# 参考資料3 「日本再興戦略」これまでの改革の主な成果と新たな取組

- 一「日本再興戦略」これまでの改革の主な成果と新たな取組(主要例)
- ― 「日本再興戦略」これまでの改革の主な成果と新たな取組

日本語版・英語版

### これまでの改革の主な成果と新たな取組(主要例)

#### 民間投資の活性化

- 1兆円規模の設備投資減税等の実施。設備投資水準の回復(2013年度:68兆円※2015年度目標:70兆円)。
- 復興特別法人税の1年前倒廃止。法人実効税率の引き下げ(2.4%引き下げ)。
- ⇒さらに、成長志向に重点を置いた法人税改革に着手。そのため、数年で法人実効税率を20パーセント台まで引 き下げることを目指す。この引下げは、来年度から開始。

#### コーポレートガバナンスの強化

- ·社外取締役導入を促す改正会社法が成立。<a href="https://www.action.com/nc/47%-61%">独立社外取締役を選任する上場企業が急増(47%→61%)。</a>
- 「コーポレートガバナンス・コード原案」を公表(2014年12月)。 ⇒さらに、上記原案を踏まえ、「コーポレートガバナンス・コード」を策定。

- 働き方の改革
- ・成熟分野から成長分野への失業なき労働移動を実現(行き過ぎた雇用維持型(雇調金)から労働移動支援型
- (助成金)への政策の大転換)。
- ·有効求人倍率(1.12(2014年11月))は引き続き<mark>高水準</mark>。賃金引上率(月例賃金+2%以上)は<mark>過去15年で最高水</mark>
- 準。夏季賞与引上率+3.1%は、過去23年で最高水準。 ⇒さらに、<br />
  働き過ぎ防止の取組強化。フレックスタイム制・裁量労働制の見直しや時間ではなく成果で評価される
- 「新たな労働時間制度」の創設など、多様な働き方を選択可能に。

#### 女性の活躍強化

- ・2017年度末までに約40万人分の保育の受け皿確保の「待機児童解消加速化プラン」を推進。育児休業給付を拡
- 大(休業前賃金の1/2⇒2/3)。

- 政権発足後、約2年で女性の就業者数が84万人(2,660万人⇒2,744万人)増加。
- ⇒さらに、「小1の壁」打破のため、2019年度末までに**約30万人分の放課後児童クラブの受け皿を確保**。
- 金融分野
- ・少額投資非課税制度(NISA)の開始(6月末までに730万口座(総額約1.6兆円)が開設)⇒更なる枠の拡大検討。 ・企業からベンチャーファンドへの出資促進税制、投資型クラウドファンディングに係る制度整備。
- GPIFのポートフォリオの構成割合を見直し(2014年10月)。 ⇒さらに、GPIFのガバナンス体制を強化。
  - 国際展開・観光分野
- ・総理・閣僚のトップセールス(2013年:67件)の実施。インフラ受注額は約3倍(2013年の各府省把握分約9兆円)。
- ・ASEAN諸国を中心に<u>10ケ国でビザ発給要件を緩和</u>。初めて訪日外国人旅行者数が<u>1,000万人突破</u>(前年比<u>24%</u>
- 増)。羽田空港の国際線3万回増枠(6万回から9万回へ)。

エネルギー分野

⇒さらに、ロングステイ制度(観光目的の滞在期間:現在90日⇒最長1年)の創設。全国の免税店を1万店規模へ 倍増。ASEAN諸国等に対するビザ発給要件の更なる緩和(インドネシア免除、フィリピン・ベトナム大幅緩和等)。

・約60年ぶりの抜本的な電力システム改革に着手。

⇒さらに、発送電分離を含む一連の改革を**遅くとも2020年目途に完了**。 農業分野

・外国人旅行者向け消費税免税の対象品目を消耗品へ拡大(2014年10月施行)。

- ・約40年以上続いた米の生産調整の見直しなど農政改革を実施。 農林水産物・食品の輸出額は過去最高(2013年:5,505億円、前年比22.4%増)。
- ⇒さらに、農業分野の競争力強化のため、**60年ぶりの農協改革**など一体的改革を実施。

# 医療・健康分野

·医療分野の研究開発の司令塔機関(健康·医療戦略推進本部·日本医療研究開発機構(AMED))を設置。 再生医療を実用化するための改革を実施(細胞の培養・加工を外部(エンジニア)に委託)。

⇒さらに、患者申出療養(仮称)(安全・有効性を確認しつつ、審査期間(現状:6ケ月)を原則6週間へ抜本的に短

- 縮)など新たな保険外併用療養制度を創設。
  - 科学技術・イノベーション政策の司令塔機能
- ·総合科学技術会議に<u>府省横断政策推進機能(科技技術予算調整機能)(SIP,ImPACT</u>)。 ⇒さらに、<u>橋渡し機能を抜本強化し、イノベーション・ナショナルシステムを確立。</u>

2014年12月

# Achievements of the "third arrow" reforms and new measures to be taken

#### Vitalization of Private Investment

# (2014, December)

- Tax measures for promoting investment in facilities amounting to approximately 1 trillion yen was implemented, and the level of capital investment has been recovered. (68 trillion yen (FY2013) \* goal: 70 trillion yen in FY2015)
- Special corporate tax for reconstruction was abolished 1 year ahead of schedule, reducing the effective corporate tax rate by 2.4%.
- ⇒Furthermore, <u>pro-growth corporate tax reform</u> will be initiated, which will reduce <u>the percentage level of effective corporate tax rate</u> down to the twenties in several years. The first phase rate reduction is going to be undertaken in the next fiscal year.

#### **Enhancement of Corporate Governance**

- Revision of Companies Act, which promotes appointments of external directors, has been passed, while <u>listed companies which appoint</u> <u>independent external directors have dramatically increased</u> (from 47% in 2013 to 61% in 2014).
- ⇒ Furthermore, Corporate Governance Code will be drafted.

#### Labor Market Reform

- Shift of labor force from the matured industry to the burgeoning one without causing unemployment has been achieved (<u>fundamental</u> change of policy direction from excessive focus on maintenance of jobs to the assistance for mobilization of labor force).
- The jobs-to-applicants ratio 1.12(November, 2014) maintains a high level. The wage growth rate reached the highest in the past 15 years. Summer bonus has increased by 3.1%, which is the highest in the past 23 years.
- ⇒ Furthermore, along with <u>review of the flex-time and discretionary working-hour system</u>, and also with <u>reinforcement of measures</u> <u>against overwork</u>, <u>a new working-hour system under which payments will be made based on the outcomes rather than the hours worked will be established</u>. This will allow workers to choose more flexible working styles.

#### Promotion of Women's Participation

- "Zero Childcare Waiting-list Project" is being implemented, which secures childcare services for another 0.4 million children.
- <u>Number of female employees has been increased by 0.84 million</u> (from 26.66 million to 27.44 million), since the inauguration of the administration.
- ⇒ Furthermore, a new initiative has been initiated to secure after-school care services for another 0.3 million elementary-school kids by the end of FY2019.

#### **Finance**

- <u>NISA</u>, a Japanese version of Individual Savings Account, was introduced. <u>About 7.3 million accounts have been opened (the total of approx. 1.6 trillion yen)</u> by the end of June.
- The Government Pension Investment Fund (GPIF) has reviewed its portfolio (October, 2014).
- ⇒ Furthermore, GPIF is going to <u>reinforce its governance structure</u>.

#### Business Globalization and Tourism

- Top-level government sales pitches were enhanced (67 cases in 2013) and the amount of infrastructure projects taken on by Japanese enterprises was tripled to about 9 trillion yen in 2013 (in terms of major projects grasped by the ministries concerned).
- <u>Visa requirements were relaxed</u> for ten countries, primarily for visitors from ASEAN countries and the number of foreign visitors to Japan in 2013 exceeded <u>10 million for the first time (24% increase from the previous year)</u>. <u>Increase of annual landing slots for international flights using Haneda Airport by 30,000</u> (from 60,000 to 90,000).
- The scope of tax exempt items for foreign visitors was expanded to all items (from October 2014).
- ⇒ Furthermore, the program to grant wealthy foreign visitors the permission to stay up to one year for sightseeing purposes (current: for 90 days) will be created and the number of tax-free shops will be doubled to about 10 thousands. Further relaxation of visa requirements primarily for visitors from ASEAN countries (e.g. visa exemption for nationals of Indonesia, substantial relaxation of visa requirements for nationals from the Philippines and Vietnam) will also be introduced.

#### Energy

- The first fundamental electricity system reform in 60 years was launched.
- ⇒ Furthermore, the reform will be conducted successively, including legal separation between electricity generation and distribution, and will be completed by 2020 at the latest.

# Agriculture

- An agricultural reform package including review of the rice production regulation, which lasted for more than 40 years, was decided.
- The amount of food export recorded the highest-ever. (550 billion yen in 2013, +22.4% increase compared to the previous year)
- ⇒ Furthermore, another holistic reform package, including the first-ever fundamental reform of agricultural cooperatives in 60 years, will be implemented to reinforce the competitiveness of agriculture industry.

### Healthcare

- A new headquarter institution that strategically manages R&D in the field of medicine was established.
- A new legal framework to accelerate commercialization of regenerative medicine was established.
- ⇒ Furthermore, a new health insurance scheme will be introduced, under which patients will gain more expeditious access to the latest advanced treatments which are yet to be covered by the public health insurance. (The investigation period will be shortened from 6 months to about 6 weeks.)

# Enhancement of the Headquarter Function for Technology and Innovation Policies

- Council for Science and Technology has been provided with <u>a function to manage science and technology budget</u> that had previously been managed by several different ministries (launch of Cross-ministerial Strategic Innovation Promotion (SIP) Program and Impulsing Paradigm Change through Disruptive Technologies (ImPACT) Program).
- ⇒ Furthermore, an "Innovation National System" that fundamentally enhances "bridging" function from seeds to commercialization will be established.

2014年12月

# 「日本再興歌鳴」

# これまでの改革の主な成果と 新たな取組

# コーポレートガバナンスの強化(経営者マインドの変革で生産性が向上)

# 政府のこれまでの取組

- ①機関投資家が対話を通じて企業の持続的成長を促すための「日本版スチュワードシップ・コード」 の策定【年金積立金管理運用独立行政法人を含む、<u>計175の機関投資家が受入れ</u>を表明(2014年11月末まで)】
- ②社外取締役の導入を促すための会社法改正【2014年6月法律成立】
- ③事業再編を促進する税制を創設【2014年4月法律施行】

# |民間のアクション(例)

- ①社外取締役を選任する企業が大幅に増加
  - √独立社外取締役※を選任する上場企業比率(東証第一部):

2013年:47% → 2014年:61%

- ✓ トヨタ自動車、キヤノン、東レ、新日鐵住金等は社外取締役を初めて導入
  - ※一般株主と利益相反が生じるおそれのない社外取締役
- ②日本取引所グループは日本経済新聞社と共同で、投資家にとって魅力の高い会社で構成される新指数「JPX
  - 日経インデックス400」を創設(2014年1月~)
- ③産業競争力強化法を活用した 大型の事業再編が実現

# 政府の新たな改革

①「<u>コーポレートガバナンス・コード</u>」の策定*ル* 

「コーポレートガバナンス・コード原案」を公表(2014年12月)

健全な企業家精神の発揮を促し、収益力・資本効率等の改善につながるような「攻めのガバナンス」を確保 ※例えば「複数の独立社外取締役の選任」や「株主との建設的な対話に関する方針の公表」を盛り込んだ

②金融機関等による企業に対する経営支援・事業再生の促進

✓ 三菱日立パワーシステムズ(2014年2月設立): 三菱重工業と日立製作所の火力発電事業を分割・統合 売上高は約1.2兆円へ



中小型ガスタービン



(強み) 大型ガスタービン 東南アジア・中東に販路

# 民間投資の活性化(世界トップレベルの事業環境へ)

# 政府のこれまでの取組

- ①1兆円規模の設備投資減税等
- ②復興特別法人税を1年前倒して廃止【2014年4月から法人実効税率2.4%引き下げ】

# 民間のアクション(例)

- ①設備投資水準の回復
  - ✓ 2013年度:68兆円(前年度比+4.9%) ※2015年度目標:70兆円
  - ✓ 2014年7-9月期:
    6四半期連続增
    (対前年同期比 +2.7%)
- ②設備投資減税の適用申請が10カ月強で約10万件※(2014年11月末時点)

※確定申告の際に、税制措置の適用を受けるために必要な証明書等の発行件数

③民間企業が相次いで国内工場を更新・増強

#### ✓ コマツ:

国内建設機械工場を刷新 90%以上電力を削減し、面積生産性を2倍に (2014年5月・粟津新組立工場竣工)



#### ✓ 東芝:

スマホ等向け新型メモリの量産等を目的に、 半導体分野の国内投資を2,000億円規模へ倍増\* (2014年夏・四日市工場第五製造棟竣工)



※2012年度比

# 政府の新たな改革

# 成長志向に重点を置いた法人税改革

- ▶ 数年で法人実効税率を20パーセント台まで引き下げ
- > 来年度から開始
- ▶ 財源をしっかり確保

# 働き方の改革(働き手のニーズに応じた多様な働き方を可能に)

# 政府のこれまでの取組

①行き過ぎた雇用維持型から労働移動支援型への政策の大転換

(**例**) 雇用調整助成金 労働移動支援助成金 1,175億円(2013年度)

(2013年度)

2億円

545億円(2014年度)

201 左甲 (201 4 左左)

301億円(2014年度)

2015年度に 規模逆転

②「多様な正社員」の普及・拡大

# | 民間のアクション(例)

- ①労働市場は近年稀にみる活況に
- ✓有効求人倍率:2014年11月 1.12倍
- ✓完全失業率:2014年11月 3.5%(第二次安倍内閣発足以降、堅調に低水準化(2012年12月4.3%))
- ✓賃金引上げ率: √月例賃金 +2%以上(<u>過去15年で見て最高水準</u>) 夏季賞与 +3.1%(<u>過去23年で見て最高水準</u>)
- ②地域等を限定できる「多様な正社員」の導入が進展

√ファーストリテイリング(ユニクロ):

<u>自宅近くの店で短時間</u>の勤務ができる<u>「地域正社員」制度を導入</u>

(約1万6000人のパート・アルバイトを順次正社員化予定)

# 政府の新たな改革

NEW

労働時間 制度の 見直し

- ①フレックスタイム制:早く仕事を終えても報酬が減らない働き方を可能に
- ②裁量労働制:対象範囲・手続き等を見直し
- ③時間ではなく成果で評価される「新たな労働時間制度」の創設
  - ※一定の年収要件(例えば、少なくとも1000万円以上)を満たし、職務の範囲が明確で高度な職業能力を有する労働者が対象
- ④グローバルにも通用する予見可能性の高い労働紛争解決システムを構築



# 女性の活躍促進(母親が安心して働ける、女性が輝く社会へ)

# 政府のこれまでの取組

- ①2017年度末までに約40万人分の保育の受け皿確保(潜在的なニーズも充足)
  - 【2013年4月「待機児童解消加速化プラン | 策定】
    - ✓ 2013·2014年度保育拡大量: 191.233 人(平成26 年5月30 日時点見込み)
- ②育児休業給付を拡大: (休業開始前賃金の)50% → 67% 【2014年4月法律施行】
- ③女性の登用状況を見える化【内閣府HPに1,232社(上場企業の約3割)のデータを掲載】

# 民間のアクション(例)

- ①女性の就業者数が増加
  - ✓ 安倍政権発足後、女性の就業者数が84万人増加(2,660万人(2012年12月)→2,744万人(2014年11月))
- ②企業で女性役員が続々誕生
  - ✓ 管理職に占める女性比率: 6.9%(2012年6月) → 7.5%(2013年6月)



野村信託銀行 真保智絵 執行役社長 (2014年4月就任)



有馬充美 執行役員 (2014年4月就任)

みずほ銀行



三井住友銀行 工藤禎子 執行役員 (2014年4月就任)



ホンダ技研 國井秀子 社外取締役 (2014年6月就任)

# 政府の新たな改革

- ①2019年度末までに約30万人分の放課後児童クラブの受け皿を確保 【2014年7月「放課後子ども総合プラン」策定】
- ②国家戦略特区において<u>外国人家事支援人材の受入れ</u>を可能に
- ③有価証券報告書における役員の女性比率の記載を義務付け【2015年3月施行】

# 科学技術イノベーションの推進(技術シーズの事業化をスピードアップ)

# 政府のこれまでの取組

①総合科学技術会議の府省横断政策推進機能(科学技術予算調整機能)を強化し、

「総合科学技術・イノベーション会議」に改組【2014年5月改正内閣府設置法施行】

②府省横断型(SIP)、ハイリスク・ハイインパクト(ImPACT)の研究開発プログラムを創設

【それぞれ2014年度予算(500億円)・2013年度補正予算(550億円)に計上】

# 民間のアクション(例)

①ImPACTにおいて、革新的な課題を推進する12名のプログラム・マネージャーを選定(2014年6月)

(例) ✓ 佐橋政司 東北大学教授:

革新的な磁気メモリ素子を開発 実用化すると・・・

スマホの電力使用量を1/100に低減

充電なしで1ヶ月 使用が可能に

✓ 合田圭介 東京大学教授:

稀少細胞の探索技術を開発

実用化すると・・・

スーパーミドリムシを活用した 低コストなバイオ燃料の生産を可能に



- ②企業の研究開発投資も活発化
- ✓ 国内自動車メーカーは燃料電池車等新規分野への投資を増やし、研究開発費は過去最高水準(2014年度(計画):約2.5兆円)

# 政府の新たな改革



▶ クロスアポイントメント制度※の導入・活用

- ※大学、研究開発法人等の間で研究者の兼務を可能にする制度
- ② 大学改革の推進(国立大学の機能強化、グローバル競争を勝ち抜くための制度整備等)
- ③ 営業秘密保護の強化(被害の立証負担の軽減等)→次期通常国会に法案提出予定

# 攻めの農林水産業(意欲と能力のある担い手が活躍可能に)

# 政府のこれまでの取組

- ①40年以上続いた米の生産調整の見直し【2018年産米からを目途に行政による生産数量目標の配分に頼らない生産】
- ②農地集約を担う農地中間管理機構の整備【2014年11月21日時点で全都道府県で指定済】
- ③農林漁業成長産業化ファンドによる6次産業化支援【2014年12月12日時点で38件出資決定】

# 民間のアクション(例)

- ①異業種企業が続々と農業関連ビジネスへ参入
  - ✓ アイリスオーヤマ: 農業生産法人(舞台ファーム)と共同出資会社を設立 生活用品製造卸売事業で培ったノウハウを活かし、精米・販売事業へ参入 (2014年7月工場稼働)





- ②農林水産物・食品の輸出額は過去最高(2013年:5,505億円、前年比22.4%増)
- ③農林漁業成長産業化ファンドの出資可能額は743億円(うち民間出資は371.5億円、2014年12月12日時点)
  - ✓ みずほ銀行:地銀と連携し全国の12のファンドに出資、水産加工や乳製品加工等を支援

# 政府の新たな改革



- ※1 農地の売買・貸借の許可などを行う行政委員会(市町村に設置)
- ※2 農地を所有できる法人
- ①農業委員会<sup>※1</sup>:担い手への集約化等に業務を重点化、委員選出方法の改革 等(**60年ぶりの抜本改革**)
- ②農業生産法人※2:農業者以外の出資者(企業を含む)の議決権要件緩和(1/4以下→1/2未満)等
- ③農業協同組合:地域の農協が創意工夫を発揮できるよう60年ぶりの抜本改革

# 健康産業の活性化と質の高いヘルスケアサービスの提供

# 政府のこれまでの取組

- ①医療分野の研究開発の司令塔機関(健康・医療戦略推進本部、日本医療研究開発機構(AMED))を設置【2014年5月法律成立】
- ②再生医療を実用化するための改革

(細胞の培養・加工を外部(エンジニア)に委託可能に、迅速な承認制度を導入)【2014年11月】

③健康産業のグレーゾーンを解消(新事業の適法性を確認できる「グレーゾーン解消制度」を創設)【2014年1月】

# 民間のアクション(例)

- ①健康・予防サービスが拡大
- ✓ 健康ライフコンパス:
- -自己採血による簡易な検査で結果を通知する健康管理サービスを提供
- -グレーゾーン解消制度で医師法等に違反しないことが確認(2014年2月)されてから、店舗数
- を大幅に拡大(2014年2月:84店舗 → 2014年10月:229店舗)
- ②再生医療分野への投資が活発化
- ✓ サンバイオ(再生細胞医薬品開発・販売):米国サンフランシスコから親会社を都内へ移転し日米親子逆転(2014年1月)

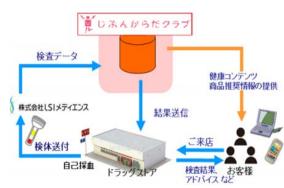
# 政府の新たな改革

- "CW!
- ①非営利ホールディングカンパニー型法人制度の創設
- → 複数の医療法人や社会福祉法人等を一体的に経営し、 切れ目ない医療・介護・生活支援サービスの提供が可能に
- ②保険外併用療養費制度の大幅拡大
- 患者の申出による新たな保険外併用の仕組み (患者申出療養(仮称))を創設(右図)
- → 安全・有効性を確認しつつ、審査期間を短縮 現状6ケ月 → 前例がない場合原則6週間

(前例がある場合原則2週間)

#### <患者申出療養(仮称)のフロー>





# 金融・資本市場の活性化(貯蓄から投資へ)

# 政府のこれまでの取組

- ①少額投資非課税制度(NISA)の開始【730万口座開設・総額約1.6兆円買付(2014年6月末時点)】
- ②公的・準公的資金の運用等の在り方について提言とりまとめ【2013年11月】
- ③民間企業等によるベンチャー投資を促す税制の創設【2014年4月法施行】
- ④投資型クラウドファンディング※の利用促進のための制度整備【2014年5月法律改正】

※新規・成長企業等と投資者をインターネット上で結び付け、多数の者から少額ずつ事業資金を集める仕組み

# 民間等のアクション(例)

- ①約130兆円(世界最大規模)の公的年金資金の運用見直しが進展
  - ✓ 日本政策投資銀行・カナダの年金基金と共同でのインフラ投資開始を決定(2014年2月)
  - ✓ パッシブ運用で新たな株式インデックス(JPX日経インデックス400等)を採用(2014年4月)
  - ✓ 日本版スチュワードシップ・コードの受入れ表明(2014年5月)
- ②自治体がクラウドファンディングを活用した起業支援を開始
  - ✓ 大阪府: PR活動・有望プロジェクト発掘・事業計画策定サポート等を実施 (2013年7月事業開始以来、2,000人超が出資し、約9,000万円の資金調達を実現)



(大阪府との連携サイト)

# 政府の新たな改革

NEW!

①公的年金の運用資産構成割合 (基本ポートフォリオ※)の見直し(2014年10月)

※GPIFが定める、長期的な観点からの資産構成割合

②ガバナンス体制の強化

#### 年金積立金管理運用独立行政法人 (GPIF) 資産構成割合の推移

	基本ポートフォリオ (変更後)	基本ポートフォリオ (変更前)
国内債券	35%(±10%)	60%(±8%)
国内株式	25%(±9%)	12%(±6%)
外国債券	15%(±4%)	11%(±5%)
外国株式	25%(±8%)	12%(±5%)

# 電力システム改革の断行(事業参入の機会と利用の選択肢を拡大)

# 政府のこれまでの取組

- ①約60年ぶりの抜本的な電力システム改革に着手
- ▶ 第1段階:広域系統運用の拡大(地域を越えて電力を融通しやすく)【2013年11月法律成立】
- ▶ 第2段階:小売参入の全面自由化(家庭でも電力会社や料金メニューを選べるように)
  【2014年6月法律成立、2016年から実施予定】
- ②火力発電設備更新の環境アセスメント手続期間を短縮可能に(約3年→最短1年強)

# 民間のアクション(例)

- ①地域・業種を超えた電力小売り競争が活発に
  - ✓ 関西電力:子会社を通じて首都圏の企業向け電力小売り事業に参入(2014年4月)
  - ✓ JX日鉱日石エネルギー:家庭向け電力小売り事業への参入を検討
- ②「新電力事業」に参入する企業数が1年5か月で約1.8倍に増加
- ③一般電気事業者5社は<u>約1,100万kWの火力発電新規導入</u>計画を発表

# 政府の新たな改革



第3段階の電力システム改革を実施【2015年目途の法案提出を目指し、遅くとも2020年目途に完了】

- ▶ 送配電部門の法的分離(送配電網を誰もが公平に利用できるように)
- ▶ 小売料金規制の撤廃(小売料金を全面自由化)

# 世界経済との統合(ヒト・モノ・カネの越境移動を拡大)

# 政府のこれまでの取組

- ①経済連携の推進(TPP交渉への参加決断、日・モンゴルEPAの大筋合意、日・トルコEPAの交渉開始、日豪EPAの発効
- (2)総理・閣僚のトップセールスを実施(2012年:25件→2013年:67件)

(2015年1月))

- ③ASEAN諸国を中心に10ケ国でビザ発給要件を緩和(2013年7月~2014年6月)
- ④羽田空港の国際線3万回増枠(2014年3月に6万回から9万回へ)

# 民間のアクション(例)

①新規対外直接投資が過去最高 (2012年:9.8兆円→2013年:13.2兆円)

②日本企業の海外インフラ受注実績が約3倍へ拡大

(2012年:3.2兆円→2013年:9.3兆円 (各府省把握分))

✓ 国際高速鉄道協会:JR4社やメーカーが設立(2014年4月)

衝突回避等の高い新幹線技術を国際標準化し、輸出拡大を目指す

③訪日外国人旅行者数が初めて1,000万人を突破※1(2013年:1,036万人、前年比+24%)

※1:2014年も1月~11月までの累計で1,200万人を突破

④旅行収支が44年ぶりに黒字化(2014年4月:1970年大阪万博以来)

# 政府の新たな改革

- ①ロングステイ制度の創設(海外富裕層を対象とした観光目的の滞在期間:現在90日→最長1年)
- ②全国の免税店を<u>1万店規模へ</u>倍増 外国人旅行者への消費税免税の対象品目を消耗品※2へ拡大(2014年10月施行)※2:食品類、飲料類、薬品類、化粧品類等
- ③ASEAN諸国等に対するビザ発給要件の更なる緩和※3 ※3:その他、ブラジルに対する数次ビザ導入、中国に対する数次ビザ発給要件緩和を決定 (インドネシアはIC旅券事前登録制によるビザ免除、フィリピン・ベトナムは大幅緩和、インドは数次ビザ発給開始)

(2013年の主なインフラ受注案件)

イギリス	高速鉄道車両	約1,800億円
マレーシア	高効率石炭火力発電所	約1,300億円
フランス	重粒子線がん治療装置	約200億円

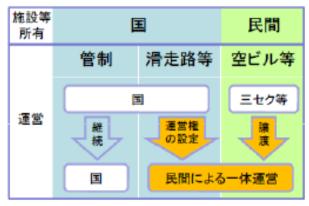
# PPP/PFIの推進(インフラの整備・運営に民間の資金・ノウハウを導入)

# 政府のこれまでの取組

- ①国管理空港等へのコンセッション方式導入を可能に【2013年7月法律施行】
- ②都市再生事業と高速道路の維持更新事業との連携を図るため、立体道路制度を 既存の道路にも適用可能に【2014年5月道路法改正】

# | 民間のアクション(例)

- ①仙台空港を運営する民間事業者の選定プロセスが進行中
- ✓ 2014年5月に開催した説明会には、156の企業・団体が参加
- ✓ 2015年8月頃に優先交渉権者選定、2016年3月民営開始(予定)
- ②関空・伊丹空港を運営する民間事業者の選定プロセスが進行中
- ✓ 2014年8月に開催した説明会には、150の企業・団体が参加
- ✓ 2015年6月頃に優先交渉権者選定、2016年1月頃民営開始(予定)
- ✓ 事業規模は約2兆2,000億円となることを想定



民間委託手法イメージ

# 政府の新たな改革



- ①集中強化期間における<u>コンセッション方式の重点分野、件数等の数値目標の明示</u>
- ✓ 2~3兆円としている事業規模の目標を前倒し(2022年度→2016年度)
- ✓ 重点分野毎の件数目標設定:空港6件、上水道6件、下水道6件、道路1件
- ②公共インフラ運営の円滑な民間開放を促進するための法制的措置
  - ✓ 公共施設等運営権者へ運営ノウハウを有する公務員を出向させることを可能とする制度の創設

2014, December

# "Japan Revitalization Strategy"

# Main Achievements to Date and Further Reforms

# **Enhance Corporate Governance**

(Transform managerial mindset for higher business performance)

#### Government initiatives to date

- Formulated <u>Japan's Stewardship Code</u> requiring institutional investors to promote sustainable growth of companies through investment and dialogue
  - A total of 175 institutional investors, including the Government Pension Investment Fund (GPIF), have expressed acceptance of the code (as of November 30, 2014)
- Revised the Companies Act to encourage introduction of outside directors [Established in June 2014]
- Created systems that encourage business restructuring through tax benefits
  - Industry Competitiveness Enhancement Act came into force in January 2014

# **Examples of Private Sector Action**

- ☐ Significant increase in companies appointing outside directors
  - ✓ Proportion of listed companies with independent outside directors (1st section of the TSE): 2013: 47%  $\rightarrow$  2014: 61%
  - ✓ Companies appointing outside directors for the first time included Toyota Motor, Canon, Toray, and Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal
- Japan Exchange Group and the Nikkei established (January 2014) "JPX Nikkei Index 400," a new index comprising companies attractive to investors.
- Major business restructurings utilizing the Industry Competitiveness Enhancement Act

✓ Mitsubishi Hitachi Power Systems (Established in February 2014) : Division and integration of the thermal power plant businesses of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Hitachi. Net sales to reach approximately 1.2 trillion



#### Strengths:

Small and mid-sized gas turbines Sales channels in Europe and Africa



#### Strengths:

Large gas turbines
Sales channels in
Southeast Asia and the
Middle East

# Further Government Reforms

- Draft Japan's Corporate Governance Code
  - Publication of Japan's Corporate Governance Code (draft) (December 2014)
  - Promoting the exercise of healthy entrepreneurship and seeking to secure "growth-oriented governance" to enhance earnings power and capital efficiency
- Enhancing financial institutions' functions for supporting businesses

# Revitalize Private Sector Investment

(Create a world-leading business environment)

# Government initiatives to date

- ☐ Introduced tax reductions of <u>JPY 1 trillion</u> for capital investment and the like
- Abolished special corporate tax for reconstruction from Great East Japan Earthquake one year ahead of schedule [Effective corporate tax rate lowered by 2.4%pt in April 2014]

# **Examples of Private Sector Action**

- Recovery in capital expenditure levels
  - ✓ FY2013: <u>JPY 68 trillion (+4.9% YoY)</u> [target value: JPY 70 trillion in FY2015]
  - ✓ 2014 Jul-Sep: <u>Sixth consecutive quarterly increase (+2.7%</u> YoY)
- □ About 100,000 applications filed for capital investment tax reductions during 2014 Jan-Nov period
- Private companies have renovated and expanded domestic plants

#### Komatsu: Awazu Assembly Plant completed May 2014

Renovation of domestic construction machine plant, including 90% reduction in power purchase, and doubling of area productivity.



Toshiba: No. 5 Fabrication Facility at Yokkaichi Operations completed summer 2014

Doubling of domestic investment in the semiconductor field to JPY 200 billion during FY2014 to facilitate mass production of a new type of memory for smartphones.



# **Further Government Reforms**

- Pro-growth corporate tax reform will be initiated.
  - > Reduce the percentage level of effective corporate tax rate down to the twenties in several years
  - The first phase rate reduction is going to be undertaken in the next fiscal year.
  - The alternative revenue sources will be secured.

# **Labor Market Reform**

(Allow flexible and diverse work styles that meet the needs of workers)

# Government initiatives to date

☐ Achieve fundamental policy change from excessive employment stability to labor fuluidity

(e.g.)	Employment Adjustment Fund	¥117.5bn (FY13)	¥54.5bn (FY14)
	Labor Movement Support Fund	¥0.2bn (FY13)	¥30.1bn (FY14)



Scale of funds to be reversed in FY2015

■ Spread and promoted model cases of 'diversified regular employment'

# **Examples of Private Sector Action**

- Rare briskness in the labor market in recent years
  - ✓ Jobs-to-applicants rate: 1.12x (November, 2014)
  - ✓ Unemployment rate: 3.5% (November, 2014)
  - ✓ Wage increase rate:
    - Average monthly amount +2% or more (<u>highest in 15 years</u>)
    - Summer bonus +3.1% (highest in 23 years)
- More companies introducing system of 'diversified regular employment'
  - ✓ <u>Fast Retailing (UNIQLO)</u>: Introduced "local regular employee" system allowing shorter working hours close to home (Approx. 16,000 part-time workers to be made regular employees).

# 





- Flex-time system: Ensure that temporary reduction in hours worked does not result in decreased payment by taking a paid leave
- ☐ Discretionary Working System: Revise labor coverage and the formal process
- Develop a new system based on evaluation of work rather than working hours
  - \* This system will apply for those who satisfy fixed annual income conditions (for example, no less than 10 million yen annually), have clearly defined responsibility and possess high skill levels
- Developing a highly foreseeable system to resolve labor conflicts which is globally accepted

the working hours system

# Promote an Active Role for Women in the Workplace

(Enhance women on stage, mother-friendly working environment)

#### Government initiatives to date

- Secured childcare services for another 0.4 million children by the end of FY2017
  - "Zero Childcare Waiting-list Project" formulated in April 2013
  - Number of childcare arrangements will have increased for another 0.19 million children by the end of FY2014.
- ☐ Increased childcare leave benefits: 2/3 of base salary prior to leave (Before, 1/2 of base salary prior to leave)
  - Legislation came into force in April 2014
- 'Website visualizing women in executive and management positions' was launched.
  - Data from 1,232 companies (around 30% of listed companies) listed on Cabinet website

# **Examples of Private Sector Action**

- Increased number of female employees
  - Number of female employees has increased by 0.84 million since the start of the Abe administration (26.60mil → 27.44mil)
- Increased number of female executives
  - Proportion of women in managerial positions: 6.9% (June 2012)  $\rightarrow$  7.5% (June 2013)



Nomura Trust & exect Banking Chie Shimpo, President (Appointed April 2014)



Mizuho Bank
Atsumi Arima,
Executive Officer
(Appointed April 2014)



Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Teiko Kudo, Executive Officer (Appointed April 2014)



Honda Motor Hideko Kunii, Outside Director (Appointed June 2014)

# **Further Government Reforms**

- Secure after-school care services for another 0.3 million elementary school kids by the end of FY2019.
- ☐ Allow <u>foreign home support staff</u> in National Strategic Special Zones
- Oblige companies to specify the proportion of women in executive posts in Annual Securities Report
  - Due to come into force in March 2015

# Stimulate Innovation through Science Technology

(Speed up commercialization of innovative technology)

#### Government initiatives to date

- Enhanced the administrative power of the Council for Science and Technology Policy (authority to review science and technology budgets).
  - Revised Cabinet Office Establishment Act came into force in May 2014
- Established cross-ministerial Strategic Innovation Program (SIP), and high risk, high impact research and development (Impulsing PAradigm Change through disruptive Technologies Program (ImPACT))
  - Allocations for each in FY14 budget (¥ 50.0bn) and FY13 supplementary budget (¥ 55.0bn)]

# **Examples of Private Sector Action**

- Selection of 12 program managers to promote innovative themes of ImPACT (June 2014)
  - Dr. Masashi Sahashi at Tohoku University; Developed advanced magnetic memory chip

If put to practical use...

Reduce power consumption of a smartphone by 99%



Continuous use without charge for 1 month

•Dr. Goda Keisuke at Tokyo University; Developed technology to search for rare cells

If put to practical use...

Make it possible to produce low-cost biofuel with Super Euglena



Low-cost biofuel

- Companies are stepping up investment in R&D
  - Japanese automakers are increasing investment in new fields such as fuel-cell vehicles, with research and development expenditures reaching a record high (approximately JPY 2.5 trillion planned for FY2014)

# Further Government Reforms 🎶

- Establish an "Innovation National System" that fundamentally enhances "bridging" function from seeds to commercialization
  - Build infrastructure to allow researchers to hold concurrent posts at universities, research institutes, and other organizations
- University reforms (strengthening the functions of universities, establishing the system enabling universities to be victorious in global competition, etc)
- Create effective measures to prevent leakage of trade secrets (E.g., alleviation of burden of proof on victims)
  - A hill will be submitted at the next ordinary Diet session

# **Proactively Develop Agriculture**

(Empower leaders who are ready and willing to act)

#### Government initiatives to date

- Decided to review <u>rice production regulations</u>, <u>which lasted for more than 40 years</u>
  - Eliminating production volume targets by 2018
- Established "Public intermediate organization for farmland consolidation"
  - Established in every prefectures as of November 21st 2014
- Helped develop the "sixth industry" by leveraging the Agriculture, forestry and fisheries Fund Corporation for Innovation, Value Chain and Expansion Japan (A-FIVE)
  - Investing in 38 entities as of December 12th 2014

# **Examples of Private Sector Action**

- More companies entering the agricultural business
  - ✓ Iris Ohyama
    - Established agricultural joint venture with Butai Farm
    - Drawing on expertise in the manufacture and wholesale of consumer goods to begin milling and selling rice
    - Launched plant operations in July 2014
- Record exports of agricultural, forestry and marine products and food (2013: +22.4% YoY, JPY 550.5 billion)
- Sub-funds of A-FIVE are able to invest totally <u>JPY 74.3 billion</u> (of which more than <u>JPY 37.15 billion</u> was from private sector, as of December 22nd 2014)
  - Mizuho Bank: Set up 12 funds nationwide with regional banks to support seafood processing and dairy food companies

# **Further Government Reforms**



#### Notes

- 1. Administrative bodies set up in municipalities to authorize farmland sales and leases
- 2. Corporations that can own farmland
- Agricultural Committees ¹: Prioritizing functionality in farmland consolidation and reforming committee selection system
- Agricultural Production Corporations <sup>2</sup>: Enabling non-farmers (including corporation) to invest more (the limit for voting rights will rise up from 1/4 to 1/2.)
- Agricultural Cooperatives: First drastic reforms in 60 years to encourage regional agricultural cooperatives' ingenuity





# Stimulate Healthcare Industry and Providing Quality Services

### Government initiatives to date

- Established a new headquarter institution that strategically manages R&D in the field of medicine
  - 'Headquarters for Healthcare and Medical Strategy Promotion' and 'Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development' (AMED) (Law enacted May 2014)
- Established a new legal framework to accelerate commercialization of regenerative medicine (November 2014)
  - Introducing fast-track approval system and making it possible to commission external engineers to culture and process cells
- Removed gray zones in relation to the healthcare industry
  - Created a new system which ensures the legality of businesses operating in 'gray areas' (January 2014)

# **Examples of Private Sector Action**

- Expansion of new health-care service
  - Healthy Life Compass
     (provides health-care service to notify the results in a simple test by self-blood collection)
  - : Since it was ensured by "the System to Remove Gray Zone Areas" that the service doesn't violate the Medical Practitioners Act (February 2014), the number of its stores considerably has increased (February, 2014: 84 → October, 2014: 229)
- Active investment in the field of regenerative medicine
  - SanBio (developing and marketing regenerative therapies): Transferred headquarter function from California to Tokyo and reversed the parent-subsidiary relationship in January 2014

# **Further Government Reforms**

- Creation of non-profit holding company system
  - Enabling integrated management of multiple medical and social welfare corporations to provide medical and nursing care and living support services
- Considerable expansion of the system for mixed use of medical treatments covered and not covered by public insurance
  - Creation of <u>expedited scheme for the mixed medical treatment system</u>, <u>requested by patients</u>, to expand options for patients when selecting medical treatments (diagram on right)
  - Confirming safety and efficacy and shortening assessment period
     (From current six months, to around six weeks\*) \*in case of treatments without precedents

Flow for medical treatment requested by patients Treatments with precedents Two weeks familiar to patient Treatment by clinical research hospital or other medical institution to approval Application by clinical research hospital or Clinical research Requests other medical hospital review institution familiar to patient from patien: Treatments without precedents Six weeks to approval Application by clinical research hospital Government (including collaborating review medical institution)

# Stimulate the Financial and Capital Markets

(Change mindset from savings to investment)

# Government initiatives to date

- Launched a Japanese version of Individual Savings Account (NISA) (7.3 million accounts (worth JPY 1.6 trillion) set up as of June 2014)
- Recommendations on public and quasi-public asset management (November 2013)
- Set up tax scheme to incentivize investments in corporate venture funds (Industrial competitiveness Enhancement Act enacted January 2014)
- Established a system to promote use of security-based crowd-funding\* (Law amendments in May 2014)
  - A scheme in which emerging and growing companies and investors are connected via the Internet so that funds are collected from a large number of fund providers who each contribute a small amount.

#### **Examples of Action**

- GPIF efforts toward revision of investment strategy (the world's largest public pension fund, worth around JPY 130 trillion)
  - GPIF decided to invest in infrastructure assets under co-investment agreement with Development Bank of Japan (DBJ) and a Canadian public pension fund (February 2014)
  - Employment of new equity index (including the JPX-Nikkei Index 400) for passive investments (April 2014)
  - Acceptance of Japan's Stewardship Code (May 2014)
- Municipalities began supporting start-ups employing crowd-funding
  - Osaka Prefecture: Undertaking PR, cultivating promising projects, and providing business planning support :More than 2,000 individuals have invested a total of around JPY 90 million since July 2013 operational launch

#### Government Pension Investment Fund (GPIF) asset allocation trend

	Basic portfolio (New)	Basic portfolio (Old)
Domestic bonds	35%(±10%)	60%(±8%)
Domestic stocks	25%(±9%)	12%(±6%)
International bonds	15%(±4%)	11%(±5%)
International stocks	25%(±8%)	12%(±5%)

### Further Government Reforms

- Revised GPIF's basic portfolio (policy asset mix\*)
- \* Long-term asset allocations determined by GPIF (October 2014)
- Reinforcing GPIF's governance structures
  - Appointment of multiple full-time members to the investment committee
  - Securing highly-skilled investment professionals

(Website run with Osaka Prefecture)

# **Decisive Electricity System Reforms**

(Broaden business entry opportunities and usage options)

# Government initiatives to date

- Embarked on <u>first fundamental reforms of the electricity system in around 60 years</u>
  - 1st Step: Expand use of the national-wide grid
    - To allow more flexibility in balancing power needs between regions (Law enacted November 2013, to be implemented from 2015)
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Step: Complete liberalization of retail electricity entry
    - To allow consumers to choose their supplier and charging system (Law enacted June 2014, to be implemented from 2016)
- Shortened environmental assessment period for thermal power facilities upgrades (3 years => 1 year)

# **Examples of Private Sector Action**

- Active power retailing competition beyond regions and industrial sectors
  - Kansai Electric: Through subsidiary, entered corporate power retailing business in metropolitan areas in April 2014
  - JX Nippon Oil & Energy: Looking to enter consumer power retailing business
- Number of companies entering power retailing business x1.8 in 1 year 5months
- Five major electric utilities announced plans to add around 11 million kilowatts in thermal generating capacity

# **Further Government Reforms**



- 3rd Step of the electricity system reforms (bill to be submitted in 2015, with law enacted no later than 2020)
  - Legal separation of electricity generators and distributors to ensure fair usage
  - Elimination of retail price regulation (full liberalization of retail price)

# **Integration with Global Economy**

(Expand cross-border movements of human talents, goods, and funds)

# Government initiatives to date

- Promoted economic partnerships (participation in the TPP negotiations, agreement in principle in the Japan-Mongolia EPA, launch of negotiations for the Japan-Turkey EPA, entry into force of the Japan-Australia EPA (in January 2015))
- Prime Minister and other Cabinet members conducted sales pitches (Up from 25 cases in 2012, to 67 in 2013)
- Relaxed visa requirements for 10 countries, primarily for visitors from ASEAN countries (July 2013 June 2014)
- Added 30,000 international landing slots in a year at Haneda Airport (increased from 60,000 to 90,000 in March 2014)

# **Examples of Private Sector Action**

- Record new outward foreign direct investment
  - From JPY 9.8 trillion in 2012, to JPY 13.2 trillion in 2013
- Japanese companies tripled infrastructure project orders received
  - From JPY 3.2 trillion in 2012, to JPY 9.3 trillion in 2013 (in terms of major projects grasped by the ministries concerned)
  - International High-Speed Rail Association (set up by four JR companies and manufacturers in April 2014) :It aims to make advanced Shinkansen technologies such as crach avoidance into international standards and expand their export.
- The number of foreign visitors to Japan in a year exceeded 10 million for the first time (10.36 million in 2013, +24% YoY)
  - The number of foreign visitors exceeded 12 million (Jan Nov in 2014)
- Balance of payments in travel services achieved surplus for the first time in 44 years (April, 2014(since 1970, Osaka Expo held))



- Creating a strategy to facilitate longer stays of foreign visitors in Japan (permitting wealthy foreign visitors to stay for a maximum of one year for sightseeing purposes (current: for 90 days)
- Doubling the number of tax-free shops across Japan to 10,000
  - Expanded the scope of tax exempt items for foreign visitors to all items, including foods, beverages, drugs, and cosmetics (from October 2014)
- ☐ Further relaxing visa requirements primarily for visitors from ASEAN countries\*(exempting visas for nationals of Indonesia based on a system of preregistering e-passports, substantially relaxing visa requirements for nationals of the Philippines and Vietnam, and starting issuing multiple-entry visas for nationals of India)

(Key infrastructural project orders in 2013)

U.K.	High-speed trains	About ¥180 billion
Malaysia High-efficiency coal-fired power plant		About ¥130 billion
France	Heavy ion radiotherapy systems	About ¥20 billion

# Promote Public Private Partnership (PPP) and Private Finance Initiative (PFI)

(Employ private capital and expertise for public capital)

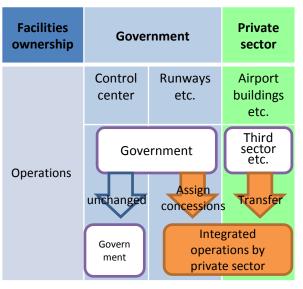
#### Government initiatives to date

- Enabled private enterprises to operate national government-administered airports through concession agreements (the introduction of a public facility management rights scheme) (Law enacted in July 2013)
- Allowed the application of the "Solid Crossing Road System" to existing roads in order to rehabilitate expressways under a collaboration with urban redevelopment. (Road Act revised in May 2014)

# **Examples of Private Sector Action**

- Sendai Airport is in the process of choosing the private sector operator.
  - 156 companies and organizations attended the briefing in May 2014
  - Preferential negotiation rights to be granted in around August 2015, operations by private sector is scheduled to be started in March 2016
- Kansai International Airport and Osaka International Airport (Itami Airport) is also in the process of choosing the private sector operator.
  - 150 companies and organizations attended the briefing in August 2014
  - Preferential negotiation rights to be granted in around August 2015, operations by private sector is scheduled to be started in around January 2016
  - Estimated project worth : around JPY 2.2 Trillion.

Image of outsourcing to private sector



# **Further Government Reforms**

- Setting priority areas and numerical targets of the projects through concession agreements during the intensive period
  - The target of implementing JPY2-3 trillion worth of project by the end of FY2022 will be achieved by the end of FY2016
  - Priority areas and numerical targets of projects: Airports (6), Water supply systems (6), Sewage (6), and Roads (1)
- Taking the legislative action to promote smooth privatizations of public infrastructure operations
  - Establishing a new civil servant secondment system that allows the civil servants with operational know-how to be seconded to the operators