries and regions which have international coordination arrangements or dialogues with Japan regarding measures to respond to cyber attacks from 80 to 109.	The number of countries and regions with which the JPCERT/CC can create partnerships	National center of Incident readiness and Strategy for Cybersecurity
45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the corporate utilization of Skill Indicators from the present 20% to 25% over the next four years (by FY2017) 	20% (in FY2012)	N	The "most recent number" is scheduled to be released in next fiscal year's White Paper on IT Human Resources (scheduled to be published during the first-half of 2015). Therefore, an assessment cannot be made at this stage.	White Paper on IT Human Resources (by the IPA)	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Further enhancement of site competitiveness
Policy Group: Create "National Strategic Special Zones" Improve industrial infrastructure such as airports and ports Improve the competitiveness of cities

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japan in the top three OECD member countries in The World Bank's Ease of Doing Business rankings by 2020 *Due to the change in the ranking method, Japan's position in 2014 was revised from 15th place to 19th. 	19 th (in 2015)	B	<p>Whereas the deadline is 2020 and the time provided to achieve this objective is seven years, a year and a half has elapsed as of 2015. Since our ranking has not changed from that of last year, we cannot say that we are making progress in meeting the KPI objective, and we should monitor the situation closely.</p> <p>As for the matter with regard to National Strategic Special Zones that are serve as the gateway for bold regulatory reforms, etc., we are in the process of moving forward with projects utilizing special measures, etc. regarding regulations that will contribute to the improvement in the business environment. Moreover, with regard to the corporate governance code, the basic concept was compiled on such issues as "securing shareholders' rights and equality" and "duties of the board of directors' meetings", etc. (in a draft proposal of the corporate governance code). We plan to attain the KPI objective by making steady progress in realizing these initiatives.</p> <p>(Reference) With regard to corporate taxes, we will first lower the tax rate to forcefully encourage the creation of a positive economic feedback loop while securing sources of revenue by expanding, etc. the tax base. As such, we have decided to lower the effective corporate tax rate to 32.11% (presently 34.62%) in FY2015 (-2.51%) and to 31.33% in FY2016 (-3.29%).</p>	The World Bank's "Doing Business 2015"	Cabinet Secretariat (The General Executive Office for the Economic Revitalization of Japan)

47	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tokyo in the top three of the Global Power City Index by 2020 (#4 in 2012) 	#4 (in 2014)	B	<p>Whereas the deadline is 2020 and the time provided to achieve this objective is eight years, a year and a half has elapsed as of 2014. Given the fact that we are still ranked as #4, we cannot say that the KPI objective is being met and we need to monitor any progress closely. We will achieve the KPI objective by making steady progress in implementing measures such as enhancing the function of metropolitan area airports, accelerating the promotion of National Strategic Special Zones, and initiatives to rapidly expand the number of incoming visitors (foreign visitors to Japan), etc.</p> <p>(Reference) With regard to corporate taxes, we will first lower the tax rate to forcefully encourage the creation of a positive economic feedback loop while securing sources of revenue by expanding, etc. the tax base. As such, we have decided to lower the effective corporate tax rate to 32.11% (presently 34.62%) in FY2015 (-2.51%) and to 31.33% in FY2016 (-3.29%).</p>	The Mori Memorial Foundation, "Global Power City Index 2014"	Cabinet Secretariat (The General Executive Office for the Economic Revitalization of Japan)
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Further enhancement of site competitiveness
Policy Group: Open up rights to operate public facilities, etc. to the private sector

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
46 (Repeat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japan in the top three OECD member countries in The World Bank's Ease of Doing Business rankings by 2020 *Due to the change in the ranking method, Japan's position in 2014 was revised from 15th place to 19th. 	19 th (in 2015)	B	<p>Whereas the deadline is 2020 and the time provided to achieve this objective is seven years, a year and a half has elapsed as of 2015. Since our ranking has not changed from that of last year, we cannot say that we are making progress in meeting the KPI objective, and we should monitor the situation closely.</p> <p>As for the matter with regard to National Strategic Special Zones that are serve as the gateway for bold regulatory reforms, etc., we are in the process of moving forward with projects utilizing special measures, etc. regarding regulations that will contribute to the improvement in the business environment. Moreover, with regard to the corporate governance code, the basic concept was compiled on such issues as "securing shareholders' rights and equality" and "duties of the board of directors' meetings", etc. (in a draft proposal of the corporate governance code). We plan to attain the KPI objective by making steady progress in realizing these initiatives.</p> <p>(Reference) With regard to corporate taxes, we will first lower the tax rate to forcefully encourage the creation of a positive economic feedback loop while securing sources of revenue by expanding, etc. the tax base. As such, we have decided to lower the effective corporate tax rate to 32.11% (presently 34.62%) in FY2015 (-2.51%) and to 31.33% in FY2016 (-3.29%).</p>	The World Bank's "Doing Business 2015"	Cabinet Secretariat (The General Executive Office for the Economic Revitalization of Japan)
47 (Repeat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tokyo in the top three of the Global Power City Index by 2020 (#4 in 2012) 	#4 (in 2014)	B	<p>Whereas the deadline is 2020 and the time provided to achieve this objective is eight years, a year and a half has elapsed as of 2014. Given the fact that we are still ranked as #4, we cannot say that the KPI objective is being met and we need to monitor any progress closely. We will achieve the KPI objective by making steady progress in implementing measures such as enhancing the function of metropolitan area airports, accelerating the promotion of National Strategic Special Zones, and initiatives to rapidly expand the number of incoming visitors (foreign visitors to Japan), etc.</p> <p>(Reference) With regard to corporate taxes, we will first lower the tax rate to forcefully encourage the creation of a positive economic feedback loop while securing sources of revenue by expanding, etc. the tax base. As such, we have decided to lower the effective corporate tax rate to 32.11%</p>	The Mori Memorial Foundation, "Global Power City Index 2014"	Cabinet Secretariat (The General Executive Office for the Economic Revitalization of Japan)

				(presently 34.62%) in FY2015 (-2.51%) and to 31.33% in FY2016 (-3.29%).		
48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand PPP/PFI programs to JPY12 trillion over the next 10 years (2013~2022) (JPY4.2 trillion by FY2012 (as of March 2014)). Among them, the government will bring forward to the intensive implementation period designated to run until the end of FY2016 the target of implementing over the 10 years to 2022 2-3 trillion worth of concession PFI Projects, 	Amount of PFI projects JPY4.3 trillion (FY1999 ~FY2013)	N	<p>PFI programs by FY2013 were JPY4.3 trillion, of which the amount of new contracts in FY2013 was JPY94.3 billion. We are currently in the process of assessing the PPP numbers.</p> <p>As for the Sendai Airport, which will be a PFI project utilizing the operating rights method for public facilities, etc. under the new objectives established by the "2014 Revised 'Japan Revitalization Strategy'", Regarding the Sendai Airport that will be a concession PFI project for which the new objectives established by the 'Japan Revitalization Strategy' revised in 2014, the Government started procedures for public selection of the operator by publishing the "Implementation Policy on the Qualified Project Etc. for Sendai Airport Operation" in April 2014 and Applicant Guidelines etc. in June. Moreover, as for Kansai and Osaka International Airports, the Government started procedures for public selection of the operator by publishing the "Implementation Policy on the Qualified Airport Operation Project for Kansai and Osaka International Airports" in July 2014, and distributing Applicant Guidelines etc. in November 2014. As such we are making steady progress in this area.</p>	"The Present Status of PFI" (announced in October 2014 by the PFI Promotion Office of the Cabinet Office)	Cabinet Office (PFI Promotion Office)

Further enhancement of site competitiveness
Policy Group: Consider measures to re-energize the financial and capital markets Review the way in which we manage, etc. public and quasi-public funds

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
46 (Repeat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japan in the top three OECD member countries in The World Bank's Ease of Doing Business rankings by 2020 <p>*Due to the change in the ranking method, Japan's position in 2014 was revised from 15th place to 19th.</p>	19 th (in 2015)	B	<p>Whereas the deadline is 2020 and the time provided to achieve this objective is seven years, a year and a half has elapsed as of 2015. Since our ranking has not changed from that of last year, we cannot say that we are making progress in meeting the KPI objective, and we should monitor the situation closely.</p> <p>As for the matter with regard to National Strategic Special Zones that are serve as the gateway for bold regulatory reforms, etc., we are in the process of moving forward with projects utilizing special measures, etc. regarding regulations that will contribute to the improvement in the business environment. Moreover, with regard to the corporate governance code, the basic concept was complied on such issues as "securing shareholders' rights and equality" and "duties of the board of directors' meetings", etc. (in a draft proposal of the corporate governance code). We plan to attain the KPI objective by making steady progress in realizing these initiatives.</p> <p>(Reference) With regard to corporate taxes, we will first lower the tax rate to forcefully encourage the creation of a positive economic feedback loop while securing sources of revenue by expanding, etc. the tax base. As such, we have decided to lower the effective corporate tax rate to 32.11% (presently 34.62%) in FY2015 (-2.51%) and to 31.33% in FY2016 (-3.29%).</p>	The World Bank's "Doing Business 2015"	Cabinet Secretariat (The General Executive Office for the Economic Revitalization of Japan)

<p>47 (Repeat)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tokyo in the top three of the Global Power City Index by 2020 (#4 in 2012) 	<p>#4 (in 2014)</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Whereas the deadline is 2020 and the time provided to achieve this objective is eight years, a year and a half has elapsed as of 2014. Given the fact that we are still ranked as #4, we cannot say that the KPI objective is being met and we need to monitor any progress closely. We will achieve the KPI objective by making steady progress in implementing measures such as enhancing the function of metropolitan area airports, accelerating the promotion of National Strategic Special Zones, and initiatives to rapidly expand the number of incoming visitors (foreign visitors to Japan), etc. (Reference) With regard to corporate taxes, we will first lower the tax rate to forcefully encourage the creation of a positive economic feedback loop while securing sources of revenue by expanding, etc. the tax base. As such, we have decided to lower the effective corporate tax rate to 32.11% (presently 34.62%) in FY2015 (-2.51%) and to 31.33% in FY2016 (-3.29%).</p>	<p>The Mori Memorial Foundation, “Global Power City Index 2014”</p>	<p>Cabinet Secretariat (The General Executive Office for the Economic Revitalization of Japan)</p>
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Further enhancement of site competitiveness
Policy Group: Formulate a Basic Energy Plan Promote thorough energy-saving Push through the Electricity System Reforms

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the Electricity System Reforms by 2020 at the latest 	—	F	Prepare to submit the bill concerning the third-phase reforms (further securing the neutrality of the power transmission and distribution sector through legal unbundling) to achieve the KPI objective.	“The Policy on Electricity System Reform” (approved in a cabinet meeting in April 2013)	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Further enhancement of site competitiveness
Policy Group: Introduce high-efficiency thermal power generation (coal/LNG)

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practical application of the A-USC in the 2020s (power generation efficiency: about 39% → to about 46% after improvements) 	—	F	Advance technological development to achieve the KPI objective.	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practical application of the IGCC in the 1,500°C-class by the 2020s (power generation efficiency: about 39% → to about 46% after improvements) 	—	F	We are in the process of conducting an environmental impact assessment to build a large-scale IGCC demonstration facility in the 500,000 kW-class.	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
52	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish the technology for the IGFC by 2025 and its practical application in the 2030s (power generation efficiency: about 39% → to about 55% after improvements) 	—	F	Advance technological development to achieve the KPI objective.	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practical application of a 1,700°C-class gas turbine for LNG thermal power generation by around 2020 (power generation efficiency: about 52% → to about 57% after improvements) 	—	F	Advance technological development to achieve the KPI objective.	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Further enhancement of site competitiveness
Policy Group: Maintain and enhance the oil/LP gas supply chain, etc.

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rebuild a group of top class petrochemical complexes that is internationally competitive in Asia within the next ten years (by 2023) 	<p>—</p> <p>(The data available is for each individual petrochemical complex only and the results are not publicly disclosed)</p>	N	<p>Although Japanese group of petrochemical complexes remains inferior in international competitiveness to those in India, Singapore, Korea, China, and Taiwan, etc. according to a survey conducted in FY2013, we will promote the optimization of the facilities under the implementation measures adopted in the “ ‘Japan Revitalization Strategy’ Revised in 2014”.</p>	<p>Research Association of Refinery Integration for Group-Operation, “Overall Assessment of the International Competitiveness of Petrochemical Complexes”</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the enhancement of the minimum required supply function during times of emergency nationwide within the next two to three years (by 2016) 	<p>The percentage of oil refineries that have adopted the three-piece set of emergency measures: 57%</p> <p>Core service stations functionable during a disaster (Core SSs): 1,684;</p> <p>Core LP gas filling stations: 344 (as of the end of FY2013)</p>	A	<p>With regard to the percentage oil refineries that have adopted the three-piece set of emergency measures (emergency electric generators, emergency information communication equipment (satellite communications, etc.), and facilities to fill and deliver petroleum in oil drums), whereas the annual amount of increase necessary to meet the KPI objective is 15.5 points, the most recent number (as of the end of FY2013) is 57%, which is a 19 point improvement over 38% as of the end of FY2012. We will also promote the stockpiling of fuel at core service stations and the stockpiling of fuel for consumers to meet the KPI objective.</p>	<p>According to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

Further enhancement of site competitiveness
Policy Group: Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
56	By the end of this fiscal year, we have reached an agreement and have signed bilateral agreements for the Joint Crediting mechanism(JCM) with several countries in addition to Mongolia, Bangladesh, and Ethiopia ⇒ Done	Total of 12 countries (as of the end of December 2014)	A	We have reached an agreement and have signed bilateral agreements with seven countries in addition to Mongolia, Bangladesh, and Ethiopia by the end of FY2013, and two more countries by the end of December 2014.	—	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Achieving regional revitalization and regional structural reform / Achieving reform among mid-ranking companies, SMEs and micro enterprises
Policy Group: Utilization/mobilization/commercialization of regional resources as brands

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
2 (Repeat)	Ensure that the business startup rate exceeds business closure rate, and raise the current business startup and closure rates on a par with the US and UK (to the 10% range) (from FY2004 to FY2009, the average startup and closure rates were both 4.5%))	Business startup rate: 4.8% Business closure rate: 4.0% (FY2013)	N	Whereas the startup and closure rates in FY2012 were 4.6% and 3.8%, respectively, they were 4.8% and 4.0%, respectively in FY2013. Since both rates are trending upwards, we can assume that each of the policies is having an effect in vitalizing industries. Achievement deadlines have not been set in advance because changes need to be made in the way society perceives start-ups in addition to government policies if the KPI objectives are to be attained.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Annual Report on Employment Insurance Programs"	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Among the municipalities which have formulated a Local Revitalization Plan, a majority of them should achieve the local revitalization objectives (creation of new employment, increase in the number of visitors, increase in regional industry production, etc.) that have been certified under the plan. 	—	N	This KPI objective was newly established under the "2014 Revised 'Japan Revitalization Strategy'" formulated in June 2014. Since the Revised Local Revitalization Law was enacted in December 2014, an assessment cannot be made at this stage.	According to a survey by the Cabinet Office	Cabinet Office (Office to Promote Regional Revitalization)

Achieving regional revitalization and regional structural reform / Achieving reform among mid-ranking companies, SMEs and micro enterprises
Policy Group: Utilization/mobilization/commercialization of regional resources as brands Accelerating the restructuring of SMEs and micro enterprises

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
2 (Repeat)	Ensure that the business startup rate exceeds business closure rate, and raise the current business startup and closure rates on a par with the US and UK (to the 10% range) (from FY2004 to FY2009, the average entry and exit rates were both 4.5%)	Business startup rate: 4.8% Business closure rate: 4.0% (FY2013)	N	Whereas the entry and exit rates in FY2012 were 4.6% and 3.8%, respectively, they were 4.8% and 4.0%, respectively in FY2013. Since both rates are trending upwards, we can assume that each of the policies is having an effect in vitalizing industries. Achievement deadlines have not been set in advance because changes need to be made in the way society perceives start-ups in addition to government policies if the KPI objectives are to be attained.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Annual Report on Employment Insurance Programs"	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Achieving regional revitalization and regional structural reform / Achieving reform among mid-ranking companies, SMEs and micro enterprises
Policy Group: Supporting SMEs and micro enterprises which will enter the strategic markets

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
58	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of profit-making SMEs and micro enterprises from 0.7 million to 1.4 million by 2020 	734,646 (in 2012)	N	Since the "most recent number" is to be released on or around March 2015, an assessment cannot be made at this stage.	National Tax Agency, "Company Sample Survey"	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Achieving regional revitalization and regional structural reform / Achieving reform among mid-ranking companies, SMEs and micro enterprises
Policy Group: Supporting SMEs and micro enterprises which will expand internationally

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
59	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realize overseas expansions of another 10 thousand companies over the next five years(by FY2017) 	—	N	<p>Since the “most recent number” based on official statistical surveys will not be available until FY2016, an assessment cannot be made at this stage.</p> <p>Since annual data based on official statistical surveys with regard to this KPI objective is hard to obtain, in the meantime METI will survey support institutions involved in international expansion and confirm/assess the number of companies which have newly expanded overseas (exports, direct investments). The survey results are expected to be available on or around June 2015.</p>	<p>Estimated by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry based on the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry's “Census of Manufacturers” and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications' “Economic Census – Basic Survey”</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

Extend the nation's "health expectancy"
Policy Group: Create a society that is able to age while enjoying health by providing effective preventive services and upgrading the quality of health management

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend the nation's healthy life expectancy by one year or more by 2020 [70.42 years for males and 73.62 years for females(in 2010)] 	Male: 71.19 years old; Female: 74.21 years old (in 2013)	A	Since the male health expectancy increased by +0.77 years and the female health expectancy increased by +0.59 years over three years from 2010 to 2013, we are progressing as planned in achieving the KPI objective ([Comparison]the average annual rate of health expectancy extension if it were to proceed at a uniform pace is +1 year/10 years x number of years elapsed (3 years) = +0.30 years).	Health and Labor Sciences Research Grant, "Study on the future projection of the health expectancy and cost-effectiveness of measures to combat life-style-related diseases" (※ Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions (Calculated by the Health and Labor Sciences Research based on a large-scale survey conducted once every three years))	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
61	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2020, reduce the number of citizens with metabolic syndrome by 25% from FY2008 [14 million (FY2008)] 	The percentage reduction of those with metabolic syndrome and those at risk of overweight: 12% (FY2012 preliminary numbers<vs. FY2008>)	N	Since the "most recent number" is for FY2012, an assessment cannot be made. However, with regard to the "rate of reduction of those with metabolic syndrome and those at risk of overweight," it was reduced by 12% according to preliminary numbers for FY2012 vs. FY2008 and is progressing as planned toward its 2020 objective ([Comparison]the average annual rate of reduction if it were to proceed at a uniform pace is (25/12%)x number of years elapsed (4 years) = 8.3%).	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Status of Implementation of Specific Medical Checkups and Specific Health Instructions"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2020, aim that medical examine rate (for the 40-74 age range) will be 80% (including specified health check-ups) [67.7%(in 2010)] 	<p>The percentage of those between the ages of 40 to 74 that went to take a physical examination (physical exams and health check-ups) as well as a more thorough physical examination was 66.2% (in 2013)</p>	B	<p>The percentage of those between the ages of 40 to 74 that went to take a physical examination in 2013 was 66.2%, a drop of ▲ 1.5% vs. 2010 ([Comparison]the average annual rate of increase if it were to proceed at a uniform pace is (+ 12.3% points / 10 years) x number of years elapsed (3 years) = +3.7% points). As such, progress is not being made to achieve the KPI objective and further measures need to be promoted.</p>	<p>Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions" (the percentage of those taking a physical examination are surveyed once every three years during the execution of a large-scale survey)</p>	<p>Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>
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Extend the nation's "health expectancy"

Policy Group: Create a society where the world's most advanced medical treatment, etc. can be received by re-energizing the medical-related industry

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate the assessment lag of pharmaceuticals and medical devices to "zero" by 2020[Pharmaceuticals: 1 month, Medical devices: 2 months (in FY2011)] 	Pharmaceuticals: 0 months, Medical devices: 0 months (in FY2012)	A	Since the assessment lag of pharmaceuticals and medical devices was eliminated in FY2012, we have made favorable progress. The median assessment period for pharmaceuticals and medical devices with the PMDA has been reduced in both categories. New Pharmaceuticals: [FY2009]22.0 months →[FY2012]9.9 months; New Medical Devices: [FY2008]19.9 months →[FY2012]14.9 months	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare's compiled data by the PMDA and publicly disclosed material in the U.S.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Extend the nation's "health expectancy"

Policy Group: Create a society with access to quality medical treatment or nursing care that enables the sick or injured to again be a contributing member of society

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create around ten Japanese overseas medical treatment sites by 2020 [1 site (as of June 2013)] 	<p>Japanese overseas medical treatment sites: 3 sites (as of the end of 2014)</p>	A	<p>Since three new Japanese overseas medical treatment sites were created in the 1.5 year period from July 2013 to December 2014, and given the fact that negotiations are proceeding to build additional Japanese-style medical treatment sites, we expect that the number of sites will increase according to plan ([Comparison] the average annual number of new sites if the increase were to proceed at a uniform pace is $(+9 \text{ sites}/7.5 \text{ years}) \times \text{number of years elapsed (1.5 years)} = +1.8 \text{ sites}$).</p>	Interviews with corporations, etc.	Cabinet Secretariat (Headquarters for Healthcare Policy)
65	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the overseas market for Japan's medical technologies and services to JPY5 trillion by 2030[Exports of medical equipment: approx. JPY453.0 billion; Exports of pharmaceuticals: approx. JPY144.0 billion (in 2010)] 	<p>Exports of medical equipment: approx. JPY530.0 billion; Exports of pharmaceuticals: approx. JPY130.0 billion (in 2013)</p>	N	<p>The size of the overseas market for Japan's medical technologies and services can be measured by 1) exports of medical equipment, 2) exports of pharmaceuticals, 3) the market size of Japanese overseas medical treatment sites, etc., and 4) the market size, etc. of patients visiting Japan to receive medical services.</p> <p>With regard to 3), since the outcome of their activities will not be apparent until after the medical treatment sites have opened for business (for example, a Japanese-style medical treatment site is currently under construction in Cambodia and is expected to open in January 2016), an assessment cannot be made at this stage.</p> <p>With regard to 4), we are currently in the process of determining how to capture the statistical data and therefore cannot make an assessment at this stage.</p>	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Annual Statistical Report on the Industrial Production of Pharmaceuticals", etc.	Cabinet Secretariat (Headquarters for Healthcare Policy)

66	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of the elderly population with access to housing for the elderly[0.9% (in 2005) → 3 to 5% (in 2020)] 	1.8% (in 2012)	N	<p>Since the number for 2012 is the most recent one available, a progress assessment after the formulation of the “Japan Revitalization Strategy” cannot be made at this stage. Whereas the elderly population is projected to reach 36.12 million in 2020 (“Japan’s Future Estimated Population (as of January 2012)” (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)) and the number of necessary housing for the elderly is 1.08 to 1.81 million units if the KPI objective is to be achieved, and given that the number of housing for the elderly is 540,000 as of 2012, they need to be built at an average pace of 68,000 to 159,000 units per year.</p> <p>Among the housing for the elderly, the number of elderly housing with services attached and fee-based retirement homes that have been built in the one-year period between 2012 and 2013 is 75,000 and therefore progress is being made toward achieving the KPI objective.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elderly population: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications’ “Population Estimates” Housing for the elderly: According to the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare’s “Social Welfare Facilities, etc. Survey” (conducted annually), surveys by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (conducted as necessary), and surveys by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (conducted annually). 	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of public rental housing projects (over 100 apartment units) with livelihood support facilities [16% (in 2009) → 25% (in 2020)] 	25% (FY2012)	A	The KPI objective was achieved since we attained a percentage of 25% in FY2012.	According to a survey by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (conducted each fiscal year)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impediment-free housing for UR (Urban Renaissance) Rental Housing [approx. 340,000 units (as of the end of FY2012) → approx. 400,000 units (as of the end of FY2018)] 	Approx. 350,000 units (FY2013)	A	<p>We are making progress in attaining the KPI objective since there has been an increase of +10,000 units as of the end of FY2013 over the previous fiscal year ([Comparison]the average number of unit increase per year if the increase were to proceed at a uniform pace is (60,000 units/6 years x number of years elapsed (1 year) = 10,000 units)).</p>	According to a survey by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (conducted each fiscal year)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
69	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Double the market size for existing homes and the market for residential renovation [JPY10 trillion (in 2010) → JPY20 trillion (in 2020)] 	JPY10 trillion (in 2010)	N	<p>Since the number for 2010 is the most recent one available, a progress assessment after the formulation of the "Japan Revitalization Strategy" cannot be made at this stage. We will assess the progress status after the number is released in February 2015 and monitor the situation closely.</p> <p>The market for existing homes and the market for residential renovation is expanding as follows:</p> <p>(Market Size for Existing Homes) The number of executed contracts for the purchase of existing apartments and houses has been increasing in the metropolitan area according to releases by the (Public Interest Corporation) Real Estate Information Network for East Japan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of executed contracts for existing apartments 29,961 cases (in FY2010) →36,762 cases (in FY2013) Number of executed contracts for existing houses 10,607 cases (FY2010) →12,123 cases (FY2013) <p>(Market Size for Residential Renovation) According to estimates (*) by the (Public Interest Corporation) Center for Housing Renovation and Dispute Settlement Support, the amounts spent on residential renovations in broad terms have been increasing each year with JPY3.37 trillion in 2010, JPY6.50 trillion in 2011, JPY6.73 trillion in 2012, and JPY7.49 trillion in 2013. * Absolute amounts are not comparable since the calculation methodology differs from the KPI used in the Japan Revitalization Strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market Size for Used Housings: Survey of the Housing Market Trend (conducted every year), Statistical Survey on Housing and Land (conducted once every 5 years) Market Size for Residential Renovation: Current Statistical Survey on Construction (conducted every year), Statistical Survey on Housing and Land (conducted once every 5 years), Population/population trends and number of households based on the Basic Resident Register (conducted every year), Intentions and Opinion Survey Related to Residential Renovation (conducted every year) 	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Double the number of existing homes converted into homes which conserve energy by 2020 	460,000 homes (in 2013)	A	As for this KPI objective, we increased the number of homes by +140,000 in the two years between 2011 and 2013 and therefore have been making progress as planned. ([Comparison] the average number of additional homes if the increase were to proceed at a uniform pace would be $(+320,000/9 \text{ years}) \times \text{number of years elapsed (2 years)} = +70,000 \text{ homes}$).	Survey on Renovation and Renewal of Architectural Structures (conducted twice every year for every six-month period)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
71	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The standard newly built homes should all be Net Zero Energy Homes by 2020 	—	F	The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry supported approx. 4,000 cases nationwide in the cause to promote Net Zero Energy Homes Using Subsidies to Promote Innovative Energy Conservation Technologies for Residential Housing and Buildings[FY2014 Budget: JPY7.60 billion].	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Extend the nation's "health expectancy"

Policy Group: Create a society with access to quality medical treatment or nursing care that enables the sick or injured to again be a contributing member of society

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
72	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize REITs such as a Healthcare REIT to expand the financing options for healthcare facilities targeting housing for the elderly, etc. 	—	F	A REIT specifically designed for healthcare facilities was listed for the first time in November 2014.	—	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
73	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim to realize that Over half of all municipalities address the issue of public transportation in the region based on a comprehensive plan devised by interested parties within the applicable region[The number of comprehensive plans devised by interested parties within the applicable region on the issue of public transportation in the region: 511 (as of the end of March 2013)] 	The number of comprehensive plans devised by interested parties within the applicable region on the issue of public transportation in the region is 603 (as of the end of December 2014)	A	<p>Regarding the issue of public transportation in the region based on a comprehensive plan devised by interested parties within the applicable region, 603 plans have been formulated in the seven year period from FY2007 to FY2013 with 61 new plans formulated in FY2013 alone. Therefore, progress is being made accordingly.</p> <p>※ With the enactment of a partial revision of the Law Concerning the Revitalization and Regeneration of Regional Public Transportation in November 2014 (2014 Law No. 41), the Regional Public Transportation Comprehensive Cooperative Plan was discontinued in favor of the new Regional Public Transportation Network Formation Plan. Based on this plan, a KPI objective to formulate "100 Regional Public Transportation Network Formation Plans by 2020" in accordance with the Comprehensive Strategy for Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing Local Economy at a Cabinet Meeting in December 2014.</p>	According to a survey by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

74	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market size of nursing care robot devices should be approx. JPY50 billion in 2020 and approx. JPY260 billion in 2030 [approx. JPY1 billion (in 2012)] 	<p>JPY 0.53 billion (in 2013) * The total shipment amount of 38 companies that provided a response to our survey among 249 companies surveyed.</p>	B	<p>Whereas the market size for nursing care robot devices is approx. JPY1 billion in 2012 (estimated by METI), in order to achieve the KPI objective of “approx. JPY50 billion in 2020,” the market should have expanded to approx. JPY7.1 billion as of 2013.</p> <p>Separately, whereas there needs to be continuity with regards to monitoring the market size using actual numbers rather than estimates, according to a new statistical survey regarding service robots conducted by the (General Incorporated Association) Japan Robot Association beginning in 2013, the market size for nursing care robot devices in 2013 was JPY0.53 billion (the sum of actual amounts by respondents of a survey). Therefore, progress has not been sufficient and further measures need to be promoted. However, it should be noted that actual shipment amounts derived from this statistical survey (actual numbers as of 2013) are only the sum of actual shipments by 38 companies that responded to the survey among 249 companies surveyed.</p> <p>METI is taking measures to develop and promote nursing care robot devices with the implementation of the “Project to Develop and Promote Nursing Care Robot Devices” (initial budget in FY2013 [JPY2.39 billion, 45 businesses]; initial budget in FY2014 [JPY 2.55 billion]) and the “Verification Project for the Development and Promotion of Nursing Care Robot Devices” (supplementary budget in FY2013 [JPY 2.05 billion]).</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, “Market Trend Survey of the Robot Industry” (estimates for 2012), (General Incorporated Association) Japan Robot Association, “Market Survey of Service Robots” (subsequent to 2013)</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8,000 nursing care robot devices deployed in priority areas by 2030 	—	N	<p>With regard to the deployment of nursing care robot devices in priority areas (mobility assistance, mobility support, excretion support, watching over dementia patients, and bathing support), the “Japan Revitalization Strategy” calls for a “5-Year Plan to Develop Nursing Care Robot Devices” in which the first 2 to 3 years are devoted to development and thereafter the on-site deployment of the devices where feasible. As for some of the priority areas where development will be completed in 2015, we plan to conduct a survey as to how many devices can be deployed after 2016. We will need to assess the progress after the survey numbers have been determined and will continue to monitor the situation closely.</p> <p>The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry has conducted a verification of a large scale deployment of nursing care robot devices applicable to priority areas under the “Verification Project for the Development and Promotion of Nursing Care Robot Devices” provided for under the FY2013 supplementary budget and project that approx. 3,000 of these devices will be deployed on-site under this project.</p>	<p>Scheduled to be assessed by the (General Incorporated Association) Japan Robot Association's “Market Survey of Service Robots” (subsequent to 2013)</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

Realize clean and economical energy supply and demand
Policy Group: Create a society where clean and economical energy is supplied

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
76	(Geothermal) • Capture 70% of the world market for turbines	—	N	Whereas METI plans to commission a survey when the technology has advanced further, an assessment cannot be made at this juncture.	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
77	(Offshore Floating Wind Power) • Be the world's first to commercialize by 2018	—	F	We are in the process of beginning operations for experimental research off the shores of Fukushima Prefecture and Nagasaki Prefecture.	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Realize clean and economical energy supply and demand
Policy Group: Create a society where clean and economical energy is supplied

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
78	(Methane Hydrate) • Develop technology for commercialization by FY2018	—	F	We have conducted an offshore gas production experiment with regards to sand layer-type methane hydrate for the first time in the world in March 2013. We have also extracted issues that need to be resolved if commercialization is to succeed such as assuring long-term stable production, the reduction of production costs, and assessing the impact to the environment.	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
79	(Sea-Floor Hydrothermal Deposits) • Develop technology, etc. to begin a project to commercialize with the participation of the private sector after 2023	—	F	Develop technology and assess the amount of available reserves, etc. to achieve the KPI objective.	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Realize clean and economical energy supply and demand
Policy Group: Create a society where energy is distributed efficiently through competition

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
80	(Interconnection between areas, etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement measures to assist the enhancement of interconnection between areas with the objective to increase frequency conversion (FC) (from 1.2 million kW to 2.1 million kW) by FY2020 and increase the Hokkaido-Honshu HVDC Link (600,000 kW to 900,000 kW) so that it is operational by March 2019 	—	F	Utilization of the FC is to start in FY2020 and the Hokkaido-Honshu HVDC Link in March 2019. We will implement enhancement measures to achieve these objectives.	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
81	(Storage Batteries) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce in half or more the cost of the grid energy storage system by 2020 (under JPY23,000/kWh) 	—	N	METI will confirm the projected cost of storage batteries upon completion of the Subsidized Project to Promote the Technological Advancement of Measures to Deal with Renewable Energy Surplus (FY2017). As such, an assessment cannot be made at this stage.	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
82	(Storage Batteries) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capture 50% of the world's market by 2020 	2013 (projected): approx. 10%	B	Progress has been insufficient and further measures need to be taken to develop technology and promote international standardization.	According to a private-sector company survey	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
83	(Power Electronics) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full-scale commercialization of the next generation of power electronics using new materials by 2020 	—	F	Advance technological development to achieve the KPI objective.	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Realize clean and economical energy supply and demand
Policy Group: Create a society where energy is consumed sensibly

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
84	(Smart Meters) • Switch all analog power meters to smart meters in all residences and factories by the early 2020s	High voltage sector (factories, etc.): four electric power companies have completed installation; the remaining electric power companies are expected to complete installation by the end of FY2016. Low voltage sector (households, etc.): Full-scale installation started after FY2014 and its completion is expected by the end of FY2024.	F	Installation is progressing stepwise toward achieving the KPI objective.	Material provided by the "Study Group for the Smart Meter System"	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

85	(Residences/Buildings) • Percentage of new homes and buildings that meet the standards for energy conservation should be 100% (by around 2020)	[Non-residences] 93% (for FY2012 alone: including some projections) [Residences] 54%(for FY2012 alone: projections)	N	The survey results for FY2013 is scheduled to be released on or around the summer of 2015 and the effects of measures provided under the "2014 Revised 'Japan Revitalization Strategy'" (revisions to the energy conservation standards and preparations to promote these standards) will not be available until the survey results for FY2014 are released on or around the summer of 2016. As such, an assessment at this stage cannot be made at this stage. As for the percentage of non-residences that satisfy energy conservation standards up to FY2012, steady progress is being made, but the percentage remains only approx. 50% for residences.	Estimates for non-residences were provided by the Survey of Applicable Areas for Type 1 Specified Buildings (over 2,000 m ²) Estimates for residences were provided by the Distribution Survey of the Number of Houses by Insulation Standards (a questionnaire to businesses) (According to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism's Housing Bureau)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
86	(Residences/Buildings) • (Residences) On average, achieve ZEH for new homes in 2030	—	F	Support efforts to achieve net zero energy in homes to attain the KPI objective (number of support cases thus far: 4,000).	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
87	(Residences/Buildings) • (Buildings) On average, achieve ZEB for new buildings in 2030	—	F	Support efforts to achieve net zero energy in non-residences to attain the KPI objective (number of support cases thus far: 200).	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Realize clean and economical energy supply and demand
Policy Group: Create a society where energy is consumed sensibly

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
88	(Top-runner System) • Introduce the top-runner system to building materials by the end of FY2013 ⇒ Done	—	A	Heat insulating material was added to the scope of products covered by the top-runner system (in December 2013).	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
89	(Top-runner System) • Introduce the existing top-runner system to LED light bulbs by summer of 2013 ⇒ Done in November 2013	—	A	Light bulb-type of LED lamps was newly added to the scope of products covered by the top-runner system (in November 2013).	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
90	• Introduce the existing top-runner system to windows by autumn of 2014 ⇒ Done	—	A	Windows (glass sliding doors and multi-layered glass windows) were newly added to the scope of products covered by the top-runner system (in November 2014).	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
91	(Fuel Cells) • 1.4 million household fuel cells (ENE FARM) in use in 2020 and 5.3 million in 2030	109,000 units (as of the end of December 2014)	B	Since they became commercially available in 2009, costs have been steadily decreasing and the number of units in use has been increasing. However, costs need to decrease further with the development of a low cost fuel cell system and efforts need to be made to expand, etc. their user's market from the traditional new single-housing market to existing homes and multiple-dwelling complexes.	Statistical data released by the Fuel Cell Association	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
92	(Next-generation automobiles) • Introduce fuel cell powered vehicles to the market in 2015 ⇒ Done	—	A	Fuel cell vehicles (FCVs) have been introduced to the market by each of the automobile manufacturers.	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
93	(Next-generation automobiles) • Aim to increase the share of new automobiles accounted for by next-generation automobiles to between 50% to 70% by 2030	23.2% (FY2013 preliminary numbers)	A	The percentage was 21.2% in FY2012. Whereas the necessary improvement each year to achieve the KPI objective is 1.60%, an improvement of 2.03% was attained.	Statistical data released by private sector associations such as the Japan Automobile Dealers Association	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Build a safe, convenient, and economical next-generation infrastructure
Policy Group: Create a society with safe and sturdy infrastructure achieved at low cost

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
94	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2030, advanced and efficient inspection and repair using sensors and robots will be made for all important and aged domestic infrastructure 	—	F	<p>A public invitation to bid on the utilization of the next generation of social infrastructure robots for the inspection of bridges, tunnels, underwater maintenance, disaster investigation, and emergency repairs began in April 2014 and since then 101 on-site inspections were conducted by January 2015. A public invitation to bid on the utilization of the next generation social infrastructure monitoring technology such as sensors, etc. for bridges, artificially made and naturally occurring slopes, river levees, offshore and coastal structures, and airport facilities began in September 2014 and 40 cases of on-site inspection technologies were decided for use by December. We will promote these measures using various programs such as the Strategic Innovation Program (SIP). We will follow-up with medium- to short-term work schedule and other means to achieve the KPI objective.</p>	—	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Build a safe, convenient, and economical next-generation infrastructure
Policy Group: Create a society where people and things can be safely and comfortably transported

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% of the nation's vehicles (stock basis) should be equipped with safe driving support devices and systems by 2020 and we should capture 30% of the world's market share for these devices and systems 	—	N	<p>Since the definition of safe driving support devices and systems is not clear and methods to organize relevant data is undetermined, the National Strategy office of Information and Communications Technology will conduct a study on assessment methodologies regarding these issues in coordination with other relevant ministries during FY2014. Following this study, an assessment of the KPI objective should be conducted using at least supplementary or alternative data.</p> <p>In addition, KPIs No. 95 and 96 should also be considered as an interim goal.</p>	—	National Strategy office of Information and Communications Technology
96	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe driving support devices and systems should be standard equipment for all domestic new car sales and also for almost all cars on a stock basis by 2030 	—	F	<p>Progress should be monitored using a medium- to short-term work schedule to achieve the KPI objective.</p> <p>In addition, KPIs No. 95 and 96 should also be considered as an interim goal.</p>	—	National Strategy office of Information and Communications Technology

Build regional communities that use their unique local resources to appeal to the world
Policy Group: Enhance on-site production

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
97	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the ratio of farmland used by business farmers to 80% in the next ten years (by 2023) 	48.7% (in 2013)	N	Whereas the deadline is 2023 and the time provided to achieve this goal is ten years, the data of performance for FY 2014 necessary to assess the KPI progress, such as data as of the end of March 2015, is not available until the spring of 2015 (around April). Therefore, an assessment cannot be made at this stage.	“Statistics on Cultivated Land and Crop Acreage” (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) and a survey conducted by the Agricultural Land Policy Planning Division, the Management Improvement Bureau	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
98	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the cost of rice production by business farmers by 40% in the next ten years compared with the current national average cost, including through efforts by industry (to approx. 9,600JPY/60kg) 	Individual management entities: 11,374JPY/60kg (in 2013) Incorporated management entities: 11,931JPY/60kg (in 2013)	N	Whereas the deadline is 2023 and the time provided to achieve this goal is ten years, the actual results for FY 2014 necessary to assess the KPI progress will not be finalized until around January 2016. Therefore, an assessment cannot be made at this stage.	“Production Cost of Rice and Wheat Varieties” and “Management Analysis of Corporation Management Entities” (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of corporate farmers four-fold from the 2010 level to 50,000 in the next ten years (by 2023) 	15,300 corporations (as of February 2014)	B	Whereas the deadline is 2023 and the time provided to achieve this goal is ten years, one year has elapsed as of the release of the “most recent” figure. Although the number of incorporated management entities has increased from 14,600 corporations (as of February 2013) to 15,300 corporations (as of February 2014), the progress has not been sufficient and further measures are needed to be promoted, since the desired number was 18,140 corporations to satisfy the KPI progress.	“Agricultural Census” and “Current Survey of Agricultural Structure” (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Build regional communities that use their unique local resources to appeal to the world
Policy Group: Linking domestic value chains

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the market size of agriculture based on collaboration among the primary, secondary and tertiary industries (sixth industry) from the current one trillion JPY to ten trillion JPY in 2020 	1.9 trillion JPY (in FY2012)	N	Whereas the deadline is 2020 and the time provided to achieve this goal is ten years from 2010, two years have elapsed as of the release of the “most recent” number. Although the market size of the sixth industry (processing and direct sales by those engaged in agricultural/forestry/fisheries) was expanded from 1.2 trillion JPY to 1.9 trillion JPY, the desired market size as of FY2012 would have been 3.0 trillion JPY. Therefore, progress has not been sufficient and further measures are needed to be promoted. Furthermore, the concept of the six sector industry’s market size needs to be reviewed due to changes in the environment. In addition to actions led by workers in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, the market may include actions of those who are engaged in agriculture/forestry/fisheries in conjunction with a wide variety of businesses to utilize regional resources and create new values. The concept will be discussed in the review of the “Basic Plan for Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas” which is currently in progress.	“Comprehensive Survey of Sixth-Sector Industrialization” (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
101	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Double the number of dairy farms engaged in the sixth industry to 500 farms by 2020. 	236 farms (in 2014)	N	Since this KPI goal was added after the formulation of the “Revised ‘Japan Revitalization Strategy’ 2014” and measures are to be taken to meet this goal starting in FY2015, a progress assessment cannot be made at this stage.	According to the Japan Dairy Council	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Build regional communities that use their unique local resources to appeal to the world
Policy Group: Promote exports, etc.

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
102	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the value of exports of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods to one trillion JPY by 2020 (2012: approximately 450 billion JPY). 	550.5 billion JPY (in 2013)	A	Export value of agricultural, forestry, and fishery products and foods increased from 450.0 billion JPY to 550.5 billion JPY in FY 2013. The value in 2013 exceeded JPY518.9 billion which is necessary to reach KPI in 2020. 2013 is the first year out of 8 years of implementation of the strategy which aims to reach the targetd one trillion JPY in 2020.	"Trade Statistics of Japan" (Ministry of Finance)	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Build regional communities that use their unique local resources to appeal to the world
Policy Group: Cross-sectional planning and implementation of Visit Japan promotion by ministries, agencies, and relevant institutions
Improvement of the tourism environment for visitors to Japan such as relaxing visa requirements and making entry procedures faster
Improvement of the environment for foreign visitors to stay in Japan
Creation of new tourism

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
103	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the annual number of foreign visitors to Japan to over 10 million (⇒ Already achieved in 2013), and further aim to make it 20 million by 2020, and 30 million by 2030 	10,363,904 foreign visitors (definitive number in 2013) and 13,413,600 foreign visitors (preliminary number in 2014)	A	<p>Whereas the deadline is 2020 and the time provided to achieve this objective is seven years, one year has elapsed as of the release of the “most recent” number.</p> <p>The number of foreign visitors to Japan in 2014 was 13.41 million and has exceeded the pace necessary to achieve the KPI objective of “20 million in 2020” (or 11.74 million).</p>	Japan National Tourism Organization, “Statistics on the Number of Foreign Visitors to Japan”	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Japan Tourism Agency
104	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim to be a top-class country in Asia in tourism receipts by 2030 	8 th in Asia with US\$14,934 million (preliminary number in 2013)	A	<p>Whereas the deadline is 2030 and the time provided to achieve this objective is nineteen years, two years have elapsed as of the release of the “most recent” number.</p> <p>The tourism receipts ranking has improved from 10th to 8th place in Asia.</p>	UNWTO 「Tourism Highlights」	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Japan Tourism Agency
105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim to realize a society where approximately one in six accommodation guests are foreigners by 2030 	One in approx. 14 accommodation guests are foreigners. * Total number of accommodation guests confirmed in 2013	A	<p>Whereas the deadline is 2030 and the time provided to achieve this objective is nineteen years, two years have elapsed as of the release of the “most recent” number.</p> <p>The number of foreigners among accommodation guests has increased from “one in approx. 23” to “one in approx. 14” and has exceeded the pace necessary (“one in approx. 18”) to achieve the KPI objective of “one in approx. 6”.</p>	Japan Tourism Agency's “Accommodation Survey”	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Japan Tourism Agency

Build regional communities that use their unique local resources to appeal to the world
Policy Group: Create and reinforce the framework to attract more international conferences, etc. (MICEs)

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
106	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim to establish Japan's position as the No. 1 country in Asia for hosting international conferences by 2030 	The number of international conferences hosted (No. 7 in the world and No. 1 in Asia) was 342 (confirmed number in 2013)	A	The No. 1 spot in Asia has been maintained in 2013 as well.	ICCA's "ICCA Statistics Report"	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Japan Tourism Agency

Strategy of Global Outreach
Policy Group: Building strategic trading relations and promoting economic partnership

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
107	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise the FTA ratio to over 70% by 2018 	22.6% (the percentage of trade value with countries with which EPA/FTA has entered into force or signed, in Japan's total trade value as of January 2015 (based on 2013 trade value))	B	Japan-Mongolia EPA reached an agreement in principle in July 2014 and negotiations for Japan-Turkey EPA began in December of the same year. In addition, progress has been made with the entry into force of Japan-Australia EPA in January 2015. The KPI progress depends on the progress of the TPP negotiations which the Government is working towards an early conclusion, as well as RCEP, Japan-China-Republic of Korea FTA, and Japan-EU EPA. Therefore, the KPI progress needs to be monitored carefully.	Ministry of Finance, "Trade Statistics of Japan"	Assistant Chief Cabinet Secretary's Office (Foreign Affairs)

Strategy of Global Outreach
Policy Group: Strategic initiatives for obtaining overseas markets

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
108	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realize the following "export value and overseas subsidiary sales" by 2020 compared to 2011 level: "China, ASEAN, etc.": Double 	Export value: JPY23.5 trillion (in 2013) Overseas subsidiary sales: JPY78.1 trillion (in FY2012)	B	<p>Whereas the deadline of the target is 2020 and the time provided to achieve this objective is nine years, two years have elapsed as of the release of the "most recent export value" and one year for the overseas subsidiary sales.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although exports to "China and ASEAN" increased from JPY22.7 trillion to JPY23.5 trillion, it is still below the JPY27.7 trillion mark necessary at this stage if we were to assume that export value each year increased by a constant amount to achieve the KPI objective. Overseas subsidiary sales increased from JPY69.8 trillion to JPY78.1 trillion, which exceeds the JPY77.5 trillion mark necessary at this stage if we were to assume that overseas subsidiary sales increased each year by a constant amount to achieve the KPI objective. As for "Southwest Asia, the Middle East, Russia/CIS, and Central and South America regions," although the export value to these regions increased from JPY7.7 trillion to JPY8.4 trillion, the amount was still below the JPY9.4 trillion mark necessary at this stage if we were to assume that exports each year increased by a constant amount to achieve the KPI objective. Although overseas subsidiary sales increased from JPY16.7 trillion to JPY17.6 trillion, they were below the JPY18.6 trillion mark necessary at this stage if we were to assume that overseas subsidiary sales increased each year by a constant amount to achieve the KPI objective. As for the "African region," the export value remained almost unchanged at JPY1.1 trillion and were below the JPY1.5 trillion mark necessary at this stage if we were to assume that exports each year increased by a constant amount to achieve the KPI objective. Overseas subsidiary sales decreased from JPY1.6 trillion to JPY1.5 trillion and were below the JPY1.9 trillion mark necessary at this stage if we were to assume that overseas subsidiary sales increased each year by a constant amount to achieve the KPI objective. <p>As noted above, although KPIs are not progressing as planned with one exception, more time will be required before the appearance of the effects caused by efforts related to the emerging markets starting in FY2014 and by the increase of the</p>	Export value: Ministry of Finance, "Trade Statistics of Japan" Overseas subsidiary sales: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, "Survey of Overseas Business Activities"	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
109	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realize the following "export value and overseas subsidiary sales" by 2020 compared to 2011 level: "Southwest Asia, the Middle East, Russia/CIS, and Central and South America": Double 	Export value: JPY8.4 trillion (in 2013) Overseas subsidiary sales: JPY17.6 trillion (in FY2012)	B			Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
110	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realize the following "export value and overseas subsidiary sales" by 2020 compared to 2011 level: "African region": Triple 	Export value: JPY1.1 trillion (in 2013) Overseas subsidiary sales: JPY1.5 trillion (in FY2012)	B			Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

				export value and overseas subsidiary sales accompanying the increase of infrastructure project orders received in 2013. Therefore, the KPI progress needs to be monitored carefully.		
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Strategy of Global Outreach
Policy Group: Exporting infrastructure and securing natural resources

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
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111	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise overseas infrastructure project orders received to approx. JPY30 trillion by 2020 (from JPY10 trillion in 2010) 	— (Orders received calculated by adding major projects grasped by each ministry and agency was approx. JPY9.3 trillion in 2013)	A	Whereas the deadline of the target is 2020 and the time provided to achieve this objective is ten years, an average increase of JPY2 trillion per year is necessary to attain the KPI (an increase from JPY14 trillion to JPY16 trillion or 14.3% from 2012 to 2013 is necessary to achieve the KPI). The data necessary to calculate the KPI for 2013 will not be available until 2015. On the other hand, while it is only a reference made by a different method and scope of calculation, orders received by adding major deals grasped by each ministry and agency (the amount is not comprehensive since it does not include "income, etc. from the project investment" which should be included as part of the KPI calculation) was approx. JPY9.3 trillion in 2013, a 2.9-fold increase in one year as compared to approx. JPY3.2 trillion in the previous year.	Statistics such as the Cabinet Office's "Statistics on Machine Orders" and interviews with industry associations, etc.	Assistant Chief Cabinet Secretary's Office (Separate Office)
112	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realize at least ten sales pitches each year to foreign nations by the Prime Minister and other ministers 	67 visits (in 2013)	A	Whereas the objective is at least 10 sales pitches each year, there were 67 visits in 2013 (25 by the Prime Minister and 42 by other ministers), of which 15 visits were accompanied by economic missions of industry leaders.	Reports from the relevant ministries and agencies	Assistant Chief Cabinet Secretary's Office (Separate Office)

Strategy of Global Outreach
Policy Group: Intensive support to potential small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
113	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Double the export value of SMEs with “potential” and “motivation” by 2020 compared to 2010 level 	JPY15.8 trillion (in 2012)	N	Since the FY2012 number is the most recent, progress assessment after the formulation of the “Japan Revitalization Strategy” cannot be made at this stage.	Basic Survey of Japanese Business Structure and Activities	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
114	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish 10 one-stop overseas consultation offices by the summer of 2013 ⇒ Done 	17 offices (as of January 2015)	A	Done	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Strategy of Global Outreach
Policy Group: Promoting Cool Japan

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
115	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Triple the overseas sales of broadcast contents by FY2018 from the FY2010 level 	JPY10.57 billion (in FY2013)	B	Whereas the deadline of the target is FY2018 and the time provided to achieve this objective is eight years, three years have elapsed as of the release of the "most recent number". Overseas sales of broadcast contents in the three years from FY2010 to FY2013 increased from JPY6.63 billion to JPY10.57 billion and are below the objective of JPY11.61 billion, which is the amount necessary to achieve the KPI assuming that the sales increase each year by a constant amount. On the other hand, the average rate of increase for each single year for the past three years was 16.8%, which is over the rate needed to achieve the objective. Especially, the sales drastically increased by JPY1.87 billion (17.7%) in FY2013 over the previous year. Therefore, the KPI progress needs to be monitored carefully.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Present Analysis of the Overseas Expansion of Broadcast Contents"	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Strategy of Global Outreach
Policy Group: Promoting Cool Japan

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
116	The increase rate of Japanese alcoholic beverages export exceeds that of agricultural/forestry/fishery products and food export by 2020	Increase of 21.6% (in 2013) JPY25.1 billion (in 2013)	A	The increase rate in 2013 was about the same as that of agricultural/forestry/fishery products and food (22.4% increase over the previous year).	Ministry of Finance, "Trade Statistics of Japan"	Assistant Chief Cabinet Secretary's Office

Strategy of Global Outreach
Policy Group: Activating inward foreign direct investment in Japan

Ref. No.	KPI	Most Recent Numbers	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	KPI Source	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
117	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Double inward foreign direct investment stocks to JPY35 trillion in 2020 (JPY17.8 trillion as of the end of 2012) 	JPY18.0 trillion (as of the end of 2013)	B	Whereas the deadline of the target is 2020 and the time provided to achieve this objective is eight years, one year has elapsed as of the release of the “most recent number”. The amount of inward foreign direct investment stocks in Japan increased from JPY17.8 trillion to JPY18.0 trillion. Since the promotion of inward foreign direct investment in Japan has just been strengthened under the “Council for Promotion of Foreign Direct Investment in Japan” launched in April 2014 to achieve the KPI objective, the KPI progress needs to be monitored carefully.	Ministry of Finance/Bank of Japan, “Balance of Payments” – Net International Investment Position	Cabinet Office (Office of Foreign Direct Investment Promotion)