

FY2017 Report on Priority Measures for Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness

I. About this Report

In December 2012, the Cabinet decided 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, the Cabinet also decided in January 2013 to hold meetings of the "Industrial Competitiveness Council." Under the "Headquarters for Japan's Economic Revitalization," moreover, it was decided in September 2016 to hold meetings of the "Council on Investments for the Future." The Council has taken the following actions:

- In June 2013, the "Japan Revitalization Strategy" was approved by the Cabinet.
- In January 2014, the "Action Plan for Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness" was approved by the Cabinet.
- In June 2014, the "Japan Revitalization Strategy (Revised in 2014)" was approved by the Cabinet.
- In February 2015, "FY2014 Report on Priority Measures for Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness" was approved by the Cabinet and submitted to the Diet.
- In February 2015, the "Action Plan for Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness (2015)" was approved by the Cabinet.
- In June 2015, the "Japan Revitalization Strategy (Revised in 2015)" was approved by the Cabinet.
- In February 2016, the "Action Plan for Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness (2016)" (hereinafter referred to as the "Action Plan 2016") was approved by the Cabinet.
- In February 2016, "FY2015 Report on Priority Measures for Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness" was approved by the Cabinet and submitted to the Diet.
- In June 2016, the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016" was approved by the Cabinet.
- In February 2017, "Action Plan for Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness (2017)" (hereinafter referred to as the "Action Plan 2017") was approved by the Cabinet.
- In February 2017, "FY2016 Report on Priority Measures for Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness" was approved by the Cabinet and submitted to the Diet.
- In June 2017, the "Future Investment Strategy 2017" was decided by the Cabinet.
- In December 2017, the "New Economic Policy Package" was decided by the Cabinet.

This Report summarizes the measures and the progress and implementation status concerning the measures for strengthening industrial competitiveness that are stipulated in the Action Plan 2017 (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. Creation of promising growing markets and pursuance of local Abenomics

(1) Realization of the fourth industrial revolution

1) Progress in achieving KPI targets¹

<KPI> Register more than 30,000 information security specialists by 2020. [7]
 ⇒ 2017: 6,944 specialists

2) Progress in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Responsible minister ²
Creation of an environment for advanced automatic travelling including unmanned traveling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In accordance with the Public and Private ITS Initiative Roadmap 2016 (decided on May 20, 2016 by the Strategic Headquarters for the Advanced Information and Telecommunications Network Society – hereinafter the IT Strategic Headquarters), institutional frameworks and infrastructure will be demonstrated by 2017 for unmanned transportation services and expressway self-driving, which should be in place before the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics. Industry-wide standards will be set for self-driving maps to propose international standards this fiscal year. At the same time, the public and private sectors will jointly develop map data to put them in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The related notice according to the Road Trucking Vehicle Act (Act 185, instituted in 1951) was amended in February 2017. Provided that alternative safety measures are put in place, moreover, self-driving vehicles that are not equipped with steering wheels, gas pedals, etc. are permitted to run on public roads. In addition, the Application Standards for the Use of Roads for Demonstration of Remote-controlled Self-driving Systems were set in June 2017. High-precision 3D map data for all expressways and highways will be developed by the end of FY2018 (data on 14,000 km of major expressways and highways is already available). 	Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister of State for Science and Technology, Minister of State for Regional Revitalization, National Public Safety Commission Chairman) Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

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

² 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. As a reference for evaluating the implementation status and effectiveness of priority measures in accordance with the Act on Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness, however, the Minister of State, who assisted Prime Minister in the said measure at the point when this Report was formulated is also listed in parentheses for reference.

	place by as early as 2018.		
Creation of an environment for promotion of drones for industrial use	Drone delivery will be realized by as early as 2018. Accordingly, technology to ensure the safe operation of drones will be developed as they are operated without assistants and are not visually controlled while performance evaluation standards will be set by the end of FY2017, with a system established through revision of examination procedures according to the Civil Aeronautics Act (Act 231, instituted in 1952). In addition, safety technology will be developed for flight above third persons in urban areas, etc. and the progress made will be taken into account in designing certification for drones and operators.	As for technology to ensure the safe operation of drones, R&D projects started at the beginning of FY2017 for operation control and collision prevention. Performance evaluation standards, meanwhile, will be set by March 2018 for flight accuracy, wind resistance, etc. The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry jointly established the Committee for Unmanned Aircraft operated non-visually or Flying Above Third Parties in September 2017 and are in the process of determining requirements for aircraft (involving non-visual flight without assistants), operators, etc. by the end of FY2017. Discussions by the committee will be taken into account in revising licensing and permission granting procedures in early FY2018 according to the Civil Aeronautics Act. At the same time, certification systems will be designed for aircraft and operators to enable flight above third persons in urban areas.	Prime Minister (Minister of State, Chief Cabinet Secretary, Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister in charge of economic revitalization, Minister in charge of Cyber Security Strategic Headquarters, Minister of State for Regional Revitalization, National Public Safety Commission Chairman) Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Justice Minister of Foreign Affairs 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 Defense
Promotion of manufacturing and IoT	More than 50 examples of smart factories will be developed by FY2020 where data collected by sensors, etc. is shared across factories,	Sixteen demonstration programs were implemented in FY2016 and 2017 to create good examples were smart factories make use of data collected by	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

	<p>headquarters and companies. In order to promote this program, meanwhile, the Super Certified Business System will be launched in FY2017 in the field of industrial safety. At the same time, cooperation will be sought with Germany, etc. to propose international standards and find/create good examples, focusing on manufacturing business innovation and a shift to smart manufacturing by capitalizing on IoT, big data, etc. According to cooperation agreements made at the Japan-Germany summit, moreover, Japanese companies will participate in CeBIT 2017 (Hannover, Germany) to showcase innovative technology while companies will be encouraged to cooperate with one another, with Japanese companies focusing on creating and promoting global IoT business.</p>	<p>sensors, etc. for sharing across organizations. In addition, about 210 examples were collected through the Robot Revolution Initiative (RRI) and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.</p> <p>In the field of industrial safety, institutional changes were made in April 2017 for the High Pressure Gas Safety Act (Act 204, instituted in 1951) while the Super Certified Business System was put in place for businesses implementing advanced risk assessments or independent safety measures using technology such as IoT and big data, where incentives are offered, such as flexible procedures to retrofit facilities (up to 8-year continuous operation, discretion in setting safety inspection standards, etc.); the first certification was granted in December 2017.</p> <p>A concept dubbed “connected industries,” which represents Japan’s industrial philosophy, was communicated at CeBIT 2017, which was held in Hannover in March 2017. At the same time, the Hannover Declaration was agreed and signed at the ministerial level to promote bilateral cooperation. In the fields of international standardization and security, meanwhile, experts from Japan and Germany participated in the RRI and jointly developed a strategic document that features issues to be discussed, bilateral cooperation policies, etc. Incidentally, the RRI released an online use case map that provides IoT examples in Japan, Germany and France for sharing purposes.</p>	
Promotion of a sharing	According to the Sharing Economy Promotion Program,	Efforts are underway to promote a sharing economy by	Prime Minister (Minister in charge of

economy	<p>which was developed in November 2016 at the Sharing Economy Review Meeting to set voluntary rules for the safety and reliability of a sharing economy, the Sharing Economy Promotion Office was established in January 2017, tasked with a systematic and effective promotion of measures concerning a sharing economy (information sharing, consultation services, etc.).</p>	<p>setting the Sharing Economy Model Guidelines, which help business associations certify safe, reliable services. In addition, the Sharing Economy Promotion Office provides consultation services to local governments, etc. on the introduction and use of a sharing economy while sending sharing economy missionaries as needed.</p>	<p>Information Technology Policy)</p> <p>Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
Creation of an environment for capitalizing on data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The revised Personal Information Protection Law (Act 65, instituted in 2015) will be communicated to protect personal rights and interests and facilitate data distribution; the revised law is scheduled to take effect in May 2017. Accordingly, the Personal Information Protection Committee will be reinforced to provide businesses with a better understanding of an anonymous processed information system along with consultation services and information that help them set voluntary rules. Considering the globalization of economic and social activities, moreover, efforts will be made to communicate with U.S. and EU representatives, participate in international cooperative frameworks and establish cooperation with each country's authorities, all designed to create an environment for smooth international data distribution. Data distribution and usage 	<p>Following enforcement of the revised Personal Information Protection Law in May 2017, a consultation hotline was established to help businesses deal with personal information and anonymous processed information while lecturers held seminars sponsored by business associations and local governments, with consultation services and briefing sessions offered to help certified personal information protection bodies set voluntary rules for personal information protection guidelines. At the same time, experts were mobilized to reinforce the Personal Information Protection Committee.</p> <p>More than 150 businesses (retailers, financial institutions, healthcare providers, welfare organizations, etc.) have released anonymous processed information as of December 2017 while private organizations are developing personal information protection guidelines, case studies and voluntary rules.</p> <p>As for creation of an environment for smooth international data distribution, there is agreement with the U.S.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy)</p> <p>Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	<p>systems will be reviewed from technical and institutional perspectives with a basic policy set by the end of FY2016. They involve PDS (Personal Data Store), where personal data distribution is promoted with direct involvement of the owners, and information banks or a data distribution market, where personal data is entrusted to reliable persons for the sake of the owners and society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Data Distribution Contact Guidelines will be revised in FY2017 to ensure a fair exchange of data between businesses, thereby creating a data distribution market. 	<p>to promote the multilateral APEC Cross-Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) while the Personal Information Protection Committee has conducted briefing sessions for public relation purposes. Specifically, 11 international seminars, etc. were held between April and December 2017, inviting a total of about 800 participants. In addition, 97 briefing sessions were held for domestic businesses on the Personal Information Protection Law and the CBPR system, inviting 7,824 participants.</p> <p>On the basis of the Personal Information Protection Law, meanwhile, several meetings have been held since FY2016 with the EU judiciary to create a framework for the smooth transfer of personal data between Japan and the EU, with an agreement scheduled to take effect in the first quarter of FY2018 between the Personal Information Protection Committee and the European Commission.</p> <p>As for participation in international cooperative frameworks, the Personal Information Protection Committee was approved as an official member of the International Conference of Data Protection and Privacy Commissioners (ICDPPC) in September 2017. In addition, the committee participated in meetings held by the Global Privacy Enforcement Network (GPEN) and forums sponsored by the Asia Pacific Privacy Authorities (APPA).</p> <p>As for promotion of personal data distribution involving the</p>	
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<p>Promotion of metabolism and restructuring toward the 4th industrial revolution</p>	<p>Considering the status of the Act on Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness, discussions will be held to encourage innovation (e.g., promotion of metabolism and restructuring), with the need to address institutional aspects in mind; necessary measures will be taken by the end of FY2017.</p>	<p>Requests were made to introduce a tax-deferral program that encourages mergers and acquisitions using treasury shares, review restructuring tax requirements and extend tax relief for registration and licensing regarding business restructuring according to the Act on Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness, all of which are designed to promote corporate restructuring and have been incorporated into the framework of the FY2018 tax revisions. In addition, negotiation transactions along with the existing TOB are deemed exceptions to the Companies Act, which applies to share-based mergers and acquisitions. To facilitate business restructuring, moreover, business restructuring ADR will be revised, where rules are set to increase the possibility of protecting transaction debts indispensable for continuing business, even when business restructuring ADR gives way to legal liquidations; relevant bills will be submitted to the FY2018</p>	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

		<p>ordinary session of the Diet.</p> <p>In December 2017, meanwhile, public investment funds including Innovation Network Corporation of Japan (INCJ) were fully discussed at the “Risk Money Supply Workshop for the 4th Industrial Revolution,” whose interim report was released. With the workshop’s review results taken into account, INCJ’s investment destinations will be examined and its risk money supply capabilities (including investment capabilities) will be strengthened; relevant bills will be submitted to the FY2018 ordinary session of the Diet.</p>	
<p>Promotion of the 4th industrial revolution by helping leading small and medium-sized businesses introduce IT and robots</p>	<p>To help leading small and medium-sized businesses keep pace with the 4th industrial revolution, the initial cost of introducing small general-purpose robots will be reduced by more than 20% and 30,000 personnel specializing in development and introduction of robot systems (system integrators) will be secured by FY2020. To help more than 10,000 leading small and medium-sized businesses introduce IT and robots by FY2017, moreover, experts will organize a support system and the “Smart Manufacturing Support Team” program will be rolled out in cooperation with supportive institutions to promote Kaizen, IoT and robots at workshop level.</p>	<p>To reduce the initial cost of introducing small general-purpose robots by more than 20%, a project is underway to develop robot-based commercialization technology for release in FY2019. To double the number of system integrators, moreover, efforts are underway to promote introduction of robots by educating and training them and create a favorable environment by setting skill and process standards. As a result, there are about 22,000 system integrators as of December 2017, up from about 15,000 in April 2016.</p> <p>More than 17,000 leading small and medium-sized businesses have introduced IT and robots between FY2016 and November 2017 through guidance by IT experts and consultation services provided by general support centers. In addition, the Smart Manufacturing Supportive Institution Liaison Conference was held in December 2017 to</p>	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

		<p>build a solid support system by experts while the Smart Manufacturing Support Team has been expanded to provide services at 25 locations in FY2017 (up from five in FY2016), with the expert program expected to go into full swing in FY2018.</p>	
<p>Promotion of space equipment and the industry using it</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quasi-zenith satellites (Unit 2, 3 and 4) will be launched in FY2017 to establish a four-unit system by FY2018, thereby providing round-the-clock high-accuracy positioning services (with cm-level error). • To lead the world in creating a new industry using geospatial information and outer space, industrial activities such as automatic navigation of agricultural vehicles, smart forestry, i-Construction, drone transport and disaster-prevention systems will be upgraded based on a new basic plan and roadmap for promotion of geospatial information (scheduled for release in FY2016), leveraging the quasi-zenith satellites, remote-sensing satellites and the Geospatial Information Center. • With the Space Act (Act 76, instituted in 2016) in place, flexible technical standards and guidelines will be developed in FY2017 for enforcement in FY2018 to encourage venture companies, etc. to make inroads into the space industry and private 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit 2, 3 and 4 quasi-zenith satellites were launched and are being tested to establish a four-unit system. • Efforts were made to commercialize the quasi-zenith satellite system's achievements through demonstration in various fields such as agriculture and ITS. In line with the Basic Plan for the Advancement of Utilizing Geospatial Information (decided by the Cabinet in March, 2017) and its operation schedule, data owned by ministries and private businesses was processed and shared through the Geospatial Information Center (a platform to consolidate geospatial information provided by the public and private sectors) and demonstrations were conducted to promote the Geospatial Project, which involves automatic navigation, automated agriculture, remote sensing in forestry and disaster evacuation support. • Cabinet and ministerial orders, guidelines and application manuals were developed to enforce the Space Act, part of which took effect on November 15, 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State, Chief Cabinet Secretary, Minister of State for Space Policy)</p> <p>Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications</p> <p>Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p> <p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport</p>

	<p>businesses, into the rocket launch market.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the Act on Ensuring Appropriate Handling of Satellite Remote Sensing Data (Act 77, instituted in 2016) in place, efforts will be made to reduce risks associated with handling of satellite remote sensing data and support businesses engaged in satellite operation and image sales. 	<p>2017 (with in-advance applications accepted).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant Cabinet and ministerial orders, etc. were developed with respect to the Act on Ensuring Appropriate Handling of Satellite Remote Sensing Data, part of which took effect in August 15, 2017 (with in-advance applications accepted), followed by full enforcement on November 15, 2017. 	
Cybersecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The status of each measure will be reviewed and evaluated in line with the Cybersecurity Human Resource Development Promotion Policy (decided by the Cybersecurity Strategy Headquarters on March 31, 2016) to develop cybersecurity human resources while the Promotion, Education and Human Resource Development Investigation Committee will hold discussions to develop and announce a future human resource development program in FY2016. To further protect key infrastructure, discussions will be held to promote pioneering approaches (classification), strengthen information sharing toward the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics and make necessary arrangements based on risk management through review of the Third Action Plan for Information Security Measures for Key Infrastructure (reported to the Cyber Security Strategy 	<p>In July 2017, the Cybersecurity Strategy Headquarters compiled the Cybersecurity Strategy Interim Review – Cybersecurity Toward 2020 and Beyond, which summarizes measures to be promoted and strengthened, considering threats that could arise after the completion of the current strategy (decided by the Cabinet on September 4, 2015), with priority issues being addressed. In January 2018, moreover, the headquarters determined the Basic Policy for Reviewing the Next Cybersecurity Strategy.</p> <p>As for human resource development, the Cybersecurity Human Resource Development Program was developed and announced in April 2017 to develop cybersecurity human resources who can contribute to society in addition to the companies they work for.</p> <p>The Key Infrastructure Expert Panel, meanwhile, reviewed the Third Action Plan for Information Security Measures for Key Infrastructure in March 2017, followed by the Fourth Action Plan for Information Security Measures for Key</p>	<p>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 Economic and Fiscal Policy, Minister of State for the “My Number” system, National Public Safety Commission Chairman)</p> <p>Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications</p> <p>Minister of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p> <p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p> <p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure and</p>

	<p>Headquarters on October 12, 2016). Accordingly, the action plan will be finalized by the end of FY2016. Considering the results of these discussions, moreover, a basic policy will be developed by the summer of FY2017 on cyber security during the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics and thereafter, with feasible measures scheduled for phased implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the Basic Act on Cybersecurity and the Act on Facilitation of Information Processing partially revised (Act 31, instituted in 2016) and enforced (on October 21, 2016), communication with incorporated administrative agencies, etc. will be kept under supervision. 	<p>Infrastructure, which was mapped out by the Cybersecurity Strategy Headquarters in April 2017. Specifically, the concept of “performance guarantee” was incorporated and the term “IT failure” was replaced with “key infrastructure service failure,” given that comprehensive approaches are needed, including information technology (IT) and operational technology (OT).</p> <p>Also included are the measures to strengthen the information sharing system for events such as the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics.</p> <p>With the Basic Act on Cybersecurity and the Act on Facilitation of Information Processing partially revised (Act 31, instituted in 2016) and enforced, moreover, communication with incorporated administrative agencies, etc. has been kept under supervision since April 2017.</p>	Transport
Promotion of IT in administrative procedures and private transactions	<p>Considering the status of administrative procedures and systems reviewed by each government agency based on the Basic Policy for the Use of IT Utilization (decided by the IT Strategy Headquarters on June 30, 2015), the IT Strategy Office will cooperate with government agencies in identifying procedures that should be prioritized for IT utilization from the perspective of private needs and determine details of arrangements (timing of introduction, legislative frameworks and other measures that are deemed necessary) by May 2018 according to the results of discussions held by the Regulatory Reform</p>	<p>The Digital Government Promotion Policy (determined by the IT Strategy Headquarters and the Strategic Conference for the Advancement of Public and Private Sector Data Utilization on May 30, 2017) sets out an action plan for IT-based administrative procedures and private transaction. All administrative procedures, etc. associated with laws and regulations administered by each government agency were understood through review of those procedures and the Digital Government Implementation Plan, which includes a more specific version of the above-mentioned action plan, was developed in January 2018.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy)</p> <p>Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications</p>

	<p>Promotion Council, etc. The IT Strategy Office will also consider technological innovation, private needs, etc. for other administrative procedures and solicit inputs from government agencies regarding requirements for introducing and leveraging IT, the results of which will be reviewed. Each government agency, meanwhile, will reflect them in its plan, which is revised by the end of December every year.</p>		
<p>Promotion of IT in the government and local authorities and of BPR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the enterprise identification number system introduced, cross-sectional approaches will be taken to create a favorable environment for businesses while efforts will be made to eliminate the certificate of registered matters (which is required for business registration) and simplify administrative procedures (by promoting online procedures), all of which will be reflected in a registration information system to be revised from FY2018. • To further promote IT and BPR (Business Process Re-engineering), local governments will be visited for guidance and discussions on the introduction of a local cloud system, which constitutes support for local governments that have an appetite for innovation. At the same time, the analysis results of local cloud case studies will be summarized and categorized for local governments that will 	<p>The registration information system will be revised from FY2018 to establish a system that facilitates information exchange between administrative agencies. Accordingly, the Digital Government Implementation Plan was developed in January 2018.</p> <p>In line with the Action Plan for the Simplification and Acceleration of Registration and Incorporation Procedures (decided by the CIO Liaison Conference on October 31, 2016), moreover, the National Tax Agency used corporate registration information provided online and daily by the Ministry of Justice and eliminated the certificate of registered matters for incorporation in April 2017, with the Act on the Use of Numbers to Identify a Specific Individual in Administrative Procedures (Act 27, instituted in 2013) taking effect.</p> <p>At the same time, the Local Cloud Introduction Manual, which analyzes, summarizes and categorizes local cloud case studies, was developed to promote IT and BPR in local governments while the heads of</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy)</p> <p>Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications</p> <p>Minister of Justice</p> <p>Minister of Finance</p> <p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	<p>introduce the system while the achievements made will be communicated to all local governments along with advice to help them introduce the system (particularly, a local cloud system). The target is to double the number of adopters (about 1,000 bodies) by FY2017.</p>	<p>local governments were visited and requested to take specific measures to introduce the system, in which the Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary for Information Technology Policy (government CIO) cooperate. The manual was also used to guide and advise the heads and administration officials of local governments at the Governors' Association, the Mayors' Association, town and village assemblies, seminars, etc.</p>	
<p>Promotion of "My Number" Card and "My Number" Portal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In parallel with the full-fledged introduction of "My Number" Portal in July 2017, discussions will be held to promote the use of "My Number" Card and "My Number" Portal, which are expected to make everyday life convenient. • According to an action plan developed in December 2016 for the One-stop Card Project to help as many people as possible realize the convenience of "My Number" Card, efforts will be made to: realize and upgrade child-raising one-stop services using "My Number" Portal (to be phased in from July 2017); increase the number of bodies that offer issuance services at convenience stores, leveraging measures to reduce burdens on municipal governments (covering over 100 million people by the end of FY2019); and establish a system where points obtained through My Key Platform and private business can be used at 	<p>Child-raising one-stop services using "My Number" Portal were launched in July 2017, with applications with e-signatures phased in from October 7, 2017 for administrative procedures concerning child raising and education. The full implementation of the information sharing system in November 2017, moreover, obviated the need to submit legal documents such as residence and taxation certificates when making applications online.</p> <p>Efforts are also underway to increase the number of bodies that offer issuance services at convenience stores by reducing burdens on municipal governments so that over 100 million people can use the services by the end of FY2019.</p> <p>Systems such as My Key Platform are already in place where points obtained through My Key Platform and private business can be used at local shopping malls, etc. In addition, demonstrations started in September 2017 to promote local economy supportive points.</p> <p>The Declaration on the Creation of the World's Most</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister of State for Disaster Prevention, Minister of State for Declining Birthrate, Minister of State for the "My Number" system)</p> <p>Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications</p> <p>Minister of Finance</p> <p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	<p>local shopping malls, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referring to an interim report provided by the Disaster Planning and Victims Relief Task Force (September 2016), the schedule will be fixed by the end of FY2016 for designing an information sharing system that enables an effective monitoring of evacuation situations, etc. using the “My Number” system and “My Number” Card in time of disasters or when providing relief to victims. Institutional measures will be discussed for certification of authority regarding inter-corporation transactions, etc. through public personal identification services while the legislative framework required will be developed by the end of FY2017 to help corporate delegates prepare and submit contracts and other legal documents online using “My Number” Card (and without face-to-face communication and paperwork). At the same time, a system infrastructure will be developed to phase in electronic transactions designed to simplify the government’s procurement procedures (from examination of qualifications for bidding to conclusion of contracts using “My Number” Card and corporate identification numbers), a program that will start in FY2017. 	<p>Advanced IT Nation - Basic Plan for the Advancement of Public and Private Sector Data Utilization (decided by the Cabinet in May 2017) prioritizes leveraging the “My Number” system for disaster planning and victims relief while specific measures for the latter will be developed by the end of FY2017.</p> <p>As for institutional measures for certification of authority regarding inter-corporation transactions, etc. through public personal identification services, the Act on Promoting Electronic Proxies (Act 64, instituted in 2017) was established in June 2017 and came into force in January 2018. Accordingly, the government’s procurement procedures using an electronic procurement system compatible with “My Number” Card and electronic proxies will be simplified, beginning in FY2018.</p> <p>In December 2017, input of basic information was simplified using corporate identification numbers and the Corporate Information for electronic application procedures for Japan Venture Awards, etc., which will be applied to those for subsidies earmarked for small- and medium-sized companies and venture companies. In addition, patent information and each government agency’s consolidated data were incorporated into business information included in the Corporate Information.</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other phased-in measures in FY2017 include application to administrative procedures for subsidies for venture companies, linkage with other administrative agencies' portal sites and upgrading of corporate information to be included in "Corporate Information," which was launched in January 2017. 		
Promotion of open data in the government and local authorities	<p>In line with the Basic Act on the Advancement of Public and Private Sector Data Utilization (Act 103, instituted in 2016), open data will be aggressively promoted with due consideration given to safety, security and protection of personal information.</p> <p>Accordingly, a control center consisting of experts from the public and private sectors will be established under the IT Strategic Headquarters to identify priority issues such as the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics and auto-navigation maps, taking into account the needs of the private sector, while necessary measures will be taken by 2020 – a period in which they will be intensively implemented.</p>	<p>In line with the Basic Act on the Advancement of Public and Private Sector Data Utilization, the Strategic Conference for the Advancement of Public and Private Sector Data Utilization and the Public and Private Sector Data Utilization Planning Committee were established under the IT Strategy Headquarters. In addition, the Declaration on the Creation of the World's Most Advanced IT Nation - Basic Plan for the Advancement of Public and Private Sector Data Utilization (decided by the Cabinet in May 30, 2017) was formulated in May 2017, with eight priority areas identified, which resulted in the Open Data Basic Policy (decided by the IT Strategy Headquarters on May 30, 2017). Management of data owned by government has been underway since June 2017.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy)</p> <p>Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
Upgrading of information communication infrastructure and earmarking of frequency band for IoT	<p>Development and demonstration of optimized control technology to quickly and efficiently connect an enormous number of IT devices to the network using software and virtual techniques will start in FY2017 to develop and upgrade information communication infrastructure and the network – the backbone</p>	<p>To develop and upgrade information communication infrastructure and the network (the backbone of data communication in the era of IoT), a human resource development model business was launched in September 2017, taking into account a report prepared in July 2017 by the Information and Communication</p>	<p>Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications</p>

	<p>of data communication in the era of IoT. At the same time, skills required for operating and controlling the network using these techniques, coupled with qualification standards, will be defined by the summer of 2017, with human resource development scheduled to start by the end of 2017. Reflecting R&D achievements, moreover, a comprehensive demonstration program will start in FY2017 in urban and rural cities for commercializing the 5th generation mobile communication system (5G) and the institutional framework will be developed to start offering services in around 2020.</p>	<p>Council under the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications on development of human resources capable of operating and controlling the network in the era of IoT where software and virtual techniques are expected to become widespread rapidly.</p> <p>To commercialize the 5th generation mobile communication system (5G), a comprehensive demonstration program started in May 2017 in urban and rural cities to create new markets based on 5G while discussions started in November to develop the institutional framework for setting technical standards in response to a report provided in September by the committee of the Information and Communications Council on earmarking of frequency.</p>	
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2. Toward the most advanced health-conscious nation

(1) Major progress toward KPI targets

<p><KPI></p>	<p>Extend healthy life expectancy by more than one year by 2020 [Men: 70.42 years old, Women: 73.62 years old (2010)] [8]</p> <p>⇒ FY2013: Men: 71.19 years old, Women: 74.21 years old</p>
<p><KPI></p>	<p>Reduce metabolic population (those who need specific health guidance) by 25% from FY2008 levels by 2020 [About 4.01 million in FY 2008] [9]</p> <p>⇒ FY2015: Down 16.5% from 2008 levels</p>
<p><KPI></p>	<p>Eliminate evaluation lag in pharmaceuticals and medical devices by 2020 [Pharmaceuticals: One month, Medical devices: Two months, FY2011 [17]]</p> <p>⇒ FY2016: Pharmaceuticals: 0, Medical devices: 0</p>

(2) Major progress in measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister in charge
Promotion of health management	Health management brands will be continued and the selecting method will be improved by FY2016 to improve and promote health management where companies	A new system will be developed to evaluate the functionality and effectiveness of each company's approaches as selection standards for health management brands. In February	Prime Minister (Minister of State in charge of Health and Medical Strategy (hereinafter

	<p>support employees' health management as a priority management issue. In addition, the relationship between each company's health management approaches and its business performance will be studied and analyzed from management perspectives.</p> <p>For small- and medium-sized companies, meanwhile, the first good health management certificates will be granted by FY2016 and discussions will be held to provide incentives to certified companies in the financial and labor markets.</p>	<p>2017, 24 brands were selected as "Health Management Brand 2017" and 235 companies were certified as "Blue-chip Health Management Company 2017 (Category: Large corporation)."</p> <p>The relationship between the implementation of health management and business performance or productivity will be further studied and analyzed.</p> <p>Likewise, 318 small- and medium-sized companies were certified as "Blue-chip Health Management Company 2017 (Category: Small- and medium-sized corporation)."</p> <p>At the same time, companies certified as blue-chip health management companies were provided with information on incentives such as low-interest loans administered by local authorities and banks.</p>	<p>"Minister in charge of the Health and Medical Strategy")</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
Upgrading of the quality and efficiency of nursing care using robot sensors, etc.	<p>The program will be launched by the end of FY2016 to collect and analyze outcome data on the efficiency of robot-assisted nursing care, the results of which will be reviewed to design a policy for evaluation of nursing care using robots, etc., including review of nursing-care benefits, staff assignment and facility standards, which contribute to alleviating burdens on caregivers. The conclusion will be reached by the end of FY2017.</p>	<p>FY2016 budget contributed to a study to demonstrate the effect of robots in nursing care and the supplementary budget, to demonstrations at nursing homes (between May and August 2017), the results of which will be taken into account in reviewing the allocation of night-shift caregivers for cases where monitoring equipment contributes to efficient nursing care. Nursing-care benefits, meanwhile, will be revised in FY2018 to improve the efficiency of night-shift nursing care.</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
Introduction of ID into healthcare	<p>According to a report prepared by the Workshop on Introduction of the ID system into Healthcare (released on December 10, 2015), the framework of a system to verify health insurance qualifications online and introduce the</p>	<p>The Health Insurance Task Force under the Advisory Council on Social Security announced a plan in November 2017 to develop a system using the infrastructure of the "My Number" system where the health insurance qualification of the insured is</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

	healthcare ID system along with details such as administrative work will be discussed in FY2016 for system development in FY2017; the system is scheduled to be phased in from FY2018 and fully operational from 2020.	centrally controlled regardless of his/her insurer (which is associated with a career change or retirement), with the ID number issued individually (while it's currently issued for each household) for online verification of health insurance qualifications. Leveraging these infrastructural elements, moreover, discussions will be held to manage ID numbers for information sharing in healthcare; the conclusion will be reached by the summer of 2018.	
Use of big data to promote innovation, improve clinical practices and develop healthcare policies	Legislative measures will be taken by the end of FY2017 to develop infrastructure for collecting clinical data, which should be safeguarded and anonymized, to promote R&D of drugs and treatment based on healthcare information.	As the FY2017 ordinary session of the Diet passed the Bill on Anonymously Processed Medical Information for Contribution to Medical R&D (Act 28, 2017), cabinet and ministerial orders are being discussed to enforce the law in May 2018.	Prime Minister (Minister in charge of the Health and Medical Strategy) Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
Systematic use of individual medical and health information	Individualized healthcare services will be demonstrated from FY2016 to provide healthcare services according to individual needs by collecting and analyzing medical checkup data owned by insurers and companies and health data that can be routinely obtained from wearable devices, etc. with the consent of the subjects. Each individual, meanwhile, is expected to manage his/her medical and health data by life stage and in chronological order to create the basis for information sharing designed for various services.	The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry demonstrated a program in FY2016 for mild diabetics and diabetes preliminary groups as part of its initiative to leverage individual medical and health information owned by corporate insurers, etc. to change the lifestyle of the insured; the results suggest that guidance based on daily health data contributes to some extent to preventing diabetes from becoming full blown, while the Health Information Sharing Rule Definition Document (a health information collection format) was developed. Reflecting these achievements, the Japan Agency	Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

	<p>In addition to encouraging health insurers to promote fitness and preventive measures, moreover, incentives will be provided to such measures leveraging ICT, etc.</p>	<p>for Medical Research and Development will conduct large-scale, in-depth, extended demonstrations from FY2017 to build evidence and upgrade services.</p> <p>The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, meanwhile, is developing PHR (Personal Health Record) model services (to support pregnancy, delivery and child raising) and the basis for managing and using data across services.</p> <p>As for incentives to encourage health insurers to promote fitness and preventive measures, the Committee on Medical Checkup and Health Guidance by Insurers under the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare agreed in April 2017 to gradually increase the index of penalties for subsidies for the elderly aged 75 or over and the penalty/incentive rate, up to a legal limit of 10%, while the index of incentives was approved in October. As for the evaluation index of incentives, the results of medical checkups are communicated to examinees through ICT, with data shared among insurers, to appropriately evaluate various approaches (preventive measures, fitness, etc.) that contribute to optimizing healthcare costs.</p>	
<p>Realization of the Community Healthcare Cooperation and Promotion Corporation system</p>	<p>Following the enactment of the bill on Partial Revision of the Medical Service Act (Act 74, instituted in 2015), which includes the establishment of the Community Healthcare Cooperation and Promotion Corporation system designed to consolidate the management of multiple healthcare corporations, cabinet and ministerial orders will be</p>	<p>The enforcement order and regulation for the Medical Service Act were revised in February and enforced in April 2017 to enforce the Act on Partial Revision of the Medical Service Act. Four corporations have been certified so far while briefing sessions were held in 27 cities to help representatives from medical corporations, etc. better understand the system.</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

	<p>developed to make the system functional for enforcement in April 2017. At the same time, information will be disseminated in an efficient way to cooperate with a better community medical care, optimize the management of medical institutions, collaborate with various healthcare services and solidify the R&D foundation for pharmaceuticals and medical devices.</p>		
	<p>As for conversion of university hospitals poised to merge with other hospitals into other corporations, the Community Healthcare Cooperation and Promotion Corporation system will be explained in detail to facilitate a smooth, simultaneous inauguration in cooperation with those concerned.</p>	<p>As for conversion of university hospitals into other corporations, relevant ministerial orders and notices were issued in December 2016 and enforced in April 2017</p>	<p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p>

(3) Proactive development of the agricultural, forestry and fisheries industries and strengthening export capability

1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<p><KPI> Increase the ratio of farmland used by business farmers to 80% in the next 10 years [21] End of FY2013: 48.7% ⇒ End of FY2016: 54.0%</p> <p><KPI> 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 [22] National average cost of rice production in 2011: ¥16,001/60kg ⇒ National average cost of rice production in 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual farming* ¥10,900/60kg (Down 32% from ¥16,001/60kg) • Farming by incorporated organization** ¥11,677/60kg (Down 27% from ¥16,001/60kg) <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. ** Organized farming management body (with rice-paddy acreage of 22ha on average) whose sales income from rice paddy cultivation is largest compared to that from other types of farming</p> <p><KPI> Increase the number of corporate farmers four-fold from the 2010 level to 50,000 in the next ten years (by 2023) [24]</p>

<p>2010: 12,511 corporations ⇒ 2017 (February): 21,800 corporations</p> <p><KPI> 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 [25]</p> <p>⇒ FY2015: ¥5.5 trillion</p> <p><KPI> Increase the export value of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods to one trillion JPY by 2020 [27]</p> <p>⇒ 2016: ¥750.2 billion</p>
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2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Description & timeline for implementation	Progress & status of implementation	Minister in charge
<p>Promoting of consolidation and aggregation of farmland by the Public Corporations for Farmland Consolidation to Core Farmers through Renting and Subleasing (Farmland Banks)</p>	<p>The Farmland Banks' performances in each prefecture during FY2016 will be assessed in the spring of 2017, and necessary improvement measures will be taken based on the results.</p> <p>In addition, a system that allows infrastructure establishment projects pertaining to farmland that the Farmland Banks are renting that will not require contributions and consent from business farmers will be established, with necessary legislative measures taken by the end of 2017.</p>	<p>The track records of the Farmland Banks in respective prefectures for FY2016 were evaluated by the Headquarters on Creating Dynamism through Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Industries and Local Communities held in May 2017. Based on the evaluation, measures such as the promotion of utilizing fruit-growing lands intermediary areas between plains and mountains and strengthening partnership with Optimized Farmland Usage Promotion Committee Members were taken.</p> <p>In addition, the Revised Land Improvement Act was approved by the 2017 ordinary session (Act No. 39 of 2017), which consequently established a system for an infrastructure development project that will not require contributions and consent from business farmers.</p>	<p>Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</p>
<p>Promoting the production of rice based on the market demand</p>	<p>Implementing steadily the initiatives for the reform of rice policy adjustment program from 2018.</p>	<p>In order to establish an environment that enable farmers to choose their crops based on their management decision, having abolished the allocation of the rice production quota by the government and the subsidy linked the allocation</p>	<p>Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</p>

Incorporation of Farmer Income Insurance	Necessary legislative measures on the Farmer Income Insurance system for business farmers who are appropriately managing business will be taken by the end of 2017.	The Revised Agricultural Disaster Compensation Act (Act No. 74 of 2017) was approved by the 2017 ordinary session, which established the Farmer Income Insurance system that encourages farmers to take on challenges, such as for agricultural workers who appropriately manage their business to produce new profitable crops and develop new sales channels.	Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Improvement of the employment structure for agricultural workers in rural areas	Legislative measures to change the industry applicable to those expected to generate high locational demands in rural areas in the Act on Promotion of Introduction of Industry into Agricultural Regions (Act No. 112 of 1971) will be taken by the end of 2017.	The Revised Act on Promotion of Introduction of Industry into Agricultural Regions (Act No. 48 of 2017) was approved by the 2017 ordinary session, and the limitation of applicable industries was removed, among other amendments.	Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Reduction of agricultural input prices	To contribute to the reduction of agricultural input prices, which would lead to the improvement of farm income, legislation that clarifies the government's responsibilities and measures to promote the restructuring of the industry will be developed in the 2017 ordinary session.	Aiming at the reduction of agricultural input prices, the Agricultural Competitiveness Enhancement Support Act (Act No. 35 of 2017) was approved by the 2017 ordinary session.	Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Establishment of distribution/ processing structures that are advantageous to producers	<p>Legislation that clarify the government's responsibilities and methods to promote the industry's reorganization will be developed in the 2017 ordinary session in order to establish distribution and procession industry structures in which producers can engage in stable transaction with advantageous conditions.</p> <p>In addition, drastic measures will be taken to ultimately abolish regulations in the Wholesale Market Act (Act No. 35 of 1971) that have lost reasonable grounds.</p>	<p>With aims to establish distribution and procession industry structures in which producers can engage in stable transaction with advantageous conditions, the Agricultural Competitiveness Enhancement Support was approved by the 2017 ordinary session.</p> <p>In addition, the Plan for Creating Dynamism in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Industries and Local Communities revised in December 2017 revealed plans to revise the Wholesale Market Act and the Act on Promotion of Food Marketing</p>	Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

		Structure Improvement.	
Reforms on the production and distribution of milk and dairy products	The current Act on Compensation Price for Producers of Milk for Manufacturing Use in which the government provides financial assistance only to producers who consigns products to designated agricultural cooperatives will be reviewed, and necessary legislative measures will be taken after fully discussing with relevant parties.	The Revised Livestock Farming Management Stabilization Law (Act No. 60 of 2017) was approved in the 2017 ordinary session, and measures were implemented to allow producers to choose their shipping destinations of choice.	Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Display of raw material origins for all processed foods	A system in which the origins of raw materials comprising the top weight percentage will be displayed in order of weight by country for all processed foods will be developed.	A Cabinet Office Ordinance in which food labeling standards pertaining to the origins of raw materials in processed foods was promulgated and enacted on September 1, 2017 that mandates all processed foods manufactured in Japan to label the origins of raw materials comprising the top weight percentage.	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Consumer Affairs and Food Safety) Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Strengthening of export capabilities	Measures based on the Strategies to Strengthen the Exporting Power of Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Industries (decided by the Headquarters on Creating Dynamism through Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Industries on May 19, 2016) and the Infrastructure Development Program for Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Product Exports (decided by the Headquarters on Creating Dynamism through Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Industries on November 29, 2016) will be steadily implemented. Necessary revisions will be made afterwards in the Export Strategies Executive Committee held in March 2017, together with verifying the implementation status of	The implementation status of export-enhancing strategies was verified in the Export Strategies Executive Committee held in March 2017, and policies for FY2017 on the strategies were developed in May. In addition, the Japan Food Product Overseas Promotion Center (JFOODO) was established within JETRO in April 2017 as an export support institution to plan and implement branding and promotional strategies for Japan-produced products. Furthermore, the Act to Revise the Act on Standardization, etc. of Agricultural and Forestry Products (Act No. 70 of 2017) was approved in the 2017 ordinary session, and a framework to strategically establish and utilize JAS standards that will enhance	Minister of Foreign Affairs Minister of Finance 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>export-strengthening strategies.</p> <p>In addition, a new organization will be established by FY2017 to strengthen support towards the branding and promotion of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods produced in Japan, as well as export business operators.</p> <p>Furthermore, necessary legislative measures will be taken by the end of 2017 to change the system based on the Act on Standardization ,etc. of Agricultural and Forestry Products (Act No. 175 of 1950) so that measures such as the establishment of Japanese Agricultural Standard(JAS), which will lead to promoting the quality and characteristics of products made in Japan,will be promoted.</p> <p>In regard to GAP certification made in Japan, an application for seeking the international recognition of the standards will be filed in FY2017. As for the standards and certification system for food safety management based on the HACCP system, more than 10 certifications will be issued for the initial year starting from FY2016, and it will be applied for seeking the international recognition in FY2017.</p>	<p>exporting power was developed.</p> <p>The GAP cetification system made in Japan for export (ASIAGAP) applied for the recognition of GFSI (Global Food Safety Initiative), an international food safety organization, in November. As for the standards and certification system for food safety management based on the HACCP system, 21 certifications had been issued within one year up to August 2017, and it was applied for the recognition of GFSI in September.</p>	
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(4) Realization of Japan as a tourism-oriented nation

1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<p><KPI> We aim to increase the number of international visitors to Japan to 40 million in 2020 and 60 million in 2030. [28]</p> <p>⇒ 2015: 19.74 million; 2016: 24.04 million; 2017: 28.69 million (estimate)</p> <p><KPI> We aim to increase the amount of consumption by international visitors to Japan to 8 trillion yen in 2020 and 15 trillion yen in 2030. [29]</p> <p>⇒ 2015: 3.4771 trillion yen; 2016: 3.7476 trillion yen; 2017: 4.4161 trillion yen (preliminary)</p>
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2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Description & timeline for implementation	Progress & status of implementation	Minister in charge
Improving extensive sightseeing routes to a world-class level	Special measures that will waive consumption and liquor taxes for liquor made in Japan sold to international visitors in sake breweries approved as duty-free stores in order to vitalize tourism in regional sake breweries, increase the number of international tourists visiting the breweries and expand spending through tourism.	Special measures were launched to exempt consumption and liquor taxes for liquor made in Japan sold by liquor producers in liquor production sites approved as export liquor stores to international tourists starting October 2017.	Minister of Finance Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
Comprehensive review of tourism-related regulations and systems	Necessary legislative measures will be taken regarding land operators by identifying actual conditions through incorporating a registration system, together with appropriately guiding and supervising businesses that pose issues.	The Act to Partially Revise the Licensed Guide Interpreters Act and the Travel Agency Act (Act No. 50 of 2017) was approved in the 2017 ordinary session. Measures that adopt a registration system for land operators and require appointment of administrators and issuance of documents were enacted in January 2018.	Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
	Necessary legislative measures will be taken to have community-based enterprises, such as Class 3 Travel Operators and hotel operators, plan and offer community-based optional tours more easily.	The Act to Partially Revise the Licensed Guide Interpreters Act and the Travel Agency Act was approved in the 2017 ordinary session and enacted in January 2018, with measures implemented to establish a system for limited-area travel service supervisors.	Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
Responding to private lodging	Necessary legislative measures will be taken to	The Private Lodging Business Act (Act No. 65 of 2017) was	Minister of Health, Labour

services	establish regulatory infrastructure by type of private lodging and promote such services that satisfy certain requirements under regulations.	approved in the 2017 ordinary session, and measures were taken to establish a notification system for companies that operate private lodging services. Furthermore, the Act to Partially Revise the Inns and Hotels Act (Act No. 84 of 2017) was approved in the 2017 special Diet session, and measures were taken to enforce regulations on unauthorized businesses. Both laws are scheduled to be enacted in June 2018.	and Welfare Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
Further acceptance of cruise ships to achieve 5 million cruise visitors to Japan in 2020	New framework that approve priority usage of wharfs for operators who invest on accommodation facilities will be established in order to accelerate the development of an international cruise hub through utilizing private finance and public-private partnership, and legislative necessary measures will be taken.	The Act to Partially Revise the Port and Harbor Act (Act No. 55 of 2017) was approved in the 2017 ordinary session and enacted in July 2017. A new system that approves priority usage of wharfs for operators who invest on accommodation facilities was established. In addition, six ports (Yokohama, Shimizu, Sasebo, Yatsushiro, Motobu, Hirara) were designated on July 26, 2017 as international passenger ship hub ports in which the new system based on the Act will be applied.	Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

(5) Upgrading the sports and culture industries to growth industries

5-1. Developing the future of the sports industry

1) Progress made in achieving KPIs

<p><KPI> Expand the sports market (2015: ¥5.5 trillion) to worth ¥10 trillion by 2020, and ¥15 trillion by 2025 [35] ⇒ ¥5.5 trillion (2015)</p>

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Description & timeline for implementation	Progress & status of implementation	Minister in charge
Making sports facilities more attractive	Using leading cases for stadium and arena development in Japan and internationally also as reference to transform fields and gymnasiums used for sporting events into facilities (stadiums, arenas) that are	The Process Guide to Utilizing Fundraising Methods and Private Finance Pertaining to Developing Stadiums and Arenas (“Process Guide”) was compiled in May 2017 so that measures will be taken to launch reforms for stadiums and	Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister of Economy, Trade

	<p>attractive to spectators and profitable, prompt the creation of new leading cases and roll out to other projects. In addition, matters to be reviewed and solutions for project processes carried out by local governments will be organized by end of FY2016 as reference to specifically implement the Stadium and Arena Reform Guideline announced in November 2016.</p>	<p>arenas. In addition, the Stadium and Arena Reform Guidebook that includes the Stadium Arena Reform Guideline and Process Guide previously announced, measures to improve profitability for stadiums and arenas in Japan and abroad, and case studies that involve leveraging IT to enhance customers' experience values was compiled in June 2017. Efforts are being made to publicize and raise awareness, as well as promote the development of new leading cases.</p> <p>Support on grasping issues that arise and their solutions when planning the development of advanced stadiums and arenas by involving experts are being offered as well. Support was offered for 12 projects between FY2016 and the end of December 2017.</p>	<p>and Industry</p> <p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
<p>Strengthening of management capabilities of sports contents holders</p>	<p>Conclusions will be made on plans to establish an interdisciplinary and inter-sport type organization (Japanese NCAA) that leverages the potential capabilities (human resources, economy revitalization, regional contribution, etc.) of sport resources that Japanese universities possess and establishes appropriate organizational management and sound college sports businesses by the end of FY2016. In addition, discussions will be held on establishing the Sports Management Human Resources Platform (tentative name) in order to enhance management capabilities for organizational operation, profitability and governance of sports-related organizations and secure management personnel who can contribute to the organization immediately, with conclusions</p>	<p>Discussions were made in the review meeting on the promotion of college sports, and conclusions were compiled in March 2017. The report indicated its basic stance towards the promotion of college sports, together with the principles and anticipated roles of the Japanese NCAA. Specific planning of the system is also under way after forming an academia-industry-government council in September 2017 to establish the Japanese NCSS by the end of 2018.</p> <p>In addition, discussions were made on the development and utilization of sports management personnel in the Sports Management Personnel Platform Council meeting held in October 2016 and March 2017 comprising experts from the industry, government and academia to establish the Sports Management Personnel Platform (tentative name), and organized the current issues faced. Visions on ideal</p>	<p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	obtained by the end of FY2016.	personnel and the education curriculum are being discussed with aims to compile a plan on a system that develops sports management personnel by the end of FY2018.	
Strengthening the sports field's industrial competitiveness	Industry-government-academia discussions on topics such as the effective utilization of distribution technology, promotion of expanding to international markets and new rights businesses will take place from FY2016 in anticipation of creating a new sports media and contents market. In addition, relevant ministries and agencies will review supportive measures on integration with other industries to create and expand new sports markets to come to conclusions by the end of FY2016.	Discussions on topics such as the effective utilization of distribution technology, promotion of expanding to international markets and new rights businesses were made, and the utilization of new technology in the sports media field were compiled in April 2017. In addition, it was concluded that utilization case studies pertaining to IoT in sports facilities and businesses should first be compiled and made familiar as a result of discussing supportive measures for integrating with other industries to create and expand new sports markets. Consequently, interviews will be conducted to operators possessing technology seeds within FY2016 to compile new utilization case studies. The results will be included in the Stadium and Arena Reform Guidebook announced in June 2017 to spread recognition among operators and local governments that are developing plans for stadiums and arenas.	Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

5-2. Economic revitalization that utilizes cultural and artistic resources

1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<p><KPI> Increase the cultural GDP to ¥18 trillion (about 3% of the GDP) by 2025 [37] ⇒ 2015: ¥8.8 trillion</p>

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Description & timeline for implementation	Progress & status of implementation	Minister in charge
Expansion of the arts and culture industry and economic ripple	Analysis on success stories in Japan and internationally will be continued based on the perception that food, education,	The Cultural and Economy Strategy was developed in December 2017 for arts and culture to together create new values with	Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and

effects	<p>text, audio, footage, contents such as gaming software and design, in addition to cultural assets, traditional arts and arts culture, are all broadly culture to expand the economic ripple effects. A policy roadmap will be compiled by the end of FY2016 to materialize the measures to take. In addition, efforts to make multiple language versions of explanations on cultural assets, repairing according to the appropriate cycle of cultural assets and decoration of architecture will be made based on the 2020 Cultural Assets Utilization and Understanding Promotion Strategy Program so that about 200 sightseeing location that feature cultural assets, including those of Japanese heritage, will be organized by 2020. Furthermore, industry-academia-government (museum) cooperation will contribute to sustainable development of local economics, creating sites that will pave the way toward a symbiotic society, and create and develop producers who will support these actions in order to leverage cultural resources and formulate a new society model that generates profits.</p>	<p>other fields, with the new value forming a mechanism that independently and sustainably develops through having the new values effectively reinvest on the preservation, inheritance and new creation of culture and arts. Going forward, an action plan that includes key measures to promote this strategic plan will be compiled for the measures to be promoted (the cultural economy strategy and action plan are positioned as encompassing the policy roadmap that has been under discussing from FY2016).</p> <p>For tourism attractions featuring cultural assets, 114 sites were developed by December 2017 as a result of supporting certification of Japanese heritage sites and development of a basic plan for history and culture.</p> <p>Furthermore, support was offered by local public bodies that utilized cultural and arts resources in the project that is developing a culture and arts creation utilization platform. Support was also provided to a project that develops management personnel and facilitators in colleges.</p>	<p>Technology</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
Generating ripple effects through investing on fields that are closely associated with culture	<p>Efforts made in fields such as virtual reality (VR) in which new growth is anticipated will be promoted, along with contents-focused communication of culture and market expansion. In addition, effective promotion and extensive publicizing of regions and the development of promising regional creators will be supported through having the</p>	<p>In order to promote efforts made in fields where new growth is anticipated, run extensive publicizing of regions and the development of promising regional creators through having the contents industry and different fields work together, support was offered to video production and international expansion of contents that leverages advanced technology through forming a consortium</p>	<p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	contents, tourism and manufacturing industries work together.	between a contents production company and regional tourism and sports operators in regional revitalization projects and contents global demand creation infrastructure development structure pertaining to advanced contents technology.	
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(6) Revitalization of the service industries and productivity improvement

1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<p><KPI> Improve the increase rate of service industries' labor productivity to 2.0% by 2020 (2013: 0.8) [39] ⇒ 2016: 0.2% (2015: 1.3%)</p>
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2) Progress in implementing measures

Measures	Description & timeline for implementation	Progress & status of implementation	Minister in charge
Creating leading companies that will drive up the productivity of service industries	In order to create 10,000 growing companies nationwide in which productivity growth rates are around 10% by 2020, measures such as the promotion of the Act for Facilitating New Business Activities of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (Act No. 58 of 2016), development of innovative services, support towards adopting IT and visualization of services will be promoted while linking the measures together as well.	So far, measures such leveraging IT based on guidelines by business field through certification of about 40,000 business improvement plans of enterprises based on the Act for Facilitating New Business Activities of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (as of November 2017), capital investments on innovative service developments for about 6,000 cases through the Innovative Manufacturing, Business and Service Development Support Project (second supplementary budget project for FY2016), and 15,000 companies were supported through the Service Productivity Enhancement and IT Adoption Support Project (second supplementary budget project for FY2016). In addition, about 37,000 companies were certified for the Omotenashi Standard Certification that "visualizes" service quality (as of the end November 2017).	Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

(7) Promotion of regional investments toward the future, innovation of medium-sized companies, SMEs and micro enterprises

1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<p><KPI> 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%) [41] Entry rate in FY2012: 4.6% ⇒ FY2016: 5.6% Exit rate in FY2012: 3.8% ⇒ FY2016: 3.5%</p>
<p><KPI> Increase the number of profiting SMEs and small-scale enterprises from 700,000 to 1.4 million by 2020 [42] ⇒ FY2015: 923,037 companies (FY2014: 859,753 companies; FY2013: 805,979 companies)</p>

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Description & timeline for implementation	Progress & status of implementation	Minister in charge
Creating business that lead the regional economy and have high ripple effects of the regional economy	In order to promote investments that contribute to regional areas' future and establish a virtuous "earning power" system in regions, companies that lead the regional economy will be identified through RESAS, various policies such as a new tax system, subsidy system and deregulations in finance will be combined to intensively support businesses that lead regional economies. Necessary legislative measures will be promptly taken to implement them from FY2017.	The Regional Future Investment Promotion Act (the Act of Partial Revision of the Act on Formation and Development of Regional Industrial Clusters through Promotion of Establishment of New Business Facilities, etc. (Act No. 47 of 2017) was approved in the 2017 ordinary session and enacted on July 31, 2017. The government approved 144 plans submitted from 45 prefectures and relevant municipalities as of December 2017 for the basic policies developed based on this Act. Moreover, based on the approved basic policies, 112 regional economy-leading projects have been approved as of December 2017 (according to reports from prefectures). 2,148 "companies that lead the future of regions" recommended from Big Data on corporate information, local governments, commerce and industry organizations and other organizations and anticipated to lead the regional economy were selected and announced in December 2017. Support measures for enterprises working on regional	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Regional Revitalization, Minister of State for Financial Services, Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy) Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications Minister of Finance Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and

		economy-leading projects will be a combination and concentration of measures including tax systems that back capital expenditure, utilization of subsidies promoting local vitalization, support towards R&D, prototype development and sales channel development, establishment and utilization of funds through the Regional Economy Vitalization Corporation of Japan (REVIC), Organization for Small & Medium Enterprises and Regional Innovation, etc. and exceptional measures.	Tourism
Enhancing productivity of midranking companies, SMEs and micro enterprises through leveraging IT and other measures	<p>In order to further support the productivity enhancement of enterprises such as through leveraging technology, necessary measures, including the revision of basic policies and guidelines by business field, will be promptly made based on follow-up measures made to respective business fields according to the Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Business Enhancement Act enforced in July 2017.</p> <p>More industries will be added to the guideline by business field and certification of "management innovation support organizations" will be broadened. Productivity will simultaneously be improved by launching promotional measures that will increase capital investments of SMEs to levels before the Lehman Brothers crisis. Furthermore, discussions will be made on frameworks for supporting systems that will safely and stably incorporate IT technology at low cost in order to expand application, and necessary incentives will be implemented accordingly.</p>	<p>Support on improving productivity through IT utilization and capital investments are offered to enterprises certified for their management capability improvement plans based on the Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Business Enhancement Act. Since the Act was enforced in July 2016, about 40,000 plans have been certified (as of November 2017). Follow-up measures have been implemented according to the progress made by business field in the Small and Medium Enterprise Policy Making Council and Structural Reform Complete Promotion Assembly of the Future Investment Meeting. Discussions will be made on necessary revisions based on these efforts.</p> <p>The number of industries that have developed guidelines by business field have increased to 17, and certified management innovation support organizations by business field has increased to 14 organizations (as of December 2017). Incentives such as expanding the eligibility of capital investments to equipment and building fixtures in order to extensively support industries including service industries, as an exceptional measure for fixed asset</p>	<p>Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications</p> <p>Minister of Finance</p> <p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p> <p>Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p> <p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>

		<p>tax, in addition to mechanical equipment that are frequently use in the manufacturing industry, in the FY2017 tax reform.</p> <p>To further promote the application of IT, measures are being considered to visualize IT tools that will lead to improved productivity and improved IT literacy among supporting institutions by the Small and Medium Enterprise Policy Making Council.</p>	
<p>Promotion of smooth business succession through establishing a consistent support system</p>	<p>A system that will consistently offer assistance to SMEs and micro enterprises, ranging from raising awareness to supporting growth after business succession, will be established. For this reason, promotional measures for prompt and strategic business succession, changes in the business succession tax system, strengthening of the Business Succession Support Center, further familiarization of the Business Succession Guideline and enforcement of support toward SMEs working on management reform after succeeding business will be developed. At the same time, efforts will be made to establish a cooperative framework between regional SME support institutions and financial institutions and further familiarize companies on the Guideline Pertaining to Business Owner Guarantee.</p>	<p>As an incentive for early and strategic business succession, cooperative systems comprising supporting institutions such as local governments, associations of commerce and industry, chamber of commerce and industry, and financial institutions from 19 prefectures are being established through the Business Succession Network Establishment Project implemented in FY2017.</p> <p>The tax system pertaining to business succession will be applied drastic expansions, including the abolishment of the maximum number of shares deferred as an exceptional measure effective for 10 years in the outline of the FY2018 Tax System Reform.</p> <p>The Business Succession Support Center strengthened function, including the increase of specialists, to establish a system capable of matching 2,000 merger matchings a year within 5 years.</p> <p>To familiarize the Business Succession Guideline among companies, a supportive project for companies working on management reform after business succession such as conducting new capital investments to improve productivity was launched in FY2017 and assisted 65 businesses.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services)</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

		<p>The Small and Medium Enterprise Agency and the Financial Services Agency has strengthened ties for the Guideline on Business Owner Guarantee to familiarize and promote utilization among both financial institutions and businesses through running publicity activities such as sending direct mail and announcing news on the government official bulletin for businesses.</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, necessary measures will be taken according to the revision plan indicated on the credit guarantee system by the Financial Working Group for the Council for Small and Medium Enterprise Policy in December 2016.</p>	<p>Taking into account the proposal submitted by the Financial Working Group for the Council for Small and Medium Enterprise Policy on the credit-guarantee system in December 2016, a bill was submitted to the Diet in February 2017, and the Partial Revision of the Act on Small and Medium Enterprise Credit Insurance to Promote Improvement and Growth of Business Management (Act No. 56 of 2017) was approved in June.</p> <p>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) Revising the guarantee ratio from 100% to 80% so that optimistic management improvements will be encouraged by financial institutions for safety net guarantee for struggling industries; (3) Development of a new safety net guarantee system that can be set in motion quickly in the event of a large-scale economic crisis and disasters by setting the application deadline in advance; and (4) Expansion of support to</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services)</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

		<p>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> <p>Measures after revisions, including legislative measures according to the Revised Act, are scheduled to be enforced on April 1, 2018.</p>	
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(8) Realization of a manufacturing industry revolution

1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<p><KPI> Improve the labor productivity of the manufacturing industry by more than 2% annually [49]</p> <p>⇒ Average growth rate for the last 3 years (2014-2016): 2.6%</p>

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Description & timeline for implementation	Progress & status of implementation	Minister in charge
<p>Promotion of manufacturing IoT</p> <p>[as shown in previous section]</p>	<p>Efforts will be made to create more than 50 advanced cases for smart plants that utilize data collected through sensors between plants, plants and head offices, between companies and between different organization by 2020. Furthermore, to accelerate these measures, a system that certifies “super” offices in the industrial security field will roll out starting in FY2017. Together with progressing on reviews toward identifying and creating proposals for international standardization and advanced case studies by partnering with countries such as Germany in business reform and smartification of the manufacturing industry through utilizing IoT and big data, steps will be made to create and spread global IoT business</p>	<p>In order to create advanced case studies of smart plants that utilize data collected from sensors among different organization, support on experimental business projects were offered to 16 projects in FY2016 and FY2017, and about 210 advanced case studies were collected by calling for applications through the Robot Revolution Initiative Council (RRI) and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.</p> <p>In terms of the industry safety field, a system reform was enacted for the High-Pressure Gas Safety Act in April 2016. The “Super Certification Office System” was newly established to provide incentives such as flexibility in facility change procedures that allow continual operation periods of up to 8 years and liberty in setting security inspection methods to</p>	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	<p>headed by Japanese companies providing opportunities for business-to-business partnerships such as showcasing innovative technology at the CeBIT held in Germany in 2017 while taking the cooperation agreement between the summit meeting between Japan and Germany into account.</p>	<p>offices that conduct sophisticated risk assessments and independent maintenance using technology such as IoT and big data. The first certification was made in December 2016.</p> <p>At the CeBIT held in Germany in March 2017 that showcases information communication technology, the Government demonstrated the Connected Industries concept as its ideal vision of the industry and came to ministerial-level agreements on the Hanover Declaration that will further deepen cooperative ties. In terms of international standardization and the security field, an expert working group between Germany and Japan was held at RRI. There, a common strategy paper was that described points of examination and upcoming collaborative policies between the countries. RRI has publicized an online use case map that shares IoT case studies from Japan, Germany and France.</p>	
<p>Spreading of the fourth industrial revolution through promoting IT and robots to midranking companies and SMEs [as shown in previous section]</p>	<p>In order to make progress towards having midranking companies and SMEs to respond to the fourth industrial revolution, the government will steadily implement measures to reduce initial installation costs of small-sized, general-purpose robot by more than 20% by 2020 and double the number of personnel (system integrators) who support the development and incorporation of robot systems to 30,000. Efforts to enforce the support system run by experts and expand the network of Smart Production Support Teams that assist in improving production sites and incorporating IoT and robots will be made while collaborating with SME</p>	<p>The Government is making developments in the Robot Utilization-Type Commercialization and Application Technology Development Project to launch in the market by the end of FY2020 and working to cut initial installation costs of small-sized, general-purpose robots by more than 20% by 2020. In addition, it is working to implement system integrator projects to encourage robot usage and develop a business environment for robot system integrators through developing skill and process standards prior to doubling the number of system integrators. As a result, the number of system integrators increased from about 15,000 (April 2016) to about 22,000 (December 2017).</p>	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	supporting institutions in order to support more than 10,000 midranking companies and SMEs in IT and robot installations by FY2017.	In terms of the goal to support more than 10,000 midranking companies and SMEs in IT and robot installations by FY2017, assistance to more than 17,000 companies were offered between FY 2016 through November 2017 through sending IT experts and offering consultation in Yorozu Support Centers. The Nationwide Liaison Conference for Smart Production Support Institutions will be held on December 2017, and together with strengthening cooperation with the support system comprising experts, the Smart Production Support Team expanded to 25 locations in FY2017 (from 5 locations in FY2016). More experts will be available for service starting from FY2018.	
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(9) Revitalization of the housing market with a focus on the existing housing distribution and renovation markets

1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<KPI> Double the existing housing distribution market scale to ¥8 trillion by 2025 *As possible by 2020 [52] 2010: ¥4 trillion ⇒ 2013: ¥4 trillion
<KPI> Double the renovation market scale to ¥12 trillion by 2025 *As possible by 2020 [53] 2010: ¥6 trillion ⇒ 2013: ¥7 trillion

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Description & timeline for implementation	Progress & status of implementation	Minister in charge
Formation of an existing housing distribution market possessing both quality and appeal	A “Premium Existing Housing (tentative name)” registration system that possesses both quality and appeal as products will be established by the end of FY2016.	The “Safety R Housing” system in which a trade association provides emblems under the involvement of the government for existing housing equipped with quality such as earthquake resistance and underwent adequate inspections (building condition investigation, etc.) and offers appropriate information on renovations that tailor to consumer needs was implemented on	Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

		December 1, 2017.	
Reduction of bad assets and promotion of new investments	Systems necessary to promote inheritance registration will be developed in early 2017 in order to facilitate the identification of the owner for vacant houses and move on to exclusions and reconstruction.	The new Legal Inheritance Information Certification System, established to promote inheritance registration, have been effective starting May 2017.	Minister of Justice
Spreading and promotion of next-generation houses	Various issues will be identified by the end of FY2016 on advanced next-generation houses. Business environments to create new housing lifestyle services will be worked on based on the results.	A Discussion Session on Next-Generation Houses Using IoT Technology and Conference on the Promotion of IoT and Big Data Utilization on Housing were held during FY2016 to identify issues in providing next-generation houses and housing lifestyle services that utilize big data. Based on the results, support towards demonstrative projects aimed to commercialize IoT-backed housing lifestyle services and the development of rules that serve as a foundation of linking lifestyle-related information acquired through experimental business project have been in progress since FY2017.	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
Reduction of housing costs for young and child-rearing households through utilizing existing houses	In order to establish a new framework that utilizes existing private rental housing that is vacant so that young and child-rearing households can live affordably in houses with adequate quality and space, necessary legislative measures will be promptly implemented together with necessary support measures.	The Act on Promotion of Offering of Rental Housing to Persons Requiring Special Assistance in Securing Housing (Act No. 112 of 2007) was amended (promulgated April 26, 2017, enforced October 25, 2017) so that a new housing safety network that incorporates a housing registration system for persons requiring special assistance in securing housing and financial assistance for renovations and housing fees are offered through utilizing private rental housing and vacant homes.	Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

(10) Overcoming environmental/energy limitations and increasing investments

1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<p><KPI> Legal separation between electricity generation business and transmission and distribution business, the final phase of the electricity system reform, will be executed on April 1, 2020 [55]</p> <p>⇒ The Act to Revise the Electricity Business Act which included legal separation between electricity generation business and transmission and distribution business was enacted on June 17, 2015, and the electricity retail market was fully liberated in April 2016.</p>
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2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Description & timeline for implementation	Progress & status of implementation	Minister in charge
Reforming the electricity system	Necessary measures will be taken toward the 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.	Some operators separated electricity transmission and distribution businesses in April 2016. Discussions on evaluation criteria for the deregulation of retail rates will start in the expert committee.	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
Reforming the gas system	Necessary measures will be taken towards the full liberalization of the gas retail market scheduled in April 2017 and legal unbundling of pipeline sector departments in the top three town gas companies scheduled in April 2022.	The gas retail market was fully liberated in April 2017. Uniform reforms in the electricity, gas and heat supply fields will continue to be promoted steadily along the Act to Revise the Electricity Business Act (Act No. 47 of 2017) enacted in June 2015.	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
Review of feed-in tariff	Necessary measures to incorporate the new certification system and bidding system for large-scale solar power generation included in the Act on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources by Electricity Utilities (Act No. 59 of 2016) to be enacted in April 2017 will be promptly adopted.	As a result of developing relevant governmental and ministerial ordinances pertaining to the new certification system and implementing bidding guidelines toward the incorporation of the bidding system for large-scale solar power generation, the Act on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources by Electricity Utilities (Act No. 59 of 2016) was enforced on April 1, 2017.	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
Mandatory requirements to	Workshops will be taken to publicize the system prior to the	The regulatory measure portion of the Act on Improvement of	Minister of Economy, Trade

<p>comply with energy-saving standards for new residential housing and buildings</p>	<p>steady enactment of the regulatory measure portion (system on compliance obligations and compliance determination, notification and instruction system, ministerial approval system, residential Top Runner system, etc.) of the Act on Improvement of Energy Consumption Performance of Buildings (Act No. 53 of 2015).</p>	<p>Energy Consumption Performance of Buildings was enforced on April 1, 2017. Workshops and other steps will continue to be taken to publicize the system.</p>	<p>and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
<p>Complete energy efficiency through developing energy efficiency potential</p>	<p>Based on a report by the Subcommittee on Energy Conservation under the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy, legislative and budgetary measures will be promptly adopted to (1) Strengthen incentives for energy conservation measures for individual operators, (2) Promote cooperative energy conservation measures for multiple operators and corporate groups, and (3) Utilize energy conservation businesses run by third parties (in particular, the rationalization of shipper regulations that are divergent from actual conditions following diversified commercial transactions) in order to simultaneously achieve economic growth and complete energy conservation.</p>	<p>For the points of discussion mentioned, the Subcommittee on Energy Efficiency under the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy continued reviews in FY2017 and compiled a proposal (opinions as the Subcommittee on Energy Conservation) on August 4, 2017. Requests for budgetary appropriations and taxation reform requests in FY2018 were made while also taking the proposal into account were made, and the required support and taxation measures were approved. Discussions on materializing relevant law and regulations are currently in progress.</p>	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
<p>Review of export/import management systems for specified hazardous industrial waste</p>	<p>Based on the report submitted by the Joint Meeting of the Hazardous Industrial Waste Trans-border Transportation Working Group of the Industrial Waste/Recycling Subcommittee of the Industrial Technology Environment Subgroup of the Industrial Structure Council and the Advisory Committee on the Export and Import Regulations of Specified Hazardous Industrial Waste of the</p>	<p>Based on the report by the Joint Meeting, the Partial Revision of the Law for the Control of Export, Import and Others of Specified Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes (Act No. 62 of 2017) that include the clarification of applicable objects and establishes a certification system for recycling enterprises was passed and promulgated in June 2017. Relevant ordinances were promulgated in January 2018, and relevant</p>	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Minister of the Environment</p>

	Recycling-Oriented Society Subgroup for the Central Environment Council, necessary legislative measures will promptly be implemented on the management of exports and imports of specified hazardous industrial waste according to risks posed toward environmental contamination, etc.	ministerial ordinances are currently being developed.	
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(11) Strengthening the competitiveness of cities and industrial infrastructure functions

1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<KPI> Tokyo will be ranked among the top three cities in the Global Power City Index by 2020 [77] 2012: Ranked 4th ⇒ 2017: Ranked 3rd
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2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Description & timeline for implementation	Progress & status of implementation	Minister in charge
Strengthen competitiveness of cities	Necessary legislative measures will be taken on the Act on Specified Joint Real Estate Ventures (Act No. 77 of 1994) to promote the restoration of idle real estate such as vacant homes and stores by utilizing cloud funding and other methods.	Partial revisions of the Act on Specified Joint Real Estate Ventures (Act No. 46 of 2017) that focus on (1) Establishing small-scale specified joint real estate ventures, (2) Developing an environment compatible with cloud funding, and (3) Amending regulations to promote quality real estate stock were promulgated on June 2, 2017 and enacted on December 1, 2017. The revision aims to restore vacant homes and stores by utilizing small-lot investments, revitalize local economies and promote quality real estate stocks in the growth areas.	Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

(12) Consumer confidence incentives through public-private partnership

1) Progress in achieving KPIs

* None

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Description & timeline for implementation	Progress & status of implementation	Minister in charge
Consumer confidence incentive through public-private partnership	<p>As an incentive to boost consumer confidence through public-private partnership, the “Premium Friday” incentive themed to enrich lifestyles will start from the end of February 2017.</p> <p>In doing so, the Premium Friday Promotion Council composed of economic organizations from retail, travel and other industries and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry will lead the efforts.</p> <p>The second supplementary budget for FY2016 will also be utilized for publicity of these measures in anticipation of progressing work reform and stopping deflation trends.</p>	<p>Premium Friday started from the end of February 2017 under the leadership of the Premium Friday Promotion Council formed through public-private partnership.</p> <p>For nationwide implementation of this incentive, the second supplementary budget for FY2016 was used in publicity efforts, including events in 11 locations throughout Japan, and production of the Premium Friday logo, website, posters and newspaper advertisements. These efforts were covered in various media and contributed to spreading the incentive.</p> <p>In terms of work reform, requests were made through economic organizations on the promotion of flexible work styles from implementing Premium Friday.</p> <p>Through these efforts, the recognition rate of Premium Friday has reached about 90% after the number of applications for the logo exceeded 8,000 (as of the end of December 2017). On the other hand, only a little more than 10% of workers were able to leave work earlier than usual on Premium Friday.</p>	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

2. Issues pertaining to regulations and system reforms toward achieving productivity innovation

(1) Incorporation of new regulation and system innovation mechanisms

1) Progress in achieving KPIs

<KPI> Japan climbs to one of the top three countries in the World Bank’s Doing Business Ranking by 2020 [81]
 ⇒ 24th as of October 2017 (up two ranks from the previous year)

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measures	Description & timeline for implementation	Progress & status of implementation	Minister in charge
<p>Incorporation of new regulation and system reform methods that promote simplification of administrative procedures and IT application</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the goal to make Japan “the world’s easiest country for companies to do business in,” new regulation and system reform methods that uniformly promote regulatory reform, simplification of administrative procedures and IT application will be incorporated to actively enhance the business productivity in order to achieve an “economy with GDP of ¥600 trillion.” Measures that will reduce regulatory and administrative costs from the companies’ perspectives will be systematically implemented with specific targets set. After considering prospective methods pertaining to reducing costs for regulations and procedures as well as ways to set targets and investigating on methods incorporated by other countries while taking into account the progress of preceding measures on simplifying regulations and administrative procedures on fields related to and unrelated to investments from international companies toward Japan, key fields that should be worked on for regulatory reform, simplification of administrative procedures and IT application will be extensively chosen and cost reduction targets for regulations and administrative procedures will be decided by around the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An emergency report on fields pertaining to investments made toward Japan by international companies was compiled in the Working Group on Reviewing Regulations and Administrative Procedures in the Promotion Committee for Direct Investments Toward Japan (December 2016). For measures other than the above that can be implemented in advance, applicable measures were chosen in the Structural Reform Complete Promotion Assembly (December 2016) and reported to the Council on Investments for the Future (January 2017). Based on the progress of implementing these measures, the Administrative Procedures Committee of the Regulation Reform Promotion Meeting compiled “Compilation by the Administrative Procedures Committee: Reducing Costs for Administrative Procedures.” In the Compilation by the Administrative Procedures Committee, nine key fields (Procedures pertaining to (1) Business license and certification, (2) Social insurance, (3) National tax, (4) Local taxes, (5) Subsidies, (6) Cooperation in surveys and statistics, (7) Labor management of employees, (8) Commercial registration, etc., (9) Issuance of documentations based on claims from employees) were chosen, and the target for cost 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of regulation reform)</p>

	end of FY2017 to systematically work on the measures.	reduction in administrative procedures (more than 20% in principle) was decided. The Regulation Reform Promotion Meeting also approved, and the Prime Minister instructed relevant ministries and agencies to work on developing measures (March 2017).	
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(2) System reforms oriented toward investments for the future

2-1. Promoting “an aggressive management” approach

1) Progress in achieving primary KPI targets

<p><KPI> “Achieve a goal to expand capital investments to approximately 80 trillion yen per annum within three years (by FY2018)”[80]</p> <p>⇒ FY2016: 82.6 trillion yen</p> <p>* We have changed the previous KPI target this time (the previous KPI target had been to restore to the level prior to the Lehman Brothers Shock by FY2015 (approx. 70 trillion yen per annum or the five-year average ending 2007)).</p>

2) Progress in implementing primary policy goals

Policy	Policy Details and Implementation Deadline	Progress and Implementation Status	Responsible Minister
Policy response pursuant to discussions at the Follow-up Council	Japan’s Stewardship Code will be revised before the general shareholders’ meeting season in the summer of 2017 so that institutional investors (asset management institutions and pension fund, etc. asset owners) can effectively fulfill their stewardship responsibilities and to promote “a constructive dialog” with corporations from a medium-to long-term perspective pursuant to the opinion paper presented at the “Follow-up Council on the Stewardship Code and the Corporate Governance Code” (titled “On the Question of Effective Stewardship Activities by Institutional Investors,” released in November 2016) where the Financial Services Agency and the Tokyo Stock Exchange acted in	<p>Japan’s Stewardship Code was revised in May 2017 wherein governance and conflict-of-interest management on the part of institutional investors were required to be strengthened, etc. and the role of asset owners such as pension funds was clarified.</p> <p>The Financial Services Agency and the Tokyo Stock Exchange have also held “Follow-up Council on the Stewardship Code and the Corporate Governance Code” from October 2017 where the progress status of corporate governance reforms was verified, and considerations are being made to formulate guidances which will be used for dialogs between investors and corporations.</p>	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services); Minister of Justice; Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

	tandem as secretariats toward deepening corporate governance reforms from “form” to “substance.”		
Strengthening the monitoring function of the board of directors	To ensure that the decision-making speed is maintained by entrusting the decision-making authority concerning business operations to the management team led by the CEO and to address corporate needs concerned with the governance system where the board of directors decide primarily on management strategies or performance evaluation matters, guidelines and specific examples with respect to the board of directors’ role and operating procedures, the CEO’s selection and dismissal or succession plans, the implementation of incentive-based forms of compensation, and the practical workings, etc. of a nominating or compensation committee shall be prepared by the end of FY2016.	<p>A report was compiled in March 2017 at the “CGS Study Group (Corporate Governance System Study Group)” created within the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, which incorporated suggestions with respect to efforts to construct and implement a corporate governance considered to be meaningful in strengthening a corporation’s “earning power.” Based on the said report, the “Practical Guideline (CGS Guideline) Regarding the Corporate Governance System” was formulated in March 2017 by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry as a practical guideline addressing the questions as to how the board of directors should function, how the management team should be selected and how they should be compensated (including the CEO’s selection or dismissal and how a successor is to be groomed for the CEO position, as well as the implementation of incentive-based forms of compensation), and how the management team’s leadership can be strengthened, etc.</p> <p>In addition, based also on recommendations offered in the said guideline, the Tokyo Stock Exchange revised the written procedures regarding the report on corporate governance in August 2017 to include the name, position or rank, work contents, etc. of the counselor or adviser to which the outgoing president or CEO has been appointed as items to be disclosed in the said report (the said revised written procedures are applicable in the said report</p>	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services); Minister of Justice; Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

		submitted after January 1, 2018).	
Achieving an interactive shareholders' meeting process	<p>Pursuant to recommendations of the "Study Group on the Promotion of Electronic Means for the Process of General Shareholders' Meetings" compiled in April 2016, with respect to providing documents attached to the notice to convene a shareholders' meeting, we have set a goal to review the law and regulations of the Companies Act in the early part of 2017 to expand the scope of information provided electronically in lieu of documents and, in principle, to provide such information electronically without obtaining individual approvals from the shareholders.</p> <p>Also, with respect to the digitization of the entire shareholders' meeting voting process or the date of record by which the voting rights can be exercised, meetings shall be held before the end of FY2016 to confirm to what extent progress has been made by the relevant persons or relevant groups, etc. towards raising the quality of the exercise of rights by providing for time whereby shareholders can consider the agenda and engage in a dialog regarding (1) the exercise of voting rights in a one-stop manner, (2) the coordination between platforms with respect to electronically exercising one's voting rights, (3) the question of appropriate and uninterrupted procedures used for the said platforms, and (4) the question of practicalities surrounding changing the date of record.</p> <p>In addition, pursuant to the decision to revise the filing deadline for corporate taxes, we will adopt necessary legislative measures with respect to the</p>	<p>Beginning in April 2017, discussions were held at the Legislative Advisory Council's Company Law Subcommittee (corporate governance, etc.-related) with respect to providing attachments onto a notice to convene a shareholders' meeting to expand the scope of information provided electronically in lieu of paper documents and, in principle, to provide such information electronically without obtaining individual consent from the shareholders.</p> <p>Follow-up meetings to the "Study Group on the Promotion of Electronic Means for the Process of General Shareholders' Meetings" were also held from February 2017 to March 2017 at the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry where follow-ups were conducted on the use of electronic means for the entire shareholders' meeting voting process and on the status of progress made by relevant persons or relevant groups, etc. toward setting an appropriate shareholders' meeting-related schedule.</p> <p>In addition, to encourage more flexibility in setting dates for when shareholders' meetings are convened so as to promote a better dialog between corporations and investors, the Bill for Partial Amendment of the Income Tax Act, etc. (Act No. 4 of 2017) was passed at the 2017 ordinary session of the Diet in which, among other things, the extension of the corporate tax return filing deadline was allowed provided certain requirements were satisfied with respect to corporations which</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services); Minister of Justice; Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	FY2017 Tax Reform so that the dates when shareholders' meetings are held can be flexibly decided.	convene their annual shareholders' meeting more than three months from the next day their business year ended.	
Promoting long-term investments, etc toward sustainable growth	On the question of corporate management and investments (ESG and investments in intangible assets, etc.) that will generate sustainable corporate value and how this should be assessed, we will pursue avenues for a system of governance that would encourage the optimization of investments in human capital, intellectual capital and manufacturing capital, etc. based on a long-term management strategy. We will also seek solutions on the question of investment decisions on the part of management and how investors should evaluate those decisions, as well as how information could best be provided. We will offer our conclusion as to how to encourage a policy that will address the optimization of investments, etc. by the end of FY2016.	A study was conducted at the "Study Group on Long-term Investments (Investment evaluating ESG Factors and Intangible Assets) toward Sustainable Growth" which was formed in August 2016 within the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. The study group concluded that a guidance should be formulated as a policy response to raise the quality of information disclosed by corporations and the quality of dialog with investors. As a result, the "Guidance on a Comprehensive Disclosure and Dialog for the Collaborative Creation of Value – Investment in ESG Factors or Non-financial Information and Intangible Assets – (Guidance for Collaborative Value Creation)" was established. In addition, the "Ito Report 2.0," a systematic guide regarding investment in ESG factors and intangible assets, was compiled as a report by the study group in October 2017, which included a recommendation to create, etc. a platform to promote the comprehensive disclosure of corporate information and encourage a better dialog with investors.	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services); Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry; Ministry of the Environment
Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of corporate information disclosure, etc	We have set as our objective to prepare the groundwork by the first-half of 2019 to achieve the most effective and efficient disclosure based on international standards and to establish a rational way of setting a schedule and date of record for shareholders' meetings. Accordingly, we will conduct the following comprehensive	With respect to the integrated disclosure of business reports, etc. and the annual securities reports, we have asked the relevant government offices and ministries to participate with corporations, etc. in a study. Subsequently, a report was issued on the status of the study on March 10, 2017 at the "Council on Investments for the Future - Meetings to Aggressively	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services); Minister of Justice; Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

	<p>studies and proceed with the following efforts:</p> <p>With respect to the question of a way to integrate the disclosure of business reports, etc. and annual securities reports, as well as how to handle the related summary of accounts or the audit reports, we will ask the relevant ministries and agencies, etc. to participate with corporations, etc. in a study of how we should approach the idea of an integrated disclosure and, should there be disclosure items that can be further shared, we will ask them to submit their conclusion regarding specific ways to share such disclosure items in FY2016.</p> <p>With respect to quarterly disclosures, we will study the contents of the Tokyo Stock Exchange's revision to the summary of accounts, as well as its impact and assessment or analysis of its effectiveness and consider if any necessary improvements can be made going forward.</p> <p>From the perspective of ensuring sufficient time for investors to consider the agendas presented and to promote a dialog between investors and the corporation, we will continue to prepare a comprehensive groundwork for corporations to establish an appropriate and rational way of setting a schedule and date of record for shareholders' meetings by allowing sufficient time necessary for corporations to prepare an integrated report after they have closed their accounts at the end of their accounting period and to ensure that sufficient time is allowed for disclosure of the said integrated report prior to the shareholders' meeting.</p>	<p>Propel Structural Reforms.” Pursuant to discussions held at the said council, the relevant government offices and ministries reached a preliminary conclusion regarding disclosure items that can be further standardized and a course of action toward standardization. Subsequently, further studies were continued at the relevant government offices and ministries and a completed draft was announced in December 2017 which incorporated disclosure items that could readily be standardized as well as details, etc. with respect to specific measures to be taken.</p> <p>With respect to the summary of accounts, revisions were made in February 2017 to allow for more flexibility and to place emphasis on its role as a “flash report.” Diversity in the disclosure of performance estimates was also supported. As for quarterly disclosures, we are analyzing the impact and effect of the said revisions.</p> <p>With respect to preparing the groundwork for establishing a rational and appropriate way of setting a schedule and the date of record for shareholders' meetings, follow-up meetings to the “Study Group on the Promotion of Electronic Means for the Process of General Shareholders' Meetings” was held from February to March of 2017 where follow-ups were conducted on the use of electronic means for the entire voting process and on the status of relevant persons and relevant groups, etc. in their efforts to establish an appropriate shareholders' meeting-related schedule. In addition, in order to encourage more flexibility in setting dates for when</p>	
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		shareholders' meetings are convened so as to promote a better dialog between corporations and investors, the Bill for Partial Amendment of the Income Tax Act, etc. was passed at the 2017 ordinary session of the Diet in which, among other things, allowed for the extension of the corporate tax return filing deadline provided certain requirements were satisfied with respect to corporations convening their annual shareholders' meeting more than three months from the next day their business year ended. [Aforementioned]	
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2-2. Realizing a vibrant financial and capital market

1) Progress in achieving primary KPI targets

*No reference is made

2) Progress in implementing primary policy goals

Policy	Policy Details and Implementation Deadline	Progress and Implementation Status	Responsible Minister
Laying the groundwork for promoting the rebalancing of household portfolios and investment education	In the FY2017 Tax Reforms, we decided to newly create the installment-type NISA program to promote savings and diversified investments starting in small amounts from the perspective of supporting a stable way of accumulating wealth on the part of households. We will proceed with the necessary preparations, including legislative reforms, to introduce the installment-type NISA program in 2018 and to also promote education in the practical art of investing.	<p>The Bill for Partial Amendment of the Income Tax Act, etc. was passed at the 2017 ordinary session of the Diet which, among other things, included the introduction of the installment-type NISA program. Furthermore, a notification was issued setting forth the requirements related to products permitted under the installment-type NISA program. Applications to open an installment-type NISA account were accepted in October 2017 and purchases from the installment-type NISA accounts were commenced in January 2018.</p> <p>With respect to education in the practical art of investing, an "Easy to Understand Guidebook on Installment-Type NISA" was</p>	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services)

		prepared in September 2017 as an investment teaching aid for investment beginners to be used at financial institutions, etc. across the country.	
A strong emphasis on fiduciary duties	Pursuant to a report by the Financial System Council's Working Group, the Financial Services Agency will establish and announce the "principle of business operations focused first and foremost on the customer" and to ensure that financial business operators do not address the issue in form only, efforts will be made to establish and secure business operations focused first and foremost on the customer.	Pursuant to a report by the Financial System Council's Working Group, the Financial Services Agency formulated the "principle of business operations focused first and foremost on the customer" in March 2017 and has been announcing a list of businesses offering financial services which have adopted this principle on the Financial Services Agency's website on a quarterly basis. In addition to the principle, the FSA has also announced policies directed toward ensuring that the principle remains established. Among those policies, for the purpose of objectively evaluating and "visualizing" the extent to which business operations have focused first and foremost on the customer, the FSA has indicated that it would be effective if businesses offering financial services could incorporate specific key performance indicators (KPIs) when they formulate and announce their policy efforts toward establishing a business operation focused first and foremost on the customer.	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services)
Ensuring the fairness, transparency, and stability of the market	As the impact of high-speed transactions increases in Japan's securities market, pursuant to a report by the Financial System Council's Working Group, necessary legislative measures with respect to high-speed transactions will be promptly adopted from the perspective of ensuring the fairness, transparency, and stability of the market.	The Bill for Partial Amendment of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (Act No. 37 of 2017) was passed at the 2017 ordinary session of the Diet in which needed measure were adopted for persons conducting high-speed stock, etc. transactions, including the introduction of a registration system. A Cabinet Order and a Cabinet Office Ordinance, etc. in connection with the enforcement of	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services)

		the Act were also promulgated in December 2017.	
Strengthening coordination, etc. for the purpose of making Tokyo into an international financial center	Pursuant to a report issued by the “Meeting to Discuss the Attraction of Foreign Financial Companies,” which was established in Tokyo, measures will be promptly adopted to create an English guidebook etc. describing how to open a business in Japan oriented toward attracting asset management businesses and FinTech companies. In addition, a point of contact will be established in the Financial Services Agency for inquiries from and to respond to foreign asset management institutions that are considering opening a business site in Japan.	<p>In addition to Tokyo’s publication of an English guidebook in September 2017, which clarifies the necessary procedures for foreign asset management businesses wishing to expand their business in Japan, various steps were taken toward attracting foreign financial businesses. Moreover, the “Global Financial City Tokyo’ Plan” was created in November 2017 which contained recommendations regarding further coordinated efforts that should be made by relevant parties oriented toward establishing Tokyo as a global financial city.</p> <p>The Financial Services Agency also created a “Financial Market Entry Consultation Desk” in April 2017 to accept inquiries for advice from foreign financial businesses regarding financial legal procedures, etc. on opening a business site in Japan. In August 2017, the FSA successfully shortened the registration procedures under the business law that would have normally required approximately six months from the time of preliminary consultations to completion to around three months. The FSA also completed the editorial supervision of the above English guidebook.</p>	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services)
Promoting financial innovation via FinTech	The government and private sector will cooperate through the “Payments Council on Financial Innovation” to follow-up and ensure the steady implementation of matters such as, a financial EDI standard as remittances between corporations transition to an XML messaging format, offering low-cost, non-urgent international remittance services (low-value	The “Payments Council on Financial Innovation” was held in June and December of 2017 whereby they confirmed that steady progress has been made with respect to issues under review and exchanged views as to its future course of action.	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services)

	remittances), releasing to the public the banking system's API (connection port), and addressing issues for review, etc. regarding the utilization of blockchain technology.		
An institutional response to the development of FinTech	Necessary measures, such as providing for Cabinet Orders and Cabinet Office Ordinances, will be promptly adopted for the uninterrupted execution of the Bill for Partial Amendment of the Banking Act, etc. (Act No. 62 of 2016) which is a response to changes brought about by advances, etc. in information and telecommunications technology. Pursuant to a report by the Financial System Council's Working Group in December 2016, necessary legislative measures will be promptly adopted with respect to electronic clearing agents, etc., who stand between the financial institution and the customer and who offer account management or electronic remittance, etc. services on behalf of the customers, from the perspective of promoting open innovation (innovation through coordination and cooperation with outside parties) between the financial institutions and FinTech corporations while securing user protection.	Governmental and ministerial ordinances were prepared by the relevant government offices and ministries and executed in April 2017 in connection with the Bill for Partial Amendment of the Banking Act, etc. which was passed at the 2016 ordinary session of the Diet as a response to changes brought about by advances, etc. in information and telecommunications technology. In addition, the Bill for Partial Amendment of the Banking Act, etc. (Act No. 49 of 2017) was passed from the perspective of developing open innovation between the financial institutions and FinTech corporations while securing user protection, and which adopted necessary measures, including the registration system for electronic clearing agents, and mandated that financial institutions formulate and announce standards regarding their policy for coordination and cooperation between electronic clearing agents as well as matters concerning interface with the financial institutions.	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services)
Promoting a cashless society	Necessary measures will be promptly adopted, such as preparing governmental and ministerial ordinances, for the uninterrupted execution of the Bill for Partial Amendment of the Installment Sales Act (Act No. 99 of 2016) which incorporates a registration system for member store acquirers, etc., mandating acquirers, etc. to survey, etc. the member stores, as well as	Governmental and ministerial ordinances were prepared for the full execution in June 2018 of the Bill for Partial Amendment of the Installment Sales Act which was promulgated in December 2017.	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

	mandating, etc. security measures by the member stores with respect to credit card transactions.		
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2-3. Private sector access to public services and assets (expanded utilization, etc. of PPP/PFI)

1) Progress in achieving primary KPI targets

<p><KPI> “Expand the PPP/PFI project size to 21 trillion yen over the next ten years (from FY2013 to FY2022). Of this, the objective for the PFI projects using the concession system for public facilities, etc. will be set at 7 trillion yen.” [83]</p> <p>⇒ PPP/PFI project size from FY2013-2016 (actual values confirmed as of December 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPP/PFI projects: approx. 10.8 trillion yen • PFI projects using the concession system for public facilities, etc.: approx. 5.6 trillion yen

2) Progress in implementing primary policy goals

Policy	Policy Details and Implementation Deadline	Progress and Implementation Status	Responsible Minister
Policies that should be adopted in areas that will address growth	Allow access to restricted areas for customers, etc. seeing passengers off, premised on ensuring safety.	We are in the process of studying and listening to the opinions of persons concerned about the issue of introducing a mechanism whereby persons other than passengers can enter the security zone for domestic flights, premised on attention to safety.	Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
	Laws and regulations will be revised in FY2016 to allow operators of public facilities, etc. to freely lease their facilities to tenants without the double application of the public-private partnership system when the concession system for public facilities is used for educational facilities or passenger terminals, etc. for cruise ships.	On March 31, 2017 the “Guideline on the Concession of Public Facilities, etc. and the Concession Project for Public Facilities, etc.” was revised to clarify that it was permissible to allow designated third-parties to use the facilities without having the public facility, etc. operator use it in combination with the public-private partnership system by (1) leasing the facility in question to the public facility, etc. operator after changing the said facility into a non-administrative property; and (2) leasing an administrative property to the public facility, etc. operator (only when offering usage of the facility outside the scope of the facility’s	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy); Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications; Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

		objective).	
Policies that should be adopted in areas that are mature	<p>Adopt necessary legislative measures applicable from FY2018 with respect to the Act on Promotion of Private Finance Initiative (Act No. 117 of 1999) and establish a “concentrated period of activity,” from the perspective of promoting the concessions system for public facilities, etc. for water and sewerage projects by the local governments, whereby special support is provided by exempting or reducing penalties when liabilities of the said project are prepaid at the value of the operating rights through certain “pioneering efforts” which will give an impetus for the application of such support to future similar projects.</p>	<p>Preparations are underway to submit to the 2018 ordinary session of the Diet a Bill to Amend the PFI Act.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy); Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare; Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
	<p>Necessary legislative measures will be promptly adopted for water utilities (including bulk water suppliers) so that local government can safely utilize the concession system for public facilities, etc., and to promote geographical expansion so that benefits from economy of scale can be used to improve profitability. We will also adopt legislative measures for water utilities to create a mechanism where local governments have a reason for remaining involved in the water utility business, to create a mechanism where the financial conditions of the operator and the water quality, etc. are closely inspected by the government, and adopt measures with respect to the calculation method, etc. used to determine the underlying cost of the water rates premised on private enterprises involving themselves in the water utility business.</p>	<p>Preparations are underway to submit to the 2018 ordinary session of the Diet a Bill to Amend the Water Works Act.</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

(3) Using National Strategic Special Zones to achieve bold regulatory reforms

1) Progress in achieving primary KPI targets

<p><KPI> “Have Japan rank within the top three countries of the World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business Index by 2020” [81]</p> <p>⇒ 24th as of the announcement in October 2017 (up by two ranks from the previous year)</p> <p><KPI> “Have Tokyo rank within the top three cities of the Global Power City Index by 2020” [77]</p> <p>⇒ 3rd as of the announcement in October 2017 (no change from the previous year)</p>

2) Progress in implementing primary policy goals

Policy	Policy Details and Implementation Deadline	Progress and Implementation Status	Responsible Minister
Accelerated promotion of the National Strategic Special Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the outcome of the past two years of bedrock regulatory reforms, the next two years up to the end of FY2017 will be designated as the “intensive reform enhancement period” with respect to “National Strategic Special Zones,” and reforms to remaining bedrock regulations will be promoted by specifying “six areas” as priority action items, including promoting, etc. the acceptance of “foreign human resources” in a wide range of endeavors. We will proceed with nationally implementing those necessary reforms which have a large economic effect and with respect to outcomes at the zones that are not particularly harmful to further expand the effects of regulatory reforms. We will adopt necessary measures immediately for those items which do not require an amendment to the law and for those items which require an amendment, with a view toward submitting a bill to the 2017 	<p>Starting in FY2016, we have designated the next two years up to the end of FY2017 as the “intensive reform enhancement period” setting as our “new objective” to reform, etc. the remaining “bedrock regulations” focusing our attention on six priority areas or items, such as “promoting the acceptance of ‘foreign human resources’ in a wide range of endeavors.”</p> <p>Regulatory reform items which have been achieved as a result of the National Strategic Zones, including nationwide measures, etc., number over 80 so far and have been successful in achieving regulatory reforms which have long been difficult to achieve.</p> <p>In addition to the regulatory reform items incorporated in the “Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016,” the Amendment to the National Strategic Special Zones Act (Act No. 71 of 2017) was also passed at the 2017 ordinary session of the Diet which set forth new regulatory reform items, etc. focused primarily on the aforementioned six areas or items</p>	Prime Minister (Minister of State for the Promotion of Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing Local Economy in Japan)

	<p>ordinary session of the Diet with respect to matters noted in the “Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016,” such as “lifting the ban on the employment of foreign human resources working to support agriculture,” “lifting the ban on offering or planning travel commodities by persons in the lodging services business, such as bed and breakfast inns run by farmers, etc.,” in addition to regulatory reform proposals collected nationwide or from district conferences. We will also do the same with respect to regulatory reform items, such as “expanding the target age for registered small-scale day care centers.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will fully utilize the regulatory reform menu based on the National Strategic Special Zone Act (Act No. 107 of 2013) at the present ten zones so designated and swiftly create specific businesses with visible results. • With respect to the present ten designated zones, we will manage their progress using the PDCA evaluation cycle after making a strict assessment of the outcome of the reforms at the Advisory Council on National Strategic Special Zones, etc. created under the National Strategic Special Zone Act and the “Basic Policies of the National Strategic Special Zones” (approved by the Cabinet on February 25, 2014). • In addition, we will respond promptly to any regulatory reform proposals from local governments across the country as well as from the private sector which may have a large economic effect and implement 	<p>based on proposals collected from district conferences and all across the country.</p> <p>Furthermore, a total of 264 businesses were certified by the Prime Minister at the Council on National Strategic Special Zones and the Advisory Council on National Strategic Special Zones, which were held 92 times and 32 times, respectively with regard to the ten zones so designated over three stages resulting in rapid progress made with visible results.</p> <p>Each zone has been strictly assessed at the Joint Zone Conference on May 16, 2017 with respect to the progress assessment, etc. of businesses in the ten designated zones and which has been announced following hearings held at the 30th Advisory Council on National Strategic Special Zones.</p>	
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	each and every specific business and, if necessary, designate additional new zones.		
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3. Matters Related to “Strengthening the Creative Power of Innovative Ventures and Encouraging Those Persons with an Abundance of Spirit to Take on Challenges”

(1) Strengthening the creative power of innovative ventures

We will strive to be the number one country in the world in innovation through completing the creation of an Innovation National System where innovation is encouraged, and a virtuous cycle is formed with the fruits of one innovation sowing the seeds of investment in the next innovation.

We will also strive to create a venture ecosystem where venture businesses are created autonomously and continuously and which will contribute to solving common global social issues serving as a spark that triggers economic growth of our nation.

1) Progress in achieving primary KPI targets

<KPI> “The percentage of investments in research and development for both the government and private sectors combined to GDP will be over 4%” [86]
 ⇒ As of FY2016: 3.42%

2) Progress in implementing primary policy goals

Policy	Policy Details and Implementation Deadline	Progress and Implementation Status	Responsible Ministers
University reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursuant to the passage of the Amended National University Corporation Act (Act No. 38 of 2016), the Designated National University Corporation System began operations in FY2017. Pursuant to the “Basic Concept of the ‘Stellar Graduate School (provisional name)’ Plan,” in addition to promoting full-scale and intense discussions with respect to the plan at universities and corporations, we will sequentially create a graduate school education program which entails, among other things, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Amendment to the National University Corporation Act, which included the creation of the Designated National University Corporation System, was enacted in April 2017. Three universities, to wit, Tohoku University, University of Tokyo, and Kyoto University, were designated as Designated National University Corporations in June 2017. In connection with the question of the “Stellar Graduate School Program,” the “General Orientation of Publicly Inviting Ideas for a Stellar Graduate School Program –Final Report–” (December 2017) was announced with respect to 	Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

	organizing a curriculum and preparing a collaborative system starting in FY2017.	discussions exchanged on specific business designs based on the “Basic Concept of the ‘Stellar Graduate School (provisional name)’ Plan” (April 2016) compiled by a panel of experts comprised of experts from industry, academia and government. Each university is in the process of organizing a curriculum and preparing a system of collaboration based on the said report, etc.	
Reforms on competitive research expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will aggressively seek ways to further improve usability, such as creating rules regarding the administration of indirect expenses, etc. of competitive research expenses (including competitive funds). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to aggregating the use of competitive research expenses (including competitive funds) and expanding the scope of temporary usage of purchased research equipment, the Cabinet Office and the relevant ministries and agencies issued an administrative communique to the universities, etc. with respect to standards for the clerical processing of research expense usages from the perspective of easing the burden on researchers, etc. 	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Consumer Affairs and Food 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, Transport and Tourism; Minister of the Environment; Minister of Defense
National research and development institute reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will strengthen the “intermediary” function of the national research and development institutes, introduce cross 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (a national research and development institute) has established a 	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Consumer Affairs and Food Safety; Minister of

	<p>appointments, and continue to promote joint research, etc. with the private sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a medium- to long-term objective and a medium- to long-term plan, we will specify efforts which will lead to the creation of the “seeds” of original and new technologies and strengthen, etc. the “intermediary” function with respect to the Japan Science and Technology Agency (a national research and development institute) which will soon enter a new medium- to long-term objective period starting in FY2017. 	<p>coordinated research laboratory with corporations inside the institute called the “Crown Lab” and has also assigned, etc. “innovation coordinators” to promote the matching of corporate needs with the “seeds” of technology. Riken, Institute of Physical and Chemical Research (a national research and development institute) is trying to formulate a “science and technology hub” function for better coordination by establishing the institute’s research site at the corporations, etc. The National Institute for Materials Science (a national research and development institute) has formed an industry-academia-government coordinated platform which is charged with serving as the fundamental research arm of corporations in the chemical industry and steel industry. As these representative examples demonstrate, the national research and development institutes are helping the transfer of technology and strengthening their “intermediary” function, utilizing a system of cross appointments, and promoting joint research, etc. with the private sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Japan Science and Technology Agency (a national research and development institute) has specified efforts leading to the creation of the “seeds” of original and new technologies and the strengthening, etc. of the “intermediary” function as their medium- to long-term objective. 	<p>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, Transport and Tourism; Minister of the Environment; Minister of Defense</p>
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<p>Full-scale industry-academia coordination between an “organization” and an “organization”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the Designated National University Corporation System and the Designated National Research and Development Institute System, we will create at least five institutions by the end of FY2017 which will put into practice full-scale industry-academia coordination and global coordination to serve as core model institutions to attract investment from corporations, etc. • We will proceed with our efforts to disseminate and ensure the effectiveness of the “Guideline to Strengthen Joint Research through Industry-Academia-Government Coordination,” which was compiled as a prescription for resolving issues facing industry-academia-government coordination by universities and national research and development institutes, etc. looking to achieve full-scale industry-academia-government coordination. • As part of a plan to strengthen the system that was put into effect to achieve the world’s highest level of research and development, etc. for designated national research and development institutes, the government will introduce a new optional contract system starting in FY2017 for research and development where the early outcome and improvement is promising, and which ensures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have designated three institutes (i.e., the National Institute for Materials Science, Riken, Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, and the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology) as designated national research and development institutes in October 2016 to strengthen the industries’ international competitiveness and to promote the creation, spread and utilization of results from the world’s highest level of research and development. We have also designated three corporations (i.e., Tohoku University, University of Tokyo, and Kyoto University) as designated national university corporations in June 2017 that have shown considerable promise in expanding their educational and research activities at the world’s highest levels. • We have disseminated the “Guideline to Strengthen Joint Research through Industry-Academia-Government Coordination” via the “Regional Forum to Promote Full-Scale Industry-Academia-Government Joint Research,” a cooperative effort by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and the Ministry for Economy, Trade and Industry, and via policy presentations, etc. by the Japan Association of National Universities to working groups, national and private universities, relevant university organizations, and corporations, etc. with respect 	<p>Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy; Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
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	<p>competitiveness and transparency. We will also implement further improvements, if necessary, pursuant to the introduction of a new optional contract system.</p>	<p>to promoting a full-scale industry-academia-government coordinated joint research. Furthermore, on the business end, we moved forward with our efforts to ensure the effectiveness of the Guideline for Industry-Academia Coordination by confirming, etc. the status of the industry-academia coordination efforts based on the said guideline by providing the universities with incentives via the industry and academia jointly created platform for the joint research promotion program (OPERA) and industry-academia coordination-related projects conducted by NEDO.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We partially amended the “Basic Policy to Promote Research and Development, etc. by Designated National Research and Development Institutes” and introduced a new optional contract system in FY2017 which ensures competitiveness and transparency with respect to designated national research and development institutes. Based on the results, we will also review in two years the optional contract base amounts and the scope of corporations applicable under this system. 	
<p>Support for venture businesses</p>	<p>We will proceed with studying the matter of coordination for the relevant ministries and agencies to cooperate and maximize the policy effectiveness using the Consortium and Advisory Board for Government-Related Institutions, which was established under the “Venture Challenge 2020” (decided on April 19, 2017 by the Headquarters for Japan’s</p>	<p>We executed policies to achieve a venture ecosystem proposed in the “Venture Challenge 2020,” such as expanding the dispatch destinations under the “Project to Form a Bridge between Silicon Valley and Japan,” studying specific measures to strengthen the function of certain funds that will lead to innovation, and the start of experimental efforts aimed at incorporating new technologies and ideas offered by</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in Charge of Economic Revitalization)</p>

	<p>Economic Revitalization), and set as an objective the formation of a venture ecosystem where venture businesses are created autonomously and continuously and which will contribute to solving common global social issues serving as a spark that triggers economic growth of our nation.</p> <p>To achieve this objective, we will first sequentially create and operate an on-line application system starting in FY2017 to simplify procedures from the perspective of venture companies to accommodate them so they can more speedily utilize policies.</p>	<p>medium- to small-sized enterprises and venture companies in the public procurement process.</p> <p>Furthermore, we test started the on-line application system aimed at achieving a once-only function in connection with measures to support venture companies by first simplifying the inputting of basic information for the Japan Venture Grand Prize.</p>	
<p>Developing a system for intellectual property, etc. as a response to the fourth industrial revolution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will conduct a study on a new intellectual property system and how it should be operated, including the necessity of adopting legislative measures, with the aim of compiling a report by the beginning of FY2017. We will have a study conducted at the Council for Cultural Affairs, including an analysis of the effect and impact of a flexible provision to restrict rights in the Copyright Act (Act No. 48 of 1970) in response to the development of the digital network with a view toward submitting a reform bill in the 2017 ordinary session of the Diet, and based on this result, etc., adopt necessary measures. In addition, we will adopt necessary measures, such as efforts, etc. to formulate a guideline with respect to the provision to restrict rights and to create a database 	<p>“The Intellectual Property Promotion Plan 2017” decided by the Intellectual Property Strategy Promotion Headquarters in May 2017 indicated the direction in which the intellectual property system should take toward the use and application of data and artificial intelligence.</p> <p>In April 2017, “The Intellectual Property System Study Group for the Fourth Industrial Revolution,” compiled a report regarding corporate strategies in response to the fourth industrial revolution and ideal intellectual property systems in Japan for supporting those corporations.</p> <p>With respect to the appropriate measures indicated in this report, the current status are as follows—</p> <p>(1) as for organizing an environment which guarantees fair consideration for the investment in collecting or analysing data, amended bill of the Unfair Competition Prevention Act will be submitted to the 2018 ordinary session of the Diet in order to</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Intellectual Property Strategy); Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	<p>which consolidates rights information on publications, etc. that would help in organizing a licensing environment.</p>	<p>establish measures against the wrongful acquisition, use and provision of data in accordance with the new economic policy package decided by the Cabinet Council on December 8, 2017.</p> <p>(2) pursuant to deliberation results by the Industrial Structure Council's Patent System Subcommittee to strengthen the functionality of the intellectual property dispute resolution system, a bill to amend the Patent Act, etc. will be submitted to the 2018 ordinary session of the Diet with respect to a system, etc. that could assess the necessity to submit documents or objects to be inspected through appropriate and fair in-camera procedures.</p> <p>(3) pursuant to deliberation results by the Industrial Structure Council's Standards and Conformance Subcommittee, a study will be performed to amend the Industrial Standardization Act on the question of new standards and conformance, and an Amendment to the Industrial Standardization Act will be submitted to the 2018 ordinary session of the Diet to expand the Japanese Industrial Standards (JIS) to include the services domain based on the new economic policy package.</p> <p>In addition, the Council for Cultural Affairs has conducted a study with respect to a flexible provision to restrict rights in the Copyright Act in response to the development of the digital network and has compiled its results in a "Council for Cultural Affairs Copyrights Subcommittee Report (April 2017)" in April 2017. Presently, we are preparing to submit a bill based on the contents of the said report. In addition, we</p>	
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		are formulating a guideline with respect to the provision to restrict rights and presently performing surveys and research as well as demonstration testing with respect to efforts, etc. to create a database which consolidates rights information on publications, etc.	
Developing human resources for intellectual property and standardization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to creating a “Consortium to Promote the Education of Intellectual Property Creation” in FY2016 consisting of the relevant ministries, agencies and organizations, etc. to support the formation of a system where classroom education is performed with the cooperative support from the community and society, we will proceed with preparing a system to support education at the classroom level by developing teaching material which would benefit intellectual property education. Furthermore, we will encourage corporations to establish a Chief Standardization Officer (CSO) position to improve the quality and expand the number of human resources involved in promoting standardization. We will also consider initiating a new certification system regarding human resources involved in standardization that would be put into effect in FY2016 and which could be utilized by industrial circles and patent attorneys. In addition, we will expand the number of courses with respect to intellectual property and standardization offered at the universities, 	<p>In addition to establishing a “Consortium to Promote the Education of Intellectual Property Creation” in January 2017, we are in the process of preparing a system in four regions to support education at the classroom level by developing teaching material which would benefit intellectual property education.</p> <p>We have formulated ‘three action plans for the development of human resources for standardization’ in February 2017 at the Government and Private Sector Strategic Conference for Standardization and the Human Resources Development Working Group for Standardization consisting of industry-academia-government representatives to improve the quality and expand the number of human resources involved in promoting standardization. We have also promoted the importance of not only standardization specialists, but human resources that will support management and standardization as well. In connection with this, the Japanese Standards Association commenced a certification system for experts in developing standards in June 2017.</p> <p>In order to increase the number of courses offered on intellectual property and standardization, we are also in the process of preparing course material (faculty development teaching material) with respect to standardization in FY2017 at the Yamaguchi</p>	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Intellectual Property Strategy); Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

	etc. regardless of whether the field of study is in humanities or science.	University, which is the joint utilization site for the organized training, etc. of faculty members involved in intellectual property education.	
Strengthening the function of an intellectual property dispute resolution system	The Industrial Structure Council's Patent System Subcommittee will conduct a specific study on the question of strengthening the function of an intellectual property dispute resolution system and will submit their preliminary findings with respect to what the legal framework should be in FY2016.	The Intellectual Property Working Group's Patent System Subcommittee of the Industrial Structure Council compiled their findings (March 2017) on the question of strengthening the function of an intellectual property dispute resolution system. Based on their findings, a bill to amend the Patent Act, etc. will be submitted at the 2018 ordinary session of the Diet to introduce a system where fair and neutral third-party technical specialists, under an obligation to protect confidentiality, can involve themselves in the process of collecting evidence and assess the necessity of submitting documents and objects to be inspected using in-camera procedures for an order to submit documents or an order to produce objects to be inspected.	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

(2) A multifaceted approach to developing and securing, etc. human resources

2-1. Strengthening human resource capacity

1) Progress in achieving primary KPI targets

<p><KPI> “Set a goal for the percentage of teachers utilizing IT to teach in their classrooms at 100% by 2020 (FY2014: 71.4%) [96] ⇒ FY2016 (preliminary estimates): 75.0%</p> <p><KPI> “Set a goal for the percentage of prefectures and municipalities which have formulated an IT Environment Preparation Plan at 100% by FY2020 (FY2014: 31.9%)” [97] ⇒ FY2016: 38.3%</p> <p><KPI> “Set a goal for the percentage of ordinary classrooms connected to a wireless LAN at 100% by FY2020 (FY2014: 27.2%)” [98] ⇒ FY2016 (preliminary estimates): 33.2%</p> <p><KPI> “2020: A 79% employment rate for persons between the ages of 20 and 34 (2012: 74%) [101] ⇒ 2016: 77.7%</p>
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2) Progress in implementing primary policy goals

Policy	Policy Details and Implementation Deadline	Progress and Implementation Status	Responsible Minister
Nationwide expansion of the type of education needed in an era of change	<p>In order to have an elementary and secondary education across the nation which utilizes the strengths of our nation to propel us toward a new era, the Central Council for Education will conduct a study regarding the revision of a new government course guideline for elementary schools beginning in FY2020, for junior high schools beginning in FY2021, and for senior high schools beginning in FY2022 and has compiled a report entitled, “Improvements to and Necessary Measures, etc. for Government Course Guidelines for Kindergartens, Elementary Schools, Junior High Schools, Senior High Schools, and Schools for Special Needs Education (report)” in December 2016. Based on this report, we will adopt necessary measures and revise the government course guidelines for elementary schools and junior high schools in FY2016.</p>	<p>We publicly announced in March 2017 new government course guidelines for elementary schools and junior high schools based on the idea of improving the children’s quality of assimilating information as well as living self-reliantly and fostering the strength to participate in building a society where the future is rapidly and unpredictably changing with the evolution of artificial intelligence, etc. Under the new government course guidelines, we have defined the ability to utilize information as “the capacity and ability which serves as the foundation of learning” and have sought to develop this ability cross-sectionally in the curricula, etc. as well as incorporated into the guidelines the enhancement, etc. of programming education. We are in the process of sponsoring explanatory meetings, etc. to relevant persons so that they will be well aware and cognizant of our purpose to realize the idea set forth in the new government course guidelines.</p>	Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
Creating an education consortium to strengthen coordination between government and the private sector	<p>We will establish a government and private sector consortium in FY2016 consisting of relevant ministries and agencies, school officials, and corporations and venture companies involved in education or IT in order to widely share and assess IT-related teaching material and contents which support a teacher’s ability to teach and to disseminate such material as they evolve. We will also proceed with our efforts to accelerate</p>	<p>In March 2017, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, and the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry cooperated to establish the “Consortium for Future Learning,” a government and private sector cooperative effort to promote, etc. the education for programming. The consortium in question is in the process of</p>	Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications; Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

	education utilizing IT, such as developing and sharing high-quality educational contents.	promoting the development of high-quality teaching material, creating a personnel support system, as well as building, etc. a portal site to post information.	
Improving a teacher's ability to teach and to firmly establish an IT environment at the classroom level	We will strengthen our efforts to further improve the teaching ability of teachers utilizing IT, etc. under the Amendment to the Special Regulations concerning Educational Personnel via the Bill to Amend Special Regulations concerning Educational Personnel (Act No. 87 of 2016) which incorporated an integrated approach to reforming the development, employment and training of teachers. In addition, with respect to the preparing an IT-friendly environment at schools, we will steadily proceed with our efforts with the local governments, etc. to promote, among other things, the formation of an IT Environment Preparation Plan pursuant to the "Plan to Accelerate the Computerization of Education" (July 2016) which compiled specific measures to standardize equipment needed in the classrooms, including a wireless LAN environment, etc., as well as to systematically prepare an environment corresponding to the size of the local government and the status of its preparations.	<p>With respect to efforts based on the Amendment to the Special Regulations concerning Educational Personnel, we are formulating indicators related to improving the capacity as school principals or teachers to those who have been mandated to appoint, etc. teachers, etc. at the public elementary schools, etc. under the said law, as well as promoting the training of mid-level teachers, etc. to improve their capacity as teachers.</p> <p>With respect to preparing an IT-friendly environment at schools, we created a "Panel of Experts on the Question of Preparing an ICT Environment at Schools" to study the concept of preparing an ICT-friendly environment at schools in the future and a "Final Summary" was announced in August 2017. Based on this Final Summary, we formulated the "Policy to Prepare an ICT Environment for Schools beyond FY2018" in December 2017 and in addition to notifying each Board of Education, we are making sure that they are expected to promote the stable and systematic preparation of an ICT-friendly environment for schools.</p>	Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications; Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
Producing persons of talent at a world top level conforming to the fourth industrial revolution era	Pursuant to the "Basic Concept of the 'Stellar Graduate School (provisional name)' Plan," in addition to promoting full-scale and close discussions with respect to the plan at universities and corporations, we will sequentially create a graduate school education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Amendment to the National University Corporation Act, which included the creation of the Designated National University Corporation System, was enacted in April 2017. Three 	Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

<p>(human resource development and reinforcement via the Stellar Graduate School (provisional name) and the Stellar Researcher System)</p>	<p>program which entails, among other things, organizing a curriculum and preparing a collaboration system starting in FY2017. [aforementioned]</p>	<p>universities, to wit, Tohoku University, University of Tokyo, and Kyoto University, were designated as Designated National University Corporations in June 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In connection with the question of the “Stellar Graduate School Program,” the “General Orientation of Publicly Inviting Ideas for the Stellar Graduate School Program –Final Report–” (December 2017) was announced with respect to discussions exchanged on specific business designs based on the “Basic Concept of the ‘Stellar Graduate School (provisional name)’ Plan” (April 2016) compiled by a panel of experts comprised of experts from industry, academia and industry. Each university is in the process of organizing a curriculum and preparing a system of collaboration based on the said report, etc. 	
<p>Development of top level human resources in the field of information who will be leaders in IoT, big data, and artificial intelligence, etc. and the reinforcement of mathematics in higher education</p>	<p>At the higher education institutions, we will promote the creation of faculties and graduate schools which train high-level data scientists, etc. oriented toward the development and procurement of human resources conforming to advancements in IoT, big data, and artificial intelligence, etc. In addition to reinforcing education in mathematics and information for all students, we will also strengthen the training and development function of specialists with respect to the field of mathematics and information at universities, graduate schools and technical colleges by creating, among other things, an industry-academia coordinated network for the</p>	<p>With respect to developing high-level data scientists, we plan to develop data scientists by creating a practical industry-government-academia education network starting in FY2018.</p> <p>With respect to mathematics and information education for all students regardless of whether the field of study is in humanities or science, we will implement education in mathematics and data sciences for all students at six university sites starting in FY2017 and proceed with efforts to organize a center to develop and spread the product of these implementation efforts to</p>	<p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	<p>education of mathematics and information.</p> <p>In order to develop top level human resources, the designated national research and development institutes, etc. will coordinate with higher education institutions and assemble world class researchers to conduct research and develop human resources integrally in IoT, big data, and artificial intelligence, as well as the overlapping fields of manufacturing and drive systems such as robotics. We will also begin working to create an international research site by FY2017 that would allow the strategic sharing, use and application of big data, etc. in fields that can take advantage of our nation's strengths, such as in the fields of nanotechnology / material and the global environment.</p>	<p>universities across the country by creating a standard curriculum and teaching material.</p> <p>Furthermore, with respect to developing and strengthening specialists in the fields of mathematics and information, we have created a practical education network by coordinating with industry and academia and have proceeded with our efforts to strengthen the development function of human resources in the field of information technology at the universities. We have proceeded with our efforts and selected five projects starting in FY2017 to implement the development of the re-learning program for IT technicians who are newly playing an active part in society.</p> <p>In addition to establishing an "Center for Artificial Intelligence Research" at the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology in May 2015, research and development and the development of human resources are being pursued integrally at the "Center for Advanced Intelligent Project" at Riken, Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, which was opened in April 2016 as the research development site for the "Comprehensive Project for Artificial Intelligence/ Big Data / IoT/ Cybersecurity" promoted by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Additionally, the National Institute for Materials Science started a new Program to Reinforce the Development of Revolutionary Material (M-cube) in FY2017 and is establishing an international research site in fields where the</p>	
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		strengths of the nation can be utilized as well as developing the human resources necessary for its implementation.	
Creation of a new higher education institution to carry forth practical vocational education	We will adopt necessary legislative measures targeting the 2017 ordinary session of the Diet for the creation of such schools in FY2019 pursuant to a report compiled by the Central Council for Education on a specific system design.	A Bill for Partial Amendment to the School Education Act (Act No. 41 of 2017) was passed at the 2017 ordinary session of the Diet. A standard, etc. for the creation of professional training colleges was also established in September and procedures were commenced to grant licenses to professional training colleges scheduled to open in FY2019.	Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
Hosting the “Fourth Industrial Revolution Conference to Promote Human Resource Development”	Following the transformation of the industrial structure and the social structure as a result of the fourth industrial revolution, we will appropriately portray a picture of what we believe will be our future industrial structure and employment structure together with a picture of human resources and their capacity and abilities, which conform to the new industries that are anticipated in such a future. We will also share the results with both government and the private sector to sponsor and study the “Fourth Industrial Revolution Conference to Promote Human Resource Development” in cooperation with the relevant ministries and agencies, industry, labor, educational institutions, vocational training institutions, and the human resources development industry, etc. so that these results may be specifically represented in our vocational ability development policies and education policies, etc.	We created the “Fourth Industrial Revolution Conference to Promote Human Resource Development” in December 2016 and held five conferences up to April 2017. We discussed the type of human resources that would be demanded in the fourth industrial revolution era and policies necessary to develop such human resources. We incorporated the results of these discussions in the “Investment for the Future Strategy 2017” (decided at the Cabinet Council on June 9, 2017) as a “concentrated emergency plan to strengthen our IT abilities” which specified, among other things, reforms in our IT skill standards as a compass for “what we should learn,” the promotion of practical education by industry-government-academia cooperation using actual challenges confronting corporation and data used by corporations, and the support, etc. of “Re-learning” so that various people could acquire basic IT and data skills.	Prime Minister (Minister in Charge of Economic Revitalization) ; Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications; Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare; Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
Promoting the provision of	With respect to information about the workplace in relation to	As for offering information about the workplace, up to now	Minister of Health, Labour

<p>information on efforts to develop human resources, etc. by corporations</p>	<p>efforts to develop human resources, etc. by corporations, we will compile a response policy in FY2016 regarding creating a format for information about the workplace, to address the strong demand for corporations to offer information about the workplace, and to create a table for providing information about the workplace to job applicants.</p>	<p>we have offered information by creating internet sites individually according to categories such as for youths or for women, etc. However, we have decided to integrate such information as well as create a table for information about the workplace and organize them into a common database called the “Comprehensive Website for Providing Information about the Workplace (provisional name)” together with new information such as overtime work hours as agreed under Article 36 regarding overtime work. In the FY2017 budget, we included in the budget expenses needed to build such a website and have been proceeding with its planning and design development.</p>	<p>and Welfare</p>
<p>Introduction and promotion, etc. of the accelerated implementation of an integrated policy to employ and develop youths that will create the future (“Self-Career Checkup”)</p>	<p>We will promote human resource development, etc. on the part of corporations by promoting the provision of information about the workplace by corporations and promoting the introduction of the “Self-Career Checkup” to create an environment which will allow youths to demonstrate their abilities and character in their occupational lives. We will also support the development of one’s potential at one’s own initiative to acquire IT technology and the like that will benefit in forming a career for the worker using specialized practical education and training, etc.</p>	<p>With respect to promoting the provision of information about the workplace, in addition to requesting corporations to actively provide information about their workplace under the Act to Promote Youth Employment, we have created a “Comprehensive Website for Promoting Youth Employment” which allows the registration and search of information on corporations which actively provide information about their workplace. Furthermore, we will integrate the internet website information offered individually according to categories such as for youths or for women, etc. into a “Comprehensive Website for Providing Information about the Workplace (provisional name)” so that youths can access necessary information in a table format.</p> <p>In connection with the “Project to Support the</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

		<p>Introduction of a Self-Career Checkup” which was implemented in FY2016, we have supported the model introduction of the Self-Career Checkup to fourteen corporations and, based on their results, we have created a manual to popularize the Self-Career Checkup and we are taking steps to communicate this to relevant parties.</p> <p>With respect to the acquisition of IT technology that would benefit the career formation on the part of workers, the “Certification System for the Fourth Industrial Revolution Skill Acquisition Courses” was created in July 2017 where the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry certifies highly specialized and practical educational and training courses centered around the fields of IT and data. For those courses which have satisfied certain requirements, they have been eligible to receive specialized practical education and training benefits. Sixteen of such courses have been selected as such starting on April 1, 2018.</p>	
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2-2. Work Style and Employment Systems Reform

1) Progress in achieving KPI targets

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| <p><KPI> The number of those unemployed for six months or more to be reduced by 20% in the next five years (1.42 million in 2013) [102]
 ⇒ 1.04 million in 2016</p> <p><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 (7.4% in 2011) [103]
 ⇒ 8.6% in 2016</p> <p><KPI> The employment rate of those aged 20-64 to be raised to 81% by 2020 (75% in 2012) [104]
 ⇒ 79.2% in 2016</p> |
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2) Progress in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister (s) responsible
<p>Early establishment of Advanced Professional Labor System</p>	<p>In order to meet the needs of those who want their work evaluated based on performance instead of the time spent, the “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 and flexibly recognized. After the bill is approved, the Labor Policy Council will draw a conclusion at an early date.</p>	<p>The bill for amending the Labor Standards Act to include the establishment of the “Specific Highly Specialized Work and Result-Oriented Labor System,” having received a report from the Labor Policy Council in September 2017, will be submitted to the 2018 ordinary session of the Diet.</p>	<p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>
<p>Realizing equal pay for equal work</p>	<p>Based on the December 2016 guideline drafted by the Work Style Reform Council on unequal treatment of workers, the Government will work without delay towards the realization of equal pay for equal work through the revision of Labor Contract Act, Part-time Labor Act, Worker Dispatching Act, and other methods, including the</p>	<p>In order to realize equal pay for equal work, the Work Style Reform Action Plan (finalized by the Work Style Reform Council on March 28, 2017) will be used as a basis for establishing rules supporting the draft guideline, as well as rules banning different treatment of permanent and non-permanent, short-time, or dispatched workers without</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister for Working-style Reform)</p> <p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

	<p>establishment of rules for making court decisions on cases involving unequal treatment.</p>	<p>well-grounded reasons in the context of their job descriptions. For this purpose, revision of Labor Contract Act, Part-time Labor Act, and Worker Dispatching Act, etc., will be proposed to the 2018 ordinary session of the Diet, after receiving a report from the Labor Policy Council in September 2017.</p>	
<p>Correct long work hours</p>	<p>In order to correct long work hours and strengthen the enforcement of legal requirements, Labor Standards Inspection Offices will apply stronger supervision and inspection to businesses where overtime of more than 80 hours per month are suspected.</p> <p>From 2017, stronger initiatives to eliminate illegal long work hours will be put into effect, including a. the establishment of new guidelines for employers to correctly capture work hours, b. instructing the entire company to rectify its labor practice when illegal long work hours in more than one of its facilities have been found, c. extend the target of companies to have their names announced by being subject to corrective instructions, and d. thorough inspection and instruction of facilities lacking overtime agreements between employers and workers based on Article 36 of the Labor Standards Act.</p> <p>In order to ensure that the Labor Standards Act and worker support contact centers are widely known to the publics, thereby effectively enhancing the inspection and instruction by relevant authorities, a stronger structure for inspection, instruction, and investigation will be established through the placement of requisite staff</p>	<p>With regard to enhanced supervision and instruction against overtimes of more than 80 hours per month, death by overwork has been added to the reason for announcing names of companies subject to correctional instructions, while also tightening the legal definition of long work hours from over 100 hours per month to over 80 hours per month.</p> <p>With regard to stronger efforts for eliminating illegal long work hours, a brochure explaining the "employer guidelines for proper management of work hours" (January 2017) has been published to clarify employer guidelines for proper management of work hours. At the same time, Directors of Prefectural Labor Offices and Labor Standards Inspection Offices will instruct the senior management of companies having illegal long work hours in more than one of their facilities, while the companies' names will also be announced.</p> <p>With regard to stronger inspection, instruction, and investigation frameworks, the contents of Labor Standards Act have been repeatedly communicated through seminars, brochures, and individual consultations, together with</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister for Working-style Reform, Minister in charge of Civil Service Reform)</p> <p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

	<p>members and other methods.</p> <p>The Work Style Reform Council will continue to discuss how to correct long working hours from the viewpoint of workers, covering limits for overtime and other topics. The target for the Council is to create Work Style Reform Action Plans in FY2016 so requisite legal measures can be implemented as soon as possible.</p> <p>Existing guidelines based on the Act on Special Measures for Improvement of Working Hours Arrangements (Act No. 90 of 1992) will be revised to include provisions for setting intervals between work hours and other methods to facilitate initiatives by businesses to correct long work hours.</p> <p>Projects based on "guidelines for empowering woman public servants and advancing better work-life balance" will be progressed through various methods such as the "happy early evening initiative" utilizing the flexible work hour framework extended in April 2016, as well as ensuring employee appraisal programs reflect managers efforts and achievements on correcting long work hours. The progress of these "work style reform" initiatives will be the basis for further consideration of systems for work hour management. "Key programs for accelerating central government workers' work style reforms" will also be a source for advancing the correction of public servants' long work hour. Furthermore, ideas generated by the "discussion panel on workplace leaders' management skills" will be used to improve workplace leaders' management skills.</p>	<p>promoting worker support contacts through initiatives such as the "work conditions hotline" expanded in April 2017 to provide consultations on work conditions. Furthermore, the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare has established the Special Office for Excessive Labor and increased the number of Labor Standards Inspection Officers to confront excessive workload cases by an inspection, instruction, and investigation organizations.</p> <p>With regard to limiting overtimes, the Work Style Reform Action Plan will be the basis for a bill for revising the Labor Standards Acts etc. by incorporating overtime limits and other regulations. The bill will be reviewed by the Labor Policy Council in September 2017 and submitted to the 2018 ordinary session of the Diet.</p> <p>With regard to the work hour interval, the Work Style Reform Action Plan and discussions by the Labor Conditions Subcommittee of the Labor Policy Council will be used as a platform for a bill on revising the Act on Special Measures for Improvement of Working Hours Arrangements, with an aim to hold employers accountable for setting non-mandatory targets for intervals between the end and beginning of work hours adequate for ensuring the health and welfare of their employees. For the purpose of promoting spontaneous introduction of such work hour intervals, financial support for counseling and guidance programs based on professional knowledge and expertise has been made available, while the Expert Panel</p>	
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		<p>for Promoting Work Hour Interval has been holding sessions since May 2017 to discuss advocacy initiatives.</p> <p>As for reforming public servants' work style, the "guidelines for empowering female public servants and advancing better work-life balance" and "key programs for accelerating central government workers work style reforms" has been used as basis for the government's undertakings on operational efficiency, work environment improvements, job role reassignment reviews and flexible personnel allocations to avoid task concentrations, and ensuring overtime schedules are identified beforehand. In March 2017, the Cabinet Office has published a report by the "discussion panel on workplace leaders' management skills," while publishing another document on "key management behaviors required for workplace leaders" in April 2017, aimed at middle-level government managers. In July 2017, a revised guideline for appraisal of middle-level government managers, based on the March report on management behavior required for workplace leaders, was to government arms.</p>	
Facilitate visibility in labor market	<p>Disclosure of information on work styles within public companies will be researched so a framework may be drafted by FY2016, with the target implementation date of FY2017. Relevant data may include a. Introduction of useful search systems and applications for comparing companies, b. collaboration with certification programs for awarding businesses with credentials for empowering</p>	<p>As for offering information on the workplace, up to now we have offered information by creating internet sites individually according to categories such as for youths or for women, etc. However, we have decided to integrate such information as well as create a table for information on the workplace and organize them into a common database called the "Comprehensive Website for Providing</p>	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

	women, child-raising parents, youth, or advocating employees' health, c. selecting targets of information disclosure, and d. correction of long work hours and promotion of diverse work styles.	Information on the Workplace (provisional name)" together with new information such as overtime work hours as agreed under article 36 regarding overtime work. In the FY2017 budget, we included in the budget expenses needed to build such a website and have been proceeding with its planning and design development.	
Creating labor dispute resolution systems with higher predictability	After the "Study Group on Transparent and Fair Labor Dispute Resolution Systems" draws a conclusion as soon as possible, 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 and the need of such remedies.	In May 2017, Study Group on Transparent and Fair Labor Dispute Resolution Systems has submitted a report, with a recommendation on pecuniary remedies in the event of nullity of dismissal, saying that it would be "advisable for the Labor Conditions Subcommittee to develop a deeper understanding of the issue through expert discussions over legal technicalities." Based on this, the Labor Conditions Subcommittee of the Study Group has decided to hold its session in December 2017 to have expert discussions over legal technicalities.	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

2-3 Empowering diverse workforce

1) Progress in achieving KPI targets

<p>(Empowerment of women)</p> <p><KPI> The employment rate of women (aged between 25 and 44) to be raised to 77% by 2020 (68% in 2012) [113] ⇒ 71.6% in 2016</p> <p><KPI> Increasing the capacity of nursery schools by approx. 500,000 between FY2013 and FY2017 [117]</p> <p><KPI> The elimination of children on childcare waiting lists by the end of FY2017 (based on the "Plan for Accelerated Elimination of Children on Waiting Lists") [118] ⇒ The capacity of nursery schools increased by approx. 428,000 (between FY2013 and FY2016) ⇒ 26,081 children on waiting lists (2017).</p> <p>(Empowerment of the elderly, the disabled, and others)</p>
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<KPI> The employment rate of those aged between 60 and 64 to be raised to 67% by 2020 (58% in 2012) [121]

⇒ 63.6% in 2016

<KPI> The effective employment rate of persons with disabilities to be raised to 2.0% by 2020 (1.69% in 2012) [122]

⇒ 1.97% in 2017

(Utilization of highly-skilled foreign human resources)

<KPI> Aim to recognize 5,000 highly-skilled foreign professionals by the end of 2017. Furthermore, aim to recognize 10,000 highly-skilled foreign professionals by the end of 2020. [123]

⇒ 9,728 professionals recognized as highly-skilled foreign professionals from the introduction of the Points-based System for highly-skilled foreign professionals (May 2012) until September 2017.

2) Progress in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister (s) responsible
Promotion of diversity management	Clarify how diversity management can support business growth and profitability. Also consider methods to make diversity management more attractive for businesses and investors, to derive a conclusion by FY2016.	<p>In August 2016, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry established the Discussion Panel for Diversity Management as Business Strategy (Diversity 2.0). The Panel report of March 2017, defining the diversity management that enhances middle- to long-term corporate values as "Diversity 2.0," touched upon the current status of diversity management, together with its challenges and typical obstacles for implementation. The report also laid out an action guideline for practical Diversity 2.0 operation, by showing how to establish an effective pro-diversity structure through a company, disclose information to and maintain conversation with capital market, and other specific actions to be taken by the business, together with examples of leading companies.</p> <p>Currently, seminars are being organized throughout Japan to encourage companies to begin acting upon this guideline,</p>	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

		effectively establish and maintain diversity management throughout their businesses.	
Elimination of children on waiting lists	Based on the Emergency Plan for Eliminating Children's Waiting List created in March 2016, programs for expanding the capacity for nurseries and kindergartens as well as securing child-caring workforce in order to eliminate children's waiting list by the end of FY2017 will be steadily progressed.	<p>The Plan for Accelerated Elimination of Children on Waiting Lists has been the guideline for increasing nursery and kindergarten capacities, including facilities provided by business-lead initiatives. Capacity for 428,000 children had been secured between FY2012 and FY2015. It is envisaged that capacity for 593,000 children will be secured in the five years ending in FY2017, exceeding the 500,000 target set by the Plan. Projects to improve employment conditions for child-care workers and support their re-employment have been steadily implemented. In this context, with regard to the faster growth for women's employment rate and the number of nursery applications in comparison to conditions prior to the Plan for Accelerated Elimination of Children on Waiting Lists, the Safe Child-raising Plan was created in June 2017. As the children's waiting list is expected to be eliminated, the new Plan aims to create capacity for another 320,000 children in line with the 80% target for women's employment rate set for the end of FY2022.</p> <p>Furthermore, the New Economic Policy Package (Cabinet Decision on December 8, 2017) will accelerate the Safe Child-raising Plan to clear the same 320,000 goal by the end of FY2020. The Package will be the basis for steady implementation of related policy measures.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Measures for Declining Birthrate))</p> <p>Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>
Empowerment of the elderly	In order to realize a society wherein senior citizens willing to work can do so throughout their life, support will be offered to	"Subsidy for Promoting Employment of Seniors Over 65" was approved in the FY2016 supplementary budget, to offer	Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

	<p>companies that will extend their employees' retirement age to 65 or maintain their continuous employment status after 65, and also to senior citizens seeking re-employment.</p>	<p>financial support to companies introducing systems for extending continuous employment of all employees willing to work after 65, extending retirement age to 65, or abolishing retirement age rules. Another approach is to create a manual explaining methods created in FY2016 for extending continuous employment and retirement age and offering good examples thereof, using this document during consultations and providing support to business owners.</p> <p>Furthermore, "Lifetime Active Career Support Desk," a specialized team within Public Employment Security Office for supporting senior citizens, was established in FY2016. 30 teams are added in FY2017 (110 as of January 2018), strengthening re-employment support by comprehensively offering consultations for re-designing senior career life and providing team support.</p>	
<p>Considering migration and residence control systems that further attract highly skilled foreign professionals</p>	<p>The Government has decided to create the "Japanese-version green card system for highly skilled foreign professionals," which is the fastest such system in the world and substantially reduces the period of stay required before highly skilled foreign professionals can apply for permanent residence from the current five years, and will take necessary steps as soon as possible. At the same time, to make Points-Based System for highly skilled foreign professionals more user-friendly, the Government will revise requirements and promote further awareness of it.</p>	<p>The Government has created "Japanese-version green card system for highly-skilled foreign professionals" in April 2017, reducing the period of stay required before highly skilled foreign professionals can apply for permanent residence from the current five years to three years. This period will be further reduced to one year for professionals with outstanding skills (having earned 80 points or more). In addition, the new methods for earning points have been added to the rules of the "Points-Based System" for highly-skilled foreign professionals.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy)</p> <p>Minister of Justice</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
<p>Strengthening support for</p>	<p>Aiming to increase the share of international students who find</p>	<p>In order to have universities set up special programs for</p>	<p>Minister for</p>

<p>employment of international students and overseas students by Japanese companies</p>	<p>jobs within Japan, the Government will draw up measures to promote the development of special programs by universities, including Japanese language education, medium- to long-term internship etc. Further, the Government will provide preferential status of residence acquisition measures required to take procedures for a change of residence status and then start this operation from FY2017.</p> <p>Moreover, the Government will provide the opportunities of training (studying at Japanese universities, internship at Japanese companies) to the excellent students from engineering top-level schools in Asian countries, with target of 1,000 persons for five years from FY2017. In addition, the Government will provide effective support to excellent students who wish to have a job with Japanese companies through collaboration between ministries and agencies, and then take preferential measures for them to obtain residence status as workers.</p>	<p>international students, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology publicly solicited for proposals on establishing those special programs. After consultation with the Ministry of Justice, it had been made clear during the process that students who have completed the special programs will be given preferential treatment when updating their residence status. 12 programs have been selected and started in FY2017.</p> <p>Under an initiative, “Innovative Asia,” which is a joint program between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA, almost 150 graduate students have been accepted in the initial year (FY2017). They will be offered internship opportunities at Japanese companies etc in FY2018.</p> <p>Preferential treatment for students enrolled in this program who wish to apply for residence status to work in Japan (bonus points awarded under the Points-Based System for high-skilled foreign professionals) was introduced in April 2017.</p>	<p>Foreign Affairs Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p>
<p>Promoting acceptance of foreign employees by Japanese companies developing globally</p>	<p>With reference to the mechanism of the “Project for acceptance of foreign employees from overseas in the manufacturing industry” started from March this year and from the standpoint of an increase of initiatives to promote global development with the strengths of Japanese companies demonstrated also in other areas than the manufacturing industry that contribute to the growth of the Japanese economy, the Government will conduct survey on needs for making possible a short-period transfer and the acquisition of skills, etc. within a</p>	<p>In order to allow the workers in the retail industry to change employers in short periods and gain skills within the same company group more smoothly, residence status issues will be clarified in FY2017, aiming to gain similarly positive results with reference to the mechanism of the “Project for acceptance of foreign employees from overseas in the manufacturing industry” .</p>	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	<p>corporate group with the involvement of a relevant minister responsible for the project depending on the necessity of acquisition of specific professional skills in Japan, examine the results of the survey and reach a conclusion during this fiscal year.</p>		
<p>Strengthening residence control infrastructure and facilitating / expediting of procedures for residence status</p>	<p>The Government will improve a mechanism that comprehends the working status of foreign nationals by the end of the next year by unifying entry methods of the “Notice of employment of foreign nationals” and a residence card, while making further discussions to achieve more appropriate residence control. Also, the Government will proceed with required preparations to ensure facilitation / expediting of procedures for residence status including the introduction of online procedures, to commence from FY2018.</p>	<p>In order to unify entry methods of the “Notice of employment of foreign nationals” and a residence card, the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Employment Measures Act has been revised and will take effect from February 2018. The relevant procedures and systems details are being considered to start an on-line process for approving residence status from FY2018.</p>	<p>Minister of Justice Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>
<p>Improving living environment to promote the acceptance of foreign nationals</p>	<p>The Government will make sure that teaching of “JSL Curriculum” is surely implemented in the region where there are many foreign children who need to particularly learn Japanese language. Also, the Government will improve living environment, e.g. an increase of the number of “medical institutions with a system to accept foreign patients established to 40 during FY 2017.”.</p>	<p>The subsidiary programs for financially supporting local governments to establish and extend their systems for offering Japanese language courses and other support to foreign children have been strengthened. At the same time, in order to ensure that trainings are provided to foreign children in need of Japanese language support, laws have been amended in March 2017 to include Japanese language trainers as basic faculty members in public compulsory schools.</p> <p>The number of “medical institutions with a system to accept foreign patients established increased to 111 in FY2017.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy) Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>

4. Taking in Overseas Growing Markets

1) Progress in achieving KPI targets

<p><KPI> Raise FTAratio to 70% (2012: 18.9%) by 2018 [124]</p> <p>⇒ As of January 2017: 40.0%</p> <p>* The share of trade value in total Japanese trade value with countries with which EPA/FTA has entered into force or signed as of the end of January 2017 (based on 2016 trade value)</p> <p><KPI> Raise overseas infrastructure project orders received to approx. ¥30 trillion by 2020 (2010: approximately ¥10 trillion)) [128]</p> <p>⇒ 2015: approximately ¥20 trillion</p> <p>* KPI figures include “incomes from business investments relating to overseas infrastructure projects, etc.”</p> <p><KPI> Triple overseas sales of broadcast contents by FY2018 from the FY2010 level [130]</p> <p>FY2010: ¥6.63 billion ⇒ FY2015: ¥28.85 billion</p>
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2) Progress in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister (s) responsible
Promoting Economic partnership negotiations, and conclusion/amendment of investment-related agreements and tax treaties	<p>The Government will continue to push forward with the negotiations of TPP to achieve the early entry into force, continue discussions on expansion of its member countries/regions and, at the same time, will strategically and expeditiously promote other economic partnership negotiations including Japan-EU EPA, RCEP and Japan-China-Republic of Korea FTA. Playing central roles in building such wide-area new economic order, Japan, as the standard-bearer of free trade, aim to take the lead in establishing comprehensive, balanced, and high-level global rules.</p> <p>Based on the “Action Plan for improvement of investment climate through promoting the conclusion of investment-related agreements” (announced in May 2016), the Government will work on negotiations aiming to sign and/or achieve entry into force of investment-related agreements (investment agreements and economic partnership agreements with investment chapters)</p>	<p>Japan has achieved successes including the Agreement at the Ministerial level on the TPP Negotiations among 11 countries in November 2017 and the finalization of the Japan-EU EPA negotiations in December 2017. The government will continue to make efforts toward early signature and entry into force of the Japan-EU EPA, while promoting the RCEP, Japan-China-Republic of Korea FTA, and other economic partnership agreements.</p> <p>With regard to facilitating investment-related agreements, the Japan-Israel Investment Agreement was signed in February 2017, and entered into force in October after the Diet's approval in June. Additionally, in April 2017, the Japan-Saudi Arabia Investment Agreement, the Japan-Uruguay Investment Agreement, and the Japan-Iran Investment Agreement entered into force. In September 2017, the Japan-Oman Investment Agreement and the Japan-Kenya Investment Agreement entered</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Economic Revitalization, Minister of State for Special Missions in charge of Consumer and Food Safety)</p> <p>Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications</p> <p>Minister of Justice</p> <p>Minister for Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Minister of Finance</p> <p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p> <p>Minister of Health, Labor and</p>

	<p>covering 100 countries/regions by 2020.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Government will expand networks for tax treaties in order to energize Japan's economy by facilitating sound international investment and economic transactions.</p>	<p>into force. Furthermore, other investment agreement negotiations started in the same year (2017) with Cote d'Ivoire, Bahrain, Turkmenistan, Armenia, Georgia, Jordan, Senegal, Kirgыз, Nigeria, and Zambia, and in January 2018 with Ethiopia. If all these investment agreements are entered into force, 91 countries/regions will be covered. The Government will aim to steadily advance these agreements and aim to launch new negotiations.</p> <p>New tax treaties with Latvia and Slovenia were approved during the ordinary session of the Diet in May 2017 and entered into force in July and August that year, respectively. Amendment of tax treaties with Belgium and Austria were also approved in the same session.</p> <p>New tax treaties with Lithuania, Estonia, and Iceland were signed in July 2017, August 2017, and January 2018 respectively. Amendment of tax treaties with Russia and Denmark were also signed in September and October 2017, respectively.</p> <p>The government also made steady progress in tax treaty negotiations.</p>	<p>Welfare</p> <p>Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p> <p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
<p>Supporting overseas business expansion of SMEs taking opportunities afforded by the TPP</p>	<p>Under the Consortium for New Export Nation scheme, support organizations will collaborate to offer comprehensive support for Japanese SMEs developing overseas markets.</p>	<p>Chambers of commerce/societies of commerce, local governments, financial institutions, JETRO, and other support organizations are gathered who, together with 474 experts (as of December 8, 2017) from diverse fields, will offer both comprehensive and detailed support to SMEs trying to expand their operation overseas, from development of overseas business plans to on-site business meetings and establishment of local facilities.</p>	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

<p>Enhancing the initiatives to promote inward foreign direct investment</p>	<p>Promptly and steadily implement the “Policy Package” proposed by the Council for Promotion of Foreign Direct Investment in Japan, such as fundamentally simplifying regulatory rules and administrative procedures for foreign businesses directly investing In Japan.</p>	<p>Discussions on fundamentally simplifying regulatory rules and administrative procedures have resulted in “Final Report of the Working Group for Revising Regulations and Administrative Procedures” of the Council for Promotion of Foreign Direct Investment in Japan (April 2017).</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy)</p>
<p>Expansion of infrastructure exports</p>	<p>Measures announced in the “Infrastructure System Export Strategy” (FY2016 revision) (approved on May 23, 2016 by the Ministerial Meeting relating Infrastructure Export and Economic Cooperation), the “Partnership for Quality Infrastructure” (announced in May 2015) and its specific measures (announced in November 2015), and the “Expanded Partnership for High-quality Infrastructure initiative” (announced in May 2016) will be steadily implemented. At the same time, individual programs such as human resource development and strategic promotion targeting countries outside Japan will be effectively combined to facilitate joint initiative by the government and the private sector for receiving export orders.</p>	<p>The “Infrastructure System Export Strategy” was further revised in May 2017. Sector-specific strategies for electricity, railways, and information and communications have also been created.</p> <p>All the 45 measures laid out in the “Partnership for Quality Infrastructure” (announced in May 2015) and its specific measures (announced in November 2015) and in the “Expanded Partnership for High-quality Infrastructure initiative” (announced in May 2016) have their implementation frameworks established, enabling these measures to be leveraged for exporting infrastructure systems from Japan.</p> <p>Regarding railway, airport, ties/home, and swerage, preparations are being made to submit bills to 2018 ordinary session of the Diet so that public institutions and companies may commit with full-fledged implementation from project creation to operation, maintenance, and management after the completion of construction.</p> <p>Regarding strategic promotion targeting overseas seminars in key countries and regions for infrastructure promotion, together with city tours for embassies in Tokyo, have been actively organized.</p>	<p>Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Minister for Foreign Affairs Minister of Finance Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>

Promotion of Cool Japan	<p>The “Cool Japan Public-Private Partnership Platform” will organize matching forums and business seminars for ensuring unified overseas development through collaboration of attractive contents and peripheral industries.</p> <p>Private initiatives for building Cool Japan hubs will also be endorsed. Developing a network of these hubs will also enhance each facility's ability to communicate, develop human resource, and create new industries.</p>	<p>The Cool Japan Public-Private Partnership Platform organized matching forums (February and December 2017) and a seminar (September 2017).</p> <p>“Review Session for the Establishment of Hubs for Cool Japan” submitted a report on how these hubs can work together (May 2017), while “the Review Session on Cultivation of Human Resources for Cool Japan” submitted an initial report on human resources needed by relevant industries and how government organizations can respond.</p>	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions in Charge of Cool Japan Strategy)
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5. Promotion of Momentum for Reform – “Reform 2020”

Progress in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister (s) responsible
Utilization of next generation transportation systems and automatic driving technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With an aim to realize the next-generation urban transportation system (Advanced Rapid Transit, or ART) in the water front areas of Tokyo by the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, R&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. Specific plans for introducing these new transport systems into Tokyo and other areas will be considered and decided in FY2017. Autonomous driving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With regard to the SIP autonomous driving system, the pulling-over control technology used for the next-generation urban traffic system is being field tested within is going through field tests on a test course simulating a real-life traffic situation with pull-over guideline added, in an attempt to understand effects to ordinary drivers' behavior and validate the accuracy of pull-over control technology. Okinawa Prefecture became host to field tests for autonomous bus operation and test rides by stakeholders to understand how this new transport system can be introduced into local areas and other parts of Japan. Notifications based on the Road Transport Vehicle Act were revised in February 2017 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions in Charge of Science Technology Policy, Chairman of the National Public Safety Council)</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p> <p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>

	<p>technology will be leveraged to offer a mode of travelling the "last one mile" between the destination and its nearest train station. This new mode will be accessible to people with restricted mobility. A validation site for transport service systems using driverless cars at the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games will be selected in FY2016, together with the system operator. Frameworks and infrastructure required for the operation will be established, including the validation to be made possible by FY2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to establish platooning technology by electronically connecting a lead truck to one or more following trucks on expressways and use truck platooning for inter-city truck transport services, a field test site will be selected in FY2016. A framework allowing public road validation will also be established in FY2017. 	<p>to enable autonomous vehicles lacking steering wheels or foot pedals run on public roads, provided that these vehicles are equipped with alternative safety mechanism. In June 2017, the notification "Standards on the Processing of Road Usage Applications for Remotely Controlled Autonomous Driving System Field Test on Public Roads" was published to create a suitable environment for validation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic technologies for autonomous platooning, including systems for brakes and electronic towing, have already been developed, to be followed by field test on the Shin-Tomei Expressway. The issue of inter-vehicle distance has also been considered. 	
<p>Solutions to energy and environmental problems through the utilization of distributed energy resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With a view to establishing next-generation business model, and leveraging the knowledge gained through field experiments on converting locally available renewable energy to hydrogen, the goal will be set to establish an end-to-end hydrogen system combining renewable energy and hydrogen to cover all the steps from production to transport and storage and to usage. A full-scale field test of technologies for transporting and using hydrogen created from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The field test for creating hydrogen from renewable energy was started in August 2017 at Namie, Fukushima Prefecture, after the feasibility study results were compiled for assessment by the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO). Currently groundwork is under way at the site so the construction of test plant may begin in the summer of FY2018. With regard to establishing an innovative energy 	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p> <p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p> <p>Minister of the Environment</p>

	<p>renewable energy will begin in FY2017. Results of the feasibility study started in FY2016 by business operator will be closely studied to select the full-scale field test operator by the summer of FY2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an innovative energy management system by integrating renewable energy, rechargeable battery, and the sophisticated demand response method to control power consumption. During the FY2017 field test continued from the previous FY, (1) the type and size of energy systems to be tested will be extended, and (2) method for controlling energy equipment more accurately will also be tested. Furthermore, in order to vitalize negawatt trading, a new negawatt exchange will be founded in April 2017, while discussions on how power transmission and distribution businesses may utilize the negawatt idea will continue. 	<p>management system, (1) EV and heat pump water heater are newly tested to extend the type and size of energy systems in the FY2017 Demonstration Projects for building Virtual Power Plants utilizing distributed energy resources, and (2) after the Negawatt Trading Guideline and the Trading Guidelines of the Japan Electric Power Exchange were revised, new Negawatt trading market was formally inaugurated in April 1, 2017. In addition, a total demand response of about 1,000,000 kW was successfully awarded during the FY2016 public calls by general electricity transmission and distribution system operators for procuring other businesses as FY2017 electricity reserve power.</p>	
<p>Realization of universal future society through leading-edge robotic technologies</p>	<p>With an aim for the social implementation of leading edge robotic technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific action plan for realizing a universal future society by FY2020 will be formulated in FY2016. RoboCup 2017 Nagoya will be used, in collaboration with local governments involved, for extracting issues towards showcasing advanced robotics in 2020. In order to accelerate the introduction of service robots at urban centers and airports, results of field tests based on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The specific action plan for realizing a universal future society was defined and announced in March 2017. During the RoboCup 2017 Nagoya in July of that year, in collaboration with Nagoya City Office and other stakeholders, the contestants and audience at the event have been surveyed for their views on desirable 2020 showcase scheme. Action plan for accelerated introduction of service robots at urban centers at airports was defined and announced in 	<p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	<p>real-life scenarios will be validated to define owners and locations of relevant robotic projects. Further action plans will be formulated in FY2016. The Robot Revolution Initiative will review safety guidelines as required.</p>	<p>March 2017. Six field test projects for providing cleaning, security, and transport services by robots at urban centers and airports were approved and implemented in FY2017. With regard to safety guidelines, owners of the field test projects were followed up with surveys on the contents of these guidelines.</p>	
<p>International implementation of high-quality Japanese medical services and technology (Inbound use of medical care)</p>	<p>For promoting Japanese medical services to potential clients outside the country, areas where overseas demand is high and Japan may have globally competitive advantages have been identified to create Japan International Hospitals, a group of medical facilities accepting patients from outside Japan. The list of these Hospitals was first published in FY2016. Potential members will be continuously solicited.</p>	<p>The initial list of JIH facilities was announced in January 2017. The third version of this list was also announced in December 2017. Forty-one JIH-recommended hospitals exist in 20 Prefectures. Potential members will be continuously solicited. JIH website has been enhanced by powerful search functions and multi-language interface.</p>	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Health and Medicine Strategy)</p>
<p>Showcasing Japan as a country of tourism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active support will be offered to areas selected for the Tourism Nation Showcase, based on the approach developed by the cross-ministerial project team for fine-tuning each place as a tourist attraction. Services provided by the support will be extended and reviewed as required. Barrier free design will be actively introduced towards the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, based on the actions proposed by the liaison meeting for relevant ministries and agencies on Universal Design 2020. Individual actions will be added and reviewed as required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active support has been offered to areas selected for the Tourism Nation Showcase, based on the approach developed by the cross-ministerial project team for fine-tuning each place as a tourist attraction. Barrier free design have been actively introduced towards the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, based on the Universal Design 2020 Action Plan decided by the Ministerial Council on Universal Design 2020. The scope, project owners, and schedule for the Haneda and Narita Airport renovation projects have been clarified by the liaison meeting hosted by the Ministry of Land, 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Women's Empowerment, Minister in charge of Tokyo Olympic Games and Tokyo Paralympic Games)</p> <p>Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications</p> <p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p> <p>Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope, project owners, and schedule for Haneda and Narita Airport renovation projects will be clarified in FY2016 by a liaison meeting hosted by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. The project will be actively advanced, with steps added and reviewed as required. 	<p>Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. The project has been actively advanced with the introduction of multi-lingual interface and enhanced usage of robots, while individual features are being added and reviewed as required. For example, the installation of public telephones with sign language interpreter service have been added.</p>	<p>Fisheries</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p> <p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p> <p>Minister of the Environment</p>
<p>Measures to attract toward expanding foreign direct investments n</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before Regional Business Conference (RBC) events begin in 2019, steps will be taken during FY2017 to strengthen partnerships with regional governments and to approach individual businesses. Specific guidelines for each region (e.g. on format, timing, and venues) will be considered to draw a clear roadmap towards these events, also serving to attract actual investments. • In preparation for the large scale Global Venture Summit to be held in 2020, The specifics of roadmap for hosting it will be considered in FY2017 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regard to organizing RBC events, regional governments throughout Japan were encouraged to actively host these Conferences. Candidates showing especially high interest have been engaged in discussions over specific guidelines (e.g. on format, timing, and venues) to attract actual investments. • In April 2016, the Headquarters for Japan's Economic Revitalization launched the "Venture Challenge 2020," proposing how 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, dialogue with entrepreneur event organizers and public authorities in charge of entrepreneurship policies outside Japan has been started, together with expansion and globalization of matching events hosted by Japan. 	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

III. Implementation of KPI Review

There are 134 KPIs set in the "Japan Revitalization Strategy," "Japan Revitalization Strategy Revised in 2014," "Japan Revitalization Strategy Revised in 2015," and "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016." 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 progressing ahead of the schedule; 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 134 KPIs (based on Category A, B, F, N) and the details of the progresses are summarized in the separate sheets, and the 134 KPIs have been categorized as follows: 60 KPIs of A Category, 54 KPIs of B Category, 8 KPIs of F Category, and 12 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, the Japan Revitalization Strategy Revised in 2015, and the Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016, 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), 7 Acts were enacted in the 192th Diet session (extraordinary Diet in 2016), and 28 Acts were enacted in the 193rd Diet session (ordinary Diet in 2017).

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
193rd Diet session(ordinary Diet in 2017)	28 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)

(5) 190 the Diet session (ordinary Diet in 2016)

- 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)

(6) 192th Diet session (Extraordinary Diet in 2016)

- 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)

(7) 193rd Diet session (ordinary Diet in 2017)

- Act on Partial Revision of the Local Tax Act and Aviation Fuel Transfer Tax Act (Act No. 2 of 2017)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Income Tax Act, etc. (Act No. 4 of 2017)
- Clinical Research Act (Act No. 16 of 2017)
- Act on Abolishment of the Act on Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization (Act No. 19 of 2017)
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- Act on Abolishment of the Major Crop Seeds Act (Act No. 20 of 2017)

- Act on Partial Revision of the Marine Transportation Act and the Mariner Act (Act No. 21 of 2017)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Act on Facilitation of For-Rent Housings Supply for People in Need of Residence (Act No. 24 of 2017)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Urban Green Space Conservation Act, etc. (Act No. 26 of 2017)
- Act on Anonymized Medical Information used for Research and Development in Medical Fields (Act No. 28 of 2017)
- Act on Support for Building Competitive Agriculture (Act No. 35 of 2017)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (Act No. 37 of 2017)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Land Improvement Act (Act No. 39 of 2017)
- Act on Partial Revision of the School Education Act (Act No. 41 of 2017)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Act on Specified Joint Real Estate Ventures (Act No. 46 of 2017)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Act on Formation and Development of Regional Industrial Clusters through Promotion of Establishment of New Business Facilities, etc. (Act No. 47 of 2017)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Act on Promotion of Introduction of Industry into Agricultural Regions (Act No. 48 of 2017)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Banking Act, etc. (Act No. 49 of 2017)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Licensed Tour Guide-Interpreters Act and the Travel Agency Act (Act No. 50 of 2017)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Act on the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of Their Manufacture, etc. (Act No. 53 of 2017)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Port and Harbor Act (Act No. 55 of 2017)
- Act on Partial Revision of Small and Medium-sized Enterprise Credit Insurance Act and other Acts for Promotion of the Improvement of Small and Medium-sized Enterprise Business Management (Act No. 56 of 2017)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Act on the Stabilization of Livestock Business and the Act on the Agriculture & Livestock Industries Corporation, Independent Administrative Agency (Act No. 60 of 2017)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Act on Control of Export, Import and Others of Specified Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes (Act No. 62 of 2017)
- Act on Promotion of Electronic Letter of Authorization (Act No. 64 of 2017)
- The Private Lodging Business Act (Act No. 65 of 2017)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Act on Standardization, etc. of Agricultural and Forestry Products and the Act on the Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Center, Incorporated Administrative Agency (Act No. 70 of 2017)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Act on the National Strategic Special Districts and the Act on Special Districts for Structural Reform (Act No. 71 of 2017)
- Act on Partial Revision of the Agricultural Disaster Compensation Act (Act No. 74 of 2017)

KPI Progress Report

This report is a summary of progress made to date in achieving the KPI objectives advanced under the “Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016” (hereinafter referred to as “the Strategy”).

- 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 categorized in the following manner:
 - A: KPI that shows progress toward target achievement at a pace faster than the proportion of the transitional period to the target achievement period;
 - 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;
(Example of KPI) Complete electric power system reforms by 2020 at the latest
 - N: An assessment cannot be made at this stage since data is not yet available (assessment will be made as soon as data is made available).
- The “Details on the KPI Progress” column refers to the reasons behind and other details on the “KPI Progress” assessment.

Creation of new promising growth markets, in-depth development of local Abenomics, etc.

Policy Group: Realization of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (Society5.0)

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
1	* Reduce the number of governmental information systems by 725 by transferring them onto a cloud platform or other measures by the end of FY2018	Number of systems to be reduced: 447 (March 2016)	A	Some 447 governmental information systems were reduced in comparison with FY2012 (as of the end of FY2015). The number of currently projected system reductions by the end of FY2018, the target achievement period, is 816 (56%).	Roadmap for reforming governmental information systems	Cabinet Secretariat (IT Strategic Headquarters)
2	* Reduce the operational cost (*) of governmental information systems by transferring them onto a cloud platform or other measures by approx. 120 billion yen by FY2021 (*confined to operational costs pertaining to government information systems in operation as of FY2013).	Reduction in operational cost: Approx. 30 billion yen (FY2016)	B	Reductions in operation cost from FY2013 totaled approx. 30 billion yen (FY2016). Reductions currently projected by the end of FY2021, the target achievement period, total 111.8 billion yen.	Cost reduction plan for the governmental information systems	Cabinet Secretariat (IT Strategic Headquarters)
3	* Seeks to maintain the current top position in a comparison of broadband charges (charges per unit speed) among OECD member countries	No. 1 (September 2014)	A	The current top position was maintained in a comparison of broadband charges (charges per unit speed) among OECD member countries in OECD Digital Economy Outlook 2015 released in July 2015.	OECD Digital Economy Outlook 2015	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
4	* Increase the number of MVNO contracts to 15 million by the end of 2016	14.85 million contracts (December 31, 2016) 15.86 million contracts	A	The number of MVNO contracts reached 14.85 million as of December 31, 2016 and 15.86 million as of March 31, 2017. The KPI to increase the number of contracts to 15 million before the end of 2016 was achieved for the most part.	Quarterly data on telecommunication service contracts and shares	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

		(March 31, 2017)			published by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	
5	* Provide free public wireless LAN environment at major sightseeing and disaster prevention locations including sightseeing guide centers, cultural properties, natural parks, evacuation sites and centers, etc. by 2020	-	N	It is difficult to assess the KPI at this stage since confirmation of its progress is currently ongoing. About 30,000 locations were established as the target number for developing Wi-Fi environment for disaster prevention by FY2019 based on the "Wi-Fi Environment Development Plan for Disaster Prevention, etc." (December 2016) (hereinafter referred to as "Development Plan"). The Government plans to further promote the development of Wi-Fi environment based on the Development Plan and to formulate and release the updated version of the Development Plan before the end of FY2017.	"Wi-Fi Environment Development Plan for Disaster Prevention, etc."	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
6	* Engage more than 100 municipalities in the autonomous promotion and dissemination of success models (including those based on independent funds) by FY2020	56 (December 2017)	A	Success models were implemented and disseminated by 22 municipalities in FY2015, 10 municipalities in FY2016 and 24 municipalities in FY2017. Hearing surveys from related ministries and agencies have confirmed the introduction of success models, etc. in 301 municipalities in addition to the above as of April 2017. Detailed surveys will be made on the number of municipalities engaged in the autonomous promotion and dissemination of success models and the number that can be included in the calculation.	-	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
7	* Increase the number of Registered Information Security Specialists to more than 30,000 by 2020.	6,994 (as of October 1, 2017)	A	The Registered Information Security Specialists system began on April 1, 2017. Some 4,172 and 2,822 people registered as Registered Information Security Specialists in the first and second round of registration. The Government will continue its support for the dissemination of the Registered Specialists system.	Tabulated by the implementing organization (IPA)	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Creation of new promising growth markets, in-depth development of local Abenomics, etc.

Policy Group: Becoming the World's Top Health-Oriented Nation

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
8	* Extend the nation's healthy life expectancy by more than one year by 2020 [70.42 for males and 73.62 for females (2010)]	Males: 71.19, Females: 74.21 (2013)	A	<p>Regarding this KPI, 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 in age/10 years) x Elapsed years (3 years) = +0.30 years in age), showing that steady progress has been made toward target achievement.</p> <p>In the "Future Investment Strategy 2017," new KPIs were set with a view to the establishment of targets until 2025 in the "Plan for Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens."</p>	Health and Labour Sciences Research Grant "Research on the Future Projection of Healthy Life Expectancy and Cost Effectiveness of Measures on Lifestyle-related Diseases" (* Calculated as a Health and Labour Sciences Research based on the results of Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions (large-scale survey conducted every three years))	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
9	* Decrease the ratio of population with metabolic syndrome (those targeted for specific health guidance) by 25% from FY2008	Rate of decrease in the number of citizens with	A	To quote recent figures, the rate of decrease in the number of citizens with metabolic syndrome and those with a high likelihood of suffering from metabolic syndrome (refers to the rate of decrease in	"Implementation status of specified health checkups and specified	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

	levels by 2020 [approx. 4.01 million (FY2008)]	metabolic syndrome and those with a high likelihood of suffering from metabolic syndrome (Rate of decrease in those targeted for specified health guidance): 16.5% (FY2015 <Comparison with FY2008>)		those targeted for specified health guidance) was 16.5% in FY2015. Although the target (25% reduction by 2020) is yet to be reached, the rate of decrease has been rising yearly, at 9.7% in FY2011, 12.0% in FY2012, 16.0% in FY2013 and 16.1% in 2014.	health guidance" by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	
10	* Increase the rate of citizens undergoing health checkups (age 40-74) to 80% by 2020 (including specified health checkups) [67.7% (2010)]	Ratio of citizens undergoing medical checkups (health examination and health checkup) and health screening (age: 40-74): 71.0% (2016)	B	The rate of citizens undergoing medical checkup (age: 40-74) was 71.0% in 2016, up 3.3 percentage points from 2010 ([Comparison] Average annual rate of increase at an even pace (+12.3 percentage points/10 years) x Elapsed years (6 years) = +7.4 percentage points). Since steady progress has not been made in achieving the KPI, the Government will need to further promote measures.	Comprehensive Survey of Living conditions by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (Survey on the rate of citizens undergoing health checkup was conducted only in the year in which a large-scale survey is conducted <once every three years>	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
11	* Expand the market size of nursing-care robot devices to approx. 50 billion yen in 2020 and approx. 260 billion yen in 2030 [approximately 1 billion yen (2012)]	2.44 billion yen (2015)	B	The nursing-care robot devices market needs to be expanded to "approx. 50 billion yen in 2020" from approx. 1 billion yen in 2012 (estimate by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry). Follow-up studies on the market size should have continuity and should use statistics based on actual figures, not estimates. According to a statistical	"Survey on trends of robot industry and markets, 2015 version" by the Japan Robot Association (general	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

				survey on service robots conducted by the Japan Robot Association (general incorporated association) since 2013, the size of the nursing-care robot devices market was 2.44 billion yen in 2015 (actual cumulative total of companies that responded). Accordingly, the Government will need to further promote the measures.	incorporated association)	
12	* Number of nursing-care robot devices to be introduced in priority fields: 8,000 in 2030	4,505 (2015)	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), the Government plans to develop the devices in the initial 2-3 years under the "Japan Revitalization Strategy" in accordance with the "Five-year plan for developing nursing-care robots" and promote their introduction at the site thereafter from wherever possible. According to a statistical survey on service robots conducted by the Japan Robot Association (general incorporated association), the number of nursing-care robots for priority fields shipped in 2015 totaled 4,505.	"Survey on trends of robot industry and markets, 2015 version" by Japan Robot Association (general incorporated association)	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
13	* Dissemination of local medical information linkage network to all areas of Japan towards the FY2018 targets [approx. 200 (as of May 2015)]	-	B	Some 238 newly developed networks were identified in FY2016, which is an 80% increase from 2012 (134) prior to the formulation of the Japan Revitalization Strategy. The Government plans to further promote the networks through the utilization of the Fund for the Provision of Integrated Community-based Healthcare and Long-term Care, utilization of assessment of ICT-based coordination for medical fees, improvement of data transmission that serves as a reference for network building, among others. In the "Future Investment Strategy 2017," new KPIs were set towards the "full-scale operation of the national health and medical information network starting in FY2020."	Results of survey on the status of medical information linkage network (FY2016 project commissioned by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
14	* Increase the adoption rate of electronic medical charts by	77.5% (as of October 2014)	A	The adoption rate of electronic medical charts by general hospitals with 400 beds or more was 77.5%	Survey of Medical Institutions (2014)	Ministry of Health, Labour

	general hospitals with 400 beds or more to 90% by FY2020 [57.3% (as of October 1, 2011)]			as of October 2014, which is 20.2 percentage points higher than in October 2011 ([Comparison] Average annual rate of increase at a uniform pace (+32.7 percentage points/ 9 years) x Elapsed years (3 years) = 10.9 percentage points), showing a steady progress toward target achievement.		and Welfare
15	* Conduct 20 clinical trials and clinical researches using the registered disease data by 2020.	11 cases	A	The clinical trial and clinical research cases introduced in the past totaled 11, with 6 cases in FY2016 and 5 cases in FY2017, indicating a steady progress toward KPI achievement.	-	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
16	* Formulate 5 guidelines, etc. on clinical trial and clinical research using the registered disease data by 2020.	1 case	A	Regarding the guideline on clinical trial and clinical research using the registered disease data, the Government issued a notification on the basic stance on the use of medical data database including registered disease data for the monitoring of the safety of pharmaceutical products after manufacture and sales. The Government plans to continue the examination of the guideline using the research results as they are made available. Steady progress is being made towards KPI achievement.	“Basic Stance on the Use of Medical Information Database for the Monitoring of the Safety of Pharmaceutical Products after Manufacturing and Marketing” (Notification issued by the Manager of Safety Division, Pharmaceutical Evaluation Division, Pharmaceutical Safety and Environmental Health Bureau, Pharmaceutical Division No. 0609-No. 8 and Safety Division No. 0609-No. 4 dated June 9, 2017)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
17	* Eliminate any time lag in the	Pharmaceuticals	A	The screening lag for pharmaceuticals and medical	Data tabulated by	Ministry of

	screening of pharmaceuticals and medical devices by 2020 [Pharmaceuticals: 1 month, Medical Devices: 2 months (FY2011)]	: 0 year, medical devices: 0 year (FY2016)		devices for FY2016 was zero, showing steady progress despite some fluctuations from fiscal year to fiscal year. The period of screening for both pharmaceuticals and medical devices was cut short (New drugs: [FY2009] 22.0 months (median) → [FY2016] 11.6 months (70th percentile value); New medical devices: [FY2008] 19.9 months (median) → [FY2016] 12.0 months (70th percentile value)), according to the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency (PMDA).	the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and PMDA, and data released in the U.S.	Health, Labour and Welfare
18	* Establish around 10 Japanese medical treatment locations in other countries by 2020 [3 locations (2014)]	Japanese medical treatment locations in other countries: established in 17 locations (as of March 2017)	A	With 17 Japanese medical treatment locations established in other countries as of the end of 2017, the process is progressing steadily. The new KPIs set in the "Future Investment Strategy 2017" have raised the target figure to "around 20 locations."	Hearing surveys from businesses, etc.	Cabinet Secretariat (Headquarters for Healthcare Policy)
19	* Expand the global market for Japan's medical technologies and services to 5 trillion yen by 2030 [Export value of medical devices: Approx. 453.0 billion yen; Export value of pharmaceuticals: Approx. 144.0 billion yen (2010)]	Export value of medical devices: Approx. 620.0 billion yen; Export value of pharmaceuticals: Approx. 150.0 billion yen (2015)]	N	The size of the global market to be captured by Japanese medical technologies and services is the total of: (i) the size of the global market for medical devices; (ii) the size of the global market for pharmaceuticals; (iii) the size of the market acquired by Japanese treatment locations and other facilities outside Japan, and (iv) the size of the market for medical services received by patients visiting Japan. This includes consultation fees paid at medical treatment locations outside Japan and medical expenses paid by patients visiting Japan. Items (i) and (ii), which were calculated in the past from the export value of medical devices and pharmaceuticals, can also be used to examine the sales of medical devices and pharmaceuticals abroad (2010: Overseas sales of medical devices (26 companies) Approx. 880.0 billion yen / Overseas	"Annual Report on Statistics of Production by Pharmaceutical Industry" by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, etc.	Cabinet Secretariat (Headquarters for Healthcare Policy)

				<p>sales of pharmaceuticals (25 companies): Approx. 3,100.0 billion yen / 2014: Overseas sales of medical devices (26 companies) Approx. 1,630.0 billion yen / Overseas sales of pharmaceuticals (25 companies) Approx. 4,050.0 billion yen. Source: "Comprehensive strategy for strengthening the pharmaceutical industry – Drug development in view of global expansion (references), etc." by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare).</p> <p>As for (iii), it is difficult to make an evaluation at this stage because the results of activities can only be obtained after medical treatment locations, etc. start full-scale operations. At present, the Government is considering the methods to identify data on local market sizes.</p> <p>Evaluation at this stage is difficult for (iv) as well, since the Government is currently reviewing the methods to identify the future market scale in cooperation with the Japan International Hospital (JIH) and other parties.</p>		
20	<p>* Total number local public transportation network development plans formulated: 100 in FY2020 [26 local public transportation network development plans (as of March 31, 2015)] ⇒ Achieved</p>	333 (as of December 31, 2017)	A	<p>Steady progress has been made as 333 plans to develop local public transportation networks were formulated after the enactment 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.</p>	Survey by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Creation of new promising growth markets, in-depth development of local Abenomics, etc.

Policy Group: Reform of agriculture, forestry and fishery industries and export promotion

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
21	* Increase the ratio of farmland used by business farmers to 80% in the next ten years (by 2023)	54.0% (end of FY2016)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2023 with the target achievement period of 10 years, 3 years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." While the ratio of the accumulation of farmland in the hands of business farmers rose from 48.7% (at the end of FY2013) to 54.0% (at the end of FY2016), progress has been insufficient, as it would be preferable to have this figure increased to 58.1% at the time of the "latest figure" for target achievement. Consequently, the Government will need to further promote these and other measures.	"Statistics on Cultivated Land and Planted Area" by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and survey by the Agricultural Land Policy Planning Division of Management Improvement Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
22	* Reduce the cost of rice production by business farmers by 40% (to approx. 9,600 yen/60kg) in the next ten years (by 2023) compared with the national average in 2011 by reflecting the efforts of the industry in materials, distribution and other areas.	Management by individual farms: 10,900 yen/60kg (2016) Management by incorporated organizations: 11,677 yen/60kg (2016)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2023 with the target achievement period of 10 years, 3 years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." The cost of rice production by business farmers in 2016 was 10,900 yen/60kg for individual farms and 11,677 yen/60kg for farming by incorporated organizations. While the cost of rice production in 2011 was about 30% lower than the national average of 16,001 yen/60kg, it would be preferable to have this figure	"Production cost of rice and wheat varieties" and "Analytical survey on management of incorporated organizations" by the Ministry of Agriculture,	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

				lowered to 10,842 yen/60kg for management by individual farms and 11,232 yen/60kg for management by incorporated organizations at the time of the "latest figure" for target achievement. Since progress has been insufficient, the Government will need to further promote these and other measures.	Forestry and Fisheries	
23	* Increase the productivity of feed rice production by business farmers to twice the national average in 2013 in the next ten years (by 2025) through cost reduction and increase in revenue (cut farmers' production cost per 60kg of rice by around 50% (approx. 7,615 yen/60kg)).	10,030 yen /60kg (2016)	A	While the deadline for target achievement is 2025 with the target achievement period of 10 years, a year has elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." The cost of producing feed rice by farmers has dropped from 10,490 yen/60kg to 10,030 yen/60kg, which is lower than 10,203 yen/60kg, a value that would be required at this point for KPI achievement.	"Production cost of rice and wheat varieties" by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
24	* Increase the number of corporate farmers by about four times from the 2010 level to 50,000 in the next ten years (by 2023)	21,800 corporations (February 2017)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2023 with the target achievement period of 10 years, 4 years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." While the number of incorporated farming organizations increased from 14,600 (February 2013) to 21,800 (February 2017), it would be preferable to have this figure increased to 28,760 to achieve the target. Since progress has been insufficient, the Government will need to further promote these and other measures.	"Census of Agriculture and Forestry," "Survey on Movement of Agricultural Structure" by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
25	* 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	5.5 trillion yen (FY2015)	B	While the time limit for achieving the goal is FY2020 with the period of 7 years starting with FY2013 during which the market size range of the AFFrinnovation was reviewed, 2 years passed at the time of the "latest figure". While the market size of the AFFrinnovation expanded to 5.5 trillion yen (FY2015) from 4.7 trillion yen (FY2013), progress has been insufficient, as it was desirable to have expanded to 6.2 trillion yen at the time of the "latest figure" to achieve the target. Accordingly, the Government will need to further promote the measures, etc.	"Survey of the AFFrinnovation" by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

26	* Increase the number of dairy farms engaged in the sixth sector industrialization to 500 by 2020	307 farms(April 30, 2017)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with the target achievement period of 6 years, 3 years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." While the number of farms engaged in the sixth sector industrialization increased from 236 (2014) to 307 (April 30, 2017), it would be preferable to have this figure increased to 368 at the time of the "latest figures." In view of the insufficient progress, the Government will need to further promote these and other measures.	Survey by the Japan Dairy Council (general incorporated association)	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
27	* Achieve the target of increasing the export value of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and food to 1 trillion yen in 2020 ahead of schedule and reach the 5 trillion-yen mark by 2030.	750.2 billion yen (2016)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2019 with the target achievement period of 7 years (a decision to push the schedule forward by one year was made in August 2016), 4 years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." While the export value of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and food increased from approx. 450.0 billion yen to 750.2 billion yen, it would be preferable to have this figure increased to 764.2 billion yen at the time of the "latest figure" for target achievement. In view of the insufficient progress, the Government will need to further promote these and other measures.	"Trade Statistics" by the Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

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Policy Group: Realization of Japan as a tourism-oriented nation

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
28	* We aim to increase the number of international visitors to Japan to 40 million in 2020 and 60 million in 2030	24,039,700 (final figure for 2016), 28,690,900 (2017 estimate)	A	While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with a target achievement period of 5 years, 2 years have passed at the point of the "latest figure." The number of international visitors to Japan was 28.69 million in 2017, which grew at a rate (27.84 million) that exceeded the projected pace for KPI achievement of "40 million in 2020."	"Statistics on the Number of International Visitors" by the Japan National Tourism Organization	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (Japan Tourism Agency)
29	* We aim to increase the amount of consumption by international visitors to Japan to 8 trillion yen in 2020 and 15 trillion yen in 2030	3.7476 trillion yen (final figure for 2016), 4.4161 trillion yen (provisional figure for 2017)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with a target achievement period of 5 years, 2 years have passed at the point of the "latest figure." Travel spending by international visitors to Japan totaled 4 trillion 416.1 billion yen in 2017, indicating a steady increase, however, it was lower than 5 trillion 286.2 billion yen, a figure that would be required in 2017 to achieve the KPI. Based on the "Tourism Vision to Support the Future of Japan" and other programs, the government will seek to encourage international visitors to extend their stay in Japan and expand their "material consumption" by strengthening promotional efforts geared towards Europe, the U.S. and Australia and improving nighttime attractions during their stays.	"Consumption Trend Survey for Foreigners Visiting Japan" by the Japan Tourism Agency	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (Japan Tourism Agency)
30	* We aim to increase the total number of international visitor guest nights in rural areas of Japan to 70 million in 2020 and 130 million in	No. of guest nights: 27.53 million (final figure for	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with a target achievement period of 5 years, 1 year and 10 months have passed at the point of the "latest figure."	"Overnight Travel Statistics Survey" by the Japan Tourism Agency	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and

	2030	2016), No. of guest nights: 26.47 million (provisional figure for January - October 2017)		The total number of international visitor guest nights in rural areas of Japan was 26.47 million in October 2017, which showed a steady increase. However, it was lower than 35.90 million, a figure that would be required in October 2017 to achieve the KPI. Based on the "Tourism Vision to Support the Future of Japan" and other programs, the government will brush up tourist resources, develop the environment for receiving foreign visitors and launch promotional efforts overseas to encourage more people to visit rural areas.		Tourism (Japan Tourism Agency)
31	* We aim to increase the number of return visitors from other countries to 24 million in 2020 and 36 million in 2030	14.26 million (final figure for 2016), 17.61 million (provisional figure for 2017)	A	While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with a target achievement period of 5 years, 2 years have passed at the point of the "latest figure." The number of international visitors returning to Japan in 2017 was 17.61 million, which exceeded the rate of increase for achievement of KPI (16.56 million) of "24 million in 2020."	"Consumption Trend Survey for Foreigners Visiting Japan" by the Japan Tourism Agency and "Statistics on the Number of International Visitors" by the Japan National Tourism Organization	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (Japan Tourism Agency)
32	* We aim to increase total travel spending by domestic travelers to 21 trillion yen in 2020 and 22 trillion yen in 2030	21.0 trillion yen (final figure for 2016), 16.0 trillion yen (provisional figure for January - September 2017)	A	While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with a target achievement period of 5 years, 1 year and 9 months have passed at the point of the "latest figure." Travel spending by domestic travelers totaled 16 trillion 17.7 billion yen in September 2017, which exceeded the rate of increase for KPI achievement (15 trillion 484.1 billion yen) of "21 trillion yen in 2020."	"Survey of Trends in Travel and Tourism Consumption" by the Japan Tourism Agency	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (Japan Tourism Agency)
33	* We aim to increase the number of tax-free shops in rural areas from approx. 6,600 (April 2015) to the	16,444 shops (October 2017)	A	While the deadline for target achievement is 2018 with a target achievement period of 4 years, 2 years and 6 months have passed at the point of the "latest	Tabulation by the National Tax Agency	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure,

	scale of 20,000 in 2018			figure.” Tax-free shops in rural areas totaled 16,444 in October 2017, exceeding the rate of increase for KPI achievement (14,957 shops) of “20,000 shops in 2018.”		Transport and (Japan Tourism Agency)
34	* 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 hosted in Japan: 410 (2016)	A	Japan continued to assume the top position in Asia in 2016 after becoming No. 1 in 2015.	“ICCA Statistics Report” by ICCA (International Congress and Convention Association)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (Japan Tourism Agency)

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Policy Group: Cultivate sports and culture as a growth industry
Explore the future of sports industry

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
35	* Expand the size of the sports market (2015: 5.5 trillion yen) to 10 trillion yen by 2020 and 15 trillion yen by 2025	5.5 trillion yen (as of 2015)	N	A group headed by the Development Bank of Japan has examined the methods to calculate the sports market scale in a stable manner to enable international comparison. Since the direction has been decided to a certain extent, an evaluation will be made as soon as the latest figures are made available.	Compiled by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology based on a survey by the Development Bank of Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
36	* Increase the rate of adults participating in sports once a week or more from 40.4% at present to 65% by FY2021	42.5% (FY2016 survey)	B	The rate of adults participating in sports once a week or more increased to 42.5% in FY2016 from 40.4% in FY2015. The progress has been inadequate since the rate was lower than 44.5%, a value based on a simple calculation of increase over 6 years from 2015 to 2021 for achieving the 65% target. The Government will need to further promote its measures for target achievement. Measures to improve the sports participation rate among the public will be launched with a focus on businesspersons, women, children and senior citizens as well as handicapped persons. This includes the establishment of a committee comprising experts to examine the measures to raise the sports participation rate and the use of public-private partnerships to create an environment in which businesspersons can take part casually in exercise and	"Public opinion Survey on the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games" (FY2015) and "Public Opinion on Participation in Sports, etc." (FY2016)	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

				sports.		
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Creation of new promising growth markets, in-depth development of local Abenomics, etc.
Policy Group: Cultivate sports and culture as a growth industry Economic revitalization utilizing culture and art resources

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
37	* Expand the culture-related GDP to 18 trillion yen (approx. 3% of GDP) by 2025.	8.8 trillion yen (2015)	N	The figures for 2016 will be identified by the spring of 2018. In December 2017, the Government formulated the "Culture and Economy Strategy" based on the "Future Investment Strategy 2017." An action plan that incorporates the principal measures to promote the strategy will be compiled before the end of FY2017 and measures based on the action plan will be promoted to achieve the KPI.	"Survey and research on the economic scale and economic ripple effects of culture industry" (NLI Research Institute), a project commissioned by the Agency for Cultural Affairs in FY2015	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
38	* Increase the proportion of citizens engaged in the appreciation of culture/art to approx. 80% and those engaged in culture/art activities other than appreciation to approx. 40% by 2020	Proportion of citizens engaged in appreciation of culture/art 59.2% Proportion of citizens engaged in culture/art activities other than appreciation	N	The next survey will be conducted in FY2018, and assessment will be made as soon as the results are made available. The proportion of citizens engaged in appreciation of culture/art in FY2009 was 62.8% and the proportion of people engaged in culture/art activities other than appreciation was 23.7% according to the "Public opinion survey on culture." (Proportion of citizens engaged in appreciation of culture/art activities: constant, proportion of citizens engaged in culture/art activities other than appreciation: increase (statistically significant)) With the aim of encouraging citizens to participate more actively in culture/art activities and creating a	"Public opinion survey on culture" (Cabinet Office, November 2016)	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

		28.1%		society in which all its members participate in culture/art activities, the Government will further promote culture/art activities for its citizens, for instance by advancing cultural programs to be launched across Japan for the occasion of Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2020.		
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Creation of new promising growth markets, in-depth development of local Abenomics, etc.

Policy Group: Revitalization and productivity improvement of service industries

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
39	* Improve labor productivity in service industries to achieve the growth rate of 2.0% by 2020 (2013: 0.8%)	0.2% (2016)	B	In 2016, the labor productivity growth rate dropped to 0.2% after registering 1.3% in 2015, which is lower than the figure that would be required to achieve the 2.0% target by 2020, assuming a simple increase of labor productivity (1.3% in 2016). The reduction in 2016 can be attributed to a high rate of increase in the number of employees at approx. 1.7% while the rate of increase in added values remained low at approx. 0.8%. By making a comprehensive judgment by considering macroeconomic conditions, the Government will promote its measures to realize a labor productivity growth rate of 2.0% by 2020, including the acceleration of IT utilization among SMEs, in service industries and other sectors as well as strengthened collaboration with related ministries, agencies and industrial organizations.	Estimate by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry based on "National Accounts" by the Cabinet Office, "Monthly Labour Survey" by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and "Labor Force Survey" by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Creation of new promising growth markets, in-depth development of local Abenomics, etc.

Policy Group: Innovation in mid-ranking companies, SMEs and micro enterprises

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
40	* Establish a consortium based on industry-government-academia-finance collaboration to support some 1,000 pioneering technological development projects that utilize local technology over 5 years, or about 200 projects each year as a guide.	207 projects (FY2016) 282 projects (FY2017)	A	This KPI was newly established in the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016," which was approved in a Cabinet meeting in June 2016. The number of supported projects were 207 in FY2016 and 282 in FY2017.	Survey by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
41	* Increase the business startup rate to a level that exceeds the business closure rate so that the startup and closure rates are on a par with the figures in the U.S.A. and Great Britain (10-20%) (4.5% for both startup rate and closure rate (Mean value for FY2004 - FY2009)) [Supplementary indicator] Double the Entrepreneurial Activity Index (Ratio of those that chose the answer, "have started business or plan to start business" in the "Survey on Entrepreneurship") in the next 10 years	Business startup rate: 5.6% Business closure rate: 3.5% (FY2016) [Supplementary indicator] 5.3% (FY2016)	N Supplementary indicator: A	The business startup/closure rates were 4.6% and 3.8% in FY2012 and 5.6% and 3.5% in FY2016, respectively. To achieve these KPIs, changes in the awareness of the public on business startups will be required in addition to measures by the Government. Since this will be a long-term target, the Entrepreneurial Activity Index was established as a supplementary indicator with a view on the next 10 years. In a FY2016 survey, the supplementary indicator was 5.3%, exceeding the value (4.6%) that would be desirable in the scenario of doubling the results of FY2014 survey (3.8%) in the FY2024 survey, which represents steady progress. The Government will continue to examine improvements in entrepreneurial spirit and take	"Annual Report on Employment Insurance Programs" and "Monthly Report on Employment Insurance Programs" by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare [Supplementary indicator] "Survey on	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

				measures for achieving the target for business startup and closure rates shown in this indicator.	Entrepreneurship” by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	
42	* Increase the number of SMEs and micro enterprises in black from 700,000 to 1.4 million by 2020	923,037 (FY2015)	B	The figure in FY2015 was 923,037. Although the number has been growing year by year, it is lower than the FY2015 value of 962,500 by about 39,000, a value based on the scenario of simple increase during the target achievement period (8 years). This points to the need to further promote measures for target achievement. In future, the Government will steadily promote the necessary measures including investment promotion measures for SMEs and micro enterprises during the “Productivity Revolution/Intensive Investment Period” up to 2020, strengthening of meticulous management assistance schemes and promotion of technological development and marketing channel exploration.	“Corporation Sample Survey” by the National Tax Agency	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
43	* Realize the overseas expansion of another 10,000 companies in the next 5 years (by FY2017)	Approx. 8,500 companies (Cumulative figure for FY2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016)	A	While the deadline for target achievement is 2017 with the target achievement period of 5 years, 4 years have elapsed at the point of the “latest figure.” According to a survey by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry on the number of companies that launched fresh overseas operations (exports and direct investment) during FY2013-2016, the cumulative total came to approx. 8,500. The value is sufficient at this point to accomplish the KPI (approx. 8,000 companies in cumulative total up to FY2016) based on the scenario of simple increase (2,000 companies/year) during the target achievement period.	Survey by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
44	* Increase the ratio of patent	15% (2016)	A	The figure reached 15% in 2016, increasing	Survey by the	Ministry of

	applications submitted by SMEs to approx. 15% by FY2019			from 12% in 2013, 13% in 2014 and 14% in 2015, indicating a steady progress overall.	Japan Patent Office	Economy, Trade and Industry
45	* Increase the number of intellectual property support cases handled annually by Yorozu Support Centers to 2,000 by FY2016	1,745 cases (April 2016 - March 2017)	B	The figure during the target achievement period (FY2016) was 1,745, which means the target could not be achieved. The KPI sets the number of intellectual property support cases to be handled annually by Yorozu Support Centers at 2,000 by FY2016. In future, the Government will launch measures to enhance corporate awareness on intellectual property support and make efforts to increase the number of support cases handled.	Survey by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
46	* Increase the number of interview examination cases in rural areas per year to 1,000 by FY2020	990 cases (as of December 31, 2017)	A	On-site interview examinations are held throughout the year in response to requests by applicants. Starting in FY2015, the Government has been working to disseminate and implement off-site interview examinations at "travelling patent offices," which were started by the Patent Office in FY2015 as an intellectual property support event, and to implement off-site interview examinations at the "INPIT-KANSAI office," which opened in Osaka in July 2017. The results have been favorable. While the deadline for target achievement is FY2020 with the target achievement period of 6 years, 3 years have elapsed at the point of "latest figure. The figure exceeded approx. 720, which would be required as of FY2017 for KPI achievement.	Survey by the Japan Patent Office	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
47	* Standardize 100 excellent technologies and products of mid-ranking companies, SMEs and other businesses by 2020	10 cases (as of January 2018)	B	The figure was tabulated from the number of specifications standardized by SMEs and mid-ranking companies using the "New Market Creation Standardization System." At present, the cases approved for	Survey by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

				<p>standardization by the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee comprise 32 JIS cases, two ISO cases and one IEC case. Ten of the cases have already been established as JIS standards as of January 2018. While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with the target achievement period of 5 years, 2 years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." The figure is lower than 20 cases, which would be required at this point for KPI achievement.</p> <p>The Government will continue to further explore new cases and enhance awareness of the program to increase the number of standardization cases while steadily promoting the standardization of cases in the pre-establishment stages.</p>		
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Creation of new promising growth markets, in-depth development of local Abenomics, etc.

Policy Group: Realization of industrial revolution in goods manufacturing

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
48	* Increase the market scale of domestic robot production to 1.2 trillion yen in 2020 in the manufacturing sectors and 1.2 trillion yen in non-manufacturing sectors including services.	Manufacturing sectors: Approx. 716 billion yen (2016) Non-manufacturing sectors: Approx. 123.9 billion yen (2015)	B	The market scale of domestic robot production in 2013 was approx. 503.7 billion yen in manufacturing sectors and approx. 47 billion yen in non-manufacturing sectors with target achievement period of 7 years. As for the "latest figures," production in manufacturing sectors hovered around 716.0 billion yen (addition of approx. 32.6 billion yen from 2015) in 2016 while production in non-manufacturing sectors was approx. 123.9 billion yen (addition of approx. 24.5 billion yen from 2014) in 2015. In future, the Government will need to promote its measures further while continuing to monitor the annual market growth as it continues to steadily implement the "New Robot Strategy" that was decided in February 2015. At the same time, efforts are being launched among mid-ranking companies and SMEs to accelerate robot introduction including measures to cut the price and implementation cost of small-sized, general-purpose robots by more than 20% and assistance to double the number of personnel engaged in supporting robot introduction. The Government aims to achieve the KPI through comprehensive implementation of these measures. In non-manufacturing sectors, values since 2014 reflect the actual figures that include the shipment of ICT-equipped construction machinery that was tabulated recently.	"Statistics on Robots: Actual Orders, Production and Shipment" and "Shipment of service robots" by the Japan Robot Association (general incorporated association) * Total shipment of "ICT-equipped construction machinery" (Survey by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

49	* Improve labor productivity in the manufacturing industry by more than 2% per year	Approx. 2.6% (Average growth rate between 2014 and 2016)	A	<p>The KPI has been achieved, with labor productivity in the manufacturing industry growing at the rate of approx. 2.6% in 3 years between 2014 and 2016. For consecutive achievement of KPI, the Government will continue to launch various measures including: the creation of pioneering examples in data coordination and international standardization; programs and rules to promote data coordination and utilization; promotion of investment in advanced equipment; reduction of the cost of introducing small-sized, general-purpose robots by more than 20% toward the realization of robotic revolution; and doubling of human resources engaged in robot introduction support. The Government seeks to achieve KPI by comprehensively implementing these measures.</p>	<p>"National Accounts" by the Cabinet Office, "Monthly Labour Survey" by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and "Labor Force Survey" by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
50	* Implement highly efficient inspections and repairs using sensors, robots, non-destructive inspection technology and other technologies on 20% of the critical and aging infrastructures in Japan by around 2020, and on 100% of such infrastructures by 2030.	-	N	<p>The Government is currently promoting technological development through the Strategic Innovation-Promotion Program (SIP) and other schemes to expand the introduction of sensor robots, non-destructive inspection technology, etc. by 2020. In the field of underwater inspection, inspections that use next-generation robots have been under way for social infrastructure following its introduction on a trial basis in FY2016. On-site inspection of social infrastructure monitoring technology using sensors, etc. has begun sequentially in five fields (bridges, slopes, river banks, ocean/coastal structures and airport facilities). The assessment of methods to identify the utilization status of sensor robots, non-destructive inspection technology and other technologies has been under way to evaluate the progress of this KPI. The infrastructures subject to assessment cover a wide range of areas including roads, rivers and harbors while the party in charge of inspection and repairs varies widely, from the government to local public bodies and private businesses. Under such circumstances, the Government will continue its assessment including the</p>	<p>Survey by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>	<p>Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>

				methodsto grasp the actual conditions to enable identification starting with FY2018 figures.		
51	* Realize an unmanned automatic traveling system by remote monitoring for movement among farms and other areas by 2020	-	F	<p>The R&D targeted on the realization of unmanned traveling, etc. of farm machinery by remote monitoring is being conducted under the "Strategic Innovation Promotion Program (SIP).</p> <p>Also, the "Guideline on the Security Assurance of Automatic Traveling of Farm Machinery" was formulated in March 2017 toward the commercialization of farm machinery that travels automatically under manned monitoring. Some farm equipment manufacturers have already started marketing test products, while multiple farm equipment manufacturers plan to market their products by 2018.</p>	-	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Creation of new promising growth markets, in-depth development of local Abenomics, etc.

Policy Group: Revitalization of housing market with a focus on distribution and renovation markets for existing homes

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
52	* Expand the size of the distribution market for existing homes to 8 trillion yen by 2025 (4 trillion yen in 2010) * Aim to achieve the target by 2020 as much as possible	4 trillion yen (2013)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2025 with the target achievement period of 15 years, 3 years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." The size of the distribution market for existing homes remained almost unchanged between 2010 and 2013. Since the pace of market expansion needs to be accelerated 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 2019 for the real estate acquisition tax), loans for the acquisition cost of second-hand homes including renovation under Flat 35 scheme of the Japan Housing Finance Agency (from April 2015), projects to promote renovation to build long-life quality homes (from February 2014), and "Housing Security R," a registration system for trade associations (from December 2017). While such initiatives are expected to yield result, the Government will need to step up its measures to achieve the target.	Housing Market Trends Survey (annual), Housing and Land Survey (every 5 years)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
53	* Double the size of the housing renovation market to 12 trillion yen by 2025 (6 trillion yen in 2010) * Aim to achieve the target by 2020 as much as possible	7 trillion yen (2013)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2025 with the target achievement period of 15 years, 3 years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." The size of the house renovation market was 7 trillion yen in the latest figure in 2013 (addition of approx. 1 trillion yen from	Housing and Land Survey (every 5 years), Housing Market Trends Survey (annual),	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

				<p>2010).</p> <p>Since the pace of market expansion needs to be accelerated 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 2019 for the real estate acquisition tax), loans for the acquisition cost of second-hand homes including renovation under Flat 35 of the Japan Housing Finance Agency (from April 2015), a project to promote renovation aimed at developing long-life quality housing (from February 2014), and "Housing Security R," a registration system for trade associations (from December 2017). While such initiatives are expected to yield result, the Government will need to step up its measures to achieve the target.</p>	<p>Report on Family Income and Expenditure Survey (annual), Population, demographic movements, and the number of households based on the Basic Resident Register (annual), Survey on awareness and opinions about reforms (annual)</p>	
54	* The proportion of houses for senior citizens among the elderly population [0.9% (2005) → 3-5% (2020)]	2.4% (2016)	A	<p>The proportion of houses for senior citizens among the elderly population was 2.4% in 2016, which is higher than 2.4%, a figure that would be necessary in 2016 to achieve the KPI.</p>	<p>* Elderly population: "Population Estimate" by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications</p> <p>* Housing for senior citizens: "Survey on Social Welfare Facilities" (annual) by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, survey by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (as needed) and</p>	<p>Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>

					survey by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (annual)	
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Creation of new promising growth markets, in-depth development of local Abenomics, etc.

Policy Group: Overcoming environmental/energy limitations and expanding investment

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
55	* Implement the legal separation of the electric power generation and transmission sectors, which will be the final phase of the electricity system reform, on April 1, 2020	-	F	The electricity retail market was fully deregulated in April 2016. The Government has continued to steadily promote the integrated reform of the electricity, gas and thermal supply fields based on the Act for Partial Revision of the Electricity Business Act (Act No. 47 of 2015) established in June 2015. The Government will seek to enhance customers' benefits by providing them with more leeway in their choice of energy and maximizing fee reductions. This will be enabled by eliminating barriers between markets and creating a comprehensive energy market through active competition among electric utilities and innovation.	"Policy on Reform of the Electricity System" (Cabinet Decision on April 2, 2013)	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
56	* Create an environment to support the reinforcement of cross-regional interconnection based on the reinforcement of frequency converters (FC) (from 1.2 million kW to 2.1 million kW) by FY2020 and the Hokkaido-Honshu HVDC Link (from 600,000 kW to 900,000 kW) towards their operation start by March 2019	-	F	The Government will continue to implement measures to achieve the target of starting the operation of FC in FY2020 and the Hokkaido-Honshu HVDC Link in March 2019.	-	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
57	* Introduce Net Zero Energy Houses (ZEH) and Net Zero	-	N	To achieve the KPI, the Government plans to start by realizing Net Zero Energy as a standard in newly	Estimates based on the	Ministry of Economy, Trade

	<p>Energy Buildings (ZEB) in newly constructed average residences and buildings in 2030</p> <p>[Supplementary indicator] Increase the energy-saving standard applicability ratio to 100% among homes newly constructed in 2020 and increase the number of Net Zero Energy Houses (ZEH) so that most of the custom-built homes constructed by housing manufacturers, etc. are ZEH.</p> <p>[Supplementary indicator] Increase the energy-saving standard applicability ratio to 100% among buildings newly constructed in 2020 and build new public buildings as Net Zero Energy Buildings (ZEB).</p>	<p>[Residences] Energy-saving standard applicability ratio: 46% (Figures for FY2015: Estimate) ZEH ratio: 12% (Figures for FY2016: Estimate)</p> <p>[Non-residential buildings] Energy-saving standard applicability ratio: 97% (Figures for FY2015: Partially estimates) Number of ZEB buildings: Unaccomplished</p>	<p>[Supplementary indicator] Energy-saving standard applicability ratio: B ZEH ratio: B</p> <p>[Supplementary indicator] Energy-saving standard applicability ratio: A Number of ZEB buildings: F</p>	<p>constructed residences and in newly constructed public buildings by 2020.</p> <p>The energy-saving standard applicability ratio for residences was 46% in FY2015. While the target achievement period is 8 years, 2 years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." The figure was lower than 62%, the value that would be required as of FY2015 for KPI achievement. The Government plans to phase in the mandatory application of energy-saving standards for newly constructed residences by 2020 by sufficiently considering the need for and degree of regulations, balance and other factors towards target achievement. As for ZEH introduction in residences, there is a steady increase in their number, a move led by housing manufacturers (ZEH builders) that have declared the introduction of ZEH plans into most of the houses they supply by FY2020. ZEH builders constructed a total of approx. 34,000 residences in FY2016, which is about 12% of all new housing starts for custom-built residences (approx. 290,000 houses in FY2016). While the target achievement period is 8 years, 3 years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." Although the figure is lower than 19%, a value that would be required as of 2016 for KPI achievement, the pace of ZEH dissemination is expected to pick up in the future with the Government promoting measures for the autonomous dissemination of ZEH.</p> <p>The energy-saving standard applicability ratio for non-residential buildings was 97% in FY2015. While the target achievement period is 8 years, 2 years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." The figure exceeded 95%, which would be required as of FY2015 for KPI achievement. The Government phased in the mandatory application of energy-saving standards for non-residential buildings in April 2017 after sufficiently considering the need for and degree of regulations, balance and other factors. The demonstration of</p>	<p>survey of residence distribution by the level of thermal insulation (a questionnaire survey on businesses) for energy-saving standard application rate in residences</p> <p>For energy-saving standard application rate in non-residential buildings, estimates based on the survey of applicable areas in Type 1 specified buildings (2,000m² or larger) (Survey by the Housing Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism) Follow-up</p>	<p>and Industry</p>
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				<p>element technologies has been under way regarding the introduction of ZEB in non-residential buildings. A guideline to popularize ZEB will be formulated based on demonstration results. By continuing these measures, the Government aims to have one or more buildings constructed as ZEB for each purpose in newly constructed public buildings by 2020.</p>	<p>survey by ZEH builders, etc. for ZEH ratio (Survey by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)</p>	
58	<p>* Double the number of energy-efficient renovation cases for existing homes by 2020</p>	<p>540,000 cases (2016)</p>	A	<p>Steady progress has been observed for this KPI, with an addition of 220,000 cases ([Comparison] Average annual rate of increase at a uniform pace (+320,000 cases/9 years) x years elapsed (5 years) = +180,000 cases) in 5 years from 2011 to 2016.</p>	<p>Estimate based on "Building Extension and Renovation Survey" (twice every year) (First and second half) by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.</p>	<p>Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
59	<p>* Increase the usage of LED and other high-efficiency lights to 100% in flow by 2020</p>	<p>93.5% (FY2016)</p>	A	<p>The introduction rate of LED and other high-efficiency lights was 93.5% in FY2016. While the target achievement period is 6 years, 2 years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." The figure exceeded 83%, which would be required as of FY2016 for KPI achievement. Also, the Japan Lighting Manufacturers Association, an industry association ((general incorporated association), has declared its vision of seeking to increase the usage of high-efficiency lights to 100% in flow by 2020. Moreover, the Government will further promote the dissemination of high-efficiency lights based on the Top-Runner Program under the Act on the Rational Use of Energy.</p> <p>Based on these efforts, the achievement of the KPI by the target fiscal year is deemed possible.</p>	<p>Statistical data by the Japan Lighting Manufacturers Association (general incorporated association)</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

60	<p>* Increase the ratio of next-generation automobiles to 50-70% of total new passenger car sales by 2030</p> <p>[Supplementary indicator] Increase the number of electric vehicles (EV) and plug-in hybrid vehicles (PHV) in use to up to 1 million by 2020</p> <p>[Supplementary indicator] Increase the number of fuel cell vehicles (FCV) in use to about 40,000 by 2020 and 800,000 by 2030</p>	<p>35.6% (end of FY2016)</p> <p>166,000 (end of FY2016) 1,799 (end of FY2016)</p>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p>	<p>The ratio increased from 29.3% in FY2015 to 35.6% in FY2016. Steady progress has been observed as the current figure is higher than 27.6%, a value at this point when the rate of annual increase required for KPI achievement is assumed to be uniform, by 8.0%. The supplementary indicators and targets were established in March 2016.</p> <p>While the deadline for target achievement is FY2020 with the target achievement period of 5 years, a year has elapsed at the point of "latest figure." The figure was lower than 200,000 (EV/PHV) and 8,000 (FCV), the values that would be required as of the end of FY2016 for KPI achievement, by 34,000 (EV/PHV) and 6,201 (FCV), respectively. At present, the Government's support measures toward the increase in the number of such vehicles in use include partial subsidy schemes for car purchases and construction of charging infrastructure and hydrogen stations.</p>	<p>Survey by private organizations including the Japan Automobile Dealers Association (general incorporated association)</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
61	<p>* Develop hydrogen stations at about 160 locations by FY2020 and about 320 locations by FY2025 across Japan</p>	<p>92 Hydrogen stations are commercially available (as of December 31, 2017)</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>In addition to the 92 stations in operation, 9 hydrogen stations are in developing process (as of December 31, 2017). 8 of them will be commercially available within FY2017). While the deadline for target achievement is FY2020 with the target achievement period of 5 years, 2 years have elapsed as of the end of the current fiscal year. 100 stations will be commercially available, which would be required as of the end of this fiscal year for KPI achievement.</p> <p>A new company involving 11 companies will be established in the spring of 2018 to expand the development of hydrogen stations. The Government has been promoting technological development and regulatory reform with the private sector towards reduced development/operation cost.</p>	<p>Survey by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
62	<p>* Capture 70% of the global market in the volume of geothermal power generation</p>	<p>70%</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>The share of Japanese companies was 70% in 2016 figures. Continuous efforts will be made in future to maintain and expand market share.</p>	<p>IRENA: Volume installed in the entire world</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	turbines introduced by 2020				Thermal and Nuclear Power Engineering Society (general incorporated association): Volume installed by Japanese companies	
63	* Commercialize offshore floating wind power generation facilities by around 2018 for the first time in the world	-	F	Commercial operation of offshore floating wind power generation facilities started in 2016 off the shore of Nagasaki. Demonstration research is also under way off the shore of Fukushima.	-	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
64	* Establish the technology for next-generation thermal power generation step-by-step approach by around FY 2025 based on the Technology Road Map for Next-Generation Thermal Power Generation. [Supplementary indicator] Aim to be ready for commercialization of A-USC in the 2020s. (Power generation efficiency: approx. 39% at present → approx. 46% after improvement) [Supplementary indicator] Aim to be ready for commercialization of 1,500-degree class IGCC in the 2020s (Power generation efficiency: approx. 39%, approx. 46% after improvement)	-	F [Supplementary indicator] A-USC F [Supplementary indicator] IGCC F	The Government aims to establish the technology for next-generation thermal power generation at an early date based on the "Technology Road Map for Next-Generation Thermal Power Generation," which was formulated by a public-private council in June 2016 to realize high-efficiency thermal power generation and CO2 reduction. Regarding Advanced-Ultra Super Critical thermal power generation (A-USC), the initial technological development targets were achieved as of the end of FY2016, which led to positive technological prospects for commercial plants. Regarding Integrated Coal Gasification Combined Cycle power generation (IGCC), the design of commercial plants began in FY2014. Regarding power generation based on Integrated Gasification Fuel Cell cycle (IGFC), long endurance test operation of oxygen-blown IGCC began in July 2017. As for LNG thermal power generation, the development of sophisticated element technology began in FY2016 to improve the reliability of 1,700-degree class gas	-	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

	<p>[Supplementary indicator] Regarding IGFC, first establish the technology for oxygen-blown IGCC and CO2 capture and storage technology (physical capture method) by FY2020, then establish the IGFC technologies by FY2025 and aim to be ready for its commercialization by the 2030s (Power generation efficiency: approx. 39% at present, approx. 55% after improvement)</p> <p>[Supplementary indicator] Aim to be ready for commercialization of 1,700-degree class gas turbines by around FY2020s for LNG-fired power generation (Power generation efficiency: approx. 52% at present, approx. 57% after improvement)</p>		<p>[Supplementary indicator] IGFC F</p> <p>[Supplementary indicator] LNG-fired power generation F</p>	turbines.		
65	* Electric utilities will work towards the introduction of smart meters in all households and business offices in the early 2020s based on their respective smart meter introduction plans	<p>High-voltage sector (factories, etc.): Introduction completed by the end of FY2016</p> <p>Low-voltage sector (homes, etc.): Introduction scheduled to be completed by the end of FY2024 after</p>	N	Electric utilities are gradually replacing the existing meters with smart meters at the time of contract or inspection renewal.	Materials by the Councils to examine the smart meter system	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

		sequentially starting full-scale introduction after FY2014				
66	* Create a "Negawatt Power Market" for trading conserved electricity before the end of 2017	-	A	<p>The prospective Negawatt systems were examined by the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy (Subcommittee on Basic Electricity Policy), Electricity and Gas Market Surveillance Commission (Expert panel for institutional design) and Energy Resource Aggregation Business Meeting (Negawatt WG).</p> <p>The "Negawatt Power Market" was established on April 1, 2017.</p>		Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
67	<p>* Increase the number of residential fuel cells in use (Ene-Farm) to 1.4 million units by 2020 and 5.3 million units in 2030</p> <p>[Supplementary indicator] Aim to realize by 2020 the price that enables users to recover their investment in 7 to 8 years</p>	<p>Number of units in use: 226,641 (as of November 30, 2017)</p> <p>[Supplementary indicator] Number of years for recovering investment: 11 years (as of November 30, 2017)</p>	<p>B</p> <p>[Supplementary indicator] A</p>	<p>The number of units in use increased by approx. 155,000 from the end of FY2013 to 226,000 as of November 30, 2017. While the deadline for target achievement is FY2020 with the target achievement period of 7 years, 4 years and 8 months have elapsed as of November 30, 2017. The figure is lower than 945,000 units, which would be required at this point for KPI achievement.</p> <p>The sales price, which exceeded 3 million yen when commercial sales began in 2009, dropped steadily. The average sales price in FY2017 (as of November 30) for polymer electrolyte fuel cells (PEFC) was 1.02 million yen (down 9% from the previous fiscal year) and that of solid oxide fuel cells (SOFC) was 1.27 million yen (down 6% from the previous fiscal year), thanks, in particular, to the price deduction scheme introduced for subsidies in FY2016. As a result, the payback period became 11 years (down 15% from the previous fiscal year). While the deadline for target achievement is FY2020 with the target achievement period of 5 years, 3 years and 8 months have elapsed as of November 30, 2017. The figure is shorter than 12.7 years, the payback period that</p>	Survey by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

				would be required at this point for KPI achievement.		
68	* Realize full-scale commercialization of next-generation power electronics using new materials by 2020 [Supplementary indicator] Realize the practical application of next-generation power electronics using the new material SiC by FY2016	-	F Supplementary indicator: A	With the promotion of technological development under way towards KPI achievement, elemental technologies that have been established by FY2014 include the enlargement of diameter from the conventional 4 inches to 6 inches, stable wafer manufacturing technology and even formation of epitaxial growth thin films on 6-inch wafers along with efforts to improve the crystal quality of the new material SiC by FY2014. Also, a 55% loss reduction was confirmed in power modules that used MOSFET, which was developed to provide ultra-low on-resistance, in comparison with power modules that use the conventional Si power semiconductors. In addition, pressure-resistant 6.5kV power semiconductors, power modules, high-efficiency inverters and other devices were developed to apply SiC in railways and automobiles with the aim of putting the technology into actual use at an early date. Also, the technological development and demonstration of GaN began in FY2014. The prototyping and operation verification of 6.5kV power modules were conducted in FY2016. It was decided that SiC would be introduced in the prototype car for the next Shinkansen in FY2016.	-	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
69	* Expand the share of cutting-edge storage battery market held by Japanese companies to 500 billion yen per year (about 50% of the global market) by 2020 * The targets are vehicle-mounted batteries and batteries for electrical energy storage	366.6 billion yen (38% of the global market) (2015 figure)	A	The Government confirmed that the progress of KPI has been more significant than the proportion of the transitional period to the target achievement period after tabulating the cutting-edge battery market share held by Japanese companies based on 2015 figures. The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry will continue to provide support by strengthening domestic companies' competitiveness through technological development of cutting-edge storage batteries as well as from the perspective of energy policy.	Survey by private companies	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
70	* Cut the cost of energy storage	-	N	The Meeting of External Experts in FY2016 confirmed	Survey by the	Ministry of

	for power systems by half or lower (23,000 yen/kWh or lower) by 2020			that the KIP including the application of low-cost parts and process automation is progressing smoothly overall. Development is under way to cut the cost of installing energy storage for power systems to 23,000 yen/kWh or lower by 2020.	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Economy, Trade and Industry
71	* To improve the Japan's independent development ratio of oil and natural gas (including domestic production) to over 40% by 2030.	-	F	In FY2016, production increases in some of oil and gas fields in Russia, Abu Dhabi and other countries, even while production generally declined in existing oil and gas fields. The government continues to support upstream development projects such as large-scale LNG project led by Japanese E&P companies in Australia, contributing to improve the Japan's independent development ratio.		Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
72	* Increase the base metal self-sufficiency ratio to more than 80%	-	B	The self-sufficiency ratio of base metal (copper) was 56% in a 2015 survey. The Government will encourage autonomous development by Japanese companies toward KPI achievement through: (1) Resource diplomacy by the Japanese government and governmental institutions (JOGMEC, JICA, etc.); and (2) Support for securing the interests of Japanese companies (support for exploration and risk money supply by JOGMEC, etc.).	Survey by JOGMEC	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
73	* Based on the Plan for the Development of Marine Energy and Mineral Resources, the Government develop technologies of the sand-layer type of methane hydrate that ensure start of a commercialization project led by private sectors in around FY2023-2027, taking the international situation into account. As for sea-floor hydrothermal deposits, the Government will	-	F	Regarding the sand-layer type of methane hydrate, the government conducted the second offshore production test from April to June 2017, aiming to solve a problem caused by the first offshore production test conducted in 2013. The test produced a certain level of achievements including the successful consecutive gas production that lasted more than 3 weeks. However, some technical challenges remain as an increase in gas production per unit time could not be clearly confirmed. The thorough investigation of the test results and their causes are under the verification in collaboration with external experts. As for sea-floor hydrothermal deposits, the Government will undertake technological development,	-	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

	<p>also promote technological development and ascertain the amount of resources to enable the commencement of projects aimed at commercialization with the participation of private companies after 2023.</p> <p>[Supplementary indicator] The Government will prepare technologies for commercialization of methane hydrate by FY2018.</p> <p>[Supplementary indicator] As for sea-floor hydrothermal deposits, the Government will conduct pilot tests for mineral extraction and lifting in actual marine areas in FY2017 to establish the elemental technologies for mineral extraction and lifting and use the results to conduct an economic evaluation in FY2018.</p>		<p>[Supplementary indicator] Methane hydrate: F</p> <p>[Supplementary indicator] Sea-floor hydrothermal deposits: F</p>	<p>resource volume assessment, etc. towards KPI achievement. In July 2015, the Government selected the "Pilot Test commissioning consortium for mineral extraction and lifting," which puts together businesses with advanced technological capabilities in the respective fields towards the pilot test to be conducted in FY2017 for an integrated mineral mining and lifting system in the actual marine areas. Improvement of pilot devices for mineral extraction and collection and the production and testing of large underwater pumps are undertaken in FY2016.</p> <p>As for sea-floor hydrothermal deposits, the Government will undertake technological development, resource volume assessment, etc. towards KPI achievement. In July 2015, the Government selected the "Pilot Test commissioning consortium for mineral extraction and lifting," which puts together businesses with advanced technological capabilities in the respective fields towards the pilot test to be conducted in FY2017 for an integrated mineral mining and lifting system in the actual marine areas. In FY2017, the Government successfully conducted a mineral extraction and collection pilot test in the sea around Okinawa after testing pilot devices for mineral extraction and collection and large underwater pumps.</p>		
74	<p>* Rebuild a group of top-class petrochemical complexes that are internationally competitive in Asia in the next 10 years (up to 2023)</p> <p>[Supplementary indicator] Ratio of complexes equipped with residual oil treatment devices in Japan by the end of FY2016: Approx. 50%</p>	<p>- (The results are undisclosed since the data obtained is for individual complexes)</p> <p>[Supplementary indicator] Ratio of complexes equipped with</p>	<p>N</p> <p>Supplementary indicator: A</p>	<p>A FY2014 survey assessed that the international competitiveness of Japanese complexes still lags behind that of India, Singapore, South Korea, China, Taiwan and other countries.</p> <p>Against such background, the Government established in April 2015 the "Ratio of complexes equipped with residual oil treatment devices (treatment capacity of the residual oil treatment device divided by the treatment capacity of the atmospheric distillation device)" as a supplementary indicator that illustrates the international competitiveness of oil refineries in Japan. The objective is to increase the ratio of complexes</p>	<p>"Overall evaluation on international competitiveness of petrochemical complexes" by the Research Association of Refinery Integration for Group-</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

		residual oil treatment devices in Japan: Approx. 50.5%		equipped with residual oil treatment devices from approx. 45% as of March 31, 2014 (reference point) to approx. 50% in three years' time by the end of FY2016 (target achievement deadline). The standard shown in the supplementary indicator was achieved with the value reaching 50.5% as of March 31, 2017 at the point of the "latest figures."	Operation [Supplementary indicator] Survey by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	
75	* Expand the scale of businesses engaged in the overseas deployment of excellent low-carbon technology through JCM and other schemes to 1 trillion yen in cumulative total by FY2020 by fully utilizing private-sector initiatives.	Approx. 636 billion yen in cumulative total as of December 14, 2017	A	<p>A total of 138 projects have been implemented as projects designed to prompt the introduction of low-carbon technology in developing countries in the form of private-sector operations (business scale: 506 billion yen). Also, 112 JCM-financed projects have been implemented (prospective business scale: approx. 130 billion yen).</p> <p>While the deadline for target achievement is FY2020 with the target achievement period of 8 years, 5 years have elapsed at the point of "latest figure." The figure exceeded 625 billion yen, which would be required as of FY2017 for KPI achievement.</p>	Survey by the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Ministry of the Environment
76	* Double the export value of incineration equipment, recycling equipment, etc. by FY2020	13.8 billion yen (FY2016)	A	The target has been achieved, with the export value increasing to 13.8 billion yen in FY2016 from 6 billion yen in 2015 value. The Government will continue its efforts toward target achievement.	"Export value of environmental equipment according to region" by the Japan Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers (general incorporated association)	Ministry of the Environment

The creation of new promising growth markets, in-depth development of Local Abenomics, etc.

Policy Group: Improvements in global competitiveness of Japanese urban cities and functional enhancement of industrial/next-generation infrastructures

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	KPI progress	Details of KPI progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
77	• By 2020, Tokyo will be ranked a top-three in the Global Power City Index (fourth in 2012)	Ranked third (2017)	A	This KPI target was set to achieve by 2020, meaning that it must be achieved within the next eight years. In 2017, four and a half years later, Tokyo was ranked third, no change from 2016.	Mori Memorial Foundation, "Global Power City Index 2017"	Cabinet Secretariat (Japan Economic Revitalization Bureau)
78	• By 2020, 20% of the automobiles in Japan (stock base) will have a safety driving support device/system, which accounts for 30% of the world's total.	The current percentage of such automobiles in Japan: 9.8% (2016) Japan's share of such automobiles in the global market: 19.5% (2015)	B	As a safety driving support device/system, the use of advanced emergency braking systems (AEB) is becoming popular. The (estimated) percentage of automobiles with such a safety system (incl. a low-speed range system) against the total number of automobiles in Japan (excl. motor cycles) is defined as a KPI. The percentage of such automobiles in Japan has increased to 9.8%, already exceeding the prorated KPI target of 9.2% at this point. On the other hand, Japan's share of such new vehicles in the global market fell short of its prorated KPI target.	The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, "Survey on the Widespread Use of ASV Technologies." Automobile Inspection & Registration Information Association, "Changes in the Number of Automobiles in Japan" HIS Inc., "ECU Shipments for AEB"	Cabinet Secretariat (National Strategy Office of Information and Communications Technology)

					Applications(2015)"	
79	By 2030, all "new" automobiles in Japan will have a standard safety driving support device/system. In addition, almost all automobiles (stock base) will have such a device/system.	The current percentage of such "new" automobiles in Japan: 56.9% (2016) The current percentage of such automobiles in Japan (stock base): 9.8% (2016)	B	Toward the achievement of this KPI target, follow-up measures will be taken in accordance with mid- and short-term roadmaps, etc. The current percentage of "new" automobiles with a safety driving support device/system in Japan is 56.9%, already exceeding the prorated KPI target of 46% at this point. On the other hand, the current percentage of automobiles with a safety driving support device/system in Japan (stock base) is 9.8%, falling short of the prorated KPI target of 12.7% at this point. Reference No. 78 shall be positioned as an interim target of Reference No. 79.	The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, "Survey on the Widespread Use of ASV Technologies" Automobile Inspection & Registration Information Association, "Changes in the Number of Automobiles in Japan"	Cabinet Secretariat (National Strategy Office of Information and Communications Technology)

Productivity Revolution to achieve regulation/system reforms
Policy Group: System reforms toward investment for the future Promotion of "Aggressive Management"

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	KPI progress	Details of KPI progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
80	• The plan is to increase capital investment to approximately 80 trillion yen a year within the next three years (ending FY2018).	82.6 trillion yen (FY2016, the annual estimate for the first year)	A	Capital investment in FY2016 was 82.6 trillion yen (based on the criteria set in 2011), exceeding the target of 80 trillion yen.	Cabinet Office, "National Economic Accounting"	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Productivity Revolution to achieve regulation/system reforms
Policy Group: System reforms toward investment for the future Realization of vital financial and capital markets

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	KPI progress	Details of KPI progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
81	• In the World Bank's "Ease of Doing Business Index," Japan will be ranked a top-three by 2020.	Currently ranked 24th (2018)	B	This KPI target was set to achieve by 2020, meaning that it must be achieved within the next seven years. Four and a half years have passed as of 2017. In 2018, Japan is ranked 24th (an increase of two ranks from the previous year). Unfortunately, it is hard to say that the KPI is steadily improving toward the achievement of its target. Turning around this situation would require further promotion of policy measures. Various measures for improving the business environment in Japan are being taken, led by a study meeting that was set up to drive online/one-stop incorporation procedures, total optimization including trade procedures, and the use of IT for judiciary proceedings, etc. In the future, the achievement of this KPI target will be pursued through the promotion of the measures for improving the business environment in Japan, in which relevant coordinating ministries and agencies will pinpoint each of the items organized by the "Liaison Committee of Ministries and Agencies for Improving the Business Environment."	World Bank, "Doing Business 2018"	Cabinet Secretariat (Japan's Economic Revitalization General Bureau)
82	• By 2020, Japan will be ranked a top-three in the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report.	Currently ranked ninth (2017)	B	This KPI target was set to achieve by 2020, meaning that it must be achieved within the next four years. Two and a half years have passed as of 2017. In 2017, Japan was ranked ninth (a decrease of one rank from the previous year). Unfortunately, it is hard to say that	WEF The Global Competitiveness Reports 2017-2018	Cabinet Secretariat (Japan's Economic Revitalization

				<p>the KPI is steadily improving toward the achievement of its target. Turning around this situation would require further promotion of policy measures.</p> <p>In the future, the achievement of this KPI target will be pursued through the accelerated implementation of Japan's National Innovation System, including the promotion of full-scale university-industry research collaboration.</p>		General Bureau)
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Productivity Revolution to achieve regulation/system reforms
Policy Group: System reforms toward investment for the future Public services/assets opened to the private sector (such as expanded use of PPP/PFI)

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	KPI progress	Details of KPI progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
83	• In the next ten years (FY2013–FY2022), the scale of PPP/PFI business will be expanded to 21 trillion yen. Out of which, 7 trillion yen will come from PFI business under rights to operate public facilities, etc.	The scale of PPP/PFI business in FY2013–FY2016 was approximately 10.8 trillion yen. Out of which, approximately 5.6 trillion yen came from PFI business under rights to operate public facilities, etc. (These are actual figures available in December 2017)	A	In the "PPP/PFI Promotion Action Plan" (approved in a 5/18/2016 meeting of the Council for Public Private Partnership / Private Finance Initiative Promotion), the need of reviewing the target of business scale and the refinement of the policy measures were pointed out. In response to the proposal, this KPI target was newly added to "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016," which was formulated in June 2016.	Data from Cabinet Office	Cabinet Office (PPP/PFI Promotion Office)

Enhancing the ability to create innovations and ventures, developing human resources highly motivated to take on new challenges, etc.

Policy Group: Enhancing the ability to create innovations and ventures

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	KPI progress	Details of KPI progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
84	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within the next five years (by the end of FY2017), Japan will be ranked top in the Global Innovation Index (in technological competence). 	Currently ranked eighth (2017–2018)	B	<p>In 2007–2008, Japan's ranking in the Global Innovation Index dropped from top to fourth. After that, Japan's ranking hovered between fourth and fifth. But in 2016–2017, Japan's ranking dropped by three ranks from 2015–2016 to eighth. Japan remained in the eighth place in 2017–2018.</p> <p>In the future, the achievement of this KPI target will be pursued through the accelerated implementation of Japan's National Innovation System, including the promotion of full-scale university-industry research collaboration.</p>	WEF The Global Competitiveness Reports	Cabinet Office (Director General for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy)
85	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2025, private-sector companies will triple their investment in universities and national research and development agencies. 	Currently 124.4 billion yen (FY2016 actual)	B	<p>The actual investment in FY2014 was 115.1 billion yen. In FY2015, the investment hovered around 120.9 billion yen, falling short of the prorated KPI target of 166.3 billion yen at this point.</p> <p>In accordance with the "New Economic Policy Package," which was proposed in December 2017, the achievement of this KPI target will be pursued in the future through further promotion of new research and development support methods and open innovations, which encourages private research and development investment.</p>	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Survey Results of Scientific and Technological Research"	Cabinet Secretariat (Japan's Economic Revitalization General Bureau)

86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total of government/private research and development investment shall be 4% or more of the GDP. 	3.42% (FY2016 actual)	B	<p>The actual research and development investment in FY2016 decreased by 0.13% from FY2015. The achievement of this KPI target will be pursued in the future through the steady implementation of the 5th Science and Technology Basic Plan, which was formulated in December 2016, and through the embodiment of the "Initiative for Expanded Government/Private Investment in Science and Technology."</p>	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Survey Results of Scientific and Technological Research"	Cabinet Office (Director General for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy)
87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the next ten years (ending in FY2023), at least ten universities in Japan will be ranked among Top 100 Global Universities. 	<p>The Times Higher Education, "World University Rankings 2018": 2 The Times Higher Education, "World Reputation Rankings 2017": 6 QS (Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd), "World University Rankings 2018": 5 Shanghai Jiao Tong University, "Academic Ranking of World Universities 2017": 3</p>	B	<p>In November 2013, the "National University Reform Plan" was proposed, which stipulated the development of international-standard education research, proactive support for students from overseas, flexible personnel management and salary systems, enhanced governance functions, etc.</p> <p>A new project called, "Top Global University Project," was established (7.65 billion yen allocated in the FY2014 budget). After the public offering and adoption processes, universities that were actively promoting internationalization began to receive special support in October 2014.</p> <p>None of the targets of these global university rankings have reached their prorated levels at this point. The achievement of these KPI targets will be further pursued in the future.</p>	The Times Higher Education, "World University Rankings," "World Reputation Rankings," QS, "World University Rankings," Shanghai Jiao Tong University, "Academic Ranking of World Universities," etc.	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
88	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of FY2020, the number of patent licensing by universities will be increased by 50%. 	The number of patents, etc., licensed by universities, etc. (national, public and private universities, including junior colleges), national, public and private	A	<p>Concerning the increases in patent licensing by universities, the KPI target was set to achieve by the end of FY2020 vs. the FY2013 level. The prorated KPI target for FY2014 was 11,264. The actual FY2015 figure was 11,872. It looks KPI is moving toward the achievement of the target.</p>	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, "Progress of Universities, etc. in Implementing Industry-University Cooperation"	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

		technical colleges, and inter-university research institutes (patent licensing or patent assignments including those in the phase of "Right to Receive Patents"): 11,872 (FY2015)				
89	By the end of FY2020, the number of researchers migrating between different sectors in Japan will be increased by 20%.	The current number of researchers migrating between different sectors in Japan: 10,389 (FY2016)	B	According to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, the number of such researchers decreased in FY2016 by 803 from FY2015, falling short of the prorated KPI target of 11,020 at this point.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Survey Results of Scientific and Technological Research"	Cabinet Office (Director General for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy)
90	Through the period of the 3rd medium-term objectives and plans of national university corporations (FY2016–FY2021), the percentage of the expense allocation needed for each university to drive its strategic reforms for functional enhancement (including reforms during the reform acceleration period in FY2013–FY2015) and the resulting operational subsidies, etc., will be increased to around 40%.	32.5% (This figure is FY2016 actual. The percentage of the expense allocation and the resulting operational subsidies, etc., were calculated by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.)	B	With the achievement of the KPI target for "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2014," a new KPI target was set for "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016." At present, the target of around 40% has not been achieved. The achievement of this KPI will be pursued further through the period of the 3rd medium-term objectives and plans.	Calculations by Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
91	• By the end of FY2020, the number of full-time university teachers under the age of 40 will be increased by 10%.	43,452 (according to FY2016 interim report)	B	This KPI is a numerical target stipulated in the "5th Science and Technology Basic Plan," which was approved in a Cabinet meeting in January 2016. This target is based on the corresponding figure for FY2013 (43,763). In	Statistical survey on school teachers	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

				<p>FY2016, the number of such teachers decreased by 311 from FY2013, falling short of the prorated target at this point.</p> <p>The achievement of this KPI target will be pursued in the future through the "Leading Initiative for Excellent Young Researchers," in which excellent, young researchers are encouraged to play important roles in stable, independent posts, and through the promotion of personnel management and salary system reforms at national universities such as annual salary systems and cross-appointment systems.</p>		
92	<p>• By the end of FY2020, the number of large collaborative research programs between private-sector companies and universities or research and development agencies will be doubled.</p>	<p>1) The number of large collaborative research programs (worth 10 million yen or more) between private-sector companies and universities, etc. (national, public and private universities, including junior colleges), national, public and private technical colleges, and inter-university research institutes: 803 (FY2015)</p> <p>2) The number of large collaborative research programs (worth 10 million yen or more) between private-sector companies and</p>	A	<p>"Progress of Universities, etc. in Implementing Industry-University Cooperation (FY2015)" was published in January 2017. The number of large collaborative research programs between universities, etc. and private-sector companies increased by 112 from FY2014.</p> <p>On the other hand, according to a survey conducted by the Cabinet Office in FY2016, the total number of large collaborative research programs between research and development agencies and private-sector companies in FY2015 was 201.</p> <p>In FY2015, the number of such research programs increased by 174 from FY2014, exceeding the prorated target of 887 at this point.</p>	<p>1) Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, "Progress of Universities, etc. in Implementing Industry-University Cooperation"</p> <p>2) Cabinet Office, "Survey on Science and Technology Related Activities by Incorporated Administrative Agencies, etc."</p>	<p>Cabinet Office (Director General for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy)</p>

		research and development agencies: 201 (FY2015)				
93	• By the end of FY2020, the number of Japan's secretariat positions at international standardization organizations will be increased to more than 100.	100 (by the end of 2016)	A	In the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016," a new KPI target was set to increase the number of Japan's secretariat positions at international standardization organizations to more than 100 by the end of 2020. As a result, the number reached 100 at the end of 2016. This KPI target was set to achieve by 2020, meaning that the time given to achieve this target is five years. The first two years ended at the point when the latest figure was publicized. At present, this KPI already exceeded the target of 100. The latest number of Japan's secretariat positions will be available in early 2018.	Data of Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
94	• In the next ten years (ending in 2023), the time required for the acquisition of right will be halved to an average of 14 months.	An average of 14.6 months (FY2016)	A	Effective in 2014, a target was set to reduce the time required for the acquisition of right from 29.6 months in 2014 to 14 months by 2023. This target was set to achieve by 2023, meaning that the time given to achieve the target was ten years. The first three years ended at the point when the latest figure was publicized. The current KPI is below the prorated target of 24.92 months at this point, showing relatively steady progress.	Survey by the Japan Patent Office	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
95	• By 2022, the ratio of the amount of capital investment to venture companies to the nominal GDP will be doubled.	0.025% (the average of three years from 2014 to 2016)	B	The current KPI is below the prorated target of 0.0325% (three-year average) at this point. The KPI for 2016 (single year) increased by 0.005% from 2014 to 0.028%. The achievement of this KPI target will continue to be pursued through the construction of a venture ecosystem, including the promotion of "Venture Challenge 2020."	Cabinet Office, "National Economic Accounting" Venture Enterprise Center, "VEC YEARBOOK 2016"	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

				<p>The base figure for this KPI (the average of three years from 2012 to 2014) was set at 0.028% when Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016 was formulated. Because of the change in how to calculate the GDP in December 2016, this figure was recalculated to 0.026%. From this point forward, the progress of this KPI will be followed up using 0.026%.</p>		
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Enhancing the ability to create innovations and ventures, developing human resources highly motivated to take on new challenges, etc.

Policy Group: Enhancement of human resource capabilities through multifaceted approaches to human resources development and securing

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	KPI progress	Details of KPI progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
96	• By 2020, the percentage of teachers capable of teaching in class using IT devices will be increased to 100% (71.4% in FY2014)	75.0% (FY2016)	B	This KPI target was set to achieve by 2020, meaning that the time given to achieve it was six years. The first two years ended at the point when the "latest figure" was publicized. The percentage of teachers capable of teaching in class using IT devices increased from 71.4% to 75.0%. However, the prorated KPI target of 80.9% at this point has not been achieved. The policy measures need to be promoted further.	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, "Survey about ICT in Education at Schools"	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
97	• By FY2020, the percentage of prefectures, cities, towns and villages formulating development plans for IT environment will be increased to 100%. (31.9% in FY2014)	38.3% (FY2016)	B	This KPI target was set to achieve by 2020, meaning that the time given to achieve it was six years. The first two years ended at the point when the "latest figure" was publicized. The percentage of prefectures, cities, towns and villages formulating development plans for IT environment increased from 31.9% to 38.3%. However, the prorated KPI target of 54.6% at this point has not been achieved. The policy measures need to be promoted further.	Data from Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
98	• By FY2020, the percentage of regular classrooms with wireless LAN will be increased to 100% (27.2% in FY2014)	33.2% (FY2016)	B	This KPI target was set to achieve by 2020, meaning that the time given to achieve it was six years. The first two years ended at the point when the "latest figure" was publicized. At schools where LAN is available, the percentage of regular classrooms with wireless LAN increased from 27.2% to 33.2%. However, the prorated	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, "Survey about ICT in Education at	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

				KPI target of 51.5% at this point has not been achieved. The policy measures need to be promoted further.	Schools"	
99	2018 • The number of business persons studying at universities, vocational schools, etc. will be increased to 240,000 in the next five years (120,000 in 2013)	Approximately 120,000 (the figure available as of September 2016; the figure for FY2015, including part of the figure for FY2013)	B	The review of survey items for "School Basic Survey," private senior high school surveys, and others enabled more accurate understanding of the number of students attending regular courses and students attending short-term programs (in academic certificate systems, credited auditor/auditing student systems, etc.). Using the new method based on these surveys, the latest figure was calculated to be approximately 490,000. Given this background, in the "Investments for the Future Strategy 2017," the original KPI target was revised to read, "The number of business persons studying at universities, vocational schools, etc. will be increased to 1 million by 2022." Based on the previous KPI calculation method, the number of business persons studying at universities, vocational schools, etc. was approximately 120,000 as of September 2016.	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, "School Basic Survey," "Improvements in Junior College Education," "Reform of Educational Content at Universities," Data of MEXT (private senior high school surveys)	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
100	• Within the next three years (ending in 2017), labor movement of 20,000 people without loss of employment will be supported through the functional enhancement of Industrial Employment Stabilization Center of Japan and the use of private-sector human resources business.	33,000 (FY2015–FY2016 total)	A	This KPI target was set to achieve by 2017, meaning that the time given to achieve it was three years. The first two years will end at the point when the "latest figure" is available. The number of people supported in labor movement without loss of employment is 33,000, already exceeding the prorated KPI target of 20,000 at this point.	Data of Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
101	2020 • Employment rate of people aged 20 to 34: 79%	77.7% (as of 2016)	A	This KPI target was set to achieve by 2020, meaning that the time given to achieve it was eight years. The first five years ended at the point when the "latest figure" was publicized. The employment rate of people aged 20 to 34 increased from 74.4% to 77.7%, already exceeding the prorated KPI target of 77.3% at this point.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Labor Force Survey"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

102	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the next five years (ending in 2018), the number of people unemployed for six months or more will be reduced by 20% (1,420,000 in 2013) 	1,040,000 (2016)	A	This KPI target was set to achieve by 2018, meaning that the time given to achieve it was five years. The first three years ended at the point when the "latest figure" was publicized. The number of people unemployed for six months or more decreased from 1,420,000 to 1,040,000, already falling below the prorated KPI of 1,250,000 at this point.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Labor Force Survey"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
103	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the next five years (ending in 2018), the rate of job changes (among general workers excluding part-time workers) will be increased to 9%. 	8.0% (2016)	B	This KPI target was set to achieve by 2018, meaning that the time given to achieve it was five years. The first three years ended at the point when the "latest figure" was publicized. The rate of job changes (among general workers excluding part-time workers) decreased from 8.7% to 8.0%. As the rate was initially expected to increase to 8.9% in 2016, the progress to date is unsatisfactory. The policy measures need to be promoted further.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Survey on Employment Trends"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
104	<p>2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment rate of people aged 20 to 64: 81% (75% in 2012) 	79.2% (2016)	A	This KPI target was set to achieve by 2020, meaning that the time given to achieve it was eight years. The first four years ended at the point when the "latest figure" was publicized. The employment rate of people aged 20 to 64 increased from 75.2% to 79.2%, exceeding the KPI target of 78.1% at this point.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Labor Force Survey"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
105	Among private vocational education and training institutions commissioned to provide public vocational training, and among those certified to provide training to support job seekers, the percentage of institutions that receive an introduction course of "Vocational Training Service Guideline" will be increased to 100% in the next three years (ending in 2017).	2,047 private vocational education and training institutions across the country received an introduction course of "Vocational Training Service Guideline" (as	B	In FY2016, the number of private vocational education and training institutions commissioned to provide public vocational training, and those certified to provide training to support job seekers, was 2,198. Of the 2,198, 2,047 institutions (about 93%) received an introduction course of "Vocational Training Service Guideline" before March 31, 2017, falling short of the KPI target of 100%. In the meantime, it was notified on October 6, 2017, that effective in FY2018, private vocational education and training institutions must meet the requirement of receiving an introduction course of "Vocational Training Service Guideline" before they are commissioned to provide public vocational training, and before certified to provide training to support job seekers.	Data of Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

		of March 31, 2017)				
106	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the next five years (ending in 2019), a mechanism to verify and improve the quality of vocational training in each region will be introduced to 47 prefectures. 	47 prefectures (FY2016)	A	Concerning the mechanism to verify and improve the quality of vocational training in each region, private companies, industry groups, private vocational education and training institutions, and administrative agencies jointly established a project to develop and verify vocational training courses in June 2014 so that the chance of finding a job will be increased based on company needs. All 47 prefectures already started the project, achieving the KPI target (100%).	Data of Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
107	<p>2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of university students, etc. studying abroad will be doubled from 60,000 to 120,000. 	96,641 (as of FY2016)	A	<p>The time given to achieve this KPI target is eight years from 2013 to 2020. The first four years ended at the point when the "latest figure" was publicized. The number of university students, etc. studying abroad increased from 60,000 to 96,641, exceeding the prorated KPI target (90,000) at this point.</p> <p>Specifically, a program to encourage students to study abroad, "TOBITATE! NEXT JAPAN" was launched to nurture opportunities for young people studying abroad. On top of that, in order to reduce financial burdens on Japanese students studying abroad, the expansion of scholarship and government-subsidized support are underway through a new government-private program to support those students, "TOBITATE! Young Ambassador Program."</p>	Survey on Japanese students Studying Abroad Based on Agreements, etc. (Japan Student Services Organization)	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
108	<p>2020</p> <p>The number of foreign student acceptance will be doubled from 140,000 to 300,000.</p>	<p>188,384 (as of May 1, 2017)</p> <p>* The number of foreign students studying at universities (incl. graduate schools), junior colleges,</p>	B	<p>The time given to achieve this KPI target is eight years from 2013 to 2020. The first four years ended at the point when the "latest figure" was publicized. The number of foreign students studying at higher educational institutions in Japan increased from 135,519 to 188,384 (an increase of approximately 53,000) but fell short of the prorated KPI target at this point (an increase of approximately 91,000). The environment to accept foreign students in Japan will be improved by enhancing scholarship programs and through the "International Student Employment Promotion</p>	Japan Student Services Organization, "Survey on International Students in Japan"	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

		technical colleges, vocational schools (specialist course), and under preparatory education curriculums.		Program." To attract foreign students, each university will support initiatives for special programs including Japanese language education for foreign students in cooperation with local governments and industries. At the same time, universities actively promoting internationalization will be provided with special support through the "Top Global University Project (6.3 billion yen allocated in FY2017 budget)." In order to achieve this KPI target, these political measures will be taken in a comprehensive manner. In the meantime, the number of foreign students currently studying at Japanese language schools for learning Japanese before entering higher educational institutions in Japan is 78,658 (as of May 1, 2017). If this number is added, the number of foreign students comes to 267,042 people.		
109	2017 Improved capability of English language teachers in terms of a command of English (The percentage of English language teachers with a TOEFL iBT score around 80 or higher: 28% to 50% at junior high schools, 52% to 75% at senior high schools)	32.0% at junior high schools and 62.2% at senior high schools (as of December 2016)	B	The time given to achieve this KPI target is five years from 2013 to 2017. The first four years ended at the point when the "latest figure" was publicized. The percentage of English language teachers with a TOEFL iBT score around 80 or higher increased from 28% to 32.0% at junior high schools, and from 52% to 62.2% at senior high schools. However, both figures fell short of their prorated KPI targets (45.6% at junior high and 70.4% at senior high) – the increase of KPI progress* divided by the time given (five years from 2013 to 2017). The achievement of this KPI target needs to be pursued further in the future. Effective this fiscal year, the achievement of this KPI target will be pursued with a specific KPI target set for each prefecture. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is tracking, publicizing, and continuing follow-up on the target of each prefecture. * The difference between the actual and target figures at the end of December 2012.	"Survey on English Language Education"	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
110	2018 The number of International Baccalaureate accredited	50 DP schools, 21 MYP schools, 44	B	The number of International Baccalaureate accredited schools, etc. (hereinafter, "IB") increased from 19 DP schools, 11 MYP schools, and 24 PYP schools (including	Data of Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports,

	schools, etc. will be increased to 200 (from current 16)	<p>PYP schools (as of October 2017)</p> <p>* This includes nominated schools: 17 DP schools, 7 MYP schools, 21 PYP schools</p>		<p>3, 4, and 10 nominated schools, respectively) as of June 2013, to 50 DP schools, 21 MYP schools, and 44 PYP schools (including 17, 7, and 21 nominated schools, respectively) as of October 2017. However, the number fell short of the prorated KPI target. In order to achieve this KPI target, 85 schools must be added to the list by the end of the final year, 2018.</p> <p>In a bid to achieve this KPI target, several approaches were taken as follows: To facilitate the introduction of IB, Japanese schools started in 2015 Japanese DP (a program in which students can study part of the IB subjects in Japanese language); To reduce burden on students, a preferential measure for the curriculum was introduced in August 2015 to raise the upper limit of IB subject credits that can be added to the number of credits required for graduation; In addition, to increase the benefits of IB, the use of IB credits for the selection process of university entrants was promoted.</p> <p>After 2018, a consortium will be established as part of environment development that plays a core role in the development of IB in Japan. With the help of the consortium, the achievement of this KPI target will be pursued further by taking initiatives in promoting the recognition and better understanding of IB.</p> <p>* In the International Baccalaureate programs, DP (Diploma Programme) covers students "aged 16 to 19," MYP (Middle Years Programme) covers students "aged 11 to 16," and PYP (Primary Years Programme) covers pupils "aged 3 to 12."</p>	and Technology	Science and Technology
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Enhancing the ability to create innovations and ventures, developing human resources highly motivated to take on new challenges, etc.

Policy Group: Multifaceted approaches to human resources development and securing, etc., work style reform, employment system reform

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	KPI progress	Details of KPI progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
111	The end of FY2020 The percentage of involuntary non-regular employees is 10% or less (18.1% in 2014)	15.6% (2016)	B	This KPI target was set to be achieved by the end of FY2020, meaning that the time given to achieve it was six years. The first two years ended at the point when the "latest figure" was publicized. The percentage of involuntary non-regular employees decreased from 18.1% to 15.6%. However, it exceeds the prorated KPI target of 15.4% at this point. The policy measures need to be promoted further.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Labor Force Survey"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Enhancing the ability to create innovations and ventures, developing human resources highly motivated to take on new challenges, etc.

Policy Group: Multifaceted approaches to human resources development and securing, etc., participation of diverse workers

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	KPI progress	Details of KPI progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
112	• By 2020, the percentage of women in leadership positions will be increased to at least 30%.	Promotion of women at private-sector companies (the percentage of women in manager (or equivalent) positions is 10.3% in 2016)	B	<p>The percentage of women in manager (or equivalent) positions, which are typical examples of "leadership positions" in private-sector companies, increased from 8.5% in 2013 to 10.3% in 2016. At the same time, the growth rate in the past three years from 2013 to 2016 (at an average of 0.6%/year) increased by a factor of about 1.36, compared to the past five years from 2011 to 2016 (0.44%/year).</p> <p>The "Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality," which was approved in a Cabinet meeting in December 2015, not only set targets for each hierarchical position but also set targets to increase the candidates of women to be promoted to future leadership positions. Furthermore, the Basic Plan included not just the development of comfortable working environments such as continued employment and work-life balance, but also providing a broad range of support including training and education in a venturesome manner. This movement will be further accelerated through activities in line with the Basic Plan.</p>	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Basic Survey on Wage Structure"	Cabinet Office (Gender Equality Bureau)
		Promotion of woman national government employees		<p>The percentage of women in ministry section chief (or equivalent) positions, which are typical examples of "leadership positions" in national government offices, increased from 3.1% of 2014 to 4.4% in 2017. At the same time, the growth rate in the past three years from 2014 to</p>	Cabinet Bureau of Personnel Affairs, "Follow-up of Promotion of Woman"	

		(the percentage of women in ministry section chief (or equivalent) positions: 4.4% in 2017)		<p>2017 (at an average of 0.43%/year) increased by a factor of about 1.2, compared to the past five years from 2012 to 2017 (0.36%/year).</p> <p>The "Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality," which was approved in a Cabinet meeting in December 2015, not only set targets for each hierarchical position but also set targets to increase the candidates of women to be promoted to future leadership positions. Furthermore, the Basic Plan included not just the development of comfortable working environment such as continued employment and work-life balance, but also providing a broad range of support including training and education in a venturous manner. This movement will be further accelerated through activities in line with the Basic Plan.</p>	National Government Employees and the Use of Child Care Leaves, etc. by National Government Employees"	
113	2020 • Employment rate of women aged 25 to 44: 77% (68% in 2012)	72.7% (as of 2016)	A	This KPI target was set to achieve by 2020, meaning that the time given to achieve it was eight years. The first four years ended at the point when the "latest figure" was publicized. The employment rate of women increased from 68% to 72.7%, exceeding the prorated KPI target of 72.5% at this point.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Labor Force Survey"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
114	2020 • Rate of continued employment of women before/after the first childbirth: 55% (38% in 2010)	53.1% (as of 2015)	A	The latest figure shows that the achievement of this KPI target is steadily progressing.	National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, "Annual Population and Social Security Surveys"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
115	2020 • The rate of men taking child care leave: 13% (2.63% in 2011)	3.16% (as of 2016)	B	This KPI target was set to achieve by 2020, meaning that the time given to achieve it was nine years. The first five years ended at the point when the "latest figure" was publicized. The rate of men taking child care leave increased from 2.63% to 3.16%. However, as this KPI was expected to increase to 8.39% by this time, the progress of this KPI is unsatisfactory. The policy measures need to be promoted further.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Basic Survey of Gender Equality in Employment Management"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

116	2020 • The rate of men taking family care leave right after their spouse giving birth to their children: 80%	55.9% (as of 2016)	B	This KPI target was set to achieve by 2020. The time given to this KPI target is four years after the "latest figure" was publicized. To achieve the target, the KPI should be increased at an average rate of about 6%/year from now on. The policy measures need to be promoted further.	Commissioned surveys and research (Cabinet Office)	Cabinet Office (Council for Children and Child - rearing)
117	• The capacity of nursery schools for approximately 500,000 children will be added in FY2013–FY2017	Added capacity of nursery schools: Approximately 428,000 children (FY2013 - FY2016)	A	According to the counting results announced on September 1, 2017 (as of April 1, 2017), the capacity for approximately 428,000 children was secured including the corporate-driven childcare services that started in April 2016 in FY2013–FY2016. By the end of FY2017, the capacity for 593,000 children will be secured (plan). On the other hand, given the sharp increases in the employment rate of women and the number of applicants for child care services, a policy measure called, "Child Care Relief Plan," was formulated in June 2017 to add the capacity of nursery schools for 320,000 children, in order to eliminate children on childcare waiting lists and to deal with the woman employment rate of 80% in the five years from FY2018 to the end of FY2022. Under these circumstances, the corresponding sentence in the "Investments for the Future Strategy 2017" was revised to read, "Children on childcare waiting lists will be eliminated in accordance with the "Child Care Relief Plan," while promoting the empowerment of women at the same time." In the meantime, the "New Economic Stimulus Package," which was formulated on December 8, 2017, stipulates that the "Child Care Relief Plan" will be moved up to add the capacity of nursery schools for 320,000 children by the end of FY2020. In accordance with the above procedure, the achievement of this KPI target will be pursued steadily.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Counting Results of "Plan for Accelerated Elimination of Children on Childcare Waiting Lists" (September 1, 2017)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
118	• By the end of FY2017, children on childcare waiting lists will be eliminated (24,825 children as of April 1, 2012)	26,081 children (as of April 1, 2017)	B	This KPI target was set to achieve by the end of FY2017. The time given to achieve this KPI target is one year after the "latest figure" was publicized. The capacity of nursery schools is expanding at a faster pace than the targeted. However, because of the significant increase in the number of children on childcare waiting lists, the number of such	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Report on Nursery Schools, etc."	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

				<p>children increased from the previous year.</p> <p>As mentioned in Reference No. 117, the corresponding sentence in the "Investments for the Future Strategy 2017" was revised to read, "Children on childcare waiting lists will be eliminated in accordance with the "Child Care Relief Plan," while promoting the empowerment of women at the same time." In accordance with the above procedure, the achievement of this KPI target will be pursued steadily.</p>		
119	<p>• Approximately 90,000 of childcare human resources will be secured In FY2013–FY2017</p>	439,000 (October 2016)	A	<p>The time given to achieve this KPI target is five years, and the first three years ended at the point when the "latest figure" was publicized. In the three years from FY2013 to FY2016, the number of childcare workers at nursery schools increased by approximately 58,000 from 381,000 to 439,000 (comparison: the average annual growth rate [+90,000 children /5 years] x duration (3 years) = +54,000). As mentioned in Reference No. 117, the corresponding sentence in the "Investments for the Future Strategy 2017" was revised to read, "Children on childcare waiting lists will be eliminated in accordance with the "Child Care Relief Plan," while promoting the empowerment of women at the same time." In accordance with the above procedure, the achievement of this KPI target will be pursued steadily.</p>	Data of Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
120	<p>• Approximately 300,000 after-school childcare centers will be added by the end of FY2019</p>	234,710 (as of 2017)	A	<p>The number of enrolled children increased by 234,710 from 936,452 (the first year: FY2014) to 1,171,162 (FY2017). The KPI target is the addition of approximately 300,000 in five years. Because about 80% of the target has already been added in the first three years, the achievement of this KPI target is considered progressing steadily.</p> <p>In the meantime, the "New Economic Stimulus Package," which was formulated on December 8, 2017, stipulates that based on the "Overall Plan for After-School Childcare" the additional capacity of after-school childcare centers for 300,000 will be moved up to the end of the next fiscal year from the end of FY2019.</p>	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Status of the Program for Sound Upbringing of Children after School (after-school childcare centers)"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
121	2020	63.6% (2016)	A	This KPI target was set to achieve by 2020, meaning that	Ministry of	Ministry of

	• Employment rate of people aged 60 to 64: 67% (58% in 2012)			the time given to achieve it was eight years. The first four years ended at the point when the "latest figure" was publicized. The employment rate of people aged 60 to 64 increased from 57.7% to 63.6%, exceeding the prorated KPI target of 62.4% at this point.	Internal Affairs and Communications, "Labor Force Survey"	Health, Labour and Welfare
122	2020 • Effective employment rate of persons with disabilities: 2.0% (1.69% as of June 1, 2012)	1.97% (as of June 1, 2017)	A	<p>This KPI target was set to achieve by 2020, meaning that the time given to achieve it was eight years. The first five years ended at the point when the "latest figure" was publicized. The effective employment rate of persons with disabilities increased from 1.69% to 1.97%, exceeding the prorated KPI target of 1.88% as of 2017, as compared to the KPI target of 2.0% stipulated in the "Japan Revitalization Strategy (2013)."</p> <p>This KPI target will be revised to 2.2% along with the increase in the mandatory employment rate effective in April 2018. In addition to the existing measures such as support for employment and work commitment, those companies that have not employed any person with disability will be encouraged into employing persons with disabilities.</p>	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Report on Employment of Persons with Disabilities"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
123	• Aim to recognize 5,000 highly-skilled foreign professionals by the end of FY2017 and further 10,000 highly-skilled foreign professionals by the end of FY2020.	9,728 cases (September 2017)	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. 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, 3 years and 8 months would have elapsed as of the release of the "latest figure." The cumulative recognitions reached 9,728 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)

Taking in Overseas Growing Markets

Reference No.	KPI	Latest figures	KPI progress	Details of KPI progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
124	• Raise FTA ratio to 70% (2012: 18.9%) by 2018	40.0% (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 (based on 2016 trade amount)).	B	<p>The promotion of economic partnership is producing results including: the Japan-Australia EPA that entered into force in January 2015, the Japan-Mongolia EPA that entered into force in June 2016, the TPP that was agreed at the Ministerial level among 11 countries in November 2017, and the negotiations of the Japan-EU EPA that was finalized in December 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 of the TPP, which was agreed at the Ministerial level among 11 countries, as well as the Japan-EU EPA for which the Government is striving for early conclusion, and also the ongoing EPA negotiations including the RCEP and the Japan-China-South Korea FTA. Therefore, the progress needs to be monitored carefully.</p>	Ministry of Finance, "Trade Statistics"	Cabinet Secretariat (Office of Assistant Chief Cabinet Secretary (foreign affairs))
125	• Sign and/or achieve entry into force of investment-related agreements (investment agreements and economic partnership agreements with investment chapters) covering 100 countries/regions by 2020.	44 countries/regions (January 2018)	B	<p>In February 2017, the Japan-Israel Investment Agreement was signed and entered into force in October after the Diet's approval in June. Additionally, in April 2017, the Japan-Saudi Arabia Investment Agreement, the Japan-Uruguay Investment Agreement, and the Japan-Iran Investment Agreement entered into force. In September 2017, the Japan-Oman Investment Agreement and the Japan-Kenya Investment Agreement entered into force. Furthermore, other investment agreement negotiations started in the same year (2017) with Cote d'Ivoire, Bahrain, Turkmenistan, Armenia, Georgia, Jordan, Senegal, Kirgыз, Nigeria, and Zambia,</p>	Investment Policy Division	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

				and in January 2018 with Ethiopia. If all these investment agreements are entered into force, 91 countries/regions will be covered. The achievement of this KPI target will be pursued by steadily moving ahead with these agreements and by aiming to launch new negotiations.		
126	•Double the export value of SMEs with “potential” and “motivation” by 2020 compared to 2010 level	14.7 trillion yen (FY2015)	B	<p>Whereas the time limit for achieving the target is FY2020 with the period of 10 years, 5 years (2 years 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 SMEs (medium enterprises are defined as those with less than 1,000 employees) increased from 12.6 trillion yen to 14.7 trillion yen in four years from FY2010 to FY2015, falling below the figure at the moment of 18.9 trillion yen assuming an even increase of export every year from FY2010 to achieve the target.</p> <p>According to the “General Survey of Overseas Business Activities” (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry), exports from SMEs having overseas affiliated companies increased about 80% between FY2010 (approximately 3.7 trillion yen) and FY2015 (approximately 6.8 trillion yen).</p>	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, “General Survey of Business Activities”	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
127	• Double the inward foreign direct investment (FDI) stocks to ¥35 trillion by 2020 (as of the end of 2012: ¥19.2 trillion)	27.8 trillion yen (as of the end of 2016)	A	<p>Comparison cannot be made for the stock-based KPI indicator between the years prior to 2013 and 2014 due to revisions of statistical standards. The inward foreign direct investment stocks were 27.5 trillion yen at the end of 2016 assuming an even increase of investment stocks since statistically comparable 2014 to the target of 35 trillion yen in 2020. The actual balance of 27.8 trillion yen at the end of 2016 exceeded the prorated KPI at the same point. In order to achieve this KPI target, further efforts need to be pursued in the future to solicit inward direct investment.</p>	Outstanding external assets and liabilities in “Balance of Payments” by Ministry of Finance/Bank of Japan	Cabinet Office
128	• Raise overseas infrastructure project orders received to approx.	Approximately 20 trillion yen	A	While the actual orders received in 2010 was about 10 trillion yen, the figure for actual project orders received in	Cabinet Office, statistical data of	Cabinet Secretariat

	¥30 trillion by 2020 (2010: approximately ¥10 trillion)	(including "income from business investments in overseas infrastructures," etc.)(2015)		2015 was approximately 20 trillion yen, making steady progress to achieve the target. To achieve the KPI target, the orders received need to increase by approximately 10 trillion yen in the remaining five years.	Statistical figures from Cabinet Office "Survey of Machinery Orders" etc. and hearings with industry groups, etc.	(Assistant Chief Cabinet Secretary's Office (Infrastructure Export and Economic Cooperation Team))
129	• Realize at least ten sales pitches each year to foreign nations by the Prime Minister and other ministers	64 cases (2016)	A	Whereas the objective is at least 10 sales pitches each year, there were 64 visits in 2016 (33 visits by Prime Minister and 31 visits by other Cabinet Ministers), of which 8 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))
130	• Triple overseas market sales of broadcast contents by FY2018 from the FY2010 level	28.85 billion yen (FY2015)	A	The target was "Triple overseas market sales of broadcast contents by FY2018 from the FY2010 level." The actual sales at the end of FY2015 were 28.85 billion yen, achieving the target three years ahead. Based on this result, the "Growth Strategy 2017" set a new target to increase broadcasting content-related sales in overseas markets to 50 billion yen by FY2020."	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Analysis on the current situation of overseas sales of broadcast contents"	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
131	• The increase rate of Japanese alcoholic beverages export should exceed that of agricultural/forestry/fishery products and food export by 2020	Increase of 107.7% (2012–2016) 43 billion yen (2016)	A	The increase rate in 2012–2016 exceeded that of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods (an increase of 66.8%).	Ministry of Finance "Trade Statistics"	Cabinet Office, "Secretariat of Intellectual Property Strategy Promotion"

132	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realize the following "export value and overseas subsidiary sales" by 2020 compared to 2011 level: China, ASEAN, etc.": Double 	<p>124.9 trillion yen (FY2015) *Breakdown: Export value 15.2 trillion yen (excluding purchase of local subsidiaries from Japan), Overseas subsidiary sales : 109.7 trillion yen</p>	B	<p>Progress in achieving KPIs is evaluated by the sum of the export value and sales value of overseas subsidiaries (excluding purchase of local subsidiaries from Japan). Whereas the time limit for achieving the target is 2020 with the period of 9 years, 4 years passed at the time of the "latest figure."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 FY2015 (excluding purchase of overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 15.2 trillion yen, and sales value of overseas subsidiaries was 109.7 trillion yen, totaling 124.9 trillion yen, falling below 129.1 trillion yen which was the figure at the moment to achieve KPI assuming an even ratio of annual increase for every year. Regarding "Southwest Asia, Middle East, Russia, CIS and Latin America," the export value for FY2011 (excluding purchase of overseas subsidiaries from Japan) as 5.0 trillion yen, and sales value of overseas subsidiaries was 17.0 trillion yen, totaling 22.0 trillion yen. The export value for FY2015 (excluding purchase of overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 5.2 trillion yen, and sales value of overseas subsidiaries was 18.9 trillion yen, totaling 24.2 trillion yen, falling below 31.9 trillion yen which was the figure at the moment to achieve KPI assuming an even ratio of annual increase for every year. 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 FY2015 (excluding purchase of overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 0.4 trillion yen, and sales value of overseas subsidiaries was 1.8 trillion yen, totaling 2.2 trillion yen, falling below 3.7 trillion yen which was the figure at the moment to 	<p>Export value: Ministry of Finance, "Trade Statistics" Sales value of overseas subsidiaries: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, "Survey of Overseas Business Activities"</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
133	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realize the following "export value and overseas subsidiary sales" by 2020 compared to 2011 level: "Southwest Asia, the Middle East, Russia/CIS, and Central and South America": Double. 	<p>24.2 trillion yen (FY2015) *Breakdown: Exports of 5.2 trillion yen (excluding overseas affiliated companies' procurement from Japan) + sales of overseas affiliated companies of 18.9 trillion yen</p>	B			<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
134	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realize the following "export value and overseas subsidiary sales" by 2020 compared to 2011 level: "African region": Triple 	<p>2.2 trillion yen (FY2015) *Breakdown: Exports of 0.4 trillion yen (excluding purchase of overseas subsidiaries from Japan), Overseas subsidiary sales: 1.8 trillion yen</p>	B			<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

			<p>achieve KPI assuming an even ratio of annual increase for every year</p> <p>As described above, the targets were not achieved in all regions– "China, ASEAN, etc.," "Southwest Asia, the Middle East, Russia, CIS, Latin America," and "Africa."</p> <p>The following are region by region analysis: About "China, ASEAN, etc.," exports to China increased by about 1.5% from the previous year, but exports to ASEAN countries decreased by about 5.2%. This is considered attributable to the decline in exports caused by economic slowdown in the major export counterparts such as China.</p> <p>About "Southwest Asia, the Middle East, Russia, CIS, and Latin America," exports to Southwest Asia and the Middle East increased by about 11% from the previous year. In Russia, on the other hand, domestic consumption slowed down due to the declining crude oil and mineral resource prices. This is the reason why exports to the country did not grow much or decreased. The decrease in exports to Latin America is considered attributable to the recession and domestic demand slowdown in the region. For that reason, KPI could not achieve the target.</p> <p>About "Africa", especially the countries heavily dependent particularly on the export of natural resources saw the decreases in resource prices leading to budget deficits, decreased foreign currency reserves, and economic growth slowdown. Amid this situation, the KPI decreased by 9% from the previous year due largely to the reduction in exports.</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</p>		
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				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		
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