

## FY2016 Report on Priority Measures for Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness

### I. About this Report

In December 2012, it was decided in a Cabinet meeting to establish the "Headquarters for Japan's Economic Revitalization," with Prime Minister serving as its head and all Ministers of State as its members. Under the Headquarters, it was decided in a Cabinet meeting in January 2013 to hold meetings of the "Industrial Competitiveness Council." The Council has taken so far the following actions:

- In June 2013, the "Japan Revitalization Strategy" was approved in a Cabinet meeting.
- In January 2014, the "Action Plan for Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness" was approved in a Cabinet meeting.
- In June 2014, the "Japan Revitalization Strategy (Revised in 2014)" was approved in a Cabinet meeting.
- In February 2015, "FY2014 Report on Priority Measures for Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness" was approved in a Cabinet meeting and submitted to the Diet.
- In February 2015, the "Action Plan for Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness (2015)" was approved in a Cabinet meeting.
- In June 2015, the "Japan Revitalization Strategy (Revised in 2015)" was approved in a Cabinet meeting.
- In February 2016, the "Action Plan for Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness (2016)" (hereinafter referred to as the "Action Plan 2016") was approved in a Cabinet meeting.
- In February 2016, "FY2015 Report on Priority Measures for Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness" was approved in a Cabinet meeting and submitted to the Diet.
- In June 2016, the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016" was approved in a Cabinet meeting.

In addition to the above, under the "Headquarters for Japan's Economic Revitalization," it was decided in a Cabinet meeting in September 2016 to hold meetings of the "Council on Investments for the Future."

This Report summarizes the contents of the measures and the progress and implementation status concerning the measures for strengthening industrial competitiveness that are stipulated in the Action Plan 2016 (hereinafter referred to as the "Priority Measures").

This Report has been formulated in accordance with Article 6, Paragraph 10 of the Act on Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness (Act No. 98 of 2013), which requires formulation of a report at the end of each fiscal year for submission to the Diet, concerning the progress, implementation status, and evaluation results of these priority measures.

## II. Progress, Implementation Status and Effectiveness of Priority Measures

### 1. Relating to the "Industry Revitalization Plan"

#### (1) Promotion of the restructuring of industries

##### 1) Progress in achieving KPI targets<sup>1</sup>

<KPI> Private capital investment is targeted at returning to the pre-global financial crisis level (approx. 70 trillion JPY a year, the average of the five years ending 2007) within the next three years (by the end of FY2015) [1]

64.9 trillion JPY in FY2012 → 81.2 trillion JPY in FY2015

<KPI> Both business startup and closure rates are targeted at the levels of the U.S. and the U.K. (a 10-percent level), with the startup rate kept above the closure rate. [2]

Business startup rate: 4.6% in FY2012 ⇒ 5.2% in FY 2015

Business closure rate: 3.8% in FY2012 ⇒ 3.8% in FY2015

##### 2) Progress in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Responsible minister <sup>2</sup>
Enhancing corporate governance	"Japan's Stewardship Code" and "Japan's Corporate Governance Code" must work in tandem with each other so that both the investor side and the company side are encouraged to pursue the sustainable growth of companies as well as increased mid- and long-term corporate value. To this end, the "Council of Experts concerning the Follow-up of Japan's Stewardship Code and Japan's Corporate Governance Code" will continue to follow up the status of the dissemination and establishment of these codes. The Council will discuss and propose	Meetings of the "Council of Experts concerning the Follow-up of Japan's Stewardship Code and Japan's Corporate Governance Code" have been held regularly since September 2015, in which the status of the dissemination and establishment of these codes were followed up and necessary measures were discussed. In February 2016 during these meetings, the Council put together its opinions about how the board of directors should act toward the sustainable growth of companies and increased	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services) Minister of Justice Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

<sup>1</sup> The number in [ ] at the end of each KPI target represents the corresponding serial number in the attached "Progress in KPI Targets" for reference.

<sup>2</sup> Article 6, Paragraph 3 of the Act on Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness stipulates that the "responsible minister" in the Action Plan for Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness means the competent minister stipulated in the Cabinet Act (Act No. 5 of 1947). For this reason, Prime Minister is listed here for the responsible minister as the competent minister for affairs pertaining to the Cabinet Secretariat and the Cabinet Office. But the Minister of State that assisted Prime Minister in the said measure at the point when this Report was formulated is also listed in parentheses for reference.

	the measures needed to further enhance corporate governance of all listed companies.	mid- and long-term corporate value. In November 2016, the Council also put together its opinions about what the effective stewardship activities of institutional investors should be like.	
Discussions aimed at integrated disclosure	Through the verification of the disclosure system based on the Companies Act, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, and the Stock Exchange Listing Rules, the Financial System Council will make comprehensive studies on what integrated disclosure should be like, and will draw a conclusion by the end of FY2015. These studies include the de-duplication and effective use of cross reference, virtually centralized auditing, unified quarterly releases of financial statements, appropriately scheduled general shareholders' meetings, measures for each company to disclose its corporate governance and mid- and long-term plans, etc.	In April 2016, the Working Group on Corporate Disclosure under the Financial System Council formulated a report that put together its proposals for the organization, standardization, and streamlining of the disclosure of financial statements, such as earnings briefing and business reporting, and its recommendations for revisions that would facilitate appropriately scheduled general shareholders' meetings.	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services) Minister of Justice Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
Revision of the process of general shareholders' meetings	A study group that the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry organized (the Ministry of Justice is also part of the group) is currently discussing challenges in electronically providing, as a rule, the attachments to the notice of calling of general shareholders' meetings, and the measures needed to address those challenges. The study group is	In April 2016, the "Study Group on the Promotion of Electronic Means for the Process of General Shareholders' Meetings," which was organized under the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, formulated a report that put together the following proposals: 1) electronic means for providing	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services) Minister of Justice Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

	<p>expected to draw a conclusion in early 2016.</p>	<p>the attachments to the notice of calling of general shareholders' meetings, 2) electronic means for the process of exercising voting rights, 3) appropriately scheduled general shareholders' meetings, 4) the roles that the company/shareholder dialogue support industry is expected to play, etc. The study group also put together its proposals for the development of a legal system aimed at electronic means for providing information, as a rule, by broadening the scope of information that can be provided electronically in lieu of a paper document, without obtaining consent from shareholders individually.</p>	
<p>Vitalizing service industries and improving their productivity</p>	<p>Through the utilization of both trade associations related to service industries and support organizations such as regional smaller enterprise organizations and regional financial institutions, necessary legislative measures will be immediately taken to promote nation-wide activities aimed at vitalizing service industries and improving their productivity.</p>	<p>The 2016 ordinary Diet session approved the Act for Facilitating New Business Activities of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (Act No. 58 of 2016), which provides government support such as tax incentive and financing to the small and medium enterprises and small-scale entrepreneurs that are implementing business plans in line with the guidelines for improved management capabilities by business sector (the "Management Capability Improvement Plans"). This Act stipulates that trade associations</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services) Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister of Economy, Trade</p>

		<p>related to service industries, as "promoting organizations of management capability improvement by business sector," shall widely disseminate this measure among business operators and develop their human resources, and that regional financial institutions and smaller enterprise organizations, as "management innovation support organizations," shall help business operators prepare and implement their management capability improvement plans. Between July 2016, when this Act was enforced, and the end of December 2016, approximately 10,000 management capability improvement plans have been certified.</p>	<p>and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport</p>
<p>Support for venture businesses</p>	<p>Through the organic integration and combination of venture-related measures, and in cooperation with university reforms designed to nurture the creation of global venture companies, the "Venture Challenge 2020" (tentatively named)," a roadmap towards 2020, will be formulated as promptly as possible.</p>	<p>In April 2016, the Headquarters for Japan's Economic Revitalization launched the "Venture Challenge 2020," proposing how the image of Japan's venture ecosystem should look like in 2020, one of its major milestones, the direction of government policies needed to make it happen, and what the cooperation with the ecosystem's constituent entities such as private-sector companies should be like. In response to the proposal, a</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of economic revitalization)</p>

		consortium of government-affiliated organizations and advisory boards were established to discuss how to implement related measures in an integrated manner.	
Reforms of industrial structure and employment structure utilizing IoT, big data, artificial intelligence, etc.	The Industrial Structure Council will discuss the following questions including deadlines to come up with a certain conclusion by the spring of 2016: 1) when, and in what form, reforms of industrial structure, employment structure, and economic and social system will take place with the help of IoT, big data, and artificial intelligence, 2) what kinds of business opportunities may be given to companies, 3) how the Government and private-sector companies should be prepared to seize those opportunities (reforms of regulatory systems, research and development, investment on plants & equipment and human resources), and what may cause Japanese companies to lag behind other countries if Japan fails to respond to it adequately, etc. In addition, new business creation, regulatory system reforms, new institutional measures, and development of information and telecommunication infrastructures will be accelerated through the activity of the "IoT Acceleration Consortium." At the same time, joint industry-government-	<p>In April 2016, the Industrial Structure Council released its interim report on the "New Industrial Structure Vision." Presented in the report were Japan's basic strategies and specific measures based on the impact of the Fourth Industrial Revolution and the direction of industrial and employment structure reforms. The Industrial Structure Council will continue to discuss the New Industrial Structure Vision, and will plan to summarize the results in the spring of 2017.</p> <p>In addition, the following actions were taken through the activity of each working group under the "IoT Acceleration Consortium": 1) monetary assistance and support on institutional issues provided to 29 publicly solicited projects (as of January 2017) to encourage new business creation, 2) discussions on issues related to inter-company data distribution, 3) the formulation of "IoT Security Guidelines ver1.0," which</p>	Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

	<p>academia research and development programs will be pursued.</p>	<p>stipulated necessary guidelines in offering IoT system and other services, and 4) discussions on measures to promote autonomous mobility and similar projects aimed at accelerating industry-government-academia technical development, standardization, etc., and discussions on measures to develop IoT human resources.</p>	
<p>Realizing "Investment for the Future"</p>	<p>The Government will support companies in making bold management decisions with the aim of increasing mid- and long-term corporate value, by clearly showing the course the Japanese economy should follow in the era of growing uncertainty due to intensifying global competition and rapid technological innovation, and through the "Public-Private Dialogue toward Investment for the Future," by which the public sector and the private sector can share what infrastructures the Government should develop and the direction that private investment should head for.</p>	<p>Five meetings of the "Public-Private Dialogue toward Investment for the Future" were held between October 16, 2015 and April 12, 2016. During the meetings, the following specific measures were presented: 1) policies on how to deal with pay increase and passing purchase costs on to selling prices, 2) prospects of specific investment expansion for productivity improvements such as plants &amp; equipment, human resources, and technical development, 3) finding a way to lower the corporate tax rate to a 20% level at an early date, 4) specific measures regarding the aggressive expansion of investment in the agriculture, tourism, and service industries, 5) tripling the amount of corporate investment in universities and research and development agencies in the next ten years, and 6)</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of economic revitalization)</p>

		<p>promoting the utilization of data in the areas where Japan is strong.</p> <p>In addition, for the public and the private to jointly push along bold investment in the fields expected to contribute to future growth, including the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the "Council on Investments for the Future" was organized on September 9, 2016, as constructive integration of the "Industrial Competitiveness Council" and the "Public-Private Dialogue toward Investment for the Future."</p>	
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## (2) Reforming employment systems and enhancing human resource capabilities

### 1) Progress in achieving KPI targets

(Realizing labor movement without loss of employment / Enhanced job matching function / Realizing diverse work styles)

<KPI> The number of those unemployed for six months or more to be reduced by 20% in the next five years (by 2018) (1.51 million in 2012) [4]  
 ⇒ 1,09 million in 2015

<KPI> The hiring rate of those who changed jobs (general workers excluding part-time workers) to be raised to 9% in the next five years (by 2018) (7.4% in 2011) [5]  
 ⇒ 8.5% in 2015

(Empowerment of the young, the elderly, and others)

<KPI> The employment rate of those aged between 20 and 34 to be raised to 78% by 2020 (74% in 2012) [10]  
 ⇒ 76.1% in 2015

\*In a bid to make further improvements, a new KPI target has been set by raising the target employment rate of this generation to 79% from 78%

<KPI> The employment rate of those aged between 60 and 64 to be raised to 65% by 2020 (58% in 2012) [13]  
 ⇒ 62.2% in 2015

\*In a bid to make further improvements, a new KPI target has been set by raising the target

employment rate of this generation to 67% from 65%.

<KPI> The effective employment rate of persons with disabilities to be raised to 2.0% by 2020 (1.69% in 2012) [14]  
⇒ 1.92% in 2016

(Empowerment of women)

<KPI> The percentage of women in leadership positions to be raised to at least around 30% by 2020 [20]

Promotion of female employees in private companies (the percentage of women in manager or equivalent positions)

7.9% in 2012 → 9.8% in 2015

Promotion of female national government employees (the percentage of women in ministry section chief or equivalent positions)

2.6% in 2012 → 4.1% in 2016

<KPI> The employment rate of women (aged between 25 and 44) to be raised to 73% by 2020 (currently 68%) [21]  
⇒ 71.6% in FY2015

\*In a bid to make further improvements, a new KPI target has been set by raising the target employment rate of this generation to 77% from 73%.

<KPI> The elimination of children on childcare waiting lists to be expanded by increasing the capacity of nursery schools by approx. 200,000 by the end of FY2014, and by approx. 400,000 by the end of FY2017 (based on the "Plan for Accelerated Elimination of Children on Waiting Lists") [26, 27, 28]

⇒ The capacity of nursery schools increased to approx. 314,000 (the total of FY2013, FY2014, and FY2015)

\*In anticipation of further increases in the employment rate of women in the future, and aiming at realizing the elimination of children on childcare waiting lists by the end of FY2017, a new KPI target has been set by raising the targeted capacity increase of nursery schools at the end of FY2017 to 500,000 from 400,000.

(Utilization of foreign human resources)

<KPI> Aim to recognize 5,000 Highly-Skilled foreign professionals by the end of 2017 [31]

⇒ 6,298 professionals recognized as of October 2016

\*After the Points-based System for Highly-Skilled Foreign Professionals was amended in December 2013, the number of newly recognized cases has increased remarkably.

(University reforms / Enhancing human resource capabilities responding to globalization)

<KPI> At least 10 Japanese universities to be ranked among the World's Top 100

Universities in the next ten years (by 2023) [19]

⇒ As an example of this KPI, two Japanese universities were ranked among the top 100 in the Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2016–2017 (published in September 2016).

<KPI> About 1,500 full-time posts to be offered to young and international researchers in the next three years (by 2016) (→ already achieved) [36]

⇒ The budget for about 1,500 full-time posts for young and international researchers was already allocated to national universities (for execution in FY 2015).

<KPI> The number of International Baccalaureate (IB) schools in Japan to be increased to 200 (16 as of June 2013) [18]

⇒ The increase to date includes 44 schools offering Diploma Programme (DP), 22 schools offering Middle Years Programme (MYP), and 35 schools offering Primary Years Programme (PYP) (as of December 2016, including 16, 11 and 14 nominated IB schools for respective programmes)

## 2) Progress in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Responsible minister
Enhancing measures for preventing overwork	The existing labor supervision/instruction system will continue to be improved and reinforced, such as an increase in the number of labor standards inspectors in FY2016. At the same time, appropriate systems will be established in an expeditious manner to realize the following: 1) a revision of the special treatment that small and medium-sized companies are exempted from applying the rate of premium wages for over-60-hour overtime per month, 2) measures against long work hours such as the promotion of voluntary efforts by both the labor and the management towards working style changes, and 3) measures to encourage	In FY2016, the number of labor standards inspectors was increased by 22. In April of the same year, “Special Team for Eliminating Overwork” was newly organized in the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and "Special Overwork Inspectors" were newly appointed at Prefectural Labor Bureaus. To strengthen the system for overwork supervision/instruction and investigation, the scope of supervision/instruction against the workplaces where employees are working long hours was expanded in April 2016 to include over-80-hour monthly overtime instead of over-100-hour.	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

	<p>employees to take annual paid holidays by obliging their employers to designate a certain length of days off for each season, for example.</p> <p>*A bill for partial amendments to the Labor Standards Act including the above was submitted to the 2015 ordinary session of the Diet.</p>	<p>In addition, reporting systems to the Small and Medium Enterprise Agency and the Fair Trade Commission was expanded in June 2016 to cover the case where an original contractor is suspected to violate the Subcontract Act behind the long hour work of its subcontractor.</p> <p>The bill that was submitted to the 2015 ordinary session of the Diet for partial amendments to the Labor Standards Act remains under deliberation. The bill included 1) the revision of the special treatment that small and medium-sized companies are exempted from applying the rate of premium wages for over-60-hour overtime per month, 2) the measures against long work hours such as the promotion of voluntary efforts by both the labor and the management towards working style changes, and 3) the measures to encourage employees to take annual paid holidays by obliging their employers to designate a certain length of days off for each season, for example.</p>	
<p>Early establishment of "Advanced Professional</p>	<p>In order to meet the needs of those who want their work evaluated based on performance instead of the time spent, the</p>	<p>The bill that was submitted to the 2015 ordinary session of the Diet for partial amendments to the Labor</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

Labor System”	<p>“Specific Highly Specialized Work and Result-Oriented Labor System (Advanced Professional Labor System)” will be established in an expeditious manner. In this system, which is intended for workers who have advanced vocational skills, a certain level of annual income is assured (at least 10 million yen, for instance), the scope of their duties is clearly defined, their health condition and work and life balance are maintained, and the length of their work hours and wages are not interdependent.</p> <p>* A bill for partial amendments to the Labor Standards Act including the above was submitted to the 2015 ordinary session of the Diet.</p> <p>In addition, the Labor Policy Council will study the target work that should be stipulated by ministerial ordinances, so that new industries changing with times and the work that leads to the creation of innovation in the market will be appropriately recognized. After the bill is approved, the Labor Policy Council will draw a conclusion at an early date.</p>	Standards Act remains under deliberation. The bill included the establishment of the “Specific Highly Specialized Work and Result-Oriented Labor System (Advanced Professional Labor System).”	
Establishment of a new framework for discretionary work system	A new system will be established in an expeditious manner to broaden the scope of work depending on what the organization should be like and constantly changing work, to simplify necessary work	The bill that was submitted to the 2015 ordinary session of the Diet for partial amendments to the Labor Standards Act remains under deliberation. The bill included the expanded scope of	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

	<p>procedures, and to improve measures for maintaining the health of target workers, so that company workers engaged in core operations and R&amp;D departments on a discretionary basis can exercise their creativity to strengthen the competitiveness of their companies.</p> <p>*A bill for partial amendments to the Labor Standards Act including the above was submitted to the 2015 ordinary session of the Diet.</p>	<p>discretionary management-related work systems, simplified procedures, and improved measures for maintaining the health of target workers.</p>	
<p>Reviewing flexitime system</p>	<p>To make the ways of working more flexible and focused, a new system will be established in an expeditious manner by introducing the extension of a monthly work hour settlement period so that working time can be distributed flexibly over multiple months.</p> <p>*A bill for partial amendments to the Labor Standards Act including the above was submitted to the 2015 ordinary session of the Diet.</p>	<p>The bill that was submitted to the 2015 ordinary session of the Diet for partial amendments to the Labor Standards Act remains under deliberation. The bill included a review of flexitime system such as the extension of a monthly work hour settlement period up to three months instead of one month.</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>
<p>Encouraging companies to provide information about their approaches to human resource development</p>	<p>Based on the Youth Employment Promotion Act, which was approved by the 2015 ordinary session of the Diet, companies will be encouraged in a thorough manner to proactively provide their information about workplace information, including the introduction status of "Self Career Dock," education and training leave systems, and education and training short-hour working systems. At the same</p>	<p>Based on the Youth Employment Promotion Act, a mechanism was established in March 2016 to encourage companies to provide their workplace information including the status of developing and improving vocational skills.</p> <p>In addition, the information about companies that are proactively providing workplace information now</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

	time, each company's workplace information about activities for human resource development will be compiled into a database.	can be entered/searched on the "General Website for Youth Employment Promotion."	
Promoting introduction of "Self Career Dock"	Based on a conclusion drawn by the Labor Policy Council, necessary measures for supporting individuals will be taken in an expeditious manner, which includes that when individual workers receive a consulting service of "Self Career Dock," part of the expense is covered by the educational training subsidy system.	<p>Based on the conclusion drawn by the Labor Policy Council, if a worker receives an external career consulting service on his/her own account, part of the expense shall be covered by the educational training subsidy system (enforced on January 1, 2017). Effective in FY2016, companies that have introduced a self-career dock system shall be eligible to receive the subsidy to promote career development.</p> <p>In October 2016, the "Self Career Dock Introduction Support Seminar" was held at two venues in Tokyo and Osaka. Management and personnel departments of various companies, who were responsible for the career formation of their employees, were invited to the seminars for their better understanding of "Self Career Dock."</p> <p>In November 2016, several model companies started to implement a "Self Career Dock" system one after another.</p>	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
Promoting hands-on workplace activities at	The Central Council for Education will discuss what new subjects are needed at high	The Central Council for Education studied what the upcoming educational	Minister of Education, Culture, Sports,

<p>elementary, junior high, and high schools</p>	<p>schools so that students can voluntarily participate in social activities and earn the competence needed to independently live a sound social life. The Council will also discuss curricula for specialized courses based on societal demand. By the end of FY2016, the Council will draw a conclusion on what the upcoming educational guidelines should be like.</p>	<p>guidelines should be like, including what new subjects should be offered at high schools so that students can earn the competence needed to voluntarily participate in social activities. In December 2016, the Council submitted a report on "Improvements in Educational Guidelines for Kindergartens, Elementary Schools, Junior High Schools, High Schools, and Schools for Special Needs Education, and Necessary Measures to Be Taken."</p>	<p>Science and Technology</p>
<p>Institutionalization of new higher education facilities that offer practical vocational education</p>	<p>In preparation for the opening of these facilities in FY2019, the Central Council for Education will draw a conclusion on specific institutional designs by the middle of 2016. The Council plans to establish necessary institutional measures by the end of 2016.</p>	<p>In May 2016, the Central Council for Education submitted a report on specific institutional designs for new higher education facilities that offer practical vocational education from the following four viewpoints: 1) productive vocational education is offered by bridging the gap between theory and practice, 2) the needs of the industrial sector and communities are appropriately reflected, and the education is promoted in cooperation with the industrial sector and communities, 3) diverse needs for learning are met such as re-learning by business persons, and 4) the quality of education is endorsed by these higher education facilities,</p>	<p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p>

		international acceptance is ensured, and educational conditions appropriate for practical vocational education are well developed. Additional studies are currently under way to establish legislative measures in an expeditious manner.	
Creating labor dispute resolution systems with higher predictability	After the "Study Group on Transparent and Fair Labor Dispute Resolution Systems" draws a conclusion, and through deliberation by the Labor Policy Council, necessary institutional measures will be established for the details of labor dispute resolution systems with higher predictability, including what pecuniary remedies in the event of nullity of dismissal should be like (causes of employment termination, the nature and level of compensation payment) and the need of such remedies.	The "Study Group on Transparent and Fair Labor Dispute Resolution Systems" is continuing to study the details of labor dispute resolution systems with higher predictability, including measures to more effectively utilize the already institutionalized means for solving diverse individual labor disputes such as ones over employment termination, and what pecuniary remedies in the event of nullity of dismissal should be like and the need of such remedies.	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
Empowerment of the elderly	To provide the elderly with diverse employment/work opportunities, and to drastically improve/strengthen the job matching function for them, necessary legislative measures will be established in an expeditious manner by considering the expanded application of employment insurance to those aged 65 or above and the expanded scope of work available at the Silver	The Act for partial amendments to the Employment Insurance Act (Act No. 17 of 2016) was approved by the 2016 ordinary session of the Diet. The Act included the application of employment insurance to those aged 65 or above, and the elderly being able to work up to 40 hours per week for the Silver Human Resources Center, though depending on	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

	Human Resources Center.	the type of work that prefectural governors specify for each municipal government. Since April 2016, the Act has been enforced one item after another.	
Promoting the "Plan for Accelerated Elimination of Children on Childcare Waiting Lists"	The capacity of nursery schools for approx. 219,000 children was secured in two years between FY2013 and FY2014. And the additional capacity of nursery schools for approx. 500,000 children, including potential childcare needs, will be secured by the end of FY2017 (which is an increase of 10,000 from the 400,000 in the original plan in anticipation of a further increase in the employment rate of women). This is the way how the "Elimination of Children on Childcare Waiting Lists" will be promoted without degrading the quality of childcare.	To realize the elimination of children on childcare waiting lists by the end of FY2017, the targeted capacity of nursery schools for the end of FY2017 was increased to 500,000 from 400,000. In addition, based on the "Urgent Measures for the Elimination of Children on Childcare Waiting Lists," which was formulated in March 2016, necessary actions to increase the capacity of nursery schools and secure childcare human resources are being taken at a steady pace, including the proactive development since FY2016 of the "Corporate-Driven Childcare Business," which was established based on the Act for partial amendments to the "Children and Child Rearing Support Act" approved in March 2016 (Act No. 22 of 2016).	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Measures for Declining Birthrate) Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
Securing childcare supporters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regarding the treatment permitted as a special case in FY2015 in the regions where securing childcare persons is particularly difficult (a person with working experience as a nursery staff is permitted to</li> </ul>	Based on the discussion in the "Committee on Measures to Secure Nursery Teachers," the ministerial ordinance for partial amendments to the Guidelines for the Facilities and Management of Child	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

	<p>work in place of a nursery staff in early-morning and late-evening time frames, during which the number of children staying in a nursery school is small), how to handle the treatment in and after FY2016 will be discussed based on the status of the implementation. A conclusion will be drawn by the end of FY2015.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regarding the measures to make it easier for national welfare certificate holders and "child rearing supporters" to get childcare certificates (such as partial exemption from nursery teacher training courses and nursery teacher examination subjects), the Nursery Teacher Training Course Committee will start its studies in an expeditious manner. Once a conclusion is drawn, necessary measures will be established one after another.</li> </ul>	<p>Welfare Facilities and the Guidelines for the Facilities and Management of Home Daycare Business (Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare No. 22 of 2016), which included flexible requirements for nursery teacher placement and the utilization of kindergarten teachers and elementary school teachers, was promulgated in February 2016 and enforced in April of the same year.</p> <p>Regarding the measures to make it easier to get childcare certificates, the Nursery Teacher Training Course Committee started its studies in May 2016 and will continue that effort.</p>	
<p>Encouraging companies to thoroughly disclose their workplace information</p>	<p>To solve the problem of long-hour working, the thorough "visualization" of actual working hours at companies will be promoted based on the platforms for business operator's action plan and the provision schemes of workplace information described in the Women Empowerment Act (Act No. 64 of 2015) and the Youth</p>	<p>The "Database of Companies Promoting Women Empowerment," a website collectively providing the status of women empowerment at leading companies, was opened in February 2016. As of the end of December 2016, 6,908 companies shared on the website information about</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Gender Equality) Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

	<p>Employment Promotion Act. Necessary measures will be discussed by the end of FY2015 for implementation in FY2016.</p>	<p>actual working hours. As of the end of December 2016, 17,895 companies reported general business operator's action plans based on the Women Empowerment Act enforced in April 2016.</p> <p>A system was established in accordance with the Youth Employment Promotion Act to encourage companies to proactively share their workplace information such as actual working hours. As of the end of December 2016, 7,965 companies shared their information on the "General Website for Youth Employment Promotion," where everyone can search information about the companies proactively sharing their workplace information.</p>	
<p>Measures to prevent male workers from leaving jobs for childcare or family care</p>	<p>The institutional measures needed to encourage workers to take more childcare and nursing-care leave, such as separate nursing-care leave system and how to lessen financial burden on nursing-care leave, will be discussed to establish necessary legislative measures in an expeditious manner.</p>	<p>To prevent workers from leaving jobs for nursing care, the Act for partial amendments to the Employment Insurance Law (Act No. 17 of 2016), which included the introduction of separate nursing-care leave and a higher rate of family care leave benefits, was approved by the 2016 ordinary session of the Diet. The Act was fully enforced in January 2017.</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>
<p>Improving the existing systems to make female</p>	<p>When the Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy discussed each of the related</p>	<p>Regarding the improvement of the existing systems to make female workers feel</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for</p>

workers feel more comfortable to work	<p>systems in October 2014, the Prime Minister instructed the ministers concerned to take specific measures in a comprehensive manner. At the same time, the Prime Minister asked the National Personnel Authority to review the existing spouse allowance system for national government employees. The Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy will follow up the progress of these two instructions from the Prime Minister.</p>	<p>more comfortable to work, the Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy continues to follow up the review of the tax system, social security system, and spouse allowance.</p> <p>Regarding the spouse support allowance for national government employees, the National Personnel Authority recommended in August 2016 to incrementally decrease the amount of spouse support allowance starting from April 1, 2017, down to the same level of other dependent relatives allowance. Based on the recommendation, a bill for partial amendments to the Regular Service Remuneration Act was submitted to the 192nd extraordinary session of the Diet for implementation. The bill was approved and enacted in November 2016.</p>	Economic and Fiscal Policy)
	<p>Regarding the tax system, extensive and easy-to-understand national debates will be promoted based on the "First Report" and the "Summary of Issues" that the General Assembly of the Government Tax Commission formulated in November 2014 and November 2015, respectively.</p>	<p>From the viewpoint of creating a mechanism that allows all people including women to work without worrying about the cap on their working hours, a revision will be incorporated in tax reforms for FY2017 to raise the cap on the income of spouses (base for spouse tax deduction) to 1.5 million yen from 1.03 million yen.</p>	Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Finance
	<p>Regarding the social security system, in addition to the</p>	<p>In order to improve the sustainability of the public</p>	Minister of Health, Labour

	<p>expanded application of Employees' Insurance (Employees' Pension Insurance, Health Insurance) in accordance with the Act on Enhanced Pension Support (enforced in October 2016), institutional measures will be established to find a way to expand the application of this Act to medium and small-sized businesses as well. At the same time, the accelerated application of this Act will be studied in a steady manner, considering how well this Act has been implemented and what effects have been confirmed.</p>	<p>pension system, which included finding a way to expand the application of this Act to short-hour workers at medium and small-sized businesses, the Act for partial amendments to the National Pension Law (Act No. 114 of 2016) was approved by the 192nd extraordinary session of the Diet. Toward the smooth enhancement of this Act in April 2017, necessary preparations are being made. At the same time, the accelerated application of this Act is being studied in a steady manner.</p>	<p>and Welfare</p>
	<p>Regarding the existing spouse allowance of private companies, the background of this effort and expected issues will be summarized for the benefits of management and labor. At the same time, points to consider when reviewing the existing system will be studied. A conclusion will be drawn by the end of FY2015.</p>	<p>Based on the "Report on Committee on What Spouse Allowance Should Be Like toward Empowerment of Women" formulated in April 2016, an announcement was made in May 2016 concerning the "Points to Consider When Studying What Spouse Allowance Should Be Like." Then management and labor were asked to have sincere discussion and take a neutral position on the way how spouses work, while taking the situation of each company into consideration.</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>
<p>A drastic review of the "Foreign Technical Intern Training Program"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A measure will be taken in an expeditious manner to establish a new management and operating organization for</li> </ul>	<p>The Act on Proper Implementation of Technical Intern Training for Foreign Nationals and Protection of</p>	<p>Minister of Justice Minister of Health, Labour</p>

	<p>the Foreign Technical Intern Training Program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A measure will be taken in an expeditious manner to allow foreign interns with high technical capabilities an extension of training period (from three years to five years) if their supervising organizations and hosting companies satisfy a set of clearly defined conditions and are deemed as legitimate.</li> </ul> <p>* A bill relating to Proper Implementation of Technical Intern Training for Foreign Nationals and Protection of the Technical Intern Trainees based on the above was submitted to the 2015 ordinary session of the Diet.</p>	<p>the Technical Intern Trainees (Act No. 89 of 2016) was approved by the 2016 extraordinary session of the Diet, stipulating the establishment of a new management and operating organization (Organization for Technical Intern Training ).</p>	<p>and Welfare</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To add nursing care services to the occupations covered, specific institutional designs will be worked out to meet the needs based on the characteristics of nursing care services, such as ensured quality. At the point when the details of how to revise the foreign technical intern training program are developed, a new training program will be enforced after making sure that it can meet the needs based on the characteristics of nursing care services. At the same time, these nursing care services will be incorporated into the new training program.</li> </ul>	<p>As the Act on Proper Implementation of Technical Intern Training for Foreign Nationals and Protection of the Technical Intern Trainees has been enacted, detailed institutional designs will be developed for the enforcement of the Act and to add nursing care services to the occupations covered.</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

<p>Study on new employment systems in the fields where urgent measures need to be taken from the viewpoint of sustainable growth</p>	<p>Regarding the government support for the foreign students who obtained Japan's national certificates for care workers, a new status of residence will be created in an expeditious manner so that the foreign students who obtained Japan's national certificates for "care workers" can continue to work in Japan.</p> <p>*A bill for partial amendments to the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act including the above was submitted to the 2015 ordinary session of the Diet.</p>	<p>The Act for partial amendments to the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (Act No. 88 of 2016) was approved by the 2016 extraordinary session of the Diet, stipulating the new status of residence "nursing care."</p>	<p>Minister of Justice Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>
<p>Enhanced approaches to the promotion of employing highly-skilled foreign professionals</p>	<p>Regarding the advertising campaign for "Points-based System for Highly-Skilled Foreign Professionals," a mechanism for strategic advertising campaigns will be implemented in FY2016 by launching regular and systematic advertising campaigns, with target audiences clearly defined and effective advertising opportunities properly identified, and by reflecting the results of past advertising campaigns in the activities for the following year.</p>	<p>To make such advertising campaigns effective, the Points-based System for Highly Skilled Foreign Professionals have been made known to target industries, such as the automobile industry, which potentially need highly-skilled foreign professionals, so that they will be encouraged to proactively utilize the system. At the same time, regular and systematic advertising campaigns have been launched to Certified Administrative Procedures Legal Specialists Associations, which are involved in the application procedure for this system, and foreign students, who are highly-skilled foreign professionals in the future. These advertising campaigns will be continued.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy) Minister of Justice</p>

<p>Accelerated acceptance of foreign students and enhanced support for them after finishing studies</p>	<p>To have the policy of each university on accepting foreign students more clearly defined, the Guidelines for Admission Policy will be formulated and announced by the end of FY2015, with the points that should be included in admission policy clearly indicated for accepting more foreign students.</p>	<p>After studying what the guidelines for clearly defined admission policy should be like, the Working Group on university education, Central Council for Education, formulated and announced its guidelines on March 31, 2016 (designed to formulate and operate diploma policy, curriculum policy, and admission policy).</p>	<p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p>
<p>Empowerment of foreign workers in the field of tourism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regarding status of residence requirements for foreign national ski instructors, alternative requirements for the number of years of work experience will be studied based on the survey results of the needs of the people involved with snow resorts. A conclusion will be drawn by the end of FY2015, and necessary measures will be established in an expeditious manner.</li> <li>• With the aim of further utilizing foreign workers, like foreign students, as licensed guide interpreters, a survey will be conducted to learn specific examples of how foreign national licensed guide interpreters are working. Based on the survey results, specific actions will be taken by the end of FY2015 by launching advertising campaigns on websites and by</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Having a certain level (or higher) of qualification for instructors certified by the International Ski Instructors Association was decided to be accepted as an alternative requirement for the number of years of work experience. The operation of this requirement started in July 2016.</li> <li>• Based on hearings with foreign national licensed guide interpreters on their activities and views about how foreign workers can be utilized more, a poster was put up at approx. 500 universities of foreign languages which accepted many foreign students, to advertise the exams for licensed guide interpreters.</li> </ul>	<p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport</p>

	<p>talking targets into getting the license at universities with many foreign students.</p>		
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(3) University reforms / Promoting innovation in science and technology / The world's leading intellectual property-based nation

1) Progress in achieving KPI targets

<p>&lt;KPI&gt; Total public and private R&amp;D investments to be increased to 4% of GDP within the next five years (by FY2015) [33]          ⇒ The actual in FY2015 was 3.56%, down 0.10% from FY2014. The achievement of this KPI target will be pursued through the steady implementation of the 5th Science and Technology Basic Plan as well as the realization of the "Public-Private Investment Expansion Initiative of STI," which was formulated in December 2016.</p>
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2) Progress in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Responsible minister
Strategies for management power of national universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the 3rd mid-term objective period (starting in FY2016), national universities will be evaluated based on three frameworks for prioritized support, and in a transparent and objective way that can be measured by performance indicators (KPIs). Based on the measured performance, operational subsidies for national university corporations will be allocated in a result-oriented manner.</li> <li>• Based on the report summarized by the expert panel to study a system for designated national university corporations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A mechanism was introduced to preferentially allocate operational subsidies for national university corporations during the 3rd mid-term objective period (started in FY2016) to those universities proactively involved in the enhancement of their functions, though depending on the direction of their functional enhancement.</li> <li>• The Act for partial amendments to the National University Corporation Act (Act No. 38 of 2016) was approved by the 2016 ordinary</li> </ul>	Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

	<p>(tentatively named) (January 2016), necessary legislative measures will be established in an expeditious manner to institutionalize the system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Toward integrated education for different fields, such as the field of integrated arts and sciences, and advanced education for the fields where Japan is strong, and toward the formation of Program for inter-institutional, inter-sectorial Collaboration on innovative Doctoral Education (tentatively named) pursued jointly by multiple universities, research organizations, companies, and overseas institutions, the initiative led by universities for specific concept designs will start in FY2016 in cooperation with private companies.</li> <li>• The operation of Outstanding Researcher System will start in FY2016 so that excellent young researchers can do their best in an independent, free environment, where their posts are safeguarded.</li> </ul>	<p>session of the Diet, by which the Designated National University Corporations System was established. The enforcement of the Act is planned for April 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In April 2016, the expert panel to study Program for inter-institutional, inter-sectorial Collaboration on innovative Doctoral Education (tentatively named) summarized a "Basic Stance on the Concept of Program for inter-institutional, inter-sectorial Collaboration on innovative Doctoral Education (tentatively named)," which included how to support, what to support, what is expected, when to start, how to evaluate, etc.</li> <li>• The operation of Outstanding Researcher System started in FY2016. As of the end of October 2016, 83 researchers are working in a stable, independent research environment as excellent researchers.</li> </ul>	
Reforms of competitive research expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under the Council for Science, Technology and Innovation, appropriate measures on how to bear</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Cabinet Office and relevant ministries and agencies started to come up with better ideas so that</li> </ul>	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Consumer Affairs and Food

	<p>indirect cost from the competitive research expenses of concerned government agencies will be discussed, and the resulting measures will be implemented from FY2016 one after another.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on the progress of reforms of the personnel management and salary system of national university corporations, possible operational improvements, such as flexible expenditure of personnel expenses from direct expenses, promotion of the common use of equipment and facilities, and seamless cooperation among different research fund systems, will be discussed under the Council for Science, Technology and Innovation. The resulting measures will be implemented from FY2016 one after another.</li> </ul>	<p>competitive research expenses can be used more flexibly, which included establishment of rules on how to bear indirect cost from competitive research expenses (incl. competitive research fund).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Positioned as one of the highest priority items in the "Comprehensive Strategy on Science, Technology and Innovation 2016," the comprehensive promotion of university and research fund reforms is currently pursued.</li> </ul>	<p>Safety)  (Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy)  Minister of 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 and Transport  Minister of the Environment  Minister of Defense</p>
<p>Functional enhancement of research and development agencies and proactive introduction of "cross-appointment" system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the National Research and Development Institute, the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency, and other research institutions, specific goals will be set for the promotion of cross-appointment system, the promotion of collaborative research with private-sector companies, the introduction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The activities that were intended to further promote cross-appointment system and collaborative research with other institutions were described in the mid- to long-term objectives and plans of the National Research and Development Institute, the Japan Aerospace Exploration</li> </ul>	<p>Prime Minister  (Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy)  Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications  Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p>

	<p>of annual salary system, and the integration and utilization of private-sector ideas and technologies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In addition to the above-mentioned organizations, the national research and development agencies whose mid- and long-term period will start in FY2016, especially the National Institute for Materials Science, the National Institute for Environmental Studies, and the National Research and Development Agency Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, will clearly position the further promotion of cross-appointment system and collaborative research with other institutions in their mid- and long-term objectives.</li> <li>• Based on the "Fundamental Framework and Points to Remember for Cross-Appointment System," which was formulated in December 2014, further efforts will be made so that this system will be utilized more at universities, research organizations, and companies in a proactive manner.</li> </ul>	<p>Agency and other research organizations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The development of cross-appointment system and the implementation of collaborative research were clearly positioned in the mid- and long-term objectives of the National Institute for Materials Science, the National Institute for Environmental Studies, the National Research and Development Agency Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute and other research organizations.</li> <li>• The introduction of cross-appointment system was further promoted to offer places where different technologies and human resources gather to create something innovative.</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 and Transport Minister of the Environment</p>
Establishment of a new system of	In accordance with relevant policies including the Basic	The Act on Special Measures Concerning the	Prime Minister (Minister of State for

<p>Research and Development Agencies</p>	<p>Policy on Reform of the Incorporated Administrative Agency (Cabinet Decision on December 24, 2013), the Government will promptly take necessary legislative measures to institute a system of Designated National Research and Development Agencies (tentative name) expected to produce world-leading outcomes.</p>	<p>Promotion of Research and Development by the Designated National Research and Development Agencies (Act No. 43 of 2016) was enacted during the ordinary session of the Diet in 2016 to establish the Designated National Research and Development Agency system, aimed at producing, disseminating and promoting the use of the results of research and development of the world's highest level. Under this act, the following three institutes were recognized as the Designated National Research and Development Agencies: National Institute for Materials Science, RIKEN, and National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology.</p>	<p>Science and Technology Policy)</p>
<p>Accomplishment of a new industrial revolution driven by robots</p>	<p>The Government will steadily implement both cross-sectorial and sectorial actions listed in the New Robot Strategy (Decision made on February 10, 2015 by the Headquarters for Japan's Economic Revitalization). To promote actions that cut across</p>	<p>With regard to the actions listed in the New Robot Strategy, the Government is working on the measures to double the number of system integrators and reduce the initial installation costs of small-sized, general-</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Consumer Affairs and Food Safety, Minister of State for Regional Revitalization, Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy, Minister of State for the</p>

	<p>the boundaries between the industry, academia, and government, the Government will not only pursue its own initiatives, but also conduct deliberations at the working groups established under the Robot Revolution Initiative Council (established on May 15, 2015) about safety standards and other rules concerning the utilization of robots, and the establishment of standard robot platforms equipped with the common functions that will serve as the foundation for developing robots. As of January 2016, the following working groups (WGs) are under the Council: “WG on the IoT-Driven Transformation in Manufacturing,” “WG on the Promotion of Robot Utilization,” and “WG on Robot Innovation.” Based on the deliberations at these working groups, the Council will draw its conclusions in the first half of FY2016.</p>	<p>purpose robots by more than 20% by 2020, taking into account the follow-up of the Liaison Committee of Ministries and Agencies for the Realization of Robot Revolution in May 2106. In addition, after conducting deliberations at the working groups established under the Robot Revolution Initiative Council, the Government compiled the Guidelines on Ensuring Safety of Assistive Robots and Robot Systems (initial edition) in June 2016, which clarify the responsibilities of each stakeholder, while clarifying and compiling additional information including the fields where the introduction of standard robot platforms can be advantageous, and the areas of research and development that need to be addressed to put robots in practical use, as well as specification requirements.</p>	<p>Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation, National Public Safety Commission Chairman) 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</p>
<p>Enhancement of the systems to support the overall development and utilization of outer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In accordance with the Basic Plan on Space Policy (Decision made on January 9, 2015 by Strategic Headquarters for Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Act concerning launch and control of satellites (Act No. 76 of 2016) was enacted during an extraordinary</li> </ul>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Space Policy) Minister for Internal Affairs and</p>

<p>space</p>	<p>Policy) among others, the Government will promptly take necessary legislative measures concerning the establishment of systems related to commercial launch (systems of authorizing and supervising outer space activities) as well as the system of third-party liability, aiming to encourage satellite launch service providers to win orders from overseas and support the private sector's outer space activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on the Plan, the Government will promptly take necessary legislative measures to ensure proper handling of satellite remote sensing records, aiming to encourage the private sector to utilize remote sensing satellites.</li> <li>• In accordance with the Roadmap for the Basic Plan on Space Policy (Revised in FY2015) (Decision made on December 8, 2015 by Strategic Headquarters for Space Policy), the industry, academia and government will, by the end of FY2017, work together to experiment with sophisticated disaster/emergency response systems, automated agricultural and construction</li> </ul>	<p>session of the Diet in 2016 to establish the authorization system for satellite launch and management, as well as the system concerning compensations for damage caused by these activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act concerning ensuring appropriate use of satellite remote sensing data (Act No. 77 of 2016) was enacted during an extraordinary session of the Diet in 2016 to establish the authorization system for the use of satellite remote sensing devices.</li> <li>• For industries that use geospatial information (G-space information) or outer space, relevant community demonstration projects have been conducted to create new projects and services ahead of other countries, such as self-driving agricultural machines, smart forestry, unmanned cargo transport, and sophisticated anti-disaster systems. In addition, G-space Information Center, where a vast range of</li> </ul>	<p>Communications Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
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	<p>machines, and intelligent transport systems, and promote the implementation of such technologies, by making sophisticated use of space infrastructures such as quasi-zenith satellites, and geospatial information (G-space information), and combining them with IoT and big data. In doing so, the Government will also promote the cooperation with G-space Information Center, where a vast range of geospatial information is gathered.</p>	<p>geospatial information is gathered, started its operation in November 2016.</p>	
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#### (4) Creating a world-leading IT society

##### 1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<KPI> Increase the number of countries and regions with which Japan has international coordination arrangements or dialogues regarding measures against cyberattacks by 30% from the current level of approximately 80 countries (as of June 2013) in the next two years (by FY2015) [51]

⇒ Increased to 113 countries/regions as of June 2015, achieving the KPI one year ahead of the targeted time frame. As of December 2016, the number has increased to 130 countries/regions.

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

Measures	Contents of measures & due date for implementation	Progress and implementation	Minister in charge
Cybersecurity for protecting citizens and society	To enhance the capabilities of government bodies to respond to cybersecurity-related issues, the Government will promptly take necessary legislative measures to expand the scope of the Government's monitoring and inspection of unauthorized communication and its investigation of the causes, as well as those to increase the affairs under the jurisdiction of the Cybersecurity Strategic Headquarters. In addition, with regard to the development of human resources in the field of cybersecurity, the Comprehensive Policy for Enhancing Cybersecurity Human Resources Development (tentative name) will be formulated by the end of FY2015 to implement comprehensive measures. The Government will also take necessary legislative measures promptly so that the National	The Act for Partial Revision of the Basic Act on Cybersecurity and Partial Revision of the Act on Facilitation of Information Processing (Act No. 31 of 2016) was enacted during the ordinary session of the Diet in 2016, expanding the scope of the Government's monitoring and inspection of unauthorized communication and its investigation of the causes, and increasing the affairs under the jurisdiction of the Cybersecurity Strategic Headquarters. The Comprehensive Policy for Enhancing Cybersecurity Human Resources Development was also formulated in March 2016, which aims to enhance various measures and facilitate smooth coordination for the development of human	Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister in charge of Cyber Security Strategic Headquarters, Minister of State for Financial Services, Minister of State for the Social Security and Tax Number System, Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy, National Public Safety Commission Chairman) Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister for Foreign Affairs Minister of Health,

	<p>Institute of Information and Communications Technology, which has technical expertise and large-scale equipment, will be able to conduct cybersecurity exercises for national administrative bodies and critical infrastructure operators.</p> <p>Furthermore, in order to allow local governments to fully perform their functions to monitor and oversee the security of My Number, the Government will establish a system for monitoring and overseeing the security of My Number by the end of FY2015, while the Personal Information Protection Commission will cooperate with relevant bodies to set up a system that possesses specialized, technical expertise, and promptly develop policies on monitoring and supervision. Moreover, it will implement various measures to ensure the security of the My Number system, which include the enhancement of the functions to support local governments' security measures, while sharing information with the Government Security Operation Coordination team (GSOC) to develop a system covering the national and local governments as a whole to monitor and detect matters related to the My Number system, for example, by setting up a centralized security monitoring</p>	<p>resources in the field of cybersecurity. In addition, the Act for Partial Revision, etc. of the Act on the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology and the Act on Facilitating the Implementation of Designated Communications and Broadcasting Development Projects (Act No. 32 of 2016) was enacted during the ordinary session of the Diet in 2016, implementing necessary measures so that the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology, which has technical expertise and large-scale equipment, can conduct cybersecurity exercises for national administrative bodies and critical infrastructure operators. Based on the revisions, cybersecurity exercises are scheduled to be conducted for over 1,200 people at national administrative bodies, local governments and other organizations by the end of FY2016.</p> <p>Furthermore, in order to allow local governments to fully perform their functions to monitor and oversee the security of My Number, the Personal Information Protection Commission</p>	<p>Labour and Welfare Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
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	<p>mechanism for the Local Government Wide Area Network (LGWAN).</p> <p>At the same time, it will promote the implementation of third-party evaluation/audit from FY2016 in line with international standards, aiming to encourage private businesses to enhance security and ensure cybersecurity. From the viewpoint of promoting security enhancement by visualizing the measures taken by private businesses, the Government will formulate information disclosure guidelines concerning cybersecurity measures taken by private businesses and other entities by the end of FY2015.</p> <p>With regard to critical infrastructure, the Government will, by the end of FY2015, develop a roadmap toward the revision of the Third Action Plan Concerning Information Security Measures for Critical Infrastructure (expected at the end of FY2016), after clarifying challenges for the future, such as sharing of information with additional businesses, industries and other relevant parties that are closely related to the existing 13 areas of critical infrastructure.</p>	<p>implemented various initiatives including hiring of people who have knowledge and experience in information systems, sharing of information with relevant bodies, and holding of briefing sessions for local governments, while compiling the FY2016 Policy on Monitoring and Supervising Handling of Specific Personal Information in June 2016 to establish a system for monitoring and overseeing compliance with laws and regulations.</p> <p>In addition, a centralized security monitoring mechanism for the Local Government Wide Area Network (LGWAN) will be set up by the end of FY2016.</p> <p>With regard to information security measures at local governments, the Government allocated 25.5 billion yen for subsidies in the FY2015 supplementary budget to support local governments that are enhancing their information security measures based on the report by the Study Team on Information Security Measures at Local Governments, helping them implement information security measures.</p> <p>At the same time, based on</p>	
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		<p>the international standard developed by taking into account the guidelines made by Japan, the Information Security Management Guidelines for the Use of Cloud Computing Services, the “cloud security certification based on ISO/IEC27017:2015” by private service providers was launched in August 2016 to enhance security measures in the private sector.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Approach to Cybersecurity for Corporate Management was formulated in August 2016, providing guidance on the basic ideas on cybersecurity measures and how to deal with cybersecurity.</p> <p>With regard to critical infrastructure, a roadmap toward the revision of the Third Action Plan Concerning Information Security Measures for Critical Infrastructure (expected at the end of FY2016) was developed in March 2016, which covers topics including enhancing of anti-cyberattack systems, reviewing of the areas of protection relating to critical infrastructure, and strengthening of cooperation among various parties concerned, and the outline of</p>	
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		revision of the Action Plan was compiled in October 2016. The draft of a revised action plan was formulated and released in January 2017, and is set to be finalized by the end of FY2016.	
Expansion of the scope of utilization of My Number	<p>With regard to the use of My Number in the administration of the family register, the Government will conduct specific deliberations including identification and clarification of issues that need to be addressed, aiming to consult the Legislative Council of the Ministry of Justice from February 2016 onwards, and implement necessary legislative measures at the ordinary session of the Diet in 2019. Taking into account the status of deliberations on the administration of the family register, the Government will also consider the use of My Number in the administration of passports, aiming at implementing necessary legislative or other measures at the ordinary session of the Diet in 2019.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Government will study appropriate ways, benefits and challenges of using My Number in securities transactions and other areas, particularly of high public interest, and accordingly implement necessary legislative or other measures at the ordinary session of the Diet in 2019.</p>	<p>With regard to the use of My Number in the administration of the family register, the Government is conducting specific deliberations at Study Group Concerning Family Register System and other groups, including identification and clarification of issues that need to be addressed, and aiming at consulting the Legislative Council of the Ministry of Justice from February 2017 onwards, and implementing necessary legislative measures at the ordinary session of the Diet in 2019. With regard to the administration of passports, deliberations are taking place to clarify issues, including which part of family register information is required to assess passport applications or for other purposes. The Government will continue its deliberations, taking into account the status of deliberations on the administration of the family register, and implement</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister of State for Financial Services, Minister of State for the Social Security and Tax Number System) Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Justice Minister for Foreign Affairs Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	<p>To provide one-stop services for matters related to corporate affairs, the Government will study and develop “Corporate Portal (tentative name),” which will start its operation in January 2017.</p>	<p>necessary legislative measures at the ordinary session of the Diet in 2019.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Government is planning to hear opinions from relevant industries about appropriate ways, benefits and challenges of using My Number in securities transactions and other areas, continue its deliberations based on the opinions, and implement necessary legislative or other measures at the ordinary session of the Diet in 2019.</p> <p>As an experimental project for launching the “Corporate Information,” the operation of the METI Corporate Portal (beta version) started in April 2016, where the entire information the Government has about each company, including subsidies and awards given by governments can be searched for and viewed. Based on the results of this experiment, the “Corporate Information” was launched in January 2017.</p>	
<p>Dissemination and promotion of the use of My Number Cards</p>	<p>To promote the use of Individual Number Cards (My Number Cards), the Government will encourage local governments, incorporated administrative agencies, national university corporations, private companies and other organizations to</p>	<p>With regard to the utilization of My Number Cards, some incorporated administrative agencies have gradually started using the Cards as their employee ID cards in April 2016 onwards. Discussions toward the use of</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister of State for Financial Services, Minister of State for the</p>

<p>consider using My Number Cards as employee ID cards. Furthermore, to allow My Number Cards to be used as bank cards, debit cards, or credit cards, or to allow My Number Portal to be accessed from ATMs or other devices from FY2017 onwards, the Government will hold discussions with the private sector on the precondition that personal information is protected and financial crimes are prevented.</p> <p>It will also work on the development of necessary technologies and hold discussions with relevant parties about the public identity verification function of My Number Cards, aiming to establish a system for scanning and sending applications with smartphones by the end of 2017, as well as to establish a user verification function that can be downloaded to smartphones by the end of 2017.</p> <p>For the use of My Number in the administration of motor vehicle inspections and registrations, the Government will establish a system that can be shared by all prefectures, and take necessary institutional measures in time for a sweeping expansion of one-stop services in FY2017, streamlining the documents submission for vehicle inspections or registrations.</p> <p>In addition, the Government</p>	<p>the Cards have also been held with other incorporated administrative agencies and national university corporations. The Government will continue to encourage local governments and private companies to consider using My Number Cards as their employee ID cards.</p> <p>The Government has also gathered opinions from the private sector to study the feasibility of allowing My Number Cards to be used as bank cards, debit cards or credit cards, or of allowing My Number Portal to be accessed from ATMs or other devices from FY2017 onwards.</p> <p>With regard to the public identity verification function of My Number Cards, there have been some achievements made in cooperation with the private sector, such as the release of smartphones that can scan My Number Cards in November 2016. Taking such achievements into account, the Government will continue specific deliberations to establish a system for scanning and sending applications with smartphones by the end of 2017. It will also continue to work on the development of necessary technologies and hold discussions with relevant</p>	<p>Social Security and Tax Number System) Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister for Foreign Affairs Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
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	<p>will conduct deliberations to start issuing My Number Cards to Japanese nationals living overseas who do not have their residency information registered in Japan, and extending the availability of the public identity verification function by the end of FY2019 to those who have moved overseas.</p>	<p>parties to establish a user verification function that can be downloaded to smartphones.</p> <p>With regard to the administration of motor vehicle inspections and registrations, the Government is working on the development of a shared system that can electronically process various procedures, making necessary preparations to introduce the system across the nation, in order to streamline the documents submission for vehicle inspections or registrations in line with a sweeping expansion of one-stop services in FY2017. The Ministerial Ordinance for Partial Revision of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Road Transport Vehicle Act, etc. (Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism No. 87 of 2016), which includes a provision that enables electronic submissions of various types of certificates, was promulgated in December 2016, with the provisions concerning electronic certificates set to be implemented in April 2017.</p> <p>Deliberations will also be conducted to start issuing My</p>	
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		<p>Number Cards to Japanese nationals living overseas who do not have their residency information registered in Japan, by the end of FY2019. Aiming to extend the availability of the public identity verification function by the end of FY2019 to those who have moved overseas, the Government has just started clarifying issues and coordinating with relevant parties to reform the current systems, and will continue its deliberations to realize this.</p>	
<p>Use of My Number Cards for verification of official qualifications</p>	<p>From FY2018, an online health insurance eligibility verification system will be introduced in stages, allowing My Number Cards to be used as health insurance cards. In addition, various cards issued by governments, including personal seal registration user identification cards, will be integrated into My Number Cards.</p> <p>After examining whether My Number Cards should have the function of verifying various official qualifications and licenses, as well as other related issues, the Government will allow the Cards to be used to verify various qualifications and licenses, starting with the ones that are ready.</p>	<p>With regard to the introduction of an online health insurance eligibility verification system, the specific mechanisms and operations of the system were examined in FY2016, and the system will be steadily developed from FY2017, with a view toward implementing a phased introduction of the use of My Number Cards as health insurance cards from FY2018, and a full-scale introduction from 2020.</p> <p>As the issuing of My Number Cards started in January 2016, some local governments have started using the Cards as personal seal registration user identification cards or library cards ahead of other</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister of State for the Social Security and Tax Number System) Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

		<p>governments. The Government will continue to encourage local governments to consider utilizing the Cards.</p> <p>The Government is also examining whether My Number Cards should have the function of verifying various official qualifications and licenses, as well as other related issues. Particularly with teaching licenses, it will start a survey in each prefecture in FY2017 on the situations related to teaching licenses, including the status of each teacher's license, with the aim of examining the feasibility of allowing My Number Cards to be used to verify teaching licenses.</p>	
Provision of one-stop services through My Number Portal	In line with the launch of My Number Portal in January 2017, the public and private sectors will establish a system of cooperation and start implementing various services by utilizing the public identity verification function of My Number Cards, including the provision of one-stop services that will allow people to submit official documents issued by public or private organizations, or complete necessary procedures concerning death or change of address via an electronic post office box system, as well as services that will allow people to access administrative procedures	The Government started deliberations in February 2016 to establish "childcare one-stop services", which will allow people to file childcare-related applications and procedures with local governments online using My Number Portal, and formulated an action plan in September 2016 concerning the areas where the demand for online procedures seems to be strong, such as child allowances, childcare support, single-parent support, and maternal and child health, stating the types of procedures	Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister of State for the Social Security and Tax Number System) Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Justice Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

	<p>electronically in diverse ways, such as by using TV or smartphones.</p>	<p>that can be completed online or the timing of service launch, as well as other topics. In addition, the Government initiated One-Stop Card Project in September 2016, which covers various measures that will help many people realize the convenience of My Number Cards, and formulated the action program in December 2016. Taking these initiatives into account, it will roll out the childcare one-stop services from July 2017, which is when My Number Portal is scheduled to go into full operation.</p> <p>The Government is also continuing its deliberations to start enabling people to access My Number Portal from TV, smartphones and other devices.</p>	
<p>Streamlining of government procurement processes from both public and private sector sides by utilizing My Number Cards and Corporate Numbers</p>	<p>The Government will study the establishment of institutional measures and systems that will allow the persons delegated by company representatives to file applications or sign contracts electronically without any face-to-face communication or exchange of written documents, and start implementing electronic systems in FY2017 for government procurement procedures consistently from the assessment of the eligibility to participate in tenders through to closing of</p>	<p>The Government has conducted deliberations for the establishment of relevant systems including an accreditation system for handling electromagnetic records that confirm the status as a person delegated by the company representative (electronic delegation of authority). It is also examining the system infrastructure to start implementing electronic systems in FY2017 for government procurement</p>	<p>Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Justice Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	contracts, using My Number Cards or Corporate Numbers. Starting in FY2017, these electronic systems will also be made available to local governments.	procedures consistently from the assessment of the eligibility to participate in tenders through to closing of contracts, using My Number Cards or Corporate Numbers. In addition, it is also working on the system development to allow local governments to start using the electronic systems in FY2017.	
Introduction of convenient e-government services related to pensions and taxes, stricter measures for collecting pension premiums and streamlined administrative work	The Government will steadily implement the Action Program for Improving the Convenience in Affairs Related to Pension Premiums and Taxes through Utilization of My Number System and Other Measures (compiled on June 22, 2015 by Study Team for Implementing Stricter Pension Premium Collection Systems) to improve public convenience and promote the use of the My Number system. More specifically, the Government will implement various measures by the end of FY2016, including standardizing the forms and data formats of withholding tax certificates and salary payment reports, developing a mechanism to enable the preparation and submission of all certificates and reports at once, and accepting credit cards online for national tax payments. From FY2017 onwards, it will implement additional measures including providing one-stop services where	The Action Program for Improving the Convenience in Affairs Related to Pension Premiums and Taxes through Utilization of My Number System and Other Measures (compiled on June 22, 2015 by Study Team for Implementing Stricter Pension Premium Collection Systems) has been steadily implemented. Starting in January 2017, the forms and data formats of withholding tax certificates and salary payment reports for FY2016 onwards are standardized, making it possible to prepare and submit all certificates and reports at once, and credit cards are accepted to pay national taxes online. Moreover, the Government has conducted deliberations on the items scheduled to be implemented in FY2017 onwards.	Prime Minister (Minister of State for the Social Security and Tax Number System) Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Finance Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

	<p>various administrative procedures including those related to pensions and national and local taxes can be collectively processed on My Number Portal, introducing a simplified procedure to apply for exemption (“one-click exemption application”), and simplifying the procedures to apply for tax deductions for medical expenses using the function to receive the notice of medical expenses on My Number Portal.</p>		
<p>Development of systems for the promotion of smooth information distribution and business model reforms, etc.</p>	<p>The establishment of “Agency services (tentative name),” introduction of electronic and one-stop processing of applications, etc., and securing of appropriate business management through the sharing economy, etc., are examined as necessary along the basic principles of electronic data processing and assurance of sophisticated levels of data distribution, etc. The legislative measures required are adopted stepwise after 2016.</p>	<p>* The Study Meeting for the Development of Data Distribution System is established to examine, from technological and institutional viewpoint, the development of mechanisms that enable data distribution and utilization with the involvement of the individual concerned. Also, necessary legislative measures will be adopted in 2017 to realize a new infrastructure that collects extensive data on medical treatment and examinations, anonymizes and securely manages the data and links them toward utilization to promote drug development and R&amp;D in medical treatment that utilizes data in medical and other fields.</p>	<p>Prime minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology (IT) Policy, Minister in charge of Healthcare and Medical Strategy (hereinafter referred to as “Healthcare and Medical Strategy Minister”) Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

		<p>* In November 2016, the “Sharing Economy Promotion Program,” which seeks to develop and promote voluntary rules for the assurance of security and reliability of the sharing economy, was put together in November 2016 following examinations conducted by the “Sharing Economy Examination Conference” for the sound development of sharing economy.</p>	
<p>Promotion of information technology (IT) and operational reform by national and regional governments</p>	<p>To enhance the efficiency and user-friendliness of administrative services and promote economic growth, national and local governments advance operational reform and introduction of IT, with a focus on Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary for Information Technology Policy, based on the “E-government Ministerial Conference: First Report by the Team for the Promotion of BPR and IT by National and Local Governments” (compiled in June 2015 by the Team for the Promotion of BPR and IT by National and Local Governments). Specifically, governments will reform their online administrative services using the My Number System.</p> <p>Also, operational reforms will be promoted, along with the streamlining of duties, to enhance</p>	<p>The “Second Report by the Team for the Promotion of BPR and IT by National and Local Governments” was compiled in April 2016 toward the promotion of operational reform and IT introduction by national and local governments. Based on the above, the “Action Program for the Realization of One-stop Childcare Services” was developed in September 2016 as part of new online services that utilize the My Number System. Also, the “Action Plan for the Simplification and Speeding Up of Procedures for Business Establishment and Registration” was developed in October 2016 to promote the reforms of and IT introduction in works</p>	<p>Prime minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology (IT) Policy) Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Finance Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

	<p>the efficiency of and realize labor-savings in works carried out by the respective prefectural governments and improve administrative services, etc. to cut the cost of operating the governmental information system.</p> <p>Moreover, efforts will be made to reduce the costs associated with the information system by promoting the reform of information systems managed by local public organizations, accelerating municipalities' initiatives for cloud introduction, and other steps. Even municipal organizations that have already introduced cloud services are encouraged to further enhance the quality of such services by, for instance, expanding the scope of cloud-based works. These measures seek to reduce the cost of operating information systems by local public organizations (by approx. 30%). Policies for further cost reduction and quality improvement are being examined to draw a conclusion by the summer of 2016.</p>	<p>concerning the procedures for business establishment and registration. With these measures, cost reductions in operating governmental information systems by FY2021 are projected to reach approx. 106.7 billion yen compared with FY2013 figures.</p> <p>Also, as part of studies on the reinforcement of measures by local governments, preceding examples of cloud introduction by municipalities were explored and analyzed in depth, and the results were classified, categorized and compiled as "Analysis of the Status of Cloud Use at Municipal Governments and Procedures and Key Points for Introduction" in August 2016, which included the measures for further cost reduction and quality improvement.</p> <p>Based on these measures, assistance to further promote IT introduction and operational reform (BPR) was provided to local public organizations that were willing to execute reforms; they received advice and exchanged opinions on the introduction of cloud services and promotion of Open Data 2.0 following visits by officials.</p>	
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<p>Development of environment for utilization of personal data</p>	<p>Cabinet order and regulations, etc. on anonymized data are established toward the enforcement of the amended Act on the Protection of Personal Information (Act No. 65 of 2015) while the measures required to develop the system for Personal Information Protection Commission, which oversees their proper application, etc., are promptly adopted. Also, necessary legislative measures are swiftly taken regarding the handling of anonymized personal data by national administrative organizations, independent administrative agencies and other bodies in keeping with the amended Act on the Protection of Personal Information.</p>	<p>Prior to the enforcement of the Act to Partially Amend the Act on the Protection of Personal Information and Act on the Use of Numbers to Identify a Specific Individual in Administrative Procedures (Act No. 65 of 2015), cabinet orders, regulations, etc. on the handling, etc. of anonymized data were promulgated in October 2016, followed by the compilation of the “Guideline on the Laws for Protection of Personal Information” in November 2016. At the same time, necessary institutional improvements were made including the increase in the number of staff members of the Personal Information Protection Commission.</p> <p>Also, the Act on the Arrangement of Related Acts to Contribute to Creation of New Industries and Realization of Revitalized Economy and Society and Rich Lives of the People through Appropriate and Effective Use of Personal Information Held by Administrative Organs (Act No. 51 of 2016), which was enacted at the ordinary diet session of the Diet in 2016, stipulates the handling, etc. of de-identified data by national</p>	<p>Prime minister (Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy) Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications</p>
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		administrative organizations, independent administrative agencies and other bodies.	
Expansion of frequency bands for mobile communications systems with a view to increasing demand and provision of new services	<p>The expansion of frequency bands for mobile communications systems will be realized by FY2018 to deal with sophistication of smartphones and increase in demand for radio frequencies toward the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2020.</p> <p>Necessary steps are adopted by the summer of 2016 to realize, in particular, higher radio wave output and expansion of frequency bands that can be used for operation of small unmanned aircraft, etc. and data transmission, along with the ability to use mobile phones in the air.</p>	<p>Policies and steps to respond to emerging needs for radio utilization with the advance of IoT, etc. were examined at the Round-table Conference on Radio Policies 2020, followed by the preparation of a report in July 2016. Ministerial ordinances that enable higher radio wave output and expansion of frequency bands that can be used for operation of small unmanned aircraft, etc. and data transmission, along with the ability to use mobile phones in the air, were enforced in August 2016.</p>	Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications
Development of environment for utilization and promotion of competition in mobile communications	<p>The steps necessary to realize low cost and diversification of telecommunications services through the promotion of competition in telecommunications fields are adopted by the summer of 2016. They include the development of related ministry ordinances and guidelines on the connection rules for mobile telephone networks including the promotion of the opening of subscriber control functions.</p>	<p>To realize low cost and diversification of telecommunications services through the promotion of competition in telecommunications fields, the related ministry ordinances and guidelines on the connection rules for mobile telephone networks including the promotion of the opening of subscriber control functions were developed in May 2016. Some progress was observed by August 2016 including an agreement on the opening of subscriber control functions</p>	Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications

		among some mobile network operators (MNO) and mobile virtual network operators (MVNO).	
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## (5) Further Strengthening of Competitive Siting Capabilities

### 1) Major progress conditions of KPI

<p>&lt;KPI&gt; Japan climbs to one of the top three positions among industrialized countries in the World Bank's Doing Business Ranking before 2020 [56]  ⇒ 26th in 2017 (two ranks down from a year earlier)</p> <p>&lt;KPI&gt; Japan assumes one of the top three positions in the Global Power City Index before 2020 [57]  ⇒ Third in 2016 (one rank up from a year earlier)</p> <p>&lt;KPI&gt; Expand the scale of PPP/PFI projects to 12 trillion yen in the next 10 years (2013-2022) (4.2 trillion yen until FY2012 (figure as of March, 2014). Among these, the targets for concession-based PFI projects of 2-3 trillion yen in the 10 years up to 2022 are moved ahead of schedule to the intensive strengthening period that lasts until the end of FY2016 [58].  ⇒ 228.9 billion yen (scale of PPP/PFI projects in FY2013, figure as of May 2015)</p>
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### 2) Condition of major progress regarding the policies

Policy item	Policy content and implementation deadline	Condition of progress and implementation	Minister(s) in charge
Growth-oriented corporate tax reform	The tax revision of FY2016 included a decision to cut the effective corporate tax rate from the current 32.11% to 29.97% in FY2016, and to 29.74% in FY2018 to bolster bold, growth-oriented reforms of corporate tax system while securing financial resources by tax base expansion through institutional revision and other means. Its aim is to support businesses from the taxation perspective and establish a "virtuous cycle" in the economy by encouraging companies to strengthen their profitability, positively engage in domestic	The Act for Partial Revision of the Income Tax Act, etc. (Act No. 15 of 2016) and the Act for Partial Revision of Local Taxation Act, etc. (Act No. 13 of 2016), which seek to reduce the effective corporate tax rate to 29.97% in FY2016 and to 29.74% in FY2018 while expanding the tax base, were passed by the ordinary session of the Diet in 2016 and enforced on April 1, 2016.	Prime minister (Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy) Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Finance

	investment and wage increase, and take other steps in that direction. The government will promptly adopt legislative measures necessary to achieve this objective.		
National Strategic Special Zones	<p>* Efforts to promote the National Strategic Special Zones are accelerated within the intensive program period that lasts until the end of FY2015 to make a breakthrough beyond the so-called “bedrock” regulations in general. The legislative measures that are required to this end are adopted promptly, including special regulatory measures such as the items suggested in the public comments presented to the Zone meetings and invitations launched nationwide in spring and autumn of 2015, in addition to items listed in “2015 Revision of ‘Japan Revitalization Strategy’” that contains “Special exceptions to the principle of face-to-face drug administration guidance by a pharmacist using a videophone.” These are based on the “Schedule for reforming bedrock regulations (Priority items and reform schedule)” presented at the 8th and 11th meetings of the National Strategic Special Zone Advisory Council and discussions at the 16th meeting of the National Strategic Special Zone Advisory Council on the promotion of the</p>	<p>* The number of regulatory items realized by the National Strategic Special Zones before the end of FY2015 topped 50 including national measures. The realization of regulatory reform encompassed items that have taken a long time to materialize including the speeding up of urban planning procedures, lifting the ban on private lodging (residences open to accommodation), new construction of medical colleges, development of a system for region-restricted nursery school teachers, clarification of employment conditions (establishment of employment consultation centers), opening of public-run schools to the private sector and review of clerical works assigned to the Agricultural Committee.</p> <p>* The “Act for Partial Revision of the Act on National Strategic Special Zones,” (Act No. 55 of 2016), enacted at the ordinary session of the Diet in 2016, launched special measures on new</p>	Prime minister (Minister of State for the Promotion of Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing Local Economy in Japan)

	<p>stay and employment of non-Japanese personnel and reinforcement of competitive capabilities in agricultural, forestry and fisheries industries.</p> <p>* The progress of measures conducted in the six zones designated in the first phase is managed based on the PDCA cycle after the achievements of the reforms are strictly assessed at the end of the fiscal year along the “Basic Policies of the National Strategic Special Zones” (Cabinet decision on February 25, 2014).</p> <p>* The areas newly picked for designation on December 15, 2015, which are “Hiroshima Prefecture/ Imabari City, Prefecture,” “Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture” and “Kita-Kyushu City, Fukuoka Prefecture,” are immediately designated and the projects are launched promptly at the zone meetings.</p> <p>* Prompt action is taken to respond to regulatory proposals with high economic effects put forward by local public organizations and operators across the country including the designated zones. Specific individual projects including national measures will be put into action, by designating new zones if necessary to achieve the objective.</p>	<p>regulations including “special exceptions on drug administration guidance using a videophone,” “expanded utilization of private-owned automobiles in sparsely populated areas” and “special exceptions on the acquisition of agricultural land by corporations” in medical care, tourism, agricultural and a wide range of other areas. Also, a cabinet order to partially revise the Order for Enforcement of the Act on National Strategic Special Zones, which reduces the number of minimum days of stay and use for the so-called “private lodging in special zones” from “six nights and seven days” to “two nights and three days,” was enforced on October 31, 2016.</p> <p>* Regarding the assessment of six zones designated in the first phase, strict evaluation was made for each zone at the Common Zone Meeting on March 24, 2016, which was announced after opinions were heard at the 21st meeting of the National Strategic Special Zone Advisory Council.</p> <p>* The areas picked for designation in the third phase, which are “Hiroshima</p>	
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Prefecture/ Imabari City, Ehime Prefecture,” “Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture” and “Kita-Kyushu City, Fukuoka Prefecture,” were designated by cabinet order on January 29, 2016. Zone meetings are established and projects are certified sequentially after March 2016.

\* Also, as a new mechanism to further promote the special zones, the Common Promotion Secretariat for Tokyo Special Zone and Common Promotion Secretariat for Yabu City Special Zone were inaugurated on October 4 and December 2, 2016, respectively, to advance regulatory reforms and reform-based concrete projects more comprehensively.

\* In the ten designated zones, as many as 224 projects that take advantage of the regulatory reform menu were approved as of January 31, 2017 by the Prime Minister via the meetings of the National Strategic Special Zones and National Strategic Special Zone Advisory Council, which respectively held 66 and 27 sessions, as an indication of their tangible and speedy progress.

		* Moreover, “six areas” that need to be preferentially addressed were identified in the intensive reform reinforcement period over the next two years that lasts until the end of next fiscal year to promote the reform of the remaining bedrock regulations. These and the addition of further regulatory reform items were incorporated in the “Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016.”	
Opening of public services and property to the private sector (expanded use of PPP/PFI)	The measures necessary to put the projects on an equal footing with existing projects in water supply and other areas are adopted along the perspective of incentivizing concession-based projects through reinforcement of their promotion.	In March 2016, the guideline for the issue of state subsidy for the development of water-resource development facility for water supply, etc. was revised to expand the coverage of subsidy to include newly established concessions.	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services, Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy, Minister of State for the Promotion of Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing Local Economy in Japan) Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

			Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
	<p>The targets in terms of the project scale stated in the “Action Plan for Fundamental Reform of PPP/PFI” are reviewed and concrete measures for accomplishing the targets are examined from the perspective of reinforcing the overall measures for PPP/PFI including concessions to reach a conclusion in FY2015.</p> <p>Regarding public buildings that involve user fees, such as cultural and educational facilities and public housing, a conclusion on the determination of numerical targets and facilities to be positioned as priority areas is reached in FY2015 under an arrangement that involves the parallel establishment and utilization of supplementary projects, utilization of public real property, etc. based on the examination of the feasibility of the concession method.</p>	<p>The targeted project scale in the ten years between FY2013 and FY2022 is 21 trillion yen based on a review of such targets in May 2016. Coupled with concrete plans for target achievement, the details were compiled in the form of “PPP/PFI Promotion Action Plan.”</p> <p>The targets established as new priority areas for the three years from FY2016 to FY2018 are the materialization of three concession-based PFI projects for cultural and educational facilities (facilities for sports, social education and culture) and six projects in three categories* based on the “PPP/PFI Action Plan” for public housing.</p> <p>* PFI projects that utilize the concession scheme (Category I), PPP/PFI projects in which costs are recovered by the parallel establishment and utilization of profit-making facilities (Category II) and PPP projects designed to effectively utilize public real property (Category III).</p>	<p>Prime minister (Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy) Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>

<p>Enhancement of competitive power of cities</p>	<p>* Legislative measures required under the Act on Special Measures concerning Urban Regeneration are promptly launched to encourage self-reliance and multiplexing of energy in line with the promotion of private urban renewal project, etc. with the aim of strengthening international competitiveness. At the same time, support measures are taken to reinforce disaster prevention functions in densely populated urban areas through maintenance, improvement, and other steps.</p> <p>* Legislative measures required are promptly taken on Real Estate Brokerage Act to develop a market environment for secure consumer transactions by promoting the use of inspections toward the revitalization of existing houses trading and renovation markets.</p>	<p>* The Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Special Measures concerning Urban Regeneration (Act No. 72 of 2016) was enacted in the ordinary session of the Diet in 2016, which led to the establishment of financial assistance for the development of international conference centers, etc. and a coordinated system for the sustenance of energy supply to buildings in the area at the time of disaster. Also, support measures are launched along urban redevelopment projects and other projects to reinforce disaster prevention functions in densely populated urban areas through maintenance, improvement, and other steps.</p> <p>* The Act for Partial Revision of Real Estate Brokerage Act (Act No. 56 of 2016) was enacted in the ordinary session of the Diet in 2016, which stipulates that real estate brokers must provide a summary of information on the results of the building condition survey (inspection) to the buyer, etc. as important matters.</p>	<p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
<p>Strengthening of industrial infrastructure functions</p>	<p>* In the area of maritime traffic, an integrated maritime traffic control of vessels in Tokyo Bay is developed in FY2017 to mitigate congestion in the Bay</p>	<p>* The controls that contribute to the safe and efficient operation of vessels start operation in FY2017 to mitigate congestion in Tokyo</p>	<p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>

	<p>by integrating the Tokyo Wan Vessel Traffic Service Center with four traffic control offices in the bay and taking the necessary legislative measures including the revision of the Maritime Traffic Safety Act.</p> <p>* Necessary legislative measures are promptly adopted to integrate and streamline distribution, for instance, through a modal shift involving the collaboration of diverse parties and smooth implementation of transport flow at distribution sites.</p>	<p>Bay. This is done by developing a system that centralizes the monitoring of vessel movement, navigation control, etc. in the Bay and launching measures based on the Act for Partial Revision of the Maritime Traffic Safety Act (Act No. 42 of 2016), enacted in the ordinary session of the Diet in 2016, which includes the simplification of notification procedures for vessels entering port.</p> <p>* The Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Advancement of Integration and Streamlining of Distribution Business (Act No. 36 of 2016) was enacted in the ordinary session of the Diet in 2016, which enabled the approval and support of the plans that encourage a modal shift and joint shipping based on coordination among distribution operators, shippers and other parties and the development of distribution sites equipped with facilities to reduce idle time for smoother implementation of transport flow.</p>	
<p>Examination of the vision of systems involving sophistication of payment</p>	<p>Based on a report by the Financial System Council's working group, legislative measures are promptly adopted on the appropriate management, risk control and scope of operations</p>	<p>The Act for Partial Revision of the Banking Act and Other Acts in Order to Correspond with Changes in the Environment Made by Information and</p>	<p>Prime minister of State for Financial Services)</p>

methods and financial groups	exercised by financial groups while promoting strategic steps toward sophistication of payment methods as part of responses to rapid advancement of IT.	Communications Technologies (Act No. 62 of 2016) was enacted at the ordinary session of the Diet in 2016. This Act provides for the improvement of management control functions of financial groups, integration of common and overlapping operations within financial groups and facilitation of collaboration among financial groups and finance-related IT companies, development of regulations for virtual currency exchange business and other items.	
Improvement of the defined benefit corporate pension scheme	Based on discussions by the Corporate Pension Committee of the Social Security Council, necessary measures are promptly taken to build a supportive environment for companies that provide corporate pension. The measures on the defined benefit corporate pension scheme include the introduction of a hybrid-type corporate pension scheme in which operational risks can be shared flexibly among business owners and subscribers and steps that enable more resilient management that allows for economic fluctuations in the future.	The Order for Partial Revision of Order of Enforcement of Defined-Benefit Corporate Pension Act (Cabinet Order No. 375 of 2016), which was decided by the cabinet in December 2016, came into being along with related ministerial ordinances and notifications. This led to the introduction in January 2017 of risk-sharing type corporate pension, in which operational risks can be shared flexibly among business owners and subscribers, and risk-response premiums that enable more resilient management that allows for economic fluctuations in the future.	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
Promotion of cashless transactions	To promote the utilization of big data, which are obtained from cashless payment transactions,	A report that incorporates proposals on the standardization of credit card data, personal	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

	<p>concrete policies to develop the environment for the utilization of big data are examined by the “Study Group on the Credit Card Industry and Big Data” in FY2015, which will be used to launch the necessary measures. Also, based on a report by the Installment Sales Subcommittee of the Industrial Structure Council, an execution plan on the strengthening of security measures for credit transactions is developed by the “Security Measures Council for Credit Transactions” to build an environment for secure use of credit cards. The execution plan will be implemented in collaboration with related organizations by taking the necessary measures, including the exclusion of malicious sellers from credit transactions.</p>	<p>information protection rules and other issues was compiled by the “Study Group on the Credit Card Industry and Big Data” in a meeting held at the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry in February 2016. The policies on the future handling of data standardization required for credit card payment were then put together by the “Working Group on Credit Card Data Standardization,” which met in December 2016 at the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry on the basis of this report.</p> <p>Also, businesses and other entities engaged in credit card transactions developed an “Execution Plan” in February 2016 to build a safe and secure environment for the use of credit cards. In June 2016, the Installment Sales Subcommittee of the Industrial Structure Council prepared a report (supplementary version) to ensure the efficacy of this “Execution Plan.” Based on these developments, a bill to partially amend the Installment Sales Act was submitted to the extraordinary session of the Diet in 2016. The bill stipulates the introduction of a registration system for merchant acquirers, which mandates acquirers to conduct merchant surveys, etc. and obliges merchants to</p>	
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		introduce security measures for credit card transactions. The Act was enacted at an extraordinary session of the Diet in 2016 as the Act for Partial Revision of the Installment Sales Act (Act No. 99 of 2016).	
Review of public and semi-public fund management	<p>Regarding the principles of public and semi-public fund management by Government Pension Investment Fund, Japan (GPIF) and other organizations, the necessary steps are taken promptly and steadily to implement the policies required according to the scale and nature of the respective fund based on the proposals by the expert committee, with attention to the assurance of long-term integrity.</p> <p>In-depth discussions will be conducted to launch the necessary legislative measures on the appropriate governance and fund operation principles of GPIF, one of the largest pension fund management organizations in the world.</p>	Following the summarization of discussions on GPIF by the Pension Department of the Social Security Council in February 2016, the Act for Partial Revision of the National Pension Act, etc. to Improve the Sustainability of Public Pension System (Act No. 114 of 2016) was enacted at the 192nd extraordinary session of the Diet. The Act stipulates the establishment of a council system of management committee that oversees the decision-making process on important policies and executive organizations, addition of investment methods for pension reserves and other matters.	Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Finance Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
Reforming the electricity system	The measures required will be promptly taken toward the full liberalization of electricity retail market to be implemented in April 2016, legal separation between electricity generation business and transmission and distribution business to be executed in April 2020 and deregulation of retail rates to be put into action thereafter.	The electricity retail market was fully liberalized in April 2016. The total reform of electricity, gas and heat supply fields will continue to be promoted steadily along the Act to Revise the Electricity Business Act (third round) enacted in June 2015.	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

<p>Reforming gas system and heat supply system</p>	<p>The measures required will be promptly taken toward the full liberalization of gas retail market to be implemented in 2017 and legal separation of the gas pipeline sector by the three major city gas companies to be executed in April 2022. Also, the necessary measures are swiftly adopted toward the enforcement of the amended Heat Supply Business Act in April 2016.</p>	<p>The acceptance of applications for advance registration of gas retail business started on August 1, 2016 towards the full liberalization of the gas retail market in April 2017.</p> <p>The Amended Heat Supply Business Act was enforced on April 1, 2016, which adopted the registration system in place of the conventional permission-based entry regulations and eliminated regulations concerning prices and supply obligations.</p> <p>Also, on April 1, 2016, works related to the Gas Business Act and Heat Supply Business Act were added to the electricity market surveillance functions under the jurisdiction of the Electricity Market Surveillance Commission, as its name was changed to Electricity and Gas Market Surveillance Commission.</p>	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
<p>Review of feed-in tariff</p>	<p>Based on a report by the Subcommittee on Reform of Renewable Energy Introduction Promotion Systems under the Strategic Policy Committee, Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy, legislative measures required to introduce renewable energy to a maximum extent, while restraining citizens' burden, are promptly adopted.</p>	<p>With the aim of introducing renewable energy to the utmost extent while restraining citizens' burden, the Act on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources by Electricity Utilities (Act No. 108 of 2011) was revised in May 2016, introducing a bidding system and other mechanisms that encourage the cost-effective</p>	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

		introduction of renewable energy.	
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(6) Realization of local revitalization and regional structural reform/Innovation by mid-ranking companies, SMEs and micro enterprises

1) Major progress conditions of KPI

<p>&lt;KPI&gt; Aim: increase the business entry rate to a level that exceeds the exit rate so that the entry and exit rates are on a par with the figures in the U.S.A. and Great Britain (10-20%) [2]  Entry rate in FY2012: 4.6% ⇒ FY2015: 5.2%  Exit rate in FY2012: 3.8% ⇒ FY2015: 3.8%</p>
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2) Condition of major progress regarding the policies

Policy item	Policy content and implementation deadline	Condition of progress and implementation	Minister(s) in charge
Development of management assistance system in the region	Efforts to pinpoint and identify the local needs for management support are made and necessary measures are taken to strengthen “Yorozu Support Centers,” which play a central role in supporting local management consultation services and reinforcing nationwide matching functions between core businesses with a global competition awareness and support organizations, etc.	Various measures are being launched since FY2016 to support the local core companies’ endeavors to enter new fields and new businesses. The aim is to develop a business system that encourages the matching of local core candidate companies with universities, corporations, financial institutions and public organizations through the establishment of the “Global Network Council,” comprising the secretariat and experts conversant in commercialization and other areas who can assist the companies to operate competitively on the global market. The measures will also support core local businesses in the development of business strategy planning, marketing	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

		<p>channel exploration and other steps as they target different markets including global ones.</p> <p>The support scheme has been strengthened significantly; the number of coordinators engaged in management consultation services at the “Yorozu Consultation Centers” expanded to 557 (FY2015: 379) in FY2016 to ascertain the detailed management assistance needs in the region, while the number of satellite sites, which are institutions established under prefectural sites to offer regular consultation services, grew to 281 (FY2015: 129).</p>	
Restoration of local vitality	<p>The legislative measures that are necessary to comprehensively and effectively enhance local vitality are promptly adopted under the Local Revitalization Act to provide for subsidies, etc. targeted on local public organizations that undertake the projects designated in their comprehensive strategy on the creation of towns, people and jobs that contribute to local revitalization.</p>	<p>The Act for Partial Revision of the Local Revitalization Act (Act No. 30 of 2016) was enacted at the ordinary session of the Diet in 2016. The Act stipulates the granting, etc. of subsidy to local public organizations that voluntarily undertake innovative projects that contribute to local revitalization as projects designated in their comprehensive strategy on the creation of towns, people and jobs.</p>	<p>Prime minister (Minister of State for the Promotion of Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing Local Economy in Japan)</p>
Promotion of local innovation	<p>Efforts to proactively utilize resources across the nation are launched to promote local innovation. These include the utilization of Yoroze Support Centers and other schemes,</p>	<p>This framework comprehensively supports the matching of the nation’s university-oriented seeds with local companies’ needs, the building of a composite</p>	<p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister of</p>

	<p>measures to formulate R&amp;D sites for interdisciplinary cooperation based on industry-academia-government collaboration and nationwide matching of industry-academia-government functions by expert personnel, in addition to the continued strengthening of bridging functions for public research institutions. Also, the strategic utilization of intellectual property and standards by mid-ranking companies and SMEs is promoted by strengthening the standard-formulation support system and review system that are required in supporting the acquisition of rights in the region.</p>	<p>infrastructure for the promotion of innovation based on interdisciplinary merging and commercialization projects focused on core local technologies, among others. The scheme also serves to advertise the activities conducted by expert personnel at Yorozu Support Centers and to promote strengthened industry-academia-government collaboration through the assignment of coordinators to link different regions with the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology.</p> <p>The assistance for acquisition of intellectual property rights by mid-ranking companies and SMEs is based on the promotion of support policies for the “Action Plan for Regional Intellectual Property Revitalization,” announced in September 2016, while efforts are being made to step up local consultation services and interview/review system.</p> <p>As for the promotion of standardization by mid-ranking companies and SMEs, the process of authorizing 22 standards as Japan Industrial Standards (JIS) is set in motion before the end of 2016 by utilizing the “New Market Creation-type Standardization System” that is compatible with</p>	<p>Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
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		<p>state-of-art technologies. Five standards among these have already been JIS-certified. Also, the “Standardization Utilization Support Partnership System” was established in November 2015 (the number of partner organizations totals 114 as of the end of 2016 (47 prefectures)). The system promotes the standardization of technologies and products of mid-ranking companies, SMEs, etc. in collaboration with a wide range of actors including local public organizations, industrial promotion organizations, financial institutions, universities and public research institutions. Under this scheme, seminars on the strategic utilization of standardization for mid-ranking companies and SMEs are held on a continuous basis (126 seminars were held as of the end of 2016).</p>	
<p>Utilization of local benchmarks</p>	<p>Measures for utilization of local benchmarks by local commerce and industry organizations, local financial institutions, etc. are examined and executed from a broad perspective. Also, these are coordinated with studies, etc. toward the establishment of various indicators designed for dialogue with local financial institutions.</p>	<p>The steps to promote the utilization of local benchmarks were set down in the basic policy based on the SMEs Business Enhancement Act (Act No. 58 of 2016) while briefings were conducted for local commerce and industry organizations, local financial institutions and other players. Furthermore, the “Strategic Meeting for Utilization of Local Benchmarks,” established in</p>	<p>Prime minister (Minister of State for Financial Services) Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

		<p>April 2016, reviews and otherwise examines the analysis methods using the local benchmarks for further improvement. Also, in September 2016, the “Benchmark for financial intermediary function” was announced as a diversified indicator that enables the objective assessment of how local financial institutions take advantage of financial intermediary functions. The number of clients that engage in dialogue by presenting the local benchmarks, along with other data, is shown as an indicator that enables financial institutions to make a choice based on their business strategy, business model and other factors.</p>	
<p>Strengthening of financial functions to establish the “earning power” of SMEs and micro enterprises</p>	<p>Utmost attention is paid to encourage local financial institutions to offer even more active support for better management, productivity enhancement and other improvements of SMEs and micro enterprises with considerations to the management environment, etc. of businesses. At the same time, the design of institutional arrangements, etc. is examined based on the intermediate summarization of the credit-guarantee system review that was indicated at the Financial Working Group for the Council for Small and</p>	<p>The Financial Working Group for the Council for Small and Medium Enterprise Policy examined the design of institutional arrangements concerning the review of the credit-guarantee system and summarized the results in December 2016. In this summary, various steps are taken to create a mechanism that results in better management and higher productivity among businesses by supporting businesses in their efforts to continue voluntary management improvement, encouraging</p>	<p>Prime minister (Minister of State for Financial Services) Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	<p>Medium Enterprise Policy in December 2015, and necessary measures are taken thereafter.</p>	<p>financial institutions to provide loans based on business assessment without relying excessively on credit guarantees, and offering appropriate interim management and management support thereafter. The steps to be implemented for this purpose include: (1) Risk sharing between credit guarantee associations and financial institutions (ensuring adequate interim management and management assistance based on business assessment by financial institutions through appropriate combination of direct loans (without loan guarantee) and “guaranteed loans” by financial institutions); (2) Restraint of side effects posed by safety net guarantee and preparations for large-scale economic crisis, etc. (development of a new safety net guarantee system that can be set in motion quickly in the event of a large-scale economic crisis, etc. by setting the application deadline in advance and revising the guarantee ratio in the existing safety net guarantee system (depressed industry No. 5)); (3) Expansion of support to micro enterprises during the vital startup and sustainable growth phases, and fine-tuned response, etc. to financial needs at the time of business succession, withdrawal or other transitions.</p>	
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		The necessary measures will be launched in the future based on the summary.	
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## 2. Matters related to the “Strategic Market Creation Plan”

### (1) Extension of healthy life expectancy

#### 1) Major progress conditions of KPI

<p>&lt;KPI&gt; Extend the nation’s healthy life expectancy by more than one year by 2020 (healthy life expectancy: 70.42 for male, 73.62 for female (2010)) [72]  ⇒ 2013: 71.19 for male, 74.21 for female</p> <p>&lt;KPI&gt; Decrease the ratio of population with metabolic syndrome by 25% from 2008 levels by 2020 (14 million (FY2008)) [73]  ⇒ FY2014: Decrease of 16.1% from 2008 levels</p> <p>&lt;KPI&gt; Increase the ratio of population (age: 40-74) receiving health checkups to 80% by 2020 (including specific checkups) (67.7% (2010)) [74]  ⇒ 2013: 66.2%</p>
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#### 2) Condition of major progress regarding the policies

Policy item	Policy content and implementation deadline	Condition of progress and implementation	Minister(s) in charge
Support for the creation of healthcare industry	<p>Measures are launched in FY2016 to further promote the establishment and networking of the local version of Next-Generation Healthcare Industry Council while strengthening the horizontal deployment of successful local business models.</p> <p>A guidebook with the tentative name of “Uninsured Service Utilization Guidebook,” was prepared in FY2015 in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. The guidebook, which carries information on cases and know-how that are helpful in the creation of uninsured services under the long-term care insurance, is</p>	<p>The number of Next-Generation Healthcare Industry Councils, which serve as a forum for promoting coordination among local players including private businesses, medical/long-term nursing care institutions, etc., established around the nation totaled 33 in five blocks, 16 prefectures and 12 cities in November 2016. A contact meeting that was held in July 2016 with the attendance of councils in different parts of the country was dedicated to information sharing on the measures of related government ministries.</p> <p>A guidebook titled</p>	<p>Prime minister (Minister in charge of Health and Medical Strategy)  Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	distributed to businesses and local public organizations.	“Collection of reference cases for public long-term care uninsured services toward the development of community-based integrated care system” (Uninsured Service Utilization Guidebook) was prepared and released jointly by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry in March 2016. The guidebook is distributed to businesses and local public organizations.	
Introduction of a number system that utilizes the My Number System infrastructure in medical and other fields	The phased introduction of an online qualification confirmation system for medical insurance will start in FY2018, which marks the beginning of the phased operation of numbers in medical and other fields based on the online qualification confirmation infrastructure. With this change, subscribers will be able to use their personal number card as their health insurance ID card at medical institution counters.	Based on a report by a study group on the utilization, etc. of number system in medical and other fields (compiled by the group on December 10, 2015), the mechanism, operation and other aspects of concrete systems were examined in 2016 for the introduction of online qualification confirmation in medical insurance and ID system for medical and other fields with the aim of starting phased operation in FY2018 and full-scale operation in 2020. Steady system development for this purpose starts in FY2017.	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
Promotion of the use of local medical information linkage network	Plans are under way to disseminate the local medical information coordination network to all areas of the country by FY2018. To achieve this target, the measures for functional division of	With the aim of disseminating the coordinated regional medical care information network to all parts of the country, measures to support the expenses to build a network based on the Fund for	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

	<p>hospital beds under the Fund for the Provision of Integrated Community-based Healthcare and Long-term Care, measures to support the expenses for building collaboration networks, among others, are launched after FY2015.</p> <p>Also, necessary measures are adopted at the time of medical fee revision in FY2016 based on the examination of the handling of medical data coordination using ICT.</p>	<p>the Provision of Integrated Community-based Healthcare and Long-term Care are taken after FY2015, provided they contribute to functional division and coordination of hospital beds. At the same time, services to provide consolidated information that will be required in building and operating a network is scheduled to start in FY2016.</p> <p>Also, necessary measures are adopted at the time of medical fee revision in FY2016 to incorporate into medical fees the electronic provision and utilization of image information when delivering diagnosis information.</p>	
Enhanced utilization of data in medical and long-term care policies (improved quality of medical and long-term care, R&D promotion, optimization of medical and long-term care expenses, etc.)	The “Data Utilization Program in Medical and Other Fields (tentative name),” which incorporates the concrete measures to promote the utilization of data in medical and long-term care policies, is developed in FY2015.	In March 2016, the Next-General Medical ICT Infrastructure Council developed the “Data Utilization Program in Medical and Other Fields,” which summarizes the details of the schedule for the development of related databases in the future, building of infrastructure for expanded use, etc., along with an implementation schedule.	Prime minister (Minister in charge of Health and Medical Strategy) Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
Establishment of the “Regional Healthcare	Following the enactment at the ordinary session of the Diet in 2015 of the Act for Partial Revision of the Medical Service Act (Act No. 74 of	Public comments on the related governmental and ministerial ordinances were invited in December 2016	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

<p>Coordination Promotion Corporation”</p>	<p>2015), which incorporates the establishment of the “Regional Healthcare Coordination Promotion Corporation” that oversees multiple medical corporations, etc. by general meeting of members, etc. and enables integrated management, the necessary measures including the establishment of government and ministerial ordinances required are promptly launched towards enforcement around April 2017.</p>	<p>towards the enforcement of the Act for Partial Revision of the Medical Service Act, which incorporates the establishment of the Regional Healthcare Coordination Promotion Corporation and other measures. The enforcement of the Act is scheduled in April 2017.</p>	
	<p>Plans are under way to adopt institutional measures in 2015 that would enable the incorporation of university hospitals independently of the affiliated universities to enable such hospitals to integrate their management with other hospitals based on the new system.</p>	<p>Concrete policies on the legislative response concerning the incorporation of university hospitals by taking advantage of the new system were announced in March 2016. Furthermore, related ministerial ordinances and notifications were announced in December 2016. The enforcement of the Act is scheduled in April 2017.</p>	<p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p>
<p>Provision of incentives for health maintenance and preventive care to individuals</p>	<p>The Act for Partial Revision of the National Health Insurance Act to Establish a Sustainable Health Insurance System (Act No. 31 of 2015), which contains provisions on the additional support provided to subscribers’ voluntary efforts as healthcare services provided by the insurers, was enacted at the ordinary session of the Diet in 2015. Consequently, a guideline is announced in 2015 on the policy on healthcare points to be awarded in accordance with steps taken by individuals for health maintenance</p>	<p>Discussions were held by the “Working Group on the Examination of Incentives for Preventive Care for Individuals” between September 2015 and March 2016 regarding the policy on the specific standards on healthcare points to be awarded in accordance with steps taken by individuals for health maintenance and preventive care. In May 2017, the “Guideline on the Measures to Provide Incentives for Health Maintenance and Preventive</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

	and preventive care, specific standards on support provided by insurers on premiums and other matters.	Care to Individuals” was released.	
Provision of incentives for health maintenance and preventive care to insurers	The addition and subtraction system for the Support Fund for Late-stage Elderly and the "System to Support Insurers' Incentives," which will be established under the national health insurance system, are examined in 2015 to encourage insurers to build a system with the right focus that would help the insured to promote their health maintenance and lead to the optimization of medical expenses. Prompt measures will be taken as necessary to develop governmental and ministerial ordinances, etc. toward implementation in FY2018.	Regarding the assessment items common to all insurer categories, the institutional design, etc. of a mechanism to step up incentives for different categories of insurers were examined based on a summary compiled at the “Study Meeting on Medical Examination, Health Guidance, etc. by Insurers” in January 2016. The status of examination was reported at the above Study Meetings held in April and July 2016. The examination of the institutional design, etc. of a mechanism for different categories of insurers will be continued and necessary measures including the development of governmental and ministerial ordinances, etc. will be adopted toward implementation in FY2018.	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
Provision of incentives for health maintenance and preventive care to managers, etc.	Necessary measures will be adopted on the following points in FY2016: * Preparations to establish the “Health Management Advisory System” and “Certification System for Excellent Health Management Company” will be made to promote the dissemination of sound management of SMEs. The process will also examine the	The “Health Management Advisory System” that was launched in FY2016 is designed to offer advice and guidance to companies based on the idea of health management, in which businesses deal with health management as a management issue, with the aim of promoting its dissemination among SMEs. The acceptance of applications for the newly established	Prime minister (Minister in charge of Health and Medical Strategy) Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

	<p>creation of an environment that offers incentives to certified companies in the financial and labor markets.</p> <p>* The examination committee will further promote discussions and begin demonstrations on ways to provide services that are commensurate with the health risks of individual employees by comprehensively taking advantage of health and medical information with the aim of promoting behavioral transformation toward health promotion among employees, etc. by focusing on health insurance associations.</p>	<p>“Certification System for Excellent Health Management Company” began in November 2016 towards the first round of certifications to be announced in February 2017 in collaboration with Nippon Kenko Kaigi. In addition, the “Health Investment Working Group for the Next-Generation Healthcare Industry Council” began to examine in July 2016 the creation of an environment that offers incentives to certified companies in the financial and labor markets.</p> <p>Demonstration projects are being implemented since FY2016 primarily among businesses, health insurance associations and medical institutions by taking advantage of health and medical information with the aim of promoting behavioral transformation toward health promotion among employees.</p>	
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## (2) Realization of clean and economical energy demand and supply

### 1) Major progress conditions of KPI

<KPI> Scale of the share secured by domestic companies in the cutting-edge battery market: 500 billion yen/year in 2020 (approx. 50% of the global market) [98]  
 ⇒ FY2014: 352.5 billion yen/year (total market scale for vehicle-mounted and power storage batteries)

\* KPI was changed from “acquisition of 50% share of the global market in 2020” to steadily win the cutting-edge battery market and secure earnings without adhering to market share.

## 2) Condition of major progress regarding the policies

Policy item	Policy content and implementation deadline	Condition of progress and implementation	Minister(s) in charge
Reforming the electricity system (as shown in previous section)	The measures required will be promptly taken toward the full liberalization of electricity retail market to be implemented in April 2016, legal separation between electricity transmission and distribution business to be executed in April 2020 and deregulation of retail rates to be put into action thereafter.	The electricity retail market was fully liberalized in April 2016. The total reform of electricity, gas and heat supply fields will continue to be promoted steadily along the Act to Revise the Electricity Business Act (Third round) enacted in June 2015.	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
Mandatory requirements to comply with energy-saving standards for new residential housing and buildings	Based on the Act on Improvement of Energy Consumption Performance of Buildings (Act No. 53 of 2015), necessary measures are promptly taken toward enforcement concerning the inductive measure portion (basic policy, system for performance improvement plan authorization and special exceptions on floor-area ratio, display system, etc.) and regularly measure portion (system on compliance obligations and compliance determination, notification and instruction system, ministerial approval system, residential Top Runner system, etc.).	The inductive measure portion of the Act on Improvement of Energy Consumption Performance of Buildings was enforced on April 1, 2016 and enforcement order, etc. on the regulatory measure portion of the Act was promulgated on November 30, 2016 (to be enforced on April 1, 2017). Workshops are being held and other steps are taken as part of the efforts to publicize the system toward the smooth enforcement of the regulatory measure portion.	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

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

#### 1) Major progress conditions of KPI

<KPI> Sophisticated and efficient inspection and repairs that utilize sensors, robots and other high-tech features are applied to all of the vital and aging infrastructure in Japan by 2030 [109]

⇒ On-site inspection is conducted on monitoring technology for social infrastructure that

utilizes robots, sensors, etc. for next-generation social infrastructure.

## 2) Condition of major progress regarding the policies

Policy item	Policy content and implementation deadline	Condition of progress and implementation	Minister(s) in charge
R&D and introduction of robots for next-generation social infrastructure and monitoring technology	<p>On-site verification and assessment are made in FY2015 on robot technologies that are selected from among applied technologies, and the policy for experimental introduction in FY2016 is examined. Regarding the robots for use in disaster investigation fields, the introduction of some technologies will be promoted stepwise at disaster sites after their practicality is confirmed by on-site verification in FY2014. Also, robots in maintenance control fields are experimentally introduced in FY2016 after their feasibility is confirmed.</p> <p>On-site verification and assessment are conducted for social infrastructure monitoring technologies that were selected from among applied technologies in FY2014 and the results will be used for on-site introduction as needed.</p>	<p>On-site verification and assessment were conducted in FY2015 on 70 robot technologies that were selected from among applied technologies. Experimental introduction is implemented from FY2016 for those in the maintenance control fields. Regarding the robots in disaster investigation fields, the utilization at disaster sites is being promoted for technologies whose practicality has been confirmed by on-site verification in FY2014 and FY2015.</p> <p>A total of 39 on-site verifications were conducted on social infrastructure monitoring technologies that use sensors, etc. in five fields: bridges, slopes, river banks, maritime and coast structures and airport facilities. The results of assessment in FY2016 are to be announced.</p>	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
Cultivation and revitalization of infrastructure maintenance industry	The National Congress for Infrastructure Maintenance (tentative name) is established and the Infrastructure Maintenance Award (tentative name) is introduced in FY2016 to cultivate and revitalize the infrastructure maintenance industry.	In November 2016, the National Congress for Infrastructure Maintenance was established as a platform for industry-academia-government to mobilize their collective expertise and wisdom in their joint collaborative effort. Also,	Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

		<p>candidates were invited to apply for the Infrastructure Maintenance Award, which was inaugurated to commend excellent programs and technological development for the maintenance of social infrastructure in Japan.</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

<p>&lt;KPI&gt; Increase the ratio of farmland used by business farmers to 80% in the next ten years (by 2023) [112]  End of FY2013: 48.7% ⇒ End of FY2015: 52.3%</p> <p>&lt;KPI&gt; Reduce the cost of rice production by business farmers by 40% in the next ten years (by 2023) compared with the national average cost in 2011, including through efforts by industry concerning farm inputs and distribution systems [113]  National average cost of rice production in 2011: ¥16,001/60kg  ⇒ National average cost of rice production in 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual farming * ¥11,397/60kg (Down 29% from ¥16,001/60kg)</li> <li>• Farming by incorporated organization** ¥11,996/60kg (Down 25% from ¥16,001/60kg)</li> </ul> <p>* 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 from other industry.</p> <p>**Organized farm management body (with rice-paddy acreage of 26ha on average) whose sales income from rice paddy cultivation is largest compared to that from other types of farming</p> <p>&lt;KPI&gt; Increase the number of corporate farmers four-fold from the 2010 level to 50,000 in the next ten years (by 2023) [115]  2010: 12,511 corporations ⇒ 2016: 20,800 corporations</p> <p>&lt;KPI&gt; Expand the market size of the so-called AFFrinnovation which means adding value to agricultural products, forest products, and fishery products in an innovative way, making new combinations, or creating a value chain, to ten trillion JPY in FY 2020 [116]  FY 2013: ¥4.7 trillion* ⇒ FY 2014: ¥5.1 trillion</p> <p>* Total market size of seven fields that are expected to grow in the future, such as processing/direct sales, export, and exchanges between urban areas and rural areas. The seven fields were compiled by the Council of Food, Agriculture and Rural Area Policies.</p>
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<KPI> Double the number of dairy farms engaged in the sixth-order industry to 500 farms by 2020 [117]  
 2014: 236 projects ⇒ 2016 (at the end of April): 303 projects

<KPI> Increase the export value of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods to one trillion JPY by 2020 (2012: approximately 450 billion JPY). [118]  
 2012: ¥449.7 billion ⇒ 2015: ¥745.1 billion

<KPI> Increase the annual number of international visitors to Japan to over 10 million (⇒ achieved), and further aim to make it 20 million by 2020, and then 30 million by 2030 [119]  
 ⇒ 2013: 10.36 million    2014: 13.41 million    2015: 19.74 million    2016: 24.04 million (estimation)

## 2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Description & timeline for implementation	Progress & status of implementation	Minister in charge
Strengthening of the function of the Farmland Intermediary Management Institutions	<p>While ensuring the steady implementation of measures for strengthening the function of the Farmland Intermediary Management Institutions, the Government will make assessment, in the spring of 2016 (hopefully around April), of the actual state of the farmland consolidation/aggregation and the level of new entries into the agricultural industry by private enterprises, etc., and, based on the results of the assessment, the track records of Farmland Intermediary Management Institutions in respective prefectures for FY 2015 will be evaluated.</p> <p>Based on the evaluation, necessary measures will be introduced to promote the consolidation and aggregation of farmlands through the institutions.</p>	<p>The track records of the Farmland Intermediary Management Institutions in respective prefectures for FY2015 were evaluated by the Headquarters on Creating Dynamism through Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Industries and Local Communities held in May 2016. Based on the evaluation, necessary measures to further promote the consolidation and aggregation of farmlands through the institutions were put into implementation, including the introduction of the mechanism for allocating budgets in proportion to track records, the provision and improvement of the system for disclosing farmland information, and the investigations concerning</p>	Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

		farmlands without registered inheritance records.	
Steady Promotion of Rice Policy Reform	While ensuring the steady implementation of measures for reforming the rice production adjustment system expected to become applicable to rice produced during 2018 and thereafter, the cost structure for forage rice will be investigated and the findings will be published as soon as possible with an aim to achieve the goal that the productivity of forage rice should be doubled (some 50 percent reduction of the production cost per 60kg by business farmers) by 2025 through cost reduction and improvement of productivity per unit area.	While ensuring the steady implementation of the measures for reforming the rice production adjustment system expected to become applicable to rice produced during 2018 and thereafter, investigations were carried out to obtain knowledge of the cost structure of forage rice and the results were published in October, 2016.	Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Talks on Farmer Income Insurance	With an aim to introduce an income insurance for business farmers, feasibility studies will be carried out through to 2016; talks on the concept and mechanism of the system including on the concept of relevant systems will be started; and necessary legislative measures will be introduced.	While the feasibility studies were continued in 2016, talks have started with an aim to introduce necessary legislative measures as soon as possible, for example, discussions at the “Expert Committee for Talks, etc. on the Income Insurance System” started in September, 2016, and deliberations on the mechanisms, etc. of the income insurance at the Headquarters on Creating Dynamism through Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Industries and Local Communities have started in November.	Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Promotion of Export	The Export GAP based on the initiative of the Japanese	The Export GAP based on the initiative of the Japanese	Minister of Health, Labour

	<p>Government will be put into implementation in 2016, and an application for seeking the international recognition of the standards will be filed in 2017. The standards and certification system for food safety management based on the HACCP system will be put into full-fledged operation in 2016 with an aim to promote the standards as international standards.</p>	<p>Government has been developed and the certification system has started in September, 2016, issuing 46 certifications by December of the year. In addition, the new internationally-compatible standards for food safety management based on the HACCP system have been developed. The certification system based on the standards has started in July, 2016, issuing two certifications by December of the year.</p>	<p>and Welfare Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</p>
<p>Further expansion of tourism consumption</p>	<p>With an aim to further deploy tax-free shops and to promote tourism consumption outside major cities, necessary measures will be introduced ,as from May 2016, including the reduction of the lower limit purchase amount for general goods, the simplification of overseas shipping procedures and the implementation of electrical recording of a purchaser’s oath under the Consumption Tax-Free System for International Visitors .</p>	<p>Necessary measures have been introduced including the reduction of the lower limit purchase amount for general goods under the Consumption Tax-Free System for International Visitors as from May, 2016, the simplification of overseas shipping procedures and the implementation of electrical recording of a purchaser’s oath.</p>	<p>Minister of Finance Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
<p>Forward-looking “aggressive” development of environments for receiving inbound tourists</p>	<p>With an aim to increase the supply of paid tour guide- interpreters through the revamping of the Licensed Guide Interpreter System, necessary legislative measures will be introduced so that the “Local Guide Interpreter System” that may well accommodate needs for</p>	<p>With an aim to increase the supply of paid tour guide- interpreters through the revamping of the Licensed Guide Interpreter System, and in order to introduce necessary measures as soon as possible, discussions are under way on the “Draft Act on Partial</p>	<p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>

	<p>tour guide-interpreters varying among localities will be introduced, and that the quality of nationally licensed guide interpreters will be ensured through the provision of training courses after license acquisition.</p>	<p>Revision of the Licensed Guide-Interpreters Act and the Travel Agency Act” that will lead to abolish the occupational licensing for guide interpreters but will maintain the title licensing for them so as to well accommodate needs for tour guide-interpreters varying among localities.</p>	
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### 3. Overseas Business Expansion Strategy

#### 1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<p>&lt;KPI&gt; Raise the FTAratio from 18.9% in 2012 to over 70% by 2018 [126]  ⇒As of January 2017: 39.5%</p> <p>*The ratio to the Japan’s total trade (based on 2015 trade value) of the value generated from trades with countries with which an EPA/FTA has entered into force or been signed as of January 2017</p> <p>*Negotiations on 6 EPAs are under way towards early conclusion.</p> <p>&lt;KPI&gt; Raise overseas infrastructure project orders received to approx. ¥30 trillion by 2020 (from approx. ¥10 trillion in 2010) [130]  ⇒2014: About ¥19 trillion</p> <p>*KPI figures include “incomes from business investments relating to overseas infrastructure projects, etc.”.</p> <p>&lt;KPI&gt; Triple overseas sales of broadcast contents by FY2018 from the FY2010 level [134]  FY2010: ¥6.63 billion ⇒ FY2014: ¥14.36 billion</p>
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#### 2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Description & timeline for implementation	Progress & status of implementation	Minister in charge
Promotion of economic partnership	The Government will continue to push forward with the negotiations of TPP to achieve the early signing and entry into force, and, at the same time, will strategically and expeditiously promote other economic partnership negotiations including Japan-EU EPA, RCEP and Japan-	In February 2016, the TPP Agreement was signed. In December, 2016, at the extraordinary session of the Diet, the conclusion of the TPP Agreement was approved and, at the same time, the Act on the Development of Related Legislation Following the	Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Economic Revitalization, Minister of State for Special Missions in charge of

	<p>China-Republic of Korea FTA.</p> <p>Meanwhile, measures prescribed in the “comprehensive TPP-related policy framework” enacted in response to the agreement in principle on TPP (approved by the TPP Task Force on November 25, 2015) will be implemented in a steady manner and necessary legislative measures will be introduced as soon as possible.</p>	<p>Conclusion of the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (Act No. 108 of 2016) was enacted ;following the above, it was concluded in January, 2017. Steady progresses have also been made with respect to negotiations on other economic partnership agreements.</p> <p>In addition, measures proposed in the “comprehensive TPP-related policy framework” have been put into implementation such as the establishment of the “Consortium for New Export Nation”.</p>	<p>Consumer and Food Safety) 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</p>
<p>Improvement of business environment for promoting inward foreign direct investment</p>	<p>The “Five Promises for Attracting Foreign Businesses to Japan” approved by the Council for Promotion of Foreign Direct Investment in Japan will be implemented in a speedy and steady manner including the “Investment Advisor Assignment System” under which State Ministers will be assigned to individual companies that have made significant investments in Japan from overseas.</p>	<p>Under the “Investment Advisor Assignment System”, applications were invited publicly from foreign companies and 9 companies were selected and State Ministers have been assigned to each of them in March 2016.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions in Charge of Economic and Fiscal Policy)</p>
<p>Infrastructure export/Securing of resources</p>	<p>The measures of “Partnership for Quality Infrastructure” officially announced in May, 2015 as well as its specific measures</p>	<p>At the ordinary session of the Diet held in 2016, the Act on Partial Revision of the Act on Japan Bank for International</p>	<p>Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications</p>

	announced in November of the same year will be put into implementation in a steady manner. Especially, as for the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), legislative measures required for the functional enhancement will be introduced as soon as possible in order to further promote the overseas expansion of Japanese companies in such filed as infrastructure projects for which private sector capital and know-how can be utilized.	Cooperation (Act No. 41 of 2016) was enacted and the JBIC launched, in October of the same year, the “Special Operations” to provide loans and other support to Japanese companies embarking on overseas infrastructure projects from which considerable returns is expected, while there may be risks.	Minister of Foreign Affairs Minister of Finance Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
Promotion of the Cool Japan initiative utilizing on contents	Under the “The Cool Japan Public-Private Partnership Platform” launched in December, 2015, matching forums for developing partnership projects between the contents industry and related industries will be organized as soon as possible in order to help them expand into overseas markets.	Under “The Cool Japan Public-Private Partnership Platform”, a matching forum is scheduled to be held in February 2017. In order to promote the matching of companies of the contents industry and those of manufacturing, marketing and service industries as well as of food and tourism industries, best practices of cross-industry partnership are to be found and publicized, and business meetings for formulating projects based on cross-industry partnership are to be held.	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions in Charge of Cool Japan Strategy)

#### 4. Promotion of Momentum for Reform – [Reform 2020]

##### Progress in implementing the measures

Measures	Description & timeline for implementation	Progress & status of implementation	Minister in charge
Utilization of next-generation transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With an aim to realize the next-generation urban transportation system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In September, 2015, the Keisei Bus Co., Ltd. was elected as the</li> </ul>	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions in

<p>systems and automatic driving technology</p>	<p>(ART : Advanced Rapid Transit ) in the water front areas of Tokyo by the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, R&amp;D and other efforts concerning the pulling-over control technology, etc. will be carried out under the Strategic Innovation Program (SIP), etc. so that necessary technologies will be delivered to the government of Tokyo and the operating body by 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By utilizing advanced automatic travelling technologies, means of mobility for mobility-limited persons including the elderly (Last One Mile Automatic Travelling) will be secured and the automatic platooning of trucks will be realized. To that end, within 2016, project models will be formulated and issues to be addressed in order for the realization will be sorted out.</li> </ul>	<p>operating body. As for the specific route for the automatic travelling, it was proposed in the business plan developed in April, 2016 that it will be realized between Toranomom and the International Exhibition Center Station at the time after the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games. R&amp;D and verification activities are under way in such areas as smooth acceleration and deceleration, automatic pulling over (pulling-over control) and public transportation priority system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the “Automatic Travelling Business Study Group” launched in 2015, issues to be addressed for the clarification of needs and the formulation of a business model have been sorted out.</li> </ul>	<p>Charge of Science Technology Policy) Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
<p>Solutions to energy/environmental problems through the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With an aim to establish a next-generation business model, an integrated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to start, on a full-fledged scale, the verification of</li> </ul>	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Minister of Land,</p>

<p>utilization of distributed energy resources</p>	<p>system for “manufacturing”, “transporting/storing” and “utilizing” hydrogen will be developed based on the combination of renewable energies and hydrogen. For that purpose, along with R&amp;D activities, a potential business model placing emphasis on the economic viability will be discussed and the location of a showcase for the social implementation and the operating body will be clarified within 2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through the utilization in an integrated manner of renewable energies and batteries, etc. as well as the demand-response technology and other advanced demand management technologies, an innovative energy management system will be developed. To that end, along with the implementation of verifications, etc. of the relevant technologies, the location of a showcase for the social implementation and the operating body will be clarified within 2016. In addition, in order to create the “Negawatt Power Market”, transaction rules</li> </ul>	<p>technologies for manufacturing hydrogen through the utilization of renewable energies and storing/transporting /using manufactured hydrogen, potential business operators to carry out the verification have been determined in September, 2016. Currently they are working on the feasibility study of the verification process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With an aim to establish an innovative energy management system, in July, 2016, the business operators to carry out the verification of the relevant technologies were elected and the verification project has been put into operation. Currently seven companies are working on the verification in three districts of Tokyo, Kansai and Kyushu.</li> <li>• In addition, with an aim for the creation of the “Negawatt Power Market”, the “Guidelines for</li> </ul>	<p>Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Minister of the Environment</p>
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	among business operators will be formulated.	Negawatt Power Transaction” (developed in March, 2015) have been revised in September, 2016 to provide for transaction rules to be followed by business operators.	
Realization of universal future society through leading-edge robotic technologies	<p>With an aim for the social implementation of leading-edge robotic technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to provide in Odaiba and Aomi areas, etc. a field for demonstrating advanced robot technologies such as personal mobility, the details of the projects will be worked out within 2016 by the Universal Future Society Promotion Council.</li> <li>• In order to show to the world a wide range of services being provided to people by various robots on a regular basis in public environments including urban areas and airports, the safety standards will be worked out within 2016 and then use cases will be publicly solicited.</li> </ul>	<p>With an aim for the social implementation of leading-edge robotic technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In addition to Odaiba and Aomi areas, demonstration fields are being developed in Saitama and Kanagawa prefectures where the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games facilities will be constructed, and, by the working groups of the Universal Future Society Promotion Council organized in Chiba-city and Shibuya-ward, independent projects for the social implementation intended to address issues of respective regions and based on respective concepts been launched. The groups will continue to</li> </ul>	<p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

		<p>work out the further details of the project and will formulate a concrete action plan within 2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By the “the Robot Revolution Initiative Council” consisting of private companies, etc. working on the utilization of robots, in June 2016, the “Guidelines for the Safety of Life-Support Robots and Robot Systems (the 1<sup>st</sup> edition)” have been developed to clarify the responsibilities of respective stakeholders. In addition, proposals for the validation of services to be provided by robots in urban areas, airports, etc. were publicly solicited and projects to be adopted was decided in August, 2016. Currently the projects are being conducted in compliance with the guidelines.</li> </ul>	
International implementation of high-quality Japanese medical services and technology (Inbound	In order to internationally advertise the excellence of Japanese medical services, the criteria for the list of “Japan International Hospitals	In June, 2015 by the Inbound Working Group of the Task Force on International Expansion of Medical Businesses	Prime Minister (Minister in charge of health and Medicine strategy)

<p>use of medical care)</p>	<p>(tentative name)” to receive medical tourists from other countries will be developed within 2016 by placing focus on the fields where Japan has international advantages and overseas needs are high.</p>	<p>established under the auspices of the Headquarters for Healthcare Policy, the guidelines for the certification of medical tourism supporting companies have been developed, and in line with the guidelines, the MEJ (Medical Excellence JAPAN) has released the criteria for selecting “Japan International Hospitals (tentative name)” and has started to receive applications in July, 2016. The list of “Japan International Hospitals” is scheduled to be published by the end of 2016 but the solicitation for new applications will continue thereafter.</p>	
<p>Showcasing Japan as a country of tourism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government will aggressively support those regions selected as the model case for attracting international visitors to rural areas of Japan, and will work out ideas for brushing up sightseeing resources in those regions and will put them into implementation one by one.</li> <li>• In preparation for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, specific</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With respect to those regions selected as the model case for attracting international visitors to rural areas of Japan, the cross-ministerial project team established with the Japan Tourism Agency as the facilitator has worked out ideas for brushing up sightseeing</li> </ul>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Women’s Empowerment, Minister in charge of Tokyo Olympic Games and Tokyo Paralympic Games) Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and</p>

	<p>measures to ensure barrier-free environments in the areas connecting major terminal stations in Tokyo, venues for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games and popular sightseeing spots will be formulated and put into implementation. In order to make Japan the showcase of a country of tourism, places of implementation and the operating bodies of barrier-free public transportation systems incorporating easy to understand guidance information based on digital signage system, etc. will be decided within 2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access by railway and bus to the Haneda and Narita Airports will be improved and specific measures for showcasing barrier-free transportation will be clarified within 2016.</li> </ul>	<p>resources in the regions and has been providing aggressive support to those regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In preparation for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, details of the measures for a barrier-free environment including places of implementation and operating bodies as well as methods for providing guidance information have been decided, by inviting participants from handicapped people, at the Liaison Conferences of Ministers and Agencies Working Toward Universal Design 2020, etc. and those measures are currently being under way.</li> <li>• Access by railway and bus to the Haneda and Narita Airports has been improved, and efforts by respective operating bodies are being under way while specific measures for showcasing barrier-free transportation are</li> </ul>	<p>Technology 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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		being discussed and assessed at the liaison conferences for related parties organized with the Ministry of Land, Transportation and Tourism as the main facilitator.	
Initiatives to attract more foreign direct investments in Japan	<p>With an aim to expand inward foreign direct investments in Japan, toward the target year of 2020, information about nationwide efforts and projects including hosting of business conferences will be disseminated internationally by making the most of international events including the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games. To that end:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In connection with the Regional Business Conference (RBC) to be held in 2019, the Government will strengthen cooperation with local governments and will approach potential investors to explore possibilities of specific projects, thereby clarifying a roadmap for hosting of the conference.</li> <li>• In the fall of 2016, the “World Forum on Sports and Culture” will be held in</li> </ul>	<p>On October 7, 2016, a seminar for direct investment in Japan that was positioned as the showcase of the Japan Business Conference (JBC) to be held in 2020 was held in Tokyo. At the same time, based on the learnings from the seminar, efforts for strengthen cooperation with local governments and clarifying a roadmap for hosting RBC have been made. Among other things, the possibility of holding RBC simultaneously with the Rugby World Cup or the Pre-Olympic Camps and the possibility to hold RBC in such a way as to suit the regional characteristics were discussed and assessed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In October, 2016, the “World Forum on Sports and Culture” was held in</li> </ul>	<p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	<p>cooperation with the business communities and local governments, and efforts for attracting investments will be concurrently made including the holding of a joint session with the “World Economic Forum”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In preparation for the large-scale global venture summit to be held in 2020, the roadmap for hosting it will be clarified within FY2016 through strengthened cooperation with overseas venture-related events and further consultations with policy makers of other countries participating and supporting domestic and overseas matching events.</li> </ul>	<p>cooperation with the business communities and local governments. As for the “Public-Private Workshop” in which participated in total some 1,150 business leaders from Japan and other counties (about 850 Japanese leaders and about 300 leaders from other countries), 26 sessions including the joint session with the “World Economic Forum” were held, among other purposes, to promote investments by advertising the strengths of Japanese companies especially in connection with global issues as well as by providing opportunities for business matching, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The US-Japan VC Conference (MOMENT), an annual forum connecting leaders of venture capital communities and corporate officers in charge of corporate development from major US and Japanese companies was held,</li> </ul>	
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		<p>following the MOMENT 2015 held in Silicon Valley in the US., for the first time in Japan (in September, 2016), providing opportunities for promoting investments in Japanese ventures.</p> <p>In addition, efforts for facilitating the creation of Japanese ventures and new businesses have been accelerated through the promotion of cooperation among ventures, major companies and overseas businesses as seen in the concurrent holding in October, 2016 of the Asia's largest matching event for promoting open innovations by ventures and major enterprises (the Innovations Leaders' Summit) and an exchange event connecting representatives of ventures active in Japan and overseas (the New Business Creation Conference).</p> <p>In addition to those efforts, aggressive efforts have been made to promote cooperation and partnership with</p>	
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		global business matching and exchange projects, and, also in 2016, events for disseminating information on improvement of Japanese business environment were held in Japan with the support of the Government.	
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### III. Implementation of KPI Review

There are 136 KPIs set in the "Japan Revitalization Strategy", "Japan Revitalization Strategy Revised in 2014", and "Japan Revitalization Strategy Revised in 2015". Each of these KPIs was assessed into four categories, A, B, F, and N, depending on the state of progress made and other factors. More specifically, Category A is when a KPI is showing a faster-than-the-expected-period progress toward the achievement of its goal; B is when a KPI is showing a progress slower than A; F is for a KPI to indicate whether or not the measure has been put into implementation during the year and thus requiring annual confirmation of the implementation status; and N is for a KPI whose evaluation is dependent on the future acquisition of relevant data and thus cannot be evaluated at present (the evaluation will be made upon obtaining the data).

The current progresses of those 136 KPIs (based on Category A, B, F, N) and the details of the progresses are summarized in the separate sheets, and the 136 KPIs have been categorized as follows: 70 KPIs of A Category, 39 KPIs of B Category, 11 KPIs of F Category, and 16 KPIs of N Category.

## IV. Laws related to growth strategy

Regarding the Laws (Cabinet Acts) related to the measures prescribed in the Japan Revitalization Strategy, the Japan Revitalization Strategy Revised in 2014, and the Japan Revitalization Strategy Revised in 2015, 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), 22 Acts were enacted in the 189th Diet session (ordinary Diet in 2015), 21 Acts were enacted in the 190th Diet session (ordinary Diet in 2016), and 7 Acts were enacted in the 192th Diet session (extraordinary Diet in 2016).

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
190th Diet session (ordinary Diet in 2016)	21 Acts
192th Diet session (extraordinary Diet in 2016)	7 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)
- Act on the Promotion of Renewable Energy Electric Power Generation Harmonized with Sound Development of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (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 Promotion of the Farmland Intermediate Management Program (Act No. 101 of 2013)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Promotion of Improvement of Agricultural Management Foundation to Promote Structural Reform of Agriculture (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 Partial Revision of 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)
- 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, etc. (Act No. 44 of 2014)
- Act on Promotion of Healthcare Policy (Act No. 48 of 2014)
- Act on the Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development, Incorporated Administrative Agency (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 Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agency (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 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 on Development of Relevant Acts for Promoting Comprehensive Measures for Securing Regional Medical and Nursing Care (Act No. 83 of 2014)
- Act on Protection of the Names of Specific Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Products and Foodstuffs (Act No. 84 of 2014)
- Act on 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)
- 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 on Provision of Information Concerning Primary Product Declared under the Japan- Australia Economic Partnership Agreement (Act No. 112 of 2014)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Local Revitalization Act (Act No. 128 of 2014)
- Act to Overcome Population Decline and Vitalize Local Economy in Japan (Act No. 136 of 2014)
- Act on Special Measures Concerning Fixed-term Employees with Expert Knowledge and Skills (Act No. 137 of 2014)

(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 and Investment Insurance Act and the Act on Special Accounts (Act No. 59 of 2015)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Facilitation of Succession of Management of 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 the Act on the Use of Numbers to Identify a Specific Individual in Administrative Procedures (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 Youth Labor 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)

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- Act for Partial Revision of the Income Tax Act, etc. (Act No. 15 of 2016)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Local Tax Act, etc. (Act No. 13 of 2016)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Employment Insurance Act (Act No. 17 of 2016)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Child and Childcare Support (Act No. 22 of 2016)
- Act for Partial Revision of the Local Revitalization Act (Act No. 30 of 2016)

- Act on Partial Revision of the Basic Law for Cybersecurity and the Act on Facilitation of Information Processing (Act No. 31 of 2016)
- Act for Partial Revision, etc. of the Act on National Institute of Information and Communications Technology and the Act on Facilitation of Implementation of Projects for Development of Specified Communication and Broadcasting (Act No. 32 of 2016)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Act on Advancement of Integration and Streamlining of Distribution Business (Act No. 36 of 2016)
- Act on Special Measures for the Advancement of Research and Development etc. by Specific National Research and Development Agencies (Act No. 43 of 2016)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Act on Japan Bank for International Cooperation (Act No. 41 of 2016)
- Act on Partial Revision of the National University Corporation Act (Act No. 38 of 2016)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Ports and Harbors Act (Act No. 45 of 2016)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Marine Traffic Safety Act, etc. (Act No. 42 of 2016)
- Act on Development of Acts Contributory to Creation of New Industries and Achievement of Vigorous Economic Society and Well Being of People Through Proper and Effective Use of Personal Information Held by Administrative Organs, etc. (Act No. 51 of 2016)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Defined Contribution Pension Act, etc. (Act No. 66 of 2016)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Act for Facilitating New Business Activities of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (Act No. 58 of 2016)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources by Electricity Utilities (FIT Act) (Act No. 59 of 2016)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Banking Act to Keep up with Environment Changes Including Developments in Information and Communication Technologies (Act No. 62 of 2016)
- Act on Partial Revision of the National Strategic Special Zones Act (Act No. 55 of 2016)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Building Lots and Buildings Transaction Business Act (Act No. 56 of 2016)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Act on Special Measures concerning Urban Regeneration, etc. (Act No. 72 of 2016)

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- Act on Launching of Artificial Satellites, etc. and the Management of Artificial

Satellites (Act No. 76 of 2016)

- Act for Ensuring Proper Handling, etc. of Satellite Remote-Sensing Records (Act No. 77 of 2016)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (Act No. 88 of 2016)
- Act on Proper Implementation of Technical Intern Training for Foreign Nationals and Protection of the Technical Intern Trainees (Act No. 89 of 2016)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Installment Sales Act (Act No. 99 of 2016)
- Act on the Development of Related Legislation Following the Conclusion of the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (Act No. 108 of 2016)
- Act on Partial Revision of the National Pension Act, etc. to Promote Sustainability of Public Pension System (Act No. 114 of 2016)

## KPI Progress Report

This report is a summary of progress made to date in achieving the KPI objectives advanced under the Japan Revitalization Strategy, the 2014 Revised Japan Revitalization Strategy and the 2015 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 “Source of KPIs” column refers to the names of statistics or research, etc. on which the KPI figures were based.
- The “Latest Figures” column refers to the most recent KPI figures 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	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry /Agency
1	Bring private capital investment back to the pre-global financial crisis level (approx. 70 trillion yen per annum (the 5-year average up to 2007)) over the next three years (by FY2015) ⇒ Achieved	81.2 trillion yen (FY2015, The first annual estimate)	A	In FY2015, private capital investment (2008SNA, benchmark year = 2011) was 81.2 trillion, exceeding 70 trillion yen.  Private capital investment (2008SNA, benchmark year = 2011) of the pre-global financial crisis level (the 5-year average up to 2007) is approx. 80 trillion yen per annum, and private capital investment in FY2015 also exceeded this amount.	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	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry /Agency
2	Ensure that the business startup rate exceeds the 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 business startup and closure rates were both 4.5%). [Supplementary indicator] Double Entrepreneurial Activity Index (Ratio of the response of	Business startup rate: 5.2% Business closure rate: 3.8% (FY2015) [Supplementary indicator] 4.8% (FY2015)	N  Supplementary indicator: A	The business startup rate and business closure rate increased from 4.6% and 3.8% in FY2012 to 5.2% and 3.8% in FY2015, 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. In FY2015 survey, the supplementary indicator was 4.8% and exceeded the desired figure (4.2%) to double the result of FY2014 survey (3.8%) in the results of FY2024 survey, which	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, “Annual Report on Employment Insurance Programs” and “Monthly Report on Employment Insurance Programs”	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

	<p>"Entrepreneur/plan to start business" in the "Survey on Entrepreneurship") in the next 10 years.</p>			<p>shows steady progress. The Government will continue to look at improvement of the view on the starting of a business and take measures for achieving the target of the business startup and closure rates as this indicator.</p>	<p>[Supplementary indicator] Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, "Survey on Entrepreneurship"</p>	
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Accelerating structural reform program (Vitalizing industries)

Policy Group: Promote business innovation

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry /Agency
3	Improve labor productivity of service industries by achieving the increase rate of 2.0% by 2020 (0.8% in 2013).	1.3% (2015)	A	In 2015, the increase rate of labor productivity was 1.3%, exceeding the required figure (1.1% in 2015) assuming a simple increase of labor productivity to achieve 2.0%.  When evaluating progress in achieving the KPI, the Government will promote measures to realize continuous improvement, while comprehensively taking into account such matters as macroeconomic conditions.	Estimates by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry based on "National Accounts" (Cabinet Office), "Monthly Labour Survey" (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare), and "Labor Force Survey" (Ministry	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

					of Internal Affairs and Communications)	
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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 Enhance matching function utilizing private sector personnel placement businesses

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry /Agency
4	Reduce the number of those unemployed for over six months by 20% in the next 5 years (by 2018)	1.09 million people (2015)	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2018 with the period of 5 years, two years 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 1.09 million, falling below 1.31 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
5	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)	8.5% (2015)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2018 with the period of 5 years, two years passed at the time of the "latest figure." Whereas the hiring rate for workers (general workers excluding part-time workers) who changed their job decreased from 8.7% to 8.5%, since it is desirable to have increased to 8.8% as of 2015, the progress has been	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Survey on Employment Trends"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

				insufficient. Accordingly, the Government will need to further promote the measures etc.		
6	2020 Employment rate of those between the ages of 20 to 64: 80% (2012: 75%)	78.1% (2015)	A	<p>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 employment rate among those aged 20-64 increased from 75.2% to 78.1%, exceeding 77.0% which was necessary at the moment to achieve the KPI.</p> <p>In the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016", the Government set the new KPI, for which the employment rate among those aged 20-64 would be raised to 81% with the aim for a further increase in the employment rate.</p>	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Labor Force Survey"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry /Agency
7	Support labor mobility without creating unemployment for 20,000 workers within the next three years (by 2017) with the functional enhancement of the Industrial Employment Stabilization Center and the utilization of private sector personnel placement businesses	17 thousand people (FY2015)	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2017 with the period of 3 years, one year passed at the time of the "latest figure". The Government assisted 17 thousand people for labor movement without unemployment, which exceeded about 7 thousand people which was necessary at the moment to achieve the KPI.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare survey	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
8	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	1,865 private education and training organizations across Japan participated in	A	While the estimated number of participants (organizations) in the coming three years until 2017 is about 2,400 organizations (depending on the employment/unemployment situation etc.), 1,865 organizations in total (about 78%) participated as of the end of October 2016, exceeding about 1,600 organizations	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare survey	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

	in the private sector which have been commissioned for public vocational training as well as educational and training institutions in the private sector which have been certified to train those who assist workers seeking jobs.	the vocational training service guideline seminar (as of the end of October 2016).		(about 67%) which was necessary at the moment to achieve the KPI.		
9	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. ⇒ Achieved	47 prefectures (FY2016)	A	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, 47 prefectures (100%) have already implemented the project, and the KPI has been achieved.	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	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry /Agency
6 (Repeat)	2020 Employment rate of those between the ages of 20 to 64: 80% (2012: 75%)	78.1% (2015)	A	<p>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 employment rate among those aged 20-64 increased from 75.2% to 78.1%, exceeding 77.0% which was necessary at the moment to achieve the KPI.</p> <p>In the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016", the Government set the new KPI, for which the employment rate among those aged 20-64 would be raised to 81%, with the aim for a further increase in the employment rate.</p>	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 youths and the elderly, etc.

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry /Agency
10	2020 Employment rate of those persons between the ages of 20 to 34: 78%	76.1% (as of 2015)	A	<p>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 employment rate among those aged 20–34 increased from 74.4% to 76.1%, exceeding 75.8% which was necessary at the moment to achieve the KPI.</p> <p>In the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016", the Government set the new KPI, for which the employment rate among those aged 20-34 would be raised to 79%, with the aim for a further increase in the employment rate.</p>	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Labor Force Survey"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
11	Permanent part-timers among youths: 1.24 million people (Peak number: 2.17 million people)	1.67 million people (as of 2015)	B	<p>While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 8 years, three years passed. Whereas young part-time workers decreased from 1.8 million to 1.67 million, since it is desirable to have decreased to 1.59</p>	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

	(2012: 1.80 million people)			<p>million as of 2015, the progress has been insufficient. Accordingly, the Government will need to further promote the measures etc.</p> <p>Given that some youths choose to be employed as irregular workers from the viewpoint of ensuring their work-life balance, since it is more appropriate as a policy objective to decrease the ratio of those (including younger people) reluctantly working in the form of irregular employment, in the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016", the Government revised the KPI, "Decrease the ratio of those reluctantly working in the form of irregular employment to 10% or less by the end of FY2020."</p>	"Labor Force Survey"	
12	2018 Increase the number of working adults and housewives attending courses at universities and vocational schools, etc. to 240,000 in five years (2013: 120,000)	About 120,000 people (as of September 2016 (FY2015 figures. Ind. some FY2013 figures))	B	<p>Based on the calculation method when the KPI was set, the number of working adults and housewives attending courses at universities and vocational schools, etc. remains flat at about 120,000. Accordingly, the Government will need to further promote the measures.</p> <p>While review of the survey items of the Basic Research on School and the survey on actual conditions of private high schools etc. enabled the Government to more accurately understand the number of working adults and housewives attending the regular program or short-term programs, the latest figure was about 460,000 based on</p>	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, "Basic Research on School", "Status of improvements etc. in junior college	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

				the new calculation method taking into consideration of the survey.	education”, “Reforms of educational contents etc. at universities”, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports Science and Technology survey (Survey on actual conditions of private high schools etc.)	
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Employment System Reform/Enhance human resources capabilities
Policy Group: Promote opportunities for youths and the elderly, etc.

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry /Agency
13	2020 Employment rate of those persons between the ages of 60 to 64: 65% (2012: 58%)	62.2% (2015)	A	<p>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 employment rate among those aged 60-64 has been on a favorable trend, increasing from 57.7% to 62.2% and reaching 60.4% which was necessary at the moment to achieve the KPI.</p> <p>In the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016", the Government set the new KPI, for which the employment rate among those aged 60-64 would be raised from 65% to 67% with the aim for a further increase in the employment rate.</p>	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Labor Force Survey"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
14	2020 Effective employment rate of	1.92% (as of June 1,	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 8 years, four years passed at the time of the	Ministry of Health, Labour	Ministry of Health,

	persons with disabilities: 2.0% (as of June 1, 2012: 1.69%)	2016)		“latest figure.” The actual employment rate among people with disabilities increased from 1.69% to 1.92%, exceeding 1.85% which was necessary at the moment to achieve the KPI.	and Welfare, “Report on the status of employment rate among people with disabilities”	Labour and Welfare
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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	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry /Agency
15	2020 Double the number of university students, etc. studying abroad from 60,000 to 120,000	81,219 students (as of FY2014)	A	<p>While the period for achieving this KPI is 2013-2020, two years passed at the time of the "latest figure." The number of Japanese students studying abroad including university students increased from 60,000 students to 81,219 students, exceeding the necessary figure at the moment to achieve the KPI (75,000 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 Initiative"; and has expanded support by national</p>	Survey on the situation of Japanese students studying abroad based on agreements etc. (Japan Student Services Organization)	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

				expenditure as well as scholarships through a new 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: "Tobitate! (Leap for Tomorrow) Young Ambassador Program."		
16	2020 Double the number of international students studying in Japan from 140,000 to 300,000	152,062 students (as of May 1, 2015)  *56,317 students registered at the Japanese language education institutions (as of May 1, 2015)	B	Based on 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" compiled in July 2014, the Government improves the initiatives for supporting international students in finding employment and the living environment as well as scholarships in order to increase the attractiveness of studying in Japan. 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 (FY2016 budget: 7.1 billion yen) etc.  While the period for achieving this KPI is 2013-2020, two years passed at the time of the "latest figure." The	Japan Student Services Organization, "Survey on the registered international students"	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

				number of international students registered at higher education institutions in Japan rose from 135,519 to 152,062 (an increase of about 17,000 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 56,317 (as of May 1, 2015).		
17	2017 Improve the English language skills of English teachers (TOEFL iBT test score should be above 80 or so; for Junior High Schools from 28% to 50%; for Senior High Schools: from 52% to 75%)	Junior high school 30.2%, high school 57.3% (as of December 2015)	B	While the period for achieving this KPI is 2013-2017, three 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 30.2% for junior high school and from 52% to 57.3% for high school, it was below the figure (41.2% for junior high school and 65.8% 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. From this fiscal year, the Government is promoting initiatives for achieving the targets by setting the targets for individual prefecture. The Ministry of Education,	"Survey on the implementation of English"	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

				<p>Culture, Sports, Science and Technology continues to follow up the initiatives by understanding and publishing the targets for individual prefecture.</p> <p>(*) Difference between the actual figure as of December 2012 and the target figure.</p>		
18	<p>2018</p> <p>Increase the number of accredited IBO (International Baccalaureate Organization) World School to 200 (presently 16 schools)</p>	<p>44 DP schools, 22 MYP schools, 35 PYP schools (as of December 2016)</p> <p>*Including candidate schools etc. 16 DP schools, 11 MYP schools, 14 PYP schools</p>	B	<p>There were increases from 19 DP, 11 MYP, and 24 PYP schools (including 3, 4, and 10 candidate schools, respectively) as of June 2013 to 44 DP, 22 MYP, and 35 PYP schools as of December 2016 (including 16, 11 and 14 candidate schools, respectively).</p> <p>To be accredited as an International Baccalaureate school (hereinafter referred to as "IB"), a candidate school must wait about 2 years after actually applying, but to achieve the KPI, we need to increase about 50 schools to be accredited every year on average (including candidate schools) for the next 2 years by 2018.</p> <p>Regarding the initiatives to achieve the KPI, the Government started with the International Baccalaureate Organization (IBO) to develop a Japanese DP (a program to make a part of International Baccalaureate class and examinations to</p>	<p>Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology survey</p>	<p>Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p>

				<p>be made also 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. (The first Japanese DP examination was implemented in November 2016)</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. (37 universities implemented entrance examinations utilizing IB and 12 universities plan to implement 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</p>		
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				<p>Courses of Study can be learned without 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 old," MYP (Middle Years Programme) at "11 - 16 years old" and PYP (Primary Years Programme) at "3 - 12 years old."</p>		
19	More than ten of the Japanese universities should be ranked among the Top 100 World Universities within the next ten years (by 2023)	<p>Times Higher Education, "World University Rankings" 2016-2017: 2 universities,</p> <p>Times Higher Education, "World Reputation Rankings" 2016: 5 universities,</p> <p>QS Ltd. (Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd) "World University Rankings" 2016: 5 universities,</p> <p>Shanghai Jiao Tong</p>	B	<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 project to support the creation of Top Global Universities (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>Each ranking does not realize the figures necessary to achieve the target at the moment. Accordingly, the</p>	<p>Times Higher Education"</p> <p>World University Rankings",</p> <p>"World Reputation Rankings", QS</p> <p>"World University Rankings",</p> <p>Shanghai Traffic University</p> <p>"Academic Ranking of</p>	<p>Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p>

		University "Academic Rankings of World Universities" 2016: 4 universities		Government will strive to achieve the target, including initiatives.	World Universities", etc.	
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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
20	Percentage of women in a leadership position should be at least approx. 30% by 2020	Appointment of women by private enterprises (Rate of women in a position of section manager or equivalent: 9.8% (2015))	B	The rate of women in a position of section manager or equivalent, representing "leadership position," in private enterprises has increased from 7.9% in 2012 to 9.8% in 2015. In addition, the increase in the most recent three years from 2012 to 2015 (annual average of 0.63 percentage points) has risen to about 1.13 times higher than that in the most recent five years from 2010 to 2015 (annual average of 0.56 percentage points). In the "Third Basic Plan for Gender Equality" approved by the Cabinet on December 2010, the Government set goal on "percentage of women in a position equivalent to section manager or higher." However, to steadily increase those figures and implement practical follow-up measures, the "Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality" was approved by the Cabinet on December 2015 to	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare "Basic Survey on Wage Structure"	Cabinet Office (Gender)

				<p>enlarge 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>		
		<p>Appointment of women for national government employees (Rate of women in a position of section manager or equivalent: 4.1% (2016))</p>		<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 4.1% in 2016. In addition, the increase in the most recent three years from 2013 to 2016 (annual average of 0.47 percentage points) has risen to about 1.4 times higher than that in the most recent five years from 2011 to 2016 (annual average of 0.34 percentage points).</p> <p>In the "Third Basic Plan for Gender Equality" approved by the Cabinet on December 2010, the Government set goal on "percentage of women in a position equivalent to section manager or higher." However, to steadily increase those figures and implement practical follow-up measures, the "Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality" was approved by the Cabinet on December 2015 to</p>	<p>Cabinet Bureau of Personnel Affairs of Cabinet Secretariat</p> <p>"Follow up on the status of appointments of women for national government employees and childcare leave taken etc."</p>	

				enlarge 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.		
21	2020 Employment rate of women between the ages of 25 to 44: 73% (in 2012 : 68%)	71.6% (as of 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 employment rate of women increased from 68% to 71.6%, exceeding 69.9% which was necessary at the moment to achieve the KPI. In the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016," the Government set a new KPI that raised the target employment rate of women ages 25 through 44 from 73% to 77% for further improvement.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Labor Force Survey"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
22	2020 Percentage of women continuing to work before and after giving birth to her first-born child: 55% (2010 : 38%)	53.1% (as of 2015)	A	The latest figure is steadily improving towards reaching the target, and the current status appears to be favorable.	National Institute of Population and Social Security Research "Basic Survey on	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

					Childbirth Trend”	
23	2020 Percentage of men taking childcare leave: 13% (2011: 2.63%)	2.65% (as of 2015)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 9 years, four years passed at the time of the “latest figure.” Whereas the rate of taking childcare leave by male workers increased from 2.63% to 2.65%, since it is desirable to have increased to 7.24% at the moment, the progress has been insufficient. Accordingly, the Government will need to further promote measures.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare “Basic Survey of Gender Equality in Employment Management”	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
24	2020 Percentage of male spouses taking leave immediately after childbirth: 80%	-	N	The percentage of male spouses taking leave immediately after childbirth is currently being surveyed and researched by an organization outsourced by the Cabinet Office. The Government is also working to promote leaves for such occasion and increase awareness on this issue.	Outsourced survey and research	Cabinet Office (Children's and Child-Rearing Headquarters)

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
25	Create after-school children's clubs to accommodate approx. 300,000 additional children by the end of 2019	156,633 children (as of 2016)	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is the end of FY2019 with FY2014 as the first year, two years passed at the time of the "latest figure." Since the registered number of children increased by 156,633 from 936,452 to 1,093,085, exceeding the figure necessary at the moment of 100,000, 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
26	Supply day-care facilities to accommodate approx. 200,000 children in fiscal years 2013 and 2014 ⇒ Achieved.	Increase in childcare: About 314,000 children	A	According to the compiled results (as of April 1, 2016) published on September 2, 2016, 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).	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare "Compiled results of the 'Plan to Accelerate the	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
27	Added together with the above, supply day-care facilities to	children (FY2013-				

	accommodate approx. 400,000 children from FY2013 to FY2017	2015)		With approximately 314,000 arrangements secured in the 3 years between FY2013 and FY2015, the Government will continue to further secure childcare arrangements.  Furthermore, the Government increased the KPI for the development of arrangements by the end of FY2017 from 400,000 children to 500,000 children in the “Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016” to eliminate childcare waiting lists by the end of FY2017.	Elimination of Childcare Waiting Lists”  (September 2, 2016)	
28	Eliminate the childcare waiting list by the end of FY2017 (24,825 children as of April 1, 2012)	23,553 children (as of April 1, 2016)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is the end of FY2017, the remaining period was 2 years at the time of the “latest figure.” While the increase in childcare exceeded the target, children on the childcare waiting list increased due to a substantial rise in applicants. It is necessary to continue monitoring the situation carefully.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare  “Compilation of the relevant situation of childcare centers etc.”	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
29	Formulate a “Plan to Secure Childcare Workers” which includes the number of necessary childcare workers for the country as a whole and a deadline to secure the necessary childcare workers ⇒	-	A	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	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare  “Plan to secure nursery teachers”	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

	Achieved.			teachers" on January 14, 2015 to strongly promote human resource development and reemployment support etc. This KPI was therefore not included in the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016."		
30	Secure 463,000 childcare workers working in nurseries by the end of FY2017	412,000 (October 2015)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is five years, two years passed at the time of the "latest figure." While 381,000 childcare workers worked in nurseries in FY2013, the number increased by about 31,000 in two years to 412,000 in FY2015. (Comparison: Average annual rate of increase at uniform pace (+82,000/5 years) x Years passed (2 years) = +33,000) A new KPI that raised the target to "securing about 90,000 childcare workers between FY2013-2017" was included in the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016" to comply with the extended availability of childcare.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare survey	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Employment System Reform/Enhance human resources capabilities
Policy Group: Utilizing international human resources

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
31	Aim to recognize 5,000 highly-skilled foreign professionals by the end of FY2017 ⇒ Achieved.	6,298 cases (October 2016)	A	<p>While the accumulated number of recognized cases since the recognition program began in May 2012 has been 845 cases by the end of 2013, the number of newly recognized cases has increased remarkably after the program was revised in December 2013.</p> <p>If we were to start our assessment as of January 2014 after the program was revised, whereas the deadline for achieving the objective is the end of 2017 and the time provided to achieve this objective is four years, 2 years and 10 months would have elapsed as of the release of the "latest figure."</p> <p>The cumulative recognitions reached 6,298 cases, thereby achieving the KPI of reaching 5,000 cases by the end of 2017.</p>	Immigration Bureau of Japan, Ministry of Justice survey	Cabinet Office (Economic and Fiscal Management)

University Reform/Promoting Innovation in Technology/The World's Leading Intellectual Property-Based Nation
Policy Group: Enhance the headquarter function of the Council for Science, Technology and Innovation (including the promotion of Strategic Innovation-Promotion Program and the foundation of the Impulsing Paradigm Change through Disruptive Technologies)
Secure funds for human resources to support research

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
32	To be the ranked 1st global innovator (in technology) within the next five years (by the end of FY2017)	Ranked 8th (2016-2017)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is the end of FY2017 with the period of 5 years, Japan was ranked 8th in the 2016-2017 ranking, down by three from 5th in the 2015-2016 ranking.	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Ranking (WEF The Global Competitiveness Report)	Cabinet office (Director General for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy)

University Reform/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
32 (Repeat)	To be ranked 1st global innovator (in technology) within the next five years (by the end of FY2017)	Ranked #8 (2016-2017)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is the end of FY2017 with the period of 5 years, Japan was ranked 8th in the 2016-2017 ranking, down by three from 5th in the 2015-2016 ranking.	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Ranking (WEF The Global Competitiveness Report)	Cabinet office (Director General for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy)
33	The amount of total R&D investments by the government and the private sector combined should be 4% of the GDP within five years (by FY2015)	3.56% (Actual figure for FY2015)	B	Although FY2015 that was the target year has already passed, the KPI has not been reached. Therefore, the KPI will continue to be effective in the "Growth Strategy 2016."	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Results of Survey on Science and	Cabinet office (Director General for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy)

					Technology Research”	
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University Reform/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
19 (Repeat)	More than ten of Japanese universities should be ranked among the Top 100 World Universities within the next ten years (by 2023)	Times Higher Education, "World University Rankings" 2016-2017: 2 universities Times Higher Education, "World Reputation Rankings" 2016: 5 universities QS Ltd. (Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd) "World University Rankings" 2016: 5 universities Shanghai Traffic University, "Academic	B	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. The Government established the super global university creation support project (FY2014 budget: 7.65 billion yen). On October 2014, after public solicitation and adoption, the Government started prioritized support for universities focusing on internationalization. Goals have not been reached in respective rankings as of date, and more measures will be taken going forward to achieve the KPI.	Times Higher Education "World University Rankings," "World Reputation Rankings," QS "World University Rankings," Shanghai Traffic University "Academic Rankings of	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

		Rankings of World Universities" 2016: 4 universities			World Universities," etc.	
34	Creation of over 20 university-originated new industries in ten years (by 2023)	12 (As of September 2016)	A	<p>A system to enable to invest in venture capital etc. originated from national university corporation etc. was established in the Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Act passed on December 2013, and implemented on 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 to start investments for university-originated venture companies. Twelve ventures have commercialized so far from investments made. While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2023 for 10 years, three years passed at the time of the "latest figure." As of the end of FY2016, the KPI of 6 cases has been reached.</p> <p>Furthermore, the scope of application has been extended considering that university-originated new</p>	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports Science and Technology survey	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports Science and Technology

				industries should not only be created through investments. The KPI was revised to one that is more objective, and changed to "Aim for 50% increase in the number of patent rights agreements of universities by the end of FY2020" in the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016."		
35	The number of persons applicable under an annual salary and mixed salary system is to be increased to 6,000 in FY2014 and 10,000 in FY2015 ⇒ Achieved.	Annual salary system applied to about 9,700 people (as of May 2015)	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 is continuing to encourage each university in order to achieve the target of around 10,000 people in FY2015.  Through these efforts, the target of around 10,000 was reached in FY2015, and the KPI is thus not included in the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016."	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology survey	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
36	The percentage of allocations to reform efforts by individual universities and operation cost subsidies influenced by them is to be 30 to 40% of the total of all universities as of the end of 2015 ⇒ Achieved.	31.9%	A	In the FY2015 budget, funds were 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.	Calculated by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

				As of the end of FY2015, allocations to the efforts by individual universities and operation cost subsidies which are influenced by them accounted for 31.9% of operation cost subsidies, etc., excluding mandatory expenses such as retirement benefits and reached the KPI target.		
37	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 (based on the FY2015 implementation plan)	A	Using the subsidy for promoting the reinforcement of national university reforms (FY2015: 12.6 billion yen), the Government provided 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 were budgeted for operations including the above project, and thus exceeded the necessary figure at the moment to achieve the KPI.  The KPI was not included in the “Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016” because full-time faculty positions to around 1,500 young and international faculty members were budgeted for FY2015.	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports Science and Technology survey	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports Science and Technology

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

Policy Group: Implementing a national system of innovation

38	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 large-scale joint researches implemented (10 million yen or higher) between universities, etc. (incl. national, public and private universities (incl. junior colleges) and national, public and private technical colleges) and private companies: 691 cases (FY2014) 2) Number of large-scale joint researches	A	<p>On 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 increased by 91 cases from FY2013.</p> <p>On the other hand, according to the survey conducted by the Cabinet Office in FY2015, implemented large-scale joint researches with private companies in FY2014, totaling 139 cases.</p> <p>Measures to increase the number of large-scale joint researches between R&amp;D corporation and private companies are currently in place, and based on FY2013 and FY2014 results, a new KPI that aims to double the number of large-scale joint researches by FY2020 has been included in the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016."</p>	1) Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology "Implementation of cooperation between industry and academia at universities etc.," 2) Cabinet Office "Survey on science and technology-related activities by independent	Cabinet office (Director General for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy)
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		implemented (10 million yen or higher) between R&D corporations and private companies: 139 cases (FY2014)			administrative corporations'	
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University Reform/Promoting Innovation in Technology/The World's Leading Intellectual Property-Based Nation
Policy Group: Implementing a national system of innovation Promotion of regional innovations

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
32 (Repeat)	To be the #1 global innovator (in technology) within the next five years (by the end of FY2017)	Ranked #8 (2016-2017)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is the end of FY2017 with the period of 5 years, Japan was ranked No. 8 in the 2016-2017 ranking, down by three from the 2015-2016 ranking.	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Ranking (WEF The Global Competitiveness Report)	Cabinet office (Director General for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy)
39	Have the ratio of patent applications submitted by SMEs to be approx. 15% by FY2019	14% (2015)	A	The ratio is generally increasing favorably, reaching 14% in 2015 compared to 12% in 2013 and 13% in 2014.	Japan Patent Office survey	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
40	Have the number of intellectual property support cases in Yorozu Support Centers reach 2,000 per year by FY2016	1,134 cases (April-November 2016)	B	While the KPI aimed to have 2,000 intellectual property support cases per year in Yorozu Support Centers, FY2016 results totaled to about 1,600 if they were assumed to monotonically increase within the target	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry survey	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

				period (FY2016). The Government will further implement measures to increase awareness on intellectual property support to reach the goal.		
41	The number of interview examinations in regions per year should be 1,000 by FY2020	722 cases (as of January 12, 2016)	A	<p>Off-site interview examinations are conducted throughout the year according to requests from applicants.</p> <p>Starting from FY2015, the Government has been working to increase popularity and implement more off-site interview examinations through the Patent Office's "travelling Patent Office" intellectual property support event. The results have been favorable.</p> <p>While the time limit of achieving the KPI is FY2020 with the period of 6 years, two years have passed at the time of the "latest figure." The approximately 630 cases necessary as of 2016 to achieve the KPI have been reached.</p>	Japan Patent Office survey	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
42	Standardize 100 excellent technologies and products from SMEs and medium-sized companies by 2020	5 cases (end of FY2016)	B	<p>The figure counts the number of specifications standardized through the "New Market Creation Standardization System" used by SMEs and medium-sized companies.</p> <p>There are currently 22 JIS cases, 2 ISO cases and 1 IEC case that have been approved standardization by the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee, with 5 cases</p>	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry survey	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

				<p>as of the end of 2016 that have been established as JIS standards.</p> <p>While the time limit of achieving the KPI is FY2020 with the period of 5 years, one year have passed at the time of the "latest figure." The 20 cases necessary as of the end of FY2016 to achieve the KPI have not been reached.</p> <p>The number of standardizations are planned to be increased in an accelerated manner through further identification of new cases and increasing awareness on the system to cumulatively record 15 cases in FY2017, 35 in FY2018 and 65 in FY2019 while steadily progressing on standardization of cases that are still in the preparation phase for establishment.</p>		
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University Reform/Promoting Innovation in Technology/The World's  
Leading Intellectual Property-Based Nation

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
43	Shorten the time required to acquire patent rights to no more than 36 months by the end of FY2015 ⇒ Achieved.	Ratio of within 36 months is 97.1% (April 2015)	A	The ratio of 36 months or less increased from 80.9% as of December 2012 to 97.1% on April 2015. Excluding exceptional cases such as those in which correction requests have to be made repeatedly to the applicant (2.9%), the period for acquiring patents for all other cases became 36 months or less, achieving the KPI ahead of the schedule.  The KPI was thus not included in the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016."	Japan Patent Office survey	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
44	Shorten the time required to acquire patent rights in half over the next ten years (by 2023) to 14 months on average	15.0 months on average (FY2015)	A	The period for acquiring the right shortened from 15.2 months in FY2014 to 15.0 months in FY2015, demonstrating steady progress.	Japan Patent Office survey	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
45	Increase the number of chair/secretariat posts held by	97 cases (end of FY2015)	A	The KPI has already been achieved for the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2015."	Ministry of Economy, Trade	Ministry of Economy, Trade

	Japan in international standardization organizations to the #3 level in the world (95 cases) by the end of FY2015⇒ Achieved.			Therefore, a new KPI that increased the target number of chair/secretariat posts held by Japan in international standardization organizations to over 100 by FY2020 in the “Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016.” The latest number of chair/secretariat posts held by Japan is scheduled to be confirmed in early 2017.	and Industry survey	and Industry
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University Reform/Promoting Innovation in Technology/The World's  
Leading Intellectual Property-Based Nation

Policy Group: Promotion of "New robot strategies," etc.

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
46	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 683.4 billion yen (2015); Non-manufacturing sector: About 61 billion yen (2014)	B	The period for achieving the target is 7 years concerning the domestic production market size for robots. While the manufacturing sector and non-manufacturing sectors in 2013 were worth approximately 503.7 billion yen and 47 billion yen, respectively, the "latest figures" indicate the manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors in 2015 were worth approximately 683.4 billion yen (up by about 93.3 billion yen vs. 2014) and 61 billion yen (up by about 14 billion yen vs. 2013), respectively. It is necessary to monitor the increase of the market every year going forward, together with further promotion of the measures. Together with continuing to steadily follow the "New Robot Strategy" decided on February 2015, the Government has been working towards reducing base prices for small general-purpose robots and costs	(One company) Japan Robot Association "Statistics on Robots: Actual Orders, Production and Shipment"	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

				necessary for implementation by more than 20%, providing support towards doubling human resources who will support robot introduction, implementing other measures that will accelerate the incorporation of IT and robots in SMEs and medium-sized companies, and striving to achieve the KPI through holistically carrying out these plans. In addition, this KPI was revised to “1.2 trillion yen in the manufacturing field for the domestic production market scale of robots in 2020, and 1.2 trillion yen in non-manufacturing fields such as service” in the “Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016” based on the “New Robot Strategy.”		
47	Annual labor productivity increases of at least 2% in the manufacturing industry	-1.8% (year-on-year in 2015)	B	While the labor productivity of manufacturers was up by 1.2% year-on-year in 2013 and up 2.0% year-on-year in 2014, it went down 1.8% year-on-year in 2015. The Government has been working towards reducing base prices for small general-purpose robots and costs necessary for implementation by more than 20%, support towards doubling human resources who will support robot introduction, and other measures that will accelerate the incorporation of IT and robots in SMEs and medium-sized companies, and strive to achieve the KPI through holistically carrying out these plans.	Japan Productivity Center “Productivity Statistics”	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
48	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	Systems reduced: 333 (March 2015) Operational cost reduced: About 25 billion	B	Regarding the number of systems, while the period for achieving the goal is 5 years to the end of FY2018, two years have passed as of the end of FY2014, with 333 systems reduced. In addition, 894 systems (62%) are projected to be reduced by FY2018. In terms of the operations cost, while the period for	The Roadmap for Government Information System Reforms and cost reduction plan for the	National Strategy Office of Information and Communications Technology

	operating costs by 30% over eight years (by FY2021)	yen (FY2015)		achieving the goal is 8 years to FY2021, two years have passed as of the budget amount for FY2015, with about 25 billion yen cut down. 106.7 billion yen (28%) is projected to be reduced by FY2021.  The KPI was separated into two (number of Government Information Systems and cost) so they can be individually assessed in the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016."	Government Information System	
49	Achieve the world's highest level of public data disclosure (more than 10,000 data sets) by the end of FY2015 ⇒ Achieved	17,710 (November 21, 2016)	A	The Government achieved the target number of data sets (more than 10,000) one year ahead of the time limit for achieving the target.  The KPI was therefore not included in the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016."	Data search page on the data catalogue site (DATA.GO.JP)	Cabinet Secretariat (National Strategy Office of Information and Communications Technology)
50	Continue to maintain our present ranking as #1 for 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 according to the OECD Digital Economy Outlook announced on July 2015.	OECD "Digital Economy Outlook 2015"	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
51	Increase the current number of countries and regions which have	130 countries and regions	A	The number of counterparties for international cooperation and dialogue on responses to cyber-	Number of countries/regions	National Center of Incident

	international cooperation 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.	(December 2016)		attacks increased from 80 to 113 countries/regions as of June 2015, reaching the KPI one year ahead of the time limit for achieving the target. The number increased to 130 countries and regions as of December 2016.	available for cooperation with JPCERT/CC	Readiness and Strategy for Cybersecurity
52	Increase the corporate utilization of skill indicators from the present 20% to 25% over the next four years (by FY2017) ⇒ Achieved.	27.3% (FY2015)	A	The KPI was achieved ahead of schedule, and therefore not included in the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016."	IPA "IT Human Resources White Paper"	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
53	15 million MVNO contracts signed by the end of 2016	Approx. 14.27 million contracts (end of September 2016)	A	The number of MVNO contracts as of the end of September 2016 reached about 14.27 million. This exceeds the figure (approximately 14.07 million contracts) necessary as of the end of September 2016 when assuming that the increasing ratio per quarter is even until reaching 15 million contracts on December 2016 to achieve the KPI.	Quarterly data on telecommunication service contracts and shares published by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
54	Develop free public wireless LAN environments in key sightseeing and disaster prevention sites, including tourist information	About 14,000 locations equipped (October 2016)	N	The Government worked on equipping free public wireless LAN environments towards the year 2020. About 30,000 locations were set as the target number of Wi-Fi environment developments contributing to	"Wi-Fi Environment Development Plan for Disaster	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

	centers, cultural properties, natural parks, evacuation sites and centers, towards 2020			disaster prevention by FY2019 based on the "Wi-Fi Environment Development Plan Contributing to Disaster Prevention" (December 2016) (hereinafter referred to as the "Development Plan"). More Wi-Fi environments are scheduled based on this Development Plan, and the Government will continually monitor the progress.	Prevention, etc." (December 2016)	
55	Have more than 100 municipalities independently implement success models (including those based on independent funds) by FY2020	32 (December 2016)	A	22 municipalities in FY2015 and 10 municipalities in FY2016 have expanded penetration (projects publicly offered during the FY2016 2 <sup>nd</sup> supplementary budget is still being judged as of December, and are to be adopted next January). Projects independently funded are currently being surveyed, and to be compiled by the end of the FY.	-	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

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
56	Japan in the top three OECD member countries in The World Bank's Ease of Doing Business rankings by 2020	Ranked #26 (2017)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with a period of 7 years, three and half years have passed as of 2016. Ranked 26th in 2017 (down by two from last year), the KPI has not steadily improved for achieving the target. Accordingly, the Government will need to further promote measures. In National Strategic Special Zone, the Government established the Tokyo Business Opening One-Stop Center and is promoting projects to improve business conditions. Moreover, the Government brought the effective corporation tax rate down to the “20% range” by further promoting bold growth-oriented reforms of the corporation tax system. In addition to	World Bank “Doing Business 2017”	Cabinet Secretariat (Japan Economic Revitalization Bureau)

				these, the Government will strive to achieve the KPI by steadily realizing the necessary initiatives, including the promotion of IT utilization.		
57	Tokyo in the top three of the Global Power City Index by 2020 (#3 in 2016) ⇒ Achieved.	3rd (2016)	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 8 years, three and half years passed as of 2016. Moved up one rank to 3rd for 2016, the KPI was achieved ahead of schedule by 4 years following the increase of international tourists through strategic deregulations of visas and internationalization of Haneda Airport. The Government will continue to accelerate promotion of National Strategic Special Zones in the fields of employment, health and urban revitalization etc., including the establishment of Employment Consultation Centers, and reinforce metropolitan airports through the review of flight routes to increase arrival/departure slots at Haneda Airport.	Mori Memorial Foundation "Global Power Inner City Index 2016"	Cabinet Secretariat (Japan Economic Revitalization Bureau)

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
56 (Repeat)	Japan in the top three OECD member countries in The World Bank's Ease of Doing Business rankings by 2020	Ranked #26 (2017)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 7 years, three and half years passed as of 2016. Ranked 26th in 2017 (down by two from last year), the KPI has not steadily improved for achieving the target. Accordingly, the Government will need to further promote measures. In National Strategic Special Zone, the Government established the Tokyo Business Opening One-Stop Center and is promoting projects to improve business conditions. Moreover, the Government brought the effective corporation tax rate down to the "20% range" by further promoting bold growth-oriented reforms of the corporation tax system. In addition to these, the Government will strive to achieve the KPI by steadily realizing the necessary	World Bank "Doing Business 2017"	Cabinet Secretariat (Japan Economic Revitalization Bureau)

				initiatives, including the promotion of IT utilization.		
57 (Repeat)	Tokyo in the top three of the Global Power City Index by 2020 (#3 in 2016) ⇒ Achieved.	3rd (2016)	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 8 years, three and half years passed as of 2016. Moved up one rank to 3rd for 2016, the KPI was achieved ahead of schedule by 4 years following the increase of international tourists through strategic deregulations of visas and internationalization of Haneda Airport. The Government will continue to accelerate promotion of National Strategic Special Zones in the fields of employment, health and urban revitalization etc., including the establishment of Employment Consultation Centers, and reinforce metropolitan airports through the review of flight routes to increase arrival/departure slots at Haneda Airport.	Mori Memorial Foundation "Global Power Inner City Index 2016"	Cabinet Secretariat (Japan Economic Revitalization Bureau)
58	Expand PPP/PFI programs to 12 trillion yen over the next 10 years (2013-2022) (4.2 trillion yen by FY2012 (as of March 2014)). Among them, the government will bring the PFI Project that leverages the public facility operation rights method ahead of schedule to the intensive implementation period by	228.9 billion yen (PPP/PFI programs in FY2013: Figure as of May 2015)	B	PPP/PFI programs in FY2013 totaled 228.9 billion yen (as of May 2015). Based on the "PPP/PFI Promotion Action Plan" (decided by the Private Finance Initiative Promotion Conference on May 18, 2016), the KPI has been changed to "expanding the PPP/PFI business scale to 21 trillion yen in 10 years (FY2013-FY2022); Of this, PFI businesses that utilize public facility administration methods shall aim for 7 trillion yen" in the "Japan	"Collection of PPP/PFI projects" (published by PFI Promotion Office of Cabinet Office) on May 2015)	Cabinet Office (PFI Promotion Office)

	the end of FY2016, compared to the goal of 2 to 3 trillion yen in the 10 years until 2022.			Revitalization Strategy 2016.” The above figure is the latest based on previous approaches, considering that the approach for business scale for this KPI has been changed in conjunction with the action plan formulation.		
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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 public and semi-public funds

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
56 (Repeat)	Japan in the top three OECD member countries in The World Bank's Ease of Doing Business rankings by 2020	Ranked #26 (2017)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 7 years, three and half years passed as of 2016. Ranked 26th in 2017 (down by two from last year), the KPI has not steadily improved for achieving the target. Accordingly, the Government will need to further promote measures. In National Strategic Special Zone, the Government established the Tokyo Business Opening One-Stop Center and is promoting projects to improve business conditions. Moreover, the Government brought the effective corporation tax rate down to the "20% range" by further promoting bold growth-oriented reforms of the corporation tax system. In addition to these, the Government will strive to	World Bank "Doing Business 2017"	Cabinet Secretariat (Japan Economic Revitalization Bureau)

				achieve the KPI by steadily realizing the necessary initiatives, including the promotion of IT utilization.		
57 (Repeat)	Tokyo in the top three of the Global Power City Index by 2020 (#3 in 2016) ⇒ Achieved.	3rd (2016)	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 8 years, three and half years passed as of 2016. Moved up one rank to 3rd for 2016, the KPI was achieved ahead of schedule by 4 years following the increase of international tourists through strategic deregulations of visas and internationalization of Haneda Airport. The Government will continue to accelerate promotion of National Strategic Special Zones in the fields of employment, health and urban revitalization etc., including the establishment of Employment Consultation Centers, and reinforce metropolitan airports through the review of flight routes to increase arrival/departure slots at Haneda Airport.	Mori Memorial Foundation "Global Power Inner City Index 2016"	Cabinet Secretariat (Japan Economic Revitalization Bureau)

Further enhancement of site competitiveness
Policy Group: Formulate a Basic Energy Plan
Promote thorough energy-saving
Push through the Electricity, Gas and Thermal Supply System Reforms

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
59	(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	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.  Furthermore, aiming for an early practical application, the Government also started technological development	-	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

				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.		
60	Complete the Electricity System Reforms by 2020 at the latest	-	F	<p>The electricity retail market was fully deregulated on April 2016. Integrated reformation of the electricity, gas and thermal supply fields will continue to be worked on based on the revised Electricity Business Act (Third Phase) established on June 2015. By eliminating barriers between markets and creating a comprehensive energy market, the Government will increase benefits for customers such as expanding the level of freedom in choosing energy and maximizing fee reductions through active competition among suppliers and creating innovation.</p> <p>Since the first phase (Establishment of the Organization for Cross-regional Coordination of Transmission Operators) and second phase (Full deregulation of electricity retail competition) had been completed, the KPI focused on the third phase (Legal unbundling of the transmission/distribution sector) in the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016."</p>	"Policy on Reform of the Electricity System" (Cabinet Decision on April 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
61	Practical application of the A-USC in the 2020s (power generation efficiency: about 39% to about 46% after improvements)	-	F	<p>A prompt establishment of next-generation thermal power generation technology is sought based on the “Technological Road Map Pertaining to Next-Generation Power Generation” formulated in the public-private conference on June 2016 to achieve streamlined thermal power generation and 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 component and turbine rotor tests since FY2015 to implement practical application of elemental technologies.</p> <p>Considering that a comprehensive road map pertaining to streamlined thermal power generation was compiled</p>	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

				on June 2016, the KPI is positioned as a supplementary indicator pertaining to road map-based measures in the “Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016.”		
62	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	A prompt establishment of next-generation thermal power generation technology is sought based on the “Technological Road Map Pertaining to Next-Generation Power Generation” formulated in the public-private conference on June 2016 to achieve streamlined thermal power generation and reduce CO2.  Regarding Integrated Coal Gasification Combined Cycle power generation (IGCC), the Government started designing the plant for commercial machines in FY2014. Considering that a comprehensive road map pertaining to streamlined thermal power generation was compiled on June 2016, the KPI is positioned as a supplementary indicator pertaining to road map-based measures in the “Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016.”	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
63	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) [Supplementary indicator]	-  -	F  Supplementary indicator: F	A prompt establishment of next-generation thermal power generation technology is sought based on the “Technological Road Map Pertaining to Next-Generation Power Generation” formulated in the public-private conference on June 2016 to achieve streamlined thermal power generation and reduce CO2.	-	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

	Establish oxygen-blown IGCC power generation and CO2 separation/capture technology (physical capture method), which are core IGFC technologies, by 2020			<p>The Government has started comprehensive test runs from August 2016 in preparation of demonstration experiments on oxygen-blown IGCC to be conducted from 2017.</p> <p>Considering that a comprehensive road map pertaining to streamlined thermal power generation was compiled on June 2016, the KPI is positioned as a supplementary indicator pertaining to road map-based measures in the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016."</p>		
64	Practical application of a 1,700°C class gas turbine for LNG thermal power generation by around 2020 (power generation efficiency: about 52% to about 57% after improvements)	-	F	<p>A prompt establishment of next-generation thermal power generation technology is sought based on the "Technological Road Map Pertaining to Next-Generation Power Generation" formulated in the public-private conference on June 2016 to achieve streamlined thermal power generation and reduce CO2.</p> <p>For LNG thermal power generation, the Government has been developing technology for sophisticating elements from FY2016 in order to improve the reliability of 1,700°C class gas turbines.</p> <p>Considering that a comprehensive road map pertaining to streamlined thermal power generation was compiled on June 2016, the KPI is positioned as a supplementary indicator pertaining to road map-based measures in the</p>	-	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

				"Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016."		
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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
65	Rebuild a group of top-class petrochemical complexes that are internationally competitive in Asia within the next ten years (by 2023) [Supplementary indicator] Equipment ratio of residual oil processing devices in Japan as a whole by the end of FY2016: About 50%	- (Results are undisclosed because the data are for individual complexes) [Supplementary indicator] Equipment ratio of residual oil-processing devices in Japan as a whole: About	N  Supplementary indicator: B	The FY2014 survey indicated that the international competitiveness of Japanese complexes was still lagging behind that of Singapore, Korea, China, and Taiwan among other countries. Against such a background, as an indicator to show the international competitiveness of oil refineries 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 on April 2015. While the oil residue processing equipment ratio of residual oil processing devices is targeted to reach about 50% by the end of FY2016 (time limit) in three years from about 45% as of the end of March 2014 (reference point),	Research Association of Refinery Integration for Group-Operation "Overall evaluation on international competitiveness of petrochemical complexes" [Supplementary indicator] Ministry of	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

		45% (as of the end of December 2016)		<p>the rate has risen by about 0.7% as of the end of December 2016 for the “latest figure,” and is below the approximately 48% that should be the percentage at this stage if the annual increase rate to achieve the KPI is even.</p> <p>Furthermore, the goal of around 50% in oil residue processing equipment is expected to be reached by the time limit of the end of FY2016 in which businesses are required to do so based on the Energy Supply and Demand Sophisticated Act.</p>	Economy, Trade and Industry survey	
66	Complete the enhancement of the minimum required supply function during times of emergency nationwide within the next two to three years (by 2016) ⇒ Achieved.	Ratio of refineries introducing three-piece emergency set 100% (end of FY2015)	A	<p>Regarding the ratio of introduction of three-piece emergency set (emergency power generator, emergency information and telecommunication equipment system (satellite telecommunication etc.), drum can oil filling and shipment facility), while the annual increase in the introduction ratio that is necessary to achieve KPI is 15.5 percentage points (targeted for 100% in 2016 from 38% in 2012), the latest figure (end of FY2015) was 100%, an increase of 24 percentage points from 76% at the end of FY2014.</p> <p>The KPI was not included in the “Japan Revitalization Plan 2016” because the servicing project ended in FY2015 and its achievement was confirmed.</p>	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry survey	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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
67	By the end of this fiscal year, the Government has reached an agreement and signed bilateral agreements for the Joint Crediting mechanism (JCM) with several countries in addition to Mongolia, Bangladesh, and Ethiopia ⇒ Achieved.	16 countries in total (as of December 7, 2016)	A	The Government concluded and signed 16 bilateral agreements in total; 10 countries by the end of FY2013, 2 countries by the end of FY2014, and 4 countries by the end of December 2015.  The KPI is therefore not included in the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016." A new KPI that pertains to international development of quality low-carbon technology and "aims to cumulatively reach 1 trillion yen in business scale by FY2020 for international developments from quality low-carbon technology through JCM etc. that fully leverages private sector capabilities" was set.		Ministry of Foreign Affairs
68	Reach agreements and signed bilateral agreements with a total of 16 countries by 2016 ⇒ Achieved.	16 countries in total (as of December 7, 2016)	A	The Government concluded and signed 16 bilateral agreements in total; 10 countries by the end of FY2013, 2 countries by the end of FY2014, and 4 countries by the end of December 2015.		Ministry of Foreign Affairs

				<p>The KPI is therefore not included in the “Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016.” A new KPI that pertains to international development of quality low-carbon technology and “aims to cumulatively reach 1 trillion yen in business scale by FY2020 for international developments from quality low-carbon technology through JCM etc. that fully leverages private sector capabilities” was set.</p>		
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Achieving regional revitalization and regional structural reform / Achieving reform among mid-ranking companies, SMEs and microenterprises

Policy Group: Utilization/mobilization/branding of regional resources

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 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 the Entrepreneurial Activity Index (ratio of the response of “Entrepreneur/plan to start business” in the “Survey on entrepreneurship”) within the next 10 years	Startup rate: 5.2%  Business closure rate: 3.8%  (FY2015)  [Supplementary indicator]  4.8%  (FY2015)	N      Supplementary indicator: A	The startup rate and business closure rate increased from 4.6% and 3.8% in FY2012 to 5.2% and 3.8% in FY2015, respectively.  Measures by the government together with changes in the view of the society on the starting of a business are necessary to achieve these KPIs, making these long-term goals. Accordingly, the Entrepreneurial Activity Index was established as a supplementary indicator looking at the coming 10 years. The supplementary indicator in the FY2015 survey recorded 4.8%, exceeding the figure (4.2%) desirable when assuming the figures will be double the FY2014 survey results (3.8%) in the FY2024 survey results, and indicate steady progress. The Government will continue to examine the improvements made in the	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare,  “Annual Report on Employment Insurance Programs” and  “Monthly Report on the Employment Insurance Programs”  [Supplementary indicator]  Ministry of	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

				notions concerning startups, and formulate relevant measures to achieve the targets for the startup and business closure rates.	Economy, Trade and Industry “Survey on the Entrepreneurship Spirit”	
69	Among the municipalities which have formulated a Local Revitalization Plan, the majority of them should achieve the local revitalization objectives (creation of new employment, increase in the number of visitors, increase in regional industry production, etc.) that have been certified under the plan.	-	N	<p>The Revised Local Revitalization Act was implemented on December 2014, and 27 local revitalization plans have been approved as of date that incorporate the initiatives of “local vitalization model cases.” It is difficult to make an evaluation at this stage because the implementation period of the plans is generally 5 years.</p> <p>In terms of “utilization/mobilization/branding of regional resources,” the “Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016” has replaced the KPI to “supporting about 1,000 in 5 years, with about 200 a year, leading technological development projects that utilize regional technology and formulate consortiums through coordinating funds from the industry, government and academia” to discover and commercialize the region’s notable technology and conduct progress assessment as needed. The</p>	Cabinet Office survey	Cabinet Office (Local Creation Promotion Secretariat)

				Cabinet Office (Local Creation Promotion Secretariat) will continue to monitor progress for achieving local revitalization plans formulated by local municipalities		
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Achieving regional revitalization and regional structural reform / Achieving reform among mid-ranking companies, SMEs and microenterprises

Policy Group: Utilization/mobilization/branding of regional resources

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 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 the Entrepreneurial Activity Index (ratio of the response of "Entrepreneur/plan to start business" in the "Survey on entrepreneurship") within the next	Startup rate: 5.2% Business closure rate: 3.8% (FY2015)  [Supplementary indicator] 4.8% (FY2015)	N   Supplementary indicator: A	The startup rate and business closure rate increased from 4.6% and 3.8% in FY2012 to 5.2% and 3.8% in FY2015, respectively.  Measures by the government together with changes in the view of the society on the starting of a business are necessary to achieve these KPIs, making these long-term goals. Accordingly, the Entrepreneurial Activity Index was established as a supplementary indicator looking at the coming 10 years. The supplementary indicator in the FY2015 survey recorded 4.8%, exceeding the figure (4.2%) desirable when assuming the figures will be double the FY2014 survey results (3.8%) in the FY2024 survey results, and indicate steady progress. The Government will continue to	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Annual Report on Employment Insurance Programs" and "Monthly Report on the Employment Insurance Programs" [Supplementary indicator]	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

	10 years			examine the improvements made in the notions concerning startups, and formulate relevant measures to achieve the targets for the startup and business closure rates, which are this indicator.	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry "Survey on the Entrepreneurship Spirit"	
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Achieving regional revitalization and regional structural reform / Achieving reform among mid-ranking companies, SMEs and microenterprises

Policy Group: Supporting SMEs and micro enterprises entering 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
70	Increase the number of profit-making SMEs and micro enterprises from 0.7 million to 1.4 million by 2020	859,753 companies (FY2014)	B	About 860,000 companies made profits in FY2014. While this is about 15,000 companies short of approximately 875,000 companies for FY2014 when assuming a simple increase during the period for achieving the target (8 years), progress has been made. The Government will steadily implement measures necessary towards reaching the goal.	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 microenterprises

Policy Group: Supporting SMEs and micro enterprises expanding internationally

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
71	Realize overseas expansions of another 10 thousand companies over the next five years (by FY2017)	About 6,500 companies (Cumulative figure of FY2013, 2014 and 2015)	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is FY2017 with a period of 5 years, 3 years have passed as of the "latest figure."  The cumulative total of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry survey result for the number of companies which have newly expanded overseas between FY2013 and FY2015 (export, direct investment) was about 6,500 companies. This reached the necessary figure at the moment to achieve the KPI (cumulative total of about 6,000 companies by FY2015) assuming a simple increase (2,000 companies per year) during the period for achieving the target.	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry survey	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Extend the nation's "health expectancy"

Policy Group: Create a society that allows aging 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
72	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: 74.21 years (2013)	A	Regarding this KPI, steady progress has been made in achieving the targets, as the healthy life expectancy increased by 0.77 years and 0.59 years for males and females, respectively, in the 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	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

					Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions (Large-scale survey: Conducted once every 3 years))	
73	Reduce the number of citizens with metabolic syndrome by 25% from FY2008 by 2020 [14 million (FY2008)]	Rate of decrease in citizens with metabolic syndrome and their prospects (Rate of decrease in those for target of specified health guidance): 16.1% (FY2014 from	A	The most recent rate of decrease in citizens with metabolic syndrome and their prospects (rate of decrease among those applicable for specified health guidance) was 16.1% for FY2014. Although the target (25% reduction by 2020) has not been reached, the rate of decrease has been gradually increasing, with 9.7% in FY2011, 12.0% in FY2012 and 16.0% in FY2013.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare "Implementation status of specified health checkups and specified health guidance"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

		FY2008)				
74	By 2020, have the medical examination rate (for the 40-74 age range) reach 80% (including specified health check-ups) [67.7% (in 2010)]	Ratio of people undergoing medical checkup (health examination and health checkup) and health screening (40-74 years old); 66.2% (2013)	B	The 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, the Government will need to further promote measures.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions" (Medical checkup rate is surveyed only in the year for the large-scale survey <every three years>)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
75	Expand the regional medical information collaborative network to nationwide by FY2018 [About 200 (as of May 2015)]	-	N	A survey on the penetration status of the regional medical information collaborative network in the country will be conducted this fiscal year.  There were 207 networks confirmed as of FY2014, which is 50% more compared to 134 in 2012 prior to formulating the "Japan Revitalization Strategy."	Survey results of regional medical information collaborative network establishment status (Outsourced project from the	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

					Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare in FY2014)	
76	Increase the penetration rate of electronic clinical records among general hospitals with 400 or more beds to 90% by FY2020 [57.3% (as of October 1, 2011)]	77.5% (as of October 2014)	A	The penetration rate of electronic clinical records in general hospitals with 400 or more beds as of October 2014 was 77.5%, which is +20.2 percentage points compared to October 2011. ([Comparison] Average annual increase rate on an even rate (+32.7% points/9 years) x Elapsed time (3 years) = 10.9% points Progress is steady towards reaching the target.	Survey on medical facilities (2014)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

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
77	Conduct 20 clinical trials and research that utilize registered disease information by 2020	6 cases	A	With six clinical trials/research adopted in FY2016, progress is steady towards achieving the KPI.	-	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
78	Formulate five guidelines pertaining to clinical trials and research that utilize registered disease information by 2020	-	N	Approaches (data reliability assessment, etc.) in clinical trials and research that utilize registered disease information will be reviewed starting from this fiscal year, and guidelines are scheduled for review from the following year. Assessment at this point is thus difficult.	-	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
79	Eliminate the assessment lag of pharmaceuticals and medical devices to "zero" by 2020 [Pharmaceuticals: 1 month; Medical devices: 2 months (FY2011)]	Pharmaceuticals 0 years; Medical devices: 0 years (FY2015)	A	Regarding the screening lag for pharmaceuticals and medical devices, the figure for FY2015 was zero years, showing steady progress albeit some changes depending on the fiscal years. As for the periods for screening of pharmaceuticals and medical devices by the Pharmaceuticals and	Documents compiled by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, PMDA and	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

				Medical Devices Agency, both were shortened. (New drugs: [FY2009] 22.0 months (median) → [FY2015] 11.2 months (70% range); New medical devices [FY2008] 19.9 months (median) → [FY2015] 10.1 months(60% range))	published documents in the US	
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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 quickly return to society

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
80	Create around ten Japanese overseas medical treatment sites by 2020 [3 locations (as of 2014)]	Japanese healthcare centers abroad: 14 locations established (as of December 2016)	A	16 Japanese healthcare centers abroad were established in the approximately three and half years between July 2013 and December 2016, and steadily progressing.	Hearings with companies etc.	Cabinet Secretariat (Headquarters for Healthcare Policy)
81	Expand the overseas market for Japan's medical technologies and services to 5 trillion yen by 2030 [Exports of medical equipment: Approx. 453.0 billion yen; Exports of pharmaceuticals: Approx. 144.0	Export of medical devices: About 570.0 billion yen; Export of	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 pharmaceuticals; (iii) markets captured by Japanese healthcare centers overseas etc.; and (iv) markets of medical services received by patients visiting	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare "Annual Statistical Survey on	Cabinet Secretariat (Headquarters for Healthcare Policy)

	billion yen (2010)]	drugs: about 130.0 billion yen (2014)		<p>Japan. This includes consultation fees medical centers and medical expenses paid by patients visiting Japan.</p> <p>While (i) and (ii) were determined through the export value of medical devices and pharmaceuticals, they can also take into consideration overseas sales of medical devices and pharmaceuticals (2010: Overseas sales of medical devices (26 companies) about 880.0 billion yen/ Overseas sales of pharmaceuticals (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 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 healthcare centers start full-scale operations. Currently, the Government is considering the methods to grasp the data on local market sizes.</p> <p>Moreover, regarding (iv), the Government is currently reviewing options in grasping the market sizes in cooperation with the Japan International Hospital</p>	Trends in Pharmaceutical Production Statistics on Drug Production” etc.	
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				(tentative name), and evaluation is thus difficult at this point.		
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Extending the nation's "healthy life 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
82	Percentage of the elderly population with access to housing for the elderly [0.9% (in 2005) → 3 to 5% (in 2020)]	2.2% (2015)	A	<p>This KPI increased to 2.2% in 2015 from 1.8% in 2012, which means that it has reached the necessary figure as of 2015 of 2.2% to achieve KPI.</p> <p>With the estimated elderly population of 36.12 million people in 2020 ("Population Projection for Japan (January 2012 estimate) (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research), housing for the aged of 1,080,000 – 1,810,000 houses will be necessary to achieve KPI. Although housing for the aged increased to 761,000 houses in 2015 as a result of development at an annual average of 73,000 houses since 2013, it will be necessary to develop them at an annual average of 64,000-209,000 houses going forward.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Aged population:</li> <li>Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications</li> <li>· "Population Estimates"</li> <li>· Housings for the aged:</li> <li>Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare</li> <li>· "Survey on Social Welfare"</li> </ul>	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

					Facilities, etc.” (every year), Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism survey (as necessary), Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare survey (every year)	
83	Percentage of public rental housing projects(over 100 apartment units) with livelihood support facilities [16% (in 2009) → 25% (in 2020)] ⇒Achieved	30% (FY2014)	A	Regarding this KPI, the actual figure in FY2012 was 25%, achieving the target.  For this reason, there was no description about this in “The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016.”	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism survey (every fiscal year)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
84	Impediment-free housing for UR (Urban Renaissance) Rental Housing [approximately 340,000 units (as at the end of FY2012) → approximately 400,000 units (as at	About 370,000 houses (FY2015)	A	As for progress in achieving KPI, it increased 30,000 housings at the end of FY2015 from the end of FY2012 ([Comparison] Average increase in housings at an even pace (60,000 housings/6 years) x elapsed time (1 year) = 10,000 housings.).	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism survey (every fiscal	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

	the end of FY2018]]				year)	
85	Double the market size for existing homes and the market for residential renovation [10 trillion yen (in 2010) → 20 trillion yen (in 2020)]	11 trillion yen (2013)	B	<p>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 renovation was flat at about 10 trillion yen between 2010 and 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 measures including the establishment of special measures for purchase and resale (April 2014-March 2018 for the registration and license tax; April 2015-March 2017 for the real estate acquisition tax), loans for the acquisition expenses for existing houses including renovation by Flat 35 of the Japan Housing Finance Agency (from April 2015), and a project to promote renovation aimed at developing long-life quality housings (from February 2014). 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.</p> <p>As the Cabinet decided the new "Basic Plans for Housing (national plan)" (plan period: FY2016 through</p>	<p>Housing Market Trends Survey (every year), Housing and Land Survey (every 5 years), Statistics of Building Activities and Losses (every year), Annual Report on Family Income and Expenditure Survey (every year), Population, demographic movements, and the number of households based on the</p>	<p>Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>

				FY2025) in March 2016, “The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016” set the “existing houses trading market size” and the “renovation market size” of those plans as new KPIs.	Basic Resident Register (every year), Survey on awareness and opinions about reforms (every year)	
86	Double the number of existing homes converted into homes which conserve energy by 2020	430,000 cases (2015)	B	This KPI increased by 110,000 cases ([Comparison] Average annual increase at an even pace (+320,000 cases/9 years) x elapsed number of years (4 years) = +140,000 cases) as of 2015 when 4 years have elapsed since 2011). In spite of a reaction to the last minutes demand before the rise in consumption tax rate or other factors, progress has been made behind about 1 year in relation to the number of cases to be achieved toward the target and the target is expected to be achieved roughly.	“Building Extension and Renovation Survey” (twice every year) (First and second halves)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
87	The standard newly built houses should all be Net Zero Energy Homes by 2020	—	N	There is a steady increase in Net Zero Energy Houses (ZEH) plans led by house manufacturers that have declared that they will introduce ZEH plans into a majority of houses to be provided by them by FY2020 (ZEH Builders), and actual figures for FY2016 will be followed up in FY2017 (registration of ZEH Builders has	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

				<p>started in FY2016).</p> <p>In order to make target management more appropriately, "The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016" consolidated the KPIs relating to building energy saving initiatives and defined this KPI as one of the supplementary indicators.</p>		
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Extending the nation's "healthy life 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
88	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 REITs were listed until now (January 25, 2017), achieving the target.	—	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
89	Total number of formulations of the local transport network development plans: 100 plans in FY 2020 ([local transport network development plans: 26 plans at the end of March 2015])	194 plans (as at the end of November 2016)	A	Steady progress has been made, as 194 plans to develop local public transportation networks were prepared after the implementation of the Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Revitalization and Rehabilitation of Local Public Transportation Systems (Act No. 49 of 2014) in November 2014.	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism survey	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
90	Market size of nursing care robot devices should be approximately 50 billion yen in 2020 and approximately 260 billion yen in 2030 [approximately 1 billion yen (in	1.27 billion yen (2014) *Total figures of 88 replying	B	Regarding the size of nursing-care robot devices market, while the market size was about 1 billion yen (estimated by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry), it should be increased to "about 50 billion yen in 2020."	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry "Survey on trends of robot	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

	2012)]	companies, out of 209 target companies of the survey.		On the other hand, whereas the follow-up of the market size should have the continuity and should use statistics based on actual figures, not estimates, 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 (accumulated actual figures of replying companies) in 2014. Accordingly, the Government will need to further promote the measures. This statistical survey (actual figures for 2014) is only based on the actual shipment by 88 companies which replied, out of 209 target companies of the survey.	industry and markets" (2012, estimates) Japan Robot Association "Survey on Service Robot Markets" (since 2013)	
91	8,000 nursing care robot devices in priority fields by 2030	—	N	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 in or after	Scheduled to grasp from Japan Robot Association "Survey on Service Robot Markets" (after 2013)	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

				<p>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 the Japan Robot Association, the total number of shipments of nursing-care robots was 4,326 robots in 2014 (including those for fields other than the priority ones), showing a steady progress in terms of the number of robots in use.</p>		
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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
92	(Geothermal) Capture 70% of the world market for turbines by 2020 ⇒Achieved	70%	A	According to the actual figure for 2015, 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: Shipment in the whole world Thermal and Nuclear Power Engineering Society of Japan: Shipment by Japanese companies	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
93	(Offshore Floating Wind Power) Be the world's first to commercialize offshore floating wind power by around 2018	—	F	Commercial operation of offshore floating wind power at Nagasaki offshore started in 2016. Experimental studies at Fukushima offshore has been continuously conducted.	—	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
94	(Methane Hydrate) Develop technology that ensure start of a commercialization by FY2018	—	F	<p>For the sand-layer pore-filling type methane hydrate, the Government is making steady preparations for the second offshore gas production test (scheduled for about one month) to be conducted in 2017, and made advanced preparations (well drilling construction) in the tested area of sea between May and June 2016.</p> <p>In order to make target management more appropriately, "The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016" consolidated the KPIs relating to ocean resource development and defined this KPI as one of the supplementary indicators.</p>	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
95	(Sea-Floor Polymetallic Sulphides) Develop technology, etc. to begin a project to commercialize with the participation of the private sector in and after 2023	—	F	<p>For the sea-floor polymetallic sulphides, the Government will conduct technical development and other possible resource assessment to achieve the KPI.</p> <p>For the integrated pilot test of mining and lifting in the actual sea area in FY2017, the Government selected</p>	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

	[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: —	Supplementary indicator: F	the "commissioned consortium for a pilot test of mining and lifting" composed of companies with technologies in each field in July 2015. In FY2016, the Government will improve the mining and ore-collecting test machines and engage in manufacturing and testing of large underwater pumps for lifting.		
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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
96	(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
97	(Storage batteries) Reduce the cost of the grid energy storage system by half or more by 2020 (under 23,000 yen/kWh)	—	N	Regarding the forecast of the storage batteries cost at the end of FY2020, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry will check the progress of the project to subsidize the sophistication of technological countermeasures for surplus electric power from	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

				renewable energy (FY2016 supplementary budget) at the meeting of external experts by the end of FY2016. Accordingly, it is difficult to make an evaluation at this stage.		
98	(Storage batteries) Aim to capture the cutting-edge storage batteries market of ¥500 billion per annum (about 50% of the global market) by the Japanese companies by 2020  *Targeted at storage batteries for cars and electricity storage	352.5 billion yen (58% of the global market) (actual figure for 2014)	A	The Government compiled the cutting-edge storage batteries market captured by Japanese companies on an actual figure basis for 2014, and confirmed that the KPI had been progressing toward achieving its goal faster than expected in its transitional period. The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry will continue support from the perspective of the reinforcement of domestic companies' competitiveness through technological development of advanced storage batteries, as well as the energy policy.	Private company survey	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
99	(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 planned to introduce by the end of	N	Electric companies have been setting up smart meters almost as scheduled.	Documents for the “councils to examine the smart meter system”	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

		<p>FY2016.</p> <p>Low voltage sector (households etc.): Full-scale introduction started sequentially in FY2014, and is scheduled to be completed by the end of FY2024.</p>				
100	(Residences/Buildings) Percentage of new homes and buildings that meet the standards for energy conservation should be 100% (by 2020)	<p>[Non-residences] 96% (for FY2014: partly estimates)</p> <p>[Residences] 50% (for</p>	B	<p>Regarding the compliance rate until FY2014, the rate for non-residences made steady progress, while the rate for residences remained at about 50%.</p> <p>The Government promulgated the Act on Improvement of Energy Consumption Efficiency of Buildings which would take measures to establish obligations to comply with the energy conservation standards for large-scale buildings (on July 8, 2015),</p>	For non-residences, estimates based on the survey of Type 1 specified building (2,000m <sup>2</sup> or larger) areas in	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

		FY2014: partly estimates)		<p>which came into full force and effect on April 1, 2017.</p> <p>In order to make target management more appropriately, "The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016" consolidated the KPIs relating to home and building energy conservation initiatives and defined this KPI as one of the supplementary indicators.</p>	<p>compliance.</p> <p>For residences, estimates based on the survey of residence distribution by the level of thermal insulation (a questionnaire survey on businesses) (Housing Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism survey)</p>	
101	(Residences/Buildings) (Residences) On average, achieve ZEH for new homes in 2030	—	N	To achieve KPI, the Government will first aim at net zero energy for standard new houses by 2020 while coordinating with relevant industries. In addition, the Government will support initiatives to realize net zero energy houses (supported cases in the past: 12,600).	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

				In order to make target management more appropriately, "The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016" consolidated the KPIs relating to building energy conservation initiatives and defined this KPI as one of the supplementary indicators.		
102	(Residences/Buildings) (Buildings) On average, achieve ZEB for new buildings in 2030	—	N	<p>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, the Government will support initiatives to realize net zero energy non-residence buildings (supported cases in the past: 271 cases).</p> <p>In order to make target management more appropriately, "The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016" consolidated the KPIs relating to building energy conservation initiatives and defined this KPI as one of the supplementary indicators.</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
103	(Top-Runner Program) Add the Top-Runner Program to building materials by the end of FY2013 ⇒Achieved	—	A	Thermal insulation materials were newly added to the Top Runner Program (December 2013), and the KPI was achieved.  For this reason, there was no description about this KPI in “The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016.”	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
104	(Top-Runner Program) Add the Top-Runner Program to LED light bulbs by summer of 2013 ⇒Achieved	—	A	Self-ballasted LED lamps were newly added to the Top Runner Program (November 2013), and the KPI was achieved.  For this reason, there was no description about this KPI in “The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016.”	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
105	(Top-Runner Program) Add the Top-Runner Program to windows by autumn of 2014 ⇒Achieved	—	A	Windows (sashes and multiple glasses) were newly added to the Top Runner Program (November 2014), and the KPI was achieved.  For this reason, there was no description about this KPI in “The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016.”	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
106	(Fuel Cells)	In use:	B	Units in use increased about 120,000 units from the	Fuel Cell	Ministry of

	<p>For residential fuel cells (Ene-Farm), aim to disseminate 1.4 million cells by 2020 and 5.3 million cells by 2030</p> <p>[Supplementary indicator]</p> <p>Aim at an amount by which the amounts borne by users can be paid back within 7 or 8 years by 2020</p>	<p>190,617 units (as at the end of December 2016)</p> <p>Payback period: 13 years (as at the end of December 2016)</p>	<p>Supplementary indicator: A</p>	<p>end of FY2013 to 191,000 units as at the end of December 2016. While the time limit for achieving the goal for the time being is FY2020 with the period of 7 years, 3 years and 9 months passed as at the end of December 2016, falling below 7.83 million units which was necessary at the moment to achieve the KPI.</p> <p>With the steady decline of sales price—which was over 3 million yen at the start of sales in 2009, the average sales prices for polymer electrolyte fuel cells (PEFC) and solid oxide fuel cells (SOFC) for FY2016 (as at the end of December) were 1.13 million yen (down 17% from the previous fiscal year) and 1.36 million yen (down 22% from the previous fiscal year), respectively, in particular thanks to the price deduction scheme introduced for subsidies in FY2016. As a result, the payback period was 13 years (down 24% from the previous year). While the time limit for achieving the goal is FY2020 with the period of 6 years, 2 years and 9 months passed as at the end of December 2016, falling below 14.0 years which was the payback period necessary at the moment to achieve the KPI.</p>	<p>Association 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 consumed sensibly

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
107	(Next-generation automobiles) Introduce fuel cell powered vehicles into the market in 2015 ⇒Achieved	—	A	In December 2014, one manufacturer launched a fuel cell vehicle (FCV) in the market. In March 2016, another manufacturer launched a FCV in the market in March 2016.  For this reason, “The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016” changed the KPI to “aim to increase the FCV units in use to around 40,000 units by 2020 and around 800,000 by 2030,” and defined it as the supplementary indicator for next-generation automobiles in use target.	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
108	(Next-generation automobiles) Aim to increase the share of new automobiles accounted for by next-generation automobiles to between 50% to 70% by 2030	35.6% (April-November of FY2016)	A	The ratio increased from 29.3% in FY2015 to 35.6% in FY2016. While it was 8.0 percentage points above the necessary figure at the moment of 27.6% to achieve KPI assuming an even ratio of annual increase for every year, steady progress was made.	Statistical data published by private groups including the Japan Automobile Dealers	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

					Association	
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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
109	By 2030, advanced and efficient inspections and repairs using sensors and robots will be made for all important and aged domestic infrastructure	—	N	<p>Regarding inspections and other operations using robots for next-generation social infrastructure, the Government has implemented a trial introduction of underwater robots since FY2016. As for the social infrastructure-monitoring technologies using sensors, etc., the Government has started on-site reviews one by one for 5 fields (bridges, slope protection, river bank, ocean/coastal construction, and airport facilities). The Government will promote measures while utilizing the Strategic Innovation-Promotion Program (SIP) and other various systems. The Government will assess progress as soon as possible.</p> <p>For this KPI, the Government added an intermediate target of “20% by around 2020 for important and aged domestic infrastructure” in “The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016” to manage progress for achieving the</p>	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism survey	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

				target in 2030.		
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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
110	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: 6.5% (2015) Alternative acquired global market share: 40.5% (2014)	B	<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 defined as a KPI indicator.</p> <p>The ratio of equipped domestic vehicles has been growing to 6.5%, but fell below 6.6% which was necessary for the moment to achieve the KPI. On the other hand, it exceeded the acquired global market share.</p>	<p>Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism "Survey on the use of ASV technology", Automobile Inspection &amp; Registration Information Association "Table of changes in the number of cars owned" HIS Inc. "Number of shipments of</p>	<p>Cabinet Secretariat (National Strategy Office of Information and Communications Technology)</p>

					ECU for AEB (2014)"	
111	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	Ratio of equipped domestic new vehicles: 42.2% (2015) Ratio of equipped domestic vehicles (on a stock basis): 6.5% (2015)	B	<p>To achieve KPI, the Government will follow it up with short- and medium-term action plans etc.</p> <p>The ratio of equipped domestic new vehicles was 42.2%, falling below 44% which was necessary for the moment to achieve the KPI. The ratio of equipped domestic vehicles (on a stock basis) was 6.5%, falling below 9.9% which was necessary for the moment to achieve the KPI.</p> <p>Reference No.110 is an intermediate target for Reference No.111.</p>	<p>Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism "Survey on the use of ASV technology,"</p> <p>Automobile Inspection &amp; Registration Information Association "Table of changes in the number of cars owned"</p>	<p>Cabinet Secretariat (National Strategy Office of Information and Communications Technology)</p>

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
112	Increase the ratio of farmland used by business farmers to 80% in the next ten years (by 2023)	52.3% (end of FY2015)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2023 with the period of 10 years, 2 years passed at the time of the "latest figure." While the ratio of farmland used by leading farmers increased from 48.7% (at the end of FY2013) to 52.3% (at the end of FY2015), progress has been insufficient, as it was desirable to have increased to 55.0% 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" and survey by Agricultural Land Policy Planning Division of Management Improvement Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

					Fisheries	
113	Reduce the cost of rice production by business farmers by 40% (to approximately 9,600 yen/60kg) in the next ten years (by 2030) compared with the national average cost in 2011, including through the efforts by industry concerning farm inputs and distributionsystems	Individual farming: 11,397 yen/60kg (2015)  Farming by incorporated organization: 11,996 yen/60kg (2015)	B	<p>While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2023 with the period of 10 years, 2 years passed at the time of the "latest figure." Whereas the cost of rice production by leading farmers in 2015 was 11,397 yen/60kg for individual farming and 11,996 yen/60kg for farming by incorporated organization.</p> <p>Whereas the cost of rice production by leading farmers in 2015 was about 30% lower than that in 2011 of 16,001 yen/60kg (national average), progress has been insufficient, as it was desirable to have decreased to 11,019 yen/60kg for individual farming and 11,465 yen/60kg for farming by incorporated organization at the time of the "latest figure" to achieve the target. 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" and  "Analytical survey on management of incorporated organizations"	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
114	Double the breeding rice productivity from FY2013 in the next ten years (by 2025) through cost reduction and unit crop increase (reduce the production cost per 60kg of business farmers by 50% or so (about 7,615	10,490 yen/60kg (2015)	N	<p>While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2025 with the period of 10 years, it is difficult to make evaluation, as actual figures for FY2016 which will be necessary for evaluation of progress in achieving the KPI will be determined around October 2017.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  "Production cost of rice and wheat variety"	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

	yen/60kg)					
115	Increase the number of corporate farmers four-fold from the 2010 level to 50,000 in the next ten years (by 2023)	20,800 corporations (February 2016)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2023 with the period of 10 years, 3 years passed at the time of the "latest figure." While the number of incorporated organizations increased from 14,600 (February 2013) to 20,800 (February 2016), progress has been insufficient, as it was desirable to have increased to 25,220 incorporated organizations to achieve the target. Accordingly, the Government will need to further promote the measures, etc.	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
116	Expand the market size of the so-called AFFrinnovation which means adding value to agricultural products, forest products, and fishery products in an innovative way, making new combinations, or creating a value chain, to 10 trillion yen in FY 2020	5.1 trillion yen (FY2014)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 7 years starting with FY2013 during which the market size range of the AFFrinnovation was reviewed, 1 year passed at the time of the "latest figure." While the market size of the AFFrinnovation expanded to 5.1 trillion yen (FY2014) from 4.7 trillion yen (FY2013), progress has been insufficient, as it was desirable to have expanded to 5.5 trillion yen 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 "Survey on Collaboration of Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Industry"	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
117	Double the number of dairy farms engaged in the sixth-order industry to 500 farms by 2020	303 cases (at the end of April 2016)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 6 years, 2 years passed at the time of the "latest figure." While the number of dairy farms engaged in the sixth-order industry increased from 236 cases (2014) to 303 cases (at the end of April 2016), progress	Japan Dairy Council survey	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

				has been insufficient, as it was desirable to have increased to 324 cases at the time of the "latest figure." Accordingly, the Government will need to further promote the measures, etc.		
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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
118	Increase the export value of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and food to 1 trillion yen by 2020 and 5 trillion yen by 2030	745.1 billion yen (2015)	A	While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 8 years, 3 years passed at the time of the "latest figure." The export value of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods increased from about 450.0 billion yen to 745.1 billion yen, exceeding the necessary figure at the moment of 656.1 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
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
119	Increase the annual number of international visitors to Japan to over 10 million in 2013 (⇒ achieved), and further aim to increase it to 20 million in 2020 and 30 million in 2030 ⇒Achieved	19,737,409 people (Final figure for 2015) 24,039,000 people (Estimated figure for 2016)	A	The annual number of international visitors to Japan for 2016 was 24.04 million people, which achieved the KPI of “20 million people in 2020.” Based on the “Tourism Vision to Support the Future of Japan” formulated in March 2016, the Government raised the KPI by increasing the annual number of international visitors to Japan to 40 million in 2020 and 60 million in 2030 in “The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016.”	Japan National Tourism Organization “Statistics on the number of international visitors”	Japan Tourism Agency, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
120	Aim to be a top-class country in Asia in tourism receipts by 2030 ⇒Achieved	5th in Asia 24,983 million US dollars (2015)	A	Japan’s ranking of tourism receipts rose to the 5th in Asia, becoming a top-class country. For this reason, there is no description about this	UNWTO “Tourism Highlights”	Japan Tourism Agency, Ministry of

				<p>in “The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016.”</p> <p>The Government set the new KPI of “aiming to increase the travel consumption amount of international visitors to Japan to 15 trillion yen in 2030.”</p>		Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
121	Aim to realize a society where approximately one in six accommodation guests are foreigners by 2030	<p>One in about 7.7 overnight guests was foreigners.</p> <p>*Total number of overnight guests, final figure for 2015.</p>	A	<p>While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2030 with the period of 19 years, 4 years passed at the time of the “latest figure.”</p> <p>The ratio of foreigners among overnight guests increased from one in about 23 overnight guests” to “one in about 7.7 overnight guests,” exceeding the pace (“one in about 15 overnights guests”) to achieve KPI (“one in about 6 overnight guests”).</p> <p>Although this KPI was set with intention of substantially increasing the number of international visitors to Japan toward 2030, the number of international visitors to Japan was substituted by new figure, as “The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016” set the new KPI of “aiming to increase the number of international visitors to Japan to 60 million in 2030.”</p>	Japan Tourism Agency “Accommodation Survey”	Japan Tourism Agency, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
122	Aim to increase the travel consumption amount by international visitors to 4 trillion	3 trillion and 477.1 billion yen (Confirmed 2015)	A	<p>While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2020 with the period of 6 years, 2 years passed at the time of the “latest figure.”</p>	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and	Japan Tourism Agency, Ministry of

	yen in a year during which 20 million people visit to Japan	3 trillion and 747.6 billion yen (Provisional 2016)		<p>The consumption amount by international visitors in Japan reached “3 trillion and 747.6 billion yen” in 2016, exceeding the pace (2 trillion and 685.2 billion yen in 2016) to achieve KPI (“4 trillion yen in 2020”).</p> <p>Based on the “Tourism Vision to Support the Future of Japan” formulated in March 2016, “The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016” increased the KPI for the amount of consumption by international visitors to Japan to 8 trillion yen in 2020 and 15 trillion yen in 2030.</p>	Tourism “Consumption Trend Survey for Foreigners Visiting Japan”]	Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
123	Create new employment of 400,000 workers throughout Japan in a year during which 20 million people visit to Japan	2.76 million workers (2015)	A	<p>2.76 million workers were newly employed, exceeding the pace (new employment of 62,000 workers in 2015) to achieve the KPI of “400,000 workers in 2020.”</p> <p>As there is a statistical correlation between the number of employment creation and travel consumption amount, “The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016” consolidated them to a new KPI for travel consumption amount (travel consumption amount by international visitors to Japan being 8 trillion yen and travel consumption amount by Japanese domestic tourists being 21 trillion yen, both in 2020) to manage the goal more appropriately.</p>	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism “Travel/Tourism Consumption Trend Survey”	Japan Tourism Agency, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism



Build regional communities that use their unique local resources to appeal to the world

Policy Group: Improvement of the environment for international visitors to stay in Japan

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	Progress in achieving KPIs	Details of progress in achieving KPIs	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
119 (Repeat)	Increase the annual number of international visitors to Japan to over 10 million in 2013 (⇒ achieved), and further aim to increase it to 20 million by 2020 and 30 million by 2030 ⇒Achieved	19,737,409 people (Final figure for 2015) 24,039,000 people (Estimated figure for 2016)	A	The annual number of international visitors to Japan for 2016 was 24.04 million people, which achieved the KPI of “20 million people in 2020.” Based on the “Tourism Vision to Support the Future of Japan” formulated in March 2016, the Government raised the KPI by increasing the annual number of international visitors to Japan to 40 million in 2020 and 60 million in 2030 in “The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016.”	Japan National Tourism Organization “Statistics on the number of international visitors”	Japan Tourism Agency, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
120 (Repeat)	Aim to be a top-class country in Asia in tourism receipts by 2030 ⇒Achieved	5th in Asia 24,983 million US dollars (2015)	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.” Japan’s ranking of tourism receipts rose to the 5th from 10th, becoming a top-class country. For this reason, there is no description about this in “The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016.”	UNWTO “Tourism Highlights”	Japan Tourism Agency, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

				The Government set the new KPI of “aiming to increase the travel consumption amount of international visitors to Japan to 15 trillion yen in 2030.”		
121 (Repeat)	Aim to realize a society where approximately one in six accommodation guests are foreigners by 2030	One in about 7.7 overnight guests was foreigners. *Total number of overnight guests, final figure for 2015.	A	<p>While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2030 with the period of 19 years, 4 years passed at the time of the “latest figure.”</p> <p>The ratio of foreigners among overnight guests increased from one in about 23 overnight guests’ to “one in about 7.7 overnight guests,” exceeding the pace (“one in about 15 overnight guests”) to achieve KPI (“one in about 6 overnight guests”).</p> <p>Although this KPI was set with intention of substantially increasing the number of international visitors to Japan toward 2030, the number of international visitors to Japan was substituted by new figure, as “The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016” set the new KPI of “aiming to increase the number of international visitors to Japan to 60 million in 2030.”</p>	Japan Tourism Agency “Accommodation Survey”	Japan Tourism Agency, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
122 (Repeat)	Aim to increase the travel consumption amount by foreign tourists to 4 trillion yen in a year during which 20 million people	3 trillion and 477.1 billion yen (confirmed 2015) 3 trillion and 747.6	A	<p>While the time limit for achieving the goal is 2030 with the period of 6 years, 2 years passed at the time of the “latest figure.”</p> <p>The consumption amount by international visitors</p>	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Japan Tourism Agency, Ministry of Land,

	visit to Japan	billion yen (provisional 2016)		in Japan reached “3 trillion and 747.6 billion yen” in 2016, exceeding the pace (2 trillion and 685.2 billion yen in 2016) to achieve KPI (“4 trillion yen in 2020”). Based on the “Tourism Vision to Support the Future of Japan” formulated in March 2016, “The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016” increased the KPI for the amount of consumption by international visitors to Japan to 8 trillion yen in 2020 and 15 trillion yen in 2030.	“Consumption Trend Survey for Foreigners Visiting Japan	Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
123 (Repeat)	Create new employment of 400,000 workers throughout Japan in a year during which 20 million people visit to Japan	2.76 million workers (2015)	A	In 2015, 2.76 million workers were newly employed, exceeding the pace (new employment of 62,000 workers in 2015) to achieve the KPI of “400,000 workers in 2020.” As there is a statistical correlation between the number of employment creation and travel consumption amount, “The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016” consolidated them to a new KPI for travel consumption amount (travel consumption amount by international visitors to Japan being 8 trillion yen and travel consumption amount by Japanese domestic tourists being 21 trillion in 2020) to manage the goal more appropriately.	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism “Travel/Tourism Consumption Trend Survey	Japan Tourism Agency, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
124	Increase the number of tax-free	14,827 shops	A	The number of tax-free shops outside major cities	Compiled by	Japan Tourism

	shops outside major cities from 6,600 (April 2015) to 12,000 in 2017 and 20,000 in 2020	(October 2016)		<p>were “14,827 shops” in October 2016, achieving the KPI of “12,000 shops in 2017” and exceeding the pace (9,916 shops in October 2016) to achieve the KPI of “20,000 shops in 2020.”</p> <p>Based on the “New Tourism Strategy to Invigorate the Japanese Economy” formulated in March 2016, the Government raised the KPI by increasing the number of tax-free shops outside major cities to 20,000 shops in 2018 in “The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016.”</p>	National Tax Agency	Agency, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
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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
125	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 conferences held: 355 conferences (2015)	A	While the ranking of Japan in 2014 was 1st in Asia, it continues to be 1st in Asia in 2015.	ICCA (International Congress and Convention Association) "ICCA Statistics Report"	Japan Tourism Agency, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

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
126	Raise the FTA ratio to over 70% by 2018	39.5% (the ratio of trade amounts with countries with which EPA/FTA has entered into force or been signed to Japan's total amount of trade as of January 2017 (based on 2015 trade amount))	B	<p>Regarding the promotion of economic partnership, the Government has made progress, such as the Japan-Australia EPA entered into force in January 2015, the Japan-Mongolia EPA entered into force in June 2016, and the TPP Agreement concluded by Japan in January 2017.</p> <p>This KPI measures the ratio of trade value with countries with which EPA/FTA has entered into force or been signed to total trade value of Japan, and depends on 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. Therefore, the 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
127	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Realize the following "export value and overseas subsidiary sales" by 2020 compared to 2011 level:</li> <li>"China, ASEAN, etc.": Double</li> </ul>	127.0 trillion yen (FY2014) *Breakdown: Export value: 14.9 trillion yen (excluding purchase of local subsidiaries from Japan), Overseas subsidiaries sales: 112.0 trillion yen	A	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). Whereas the time limit for achieving the target is 2020 with the period of 9 years, 3 years passed at the time of the "latest figure." <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regarding "China, ASEAN, etc.," the export value for FY2011 (excluding purchase of overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 15.4 trillion yen, and sales value of overseas subsidiaries was 73.9 trillion yen, totaling 89.4 trillion yen. The export value for FY2014 (excluding purchase of overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 14.9 trillion yen, and sales value of overseas subsidiaries was 112.0 trillion yen, totaling</li> </ul>	Export value: Ministry of Finance "Trade Statistics," Sales value of overseas subsidiaries: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry "Survey of Overseas Business Activities"	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
128	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Realize the following "export value and overseas subsidiary sales" by</li> </ul>	25.8 trillion yen (FY2014)	B	127.0 trillion yen, exceeding 119.2 trillion yen which was the figure at the moment to achieve KPI assuming		Ministry of Economy,

	<p>2020 compared to 2011 level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•“Southwest Asia, the Middle East, Russia/CIS, and Central and South America”: Double</li> </ul>	<p>*Breakdown:</p> <p>Export value: 3.1 trillion yen (excluding purchase of local subsidiaries from Japan), Overseas subsidiaries sales: 22.7 trillion yen</p>		<p>an even ratio of annual increase for every year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Regarding “Southwest Asia, Middle East, Russia, CIS and Latin America,” the export value for FY2011 (excluding purchase of overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 5.0 trillion yen, and sales value of overseas subsidiaries was 17.0 trillion yen, totaling 22.0 trillion yen. The export value for FY2014 (excluding purchase of overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 3.1 trillion yen, and sales value of overseas subsidiaries was 22.7 trillion yen, totaling 25.8 trillion yen, falling below 29.3 trillion yen which was the figure at the moment to achieve KPI assuming</li> </ul>		Trade and Industry
129	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Realize the following “export value and overseas subsidiary sales” by 2020 compared to 2011 level:</li> <li>• “African region”: Triple</li> </ul>	<p>2.4 trillion yen (FY2014)</p> <p>*Breakdown:</p> <p>Export value: 0.6 trillion yen (excluding purchase of overseas subsidiaries from Japan), Overseas</p>	B	<p>an even ratio of annual increase for every year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Regarding “Africa,” the export value for FY2011 (excluding purchase of overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 0.4 trillion yen, and sales value of overseas subsidiaries was 1.6 trillion yen, totaling 2.0 trillion yen. The export value for FY2014 (excluding purchase of overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 0.6 trillion yen, and sales value of overseas subsidiaries was 1.8 trillion yen, totaling 2.4 trillion yen, falling below 3.3 trillion yen which was the figure at the moment to achieve KPI assuming an even ratio</li> </ul>		Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

		<p>subsidiaries</p> <p>sales: 1.8</p> <p>trillion yen</p>		<p>of annual increase for every year.</p> <p>As described 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.”</p> <p>On the other hand, the total value of 155.2 trillion yen for all regions for FY2014 exceeded 151.8 trillion yen which was the total value at the moment assuming an even increase of value every year to achieve the KPI, which indicates that entrance into emerging country markets is steadily progressing.</p> <p>By region, for “Southwest Asia, Middle East, Russia, CIS, Latin America,” the value increased by 15 to 20% from the previous fiscal year in Southwest Asia and Middle East, while the value of increase would have been suppressed or fallen down in Russia and Latin America, partly due to slowdown of domestic consumptions resulting from the declines in prices for crude oil and mineral resources, and decrease of export resulting from the weakened markets of China and other major export counterparts. For “Africa,” the value increased by 12% from the previous year, despite of impact from resource prices, and security risk and</p>		
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				<p>political instability such as large-scale terrorist activities and strikes, showing a substantial increase in comparison with the increase rate of 2% between 2012 and 2013.</p> <p>Economic size, economic growth and exogenous political and natural disaster risks differ depending on regions and countries, and it is important to evaluate progresses of global outreach made by Japanese companies by making comparisons of economic development of each region and country and expansions of foreign companies into each country, in addition to figures. Based on this standpoint, the Government will continue monitoring developments going forward.</p>		
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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
130	Raise overseas infrastructure project orders received to approximately 30 trillion yen by 2020 (from 10 trillion yen in 2010)	About 19 trillion yen (including "income from business investments in overseas infrastructures" etc.) (2014)	A	Whereas the time limit for achieving the target is 2020 with the period of 10 years, an average increase of 2 trillion yen per year is necessary to achieve the KPI. While the actual orders received in 2010 was about 10 trillion yen, the figure for actual project orders received in 2014 was approximately 19 trillion yen, making steady progress to achieve the target.	Statistical figures from Cabinet Office "Survey of Machinery Orders" etc. and hearings with industry groups etc.	Cabinet Secretariat (Assistant Chief Cabinet Secretary's Office (Infrastructure Export and Economic Cooperation Team))
131	Realize at least ten sales pitches each year to foreign nations by the Prime Minister and other ministers	68 cases (2015)	A	Whereas the objective is at least 10 sales pitches each year, there were 68 visits in 2015 (32 visits by Prime Minister and 36 visits by other Cabinet Ministers), of which 13 visits were accompanied by economic missions of business 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
132	Double the export value of small and medium-sized companies with "potential" and "motivation" by 2020 compared to 2010 level	14.9 trillion yen (FY2014)	B	<p>Whereas the time limit for achieving the target is FY2020 with the period of 10 years, 4 years (1 year and 9 months from the formulation of "The Japan Revitalization Strategy") passed at the time 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 14.9 trillion yen in four years from 2010 to 2014, falling below the figure at the moment of 17.6 trillion yen assuming an even increase of export every year from FY2010 to achieve the target. For the most recent two years, the value of export increased about 1.5 trillion yen during FY2012 (before the formulation of "The Japan Revitalization Strategy") and 2013, and about 1 trillion yen during FY2013 and 2014, while it</p>	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry "Basic Survey of Japanese Business Structure and Activities"	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

				<p>decreased during FY2010-2012.</p> <p>In February 2016, the Government established the Consortium for New Export Nation and will utilize such framework and take measures to assist global outreach of small and medium-sized companies in achieving the target.</p>		
133	<p>Establish 10 one-stop overseas consultation offices by the summer of 2013</p> <p>⇒Achieved</p>	<p>21 offices (December 2016)</p>	A	<p>There was no description about this in "The Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016," as the target was achieved.</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

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
134	Triple overseas market sales of broadcast contents by FY2018 from the FY2010 level	14.36 billion yen (FY2014)	A	<p>Whereas the time limit for achieving the target is FY2018 with the period of 8 years, 4 years passed at the time of the "latest figure."</p> <p>Overseas sales of broadcast contents increased from 6.63 billion yen to 14.36 billion yen in four years from FY2010 to FY2014, exceeding the figure at the moment of 13.26 billion yen assuming an even increase of sales every year.</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
135	The increase rate of Japanese alcoholic beverages export should exceed that of agricultural/forestry/fishery products and food export by 2020	Increase of 88.4% (2012-2015) 39.0 billion yen (2015)	A	The increase rate in 2012-2015 exceeded that of the export value of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods (an increase of 65.7%).	Ministry of Finance "Trade Statistics"	Cabinet Office (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
136	Double inward foreign direct investment stocks to 35 trillion yen in 2020 (19.2 trillion yen as at the end of 2012)	24.4 trillion yen (as at the end of 2015)	B	<p>Comparison cannot be made for the stockbased KPI indicator between the years prior to 2013 and 2014 due to revisions of statistical standards. The inward foreign direct investment stocks was 24.4 trillion yen at the end of 2015, falling below 25.6 trillion yen which was the figure at the moment to achieve the target, assuming an even increase of investment stocks since statistically comparable 2014 to the target of 35 trillion yen in 2020.</p> <p>On the other hand, the environment surrounding inward foreign direct investment has steadily improved in the surveys on international comparisons on the attractiveness as investment destinations, as evidenced by improved evaluation of Japan as a R&amp;D hub and regional headquarters. The Government will strive to take measures including the “Policy Package for Promoting Foreign Direct Investment into Japan to</p>	Outstanding external assets and liabilities in “Balance of Payments” by Ministry of Finance/Bank of Japan	Cabinet Office

				Make Japan a Global Hub.”		
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