

# FY2015 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 “Council for Industrial Competitiveness,” which has so far achieved the following:

- “The Japan Revitalization Strategy” was approved by the Cabinet in June 2013;
- “The Action Plan for Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness” 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.
- “FY2014 Report on Priority Policy Measures etc. for Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement” was approved by the Cabinet and submitted to the Diet in February 2015;
- “The Action Plan for Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness (FY2015 version) was approved by the Cabinet in February 2015 (hereinafter referred to as the “Action Plan 2015”);
- “The Japan Revitalization Strategy - Revised in 2015” was approved by the Cabinet in June 2015

As regards policy measures for industrial competitiveness enhancement stipulated in the Action Plan 2015 (hereinafter referred to as the “Priority Policy Measures”), this report compiles the contents of policy measures, the progress and implementation status etc. Moreover, it also compiles the outline of the KPI reviews conducted by the Follow-up Meeting on Practice and Realization under the Council for Industrial Competitiveness (hereinafter referred to as the “Follow-up Meeting on Practice and Realization”) decided to be held in September 2014. ,

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. “The Industry Revitalization Plan” related

#### (1) Accelerating structural reform program (Vitalizing industries)

##### 1) Progress in achieving KPIs <sup>1</sup>

<p>&lt;KPI&gt; 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) [1] FY 2012: 64.9 trillion yen ⇒ FY2014: 68.4 trillion yen</p> <p>&lt;KPI&gt; 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]</p>
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<sup>1</sup> Numbers at the end of KPIs are the serial numbers in the attached “Progress in achieving KPIs” for reference.

Startup rate FY2012: 4.6% ⇒ FY2014: 4.9%

Business closure rate FY2012: 3.8% ⇒ FY2014: 3.7%

## 2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Contents of measures & due date for implementation	Progress and implementation	Minister in charge <sup>2</sup>
Formulation of the Corporate Governance Code etc.	Support will be given to the 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.	Tokyo Stock Exchange formulated the “Corporate Governance Code” with the contents of the draft Corporate Governance Code, and applied it to the listed companies on June 1, 2015. As a result of formulating the Code, Tokyo Stock Exchange revised the listing rules to adopt the “Comply or Explain” approach: i.e., they 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.	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions (Financial Services))
Promotion of business restructuring	While taking into account a report to be finalized in March 2015 by the “Study group on	A report was finalized in March 2015 by the “Study group on further facilitation of	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special

<sup>2</sup> 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 this Report was formulated, is included for reference.

<p>for vitalizing industries</p>	<p>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>dispute resolution procedures for business restructuring.” While taking into account the contents of the report etc., relevant ministries and agencies reviewed the legal systems etc.</p>	<p>Missions (Financial Services)) Minister of Justice Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
<p>Promoting dialogue between companies and investors</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 of holistic and comprehensive disclosure etc. will be studied. The Government will reach a conclusion on these discussions by the end of FY2014.</p>	<p>The “Study group for promoting dialogue between companies and investors for sustainable growth” was established in September 2014 and compiled a report of the study group in April 2015. In the report, recommendations were made, including the thinking and ways to establish the dates of general shareholders’ meetings as well as their preconditions, the dates of record, in order to realize interactive general shareholders’ meetings; the need for guidelines; and measures to realize holistic and comprehensive disclosure of corporate information. In November 2015, taking these recommendations also into account, <i>Zenkoku Kabukon Rengokai</i> (All Japan federation of social meetings on stocks) formulated the “Guideline on</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions (Financial Services)) Minister of Justice Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

		<p>Attendance at the General Shareholders Meetings of Japanese Listed Companies by Global Institutional Investors.” Moreover, it established a “Study group on the promotion of electronic means for the process of general shareholders’ meeting” in November 2015, and is conducting deliberations on specific measures for interactive general shareholders’ meetings, including the utilization of electronic means for providing the attachments to the notice of convocation of general shareholders’ meetings and the exercise of voting rights. -In addition, the Financial System Council started deliberations on how information should be disclosed etc., and plans to compile a report by the end of FY2015.</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	After having conducted a comparative study on the growth potential of the business models of global leading companies and Japanese companies, and sorted out the policy and process for considering global benchmarks that may serve as a reference for business decisions and business support, by December 2015, the Government published the progress on consideration of global	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

	and disclosure) as necessary.	benchmarks for 7 fields—petrochemistry, petroleum refining, steel, electronics, sheet glass, pulp and paper, and automobiles—and presented the issues and directions for initiatives for individual fields, including productivity enhancement, scale expansion, and clarification of strategic areas. In addition, for the sheet glass industry, the Government conducted market structure surveys and disclosure under Article 50 of the Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Act in June 2015.	
Support for ventures businesses	Necessary legislative actions will be taken promptly 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. 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.	Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Ensuring the Receipt of Orders from the Government and Other Public Agencies by Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, etc. (Act No. 57 of 2015) was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet, defining new small- and medium-sized companies with less than 10 years from their establishment as “New Small- and Medium-Sized Companies” and stipulating the due consideration of their utilization as the counterparties of contracts with the Government etc. for orders from public agencies. Accordingly, the “Basic Policy on Contracts of the Government etc.”—	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

		<p>incorporating the setting of targets for contracts with New Small- and Medium-Sized Companies, and measures to increase opportunities to receive orders etc.—was approved by the Cabinet on August 28, 2015. Moreover, regarding the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), the Government changed the 3rd the medium- to long-term targets in March 2015, including the target of bringing the ratio of NEDO’s funds allocated to newly-adopted projects that are offered to support medium enterprises, SMEs and venture companies, up to 20% or higher.</p>	
<p>Improving the productivity of service industries</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>After the examination at the “Cross-industry study team for vitalization and improvement of productivity of service industries,” the “Headquarters for Japan’s Economic Revitalization decided on April 15, 2015 the “Service industry challenge program” as a package of measures to vitalize and improve productivity of service industries, including cross-industry measures such as diffusion and promotion of best practices, and promotion of IT utilization.</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</p>

			Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
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## (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> Reduce the number of those unemployed for over six months by 20% (2012: 1.51 million) in the next 5 years (by 2018) [3]

⇒2014 figure: 1.22million

<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 (by 2018) (2011 rate: 7.4%) [4]

⇒2014 rate: 8.9%

#### **(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, 11]

⇒Increase in childcare (FY2013/2014) About 219,000 children

\* Bearing in mind that the employment rate of women will further increase in the future, the arrangements to be developed by the end of FY2017 based on the Plan to Accelerate the Elimination of Childcare Waiting Lists is increased from 400,000 children to 500,000 children.

<KPI> 2020 : Employment rate of women between the ages of 25 to 44: 73% (currently 68%) [12]

⇒FY2014: 70.8%

\*Going forward, the target is to be further increased to 77%.

<KPI> Percentage of women in a leadership position should be at least approx. 30% by 2020. [15]

Proportion of managerial posts held by women 2012: 6.9% ⇒ 2014: 8.3%

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

<KPI> 2020 : Employment rate of those persons between the ages of 20 to 34: 78% (2012: 74%) [18]

⇒2014: 76.1%

\*Going forward, the target is to be further increased to 79%.

<KPI> 2020: Employment rate of those persons between the ages of 60 to 64: 65% (2012: 58%) [20]

⇒2014: 60.7%

\*Going forward, the target is to be further increased to 67%.

<KPI> 2020: Effective employment rate of persons with disabilities: 2.0% (2012: 1.69%) [21]

⇒2015: 1.88%

#### **(Utilizing foreign human resources)**

<KPI> Aim to recognize 5,000 highly skilled foreign professionals by the end of 2017 [22]

⇒As of September 2015: 3,962 cases

\* New recognitions increased significantly after the revision of the points system for highly skilled



foreign professionals in December 2013.

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

<KPI> More than ten of the Japanese universities should be ranked among the Top 100 World Universities within the next ten years (by 2023) [23]

⇒ Two Japanese universities within the top 100 in the Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2015–2016 (published in October 2015).

<KPI> Offer full-time faculty positions for approx. 1,500 young or foreign researchers in three years (by 2016) (⇒ Achieved) [27]

⇒ For national universities, full-time faculty positions to around 1,500 young and international faculty members are budgeted (on the basis of FY2015 implementation plan).

<KPI> 2018 Increase the number of schools accredited to offer the International Baccalauraeate Programmes to 200 (16 schools accredited as of June 2013) [31]

⇒ Increased to 37 DP(Diploma Programme) schools, 19 MYP (Middle Years Programme) schools, and 31 PYP (Primary Years Programme) schools (As of December 2015: including 11, 10 and 12 candidate schools, respectively)

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Contents of measures & due date for implementation	Progress and implementation	Minister in charge
Enhancing measures to prevent overwork	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	In order to enhance and strengthen systems of inspection and instructions, the Government plans to increase Labor Standards Inspectors in FY2016, and reinforcing efforts to prevent overwork by: 1) enhancing inspection and instructions for all workplaces etc., identified for overtime working hours of over 100 hours per month: 2) conducting forced inspection and instructions for workplaces etc. from which industrial accident claims were made for death from overwork in November which was designated as the	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

	<p>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>month for the campaign on preventing death from overwork etc.: 3) publishing the incidents at the time of instructing corrections if companies with substantial social influence repeat illegal practices of long working hours: and 4) establishing the “Special group for eradicating overwork” at Tokyo and Osaka Labour Bureaus for overwork cases related to more than one Labor Bureau, etc. Moreover, based on the proposals compiled by the Labor Policy Council in February 2015, a bill was submitted to the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet to partially revise the Labor Standards Act etc., incorporating 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</p>	<p>In order to meet the needs of workers who hope to be rewarded</p>	<p>Based on the proposals compiled by the Labor Policy</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour</p>

<p>workers for performance instead of time spent on work</p>	<p>for their performance instead of the length of time spent on their work, 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>Council in February 2015, a bill was submitted to the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet to partially revise the Labor Standards Act etc., incorporating among others the establishment of a “Specific Highly Specialized Work and Results Type Labour System (Advanced Professional Labour System)” to exempt from application provisions on working hours, holidays and premium wages for midnight work if workers who have a certain annual income requirement (e.g., no less than 10 million yen) engage in jobs which require highly professional knowledge etc.</p>	<p>and Welfare</p>
<p>Establishing a new framework for the discretionary work system</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&amp;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>Based on the proposals compiled by the Labor Policy Council in February 2015, a bill was submitted to the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet to partially revise the Labor Standards Act etc., incorporating the expansion of scope for target jobs, simplification of procedures, and measures to enhance the health of the target workers under the Discretionary Working System for Management-related Work.</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</p>	<p>Based on the proposals compiled by the Labor Policy</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour</p>

	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.	Council in February 2015, a bill was submitted to the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet to partially revise the Labor Standards Act etc., incorporating among others reform of the flextime system including the extension of the upper limit of settlement period from the current one month to three months.	and Welfare
Diffusion and expansion of job-specific “diversified regular workers”	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.	From FY2015, the Government provided support including consultations for companies which were considering the introduction of the “diversified regular workers” system, and enhanced the carrier development subsidies including a subsidy for companies which newly introduce the “diversified regular workers” system.	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
Creating a more predictable labor dispute resolution system	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.	In June 2015, the Government published: 1) a comparative analysis of employment dispute cases in mediation by the Labour Bureau, labor tribunal decision and judicial conciliation; 2) a confirmation tool for the “resolution status of individual labor related disputes” prepared based on the analysis; and 3) an international comparison on dispute resolution of dismissals and	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

		<p>individual labor relations.</p> <p>In October 2015, the Government established a “Study group on a transparent and fair labor dispute resolution system etc.”; and taking also into account the results of the analysis etc., is conducting deliberations for the development of a transparent and fair dispute resolution system which can be used globally.</p>	
<p>Reform of the worker dispatching system</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>	<p>Act for Partial Revision of the Act for Securing the Proper Operation of Worker Dispatching Undertakings and Improved Working Conditions for Dispatched Workers, etc. (Act No. 73 of 2015) was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet, to bring all worker dispatching businesses under the permit system, and to promote career development/continued employment including becoming regular workers.</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</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>After the examination by the Government of the concept etc. of the Job Card system, based on the proposals by the Labor Policy Council (January 2015), Act for Partial Revision of the Working Youth Welfare Act (Act No. 72 of 2015) was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet, incorporating partial revision</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

		<p>of the Human Resources Development Promotion Act including diffusion and promotion of the Job Card. Moreover, after the formulation of the “Basic Plan for the New Job Card System Promotion” in September 2015 incorporating the measures to diffuse and promote the Job Card following the reform etc., and with the implementation of the law, the new system took effect in October 2015.</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 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>Based on the proposals by the Labor Policy Council (January 2015)—for approaches to policy on performance evaluation as a whole, including the Human Resources Development Promotion Act; e.g., the vocational ability evaluation system—Act for Partial Revision of the Working Youth Welfare Act, etc. (Act No. 72 of 2015)—which included partial revision of the Human Resources Development Promotion Act, such as the development of a National Trade Skill Test system in the area of personal services—was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet.</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>
<p>Construction of a new legal framework etc. for promoting active</p>	<p>With a view to achieving the goal of 30% of leadership positions held by women in 2020, the Government will take</p>	<p>Act for Promoting Active Roles by Women in Their Working Life (Act No. 64 of 2015) was enacted in the</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Women's</p>

social participation by women	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.	FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet. Towards the full implementation on April 1, 2016, the national government, local government, and private sector businesses are required to formulate an action plan etc. to promote women's empowerment which includes numerical targets.	Empowerment) Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
Creating a "Comprehensive After-School Childcare Plan" etc.	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 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.	Based on the Guidelines on Preparing Action Plans in accordance with the Act on Advancement of Measures to Support Raising Next-Generation Children, the Government asked local authorities to formulate such plans. As a result, there were 3,609 after-school clubs (as of May 1, 2015) which implemented after-school classes for children in the same school facility and participated in their activities, indicating a steady progress in the efforts to achieve the goal of the "Comprehensive After-School Children Plan" to implement 10,000 or more of them based on an integrated approach.	Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
Promoting "Plan to Accelerate the Elimination of Childcare Waiting Lists"	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	The increase in childcare arrangements reached to about 219,000 children in two years during FY2013 and FY2014, achieving the development target for the urgent intensive effort period (About 200,000 children). In three years from	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

	<p>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, while maintaining the quality of childcare services.</p>	<p>FY2015 (The accelerated effort period), the Government will further secure childcare arrangements, and at the same time, bearing in mind the further increase in the employment rate of women in the future, will increase the development of arrangements by the end of FY2017 based on the “Plan to Accelerate the Elimination of Childcare Waiting Lists” from 400,000 children to 500,000 children.</p>	
<p>Creation of “Childcare Support Workers”</p>	<p>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).”</p>	<p>In order to ensure the quality of “Childcare Support Workers” who are giving support under the Comprehensive Support System for Children and Child-rearing, the Government formulated the “Guideline on the Implementation of the Training Project for Childcare Support Workers,” and prefectural governments etc. have been implementing training projects since FY2015.</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>
<p>Promotion of comprehensive measures aimed at the employment and nurturing of the young people</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>	<p>In order to comprehensively implement the measures for supporting appropriate job selection by the youth, and for developing and improving vocational abilities, etc., Act for Partial Revision of the Working Youth Welfare Act etc. (Act No. 72 of 2015)—which included partial revision of the Working Youth Welfare</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>



		Act and the Human Resources Development Promotion Act— was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet.	
Developing an environment conducive to the acceptance of highly skilled foreign professionals	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,.	In May 2015, the Government launched the “Program to promote active participation of foreign human resources” as a mechanism to support the employment of international students etc. through the cooperation of relevant ministries/agencies and groups. As part of the Program, the Government held seminars to support the utilization of foreign human resources by companies, and organized job interviews, etc targeting international students. Moreover, in cooperation with universities, JETRO and others, the Government enhanced the matching function for job seekers and job vacancies, by developing a mechanism to utilize the information on international students who wish to become employed in Japan and on companies which are interested in hiring international students at the Employment Service Center for Foreigners and the International Student Corner of Public Employment Security Offices among others.	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
Fundamental revision of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Government will take necessary legislative</li> </ul>	Based on the report by the “Joint Expert Group	

<p>Technical Intern Training Program for foreign nationals</p>	<p>measures promptly to establish a new organization for management and operation of the Technical Intern Training Program for foreign nationals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Meeting—of the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare—on the revision of the Technical Intern Training Program” (compiled in January 2015), a bill concerning the appropriate implementation of technical intern training for foreign nationals and protection of technical intern trainees—which incorporated the reinforcement of the management and supervision system (Institutionalization of the permit for management organizations and authorization of technical intern training plans, creation of an organization of technical intern training for foreign nationals and others) and the enhancement of the system (Extension of the maximum intern period from 3 to 5 years only for legitimate organizations etc.)—was submitted to the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet.</p>	
	<p>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</p>	<p>Taking into account the direction shown by the interim report (February 2015) by the “Study Group on Acceptance of foreign Nursing Personnel” as well as the deliberations on the bill concerning the appropriate implementation of technical intern training for foreign nationals and</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

	<p>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 Program.</p>	<p>protection of technical intern trainees, the Government will proceed with a specific institutional arrangements in order to meet the requirements arising from the characteristics of nursing care service such as the need to guarantee quality.</p>	
<p>Consideration of new employment systems in fields where an urgent response is required to ensure sustainable growth</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>	<p>In order to enable the acceptance to Japan of employees from overseas subsidiaries of Japanese manufacturers, such employees' acquisition of expertise including new product development, and transfer of the said expertise to overseas bases etc., the Government intends to create a system with the authorization by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry as precondition, and is preparing to start the system by the end of FY2015.</p>	<p>Minister of Justice Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</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>A bill to partially revise the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act—which incorporated the creation of a new status of residence categories "Nursing care" to allow international students, who have obtained the "certified care worker" national qualification, to work in Japan—was submitted to the FY2015 Ordinary Session of</p>	<p>Minister of Justice Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

		the Diet.	
University reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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)).</li> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• The Government will seek to strengthen the research capabilities of universities and develop outstanding, internationally-competitive graduate schools.</li> <li>• Ahead of FY2016, when the third mid-term objective period is due to begin, the Government will press on</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On the FY2015 budget basis, allocations to the efforts by individual universities and management expenses grants which are influenced by them accounted for 31.9% of management expenses grants etc. excluding mandatory expenses such as retirement benefits etc., indicating a steady progress towards the achievement of the 30 – 40% target. The annual salary system was applied to about 9,700 people (as of May 2015), increasing steadily towards the target of around 10,000 people.</li> <li>• In June 2015, the study group on approaches to management expenses grants for national university corporations during the third mid-term objective period compiled the approach to varied allocation of management expenses grants based on evaluation and to KPIs for the new third mid-term objective period starting from FY2016; and based on it, formulated a “Strategy for Management Power of National</li> </ul>	Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

	<p>with efforts to strengthen governance functions and cultivate an environment conducive to constant reviews of the allocation of resources within universities.</p>	<p>Universities.” Moreover, in the draft FY2016 budget for the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, for the calculation of management expenses grants for national universities, the Government newly created discretionary expenses for presidents, while making allocations based on transparent and objective evaluations, by newly establishing coefficients for promoting the reinforcement of functions based on the framework of three priority supports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the establishment of an excellent graduate school, the Government plans to start a study group consisting of industry, academia and government in February 2016 to examine the selection of areas for the graduate school and the mechanism for multiple organizations to cooperate.</li> <li>• Act on the Partial Revision of the School Education Act and Act of National University Corporations (Act No. 88 of 2014) was implemented in April 2015, establishing the</li> </ul>	
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		governance system of universities.	
Strengthening human resources capabilities to meet the needs of globalization	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 accredited schools from FY2015.	Educational programs for the International Baccalaureate partially taught in Japanese (Dual Language IB Diploma Programme: English – Japanese) have been implemented at some accredited schools since April 2015.	Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

### (3) Promoting innovation in science and technology

#### 1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<p>&lt;KPI&gt; The amount of total R&amp;D investments by the government and the private sector combined should be 4% of GDP within five years [34]</p> <p>⇒ While the time limit for achieving the goal is FY2017 with the period of 5 years, the actual figure for FY2014 was 3.87%, exceeding the actual figure for FY2013 by 0.12%, as well as 3.79% which is the necessary figure at the moment to achieve KPI.</p>
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#### 2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measure	Contents of measures & due date for implementation	Progress and implementation	Minister in charge
Strengthening of “bridging” functions and other reforms of national research institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regarding National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), it is stipulated as the objectives in the fourth medium- to long-term period started in April 2015 to more than triple (¥13.8 billion/annum) the funds acquired from private companies from the current level (¥4.6 billion/annum) and to strengthen cooperation with publicly testing research</li> </ul>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy)</p> <p>Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications</p> <p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p>

	<p>view to tripling or quadrupling it from the current figure. Germany's Fraunhofer Institutes will serve as a point of reference in these deliberations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>As for pioneering initiatives by AIST and NEDO, the Government will appropriately grasp and evaluate their progress, and based on the results, will roll</li> </ul>	<p>institutions etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regarding the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), the Government changed the third medium- to long-term objectives etc. in March 2015, and stipulated the objectives of developing a system for flexible and timely operations of R&amp;D projects by granting substantial mandates to project managers, as well as bringing the proportion of funds allocated to newly-adopted projects—that are offered to support medium enterprises, SMEs, and venture companies—up to 20% or higher. Moreover, the Government established the "Open Innovation Council" in February 2015 and held seminars etc. (Secretariat: NEDO, Number of members: 413 (companies, universities, research institutions and others)) (as of January 2016).</li> <li>The Government is conducting deliberations for clearly incorporating further promotion of cross-appointment and joint-researches etc. in the medium- to long-term objectives etc., for RIKEN, Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency</li> </ul>	<p>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 Minister of the Environment</p>
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	<p>them out to other National Research Institutes, taking into account the fields on which they focus and the nature of the operations of each corporation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>(JAXA), National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS), National Institute for Environmental Studies, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute and others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As the project to support the development of Innovation Hubs, the Government is creating an Innovation Hub centered on NIMS, JAXA and others. Moreover, as a program to promote world-class locally-initiated research and development/experiment bases, the Government is promoting the creation of a research complex with RIKEN as the core organization, in cooperation with Hyogo Prefecture and Kobe City.</li> </ul>	
<p>Cross-Appointment System</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</p>	<p>As of November 2015, the Cross-Appointment System was applied to 125 people at national university corporations etc. Between national university corporations etc. and national institutes etc., the Cross-Appointment System is applied to 41 people.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy) Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p>



	organizations.		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 Minister of the Environment
Restructuring of the research funding system	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.	Regarding research funding, the “Comprehensive Strategy on Science, Technology and Innovation” (Cabinet decision on June 19, 2015) and the “Japan Revitalization Strategy - Revised in 2015” (Cabinet decision on June 30, 2015) stipulate that overhead expenses of 30% will be budgeted for competitive research expenses—of Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and Cabinet Office—for universities etc. Accordingly, in the FY2016 draft budget for the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, overhead expenses of 30% were included for newly adopted	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy)

		<p>cases of competitive research expenses for universities etc. Moreover, Cabinet Office also included overhead expenses of 30% for newly adopted cases of competitive research expenses from FY2016. Furthermore, the Government, led by Cabinet Office, started deliberations on approaches etc. to overhead expenses etc. of competitive research expenses. The outcomes of these deliberations were reflected in the “Fifth Science and Technology Basic Plan” (Cabinet decision on January 22, 2016), including approaches to competitive funding which enable seamless research.</p>	
<p>Realization of a new system of Research and Development Corporations</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 outcomes of world top-level.</p>	<p>The Council for Science and Technology Policy decided the “Approach to Special National Research and Development Corporations (tentative name)” on March 12, 2014. Given the importance of reinforced R&amp;D capabilities to bring the Japanese economy onto a strong growth path, the Council for Science, Technology and Innovation decided to revise the said approach on December 18, 2015. Based on the said approach and others, the Government is conducting deliberations for submitting a “Bill for Special Measures to Promote Research and</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy)</p>

		Development etc. by Special National Research and Development Corporations” to the FY2016 Ordinary Session of the Diet.	
Strengthening of the employee invention system and protection for trade secrets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act for Partial Revision of the Patent Act etc. (Act No. 55 of 2015) was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet, stipulating a new employee invention system: As a result, if patent rights are decided in advance to be acquired by employers etc., the said rights will be attributed to employers etc. at the time of their occurrence; and employees etc. will be entitled to receive substantial money or other economic benefits.</li> <li>• Act for Partial Revision of the Unfair Competition Prevention Act (Act No. 54 of 2015)—incorporating for the infringement of trade secrets, the expansion of the scope of the punishment, raising of fines, 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, etc.—was enacted in the FY2015</li> </ul>	Minister of Economy Trade and Industry

	of the burden of proof, and extension of the period of exclusion.	Ordinary Session of the Diet, enhancing measures to prevent the leakage of trade secrets.	
Achievement of a new Industrial Revolution driven by robots	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.	The Government will conduct follow-ups on the implementation status of measures based on the “New Strategy for Robots” in the spring of 2016. The Government established the “Robot Revolution Initiative Council” in May 2015. In cooperation with the Council, the Government is promoting the initiatives based on the New Strategy for Robots, by conducting R&D, experiments, and introductory projects etc. in the areas of manufacturing/services, agriculture, forestry and fishery/food industries, and nursing care. Moreover, the Government established the “WG for Manufacturing Business Reformation by IoT,” “WG for Promoting Utilization of Robots,” and “WG for Robot Innovation” under the Council in September 2015.	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Consumer Affairs and Food Safety, Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy) 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 Fisheries Minister of Economy Trade and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

(4) Becoming the world's leading IT society

1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<KPI> 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) [44]  
 ⇒ Increased to 113 countries/areas as of June 2015.

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Contents of measures & due date for implementation	Progress and implementation	Minister in charge
Development of the system for promoting proper utilization of personal data	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.	Act for Partial Revision of the Act on the Protection of Personal Information and Act on Use, etc. in Administrative Procedures of Numbers to Identify Specific Individuals (Act No. 65 of 2015) was enacted in September 2015, and based on the Act, the Personal Information Protection Commission was established in January 2016. In order to promote the utilization of personal data, while protecting personal information and privacy, the Act stipulates the	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy) Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications

		clarification of the definition of personal information, development of rules to treat “anonymously processed information,” prevention of unlawful distribution of personal information, and establishment of a Personal Information Protection Commission etc. to supervise these treatments of personal information etc.	
Development of an environment in which the utilization of big data will generate value	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.	In order to promote horizontal utilization of data, the Government published a guideline in July 2015, compiling the points to consider etc. when public organizations etc. disclose data, in cooperation with the “General Incorporated Association Vitalizing Local Economy Organization by Open Data & Big Data” which consists of industry, academia and government. Moreover, the IoT Acceleration Consortium was established by industry, government and academia beyond boundaries of industries and businesses in October 2015, aimed at developing the necessary environments including IoT related R&D, utilization, security, and privacy.	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	In addition to having conducted technical verification etc. for starting the operation of	Minister for Internal Affairs and

	<p>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>	<p>the G-space platform, the Government is conducting deliberations among relevant ministries for the establishment of rules etc., concerning its utilization.</p>	<p>Communications Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
<p>Public data disclosure to the private sector</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>In order to support the initiatives of local government on open data, in February 2015 the Government formulated the “Guidelines for promoting open data by local governments” and a user-friendly manual for local governments which will deal with open data in the future.</p> <p>Moreover, the Government decided “For new developments of open data” in June 2015, to promote open data by government organizations and incorporated administrative agencies etc., and enhance the quality and quantity of disclosed data. At the same time, the Government is taking other initiatives, including dispatching missionaries (experts who have in-depth expertise in open data) to local governments, and preparing and disseminating packages for local governments which will deal with open data in the future.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy)</p>
	<p>The Government will promote</p>	<p>The Government launched a</p>	<p>Minister for</p>

	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.	public cloud in March 2015, and promoted disclosure of public data held by local governments, starting with the area of tourism.	Internal Affairs and Communications
Formulation of the “Guidelines on Introducing IT Communication (tentative name)”	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.	In June 2015, the Government decided the “Basic Guideline on IT Utilization,” to show the “perspective of strengthening information security as the precondition of IT utilization” in order to secure safety and peace of mind of Japanese people; “Five basic principles” including the “principle of electromagnetic processing” replacing the conventional face-to-face meeting/hard copy documents principles; and the “Guidelines on actions for public administration.” Moreover, after FY2015, based on the Guideline, the Government will conduct surveys every year to grasp the total number and actual situation of procedures which require the storage/issuance etc. by way of face-to-face/hard-copy according to laws and regulations, in order to “visualize” target procedures to be put online and their issues.	Prime Minister(Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy)
Proactive use of the My Number system	The Government will accelerate initiatives focused on the use of the My Number system, which is scheduled to begin operating in	In preparation for the use of the My Number system and the issuance of Individual Number Cards in January 2016, the	Prime Minister(Minister in charge of Total Reform of Social



	<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.</p>	<p>Government started sending notification cards for Individual Numbers in October 2015. Moreover, the Government is conducting deliberations in preparation for the use of My Portal scheduled to start in January 2017.</p>	<p>Security and Tax)</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>Act for Partial Revision of the Act on the Protection of Personal Information and Act on Use, etc. in Administrative Procedures of Numbers to Identify Specific Individuals (Act No. 65 of 2015) was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet. The Act incorporates such use of My Number as numbering of deposit and saving accounts, utilization for administration of specified health checkups and health guidance, and sharing of the vaccination history for administration of preventive vaccinations, etc. Moreover, for the diffusion and enhanced utilization of My Number Cards, in the “Declaration on the Creation of the World's Most Advanced IT Nation” revised in June 2015, the Government presented the policy of integrating ID cards for national government employees and will implement it gradually starting in April 2016; the Government is also deliberating among relevant</p>	<p>Prime Minister(Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy) Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

		<p>ministries and agencies on the mechanism to enable the use of My Number as the health insurance card by developing a system to check medical insurance qualifications on line at the counter of medical institutions through the utilization of the My Number system infrastructure.</p> <p>Furthermore, regarding the attachment of corporate ID numbers, administrative organizations etc., notified the method to write corporate ID numbers together etc. when disclosing corporate information in November 2015, and started writing them together from January 2016.</p>	
<p>Practical application of the world-top level communication infrastructure</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Identification of additional frequencies was discussed at the World Radiocommunication Conference 2015 (WRC-215) held in November 2015.</p>	<p>Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications</p>
<p>Revision of competition policy to reduce charges and diversity services</p>	<p>Reference: Action Plan 2015)</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Act for Partial Revision of the Telecommunications Business etc. (Act No. 26 of 2015) was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet, incorporating the promotion of fair competition in the telecommunications business, including the</p>	<p>Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications</p>

	Act, based on the report of the Information and Communications Council.	enhancement of rules for connecting mobile phone networks.	
Preparing of the free public wireless LAN environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The Government will move forward toward improving procedures of domestic SIM card use, reducing international roaming service charges, and talking 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government conducted verification experiments for the simplification and integration of procedures to start using free public wireless LAN environments in FY2015; at the same time, it provided part of expenditures to local governments which develop the public wireless LAN environments at tourist attractions and disaster prevention bases.</li> <li>• Regarding domestic SIM cards, the Government has been taking initiatives to improve the procedures for the usage, by having established in November 2014, together with relevant business operators, the target number for the establishment of SIM sales bases in 2020. Moreover, for reducing international roaming service charges, the Government has been promoting bilateral consultations with interested countries, and</li> </ul>	Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

		<p>reached agreement with Thailand in April 2015 on the promotion of consultations between business operators in Japan and Thailand etc.</p> <p>Furthermore, for the smooth usage of terminals that foreigners visiting Japan temporarily bring in, Act for Partial Revision of the Telecommunications Business etc. (Act No. 26 of 2015) was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet, enabling the smooth usage of mobile phone and Wi-Fi terminals etc. that tourists visiting Japan temporarily bring in, while maintaining the radio utilization environment in Japan.</p>	
Strengthening cyber-security promotion systems, etc.	<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>Taking into consideration the information leakage case of the Japan Pension Service etc., the “Cyber Security Strategy” was approved by the Cabined on September 4, 2015, and the Government took measures for fundamentally strengthening cyber security, such as strengthening the functions of the National Center of Incident Readiness and Strategy for Cybersecurity (NISC), and the efforts by the whole Government.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Cyber Security Strategy Headquarters)</p>
	<p>In order to solve the quantitative</p>	<p>In order to solve the shortage</p>	<p>Prime Minister</p>

<p>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>of cyber-security human resources and to secure outstandingly skilled engineers, the Government will add the “Information Security Management Examination” to the Information Technology Engineer Examination as a new examination category, and after April 2016, implement it biannually in April and October every year.</p>	<p>(Minister in charge of Cyber Security Strategy Headquarters)  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>&lt;KPI&gt; Japan in the top three OECD member countries in The World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business rankings by 2020 [46]</p>
<p>⇒24th in 2016 (Down 2 ranks from that in the previous year)</p>
<p>*Due to the change in the ranking method, Japan’s position in 2015 was revised from 19th to 22nd.</p>
<p>&lt;KPI&gt; Tokyo in the top three of the Global Power City Index by 2020 (#4 in 2012) [47]</p>
<p>⇒4th in 2015 (Same as in the previous year)</p>
<p>&lt;KPI&gt; 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[48]</p>
<p>⇒228.9 billion yen (PPP/PFI programs in FY2013: Figure as of May 2015)</p>

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Contents of measures & due date for implementation	Progress and implementation	Minister in charge
<p>Growth-oriented reforms of the corporation tax system</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</p>	<p>In order to ensure a “virtuous cycle” of the economy, in the area of taxation, with a view to enhancing the profitability of companies and encouraging them to become more active by making positive investment in Japan and raising wages, the</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy)  Minister for Internal Affairs and</p>

	<p>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>	<p>Government decided to reduce the effective corporation tax rate (currently 32.11%) to 29.97% in FY2016, and to 29.74% in FY2018, while securing revenue through the broadening of the tax base etc.</p>	<p>Communications Minister of Finance</p>
<p>Accelerated promotion of National Strategic Special Zones</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</p>	<p>In the period of intensive efforts until the end of FY2015, the Government will accelerate the promotion of National Strategic Special Zones to make breakthroughs for the so-called rock-solid regulations as a whole. Accordingly, regarding the National Strategic Special Zones, the Government has held in total 18 meetings of the National Strategic Special Zone Advisory Council and 35 meetings for of the National Strategic Special Zone Council.</p> <p>Act for Partial Revision of the National Strategic Special Zones Act and the Act on Special Districts for Structural Reform (Act No. 56 of 2015) was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet, introducing new special measures for regulations in wide ranging areas of education, healthcare,</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing Local Economy in Japan, Minister of State for the National Strategic Special Zones)</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>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 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>	<p>employment, childcare, and facilitation of acceptance of foreign human resources etc., including the “Opening up of public school operations to the private sector,” “Creation of nursery teachers for limited areas,” “Utilization of foreign housekeeping support workers,” and “Special provisions for national forests.”</p> <p>In August 2015, the Government designated as the second designated areas (Local Vitalization Special Zones) of the National Strategic Special Zones, Semboku City of Akita Prefecture, Sendai City of Miyagi Prefecture, and Aichi Prefecture; and established a Zone Council in each zone in September 2015. Moreover at the 18th meeting of the National Strategic Special Zone Advisory Council in December 2015, the Government selected as the third designated areas of the National Strategic Special Zones, Hiroshima Prefecture, Imabari City of Ehime Prefecture, Chiba City of Chiba Prefecture, and Kita-Kyushu City of Fukuoka Prefecture from the local governments which were proposed from spring to autumn in 2015.</p> <p>For 9 zones up to the second designation, the Government authorized 125 specific projects</p>	
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		<p>utilizing the additional reform menus in the revised Acts mentioned above, in addition to the initial regulatory reform menus after the enactment of the National Strategic Special Zones Act, such as special provisions for the Inns and Hotels Act and for the approval criteria concerning the establishment of a faculty of medicine.</p> <p>From January to July 2015, the Government held 6 meetings of the study group on Near Future Technologies Demonstration Special Zones; and through hearings on remote medical care, remote education, self-driving, and automatic flight etc., included important regulatory reform issues in the “Japan Revitalization Strategy - Revised in 2015.”</p>	
<p>Opening up rights to operate public facilities, etc. to the private sector (expanding utilization of PPP/PFI)</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 as the Intensive</p>	<p>For the priority fields, there has been progress in four airport projects, one water supply projects, two sewerage system projects, and one road project, with the conclusion of an implementation contract, announcement of the implementation policy etc. Moreover, through questionnaire surveys for local governments and hearings with industry groups, the Government will grasp the implementation status of PPP</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>



	<p>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>projects; and after the deliberations on the recording and estimation methods of project sizes, the Government will estimate the project sizes for FY2013 and FY2014. Based on the estimated project sizes, after the deliberations by the PFI Promotion Committee, the Government will reach a conclusion on the review of the targets for project sizes by the end of FY2015.</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>Regarding the Sendai Airport, the Government concluded a contract with a new company, established by the person with the first refusal right, in December 2015 for the complete business transfer by the end of June 2016. As regards Kansai and Osaka International Airports, the Government concluded a contract with a new company, established by the person with the first refusal right, in December 2015 for the business transfer by the end of FY2015.</p>	<p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
	<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</p>	<p>Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Promotion of Private Finance Initiative (Act No. 71 of 2015) was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet, incorporating such measures as establishing a system for temporarily retiring</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy) Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

	the operations etc. of operating business of public facilities etc. and to engage in operations and other works.	and dispatching public servants with professional know-hows.	Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
	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.	For the introduction of concession PFI projects to the toll roads, Act for Partial Revision of the National Strategic Special Zones Act and the Act on Special Districts for Structural Reform (Act No. 56 of 2015) was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet. In September 2015, Prime Minister acknowledged the Zone Plan stipulating the project to operate the roads managed by public corporations in the Aichi Prefecture National Strategic Special Zone.	Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing Local Economy in Japan) Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
Promotion of the formation of compact cities with public transportation networks	The Government will promote the 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	In March 2015, the Government established the “Team to Support the Formation of Compact Cities” by relevant ministries and agencies; and with one-stop service, conducted consultations requested from local governments, and collected their issues/needs through briefings for local governments and consultation meetings by regional blocks, etc. Taking these into account, the Government conducted deliberations on supporting	Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

	<p>Transport Policy (Act No. 92 of 2013). 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>	<p>measures with the cooperation of relevant ministries and agencies, and in September 2015, compiled “Future initiatives for the formation of compact cities” on the their status of deliberations and future initiatives. With such efforts, the Government is developing the environment etc. for the enhanced supporting measures under the cooperation of relevant ministries and agencies as well as the strengthened cooperation among departments within cities, towns and villages.</p> <p>Furthermore, Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Revitalization and Rehabilitation of Local Public Transportation Systems and the Act on the Japan Railway Construction, Transport and Technology Agency, Incorporated Administrative Agency (Act No. 28 of 2015) was enacted in May 2015, an implemented in August 2015, establishing a system for funds etc. to support projects for reconstructing local public transportation networks.</p>	
<p>Reviewing management of public and quasi-public funds, etc.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Regarding the Government Pension Investment Fund (GPIF), in response to changes in the long-term economic and management environments</p>	<p>Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of</p>

	<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>	<p>including the overcoming of deflation and transition to a moderately inflationary environment, the Government reviewed the policy mix asset, in October 2015 in accordance to the “Current Situation and Outlook of the Employees’ Pension Insurance and the National Pension” published in June 2014. At the same time, it announced the establishment of the Governance Meeting and the appointment of a compliance officer, etc. Moreover, along with the new mid-term objective period started in April 2015, and based on the “Basic Policy on Incorporated Administrative Agency Reform,” the Government added an executive managing director responsible for administration and investment of reserve funds as part of the efforts to secure sophisticated professional human resources. Furthermore, GPIF, Federation of National Public Service Personnel Mutual Aid Associations, Pension Fund Association for Local Government Officials, and Promotion and Mutual Aid Corporation for Private Schools of Japan jointly decided the target composition of assets for reserve funds (Model Portfolio) in deciding a “Policy asset</p>	<p>Finance Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>
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		<p>mix” in March 2015, and applied it in October 2015.</p> <p>In December 2015, the Pension Subcommittee of the Social Security Council resumed deliberations on the governance system for GPIF.</p>	
Enhancing settlement systems.	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.	As for the extension of operating hours of Zengin domestic exchange system including Saturdays, Sundays and national holidays, the Japanese Bankers Association is currently making necessary efforts such as system changes, aimed at the realization by the end of FY2018.	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions (Financial Services))
	Regarding to the amount of EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) information, 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.	By utilizing the expanded EDI information section, the joint experiment was carried out in FY2014 to link the settlement information and Electronic Data Interchange information, which confirmed the feasibility of improving operations.	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
Establishment of a cycle in which abundant household assets flow toward growth money	To further popularize defined contribution pension plans, based on the deliberations by the Corporate Pension Subcommittee of Social Security Council, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly concerning improvements in the investment options throughout	After the sorting out of issues by the Corporate Pension Subcommittee of Social Security Council in January 2015, the Government submitted a bill to partially revise the Defined Contribution Pension Act, etc.— incorporating the revision of	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

	<p>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).</p>	<p>the scope of possible enrollment for individual-type defined-contribution pension plans, and the creation of a system for small businesses to pay additional premiums, etc.—to the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet.</p>	
<p>Electricity System Reform</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>	<p>In April 2015, the Government established the Organization for Nationwide Coordination of Transmission Operators, which would take charge of the development of the transmission and distribution networks as well as adjustment of supply and demand that are necessary for the nationwide utilization of power supply. Moreover, in preparation for full-scale deregulation of entry into the retail electricity sector to be implemented in April 2016, the Government started accepting applications for retail electricity operators in August 2015. In addition, in September 2015, the Government established the Electricity Market Surveillance Commission to strictly implement the monitoring of appropriate electricity transactions and conduct control etc. to ensure neutrality</p>	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

		<p>of the network departments. Furthermore, Act for Partial Revision of the Electricity Business Act etc. (Act No. 47 of 2015) was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet, stipulating legal unbundling of transmission and distribution sector in April 2020, as well as abolition of retail charge regulations following that, etc.</p>	
<p>Gas and heat supply system reforms</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>	<p>Act for Partial Revision of the Electricity Business Act etc. (Act No. 47 of 2015)—including partial revision of the Gas Business Act—was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet, stipulating full-scale deregulation of the retail gas sector (to be implemented on April 1, 2017), as well as legal unbundling of the conduit sector of three major town gas companies (to be implemented on April 1, 2022) etc. Moreover, the Act includes partial revision of the Heat Supply Business Act, stipulating change of the entry regulation on heat supply business from the permit to registration system as well as the abolition of supply obligations and charge regulations (to be implemented on April 1, 2016),etc.</p>	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

(6) Achieving regional revitalization and regional structural reform / Achieving reform among medium-sized companies, SMEs and micro enterprises

(1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<p>&lt;KPI&gt; 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]</p> <p>Business startup rate FY2012: 4.6% ⇒ FY2014: 4.9%</p> <p>Business closure rate FY2012: 3.8% ⇒ FY2014: 3.7%</p>
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(2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Contents of measures & due date for implementation	Progress and implementation	Minister in charge
Promotion to develop/cultivate markets for "Hometown specialties"	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.	Aimed at local revitalization utilizing "Hometown specialties" which take advantage of local industrial resources, the Revised Small and Medium Sized Enterprise Local Resource Utilization Act was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet, and implemented on August 10, 2015. After the implementation of the Revised Act, the Government is endeavoring to promote the development of products and sales channels through the proactive involvement of local governments by the "Declaration of support for hometown specialties" etc., as well as the cooperation with retail/internet companies which know the needs of consumers etc.	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
Cultivation of strategic industries	To encourage product development via collaboration between industry, academia and	The Government revised the guideline on the enhancement of specific core manufacturing	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry



<p>centered around medium-sized companies in the region</p>	<p>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>technologies of SMEs based on the Small and Medium Sized Enterprise Manufacturing Enhancement Act in February 2015, and added "technologies related to design development" in the scope of specific core manufacturing technologies. Accordingly, the Government selected "technologies related to design development" in the project to promote cooperation for creating innovative manufacturing industries, and supported them.</p>	
<p>Building a framework for promoting small enterprises</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Management Succession Facilitation for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, etc. (Act No. 61 of 2015) was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet, incorporating the raising of the amount of mutual aid money to be paid from the small-scale enterprise mutual aid system in the case of business succession by relatives, etc. For the implementation in April 2016 (scheduled), the Organization for Small &amp; Medium Enterprises and Regional Innovation, which runs the small-scale enterprise mutual aid system, is preparing system changes for business succession etc., to reflect the Revised Act.</p>	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

<p>Promotion of the Coordinated Core Metropolitan Area Initiative</p>	<p>In order to maintain vigorous society and economy with a certain regional population even in the society of declining population, fewer children and ageing population, regarding the “Coordinated Core Metropolitan Area” which was created by integrating the “Core Local City Area” and the “High-level Local City Alliance” in FY2014, the Government will finalize the conditions of target cities (areas) and endeavor to formulate them after conducting surveys and deliberations, taking into account the intention of local governments in FY2015. In addition, as for the "Settlement and Independence Areas” aimed at formulating the arrangements for settlement in local areas, the Government will re-examine the outcome of the previous efforts including the issue of population, and based on the outcome, will conduct deliberations on necessary measures.</p>	<p>Based on the results of surveys on the intention of local governments, the Government finalized the conditions of urban areas in the Coordinated Core Metropolitan Area in the “Comprehensive Strategy for Town, People, Job Vitalization – Revised in 2015” (Cabinet decision on December 24, 2015). Moreover, regarding the Coordinated Core Metropolitan Area, the Government conducted briefings in cities to be targeted. Four Coordinated Core Metropolitan Areas were formulated by December 2015. Moreover, regarding the Settlement and Independence Area, 102 Areas were formulated by January 2016, and the Government will compile the outcome of initiatives by these Areas within FY2015.</p>	<p>Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
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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

<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 (FY2010)]" [60]

⇒2013: 71.19 years for males and 74.21 years for females

<KPI> "By 2020, reduce the number of citizens with metabolic syndrome by 25% from FY2008 [14 million (FY2008)]" [61]

⇒FY2013: Down 16.0% from FY2008

<KPI> 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)] [62]

⇒2013: 66.2%

## 2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Contents of measures & due date for implementation	Progress and implementation	Minister in charge
Creation of new system regarding prevention of disease and health administration	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.	The "Datahealth Plan" was created by 99% of the health insurance associations within FY2014. In FY2015 which was the first fiscal year for the implementation of the Datahealth Plan, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare hosted for the first time the "Datahealth and Preventive Services Fair 2015" as the venue for operators providing health/preventive services to meet with health insurance providers and local governments, and facilitate cooperation.	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
Utilization of health promotion function of food	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.	The Food Labeling Standards (Cabinet Office Ordinance No. 10 of 2015) which stipulating Functionality Labelled Food was promulgated on March 20, 2015, and implemented on April 1, 2015. Moreover, Consumer Affairs Agency published the "Guideline for notification etc. of functionality labelled food" on March 30, 2015.	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions (for Consumer Affairs and Food Safety)) Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Creation of a non-profit holding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regarding the creation of a new type of non-profit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Act for Partial Revision of the Medical Service Act</li> </ul>	Minister of Education,

<p>company system (tentative name) to offer healthcare/nursing care service in an integrated fashion</p>	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>(Act No. 74 of 2015) was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet, incorporating the establishment of the community healthcare collaboration promotion corporation system which enables the integrated management of multiple medical corporations etc. by integrating them through general meeting of members etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regarding specific schemes to allow university hospitals to become separate corporations utilizing the new system, the Government published a proposal in December 2015. It is conducting deliberations to take institutional measures by the end of FY2015.</li> </ul>	<p>Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</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"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To shorten the periods for screening of pharmacist's intervention required medicines and OTC drugs, the Government has set a goal (to shorten the period on the administration side</li> </ul>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>to 7 months by FY2018) in the 3rd medium-term plan (five-year plan starting from FY2014) of the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency. At the same time, the Government is implementing consulting service including adequateness of developing new OTC drugs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regarding a mechanism to reflect the opinions of a more diverse range of parties, including industry representatives and consumers, the Government coordinated with the relevant groups and industries, submitted a proposal of a new scheme to and have it approved by the Committee on Pharmacist's Intervention Required Medicines and OTC Drugs of the Pharmaceutical Affairs and Food Sanitation Council on May 2015 and the Pharmaceutical Affairs Subcommittee in June 2015.</li> </ul>	
<p>Providing individuals with incentives for health promotion and disease</p>	<p>Necessary measures will be promptly implemented on the following points in accordance with the Framework for Healthcare Insurance Reform</p>	<p>Act for Partial Revision of the National Health Insurance Act etc. to Construct A Sustainable Medical Insurance System (Act No. 31 of 2015)</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

prevention	<p>decided by the Social Security System Reform Promotion Headquarters in January, 2015.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet, adding the support for insured individuals' becoming self-supporting as a part of health services provided by insurers etc., in order to give incentives for prevention and health promotion by individuals.</p> <p>Regarding the approach to specific criteria etc. for insurers' awarding healthcare points or giving support to premiums in accordance to individuals' efforts for prevention and health promotion, a "Working group to examine preventive incentives for individuals" started discussions in September 2015 and will publish a guideline by the end of FY2015.</p>	
Incentives for insurers for health promotion and disease prevention	<p>Regarding the system for increasing or reducing funding for healthcare for elderly people aged 75 and over, the 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.</p>	<p>A "Study group on medical examinations and health guidance by insurers" started deliberations on common evaluation items by insurer types in October 2015, and compiled a report in January 2016. Based on this result, the Government will conduct deliberations on system design etc. for a mechanism to strengthen incentives for individual insurer types, and report to the above study group by the end of FY2015.</p>	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

<p>Providing business managers with incentives to promote health and prevent disease</p>	<p>The Government will consider the following points and take necessary measures within FY2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop assessment benchmarks for enterprises, etc. to assess their investment in health promotion</li> <li>• Consider designating a new brand of stocks (tentatively named “health and productivity management stocks”)</li> <li>• Include initiatives for employee health management and disease prevention in the corporate governance reports, CSR reports and other company reports, and so on</li> </ul>	<p>With the cooperation of experts, the Government decided on the indicators to evaluate investment in health. At the same time, in March 2015, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and Tokyo Stock Exchange jointly selected 22 companies in 22 industries as “health and productivity management stocks.” Moreover, in January 2016, 25 companies in 25 industries were selected as the 2nd “health and productivity management stocks.”</p> <p>Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare also disseminates such an initiative for health and productivity management through insurers’ groups, promoting the cooperation between companies and health insurance associations. Furthermore, in February 2015, with the participation and cooperation of business groups, investors, the National Federation of Health Insurance Societies and other relevant parties, the Government compiled the “Direction of information disclosure for ‘health and productivity management’ by companies,” and will formulate a “Guidebook for information dissemination” by the end of FY2015.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of health care strategy) Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
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<p>Improving access to advanced healthcare services (healthcare services to be assessed)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The Central Social Insurance Medical Council discussed a special system to assess regenerative medicine therapies and medical devices, and started its operations on April 1, 2015.</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>
<p>Improving amenity during healthcare services (selected healthcare services)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The Government created a mechanism for regularly identifying examples of selected healthcare services, and solicited proposals and opinions from Japanese people in March 2015. Going forward, while regularly identifying examples, the Central Social Insurance Medical Council will conduct deliberations and take measures, as necessary.</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>
<p>Introducing cost-benefit analysis for assessing whether to offer insurance coverage for innovative medical technologies</p>	<p>The Government will introduce trial cost-benefit analysis in the assessment of innovative medical technologies for insurance coverage by FY2016.</p>	<p>Regarding cost-benefit analysis in the assessment, the Central Social Insurance Medical Council is conducting deliberations on methods for selecting assessment targets and utilizing assessment results etc., for the scheduled trial introduction in FY2016.</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>
<p>Introduction of "Japanese version of the compassionate</p>	<p>While promoting the development and approval of unapproved or off-label drugs that are highly necessary for medical</p>	<p>In September 2015, the Government submitted a specific draft framework to the Pharmaceutical Affairs</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>



use" system	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.	Subcommittee, Pharmaceutical Affairs and Food Sanitation Council. The Government promulgated a Ministerial Ordinance to partially revise Ministerial Order concerning the Implementation Criteria for Clinical Examinations of Drugs (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare No. 9 of 2016) in January 2016 and implemented it in January 2016.	
Creation of "Patient-proposed healthcare services (tentative name)"	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.	Act for Partial Revision of the National Health Insurance Act etc. to Construct A Sustainable Medical Insurance System (Act No. 31 of 2015) was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet, incorporating the creation of patient-proposed healthcare services, which will be implemented in April 2016.	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
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 cases from all over the country, analyze the best practices, and take necessary	In FY2014, the Government conducted survey and analysis on the status of development for health information collaboration networks (method to secure patient's consent, shared information items, etc.) etc. Taking into account the result of this survey as well, the Government decided to disseminate health information	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

	measures within FY2014.	collaboration networks across Japan, with a target date of before FY2018. In order to achieve this target, the Government will encourage individual prefectures to include the future initiatives for health information collaboration networks; and moreover, it is taking measures etc. to support, through regional medical care comprehensive funds, the cost of developing networks for differentiation and collaboration of clinical bed function.	
International expansion of medical services	Based on the bilateral memorandum of cooperation in the medical and healthcare field signed by each country, 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.	Signing of the memorandum of cooperation etc. and joint press releases in the medical and healthcare field were done with 5 countries in FY2014, and with 3 countries in FY2015 (as of January, 2016). Also, as of January, 2016, healthcare centers were established in 3 locations. In June 2015, in order to more strongly promote international regulatory harmonization and cooperation in the areas of drugs and medical devices etc., the Government compiled and published the “International Regulatory Harmonization Strategy (Regulatory Science Initiative)” clarifying the medium- to long-term vision and the priority of measures.	Prime Minister (Minister in charge of health care strategy) Minister of Foreign Affairs Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

		Furthermore, in September 2015, the Government decided the “Basic Design for Peace and Health” incorporating the policy to deal with international health issues, utilizing experiences, technologies, and expertise, etc. of Japan.	
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(2) Realizing clean and economical energy supply and demand

1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<p>&lt;KPI&gt; Aim to capture the cutting-edge storage batteries market of ¥500 billion per annum (about 50% of the global market) by the Japanese companies [82]</p> <p>⇒FY2013: 240 billion yen annually (Total market size of storage batteries for cars and electricity storage)</p> <p>*Changed from “Capture 50% of the global market for storage batteries by 2020” in order to ensure the capture of advanced storage batteries markets and profitability, without sticking to the market share.</p>
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2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Contents of measures & due date for implementation	Progress and implementation	Minister in charge
Electricity System Reform (Previously described)	As a third-phase of electricity system reform in accordance to the "The Policy on Electricity Reform" (Cabinet decision on April 2, 2013), the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly, in order to implement legal unbundling of transmission/distribution sector as well as abolition of retail electricity tariffs around 2018 and 2020, based on Article 11 of the supplementary provision to the Act for Partial Revision of the Electricity Business Act (Act No.74 of 2013),.	In April 2015, the Government established the Organization for Cross-regional Coordination of Transmission Operators, which would take charge of the development of the transmission and distribution networks as well as adjustment of supply and demand that are necessary for cross-regional electricity use. Moreover, for full retail competition of electricity in April 2016, the Government started accepting applications for retail electricity suppliers in August	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

		<p>2015. In addition, in September 2015, the Government established the Electricity Market Surveillance Commission to appropriate monitoring of the electricity market and enforces strict regulations to ensure neutrality of electricity and gas networks.. Furthermore, Act for Partial Revision of the Electricity Business Act and Other Related Acts (Act No. 47 of 2015) was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet, stipulating legal unbundling of transmission and distribution sector in April 2020, as well as abolition of retail electricity tariffs after that, etc.</p>	
<p>Obliging newly-built houses and buildings to meet energy efficiency standards</p>	<p>In order to improve energy consumption efficiency of buildings, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly, including the creation of obligations for large-scale buildings to meet energy consumption efficiency standards, and the creation of an accreditation system for energy efficiency improvement plans, etc.</p>	<p>Act on Improvement of Energy Consumption Efficiency of Buildings (Act No. 53 of 2015) was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet, creating obligations for non-residential buildings larger than a certain size to meet energy consumption efficiency standards, and an accreditation system for energy efficiency improvement plans, etc.</p>	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
<p>Formulation of action plan to improve the environment to promote</p>	<p>The Government will formulate an action plan to improve the environment to promote participation by private-sector business operators in fields related</p>	<p>The Government formulated the “Action Plan to Improve the Environment to Promote Participation by Private-Sector Business Operators in</p>	<p>Prime Minister (State Minister for Ocean Policy/Territorial Issues)</p>

participation by private-sector business operators in maritime resource development fields.	to maritime resource development by mid-FY2015.	Maritime Resource Development Fields” in June 2015.	
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(3) Building of safe, convenient, and economical next-generation infrastructure

1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<p>&lt;KPI&gt; By 2030, advanced and efficient inspection and repair using sensors and robots will be made for all important and aged domestic infrastructure [94]</p> <p>⇒Regarding the technologies for monitoring social infrastructure using robots for next-generation social infrastructure and sensors, the Government is implementing on-site inspections.</p>
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2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Contents of measures & due date for implementation	Progress and 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.	Eight ministries and agencies in the national government as of October 1, 2015, (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Ministry of Justice, National Police Agency, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and Ministry of Defense)—out of 13 ministries and agencies that plan to formulate—and 701 bodies in the local governments etc. as of April 1, 2015—out of 3,689 bodies that plan to formulate—	Prime Minister (Chief Cabinet Secretary, Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy, Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy, Minister of State (for Space Policy), National Public Safety Commission Chairman, Minister for Reconstruction)

		formulated the action plan, respectively.	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 Tourism Minister of the Environment Minister of Defense
Research and development and introducing robots for next-	Regarding robots for next-generation social infrastructure, based on the public solicitation for proposals in April, FY2014, the	Regarding robots for next-generation social infrastructure, the Government conducted public solicitation for proposals	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

<p>generation social infrastructure and infrastructure- monitoring technology</p>	<p>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>from May to June 2015, and received proposals from 71 parties for 145 review items. In preparation for a trial introduction from FY2016, the Government has conducted on-site reviews at 12 locations in series since October 2015, and will publish the evaluation results by the end of FY2015. 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 reviews at 40 locations by December 2014. Currently, the Government is conducting on-site reviews, and will publish the evaluation results.</p>	<p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
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(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 (by 2023) [97]

End of FY2013: 48.7% ⇒ End of FY2014: 50.3%

<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 (to approx. 9,600JPY/60kg) [98]”

National average cost of rice production in 2011: ¥16,001/60kg

⇒ National average cost of rice production in 2014

- Individual farming \* ¥11,558/60kg (Down 28% from ¥16,001/60kg)

- Farming by incorporated organization \*\* ¥11,885/60kg (Down 26% from ¥16,001/60kg)

\* Among 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.

\*\*Organized farm management body (with rice-paddy acreage of more than 27ha) whose sales income from rice paddy cultivation is the largest compared to that from other types of farming

<KPI> Increase the number of corporate farmers four-fold from the 2010 level to 50,000 in the next ten years (by 2023) [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]

FY2013: ¥4.7trillion\*

\*Total market size of 7 future prospective growth areas (Processing/direct sales, export, exchanges between cities and agricultural/mountain/fishing villages etc.) which is sorted out by the Council of Food, Agriculture and Rural Area Policies as the market size for the sixth industry

<KPI> Double the number of dairy farms engaged in the sixth industry to 500 farms by 2020 [101]

2014: 236 projects ⇒ 2015 (End of April): 284 projects

<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]

2012: ¥449.7billion ⇒ 2014: ¥611.7billion

<KPI> Increase the annual number of foreign visitors to Japan to over 10 million (⇒ achieved), and further aim to make it 20 million by 2020, and 30 million by 2030 [103]

⇒2013: 10.36 million 2014: 13.41 million 2015: 19.74 million

## 2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Contents of measures & due date for implementation	Progress and implementation	Minister in charge
Consolidation of farmland into large blocks by Public Intermediate Organization for Farmland Consolidation	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	The track records of Public Intermediate Organization for Farmland Consolidation in each prefecture for FY2014 were evaluated by the Headquarters on Creating Dynamism through Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Industries and Local Communities etc. held in June 2015. Accordingly, based on the evaluation, the Government took measures to reinforce the functions of the Organization—including	Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries



	necessary measures.	publication of the Organizations' track records, improvement of the Organizations' structure, development of the environment for consolidation of farmland into large blocks, and enhancement of functions of farmland information disclosure system—and thereby promoted consolidation of farmland into large blocks. Moreover, the Government decided to take necessary measures to strengthen/reduce taxation on farmland ownership in the “FY2016 Outline of Tax Reform” (Cabinet decision on December 24, 2015).	
Development of the environment for the reforming of rice production adjustment	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.	Regarding the reforming of rice production adjustment, the Government improved the environment in which producers, etc. can undertake rice production based on their own management decisions in response to demand, not relying on production volume targets set by the government from 2018, including promotion of stable transactions, support for vitalizing the spot market, improvement of productivity for production of strategic crops.	Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Integrated reform of agricultural	The Government will immediately take legal measures	Act for Partial Revision etc. of the Agricultural	Minister of Agriculture,

<p>committee, agricultural production corporation and agricultural cooperatives</p>	<p>required to implement the integrated reform 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, in line with the “Regulatory Reform Implementation Plan” (Cabinet Decision on June 24th, 2014).</p>	<p>Cooperatives Act, etc. (Act No. 63 of 2015) was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet, reforming agricultural cooperatives, agricultural committee and agricultural production corporation in an integrated manner.</p>	<p>Forestry and Fisheries</p>
<p>Promotion of Sixth Sector industrialization</p>	<p>Regarding the investment ratio of A-FIVE sub-funds for the agriculture, forestry and fishery operators, the Government will conduct comprehensive deliberations 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,.</p>	<p>Regarding the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Fund for Innovation, Value-chain and Expansion Japan (A-FIVE), the Government achieved some results for supplementing the lack of funds for those in the agriculture, forestry and fishery industries, with the utilization of non-voting stocks and equity subordinated loans as a result of the revision of support standards stipulating special provisions for the raising of the investment ratios of sub-funds as well as issuance of a “Guideline on utilization of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Fund for Innovation, Value-chain and Expansion Japan” in October 2014. Moreover, in</p>	<p>Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</p>

		<p>addition to the existing indirect investment, the Government will further increase investment, utilizing direct investment by A-FIVE.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Government decided to newly make businesses—which are supporting the development of sales channels in Japan and abroad for those in the agriculture, forestry and fishery industries engaging in Sixth Sector industrialization—eligible for direct investment.</p>	
Improvement of the export environment	<p>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>Regarding a standard and its authentication scheme for food safety management based on HACCP, the Government has been conducting deliberations in the preparatory committee, aiming for its establishment by the end of FY2015; and Japan Food Safety Management Association was established in January 2016 to manage formation of standards and the authentication scheme.</p> <p>Moreover, regarding GAP for export, the Government is conducting deliberations at the “GAP Strategic Council” on the fields of fruits, grains and tea, aimed at formulating standards by the end of FY2015.</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p> <p>Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</p>
Promotion of Japan Brand	<p>The Government will support the effort to promote export by</p>	<p>By May 2015, the Government set up export</p>	<p>Minister of Agriculture,</p>

	creating export promotion institutions for other key commodities including fishery products in the early 2015.	promotion groups respectively for 7 fields such as rice/rice processed food, beef, Japanese tea forestry product, flowers, fishery product and fruits.	Forestry and Fisheries
Improvement of the environment for foreign visitors to enjoy during their stay	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.	From the viewpoint to expand consumption tax-free shops and to increase convenience, in April 2015, the Government created a system to outsource tax-exemption procedures by installing "Tax-exemption counter," where tourists can go through tax-exempt procedures at one time in shopping districts, etc. and created a notification system for the export goods shops at the port at which oceangoing cruise ships call.	Minister of Finance Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
Creation of a system to enable longer stays of foreign visitors in Japan	Regarding a program to grant wealthy foreign visitors the permission for longer stays in Japan, taking also into consideration the 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.	In June 2015, the Government created a system to grant wealthy foreign visitors the permission for a long period of stay.	Minister of Justice

### 3. Overseas Business Expansion Strategy

#### (1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<KPI> Raise the FTA ratio to over 70% by 2018 [107]

⇒ As of January 2016: 22.3%

\*The ratio of trade value with countries with which EPA/FTA has entered into force or been signed as of January 2016, on Japan's total trade value (based on 2014 trade value)

\*The FTA ratio including the TPP agreement, which was reached to agreement in principle, is 37.2%.

\*Negotiations on 8 EPAs are promoted towards an early conclusion.

<KPI> Raise overseas infrastructure project orders received to approx. ¥30 trillion by 2020 (from ¥10 trillion in 2010) [111]

⇒ 2013: About ¥16 trillion

\*KPI figures include income from business investments in overseas infrastructures, etc.

<KPI> Triple the overseas sales of broadcast contents by FY2018 from the FY2010 level [115]

FY2010: ¥6.63 billion ⇒ FY2013: ¥10.57 billion

#### (2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Contents of measures & due date for implementation	Progress and 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 expeditiously promote economic partnership negotiations including RCEP, Japan-China-Republic of Korea FTA and the Japan-EU EPA.	In addition to the entry into force of Japan-Australia EPA in January 2015, Japan-Mongolia EPA was signed in February 2015, and TPP negotiation has reached agreement in principle in October 2015.	Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Economic Revitalization) Minister of Foreign Affairs Minister of Finance Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and

			Fisheries Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
Accelerated promotion of National Strategic Special Zones (Previously described)	<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 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</p>	<p>In the period of intensive efforts until the end of FY2015, the Government will accelerate the promotion of National Strategic Special Zones to make breakthroughs for the so-called rock-solid regulations as a whole. Accordingly, regarding the National Strategic Special Zones, the Government has held in total 18 meetings of the National Strategic Special Zone Advisory Council and 35 meetings for of the National Strategic Special Zone Council.</p> <p>Act for Partial Revision of the National Strategic Special Zones Act and the Act on Special Districts for Structural Reform (Act No. 56 of 2015) was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet, introducing new special measures for regulations in wide ranging areas of education, healthcare, employment, childcare, and facilitation of acceptance of foreign human resources etc., including the “Opening up of public school operations to the private sector,” “Creation of nursery teachers for limited areas,” “Utilization of foreign</p>	Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing Local Economy in Japan, Minister of State for the National Strategic Special Zones)

	<p>the latest.</p> <p>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 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>	<p>housekeeping support workers,” and “Special provisions for national forests.”</p> <p>In August 2015, the Government designated as the second designated areas (Local Vitalization Special Zones) of the National Strategic Special Zones, Semboku City of Akita Prefecture, Sendai City of Miyagi Prefecture, and Aichi Prefecture; and established a Zone Council in each zone in September 2015. Moreover at the 18th meeting of the National Strategic Special Zone Advisory Council in December 2015, the Government selected as the third designated areas of the National Strategic Special Zones, Hiroshima Prefecture, Imabari City of Ehime Prefecture, Chiba City of Chiba Prefecture, and Kita-Kyushu City of Fukuoka Prefecture from the local governments which were proposed from spring to autumn in 2015.</p> <p>For 9 zones up to the second designation, the Government authorized 125 specific projects utilizing the additional reform menus in the revised Acts mentioned above, in addition to the initial regulatory reform menus after the enactment of the National Strategic Special Zones Act, such as special provisions for the Inns and</p>	
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		<p>Hotels Act and for the approval criteria concerning the establishment of a faculty of medicine.</p> <p>From January to July 2015, the Government held 6 meetings of the study group on Near Future Technologies Demonstration Special Zones; and through hearings on remote medical care, remote education, self-driving, and automatic flight etc., included important regulatory reform issues in the “Japan Revitalization Strategy - Revised in 2015.”</p>	
Infrastructure export and securing resources	<p>Regarding Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI) which supports infrastructure exports and overseas expansion of small and medium-sized companies, the Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly, in order to change it to a special company wholly-owned by the government, aimed at improving the flexibility of management, while increasing integrity with the Government including the reflection of the Government’s policy intention.</p>	<p>Act for Partial Revision of the Trade Insurance and Investment Act and the Act on Special Accounts (Act No. 59 of 2015) was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet, changing NEXI to a special company wholly-owned by the government in April 2017.</p>	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
	<p>The Government will take necessary legislative measures promptly, in order to establish a Fund Corporation for the Overseas Development of Japan’s ICT and Postal Services (tentative name), aimed at supplying funds, dispatching experts, and providing</p>	<p>Act on the Fund Corporation for the Overseas Development of Japan’s ICT and Postal Services (Act No. 35 of 2015) was enacted in the FY2015 Ordinary Session of the Diet, establishing the Fund Corporation in November</p>	Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications



	other supports to parties that engage in overseas telecommunications, postal service or other relevant businesses.	2015.	
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.	Since its foundation in November 2013, Cool Japan Fund has decided total 13 investment projects in the fields of "Media/Contents," "Food/Service," and "Fashion/Lifestyle" and others by the end of 2015.	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

### III. Implementation of KPI Review

There are 117 KPIs set in the "Japan Revitalization Strategy" and "Japan Revitalization Strategy Revised in 2014." In the 24th Council for Industrial Competitiveness held on October 15, 2015, 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 is progressing toward achieving its goal faster than expected in its transitional period, B is KPI that is progressing slower than 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 (KPI review)—starting with category B, i.e. what is missing or if there is a need to improve, etc., and even on category A for what should be done further to achieve targets—in the Implementation/realization/inspection meetings, and between the Secretariat of Japan's Economic Revitalization of the Cabinet and responsible ministries and agencies. 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 KPIs is categorized as A: 55 KPIs, B: 27 KPIs, F: 17 KPIs, and N: 18 KPIs.

KPI	Outline of KPI Review
Bring private capital investment back to the pre-global financial crisis level (approx. JPY70 trillion per annum(the 5-year average up to 2007))	While private capital investment was ¥64.9 trillion in FY2012, it became ¥68.2 trillion in FY2013. With the period of 3 years to achieve the target, progress of two-thirds amounting to ¥68.2 trillion is hoped for FY2014, and it was achieved (FY2014: ¥68.4 trillion). On the other hand, the Government is holding public and private dialogues for future investment, and taking initiative to further support private investment, in order to clarify the course

<p>over the next three years (by FY2015) [1]</p>	<p>the Japanese economy should take, and share the development of environment the Government should tackle as well as the direction private investment should aim at, in an increasingly uncertain time due to the intensified global competition and rapid technological innovations.</p>
<p>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 ("Plan to Accelerate the Elimination of Childcare Waiting Lists") [9, 10, 11]</p>	<p>While the Government secured childcare arrangements for about 219,000 children in two years of FY2013-2014, exceeding the goal of "Plan to Accelerate the Elimination of Childcare Waiting Lists," the number of children in the waiting list in April 2015 increased by 1,796 compared to the previous year to 23,167 children. This is presumably because under the Comprehensive Support System for Children and Child-rearing after April 2015, the number of applicants for its use substantially increased due to diversified service menus etc. for the provision of education and childcare services, while the employment rate of married women in the child-rearing generations has been rising along with the improved corporate earnings owing to Abenomics etc. Going forward, bearing in mind that women's employment rate will further rise, the Government will increase childcare arrangements by the end of FY2017 based on the Plan to Accelerate from 400,000 to 500,000 children.</p>
<p>Employment rate of women between the ages of 25 to 44 by 2020: 73% [12]</p>	<p>The employment rate of women has been moving favorably for the achievement of KPI from 68% in 2012 to 70.8% in 2014. Going forward, the Government will aim for a further increase in the employment rate, while developing childcare arrangements etc.</p>
<p>2020: Percentage of men taking childcare leave: 13% [14]</p>	<p>Regarding the rate of taking childcare leave by male workers, the record of latest fiscal year 2014 shows very low, 2.30%. The reasons why males did not take childcare leave were the work atmosphere difficult to take childcare leaves, economical reasons such as reduction in income, etc. In order to deal with these, the Government has encouraged enterprises' efforts for balancing work and family life based on the Revised Act on Advancement of Measures to Support Raising Next-Generation Children, forwarded various measures further such as "Ikumen Project"(a project to encourage fathers to become more involved in childcare) and disseminated the information on increased maternity leave payments. In FY2016, furthermore, the Government will newly introduce subsidies for business operators that have male workers on childcare leave after having developed workplace environment.</p>
<p>Percentage of women in a leadership position should be at least approx. 30% by 2020. [15]</p>	<p>The rate of women in a position of section manager or equivalent in private enterprises has increased from 6.9% in 2012 to 8.3% in 2014, showing a steady improvement; in addition, the increase in the most recent two years from 2012 to 2014 (annual average of 0.7 percentage points) has risen to 1.8 times higher than that in the most recent five years from 2009 to 2014 (annual average of</p>

	<p>0.4 percentage points)</p> <p>In order to accelerate such developments in women’s social participation, the Government set the goal for enlarging the pool of female human resources to be grown into leadership positions, and newly incorporated not only the development of the environment for the continued employment and work-life balance, etc., but also bold efforts on the initiatives such as wide-ranging supports including training and development in the “Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality” approved by the Cabinet on December 25, 2015. Based on the Plan, and through support etc. to business operators for the formulation of the business operator’s action plan in accordance to the Act on the Facilitation of Active Roles by Women in Their Working Life enacted in August 2015, the Government will develop infrastructure for women to play active roles in workplaces, as well as give incentives to companies which make efforts for women’s active roles by disclosing information on women’s active participation and utilizing various authentication systems, support development and use of women’s abilities by utilizing women’s active role acceleration subsidies etc., and facilitate the understanding of business and line managers etc. about the importance of women’s active roles.</p> <p>Moreover, with regard to the national government employees, the Government formulated the “Guidelines for the Promotion of Female Public Employees and Work-Life Balance Initiatives” by the meeting of administrative vice ministers of the ministries in October, 2014, and relevant ministries and agencies formulated an action plan. The Government will continue proactively increasing hiring and appointments of female employees, and promote work-life balance for employees regardless of their gender in an integrated manner.</p>
<p>To be the #1 global innovator (in technology) within the next five years (by the end of FY2017) [33]</p>	<p>With the period to achieve the goal is 5 years until the end of FY2017, Japan was ranked down from 2014-2015 by one place to 5th in 2015-2016. While we are not doing well towards achieving the KPI goal, we need to closely watch developments. Progress is insufficient.</p> <p>Going forward, the Government will improve the innovation creating ability of Japanese companies, universities, research and development corporations, by accelerating the implementation of the innovation national system, such as strongly promoting open innovation through the full-fledged cooperation between industry and academia.</p>
<p>The amount of total R&amp;D investments by the government and the private sector combined</p>	<p>While the period to achieve the goal is 5 years until FY2017, the actual figure in FY2014 was 3.87%, exceeding that in FY2013 by 0.12%, and 3.79% which is the necessary figure at the moment to achieve KPI.</p> <p>For the achievement of the goal, the Government will aim at 1% for the</p>

<p>should be 4% of GDP within five years [34]</p>	<p>ratio of government's R&amp;D investment to GDP.</p>
<p>Tokyo in the top three of the Global Power City Index by 2020 (#4 in 2012) 【47】</p>	<p>Japan was 4th in 2015 (the same as in 2014). In the evaluation item of "Culture/Interaction," the index increased thanks to the increased number of foreign visitors that raised the rank from 6th to 5th, and in the "Residency," the index increased because of overall unemployment rate, etc., from 17th to 15th. On the other hand, in "Environment," the rank was lowered from 9th to 13th 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. In order to achieve KPI, the Government will steadily implement the initiatives for the accelerated promotion of National Strategic Special Zones in the fields of employment, health and urban revitalization etc., including the establishment of Employment Consultation Centers, reinforcement of metropolitan airports through the review of flight routes to increase arrival/departure slots at Haneda Airport, and drastic expansion of in-bound (foreign tourists visiting Japan) through the enhancement of CIQ systems, etc.</p>
<p>Increase the ratio of farmland used by business farmers to 80% in the next ten years (by 2023) [97]</p>	<p>While the ratio of consolidation of farm lands into large blocks increased from 48.7% (at the end of FY2013) to 50.3% (at the end of FY2014), progress was evaluated as insufficient (B evaluation). Accordingly, the Government will grasp the actual result of the consolidation of farm lands into large blocks in FY2015, evaluate the Public Intermediate Organization for Farmland Consolidation, and consider further measures to strengthen its functions if necessary in order to continue exercising the PDCA cycle, while accelerating the efforts to consolidate farm lands into large blocks—starting with the reinforcement of the Organization listed in the “Japan Revitalization Strategy - Revised in 2015”—by the concerted endeavors of relevant parties including the national government, prefectures, and other local governments.</p>
<p>Increase the number of corporate farmers four-fold from the 2010 level to 50,000 in the next ten years (by 2023) [99]</p>	<p>While the number of corporate farmers increased from 14,600 corporations (February 2013) to 15,300 corporations (February 2014), progress was evaluated as insufficient (B evaluation) to achieve the goal. Accordingly, the Government will set targets for corporate farmers at the prefectural level by the end of FY2015, and accelerate the efforts to promote corporate farmers, such as developing systems for support by experts for management including agricultural management advisors, certified tax accountants, small and medium enterprise management consultants, and local financial institutions, etc.</p>
<p>Increase the number of corporate farmers four-</p>	<p>The value of exports of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods increased from ¥449.7 billion (2012) to ¥611.7 billion (2014), and was</p>

<p>fold from the 2010 level to 50,000 in the next ten years (by 2023) [102]</p>	<p>evaluated as showing steady developments to achieve the goal of expanding the value of exports to ¥1 trillion by 2020. The Government will continue implementing the initiatives to promote Japan Brand and develop the exporting environment, for an early achievement of the goal of ¥1 trillion in 2020 for the value of exports of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods listed in the “Japan Revitalization Strategy – Revised in 2015” and the “Comprehensive TPP Related Policy Outline” (Decision made on November 25, 2015 by Headquarters for Comprehensive TPP Related Measures).</p>
<p>Increase the annual number of foreign visitors to Japan to over 10 million (⇒ achieved), and further aim to make it 20 million by 2020, and 30 million by 2030 [103]</p>	<p>Due to the concerted efforts of the Government and the continued visit-Japan promotion, including the relaxation of requirements for issuing visas, expansion of consumption tax exemption for foreign tourists, and expansion of aviation networks, the number of foreign tourists visiting Japan was 19.74 million people in 2015, exceeding the number (13.12 million people) needed to achieve KPI of “20 million people in 2020.”</p> <p>Based on the “Japan's Action Program towards the Realization of a Tourism-Oriented Country 2015” (Decision by Ministerial Meeting for Promotion of Tourism-Oriented Country on June 5, 2015), the Government will continue promoting, in a concerted manner, initiatives with the private sectors.</p>
<p>Raise the FTA ratio to over 70% by 2018 [107]</p>	<p>While FTA ratio to Japan’s total value of export is 22.3% (on the basis of trade value in 2014), it is 37.2% if the trade value of participating countries of TPP—which was reached agreement in principle—is included in the FTA ratio. Since this KPI depends on the signing and taking-effect of TPP Agreement, as well as developments in Economic Partnership Agreements which the Government is negotiating for early conclusion, including RCEP, the Japan-China-Republic of Korea FTA and the Japan-EU EPA, the Government will need to continue closely watching their developments.</p>
<p>Raise overseas infrastructure project orders received to approx. JPY30 trillion by 2020 (from JPY10 trillion in 2010) [111]</p>	<p>The actual infrastructure orders in 2013 were about ¥16 trillion, developing steadily towards the achievement of KPI. For huge infrastructure demand in Asia and other regions, the Government announced the “High-Quality Infrastructure Partnership” in May 2015, and its further specific measures in November 2015, as it is necessary to respond sufficiently and rapidly in terms of quality and quantity, while utilizing private funds and know-hows. Through these efforts, it is of importance to realize infrastructure investment more sufficiently than before in terms of quality and quantity, and promptly in each region.</p>
<p>Double the export value of SMEs with “potential” and “motivation” by 2020</p>	<p>Export value of medium enterprises and SMEs in FY2013 is about ¥13.8 trillion. While it is below the figure at the moment if steady increase of export value for every year from FY2010 is assumed, export value has</p>

<p>compared to 2010 level [113]</p>	<p>increased from ¥12.4 trillion in FY2012—before the formulation of the “Japan Revitalization Strategy”—to ¥13.8 trillion—after its formulation; and if it increases at the same rate going forward, the goal is expected to be achieved. Going forward, in order to further accelerate the efforts to achieve the goal, the Government will further promote overseas expansion of medium enterprises and SMEs with “potentials” and “motivation,” utilizing measures for taking the full advantage of the merits of TPP Agreement which was agreed in principle the other day.</p>
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#### IV. Laws related to growth strategy

Regarding the Laws (Cabinet Act) related to the measures prescribed in the 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), 5 Acts were enacted in the 187th Diet session (extraordinary Diet in 2014), and 22 Acts were enacted in the 189th Diet session (ordinary Diet in 2015).

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
189th Diet session (ordinary Diet in 2015).	22 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 International Trade Insurance 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 of 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)
- Town, People, Job Vitalization Law (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.

(4) 189th Diet session (ordinary Diet in 2015).

- Act on Partial Revision of the Local Tax Act, etc. (Act No. 2 of 2015)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Income Tax Act, etc. (Act No. 9 of 2015)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Telecommunications Business etc. (Act No. 26 of 2015)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Revitalization and Rehabilitation of Local Public Transportation Systems and the Act on the Japan Railway Construction, Transport and Technology Agency, Incorporated Administrative Agency (Act No. 28 of 2015)
- Act for Partial Revision of the National Health Insurance Act etc. to Construct A Sustainable Medical Insurance System (Act No. 31 of 2015)
- Act on the Fund Corporation for the Overseas Development of Japan's ICT and Postal Services (Act No. 35 of 2015)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Electricity Business Act etc. (Act No. 47 of 2015)
- Act on Improvement of Energy Consumption Efficiency of Buildings (Act No. 53 of 2015)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Unfair Competition Prevention Act (Act No. 54 of 2015)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Patent Act etc. (Act No. 55 of 2015)
- Act for Partial Revision of the National Strategic Special Zones Act and the Act on Special Districts for Structural Reform (Act No. 56 of 2015)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Ensuring the Receipt of Orders from the Government and Other Public Agencies by Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, etc. (Act No. 57 of 2015)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Trade Insurance and Investment Act and the Act on Special Accounts (Act No. 59 of 2015)



- Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Management Succession Facilitation for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, etc. (Act No. 61 of 2015)
- Act for Partial Revision etc. of the Agricultural Cooperatives Act, etc. (Act No. 63 of 2015)
- Act on the Facilitation of Active Roles by Women in Their Working Life (Act No. 64 of 2015)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Act on the Protection of Personal Information and Act on Use, etc. in Administrative Procedures of Numbers to Identify Specific Individuals (Act No. 65 of 2015)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Civil Aeronautics Act (Act No. 67 of 2015)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Promotion of Private Finance Initiative (Act No. 71 of 2015)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Working Youth Welfare Act, etc. (Act No. 72 of 2015)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Act for Securing the Proper Operation of Worker Dispatching Undertakings and Improved Working Conditions for Dispatched Workers, etc. (Act No. 73 of 2015).
- Act for Partial Revision of the Medical Service Act (Act No. 74 of 2015)

## 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

Reference No	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	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)	68.4 trillion yen (FY2014)	A	Capital investment increased from ¥64.9 trillion yen in FY2012 to ¥68.2 trillion in FY2013. While with the time limit for achieving the goal is three years, progress of two-thirds, or ¥68.3 trillion, was needed in FY2014, it was achieved.	Cabinet Office, "National Accounts"	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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	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%)) [Supplementary indicator] Double Entrepreneurial Activity Index (Ratio of the response of “Entrepreneur/plan to start business” in the “Survey on entrepreneurship”) in the next 10 years (by FY2024)	Startup rate:4.9% Business closure rate:3.7% (FY2014)  [Supplementary indicator] 3.8% (FY2014)	N  Supplementary indicator: N	The startup rate and business closure rate increased from 4.6% and 3.8% in FY2012 to 4.9% and 3.7% in FY2014, respectively. To achieve these KPIs, not only measures by the government but also change in the view of the society on the starting of a business are necessary, making these long-term goals. Accordingly, the Entrepreneurial Activity Index was established as a supplementary indicator looking at the coming 10 years. The Government will evaluate progress in achieving KPIs utilizing this indicator.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, “Annual Report on Employment Insurance Programs”  [Supplementary indicator] Venture Enterprise Center, “Global Entrepreneurship Monitor”	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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	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)	1.22 million people (2014)	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2018 with the period of 5 years, one year passed at the time of the “latest figure.” The number of people who have been unemployed for more than six months decreased from 1.42 million to 1.22 million, falling below 1.36 million which was necessary at the moment to achieve the KPI.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications “Labor 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% over the next five years (by 2018)	8.9% (2014)	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2018 with the period of 5 years, one year passed at the time of the “latest figure.” The hiring rate for those (general workers excluding part-time workers) who changed their job within a year increased from 8.7% to 8.9%, exceeding 8.8% which was necessary at the moment to achieve the KPI.	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%)	77.5% (2014)	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 8 years, two years passed at the time of the “latest figure.” The employment rate among those aged 20-64	Ministry of Internal Affairs and	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

				increased from 75.2% to 77.5%, exceeding 76.4% which was necessary at the moment to achieve the KPI.	Communications “Labor Force Survey”	
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Employment System Reform/Enhance human resources capabilities

Policy Group: Change policy emphasis from the excessive protection of employment to labor mobility support

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
6	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	12 thousand people (FY2014)	N	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2017 with the period of 3 years, it is difficult to make an evaluation at the moment because the “latest figure” is for FY 2014 (before the period for achieving the goal). The Government assisted 12 thousand people for labor movement without unemployment in FY2014.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare survey	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
7	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	1,337 private education and training organizations across Japan participated in the vocational training service guideline	A	While the estimated number of participants (organizations) in the coming three years until 2017 is about 3,000 organizations (depending on the employment/unemployment situation etc.), 1,337 organizations in total (about 44.6%) participated as of the end July 2015, exceeding about 1,000 organizations (about 34%) which was necessary at the moment to achieve the KPI.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare survey	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

	sector which have been certified to train those who assist workers seeking jobs	seminar (as of end-July 2015).				
8	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.	25 prefectures (FY2015)	A	<p>As for the scheme to verify and improve the quality of vocational training in local areas, while companies/industry groups, private education and training organizations, and administrative organizations cooperated in establishing projects to develop and verify vocational training courses to increase the possibility of employment taking into consideration of corporate needs in June 2014, 25 prefectures (about 53%) have already implemented the project, exceeding 10 prefectures (about 21%) which was necessary at the moment to achieve the KPI.</p> <p>The government included in the FY2016 budget the necessary funds for the development of the said projects across Japan</p>	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare survey	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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
5 (Repeat)	2020 Employment rate of those between the ages of 20 to 64: 80% (2012: 75%)	77.5% (2014)	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 8 years, two years passed at the time of the “latest figure.” The employment rate among those aged 20-64 increased from 75.2% to 77.5%, exceeding 76.4% which was necessary at the moment to achieve the KPI.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications “Labor Force Survey”	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Employment System Reform/Enhance human resources capabilities

Policy Group: Promote opportunities for women

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
9	Supply day-care facilities to accommodate approx. 200,000 children in fiscal years 2013 and 2014 ⇒ Achieved.	Increase in childcare: About 219,000 children (FY2013/2014)	A	According to the compiled results (as of May 29, 2015) published on September 29, 2015, the increase in childcare arrangements reached to about 219,000 children in two years during FY2013 and FY2014, achieving the development target for the urgent intensive effort period (About 200,000 children). While the increase is expected to be about 117,000 children against the target of about 82,000 children in FY2015, the Government will further secure childcare arrangements in three years from FY2015 (The accelerated effort period). Bearing in mind the further increase in the employment rate of women in the future, the Government will increase the development of arrangements by FY2017 based on the “Plan to Accelerate the Elimination of Childcare Waiting Lists” from 400,000 children to 500,000 children.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, “Publication of the compiled results of the ‘Plan to Accelerate the Elimination of Childcare Waiting Lists’” (September 29, 2015)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
10	Added together with the above, supply day-care facilities to accommodate approx. 400,000 children from FY2013 to FY2017					
11	Eliminate the childcare waiting list by the end of FY2017 (24,825 children as of April 1, 2012)	23,167 children (as of April 1, 2015)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is the end of FY2017, the remaining period was 3 years at the time of the “latest figure.” While the increase in childcare exceeded the	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

				target, children on the childcare waiting list increased due to a substantial rise in applicants. Although the substantial rise in applicants was largely caused by a unique circumstance in FY2015 of the implementation of under the Comprehensive Support System for Children and Child-rearing, it is necessary to continue carefully monitoring the situation.	“Compilation of the relevant situation of childcare centers etc.”	
12	2020 Employment rate of women between the ages of 25 to 44: 73% (in 2012 : 68%)	70.8% (as of 2014)	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 8 years, two years passed at the time of the “latest figure.” The employment rate of women increased from 68% to 70.8%, exceeding 69.3% which was necessary at the moment to achieve the KPI. Going forward, the Government will further increase the target to 77%.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications “Labor 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	While it is difficult to make an evaluation because the “latest figure” is to be obtained in 2016, estimating based on the status of the reference No. 12 which is closely related to this KPI, the current status appears to be favorable.	National Institute of Population and Social Security Research “Basic Survey on Childbirth Trend”	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
14	Percentage of men taking childcare leave: 13%(2011: 2.63%)	2.30% (as of 2014)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 9 years, three years passed at the time of the “latest figure.” Whereas the rate of taking childcare leave by male workers decreased from 2.63% to 2.30%, since it is desirable to have increased to 6.09% at the moment, the progress has been	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare “Basic Survey of Gender Equality	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

				insufficient. Accordingly, the Government will need to further promote the measures etc.	in Employment Management”	
15	Percentage of women in a leadership position should be at least approx. 30% by 2020.	Appointments of women by private enterprises (Rate of women in a position of section manager or equivalent: 8.3% (2014))	B	<p>The rate of women in a position of section manager or equivalent in private enterprises has increased from 6.9% in 2012 to 8.3% in 2014, showing a steady improvement; in addition, the increase in the most recent two years from 2012 to 2014 (annual average of 0.7 percentage points) has risen to about 1.8 times higher than that in the most recent five years from 2009 to 2014 (annual average of 0.4 percentage points)</p> <p>In the “Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality” approved by the Cabinet on December 25, 2015, the Government set the goal for enlarging the pool of female human resources to be grown into leadership positions, and newly incorporated not only the development of the environment for the continued employment and work-life balance, etc., but also bold efforts on the initiatives such as wide-ranging supports including training and development. Through the initiatives based on the Plan, the Government will further accelerate such developments.</p>	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare “Basic Survey on Wage Structure”	Cabinet Office (Gender)
		Appointments of women for national government employees (Rate of women in a position of		<p>The rate of women in a position of section manager or equivalent among national government employees has increased from 2.6% in 2012 to 3.5% in 2015; in addition, the increase in the most recent three years from 2012 to 2015 (annual average of 0.3 percentage points) has risen to about 1.4 times higher than that in the most recent five years from 2010 to 2015 (annual average of 0.22 percentage points)</p> <p>In the “Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality” approved by the Cabinet on December 25, 2015, the Government set the goal for enlarging the pool of female human resources to be grown</p>	Cabinet Bureau of Personnel Affairs of Cabinet Secretariat “Follow up on the status of appointments of	

		section manager or equivalent: 3.5% (2015)		into leadership positions, and newly incorporated not only the development of the environment for the continued employment and work-life balance, etc., but also bold efforts on the initiatives such as wide-ranging supports including training and development. Through the initiatives based on the Plan, the Government will further accelerate such developments.	women for national government employees and childcare leave taken etc.”	
16	Create after-school children's clubs to accommodate approx. 300,000 additional children by the end of 2019	88,183 children (as of 2015)	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is the end of FY2019 with FY2014 as the first year, one year passed at the time of the “latest figure.” Since the registered number of children increased from 936,452 to 1,024,635 by 88,183, exceeding the figure necessary at the moment of 50,000, the current status is favorable.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare “Implementation status of after-school child sound upbringing services (After-school clubs)”	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
17	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 ⇒ Achieved.	—	A	In order to ensure the implementation of the “Plan to Accelerate the Elimination of Childcare Waiting Lists,” the Government identified the necessary number of nursery teachers across Japan under the Comprehensive Support System for Children and Child-rearing, and formulated the “Plan to secure nursery teachers” on January 14, 2015 to strongly promote human resource development and reemployment support etc.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare “Plan to secure nursery teachers”	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Employment System Reform/Enhance human resources capabilities

Policy Group: Promote opportunities for youths and the elderly, etc.

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
18	2020 Employment rate of those persons between the ages of 20 to 34: 78%	76.1% (as of 2014)	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 8 years, two years passed at the time of the “latest figure.” The employment rate among those aged 20–34 increased from 74.4% to 76.1%, exceeding 75.3% which was necessary at the moment to achieve the KPI. Going forward, the Government will further increase the target to 79%.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, “Labor 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)	1.79 million people (as of 2014)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 8 years, two years passed at the time of the “latest figure.” Whereas young part-time workers decreased from 1.8 million to 1.79 million, since it is desirable to have decreased to 1.66 million as of 2014, the progress has been insufficient. Accordingly, the Government will need to further promote the measures etc.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications “Labour Force Survey (Detailed Tabulation)”	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Employment System Reform/Enhance human resources capabilities

Policy Group: Promote opportunities for youths and the elderly, etc.

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
20	2020 Employment rate of those persons between the ages of 60 to 64: 65% (2012: 58%)	60.7% (as of 2014)	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 8 years, two years passed at the time of the “latest figure.” The employment rate among those aged 60-64 has been on a favorable trend, increasing from 57.7% to 60.7% and reaching 59.5% which was necessary at the moment to achieve the KPI. Going forward, the Government will further increase the target to 67%.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications “Labor 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%)	1.88% (as of June 1, 2015)	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 8 years, three years passed at the time of the “latest figure.” The actual employment rate among people with disabilities increased from 1.69% to 1.88%, exceeding 1.81% which was necessary at the moment to achieve the KPI.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare “Report on the status of employment rate among people with disabilities”	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
22	Aime to recognize 5,000 highly skilled foreign professionals by the end of 2017	3,962 cases (September 2015)	A	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.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, 1 year and 9 months would have elapsed as of the release of the “ latest figure”. The cumulative recognitions reached 3,962 cases, exceeding the necessary figure at the moment to achieve the KPI (2,663 cases).	Immigration Bureau of Japan, Ministry of Justice survey	Cabinet Office (Economic and Fiscal Management)



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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
23	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" 2015-2016: 2 universities Times Higher Education, "World Reputation Rankings" 2015: 2 universities QS Ltd. (Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd)"World University Rankings" 2015: 5 universities Shanghai Traffic	N	<p>The Government formulated the "National university reform plan" in November 2013 to develop education and research at the international level, actively support international students, make personnel and salary systems more flexible, and strengthen governance functions etc.</p> <p>The Government newly established the super global university creation support project (FY2014 budget: 7.65 billion yen) In October 2014, after the public solicitation and adoption, the Government started prioritized support for universities which would undergo a thorough internationalization.</p> <p>It is difficult to make an evaluation at this stage because the specific measures including the above have been taken since FY2014.</p>	Times Higher Education "World University Rankings", "World Reputation Rankings", QS Ltd. "World University Rankings", Shanghai Traffic University "Academic Rankings of World Universities" etc.	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

		University, "Academic Rankings of World Universities"2015: 4 universities				
24	Creation of over 20 university-originated new industries in ten years (by the end of 2023)	—	N	<p>A system to enable to invest in venture capitals etc. originated from national university corporations etc. was established in the Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Act passed in December 2013, and implemented in April 2014.</p> <p>Currently, Tohoku University, Kyoto University and Osaka University have established a venture capital as a business operator to support the utilization of certified specific research results (hereinafter referred to as "VC"). In addition, the First Investment Limited Partnership (hereinafter referred to as the "Fund") was established for Osaka University on July 31, 2015, for Tohoku University on August 31, 2015, and for Kyoto University on January 4, 2016. Moreover, the University of Tokyo is preparing for the establishment of a VC.</p> <p>It is difficult to make an evaluation at this stage, as the first Funds of Tohoku, Kyoto, and Osaka Universities have just started their investment activities, and will commercialize the research results on technologies owned by each university.</p>	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology survey	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
25	The number of persons applicable under an annual salary and mixed-salary system is to be increased to	Annual salary system applied to about	A	A subsidy to promote the annual salary system was created in the management expenses grants for national university corporations (FY2015 budget: 6.1 billion yen). The Government	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports,	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science

	6,000 in FY2014 and 10,000 in FY2015	9,700 people (as of May 2015)		continues encouraging each university in order to achieve the target of around 10,000 people in FY2015.	Science and Technology survey	and Technology
26	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	31.9% (FY2015 budget basis)	A	<p>In the FY2015 budget, funds are secured to promote reforms including optimization of the allocation of resources within universities beyond faculties and post-graduate courses etc. (budget, human resources, and facilities and spaces, etc.), cooperation beyond boundaries of universities, and reinforcement of functions for human resources development.</p> <p>On the FY2015 budget basis, allocations to the efforts by individual universities and management expenses grants which are influenced by them accounted for 31.9% of management expenses grants etc. excluding mandatory expenses such as retirement benefits etc., reaching the necessary figure at the moment to achieve the KPI.</p>	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology survey	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
27	Offer full-time faculty positions for approx. 1,500 young or foreign researchers in three years (by 2016) ⇒ Achieved.	For national universities, full-time faculty positions to around 1,500 young and international faculty members are budgeted (on	A	Using the subsidy for promoting the reinforcement of national university reforms (FY2015 budget: 12.6 billion yen), the Government supported by providing funds for developing the environment for young and international researchers (start-up support) (within the above 12.6 billion yen). For national universities, full-time faculty positions to around 1,500 young and international faculty members are budgeted for the above project etc., exceeding the necessary figure at the moment to achieve the KPI.	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology survey	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

		the basis of FY2015 implementation plan).				
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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.

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
28	2020 Double the number of university students, etc. studying abroad from 60,000 to 120,000	69,869 students (as of FY2013)	A	<p>While the period for achieving this KPI is 2013-2020, one year passed at the time of the “latest figure.” The number of Japanese students studying abroad including university students increased from 60,000 students to 69,869 students, exceeding the necessary figure at the moment to achieve the KPI (67,500 students).</p> <p>Specifically, the Government endeavored to create the atmosphere for young people to study abroad through the campaign to promote studying abroad: “TOBITATE!” Leap for Tomorrow! Study Abroad program”; and established a program to support studying abroad through the cooperation between the Government and the private sector in order to lower the economic burden of Japanese students studying abroad (The number of students supported by national expenditure was doubled in FY2014 (FY2013:10,200students →FY2014: 20,250 students) and increased again in FY2015 (FY2015: 22,270 students). A scholarship program was established in FY2014, utilizing private funds.).</p> <p>In particular, under the program to support studying abroad utilizing private funds—the “TOBITATE!” Leap for Tomorrow! Study Abroad program,” the Government started sending students abroad successively, by selecting the first-third batches of 983 university students etc. in total to study abroad, and 303 high-school students</p> <p>Moreover, the Government established the “Local human resources course” as a new system to develop human</p>	<p>Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology survey (The situation of Japanese students studying abroad) (Reference) Japan Student Services Organization</p> <p>“Survey on the situation of Japanese students studying abroad based on agreements etc.”</p>	<p>Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p>

				<p>resources to contribute to the globalization of local areas, and selected 11 areas for the FY2015 selected local area projects (Tochigi prefecture, Mie prefecture, Okayama prefecture, Tokushima prefecture, Oita prefecture, Kumamoto prefecture, Okinawa prefecture, Iwaki city of Fukushima prefecture, Ishikawa prefecture, and Nara city of Nara prefecture). Currently, the Government is successively sending students to study abroad from the areas where the selection of students has been completed. Forty-two university students were selected for the local human resources course (They are included in the total number of selected university students etc. of 983).</p> <p>In order to enable the joint degree between Japanese and foreign universities, the Government revised and implemented the Standards for Establishment of Universities etc. in November 2014.</p>		
29	2020 More than double the number of international students studying in Japan from 140,000 to 300,000	139,185 students (as of May 1, 2014) *44,970 students registered at the Japanese language education institutions (as of May 1, 2014)	B	<p>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.</p> <p>In addition, the Government is developing the environment to accept international students at Japanese universities, by implementing the project to support the creation of Top Global Universities to give prioritized support to universities undergoing a thorough internationalization (FY2015 budget: 7.7 billion yen) etc.</p> <p>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; and for the “Improvement of the environment for their acceptance, including the living environment and support for funding</p>	Japan Student Services Organization “Survey on the registered international students”	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

				<p>employment etc. (FY2015 budget: 60 million yen)“ from FY2015,” the Government selected the total of 6 organizations (National university corporation Gunma University, The Consortium of Universities in Kyoto, Kansai University, Hiroshima International Center, Nagasaki University, and University of the Ryukyus) in order to support excellent initiatives for supporting international students in finding employment and the living environment.</p> <p>While the period for achieving this KPI is 2013-2020, one year passed at the time of the “latest figure.” The number of international students registered at higher education institutions in Japan rose from 135,519 to 139,185 (an increase of about 4,000 students). Since it is below the necessary annual increase to achieve the KPI (about 22,000 students), the Government will aim to achieve the KPI by comprehensively implementing the above initiatives. The number of international students registered at Japanese language education institutions is 44,970 (as of May 1, 2014).</p>		
30	<p>2017</p> <p>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%)</p>	<p>Junior high school 28.8%, high school 55.4% (as of December 2014)</p>	B	<p>While the period for achieving this KPI is 2013-2017, two years passed at the time of the “latest figure.” While the ratio of English teachers with TOEFL iBT 80 or higher rose from 28% to 28.8% for junior high school and from 52% to 55.4% for high school, it was below the figure (36.8% for junior high school and 61.2% for high school) calculated by dividing the target increase (*) by the target period (five years from 2013 to 2017). Accordingly, the Government will need to make further efforts for achieving the KPIs. Going forward, the Government will monitor the progress in achieving the targets by setting and managing the targets for individual prefectures.</p>	<p>Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p> <p>“Survey on the implementation of English</p>	<p>Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p>

				(*) Difference between the actual figure as of December 2012 and the target figure.	education”	
31	2018 Increase the number of schools accredited to offer the International Baccalauraeate Programmes to 200 (presently 16 schools)	37 DP schools, 19 YP schools, 31 PYP schools (as of December 2015) *Including candidate schools etc. 11 DP schools, 10 MYP schools, 12 PYP schools	B	<p>There were increases from 19 DP, 11 MYP, and 24PYP schools (including 3,4, and 10 candidate schools , respectively) as of June 2013 to 37 DP, 19 MYP, and 31PYP schools as of December 2015 (including 11, 10 and 12 candidate schools, respectively)</p> <p>To be accredited as International Baccalaureate school (hereinafter referred to as “IB”), 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 3 years by 2018.</p> <p>Regarding the initiatives to achieve the KPI, the Government started with the International Baccalaureate to develop a Japanese DP (a program to make a part of International Baccalaureate class and examinations to be made in Japanese) in FY2013, and agreed to expand the range of subjects available in educational programs for the International Baccalaureate in May 2014 and July 2015. In April 2015, Japanese DP courses started in some accredited schools.</p> <p>Moreover, as a result of having promoted the utilization of IB in the entrance examinations of universities since FY2013, entrance examinations utilizing IB are increasing, as evidenced that almost all universities selected under the “Top Global Universities Creation Support” initiative published in September 2014 indicated the policy of introducing and expanding entrance examinations utilizing IB.</p> <p>Furthermore, with the newly introduced special measures for the criteria for academic programs to facilitate the introduction of IB in August 2015, DP accredited schools are made an exception to the criteria for academic programs so that both IB and the Courses of Study can be learned without</p>	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology survey	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology



				<p>difficulties.</p> <p>In September 2015, the Government prepared and published a user-friendly guidebook compiling procedures for IB accreditation.</p> <p>* Among International Baccalaureate programs, DP (Diploma Programme) is targeted at “16 - 19 years olds,” MYP (Middle Years Programme) at “11 - 16 years old” and PYP (Primary Years Programme) at “3 - 12 years olds.”</p>		
32	<p>2018</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>About 120,000 people (as of May 2014 (incl. some 2012 figures))</p>	B	<p>In the project to strategically promote the fostering of core professionals etc. in growth fields etc. (FY2015 budget: 1.57 billion yen), special training colleges etc. and industry etc. cooperated in developing a learning system to acquire necessary practical knowledge, techniques, and skills for members of society to become employed etc. Moreover, the Government started the accreditation of “special practical vocational courses” by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in FY2014.</p> <p>In response to the 6th recommendation of the Educational Reform Implementation Meeting compiled in March 2015, the Government established a system under which the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology would accredit practical and professional programs at universities etc. corresponding to the needs of working people or companies etc. as the “Practical vocational ability development program” (BP) in July 2015, made public solicitations, and accredited 123 courses for the first time in December 2015. Moreover, the Government will promote the provision of education programs</p>	<p>Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p> <p>“Basic Research on School,”</p> <p>“Selections of entrants by national, public, and private universities”,</p> <p>“Selections of entrants by public, and private junior colleges,”</p> <p>“Status of improvements etc. in junior college education,”</p> <p>“Reforms of educational contents etc. at universities”,</p>	<p>Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p>

				<p>utilizing e-learning at universities etc. and initiatives by universities etc. to flexibly manage the course certification system etc. which are included in the recommendation; at the same time, it will endeavor to increase the number of adult participants in coordination with relevant ministries and agencies, from the perspective of cooperation with companies etc.</p>	<p>Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology survey (Survey on actual conditions of private high schools etc.)</p>	
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Promoting Innovation in Technology /The World's Leading Intellectual Property -Based Nation
<p>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)</p> <p>Strengthen the function of the R&amp;D corporation</p> <p>Secure funds for human resources to support research</p>

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
33	To be the #1 global innovator (in technology) within the next five years (by the end of FY2017)	Ranked No. 5 (2015 – 2016)	B	<p>While the time limit for achieving the goal is the end of FY2017 with the period of 5 years, Japan was ranked No. 5 in the 2015-2016 ranking, down by one from No. 4 in the 2014-2015</p> <p>Going forward, the Government will strive to achieve the KPI by accelerating the implementation of the national system of innovation, including the promotion of a full-fledged cooperation between industry and academia.</p>	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Ranking (WEF The Global Competitiveness Report)	Cabinet office (Director General for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy)

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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
33 (Repeat)	To be the #1 global innovator (in technology) within the next five years (by the end of FY2017)	Ranked No. 5 (2015 – 2016)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is the end of FY2017 with the period of 5 years, Japan was ranked No. 5 in the 2015-2016 ranking, down by one from No. 4 in the 2014-2015  Going forward, the Government will strive to achieve the KPI by accelerating the implementation of the national system of innovation, including the promotion of a full-fledged cooperation between industry and academia.	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Ranking (WEF The Global Competitiveness Report)	Cabinet office  (Director General for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy)
34	The amount of total R&D investments by the government and the private sector combined should be 4% of GDP within five years	3.87% (Actual figure for FY2014)	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2017 with the period of 5 years, the actual figure for FY2014 surpassed the one for FY2013 by 0.12%, exceeding 3.79% which was necessary at the moment to achieve the KPI.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications “Results of Survey on Science and Technology Research” Cabinet Office “Confirmed Data of National Accounts Statistics”	Cabinet office  (Director General for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy)

Promoting Innovation in Technology/The World's Leading Intellectual Property-Based Nation

Policy Group: Build a national system of innovation

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
33 (Repeat)	To be the #1 global innovator (in technology) within the next five years (by the end of FY2017)	Ranked No. 5 (2015 – 2016)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is the end of FY2017 with the period of 5 years, Japan was ranked No. 5 in the 2015-2016 ranking, down by one from No. 4 in the 2014-2015  Going forward, the Government will strive to achieve the KPI by accelerating the implementation of the national system of innovation, including the promotion of a full-fledged cooperation between industry and academia.	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Ranking (WEF The Global Competitiveness Report)	Cabinet office  (Director General for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy)
35	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)	1) Number of implemented large-scale joint researches (10 million yen or higher) between universities, etc. (incl. national, public and private universities (incl. junior colleges) and national, public and private technical	N	In November 2015, the “Implementation of cooperation between industry and academia at universities etc.” for FY2014 was published, showing that the number of large-scale joint researches with private companies at universities etc. increased by 91 cases from FY2013.  On the other hand, according to the survey conducted by the Cabinet Office in FY2014, 13 National Research Development Corporations implemented large-scale joint researches with private companies in FY2013, totaling 90 cases.  Since this KPI is a target by FY2018 with FY2013 as the base year, evaluation can be made if the number of implemented large-scale joint researches between Research and Development Corporations and private companies for FY2014	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology  “Implementation of cooperation between industry and academia at universities etc.”  Cabinet Office survey	Cabinet office  (Director General for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy)

		colleges) and private companies: 691 cases (FY2014) 2) Number of implemented large-scale joint researches (10 million yen or higher) between Research and Development Corporations and private companies: 90 cases (FY2013)		becomes available.		
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Promoting Innovation in Technology /The World's Leading Intellectual Property -Based Nation

Policy Group: Enhancement of intellectual property and standardization strategies

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
33 (Repeat)	To be the #1 global innovator (in technology) within the next five years (by the end of FY2017)	Ranked No. 5 (2015 – 2016)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is the end of FY2017 with the period of 5 years, Japan was ranked No. 5 in the 2015-2016 ranking, down by one from No. 4 in the 2014-2015  Going forward, the Government will strive to achieve the KPI by accelerating the implementation of the national system of innovation, including the promotion of a full-fledged cooperation between industry and academia.	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Ranking (WEF The Global Competitiveness Report)	Cabinet office  (Director General for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy)
36	Shorten the time required to acquire patent rights to no more than 36 months by the end of FY2015 ⇒ Achieved.	Ratio of 36 months less is 99.6% (December 2015)	A	The ratio of 36 months or less increased from 80.9% as of December 2012 to 99.6% in December 2015. Excluding exceptional cases in which correction requests have to be made repeatedly to the applicant and so on (0.4%), the period for acquiring patent for all other cases became 36 months or less, achieving the KPI ahead of the schedule.	Patent Agency survey	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
37	Shorten the time required to acquire patent rights in half over the next ten years (by 2023) to 14 months on average	15.2 months on average (FY2014)	A	The period for acquiring the right shortened from 18.8 months in FY2013 to 15.2 months in FY2014, making steady progress.	Patent Agency survey	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

38	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 ⇒ Achieved.	96 cases (End of FY2014)	A	KPI has already been achieved.	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry survey	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
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Promoting Innovation in Technology /The World's Leading Intellectual Property -Based Nation

Policy Group: Achieve a new Industrial Revolution driven by robots

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
39	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: About 590.1 billion yen Non-manufacturing sector: about 61 billion yen (2014)	B	Regarding the domestic production market size for robots, as the period for achieving the target is 7 years, it needs to be doubled for the manufacturing sector by 2020, while it needs to be raised twenty-folds for the non-manufacturing sector. Concerning this, it increased from about 503.7 billion yen for the manufacturing sector and about 47 billion yen for the non-manufacturing sector in 2013 to only about 590.1 billion yen (up by about 90 billion yen year on year) for the manufacturing sector in 2014 and about 61 billion yen (up by about 14 billion yen year on year) for the non-manufacturing sector; It is necessary to monitor the increase of the market every year going forward. With the establishment of the “New Strategy for Robots” in February 2015, it is necessary to further promote the measures by implementing the action plan based on the Strategy.	Japan Robot Association “Statistics on Robots: Actual Orders, Production and Shipment”	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
40	Annual labor productivity increases of at least 2% in the manufacturing	+2.0% (year on year in	A	While the labor productivity of manufacturers was up by 1.2% year on year in 2013, it was up by 2.0% year on year in	Japan Productivity	Ministry of Economy, Trade

	sector.	2014)		2014.	Center “Productivity Statistics”	and Industry
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Build the world's leading IT society
<p>Policy Group: Reform regulations and systems to match an era in which IT is "a matter of course".</p> <p>Provide private sector access to public data and build revolutionary electronic administrative services</p> <p>Create a safe and convenient living environment utilizing IT</p> <p>Organize the world's highest level of communication infrastructure</p> <p>Promote cyber security measures</p> <p>Foster and secure human resources versed in IT, which will be the source of our industrial competitiveness</p>

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
41	Reduce the number of 1,450 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)	Number of systems: 1,238 (March 2014) Operational cost: 374.8 billion yen (FY2014)	N	Regarding the number of systems, while the period for achieving the goal is 5 years from the end of FY2013 to the end of FY2018, it is difficult to make an evaluation at the moment because the "latest figure" is for the end of FY2013. As regards the operations cost, while the period for achieving the goal is 8 years from FY2014 to FY2021, it is difficult to make an evaluation at the moment because the "latest figure" is for FY2014.	Compiled by Cabinet Secretariat (IT Strategy Headquarters) based on the Roadmap for Government Information System Reforms	Cabinet Secretariat(National Strategy Office of Information and Communications Technology)
42	Achieve the world's highest level of public data disclosure by the end of	15,339 (as of January 13,	A	The Government achieved the target number of dataset (10,000 cases or more) one year ahead of the time limit for	Data search page on the data	Cabinet Secretariat(National

	FY2015 (over 10,000 data sets) ⇒ Done	2016)		achieving the target.	catalogue site (DATA.GO.JP)	Strategy Office of Information and Communications Technology)
43	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	Ranked as No. 1 (September 2014)	A	Japan continuously maintained the No. 1 position in the comparison of broadband prices (the price per unit speed) in OECD member countries in the OECD Digital Economy Outlook published in July 2015	OECD “Digital Economy Outlook 2015”	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
44	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.	113 countries/areas (June 2015) Countries/areas capable of cooperating in responses of JPCERT/CC	A	The number of counterparties for international cooperation and dialogue on responses to cyber-attacks increased from 80 to 113 countries/areas, achieving the KPI one year ahead of the time limit for achieving the target.	JPCERT/CC survey	National center of Incident readiness and Strategy for Cybersecurity
45	Increase the corporate utilization of Skill Indicators from the present 20% to 25% over the next four years (by FY2017) ⇒ Achieved.	27.1% (FY2014)	A	Achieved ahead of the schedule.	IPA “IT Human Resources White Paper”	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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
46	Japan in the top three OECD member countries in The World Bank's Ease of Doing Business rankings by 2020	24th (2016) *Due to the change in the ranking method, Japan's position in 2015 was revised from 19th to 22nd.	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 7 years, two and half years passed as of 2015. Ranked 24th in 2016 (down by two from last year), KPI has not steadily improved for achieving the target. Accordingly, the Government will need to further promote the measures etc. In National Strategic Special Zones, the Government is promoting projects to improve business conditions, including special measures etc. under the City Planning Act etc. Moreover, the Government decided to bring the effective corporation tax rate down to the "over 20% range" by further promoting growth-oriented reforms of the corporation tax system boldly. In addition to these, the Government will strive to achieve the KPI, by steadily realizing the necessary initiatives, including the promotion of IT utilization.	World Bank "Doing Business 2016"	Cabinet Secretariat(Japan Economic Revitalization Bureau)

47	Tokyo in the top three of the Global Power City Index by 2020 (#4 in 2012)	4th (2015)	B	<p>While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 8 years, two and half years passed as of 2015. Ranked 4th as before, KPI has not steadily improved for achieving the target. Accordingly, the Government will need to monitor progress. The Government will strive to achieve KPI by steadily implementing the initiatives for the accelerated promotion of National Strategic Special Zones in the fields of employment, health and urban revitalization etc., including the establishment of Employment Consultation Centers, reinforcing metropolitan airports through the review of flight routes to increase arrival/departure slots at Haneda Airport, and drastically expanding in-bound (foreign tourists visiting Japan) through the enhancement of CIQ systems, etc.</p>	Mori Memorial Foundation “Global Power Inner City Index 2015”	Cabinet Secretariat(Japan Economic Revitalization Bureau)
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Further enhancement of site competitiveness
Policy Group: Open up rights to operate public facilities, etc. to the private sector

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
46 (Repeat)	Japan in the top three OECD member countries in The World Bank's Ease of Doing Business rankings by 2020	24th (2016) *Due to the change in the ranking method, Japan's position in 2015 was revised from 19th to 22nd.	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 7 years, two and half years passed as of 2015. Ranked 24th in 2016 (down by two from last year), KPI has not steadily improved for achieving the target. Accordingly, the Government will need to further promote the measures etc. In National Strategic Special Zones, the Government is promoting projects to improve business conditions, including special measures etc. under the City Planning Act etc. Moreover, the Government decided to bring the effective corporation tax rate down to the "over 20% range" by further promoting growth-oriented reforms of the corporation tax system boldly. In addition to these, the Government will strive to achieve the KPI, by steadily realizing the necessary initiatives, including the promotion of IT utilization.	World Bank "Doing Business 2016"	Cabinet Secretariat(Japan Economic Revitalization Bureau)
47 (Repeat)	Tokyo in the top three of the Global Power City Index by 2020 (#4 in 2012)	4th (2015)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 8 years, two and half years passed as of 2015. Ranked 4th as before, KPI has not steadily improved for achieving the	Mori Memorial Foundation "Global Power	Cabinet Secretariat(Japan Economic

				target. Accordingly, the Government will need to monitor progress. The Government will strive to achieve KPI by steadily implementing the initiatives for the accelerated promotion of National Strategic Special Zones in the fields of employment, health and urban revitalization etc., including the establishment of Employment Consultation Centers, reinforcing metropolitan airports through the review of flight routes to increase arrival/departure slots at Haneda Airport, and drastically expanding in-bound (foreign tourists visiting Japan) through the enhancement of CIQ systems, etc.	Inner City Index 2015”	Revitalization Bureau)
48	Expand PPP/PFI programs to JPY 12 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,	228.9 billion yen (PPP/PFI programs in FY2013: Figure as of May 2015)	B	<p>PPP/PFI programs in FY2013 totaled 228.9 billion yen (as of May 2015)</p> <p>Regarding the Sendai Airport, which will be a concession PFI project, the Government concluded a contract with a new company, established by the person with the first refusal right, in December 2015. As regards Kansai and Osaka International Airports, the Government concluded a contract with a new company, established by the person with the first refusal right, in December 2015. Progress has been made steadily; for examples, the Sendai Airport is scheduled to start business by the end of FY2015, while business is scheduled to be transferred by the end of FY2015 for Kansai and Osaka International Airports. The Osaka Municipal Waterworks Bureau is conducting examination, such as revising the draft</p>	“Collection of PPP/PFI projects” (published (by PFI Promotion Office of Cabinet Office) in May 2015)	Cabinet Office (PFI Promotion Office)



				<p>implementation policy in August 2015. , Regarding the management project for Hamamatsu City's public sewerage terminal disposal plant (Sei-en disposal district), steady progress was seen, including the announcement of the draft implementations policy in December 2015. Moreover, the Revised Act on Special Districts for Structural Reform etc. to enable private operators to operate the toll roads managed by public corporations was passed in July 2015. Aichi prefecture is preparing for the implementation of a concession for Aichi Prefectural Road Public Corporation, including the publication of the guidelines for application in November 2015.</p>		
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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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
46 (Repeat)	Japan in the top three OECD member countries in The World Bank's Ease of Doing Business rankings by 2020	24th (2016) *Due to the change in the ranking method, Japan's position in 2015 was revised from 19th to 22nd.	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 7 years, two and half years passed as of 2015. Ranked 24th in 2016 (down by two from last year), KPI has not steadily improved for achieving the target. Accordingly, the Government will need to further promote the measures etc. In National Strategic Special Zones, the Government is promoting projects to improve business conditions, including special measures etc. under the City Planning Act etc. Moreover, the Government decided to bring the effective corporation tax rate down to the "over 20% range" by further promoting growth-oriented reforms of the corporation tax system boldly. In addition to these, the Government will strive to achieve the KPI, by steadily realizing the necessary initiatives, including the promotion of IT utilization.	World Bank "Doing Business 2016"	Cabinet Secretariat(Japan Economic Revitalization Bureau)
47 (Repeat)	Tokyo in the top three of the Global Power City Index by 2020 (#4 in 2012)	4th (2015)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 8 years, two and half years passed as of 2015. Ranked	Mori Memorial Foundation	Cabinet Secretariat(Japan

				<p>4th as before, KPI has not steadily improved for achieving the target. Accordingly, the Government will need to monitor progress. The Government will strive to achieve KPI by steadily implementing the initiatives for the accelerated promotion of National Strategic Special Zones in the fields of employment, health and urban revitalization etc., including the establishment of Employment Consultation Centers, reinforcing metropolitan airports through the review of flight routes to increase arrival/departure slots at Haneda Airport, and drastically expanding in-bound (foreign tourists visiting Japan) through the enhancement of CIQ systems, etc.</p>	<p>“Global Power Inner City Index 2015”</p>	<p>Economic Revitalization Bureau)</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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
49	Complete the Electricity System Reforms by 2020 at the latest	-	F	The Government established the Organization for Nationwide Coordination of Transmission Operators in April 2015. As for the final step of the reform, Act for Partial Revision of the Electricity Business Act etc. (Act No. 47 of 2015) was passed in June 2015, incorporating the legal unbundling of transmission and distribution sector. The Government established the Electricity Market Surveillance Commission on September 1, 2015.	“Policy on Reform of the Electricity System” (Cabinet Decision on April 2, 2013),	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
50	Practical application of the A-USC in the 2020s (power generation efficiency: about 39% → to about 46% after improvements)	-	F	<p>The Government is striving for an early establishment of the next-generation thermal power generation technology based on the “Technology roadmap for next-generation thermal power generation” which was formulated by the public-private sector conference in July 2015, in order to make thermal power generation highly efficient and to reduce CO<sub>2</sub>.</p> <p>Regarding Advanced-Ultra Super Critical thermal power generation (A-USC), the Government has been verifying the reliability of elemental technologies, by conducting boiler components and turbine rotor test from FY2015, for the practical application of elemental technologies.</p>	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
51	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	<p>The Government is striving for an early establishment of the next-generation thermal power generation technology based on the “Technology roadmap for next-generation thermal power generation” which was formulated by the public-private sector conference in July 2015, in order to make thermal power generation highly efficient and to reduce CO<sub>2</sub>.</p> <p>Regarding Integrated coal Gasification Combined Cycle power generation (IGCC), the Government started designing the plant for commercial machines in FY2014.</p>	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

52	<p>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)</p> <p>【Supplementary indicator】</p> <p>Establish by 2020 oxygen-blown IGCC power generation and CO2 separation/capture technology (physical capture method), which are core IGFC technologies</p>	-	F  Supplementary indicator: F	<p>The Government is striving for an early establishment of the next-generation thermal power generation technology based on the “Technology roadmap for next-generation thermal power generation” which was formulated by the public-private sector conference in July 2015, in order to make thermal power generation highly efficient and to reduce CO2.</p> <p>The Government is currently constructing the verification test facility to start verification tests of oxygen-blown IGCC in 2017.</p>	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
53	<p>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)</p>	-	F	<p>The Government is striving for an early establishment of the next-generation thermal power generation technology based on the “Technology roadmap for next-generation thermal power generation” which was formulated by the public-private sector conference in July 2015, in order to make thermal power generation highly efficient and to reduce CO2.</p> <p>Regarding LNG thermal power generation, the Government is developing elemental technologies for verification in FY2016.</p>	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Further enhancement of site competitiveness

Policy Group: Maintain and enhance the oil/LP gas supply chain, etc.

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
54	Rebuild a group of top class petrochemical complexes that is internationally competitive in Asia within the next ten years (by 2023)  [Supplementary indicators] Equipment ratio of residual oil processing devices in Japan as a whole by the end of FY2016: about 50%	— (Results are undisclosed because it is the data for individual complexes) [Supplementary indicator] Equipment ratio of residual oil processing devices in Japan as a whole: about 45%	N  Supplementary indicator: B	FY2014 survey evaluated that international competitiveness of Japanese complexes were still lagging behind that of Singapore, Korea, China, and Taiwan etc. Against such a background, as for the figure to show the international competitiveness of oil refineries etc. in Japan, the Government set the “equipment ratio of residual oil processing devices (Processing capacity of the residual oil processing device divided by processing capacity of the atmospheric distillation device)” as a supplementary indicator in April 2015. As of the end-March 2016, the equipment ratio of residual oil processing devices increased by about 0.3% from about 45% as of end-March 2014 (reference point)	Research Association of Refinery Integration for Group-Operation “Overall evaluation on international competitiveness of petrochemical complexes” [Supplementary indicator] Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry survey	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
55	Complete the enhancement of the minimum required supply function during times of emergency nationwide within the next two to three years (by	Ratio of refineries introducing three-piece emergency set: 100%	A	Regarding the ratio of introduction of three-piece emergency set (emergency power generator, emergency information and telecommunication equipment system (satellite telecommunication etc.), and drum can oil filling and shipment	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry survey	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

	2016)	(end FY2015)		<p>facility), while the annual increase in the introduction ratio that is necessary to achieve KPI is 15.5 percentage points (It is targeted at increasing from 38% in 2012 to 100% in 2016), the latest figure (end of FY2015) was 100%, an increase of 24 percentage points from 76% at the end of FY2014. 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>		
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Further enhancement of site competitiveness
Policy Group: Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	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	16 countries in total (as of end-December 2015)	A	The Government concluded and signed 16 bilateral agreements in total; 10 counties by the end of FY2013, 2 countries by the end of FY2014, and 4 countries by the end-December 2015.	-	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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	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%)) [Supplementary indicator] Double Entrepreneurial Activity Index (Ratio of the response of “Entrepreneur/plan to start business” in the “Survey on entrepreneurship”) in the next 10 years (by FY2024)	Startup rate:4.9% Business closure rate:3.7% (FY2014)  [Supplementary indicator] 3.8% (FY2014)	N  Supplementary indicator: N	The startup rate and business closure rate increased from 4.6% and 3.8% in FY2012 to 4.9% and 3.7% in FY2014, respectively.  To achieve these KPIs, not only measures by the government but also change in the view of the society on the starting of a business are necessary, making these long-term goals. Accordingly, the Entrepreneurial Activity Index was established as a supplementary indicator looking at the coming 10 years. The Government will evaluate progress in achieving KPIs utilizing this indicator.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, “Annual Report on Employment Insurance Programs”  [Supplementary indicator] Venture Enterprise Center, “Global Entrepreneurship Monitor”	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
57	Among the municipalities which have formulated a Local Revitalization Plan, a majority of them should achieve the local revitalization objectives (creation	—	N	The Revised Local Revitalization Act was implemented in December 2014, and 27 local revitalization plans have been approved, incorporating the initiatives of “local vitalization model cases.” While it is difficult to make an evaluation at this	Cabinet Office survey	Cabinet Office (地方創生推進室)

	of new employment, increase in the number of visitors, increase in regional industry production, etc.) that have been certified under the plan.			stage because the implementation period of the plans is generally 5 years, the Government will monitor the efforts for achieving the target.		
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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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	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%)) [Supplementary indicator] Double Entrepreneurial Activity Index (Ratio of the response of “Entrepreneur/plan to start business” in the “Survey on entrepreneurship”) in the next 10 years (by FY2024)	Startup rate:4.9% Business closure rate:3.7% (FY2014)  [Supplementary indicator] 3.8% (FY2014)	N  Supplementary indicator: N	The startup rate and business closure rate increased from 4.6% and 3.8% in FY2012 to 4.9% and 3.7% in FY2014, respectively.  To achieve these KPIs, not only measures by the government but also change in the view of the society on the starting of a business are necessary, making these long-term goals.  Accordingly, the Entrepreneurial Activity Index was established as a supplementary indicator looking at the coming 10 years. The Government will evaluate progress in achieving KPIs utilizing this indicator.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, “Annual Report on Employment Insurance Programs”  [Supplementary indicator] Venture Enterprise Center, “Global Entrepreneurship Monitor”	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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
58	Increase the number of profit-making SMEs and micro enterprises from 0.7 million to 1.4 million by 2020	805,979 companies (FY2013)	A	While KPI is set to increase profitable small- and medium-sized enterprises and micro enterprises from 700,000 to 1,400,000 companies by 2020, the figure for FY2013 is about 788,000 companies, assuming a simple increase during the period for achieving the target (8 years). Progress has been made, with the actual figure of about 806,000 companies for FY2013.	National Tax Agency “Corporation 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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
59	Realize overseas expansions of another 10 thousand companies over the next five years (by FY2017)	About 4,200 companies (Cumulative figure of FY2013 and FY2014)	A	<p>Since the latest figures of the results from the statistics and survey in the right section are to be obtained in FY2016, it is difficult at this stage to make estimates and evaluation based on the results.</p> <p>Accordingly, regarding this KPI, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry surveys and evaluates the number of companies which have expanded overseas (export and direct investment) by conducting a survey of major supporting organization for overseas expansion. The cumulative total of the survey result for the number of companies which have newly expanded overseas in FY2014 and the estimate of those for FY2013 (*) was about 4,200 companies, which reached the necessary figure at the moment to achieve KPI (cumulative total of about 4,000 companies by FY2014) assuming a simple increase (2,000 companies per year) during the period for achieving the target (5 years).</p> <p>(*) As regards the number of companies which newly expanded overseas in FY2013, it was estimated by multiplying the estimated actual figure of companies expanded overseas in FY2013 (about 11,000 companies) with the ratio of companies newly expanded overseas in FY2014 (24%).</p>	<p>Estimates by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry based on the “Census of Manufacturers” (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) and the “Economic Census for Business Frame” (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications)</p>	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
60	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, Female: 74.21years (2013)	A	Regarding this KPI, steady progress has been made for achieving the targets, as the healthy life expectancy increased by 0.77 years and 0.59 years for males and females, respectively, in three years from 2010 to 2013 ([Comparison] average annual increase at an even pace (1 year/10 years) x elapsed years (3 years) = +0.30 years).	"Research on future estimates and cost-effectiveness of anti-lifestyle-related disease" subsidized by the Health and Labour Sciences Research Grant (*Calculated by Health and Labour Science Research based on the results of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions(Large-scale survey: once every 3 years)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
61	By 2020, reduce the number of	Rate of decrease in	N	It is difficult to make an evaluation, as the "latest figure" is the one for FY2013.	Ministry of Health,	Ministry of Health,

	citizens with metabolic syndrome by 25% from FY2008 [14 million (FY2008)]	citizens with metabolic syndrome and their prospects (Rate of decrease in those for target of specified health guidance): 16.0% (FY2013 from FY2008) Rate of decrease in citizens with metabolic syndrome and their prospects: 3.47% (FY2013 from FY2008)		However, the “rate of decrease in citizens with metabolic syndrome and their prospects (Rate of decrease in those for target of specified health guidance)” was 16.0% for FY2013. The “rate of decrease in citizens with metabolic syndrome and their prospects” was 3.47%.	Labour and Welfare “Implementation status of specified health checkups and specified health guidance”	Labour and Welfare
62	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)]	Ratio of people undergoing medical checkup (health examination	B	Medical checkup rate in 2013 (40-74 years old) was 66.2%, down 1.5 percentage points from 2010 ([Comparison] average annual rate of increase at an even pace (+ 12.3 percentage points/10years) x elapsed time (3 years) = +3.7%). Since steady progress has not been made for achieving KPI,	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare “Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions”(Medical	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare



		and health checkup) and health screening (40- 74 years old); 66.2% (2013)		the Government will need to further promote measures etc.	checkup rate is surveyed only in the year for the large- scale survey <every three years>	
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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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
63	Eliminate the assessment lag of pharmaceuticals and medical devices to "zero" by 2020[Pharmaceuticals: 1 month, Medical devices: 2 months (in FY2011)]	Drugs: 0.1year, Medical devices: 0 year (FY2013)	A	Regarding the screening lag for drugs/medical devices, the figure for FY2013 was almost zero year, showing steady progress albeit some changes depending on the fiscal years. As for the periods for screening of drugs and medical devices by the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency, both were shortened: for new drugs <median> from 22.0 months in FY2009 to 11.1 months in FY2013; and for new medical devices <median> from 19.9 months in FY2008 to 13.5 months in FY2013.	Documents compiled by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare/PMDA and published documents 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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
64	Create around ten Japanese overseas medical treatment sites by 2020 [1 site (as of June 2013)]	Japanese healthcare centers overseas: 3 locations established (end of 2015).	A	As regards Japanese healthcare centers overseas, 3 locations were newly established in 2.5 years from July 2013 to December 2015. ([Comparison] average annual number of establishment (+9 locations/7.5 years) x elapsed time (2.5 years) = + 3 locations). In addition, with the promotion of agreements on the establishment of Japanese-style healthcare centers, the number is expected to increase steadily.	Hearings with companies etc.	Cabinet Secretariat (Headquarters for Healthcare Policy)
65	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)]	Export of medical devices: about 530.0 billion yen, Export of drugs: about 130.0 billion yen (2013)	N	The size of overseas markets for Japanese medical technologies and services to capture is the total of: (i) overseas markets of medical devices; (ii) overseas markets of drugs; (iii) markets captured by Japanese healthcare centers overseas etc.; and (iv) markets of medical services received by patients visiting Japan. This includes medical expenses paid by patients visiting Japan. Regarding (i) and (ii), while they have been taken from the export value of medical devices and drugs, they can also take into consideration overseas sales of medical devices and drugs (2010: Overseas sales of medical devices (26 companies) about 880.0 billion yen/ Overseas sales of drugs (25 companies) about 3,100.0 billion yen, 2014: Overseas sales of medical devices (26 companies) about 1,630.0 billion yen/ Overseas sales of drugs (25 companies) about 4,050.0	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare "Annual Statistical Survey on Trends in Pharmaceutical Production Statistics on Drug Production" etc.	Cabinet Secretariat (Headquarters for Healthcare Policy)

				<p>billion yen. Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare  “Comprehensive strategy for strengthening the pharmaceutical industry – Drug development in view of global expansion (references) etc.”</p> <p>As for (iii), it is difficult to make an evaluation because the result of activities will be obtained after activities start at healthcare centers etc. (For instance the healthcare center in Cambodia is currently under construction, and scheduled to open by the end of 2016). Currently, the Government is considering the methods to grasp the data on local market sizes.</p> <p>Moreover, regarding (iv), the Government will grasp the market sizes in cooperation with the Japan international hospital (tentative name).</p>		
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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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
66	Percentage of the elderly population with access to housing for the elderly [0.9% (in 2005) → 3 to 5% (in 2020)]	2.1%(2014)	A	<p>Housings for the aged were developed at the annual average of 76,000 from 2012 to 2014, making steady progress for achieving the target.</p> <p>With the estimated aged population of 36.12 million people in 2020 ("Population Projections for Japan (January 2012 estimate)" (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)), housings for the aged of 1,080,000-1,810,000 will be necessary to achieve KPI. Since housings for the aged in 2014 was 690,000 houses, the Government will need to develop them at an annual average of 64,000-185,000 housings going forward.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Aged population :Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications</li> <li>· "Population Estimates"</li> <li>· Housings for the aged: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare "Survey on Social Welfare Facilities, etc."(every year), Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism survey (as necessary), Ministry of</li> </ul>	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

					Health, Labour and Welfare survey (every year)	
67	Percentage of public rental housing projects (over 100 apartment units) with livelihood support facilities [16% (in 2009) → 25% (in 2020)] ⇒ Achieved.	29% (FY2013)	A	Regarding this KPI, the actual figure in FY2012 was 25%, achieving the target.	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism survey (every fiscal year)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
68	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)]	About 360,000 housings (FY2014)	A	As for progress in achieving KPIs, it increased 20,000 housings at the end of FY2014 from the end of FY2012 ([Comparison] Average increase in housings at an even pace (60,000 housings/6 years) x elapsed time (one year) = 10,000 housings.).	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism survey (every fiscal year)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
69	Double the market size for existing homes and the market for residential renovation [JPY 10 trillion (in 2010) → JPY 20 trillion (in 2020)]	11 trillion yen (2013)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 10 years, 3 years passed at the time of the “latest figure.” While the size of the markets for existing house distribution and reforms was flat at about 10 trillion yen from 2010 to 2012, it increased to 11 trillion yen (up about 1 trillion yen) in the latest year of 2013. Since the acceleration of the pace for expanding the markets is necessary to achieve the target, the Government has been implementing special measures for purchase and resale (extended until March 2018	Housing Market Trends Survey (every year), Housing and Land Survey (every 5 years), Statistics of Building Activities and	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

				for the registration and license tax, while April 2015-March 2017 for the real estate acquisition tax), loans for the acquisition expenses for existing houses including reforms by Flat 35 of the Japan Housing Finance Agency (from April 2015), and a project to promote reforms aimed at developing long-life quality housings (from February 2014) etc. Going forward, along with the expected effects of such initiatives, the Government will need to further promote the initiatives in order to achieve the target.	Losses (every year), Annual Report on Family Income and Expenditure Survey (every year), Population, demographic movements, and the number of households based on the Basic Resident Register (every year), Survey on awareness and opinions about reforms (every year)	
70	Double the number of existing homes converted into homes which conserve energy by 2020	390 thousand cases (2014)	B	Regarding this KPI, it increased 70 thousand cases in three years from 2011 to 2014 ([Comparison] Average annual increase at an even pace (+320 thousand cases/9 years) x elapsed time (3 years) = + 105 thousand cases). Given that the	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

				fall in 2014 was a reaction to the last minute demand before the rise in consumption tax (460 thousand in 2013), the average of 2013 and 2014 is 425 thousand cases, an increase of 105 thousand cases from 320 thousand cases in 2011. Accordingly, progress has been made to achieve the target.	“Building Extension and Renovation Survey” (twice every year) (First and second halves)	
71	The standard newly built homes should all be Net Zero Energy Homes by 2020	-	F	Regarding the initiatives to realize net zero energy houses, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry has supported about 5,400 cases across Japan, using the subsidy for projects to promote the introduction of innovative energy-saving technologies for houses and buildings (7.60 billion yen in the FY2014 budget).	—	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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
72	Utilize REITs such as a Healthcare REIT to expand the financing options for healthcare facilities targeting housing for the elderly, etc.	—	F	In November 2014, a REIT specialized in healthcare facilities was listed on the stock market for the first time, and subsequently, two more issues were listed (as of January 8, 2016).	—	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
73	The number of Local transport network development plan. 100 plans by FY 2020 (26 plans at end of March 3, 2015 )	63 plans (as of end-December 2015)	A	Steady progress has been made, as 63 plans to develop local public transportation networks were prepared, after the implementation of Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Revitalization and Rehabilitation of Local Public Transportation Systems (Act No. 41 of 2014) in November 2014.	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism survey	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
74	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)]	1.27 billion yen (2014) *Total figures of 88 replying companies, out of 209 target companies of the survey.	B	Regarding the size of nursing-care robot market, while the market size was about 1 billion yen (estimated by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry), it should be increased to "about 50 billion yen in 2020." On the other hand, whereas the follow-up of the market size should have the continuity and should use statistics based on not estimates but actual figures, a survey on service robots implemented by Japan Robot Association since 2013 shows that the size of nursing-care markets remained at 1.27 billion yen (Total actual figures of replying companies) in 2014. Accordingly, the Government will need to further promote the	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry "Survey on trends of robot industry and markets" (2012, estimates) Japan Robot Association "Survey on Service Robot	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

				<p>measures. This survey (actual figures for 2014) is based on only the actual shipment by 88 companies which replied, out of 209 target companies of the survey.</p> <p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry is striving to develop and spread nursing-care robots, by implementing the project to promote development and introduction of nursing-care robots (FY2013 budget of 2.39 billion yen for 45 businesses, FY2014 budget of 2.55 billion yen, and FY2015 budget of 2.55 billion yen)</p>	Markets” (since 2013)	
75	8,000 nursing care robot devices deployed in priority areas by 2030	-	N	<p>Regarding the introduction of nursing-care robots in the priority fields (Movement assistance, movement support, excretion support, monitoring of people with dementia, and bathing support), under “The Japan Revitalization Strategy,” the Government will develop them in the initial 2-3 years in accordance to the “Five year plan for developing nursing-care robots” and afterwards, introduce what can be used in the fields. As regards some fields for which development is to be completed in 2015, the Government will conduct a survey on the number of equipment in use from 2016. While grasping the progress with the figures from the survey, the Government will need to monitor developments going forward.</p> <p>According to the statistical survey on service robots carried out by Japan Robot Association, the total shipment of nursing-care robots was 4,326 robots in 2014 (including those for fields other than the priority ones), showing steady progress in terms of the number of robots in use.</p>	Scheduled to grasp from Japan Robot Association “Survey on Service Robot Markets” (after 2013)	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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
76	(Geothermal) Capture 70% of the world market for turbines	70% (2014)	A	According to the actual figure for 2014, the share of domestic companies was 70%, achieving the target ahead of the schedule. The Government will strive to continue maintaining and increasing the share going forward.	IRENA survey (Shipment in the whole world), Thermal and Nuclear Power Engineering Society of Japan survey (Shipment by Japanese companies)	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
77	(Off shore Floating Wind Power) Be the world's first to commercialize by 2018	-	F	The Government started operations at Fukushima and Nagasaki offshores, conducting experimental studies.	—	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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
78	(Methane Hydrate) Develop technology that ensure start of a commercialization by FY2018	-	F	For the sand-layer pore-filling type methane hydrate, in order to develop technologies for commercialization, the Government conducted the first offshore gas production test in the world in March 2013, identifying the issues such as the realization of long-term stable production, reduction of production costs, and grasping of impacts on the environment. In FY2015, while continuing research and development to overcome technological issues, the Government is preparing for the second offshore gas production test (scheduled for about one month) to be conducted in FY2016.	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
79	(Sea-Floor Poly metallic Sulphides) Develop technology, etc. to begin a project to commercialize with the participation of the private sector after 2023  [Supplementary indicator] Conduct a pilot test for mining and lifting in the actual sea area in FY2017 to establish elemental technologies in the mining and lifting fields	-  [Supplementary indicator]-	F  Supplementary indicator: F	To achieve KP, the Government will develop technologies and assess the amount of resources, etc. For the an integrated pilot test of mining and lifting in the actual sea area in FY2017, the Government selected the “Commissioned consortium for a pilot test of mining and lifting” composed of companies with technologies in each field in July 2015. Following up on this, the Government is improving the mining and ore-collecting test machines, and considering manufacturing and testing of large underwater pumps for lifting.	—	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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
80	(Interconnection between areas, etc.) 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 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) Reduce in half or more the cost of the grid energy storage system by 2020 (under JPY 23,000/kWh)	-	N	Regarding the forecast of the storage batteries cost at the end of FY2020, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry will check, at the meeting of external experts by the end of FY2015, the progress of the project to subsidize the sophistication of technological countermeasures for surplus electric power from renewable energy (FY2014 supplementary budget). Accordingly, it is difficult to make an evaluation at this stage.	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
82	(Storage batteries) • Aim to capture the cutting-edge	240.0 billion yen (69% of	N	As regards the estimate for 2014, the Government will compile the data as they become available going forward.	Private company	Ministry of

	<p>storage batteries market of ¥500 billion per annum (about 50% of the global market) by the Japanese companies by 2020</p> <p>* Targeted at storage batteries for cars and electricity storage</p>	<p>the global market (estimate for 2013)</p>		<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry will continue support from the perspective of the energy policy and the reinforcement of domestic companies' competitiveness through technological development of advanced storage batteries.</p>	<p>survey</p>	<p>Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
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Realize clean and economical energy supply and demand

Policy Group: Create a society where energy is distributed efficiently through competition

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
83	(Power Electronics) Full-scale commercialization of the next generation of power electronics using new materials by 2020 [Supplementary indicators] Aim to commercialize the next-generation power electronics utilizing new material SiC by FY2016	-	F  Supplementary indicator: F	<p>Having been developing technologies to achieve KPI, the Government, while improving crystal quality of a new material SiC by FY2014, established elemental technologies including the enlargement of diameter from the previous 4 to 6 inches, technology to manufacture stable wafers, and technology to form epitaxial growth thin films evenly on 6 inch wafers. Moreover, the Government developed MOSFET with a large capacity and a low resistance, and confirmed a 55% loss reduction for a trial power module using this compared to the one using the conventional Si power semiconductors.</p> <p>Moreover, aiming for an early practical application, the Government also started technological development and verifications from FY2014 for pressure-resistant 6.5kV power semiconductors and power modules assuming the utilization of SiC for railways and automobiles, development of highly efficient inverters etc., and GaN.</p>	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Realize clean and economical energy supply and demand

Policy Group: Create a society where energy is consumed sensibly

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
84	(Smart Meters) Switch all analog power meters to smart meters in all residences and offices by the early 2020s	High voltage sector (factories etc.): 4 general electric utilities completed introduction, and other general electric utilities scheduled to do so by the end of FY2016. Low voltage sector (households etc.): Official introduction started sequentially in FY2014, and is scheduled to be	F	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry held councils to examine the smart meter system, and examined the basic requirements for smart meters, issues for the introduction, and future initiatives, etc. In FY2014, the Government checked the status of introduction by general electric utilities and details of the plans to introduce smart meters in the low voltage sector (Introduction for all in Tokyo by end of FY2020, Kansai and Chubu by the end of FY2022, Hokkaido, Tohoku, Hokuriku, Chugoku, Shikoku, and Kyushu by the end of FY2023, and Okinawa by the end of FY2024) In addition, the Government also checked the implementation status of general competitive biddings for main units of smart meters, implementation status of proposal solicitations for system procurement, communication systems selected by general electric utilities after proposal solicitations etc.	Documents for the councils to examine the smart meter system	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry



		completed by the end of FY2024.				
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 FY2013: partly estimates) [Residences] 52% (for FY2013: partly estimates)	N	Regarding the compliance rate until FY2013, non-residences' made steady progress, while residents' remained at about 50%. On July 8, 2015, the Government promulgated Act on Improvement of Energy Consumption Efficiency of Buildings (Act No. 53 of 2015) which would take measures to establish obligations to comply with the energy-saving standards for large-scale buildings. It is difficult to make an evaluation at this stage, as the effects of measures listed in "The Japan Revitalization Strategy – Revised in 2015" (Development of the conditions, including the revision of the energy-saving standards and the promotion of its dissemination) should wait for the survey results of FY2014 which will become available around the summer of 2016.	For non-residences, estimates based on Survey of Type 1 specified building (2,000m <sup>2</sup> or larger) areas in compliance. For residences, estimates based on the survey of residence distribution by the level of thermal insulation (a questionnaire survey on businesses) ( Surveyed by Housing Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
86	(Residences/Buildings) (Residences) On average, achieve	—	F	To achieve KPI, the Government will first aim at net zero energy for standard new houses by 2020 while coordinating	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade

	ZEH for new homes in 2030			with relevant industries; in addition, it will support initiatives to realize net zero energy houses (Supported cases in the past: 5,400 cases).		and Industry
87	(Residences/Buildings) (Buildings) On average, achieve ZEB for new buildings in 2030	—	F	To achieve KPI, the Government will first aim at net zero energy for new public buildings by 2020 while coordinating with relevant industries; in addition, it will support initiatives to realize net zero energy buildings (Supported cases in the past: 270 cases).	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Realize clean and economical energy supply and demand

Policy Group: Create a society where energy is consumed sensibly

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
88	(Top Runner Program) Add the Top Runner Program to building materials by the end of FY2013 ⇒ Done	—	A	Thermal insulation materials were newly added to the Top Runner Program (December 2013)	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
89	(Top-Runner Program) Add the Top-Runner Program to LED light bulbs by summer of 2013 ⇒ Done	—	A	Selfballasted LED lamps were newly added to the Top Runner Program (November 2013).	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
90	Add the Top-Runner Program to windows by autumn of 2014 ⇒ Done	—	A	Windows (sashes and multiple glasses) were newly added to the Top Runner Program (November 2014)	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
91	(Fuel Cells) For residential fuel cells (Ene-Farm), to disseminate 1.4 million cells by 2020, 5.3 million cells by 2030. [Supplementary indicator] Aim at the amount of money that can	In use: 151,009 units (as of end-December 2015) [Supplementary indicator]	B  Supplementary indicator: N	With the steady decline of sales price—which was over 3 million yen at the start of sales in 2009—units in use increased, exceeding 150,000 units at the end of 2015. The Government is proceeding with initiatives to reduce costs including development of low-cost fuel cell systems for further diffusion	Fuel Cell Association survey	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

	be recovered the investment within 7 or 8 years by 2020.	Payback period: 18 years		and price reduction; in addition, it is promoting initiatives to expand into the existing houses, in addition to users centered on new independent houses in the past.		
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Realize clean and economical energy supply and demand

Policy Group: Create a society where energy is consumed sensibly

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
92	(Next-generation automobiles) Introduce fuel cell powered vehicles to the market in 2015 ⇒ Done	—	A	In 2014, one manufacturer launched a fuel cell vehicle (FCV) in the market. Other manufacturers also plan to launch FCVs in the market in 2016.	—	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	24.3% (FY2014)	B	The ratio increased from 23.2% in FY2013 to 24.3% in FY2014. While it was 0.1 percentage point below the necessary figure at the moment of 24.4% to achieve KPI assuming an even ratio of annual increase for every year, steady progress was made.	Surveys by private groups including 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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
94	By 2030, advanced and efficient inspection and repair using sensors and robots will be made for all important and aged domestic infrastructure	—	F	<p>Regarding robots for next-generation social infrastructure, the Government made public solicitation from May to June 2015, and received applications from 71 persons for 145 review items. In preparation for a trial introduction from FY2016, the Government will implement on-site reviews at 12 locations in sequence from October 2015, and publish the result of evaluation by the end of FY2015.</p> <p>As for the social infrastructure-monitoring technologies using sensors, etc., the Government made 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. The Government is currently conducting on-site investigations, and will publish the result of evaluation.</p> <p>Utilizing the Strategic Innovation-Promotion Program (SIP) and other various systems, the Government will promote measures. Going forward, to achieve KPI, the Government will conduct follow ups with short- to medium-term action plans etc.</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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
95	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	Ratio of equipped domestic vehicles: 1.5%(2013)	N	<p>Since the figure for 2013 is the latest, it is difficult at this stage to evaluate the progress after the formulation of "The Japan Revitalization Strategy."</p> <p>Among domestic vehicles (excluding two-wheelers), the ratio of those equipped with the collision damage reduction brake (including the low-speed collision damage reduction brake), which are becoming widely used as the safe driving support device/system, was made as a KPI indicator. Moreover, regarding the acquired global market share, the Government will at least make an evaluation with supplementary and substitute data.</p> <p>Reference No.95 is an intermediate target for Reference No. 96.</p>	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism "Survey on the use of ASV technology", Automobile Inspection & Registration Information Association "Table of changes in the number of cars owned"	Cabinet Secretariat (National Strategy office of Information and Communications Technology)
96	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>To achieve KPI, the Government will follow it up with short- and medium-term action plans etc.</p> <p>Reference No.95 is an intermediate target for Reference No. 96.</p>	—	Cabinet Secretariat (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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
97	Increase the ratio of farmland used by business farmers to 80% in the next ten years (by 2023)	50.3% (end of FY2014)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2023 with the period of 10 years, 1 year passed at the time of the “latest figure.” While the ratio of farmland used by leading farmers increased from 48.7% (end of FY2013) to 50.3% (end of FY2014), progress has been insufficient, as it was desirable to have increased to 51.8% at the time of the “latest figure” to achieve the target. Accordingly, the Government will need to further promote the measures etc.	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries “Statistics on Cultivated Land and Planted Area,” Survey by Agricultural Land Policy Planning Division of Management Improvement Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Ministry of agriculture, forestry and fisheries



98	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 farming: 11,558 yen/60kg(2014) Farming by incorporated organization: 11,885 yen/60kg(2014)	B	<p>While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2023 with the period of 10 years, 1 year passed at the time of the “latest figure.” Whereas the average cost of rice production by leading farmers in 2014 was about 30% lower than that in 2011 of 16,001 yen/60kg (national average), it was at the same level as in the previous year due to the rise in property expenses including those for heat, light and power, with 11,558 yen/ 60kg for individual farming and 11,885 yen/ 60kg for farming by incorporated organization.</p> <p>To achieve the target, progress has been insufficient, as it was desirable at the time of the “latest figure” to have decreased to 11,197 yen/60kg for individual farming and to 11,698 yen/60kg for farming by incorporated organization. Accordingly, the Government will need to further promote the measures etc.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries “Production cost of rice and wheat variety,” “Analytical survey on management of incorporated organizations”	Ministry of agriculture, forestry and fisheries
99	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 (February 2014)	B	<p>While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2023 with the period of 10 years, 1 year passed at the time of the “latest figure.” While the number of incorporated organizations increased from 14,600 (February 2013) to 15,300 (February 2014), since it was desirable to have increased to 18,140 corporations to achieve the target, progress has been insufficient. Accordingly, the Government will need to further promote the measures etc.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries “Census of Agriculture and Forestry,” “Survey on Movement of Agriculture Structure”	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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
100	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	4.7 trillion yen (FY2013)	N	While the market size of Sixth Industry was 4.7 trillion yen (FY2013) at the time of the “latest figure,” it was the one corresponding to a new scope for the market size of Sixth Industry which was revised last fiscal year. Accordingly, it is inappropriate to evaluate progress in achieving KPIs in comparison to the figures of the previous market size, and therefore, it is difficult to make an evaluation until a new market size of Six Industry in FY2014 is calculated.	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries “Survey on Collaboration of Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Industry”	Ministry of agriculture, forestry and fisheries
101	Double the number of dairy farms engaged in the sixth industry to 500 farms by 2020.	284 cases (end-April 2015)	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 6 years, 1 year passed at the time of the “latest figure.” The number of projects to promote Sixth Sector industrialization with regard to dairy farming increased from 236 cases (2014) to 284 (end of April 2015), exceeding the necessary figure at the moment of 280 cases to achieve KPI.	Japan Dairy Council survey	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.

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
102	Increase the value of exports of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods to one trillion JPY by 2020 (2012: approximately 450 billion JPY).	611.7 billion yen (2014)	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 8 years, 2 years passed at the time of the “latest figure.” The value of exports of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods increased from about 450.0 billion yen to 611.7 billion yen, exceeding the necessary figure at the moment of 587.3 billion yen to achieve KPI.	Ministry of Finance ”Trade statistics”	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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
103	Increase the annual number of foreign visitors to Japan to over 10 million (⇒ achieved), and further aim to make it 20 million by 2020, and 30 million by 2030	13,413,467 people (Final figure for 2014) 19,737,400 people (Estimate for 2015)	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 7 years, 2 years passed at the time of the “latest figure.”  The annual number of foreign visitors to Japan was 19.74 million in 2015, exceeding the pace (13.12 million) to achieve KPI of “20 million in 2020.”	Japan National Tourism Organization “Statistics on the number of foreign visitors”	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (the Japan Tourism Agency)
104	Aim to be a top-class country in Asia in tourism receipts by 2030	8th in Asia 18,853 million dollars (2014)	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2030 with the period of 19 years, 3 years passed at the time of the “latest figure.”  The ranking of tourism revenue in Asia rose from 10th to 8th.	UNWTO “Tourism Highlights”	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (the Japan Tourism Agency)
105	Aim to realize a society where	One in about 11	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2030 with the period of 19 years, 3 years passed at the time of	Japan Tourism	Ministry of Land,

	<p>approximately one in six accommodation guests are foreigners by 2030</p>	<p>overnight guests were foreigners *Total number of overnight guests, final figure for 2014.</p>		<p>the “latest figure.”  The ratio of foreigners among overnight guests increased from "One in about 23 overnight guests" to "One in about 11 overnight guests," exceeding the pace ("One in about 16 overnight guests") to achieve KPI ("One in about 6 overnight guests").</p>	<p>Agency “Statistics on overnight travels”</p>	<p>Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism ( the Japan Tourism Agency )</p>
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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)

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
106	Aim to establish Japan's position as the No. 1 country in Asia for hosting international conferences by 2030	1st in Asia 7th in the world Number of international meetings held: 337 meetings (Final figure for 2014)	A	As of 2014, the average of the past rankings in Asia in the past 5 years (2010-2014) was 1st in Asia. For the year 2014 alone, Japan was 1st in Asia. (Reference) Average of the rankings in Asia in the past 5 years Japan 1.2nd, China 1.8th, Australia 3.4th, Korea 3.6th	ICCA (International Congress and Convention Association) "ICCA Statistics Report"	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (the Japan Tourism Agency)

Overseas Business Expansion Strategy

Policy Group: Building strategic trading relations and promoting economic partnership

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
107	Raise the FTA ratio to over 70% by 2018	22.3% (The ratio of trade value with countries with which EPA/FTA has entered into force or been signed on Japan's total trade value as of January 2016 (based on 2014 trade value	B	<p>Regarding the promotion of economic partnership, the Government has made progress, as the Japan-Australia EPA entered into force in January 2015, Japan-Mongolia EPA was signed in February 2015, and TPP was agreed in principle in October 2015.</p> <p>This KPI measures the ratio of trade value with countries with which EPA/FTA has entered in to force or been signed on total trade value of Japan, and depends on signing and entry into force of the TPP and the progress in negotiations for EPAs, including the Japan-EU EPA, RCEP, the Japan-China-Republic of Korea FTA, for which the Government is striving for early conclusion.</p> <p>Therefore, the KPI progress needs to be monitored carefully.</p>	Ministry of Finance "Trade statistics"	Assistant Chief Cabinet Secretary's Office (Foreign Affairs)

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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
108	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Realize the following "export value and overseas subsidiary sales" by 2020 compared to 2011 level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ "China, ASEAN, etc.": Double</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>104.7 trillion yen (FY2013)</p> <p>*Breakdown: Export value: 5.5 trillion yen (excluding purchase of local subsidiaries from Japan), Overseas subsidiaries sales: 99.2 trillion yen</p>	A	<p>Progress in achieving KPIs is evaluated by the sum of the export value and sales value of overseas subsidiaries (excluding purchase of local subsidiaries from Japan which is double counted as the export value and sales value of local subsidiaries) " 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 " latest figure".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regarding " China, ASEAN, etc.," the export value in FY2011 (excluding purchase of overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 8.5 trillion yen, sales value of overseas subsidiaries was 73.9 trillion yen and the total was 82.4 trillion yen. In FY2013, the export value (excluding purchase of overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 5.5 trillion yen, sales value of overseas subsidiaries was 99.2 trillion yen, and the total was 104. 7 trillion yen, exceeding the 100.7 trillion yen mark necessary at this stage if we were to assume that sales increased each year by a constant amount to achieve KPI objective.</li> <li>▪ Regarding " Southwest Asia, Middle East, Russia, CIS, Latin America," the export value in FY2011 (excluding purchase of overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 5.0 trillion yen, sales value of overseas subsidiaries was 17.0 trillion yen and the total was 22.0 trillion yen. In FY2013, the export value (excluding purchase of overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 3.6 trillion yen, sales value</li> </ul>	<p>Export value: Ministry of Finance "Trade statistics," sales value of overseas subsidiaries: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry "Survey of Overseas Business Activities"</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
109	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Realize the following "export value and overseas subsidiary sales" by 2020 compared to 2011 level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ "Southwest Asia, the Middle East, Russia/CIS, and Central and South America": Double</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>25.0 trillion yen (FY2013)</p> <p>*Breakdown: Export value: 3.6 trillion yen (excluding purchase of local subsidiaries from Japan),</p>	B	<p>Progress in achieving KPIs is evaluated by the sum of the export value and sales value of overseas subsidiaries (excluding purchase of local subsidiaries from Japan which is double counted as the export value and sales value of local subsidiaries) " 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 " latest figure".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regarding " China, ASEAN, etc.," the export value in FY2011 (excluding purchase of overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 8.5 trillion yen, sales value of overseas subsidiaries was 73.9 trillion yen and the total was 82.4 trillion yen. In FY2013, the export value (excluding purchase of overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 5.5 trillion yen, sales value of overseas subsidiaries was 99.2 trillion yen, and the total was 104. 7 trillion yen, exceeding the 100.7 trillion yen mark necessary at this stage if we were to assume that sales increased each year by a constant amount to achieve KPI objective.</li> <li>▪ Regarding " Southwest Asia, Middle East, Russia, CIS, Latin America," the export value in FY2011 (excluding purchase of overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 5.0 trillion yen, sales value of overseas subsidiaries was 17.0 trillion yen and the total was 22.0 trillion yen. In FY2013, the export value (excluding purchase of overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 3.6 trillion yen, sales value</li> </ul>	<p>Export value: Ministry of Finance "Trade statistics," sales value of overseas subsidiaries: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry "Survey of Overseas Business Activities"</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>



		Overseas subsidiaries sales: 21.3 trillion yen		of overseas subsidiaries was 21.3 trillion yen, and the total was 25.0 trillion yen, falling below 26.9 trillion yen mark necessary at this stage if we were to assume that sales increased each year by a constant amount to achieve KPI.	
110	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Realize the following "export value and overseas subsidiary sales" by 2020 compared to 2011 level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ "African region": Triple</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	2.2 trillion yen (FY2013) *Breakdown: Export value: 0.5 trillion yen (excluding purchase of overseas subsidiaries from Japan), Overseas subsidiaries sales: 1.7 trillion yen	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regarding "Africa," the export value in FY2011 (excluding purchase of overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 0.4 trillion yen, sales value of overseas subsidiaries was 1.6 trillion yen and the total was 2.0 trillion yen. In FY2013, the export value (excluding purchase of overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 0.5 trillion yen, sales value of overseas subsidiaries was 1.7 trillion yen, and the total was 2.2 trillion yen, falling below 2.9 trillion yen mark necessary at this stage if we were to assume that sales increased each year by a constant amount to achieve KPI.</li> </ul> <p>As seen above, the target was achieved for "China, ASEAN etc." While the targets were not achieved for "Southwest Asia, Middle East, Russia, CIS, Latin America" and "Africa," "Southwest Asia, Middle East, Russia, CIS, Latin America" saw an increase of 17% year on year, and "Africa" an increase of 2% despite the emergence of security risks. The Government will continue monitoring developments going forward.</p>	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Strategy of Global Outreach

Policy Group: Exporting infrastructure and securing natural resources

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
111	Raise overseas infrastructure project orders received to approx. 30 trillion yen by 2020 (from 10 trillion yen in 2010)	About 16 trillion yen (including “income from business investments in overseas infrastructures” etc.) (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 2 trillion yen per year is necessary to achieve the KPI. While about 10 trillion yen in 2010, the figure for actual project orders was about 16 trillion yen in 2013, making steady progress to achieve the target.	Statistical figures from “Survey of Machinery Orders” etc. and hearings with industry groups etc. by Cabinet Office	Cabinet Secretariat (Assistant Chief Cabinet Secretary’s Office (Infrastructure Export and Economic Cooperation Team))
112	Realize at least ten sales pitches each year to foreign nations by the Prime Minister and other ministers	74 cases (2014)	A	Whereas the objective is at least 10 sales pitches each year, there were 74 visits in 2014 (32 cases by Prime Minister and 42 cases by other Cabinet Ministers), of which 20 visits were accompanied by economic missions of industry leaders	Reports from relevant ministries and agencies.	Cabinet Secretariat (Assistant Chief Cabinet Secretary’s Office (Infrastructure Export and

						Economic Cooperation Team))
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Strategy of Global Outreach

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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
113	Double the export value of small and medium-sized companies with "potential" and "motivation" by 2020 compared to 2010 level	13.8 trillion yen (FY2013)	B	<p>Whereas the deadline of the target is FY2020 and the time provided to achieve this objective is ten years, three years (nine months from the formulation of "The Japan Revitalization Strategy,") have elapsed as of the release of the "latest figure."</p> <p>The export value of small and medium-sized companies (medium enterprises are defined as those with less than 1,000 employees) increased from 12.6 trillion yen to 13.8 trillion yen in three years from 2010 to 2013, falling below the figure at the moment of 16.4 trillion yen assuming an even increase of export every year from FY2010 to achieve the target. On the other hand, the export value increased from 12.4 trillion yen to 13.8 trillion yen over the period from FY2012, prior to the formulation of "The Japan Revitalization Strategy," to FY2013, after its formulation. Since achievement of the target can be expected if the similar rate of increase continues, the Government will need to closely monitor developments going forward.</p> <p>According to "Survey of Overseas Business Activities," the export value of small and medium-sized companies with overseas subsidiaries increased by about 40% from FY2010 (about 3.7 trillion yen) to FY2013 (about 5.3 trillion yen).</p>	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry "Basic Survey of Japanese Business Structure and Activities"	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
114	Establish 10 one-stop overseas	19 offices	A	Achieved.	Ministry of	Ministry of

	consultation of offices by the summer of 2013 ⇒ Done	(September 2015)			Economy, Trade and Industry	Economy, Trade and Industry
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Strategy of Global Outreach
Policy Group: Promoting Cool Japan

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
115	Triple overseas sales of broadcast contents by FY2018 from the FY2010 level	10.57 billion yen (FY2013)	B	<p>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 “latest figure”.</p> <p>Overseas sales of broadcast contents increased from 6.63 billion yen to 10.57 billion yen in three years from FY2010 to FY2013, falling below the figure at the moment of 11.61 billion yen assuming that sales increase each year by a constant amount. On the other hand, the average single-year increase during the three years was 16.8%; if the same rate of increase continues, achievement of the target can be expected. Since the increase in FY2013 was particularly large at 1.87 billion yen (an increase of 17.7%), the Government will need to closely monitor developments going forward.</p>	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications “Analysis on the current situation of overseas sales of broadcast contents”	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Strategy of Global Outreach
Policy Group: Promoting Cool Japan

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	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 42.1% (2012-2014) 29.4 billion yen (2014)	A	The increase in 2012- 2014 exceeded that of the export value of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods (an increase of 36.0%)	Ministry of Finance “Trade statistics”	Cabinet Secretariat (Secretariat of Intellectual Property Strategy Headquarters)

Strategy of Global Outreach

Policy Group: Activating inward foreign direct investment in Japan

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
117	Double inward foreign direct investment stocks to 35 trillion yen in 2020 (19.2 trillion yen as of the end of 2012)	23.3 trillion yen (end of 2014)	N	While it is difficult to evaluate progress in achieving KPIs quantitatively at the moment because comparison cannot be made for the stock based KPI indicator between prior to 2013 and 2014 due to revisions of statistical standards, inward foreign direct investment in Japan in 2013 (amount of flows) increased more than 10 times that in 2012, and is expected to further increase in 2014 as well. Moreover, inward foreign direct investment in Japan is seeing steady progress as evidenced by improved evaluation on Japan as a R&D base, sales base etc., according to surveys on international comparisons on the attractiveness as investment destinations.	Outstanding external assets and liabilities in “Balance of Payments” by Ministry of Finance/Bank of Japan	Cabinet Office (Office of Foreign Direct Investment Promotion)