

FY2018 Report on Priority Measures and Others for Innovative Business Activity Action Plan

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 Cabinet approved the followings so far:

- 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)" 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, the "Action Plan for Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness (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.
- In June 2018, the "Future Investment Strategy 2018" and "Action Plan for Innovative Business Activity" (hereinafter referred to as the "Action Plan") was approved by the Cabinet.

This Report summarizes the measures and the progress and implementation status concerning the measures for innovative business activities that are stipulated in the Action Plan (hereinafter referred to as the "Priority Measures").

This Report has been formulated in accordance with Article 6, Paragraph 9 of the Act on Special Measures for Productivity Improvement (Act No. 25 of 2018), 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

i. Priority sectors for future actions to realize “Society 5.0” and driving force of renovation “Flagship Project” and others

[1] Change of “Life” and “Industry”

1. Development of next-generation mobility system

1) Progress in achieving KPI targets¹

<KPI>	“In 2020, 90% or more of the new passenger cars sold in Japan will have an automatic braking system.”[3]
	⇒ The current percentage of such "new" passenger cars in Japan: 77.8% (2017)
<KPI>	“In 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.” [4]
	⇒ The current percentage of such automobiles in Japan: 14.1% (2017) Japan’s share of such automobiles in the global market: 16.2% (2016)
<KPI>	“In 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.” [5]
	⇒ The current percentage of such new automobiles sold in Japan: 68.7% (2017) The current percentage of such automobiles in Japan: 14.1% (2017)

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister in charge ²
Smooth and quick promotion of demonstration projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration experiments of the unmanned automated driving transportation service in more actual situations have been conducted since FY2018 with an aim to realize the service in 2020. Activities to realize business of such services are accelerated, including demonstration experiments where a single driver remotely monitors and operates multiple vehicles, demonstration experiments for a longer period of time, and demonstration experiments not only in mountainous areas but also in so-called old new towns in suburban areas where aging of the population is in progress.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and Ministry of Land, Infrastructure. Transport and Tourism performed demonstration experiments in Eiheiji-cho, Fukui Prefecture for a single driver to remotely monitor and operate multiple automated driving vehicles. With an aim at social implementation of the automated driving transportation service at road-side stations “Michi-no-eki” by 2020, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure. Transport and Tourism performed demonstration experiments for a long period of a month or longer in collaboration with local companies to secure human resources and logistics in 	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, Transport and Tourism

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 2, (iii) of Nos. 3 to 5 of the Act on Special Measures for Productivity Improvement 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 of 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 Special Measures for Productivity Improvement, 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To show the state-of-the-art automated driving technology to domestic and foreign visitors at the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games and make it a legacy, an infrastructure to provide traffic signal information to vehicles, magnetic markers, and inter-vehicle communication system will be developed by FY2019 in Haneda Airport and Tokyo Waterfront area to perform the state-of-the-art demonstration experiments of remote operations and full automated driving. 	<p>hilly and mountainous areas where aging of the population is in progress. In addition in February 2019, demonstration experiments of automated driving vehicles were performed in so-called old new towns in Tama-shi, Tokyo and Miki-shi, Hyogo Prefecture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to build a driving environment that can realize vehicle-infrastructure cooperative automated driving that utilizes traffic signal information and merging support information provided from traffic infrastructure in the Haneda Airport area and Tokyo Waterfront City area, specific areas and functions and locations of necessary traffic infrastructures are being surveyed and examined within the framework of the Cabinet Office SIP. Participants have begun to be recruited to provide an internationally open opportunity for implementation of demonstration experiments from the second half of 2019. 	<p>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, Transport, and Tourism</p>
<p>Development of the system for the realization of automated driving</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety requirement and safety measures for automated driving vehicles will be examined and a guideline will be created by around summer of 2018. In addition, specific safety standards of new technologies will be established one by one without hindering innovation to lead establishment of international standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Guideline of Safety Technology of Automated Driving Vehicles,” which described safety requirements and safety measures for automated driving vehicles, was formulated and released in September 2018. Currently, standards are being formulated step by step on the basis of international discussions with special attentions to not hindering of progress or diversity of technological development. Recently, a standard on automatic lane changing on a expressway (starting from a turn signal operation) agreed at the United Nations in March 2018 was formulated and released in October 2018. In addition, an amendment³ of Road Transport Vehicle Act was submitted to the ordinary Diet session in 2019 for not only safe development, practical application, and promotion of automated driving vehicles but also securing of the safety of automated driving vehicles and others in an integrated way from design and 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister of State for Science and Technology, National Public Safety Commission Chairman), Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>

³ Draft to partly amend the Road Transport Vehicle Act

Provisional Translation

		manufacturing process to operational process.	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As for traffic rules, examining review of the current driver’s responsibilities related to rules for drivers who use automated driving vehicles on what activities other than driving (secondary activities) can be allowed during automated driving, is in progress while leading the international discussions and collaborating with associated nations. Furthermore, examine new responsibilities of the drivers who use automated driving vehicles and penalty for nonconformity with the rules in the Road Traffic Act during automated driving is in progress. These issues, including necessity of law amendment at the ordinary Diet session in 2019, will be examined in FY2018 in the investigative committee with experts. • For the Business Act, measures to secure safety of transport and convenience of passengers for unmanned vehicles will be examined in FY2018.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively joining international discussions as a member of Global Forum for Road Traffic Safety (WP.1) in Inland Transport Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the Japanese government created a draft amendment ⁴ to the Road Traffic Act, which contained the establishment of regulations concerning driver’s responsibilities, on the basis of the discussion of “Investigative Committee for the Realization of Automated Driving Based on the Direction of Technological Development” regarding the revision of the Road Traffic Act for Level-3 automated driving. The amendment was submitted to the ordinary Diet session in 2019. • To formulate a guideline of what transportation companies should handle, a hearing survey for companies which will introduce automated driving vehicles is conducted to identify things that should be clarified in the guideline, which will finish by the first half of 2019. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister of State for Science and Technology, National Public Safety Commission Chairman)</p> <p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister of State for Science and Technology, National Public Safety Commission Chairman, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism)</p>
<p>New activity for development of next-generation mobility system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to promote mobility services and others (MaaS) that create new added value by connecting various traffic services with data , we will discuss advancement of traffic services including on-demand transport, construction of platforms through data linkage using API, etc., and the legal system corresponding to those situations in FY2018. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry held “Workshop of New Mobility Service realized by IoT and AI” with corporate members and knowledgeable members. In the workshop, they discussed various kinds of services including MaaS and identified important issues such as delays in digitalization of mobility-related data, barriers between companies which hinder the data linkage, and lack of collaboration with different industrial sectors. Ministry of Land, Infrastructure. Transport and Tourism held “Informal Conference of Mobility Services in Cities and Rural Areas” with knowledgeable members and made 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister of State for Science and Technology, National Public Safety Commission Chairman), Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>

⁴ Draft amendment to the Road Traffic Act

		an interim report on activities to promote new mobility services including MaaS.	
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2. Development of next-generation health care system

1) Progress in achieving KPI targets

<KPI> “Extend healthy life expectancy by more than one year by 2020 and more than two years by 2025 [Men: 70.42 years old, Women: 73.62 years old (2010)]” [8]

⇒ 2016: Men: 72.14 years old, Women: 74.79 years old

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister in charge
Promotion of use of base data for health, medical, and nursing services suitable for individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By issuing individually the ID number of the insured of health insurance and using the infrastructure of the “My Number” system to centrally control the health insurance qualification information of the insured which is associated with a career change or retirement, “online verification of health insurance qualifications” where My Number Card can be used as health insurance card will be formally started by 2020. A specific schedule to create a nationwide health and medical information network where medical agencies can share information of health check, medical treatment, and drugs of individuals will be established by summer of 2018 with a viewpoint on cost effectiveness taken account of, with an aim at formal start of the network in FY2020 after necessary demonstrations. In addition, the schedule shall include provision of nursing information in the health and medical information network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An amendment⁵ of the Health Insurance Act including introduction of “online qualification check system,” where My Number Card can be used as health insurance card by issuing individually the ID number of the insured of health insurance and centrally controlling history of qualification information by insurers, and establishment of “medical information technology supporting fund” to support initial introduction of the system to medical agencies and pharmacies was submitted to the regular Diet in 2019. The schedule was discussed in “Study meeting for medical-sector information sharing system” of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare. The schedule of the nationwide network of health and medical information and nursing information was made open at “Data Health Reform Promotion Headquarters” of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare in July 2018. Furthermore, a survey necessary for demonstrations of the health and medical record sharing service and establishment of the network was performed in FY2018 according to the schedule. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister of State for My Number System), Minister of Finance, Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare</p> <p>Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare</p>

⁵ Draft to partially amend the Health Insurance Act for appropriate and efficient management of the medical insurance system

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to further improve on-line medical care, data and case examples regarding the effectiveness and safety of online medical care including those not currently targeted for medical treatment fee will be collected to grasp the actual situation in cooperation with relevant academic societies and business operators. Through the data collection and situation grasping, the evidence will be continuously accumulated. The evaluation on the basis of the accumulated evidences will be performed for revision of the medical service fee from the next term. • On the basis of demonstrations in the National Strategic Special Zone, it will be examined to incorporate online medication instruction in the next revision of the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Act.⁶ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the “Special survey on the results of FY2018 medical care fee revisions”, facility surveys and patient surveys are conducted mainly for medical institutions which submitted notification regarding facility criteria for online medical care fees. In addition, surveys have been conducted to relevant academic societies regarding the utilization of ICT including online medical care in each medical care area. • An amendment⁷ of the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Act regarding online medication instruction was submitted to the regular Diet in 2019. The amendment states that, medication can be instructed on video phone etc. as an exception to face-to-face medication instruction duty if it is confirmed that proper use of medicines through the video phone etc. can be ensured. 	<p>Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare</p>
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⁶ Act to ensure quality, validity, and safety of drugs and medical devices (Act No. 145 of 1960)

⁷ Draft to partially amend the Act to ensure quality, validity, and safety of drugs and medical devices

3. Next generation industrial system

1) Progress in achieving KPI targets

<KPI>	More than 2% annual improvement in the labor productivity of the manufacturing industry.”[20] ⇒ 2017: 1.9%
<KPI>	By 2020, achieving 80% of companies to collect data at their factories, and 40% of them to link their collected data to solving specific management issues.[21] ⇒ 2018: Each was 58% & 26%
<KPI>	In 2020, achieving the size of the domestic robot production in the manufacturing area to 1.2 trillion yen and in the non-manufacturing areas such as services to 1.2 trillion yen. [6] ⇒ 2017: Manufacturing sector: approx. 900 billion yen, non-manufacturing: approx. 180 billion yen

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister in charge
The servitization of manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government will verify the implementation status of the "Japan's Robot Strategy" (decision by the Headquarters for Japan's Economic Revitalization on February 10, 2015). At the same time, not only through the use of robots but also through the mutual collaboration among robots and the dramatic expansion of robot application areas by using the latest technologies including AI and IoT, the government will assess and organize the model, at which the society should aim in order to optimize industry sites and human life as a whole, private sectors' effort, and the necessary measure system by the next spring. • The government will promptly revise the permission and approval procedures in accordance with the Civil Aeronautics Act (Act No. 231 of 1952) in order to start full-scale deployment of package deliveries in mountainous areas using small unmanned aerial vehicles from FY2018. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In light of the emergence of diverse working style needs in recent years and diversification of users and players involved in the robot industry, the ideal form of a society that optimizes the entire field of industry and people's lives and the realization of such a society will be studied by setting up a meeting body consisting of relevant ministries and agencies, and will be reviewed before the summer of 2019. • In September 2018, examination procedure for permission and approval under the Civil Aeronautics Act (Act No. 231 of 1952) was revised, and in November of the same year, luggage was delivered by non-visual flight without an assistant. 	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p> <p>See the footnote.⁸</p>

⁸ Prime Minister (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, Minister of Justice, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Minister of Defense, Minister of Reconstruction

[2] Change of “food” of economic activities

1. Energy and Environment

1) Progress in achieving KPI targets

<p><KPI> “Increase the ratio of next-generation automobiles to 50-70% of total new passenger car sales by 2030” [32] ⇒ The ratio of next-generation automobiles is 36.7% of total new passenger car sales (FY2017)</p> <p><KPI> “Develop hydrogen stations at about 160 locations by FY2020 and about 320 locations by FY2025 across Japan.” [23] ⇒ 103 stations were established. (End of March 2019)</p>
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2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister in charge
Promotion of innovation for energy transition and decarbonization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With a decision to realize a virtuous cycle of the environment and economic growth, leading global energy transition and decarbonization, the Japanese government, as the G20 chair-country in 2019, formulates the long-term strategy as a growth strategy for economic and social development with lower greenhouse-gas emissions under the Paris Agreement. For this purpose, a conference will be set up with experts from the financial, business and academia sectors, under which the relevant ministries will work together to promote the review. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to formulate the long-term strategy, a “meeting on a Long-Term Strategy under the Paris Agreement as Growth Strategy” was held in July 2018, consisting of experts from various fields such as financial, business, and academic sectors. Based on the discussions of the meeting, as the G20 chair-country in 2019, the Japanese government formulates the long-term strategy under the Paris Agreement, based on the decision to realize a virtuous cycle of the environment and growth, leading global energy transition and decarbonization. 	Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Minister of the Environment
Innovation of energy business and environment business using IoT and AI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy saving of business operators is promoted through promotion of efficient operation of facilities by cooperation of multiple business operators and utilization of IoT and AI, public release of data obtained through regulation and support in consideration of corporate secrets of the data, and support of facility investment utilizing leasing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to promote the cooperation of multiple businesses, not only measures for taxation and equipment introduction subsidy were made in the tax system revision in 2018 but also an amendment of the law on the rationalization of the use of energy (Energy Saving law) (Act No. 49 in 1979) was promulgated in June 2018 and enforced in December of the same year. 	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote energy saving in the residential sector, not only refurbishing of houses and buildings for lower energy consumption was promoted but also self-consumption ZEH utilizing advanced energy management was distributed by 2030 so that new houses and buildings would be of the type ZEH or ZEB on average. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A draft to partially amend the law on the improvement of energy consumption performance of buildings was submitted to the regular Diet in 2019. In the amendment, large housing companies supplying custom houses and apartments for rent were added to the target of the Top Runner System for improvement of energy consumption performance of houses and buildings. 	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and Minister of the Environment</p>
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2. Realization of FinTech/Cashless Society

1) Progress in achieving KPI targets

<KPI>	“Aim to introduce open API to 80 or more banks within next 3 years (by June 2020).” [43] ⇒ 124 banks announced at the end of March 2019 that they would introduce open API by June 2020.
<KPI>	“Achieve a goal to increase the ratio of cashless payment in next 10 years (by June 2027) to about 40%.” [44] ⇒ 2018: 24.1%

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister in charge
Review of the law system based on innovation progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relevant ministries and agencies concerned will collaboratively consider reviewing the financial and commerce-related laws and regulations for each type of business into function-based and cross-cutting laws that apply the same rules to the same functions and risks. The basic way of thinking for the development of such laws will be studied in an interim report in FY2018. • Since it is pointed out that identity verification procedures using mail are a burden to both corporates and users, the Rules for the Enforcement of the Crime Revenue Transfer Prevention Act (Ministerial Ordinance No. 1 from Cabinet Office, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism in 2008) will be promptly revised and an online identity verification method that utilizes the image of the person's face will be introduced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Financial Council's "Financial System Study Group" made discussions and compiled "Interim report from the financial system study group: Toward a function-based and cross-cutting financial regulatory system" on June 19, 2018. The discussion of the Group continues. In addition, the Industrial Structure Council's Commerce and Distribution Information Subcommittee "Installment Sales Subcommittee" is examining the way of installment sales legislation, including cross-legal legislation. • An order to revise a part of the law enforcement regulations concerning prevention of profit transfer by crime (Ministerial Ordinance No. 3 from Cabinet Office, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism in 2018) was promulgated and enforced on November 30, 2018, and an online identity verification method using the image of the person's face was introduced. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services); Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p> <p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services, Chairman of the National Public Safety Council)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A systematic response to the cases in the virtual currency exchange business such as leakage of customer's assets from a virtual currency exchange company, lack of an internal control system, and the appearance of new transactions in virtual currency will be studied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Study Group on Virtual Currency Exchange Business" established at the Financial Services Agency in March 2018 discussed the issue and compiled "Report on Virtual Currency Exchange Business" on December 21, 2018. Based on this report, a draft to partially amend the laws on fund settlement was submitted to the regular Diet in 2019 to handle the diversification of financial transactions accompanying the advancement of information and communication technology. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services)</p>
<p>Promotion of practical application of block chain technology and other innovations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of banks that provide API and the number of banks that have contract with electronic settlement agencies will be followed up and registration examination of the electronic settlement agencies will be carried out properly. In addition, not only sharing of contractual and technological issues that arise in API collaboration and sharing of good collaboration cases but also API collaboration between FinTech companies and credit card companies are promoted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In February 2019, "Development situation of policy on financial institution's cooperation and collaboration with electronic settlement agencies" was created and released. There are 41 electronic settlement agencies registered as of March 31, 2019. In December 2012, "Study Group on Open API" revised and released "the Code Example of API Usage Contract Based on the Banking Act (First Edition)" and "Telegram Specification Standard for Open API in the Banking Field (Second Edition)." 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services), Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
<p>Development of infrastructure for collaboration between financial and commercial channels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to steadily realize the implementation of the Zengin EDI system in December 2018 and make all remittance telegrams in XML by 2020, the financial industry, industry, and related ministries such as the National Bankers Association and the Chamber of Commerce will cooperate with each other to promote activities such as information dissemination activities and sharing examples of use of the system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In preparation for the operation of the Zengin EDI System (ZEDI), the National Bankers Association held briefing sessions in all prefectures and conducted information dissemination activities for financial institutions and companies, and ZEDI started operation in December 2018. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services), Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation for start of common local tax payment system in October 2019 will be conducted. In addition, the "study meeting on efficiency of taxation, public money collection, and payment" with members from financial institutions, relevant ministries and agencies, local governments, FinTech companies etc. will discuss problems of improvement and higher efficiency of user convenience by IT in or around FY2018. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start of the common local tax payment system in October 2019 is prepared for. In addition, the "study meeting on efficiency of taxation, public money collection, and payment" studied actions and future activities to solve problems and published a survey report in March 2019. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister of State for My Number System, Minister in charge of Regulation Reform, Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, National Public Safety Commission Chairman), Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, Minister of Finance, Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
<p>Acceleration of activities to realize cashless society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on "Cashless Vision" (formulated by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry in April 2018), "Cashless Promotion Council (tentative name)" with members from industry, government, and academia involved in cashless promotion will be immediately established in 2018 for comprehensive discussion on the activities to realize a cashless society, including incentive measures that both businesses and consumers can easily accept. • Development of rules of two-dimensional code (QR code, etc.) will be examined while securing a simple and high-security cashless payment system and necessary measures will be determined in FY2018. Moreover, following-up and environment development necessary for private sector's efforts such as mobile payment service using mobile phone number or biometric technology will be studied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In July 2018, the "Cashless Promotion Council" was established. Working groups were established in the three fields of consumer convenience improvement, business productivity improvement, and improvement of systems and infrastructure to study standardization of QR code settlement and development of credit card API guidelines. • In January 2019, the "Cashless Promotion Council" formulated guidelines on CPM (bar code) with which customers present their bar codes to stores and make settlements. Furthermore, in March 2019, the Cashless Promotion Council formulated guidelines on MPM and CPM (QR code) with which stores present their QR codes to customers and make settlements. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services), Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p> <p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services), Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

[3] Change of “governmental administration” and “infrastructure”

1. Realization of digital government (productivity innovation from government)

1) Progress in achieving KPI targets

<p><KPI> “Japan climbs to one of the top three developed countries in the World Bank’s Doing Business Ranking by 2020” [47] ⇒ 2019: 25th (one point drop from the previous year)</p>
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2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister in charge
<p>Promotion of main projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaving the traditional " top-to-bottom " type online approach that focuses on individual procedures only, and from a thorough user’s perspective, one-stop service of personal administrative procedures that have a major impact on many people’s lives will be promoted strongly. • Specifically, for "moving" and "death/inheritance," people have to do some paper work of the same content at different windows. One-stop service will start sequentially for moving and death/inheritance in FY2019 and for “nursing care " in FY2018. • Attached document requirement by various procedures will be abolished through back-office collaboration. In addition, necessary measures including revision of the identity verification methods such as sealing and face-to-face procedures, realization of online fee payment system, development of API, etc. are incorporated in the Digital First Bill (tentative name) to be submitted to the Diet in 2018. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For "moving" and "death/inheritance," an interim report on an image of the service and problems was made in October 2018 and a concrete measure plan to realize the one-stop service was created in March 2019. For "nursing care," an administrative operation guideline for the online service was announced to local governments in December 2018. The environment for starting the service was thus developed and the service was started sequentially from the local government which got ready to start. • A digital procedure bill⁹ including the thorough implementation of online administrative procedures, the abolition of attached documents in electronic applications, the review of identity verification methods, the realization of online fee payments, the development of API, etc. was submitted to the regular Diet in 2019. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister of State for My Number System, National Public Safety Commission Chairman, Minister of State for Financial Services, Minister of State for Declining Birthrate), Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, Minister of Justice, Minister of Finance, Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p> <p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy)</p>

⁹ Draft to partially amend the laws on the use of information communication technology in administrative procedures for the improvement of the convenience of related parties in administrative procedures and for the simplification and higher efficiency of the administrative management by utilizing the information communication technology

	<p>(One-stop service for corporates)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to realize the world's highest level of entrepreneurial environment, online one-stop service for corporation establishment will be started. For this purpose, the following actions will be taken, the status of the actions will be checked on a regular basis, and the actions will be updated in or around 2021 to take necessary measures. • Technical examination and preparation were started toward the online one-stop service for corporation establishment procedure using the Mynaportal. The one-stop service of the procedure after registration will start in the next fiscal year and the one-stop service for all procedures including certification of articles of association and establishment registration will start in 2020. • The Ministry of Justice will take work efficiency improvement measures by renewing the registration information system scheduled to be implemented in FY2018, with the aim of realizing the thorough computerization of operations aimed at online processing within 24 hours of establishment and registration of corporations and the world's highest level appropriate prompt processing during the next fiscal year. In addition, measures for efficiency improvement of examination of registration will be concluded by FY2018. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to realize the one-stop service for procedures after registration by January 2020, connection specifications of the cooperation between related systems and the Mynaportal are being studied. In addition, from the perspective of achieving convenience for applicants, the tax reform in 2019 included omission of electronic signature etc. in case of using the Mynaportal to submit corporation establishment documents and reduction of attached documents of Notification of corporation establishment, etc.¹⁰. In order to start the one-stop service for all procedures including certification of articles of association and registration of incorporation in FY2020, specifications of connection between related systems are being discussed. • For online processing of registration of incorporation within 24 hours, deregulation of requirements for electronic signatures on attached documents, and linking of application information and attached document information are being examined. For business efficiency improvement, automation of reception registration, automatic creation function of registered information using application information are under development in renewing the registration information system. For streamlined examination of registration, requirements for the application information creation support function and the pre-confirmation function for attached document information were defined in the online application system for registration and deposition. From now on, it is planned to start designing and developing the system. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister of State for My Number Card, Minister in charge of economic revitalization), Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, Minister of Justice, Minister of Finance, Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare</p> <p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy), Minister of Justice</p>
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¹⁰ “Notification of Corporation Establishment, etc.” includes Notification of Corporation Establishment and Notification of Commencement of Profit-making Business.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With regard to the establishment procedure of a corporation, certification of articles of association by videophone etc. will be allowed in FY2018 under certain conditions. In FY2020, a measure to complete simultaneous online application of certification of articles of association and establishment registration within 24 hours will be implemented across the country. In future, it will be attempted to realize more effective and efficient procedures of certification of articles of association and improve convenience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministerial Ordinance on Processes Relating to Electronic or Magnetic Records by Designated Notary was revised, which permitted under certain conditions the use of videophones etc. in the process of certification of articles of associate and also online transmission of certified electromagnetic records to clients. This reform made it possible to complete certification of electronic articles of association fully online at the end of FY 2018. Furthermore, system requirements definition necessary for realizing simultaneous applications for certification of articles of association and registration of incorporation has been accomplished. From now on, it is planned to start designing and developing the system. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy), Minister of Justice</p>
<p>Improvement of convenience of My Number System</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to enable the implementation of various procedures with smartphones and the use of private services utilizing public personal identification, necessary legal measures will be taken by the regular Diet in FY2019. In addition, a necessary system will be established and the user certification electronic certificate will be incorporated on the smartphone as soon as possible after a necessary system is organized. In addition, installation of the function of My Number Card to a smart phone is examined based on the necessary security measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrations for incorporating the function to SIM card of a smart phone Currently, based on market trends and technology trends, technical issues of other methods are studied to provide this service to a wider range of users at low cost. Based on the examination, necessary operational and legal measures for as many people as possible to use their smartphones to use the public personal identification service inexpensively will be studied. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister of State for My Number System), Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A framework to assign the insured person's number of medical insurance to individuals and use My Number Card as health insurance card will be formally introduced in FY2020. In order to realize that, necessary legal measures to enable authentication that does not require PIN (personal identification number) entry of the electric certificate for user certification under certain conditions will be taken by the ordinary Diet in 2019. In the process of legalization, the scope of use of this certification will be examined together. • Use of the My Number System for highly public services such as family registration, passport related work, overseas Japanese management, and securities field will be concluded based on discussion results. Necessary legal measures will be submitted to the regular Diet in 2019 on the basis of the conclusions while obtaining the understanding of the public about the measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to incorporate electronic certificate for user certification to smartphones, an amendment of the Health Insurance Law¹¹ including introduction of online qualification check and an amendment of the Public Authentication Act¹² enabling authentication with no requirement on PIN (personal identification number) entry of the electric certificate for user certification were submitted to the regular Diet in 2019. In addition, based on the discussions at the Digital Government Ministerial Meeting (held on February 15, 2019), the concerned ministries are under consideration to organize measures to promote the use of My Number Card and measures to promote the use of My Number. • The following three law drafts were submitted to the regular Diet in 2019: (1) Digital procedure act which enables the use of My Number for issuing of a sufferer's certificate and for office work related to new influenza vaccination, (2) draft to partially amend the Family Registration Law where family registration information can be included in the information linking target and electronic certificate of family registration information can be issued, (3) draft to partially amend the Income Tax Law, etc. where the securities depository agency can use My Number to search information of registered persons and provide the My Number of a registered person to respond to an inquiry from a person who has to submit a payment record. A law draft to partially amend the Income Tax Law was established on March 27, 2019. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister of State for My Number System), Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, Minister of Finance, Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare</p> <p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister of State for Financial Services, Minister of State for My Number System, Minister of State for Disaster Prevention), Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, Minister of Justice, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Finance</p>
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¹¹ Draft to partially amend the Health Insurance Act for appropriate and efficient management of the medical insurance system

¹² Draft to partially amend the laws on the use of information communication technology in administrative procedures for the improvement of the convenience of related parties in administrative procedures and for the simplification and higher efficiency of the administrative management by utilizing the information communication technology

<p>Release of open data from public agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public requests discussed in the Open Data Public-Private Round Table (requests on restaurants, foreign visitors (entry/exit, duty-free shopping, etc.), public transportation, traffic accidents (traffic accident statistics, school route, etc.), crime occurrence status, geology, disaster information (hazard map, evacuation site, etc.)) will be made open according to the Basic Plan for the Advancement of Public and Private Sector Data Utilization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the discussions in the Open Data Public-Private Round Table, the ministries in charge will examine the format of data to be released, disclosure level, and disclosure method, etc. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister of State for Disaster Prevention, National Public Safety Commission Chairman), Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, Minister of Justice, Minister of Finance, Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
<p>Development of system and environment for digital government promotion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maximize the investment effectiveness of the information system related budgets from the ministries, activities to promote integrated management of a project are started, from those which can be started even under the current system, in each stage from budgetary request to budget implementation. In addition, development of a system to realize effective examination function is examined from a cross-cutting viewpoint of ministries. The system will start as trial in FY2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the trial of the implementation of the system in FY2020, detailed discussion began in a ministries meeting for budget and procurement of an information system in the government 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy), Minister of Finance</p>

2. Advanced infrastructure management for next-generation infrastructure, maintenance, and system development

1) Progress in achieving KPI targets

<KPI> “Tokyo will be ranked among the top three cities in the Power City Index by 2020” [57]
 ⇒ 2018: 3rd

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister in charge
Improvement of productivity of development and maintenance of infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to deepen i-Construction for promotion of the full utilization of ICT in a construction process, the target will be expanded to all processes in the construction sector including construction of bridges, tunnels, dams, as well as maintenance and management, by 2019. In order to expand applications to small and medium-sized companies and local governments in FY2018, a system for orderers to support order acceptors will be enhanced by providing the order acceptors with 3D construction data. Development of an infrastructure data platform that converts management ledger of infrastructure, construction record, inspection data, sensor data, basic map information, ground information into shared intermediate data for data integration and data sharing will be started in FY2018 and used for asset management such as deterioration prediction and life cycle cost analysis and for advanced construction management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of ICT was expanded to ground improvement, ancillary structure, excavation, etc. to be implemented in connection with earthwork. A total of 2,099 ICT earthworks were implemented (as of the end of February, 2019). With an aim to perform a trial of construction and analysis by 2019, a trial of data linking between databases and trial creation of an analysis model were performed. 	<p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p> <p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
Solving of local social problems in transportation and logistics and strengthen competitiveness of cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For local public transportation and logistics, a new mobility service model will be built to meet the needs of users in cities and rural areas by implementing the following measures: Improvement of information provision and route search by using open data, ICT such as vehicle allocation and settlement with smartphone application, utilization of new technology such as automatic driving, introduction of watching service and shopping support, taxi for both freight and passengers in depopulated areas, and policy combination with various industrial sectors such as realization of MaaS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the development of the new mobility service model, realization of the new mobility service, mostly MaaS, was discussed in the Round-Table Conference on New Mobility Service in City and Rural Area and an interim report was published in March 2019. In addition, a support system to support demonstration experiments for the development of a new mobility service model was established. 	<p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>

3. Acceleration of introduction of PPP/PFI method

1) Progress in achieving KPI targets

<KPI> “Expand the PPP/PFI business scale to 21 trillion yen over the next ten years (from FY2013 to FY2022). Out of which, 7 trillion yen will come from PFI business that utilize the concession-method.” [61]

⇒ The scale of business in FY2013-FY2017

- PPP/PFI projects: approx. 13.8 trillion yen
- PFI business using the concession-method : approx. 5.7 trillion yen

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister in charge
Strengthening of measures in concession-style priority projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to make the forestry a growing industry, a necessary act draft on national forest will be submitted to the regular Diet in 2019 for private enterprises to gain the right to use, and earn a profit from, a certain area of the national forest which is an administrative property by cutting and selling a large amount of trees for a long period of time, while maintaining the public function of the national forest. • The relevant ministries and agencies will promptly arrange the measures concerning the equal footing of the government subsidy and the local allocation tax, which have become apparent in the public facilities operation project at seven airports in Hokkaido Prefecture, and notify local public organization of the measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A draft to partially amend the laws on management of national forest was submitted to the regular Diet in 2019 so that the right to cut trees in a certain area of national forest on a long-term, stable basis, while maintaining the public function of the national forest, could be set for a motivated and capable forestry business owner under a condition of cooperation with the midstream and downstream business operators who expand timber demand. • As for the measures concerning equal footing of the government subsidy and the local allocation tax for the airports, coordination was made with the relevant ministries and agencies and local public organizations were notified of the measures. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for the Promotion of Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing Local Economy in Japan), Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</p> <p>Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
Promotion of the spread of Pay for Success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to promote the use and spread of the result-linked private consignment contract system, which is a mechanism to realize social problem resolution and enhance administrative efficiency by utilizing the know-how of the private sector while suppressing the administrative cost, the Cabinet Office will expand the recruitment of human resources from related ministries and agencies and develop a necessary system while utilizing human resources from the ministries related to the system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A request for the result-linked private consignment contract system among the requests on system and human resources in FY2019 was approved. A necessary system will be developed for this purpose through coordination with related ministries and agencies. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Measures for Declining Birthrate), Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, Minister of Finance, Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

[4] Change of “district,” “community,” and “small and medium-sized companies”

1. Reform of entire agriculture, forestry, and fisheries and realization of smart agriculture, forestry, and fisheries

1) Progress in achieving KPI targets

<KPI>	<p>Almost all farmers will perform data-based agriculture by 2025.[68]</p> <p>* Progress will be checked on the basis of a census on the agriculture, forestry, and fishery with enlarged survey items.</p>
<KPI>	<p>Increase the ratio of farmland used by business farmers to 80% in the next 10 years by 2023 (End of FY2013: 48.7%) [63]</p> <p>⇒ End of FY2018: 56.2%</p>
<KPI>	<p>Reduce the cost of rice production by business farmers by 40% 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. (Price of rice produced in 2011: 16,001 yen / 60 kg) [64]</p> <p>⇒ National average cost of rice production in 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management by individual farms¹³: 10,995 yen/60kg (31% decrease) • Management by incorporated organizations¹⁴: 11,859 yen/60kg (26% reduction)
<KPI>	<p>Increase the export value of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods to one trillion JPY by 2019 (2012: 449.7 billion yen) [70]</p> <p>⇒ 2018: 906.8 billion yen</p>

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister in charge
Acceleration of agriculture reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to accelerate accumulation and concentration of farmland to bearers, measures will be taken such as establishing a promotion system centered on the Farmland Intermediary Management Organization and simplifying the procedures at the Organization, on the basis of verification of past activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past activities of the Farmland Intermediary Management Organization were verified and evaluated by the Headquarters on Creation of Regional Vitality in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries in November 2018. Based on the evaluation, a draft to partially amend the laws related to the promotion of the farmland intermediary management business which accumulate and concentrate farmland to bearers was submitted to the regular Diet in 2019. This draft aims to simplify procedures by introducing a system where the right of borrowing and subleasing farmland by the Organization can be set in an integrated manner in the municipality’s plan and to provide information on the use situation of the farmland, etc., by members of the Committee for Agriculture and the Committee for Farmland Utilization Optimization Promotion in various opportunities of discussion. 	Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Base of agriculture data cooperation," a base of utilization of agriculture data will be formally operated from April 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to develop the agricultural data cooperation base, a demonstration research (a project for utilization at wheat production sites, etc.) on agricultural ICT services using cooperation, sharing, and provision functions under the support from farmers in the field was carried out. In addition, various entities were encouraged to participate in the agricultural data cooperation base council. (The number of members: 195 on June 30, 2018 increased to 342 on March 31, 2019). The base will formally start in April 2019. 	
Reform of forestry industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management will be concentrated and integrated to motivated and capable business operators. Moreover, a new forest management system where municipalities manage forests that cannot be managed by the business operators will be established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Forest Management Act (Act No. 35 in 2018) establishing the new forest management system was enacted in the regular Diet in 2018 and will be enforced from April 2019. To this end, relevant ministerial ordinances were issued and 111 briefing sessions were held for municipalities. 	Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries;
Reform of fishery industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to maintain, restore and properly manage fishery resources, scientific and effective evaluation methods and management methods that are comparable from the international perspective will be employed. • The fishery permission system together with the resource management method will be revised to improve the productivity of offshore and deep-sea fisheries and strengthen international competitiveness. • For the development of aquaculture and coastal fishery, the system related to the use of sea surface, etc., will be reviewed and appropriate and effective use of water areas and new entry will be promoted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised Act on the Fisheries Act etc.¹⁵ was enacted in the special Diet in 2018. In the revised act, the system was redesigned to a resource management system on the basis of the available catch (TAC) determined according to the resource management target, which is set from stock assessment by the latest scientific knowledge, with an aim to increase the catch amount. Moreover, the fishery permission system was revised so that no restriction related to fishing boat size would be applied to fishing-boat fisheries where catch quota (IQ) had been introduced, in order to reduce production costs and improve safety, residency, and workability. In addition, the sea surface use system was revised for comprehensive use of the sea surface of the unused fishery ground by allowing collaborative fishery and new entry from the inside and outside the area, while securing fishing ground use of the existing fishery right holders who were using fishing ground appropriately and effectively. 	Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries;

¹⁵ Act to partially amend the Fishery Act, etc. (Act No. 95 of 2018)

2. Realization of smart city by cooperation between city development and use of public transportation and ICT

1) Progress in achieving KPI targets

<KPI>	“Aim to create IoT-based activities of 8000 local public bodies in the fields related to people’s everyday life by the end of FY2020.” [73] ⇒ 272 groups (March 31, 2018)
<KPI>	“Aim to introduce L-alert advanced system or G-space disaster prevention information system to 15 prefectures and 100 local public bodies to strengthen the regional disaster prevention capability by the end of FY2020.” [72] ⇒ G-space disaster prevention data system: 72 groups (March 31, 2018)

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister in charge
Development of safe and secure city using IoT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L-alert advanced system or G-space disaster prevention information system for strengthening the regional disaster prevention capability will be introduced to 15 prefectures and 100 local public bodies by 2020 through demonstrations for development of the standard specification draft of L-alert advanced system and through enlightenment activities to spread the systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is planned to formulate and spread standard specifications to be added to the prefectural disaster prevention information system necessary for mapping of L-alert information through the demonstration experiment in FY2018. In FY2018, 43 local public bodies introduced the G-space disaster prevention information system through the regional IoT implementation promotion project. 	Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications
New town development through improvement of activity of local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For local public bodies aiming to solve regional issues, regional IoT implementation planning and implementation projects will be supported and development of data using type city will be promoted through cross-sectoral data linking. As a result, IoT-used activities of 800 local public bodies in the fields related to health promotion and education will be created by the end of FY2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The "Regional IoT Implementation Status Survey" (FY2018) by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications showed that 272 organizations have already taken actions. Introduction of regional IoT by local public bodies will be promoted continuously by comprehensive implementation of planning support, personal support by dispatching regional informatization advisors, clarification of data use rules, and support for implementation projects, etc. 	Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications

3. Further strengthen the productivity revolution of SMEs and micro businesses

1) Progress in achieving KPI targets

<KPI>	Aim for 2.0% growth in the labor productivity of service industry by 2020 [74] ⇒ 2017: 0.18%
<KPI>	Increase profiting SMEs and micro businesses from 700,000 firms to 1.4 million firms [76] ⇒ FY2016: 954,546 companies
<KPI>	Aim to achieve start-up rates exceeding cut-off rates and make them comparable to US / UK level (10% range) [77] ⇒ FY2017: rate of establishment: 5.6% and rate of exit: 3.5%

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister in charge
Encourage investment in cutting-edge equipment such as IT to SMEs and micro businesses/ Empowering efforts to improve productivity in each industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government will promote the measure to reduce property taxes under the Act on Special Measures for Productivity Improvement established in May this year, while taking into consideration the autonomy of local governments, and allow SMEs and micro businesses actively engaging to this measure to exert synergistic effect with support measures such as "Subsidy for Manufacturing and Service of SMEs". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act on Special Measures for Productivity Improvement was enacted on June 6, 2018. As of the end of February 2019, 1,606 local governments have implemented measures to set zero fixed property tax according to this act. In addition, as of the end of December 2018, 17,868 plans of introducing advanced equipment were approved in the local governments that implemented measures to make the fixed property tax zero. The total quantity of equipment included in the plans is 47,865 units and the investment of approximately 507.6 billion yen is expected. Furthermore, 11,989 people were adopted in "Subsidy for Manufacturing and Service of SMEs " (revised budget project in FY2017). 	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to strongly support the introduction of IT necessary for improving productivity, the government will strengthen the IT support system in cooperation with management improvement of SMEs through improving IT literacy including cyber security in familiar support organizations, utilizing the “Productivity Strategy Platform for SME Services and Other Businesses” established in February this year and certified information processing support organization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 62,000 cases were supported by "IT Introduction Subsidy" (revised budget project in FY2017). In addition, 269 certified information processing support organizations supporting IT utilization were certified (as of March 31, 2019) to visualize IT vendors and IT tools. 	<p>Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, Minister of Finance, Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Minister of the Environment</p>
<p>Increase business metabolism with smooth business succession and entrepreneurship support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve productivity through smooth business succession of SMEs and micro businesses, the government will strengthen our efforts as intensive implementation period in the next 10 years. In addition to the drastically expanded business succession tax system, the government will implement seamless support before and after succession, including strengthening M&A support. The government will promote comprehensive support for budget and tax related to the succession of small and micro businesses, and cooperate with large and medium-sized companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The corporate business succession tax system was drastically expanded from 2018. In FY2018, there were 2,930 applications (counted as of April 30, 2019). In addition, in order to support intensive business succession of individual business owners, a 100% tax payment postponement system of grant tax and inheritance tax at the time of succeeding land, buildings, machinery and equipment was introduced as a 10-year time limit measure in the tax system revision in FY2019. 	<p>Minister of Finance, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry,</p>

<p>Increasing support for SME associations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government will urge financial institutions to properly demonstrate financial intermediation functions through the following measures in order to fully support management for business value evaluation and productivity improvement without excessively relying on collateral or personal guarantee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – - In order to promote the financial advice and provision of financial advice by financial institutions that contribute to the value of client companies, the government will establish the drafts of the Key Performance Indicator (KPI) by which financial institution's intermediation efforts can be objectively evaluated, including the utilization of "Guidelines for Personal Guarantee Provided by Business Owners" (5 December, 2013 decided at the Study Council on State of Personal Guarantees for Loans and Other Issues), which can also be utilized for business succession. This will allow for the "visualization" of financial institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The financial institutions were notified in September of the last year to examine, on the basis of the common benchmark, a set of indicators (KPIs) that can objectively evaluate the financial intermediaries of each financial institution such as institution's usage of " Guidelines for Personal Guarantee Provided by Business Owners " including business succession, while paying attention to the difference in the definition of the indicators among the institutions. Details will be examined from viewpoints of securing objectivity and comparability by using the same definitions as well as respecting and promoting the characteristic and distinctive activities of each financial institution. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Financial Services), Minister of Finance, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
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4. Tourism, sports, culture, and art

1) Progress in achieving KPI targets

<KPI> We aim to increase the number of international visitors to Japan to 40 million in 2020 and 60 million in 2030. [80]

⇒ FY2018: 31.19 million

<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. [81]

⇒ FY2018: 4,518.9 billion

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister in charge
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilization of financial resources for the realization of the next generation tourism-oriented country. Based on the “Basic Policy etc. for the Use of the International Tourist Tax” (adopted by the Ministerial Conference on Promotion of Tourism-oriented Country on December 22, 2017), the revenue of the International Tourist Tax is used to expand and strengthen the tourism infrastructure for realization of world-class tourism destination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the International Tourism Promotion Act¹⁶ partially amended in the regular Diet in 2018 and the “Basic Policy etc. for the Use of the International Tourist Tax” (adopted by the Ministerial Conference on Promotion of Tourism-oriented Country on December 22, 2017 and partially amended on December 21, 2018), the International Tourist Tax was used for the development of CIQ system, etc. in the budget for FY2018 and will be used for particularly new and urgent measures and projects, such as advanced immigration procedure, development of world-class environment to receive foreign visitors, and expansion of new tourism contents utilizing local resources in the budget for FY2019. 	Minister of Finance, Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

¹⁶ Act on promotion of international tourism by promoting visits of foreign tourists (Act No. 91 in 1997)

<p>Explore the future of sports industry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relevant ministries and agencies will collaborate for support for stadiums and arenas on the basis of individual needs by sharing every type of issues, installing integrated consultation counters for national support, and examining methods to secure personnel responsible for formation of local consensus. In addition, ways to reflect the needs of private business owners who have contents other than sports and ways to verify the effects of stadiums, etc. in local areas will be examined. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to issues and individual needs in each region, various supports were conducted such as installation of consultation counters for promotion of the reform of stadiums and arenas in June 2018 and support for the formation of advanced examples (15 cases by the end of March 2019). The “Stadium/Arena Operation and Management Plan Review Guideline” was compiled in July 2018, which organized the methods and points to consider for maximizing the business effects of the stadiums and arenas from a viewpoint of operators, managers, and content holders. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing Local Economy in Japan, Minister of State for Regional Revitalization), Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, and Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.</p>
<p>Economic revitalization utilizing culture and art resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities for people from cultural fields and people from industry to interact on a broad range of issues and their solutions, starting from the idea of culture, will be provided. Creation of high value-added markets, innovation in the business using cultural art resources and related technologies, and overseas development of culture-related services and contents including performing arts will be promoted. Theaters and music halls will be encouraged to increase their income. In addition, their functions will be strengthened and appreciation environments will be improved. Through these efforts, a national brand strategy utilizing the Japanese culture will be made and the cultural GDP will be expanded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on "Culture Economic Strategy" (created by Cabinet Secretariat and Agency for Cultural Affairs on December 27, 2017), "Culture Economic Strategy Action Plan" including the major measures to promote this strategy was compiled in August 2018. In future, it will be discussed to provide opportunities for people from cultural fields and people from industry to interact. 	<p>Prime Minister (Chief Cabinet Secretary, Minister in charge of Tokyo Olympic Games and Tokyo Paralympic Games, Minister in charge of Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing Local Economy in Japan, Minister of State for Cool Japan Strategy, Minister of State for Intellectual Property Strategy, Minister of State for Regional Revitalization), 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, and Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Minister of the Environment</p>

Cybersecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the “next cybersecurity strategy” formulated in the summer of 2018, basic policies and promotion systems of cybersecurity measures will be clarified by using a fundamental idea of “cybersecurity for sustainable development” that promotes efforts from three viewpoints of “mission assurance”, “risk management,” and “participation, collaboration, and cooperation.” • Then, based on the "next cybersecurity strategy", the government will make a concerted effort to establish an information sharing system, train and secure human resources, disseminate information to the people, and develop a system for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympic Games. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cabinet approved the new “cybersecurity strategy” on July 27, 2018. An annual plan based on this was formulated and various measures were implemented. In particular, for construction of an information sharing system beyond the conventional framework, a council was launched and a law was adopted on December 5, 2018 to partially amend the Cyber Security Basic Law (Act No. 90 of 2018), including the application of the confidentiality obligation of members of the council. A Cabinet order to partially amend the ordinance of the Cyber Security Strategy Headquarters which determined corporations that can be commissioned to work on liaison and coordination with related parties was approved by the Cabinet on March 8, 2019. In addition, efforts were made to launch the council. Furthermore, for development and securing of human resources, the “Cyber Security Human Resource Development Policy” (reported by the Cyber Security Strategy Headquarters on June 7, 2018) was issued and reflected to the “Cyber Security Strategy.” For information transmission to people, the "Cyber security awareness and action reinforcement program" including improvement of information transmission and consultation counters was approved on January 24, 2019. Moreover, for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympic Games, efforts to introduce a Cybersecurity Countermeasures Coordination Center responsible for information sharing and support coordination when an incident occurs were made. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister in charge of Information Technology Policy, Minister in charge of Cyber Security Strategic Headquarters, National Public Safety Commission Chairman), Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, and Minister of Defense</p>
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<p>Responding to new technology and business</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Necessary technical standards will be established by the summer of 2018. Frequency allocation will be carried out by March 31, 2019 to promote rapid spread of 5G to rural areas. In addition, development of an optical fiber network, etc. which supports advanced wireless environments such as 5G and IoT will be examined and a conclusion will be obtained by the summer of 2018. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A technical standard for 5G was established in July, 2018. In January 2019, the "Guideline on establishing a specific base station for the introduction of 5G" including examination criteria such as starting services in all prefectures within two years was established. Applications submitted from companies according to the guideline will be examined and frequency allocation will be conducted in April 2019. The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications released "Final report of study meeting on ICT infrastructure regional development strategy " in August 2018. Based on the results of the study, "Advanced wireless environment maintenance promotion project" will start in FY2019 to develop an optical fiber network that supports advanced wireless environments such as 5G and IoT. 	<p>Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications</p>
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2. Development and optimal utilization of human resources suitable to AI age

2-1. Development and optimal utilization of human resources required for AI age

1) Progress in achieving KPI targets

<KPI>	“The number of Brush-up Program for Professionals (BP) associated with AI will be doubled by the end of FY2023.” [106] ⇒ As of April 2019: 10 courses (This target is already achieved since there will be 14 courses in October 2019.)
<KPI>	“Every ordinary classroom will have a wireless LAN system by FY2020.” [99] ⇒ 2017: 38.3%
<KPI>	“Educational computers will be distributed to students in one out of three classes by FY2020.” [100] ⇒ FY2017: one per 5.6 students
<KPI>	“Aim to increase the number of examinees of new IT passport test to a half million by FY2023.” [96] ⇒ Development of new tests (starting in FY2019)
<KPI>	“Aim to establish 100 classes certified as skill learning class in forth industrial revolution by FY2020.” [105] ⇒ April 2019: 54 classes
<KPI>	“Aim to increase the number of working adults who attend university or professional school to a million by FY2022.” [107] ⇒ In 2016: About a half million

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister in charge
Expansion of provision of AI human resources from universities, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering education will be reformed in the following aspects: The vertical sectioning of departments and majors in the engineering field AI will be reviewed and the standards for establishment of universities with a curriculum (major and minor systems) combining the engineering majors with other multiple major fields will be revised and introduced in the next fiscal year. In addition, a model core curriculum that conducts information education in basic engineering education will be established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to promote the review of vertical sectioning of departments and majors in the engineering field, a ministerial ordinance (Ordinance No. 22, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in 2018) to partially amend the standards of establishment of universities and the standards of establishment of graduate schools was promulgated and enforced on June 29, 2018. In addition, in support projects of Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology to conduct demonstrative verification for the engineering education reform, four universities developed a model core curriculum of basic engineering education. 	Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology;

<p>Strengthening of AI education at primary and junior high schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to effectively carry out programming education in all elementary schools from FY2020, the quality of teaching materials development and teacher training will be improved through the activities of the Consortium for Future Learning by utilizing portal sites etc. in collaboration with the Boards of Education, schools, and companies over the country so that teachers can become familiar with teaching materials, teaching methods, etc. • In order to develop a necessary ICT environment such as wireless LAN and educational computers by the end of FY2020, local governments will accelerate the development by notifying not only the Boards of Education but also governors and mayors of the functions and efficient procurement methods of ICT equipment based on the maintenance policy of ICT equipment released at the end of 2017 and of the development status clarified in each city and town. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instruction methods were disseminated by presenting instruction examples through the “Introduction to Programming Education for Elementary Schools” and a portal site run by the Consortium for Future Learning, and teaching materials for teacher training were created. • Promotion activities to governors and mayors over the country were conducted in cooperation with "National Governor Council for ICT Education" and the governors and mayors were urged to understand the situation through the General Education Meeting where a governor or mayor could make discussion with the Board of Education in each local government. 	<p>Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p> <p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p>
<p>Expansion of the base of AI human resources utilizing recurrent education at universities etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recurrent education such as short-term education programs for adults at universities and specialized training colleges, The Open University of Japan, and online courses using MOOCs will be widely expanded. A system of recurrent education at universities, etc. including establishment of recurrent centers, securing practical educators who have high educational ability and high quality, and establishing collaboration between professional graduate schools and industry will be developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-term programs for adults in universities and specialized training colleges were institutionalized to start in FY2019. Practical programs at University of the Air are enhanced. Furthermore, projects to develop opportunities for joint education between industry and academia and to provide programs are conducted for recurrent education and training of teachers with a career in their subject area. (Enforced on April 1, 2019.) <p>In addition, from a viewpoint of strengthening collaboration between professional graduate schools and industry, a system to revise the School Education Law and organize and implement a curriculum in collaboration with business people of the target occupations of the schools was created.</p>	<p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target of the benefits for practical professional education and training will not only include the courses of professional colleges but also be expanded for trainees to acquire skills required in the AI era, in collaboration with the “Brush up Program for Professional” of universities, “Professional Post-secondary Course” of specialized training colleges, and “Program for Certifying Courses on IT-Skill Training to Meet the Era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution” in the AI and IT field. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courses of professional colleges were designated as target of the benefits for practical professional education and training. In addition, target courses were expanded to include the Brush up Program for Professional of universities (18 courses newly designated), Professional Post-secondary Course of specialized training colleges (120 courses newly designated), and Program for Certifying Courses on IT-Skill Training to Meet the Era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (30 courses newly designated) after October 2018. 	<p>Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
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2-2. Labor market reform for utilization of optimal human resources

1) Progress in achieving KPI targets

<KPI>	“2020: The ratio of hired persons who changed jobs will be 9.0%”[120] ⇒ 2017: 8.6%
<KPI>	“2020: The ratio of female in officers of listed enterprises will be 10%.” [109] ⇒ 2018: 4.1%
<KPI>	“2020: The ratio of female in division directors of private companies will be 15%.” [110] ⇒ 2018: 11.2%
<KPI>	“2020: The ratio of mothers who continued working after first childbirth will be 55%.”[112] ⇒ 2015: 53.1%
<KPI>	“2020: The number of companies which introduce telework will increased to three times the number in FY2012.” [123] ⇒ 2018: 19.1%

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister in charge
Promotion of diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Revision after 3 years of enforcement" for the Act on Promotion of Women's Participation and Advancement in the Workplace¹⁷ (Act No. 64 in 2015) will start based on the additional clauses and a conclusion will be obtained in FY2018. In the revision, setting numerical targets, expansion of information release, and enhancement of incentives to companies depending on their actions taken will be studied for promotion of women to managerial positions, introduction of diverse and flexible working styles, balance between work and family life, and support for career formation, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An amendment of the Act on Promotion of Women's Participation and Advancement in the Workplace was submitted to the regular Diet in FY2019, which included expansion of business owners obligated to make action plans and information disclosure, strengthening information disclosure, and creation of a special certification system for business owners particularly good at promoting women's achievements. 	Prime Minister (Minister of State for Gender Equality), Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare
Realization of a way of working that can maximize productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long working hours will be corrected by restricting the upper limit of overtime work, introducing a rule with which employers designate seasons to have annual paid holidays, and promoting the minimum interval between working days. In addition, small and medium sized companies that need securing human resources to reform working style will be supported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act on the Arrangement of Related Acts to Promote Work Style Reform (Act No. 71 in 2018) will be enforced in April 2019. (However, some rules will be enforced after FY2020.) Moreover, a subsidy to small and medium sized companies and small scale enterprises working on the working style reform which could improve employment management by hiring people will be introduced in April 2019. 	Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare

¹⁷ Act on the facilitation of active roles by women in their working life (Act No. 64 of 2015)

2-3. Promotion of utilization of foreign human resources

1) Progress in achieving KPI targets

<KPI>	<p>“Aim to recognize 10,000 highly - skilled foreign professionals by the end of 2020 and recognize 20,000 highly-skilled foreign professionals by the end of 2022.” [125]</p> <p>⇒ 15,386 professionals recognized as highly-skilled foreign professionals from the introduction of the Points-based System for Highly-Skilled Foreign Professionals (May 2012) until December 2018.</p>
<KPI>	<p>“The number of foreign students’ acceptance will be doubled from 140,000 to 300,000 by 2020. (implementation of “300,000 Foreign Students Plan”)” [124]</p> <p>⇒ The number of foreign students at universities, graduate schools, and other institutions of higher education is 208,901 (as of May 2018).</p> <p>* It is 298,980 if 90,079 foreign students at Japanese language schools are included (as of May 2018).</p>

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister in charge
Promotion of accepting highly skilled foreign human resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To accept more foreign entrepreneurs, "startup program (provisional name)" will be launched in 2018 to support activities of starting business by taking measures on the immigration control system such as granting a period of residence of up to one year to prepare for starting new business, by checking the status of the activities, and by implementing management and support measures such as developing a consultation system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On December 28, 2018, a notification¹⁸ that sets out the procedures for local governments to promote activities of foreign entrepreneurs to start new business was enforced. In addition, for foreign entrepreneurs who receive support for entrepreneurship from local public bodies in accordance with the notification, a notification was enforced on the same day allowing them to enter and stay in Japan with a status of residence for "Designated Activities" within a period not exceeding one year. 	Minister of Justice, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of universities targeted for special additions in the "Points-based System for Highly-Skilled Foreign Professionals" will be reviewed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A notification to relax the criteria of receiving special addition in the "Points-based System for Highly-Skilled Foreign Professionals" was enforced in March 2019. (The number of universities targeted for the special additions is expected to increase from current 13 to more than 100.) 	Minister of Justice

¹⁸ Notification on projects for encouraging foreign entrepreneurs to start business (Notification No. 256 of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry in 2018)

<p>Accepting new foreign human resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to expand the acceptance of foreign personnel not as the immigration policy in the fields where the foreign personnel is truly necessary, the current system to accept specialized and technical foreigners will be expanded and a new status of residence for immediately effective foreign workers with certain expertise and skills to work in Japan will be created. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A law (Law No. 102 in 2018) to partially amend the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act including the establishment of a new status of residence and the Act for Establishment of the Ministry of Justice was enacted in the extraordinary session of the Diet in 2018 and promulgated on December 14, 2018. For the enforcement of the law, the Cabinet approved a basic policy and operation policies for different fields on December 25. The relevant ministerial ordinance and notification was promulgated in March 2019 and will be enacted on April 1 of the same year. 	<p>Minister of Justice</p>
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3. Support for university reform, industry-university-government collaboration, and venture businesses for innovation

3-1. Development of autonomous innovation ecology system

1) Progress in achieving KPI targets

- <KPI> “By 2025, private-sector companies will triple their investment in universities and national research and development agencies.” [130]**
 ⇒ 136.1 billion yen (FY2017 actual)
- <KPI> “The percentage of investments in research and development for both the government and private sectors relative to GDP will be 4% or higher by FY2020.” [132]**
 ⇒ 3.48% (achieved in FY2017)

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister in charge
Creation of intellectual intensive industry by university reform, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to strengthen the management base and promote efficient management, efforts will be made to submit to the regular Diet in 2019 an amendment of the National University Corporation Act including the introduction a system for a single corporation to manage multiple national universities and the division of management and teaching functions. A system of providing incentives to national universities, mainly research universities, depending on their acquisition status of private funds, for example by weighted distribution of the university management budgets through evaluation will be studied in FY2018 and introduced as trial as early as possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An amendment of the National University Corporation Act ¹⁹ was submitted to the regular Diet in 2019 to establish a system where national universities are allowed to choose on their own initiative “the system for a single corporation to manage multiple national universities,” allow the universities to choose the division of management and teaching functions, and oblige the universities to appoint multiple outside board members. The distribution of a part of the national university management grants based on the actual situation centering on the achievements such as external fund acquisition status was introduced from FY2019. In addition, the Project on Strengthening of Innovation Creation Environment in National University which gives incentives according to the external funds acquisition status will be carried out from FY2019. 	Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Prime Minister (Minister of State for Science Technology Policy), Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

¹⁹ Draft to partially amend the School Education Act (Act No. 22 of 2019)

3-2. Strengthening of support for venture businesses

1) Progress in achieving KPI targets

<KPI> By 2022, aim to double the ratio of the amount of capital investment to venture companies to the nominal GDP.

⇒ The average of three years from 2015 to 2017: 0.030%

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister in charge
Innovation and business establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts to promote the utilization of small and medium sized companies and venture companies of research and development type for public procurement in light of the specific needs of national organizations will be enhanced. In addition, a guideline for ministries will be made in FY2018 to encourage the entire government to introduce advanced technologies and utilize small and medium sized companies and venture companies. • A system that can notify startups of primary examination results of their patent applications within one month ("super-accelerated examination") will be established by the fall of 2018. Efforts will be made to help startups acquire a right that they can utilize easily through interviews for direct communication with examiners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bidding opportunities of J-Startup selected companies in some public procurement cases was expanded. Efforts were made on the development of the guideline for promoting the utilization of small and medium sized companies and venture companies in public procurement, and the guideline was published on April 1, 2019. • “Super-accelerated examination for startups” was launched on July, 2018, which can be used by startups if they file “patent application for technology which is already utilized or will be utilized shortly” even when it is not internationally filed. In addition to the "super-accelerated examination", “accelerated examination through interviews for startups” was launched. Startups can have interviews with examiners before notification of primary examination result. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Science Technology Policy), Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

4. Intellectual property/standardization strategy

1) Major progress in KPI

<p><KPI></p> <p><KPI></p> <p><KPI></p>	<p>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. [140] ⇒ FY2017: An average of 14.1 months</p> <p>"Increase the ratio of patent applications submitted by SMEs to approx. 15% by FY2019." [136] ⇒ FY2017: 15%</p> <p>"Standardize 100 excellent technologies and products of mid-ranking companies, SMEs and other businesses by 2020." [139] ⇒ Actual performance in FY2018: 19 cases</p>
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2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister in charge
Intellectual property/standardization strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the perspective of encouraging "Design-Driven Management" that promotes social innovation with new technologies such as IoT, AI, and big data, and protecting designs that contribute to brand formation etc., including the review of the legal system concerning the design registration system and other intellectual property rights system, we will examine the way of the system contributing to "Design-Driven Management" and take the measures required. On the basis of "the Emergency Measures Against Online Piracy Sites" (Decision on April 13, 2018 of the Intellectual Property Strategic Headquarters of the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime), in addition to expansion of the distribution of regular version, including those related to site blocking, we will consider the way of necessary legislation and measures including copyright education for the people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Design Registration System Subcommittee etc. registration considered the current design registration system and other intellectual property right systems from August 2018 onwards, compiled a report in February 2019, and submitted a bill to the regular Diet in 2019. At the "Conference on Anti-piracy measures on the Internet", we focused on comprehensive measures against piracy on the Internet. In response to this, necessary efforts are being made in the relevant ministries, etc., such as effective education on copyright, promotion of legitimate version, search site countermeasures, measures to suppress advertisement entry on pirated sites, filtering, and introduction of "access warning method" that displays a warning at the time of accessing pirated sites, as well as regulating leech sites and investigation of making downloading of infringing content illegal. 	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p> <p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions (Intellectual Property Strategy), Chairman of National Public Security Commission), Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister of Justice, Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

[2] Bold regulatory and institutional reforms

1. Use of the sandbox system and conversion from vertical regulations/development of rules corresponding to the rise of platformer type business/direction of the policy for competition

○ Progress in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister in charge
Development of a cross-governmental, integrated system for social implementation of new technologies etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cabinet Secretariat shall, in cooperation with the Cabinet Office, establish a centralized window (Social Implementation Promotion Team for New Technologies etc. (provisional name)) to receive a wide range of applications for those who use a regulatory "Sandbox" system to implement "demonstration of new technologies etc.", and engage in prior consultations (confirmation of the innovativeness of new technologies, confirmation/organization of applicable regulations of new technologies, and confirmation of the competent minister, etc.) in response to applications from private entities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On June 6, 2018, we set up a Social Implementation Promotion Team for New Technologies etc. (a regulatory sandbox system as a general integrated window of the government), and provide detailed consultations for applications from private companies. 	Prime Minister (Minister of Economic Revitalization, Minister of State for Special Missions (Economic and Fiscal Policy, Regional Revitalization, Regulatory Reform)), Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
Development of an environment for platform selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to develop an environment in which new platform-type businesses are created one after another and active competition takes place, we examine efforts to allow the user to select the most easy-to-use platform, and to ensure that a fair and free competition environment be established, including SMEs and ventures. In view of the above, Ministries will make considerations, set basic principles in 2018, and immediately proceed with specific measures in line with such principles toward the development of fair, free and transparent environment for competition, deregulation for promoting innovation (relaxation of entry requirements, etc.), establishment of social responsibility of digital platformers, securing of fairness to users and so on, including how to shift from existing vertical business regulations to a new regulatory system that focuses on services and functions, data portability that allows users to transfer from a specific platform anytime, and releasing API for open connection, etc. Relationships, including the development of a fair, free and transparent competition environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In July 2018, we set up a "study group on the development of a trading environment for digital platforms", consisting of academic experts etc. with knowledge on competition policy, information policy, and consumer policy, etc. and examined issues and responses surrounding digital platformers. In addition to publishing a mid-term summary of issues compiled by the study group in December of the same year, we formulated the "basic principles of developing rules corresponding to the rise of platform-type business". Currently we are examining specific measures in line with the above. 	Prime Minister (Minister of Economic Revitalization, Minister of State for Special Missions in charge of work for the Fair Trade Commission, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry)

<p>Examination of the competition policy in response to changes in economic and social structures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While economic and social structures themselves have changed significantly, such as demand reductions due to population declines in the region and intensified global competition, from the viewpoint of securing supporting services essential to each region, strengthening the business management power of companies in each region, etc. an environment for free competition, and improving the profit of general users, etc., the government as a whole will proceed with the examination of the way of competition as a whole, and will reach a conclusion within the fiscal year of FY2018. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the “Interim consolidation of the direction of economic policy” (November 26, 2018, Future Investment Conference; Town, People, Work Creation Conference; Economic and Fiscal Advisory Council; Regulatory Reform Promotion Conference), we decided to study "the state of application of the Antimonopoly Act to business integration of local infrastructure companies (development of transparent rules that can be used to examine each situation where a monopoly is suspected on the basis of the established new system or predictability) for the purpose of pursuing the integration, enhancement, and productivity improvement of local infrastructure companies engaged in local banking and bus operation businesses etc. in consideration of the actual situation of each local economy" etc. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of Economic Revitalization, Minister of State for Special Missions in charge of work for the Fair Trade Commission (Financial Services), Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
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2. Investment promotion and corporate governance

1) Major progress in KPI

<KPI> "Aim for a level of ROA of major companies (TOPIX 500) comparable to that of European companies by 2025"[141]

⇒ Japan (TOPIX500): 4.0%, USA (S&P500): 6.2%, Europe (BE500): 4.2%

* All are calculated as of the late May 2019 about the annual accounts of each company in the period from April 2018 to March 2019

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister in charge
Corporate governance reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government will consider the measures for each entity to fulfill each function in the flow of investment while following up the situations involving issues such as business management decisions in response to environmental changes, strategic and planned investments, appointment/dismissal of CEOs in objective, timely and transparent manners, securing diversity of the board of directors (including gender and international aspects), reduction of policy holdings, and the fulfillment of functions as an asset owner of company pension etc. From the perspective of improving the value of the entire corporate group, we will formulate a Practical Guideline on Group Governance System in both “defensive” and “offensive” aspects of group management, and how to optimize the business portfolio, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government revised the corporate governance code in June 2018, and formulated the "Guidelines for investor-company dialogue". In addition, based on the revision of the corporate governance code, in September 2018, we revised the “Practice Guidelines on the Corporate Governance System (CGS Guidelines)”. In February 2019, the guidelines concerning the reconsideration of the company law system (related to corporate governance etc.) including the obligatory establishment of outside directors in listed companies etc. were compiled, and a report was obtained at the General Assembly of the Legislative Council of the Ministry of Justice. Based on the discussions of the CGS research group (2nd term), we plan to publish the "Practical Guideline on Group Governance System" in June 2019, which will show the ideal state of group governance including listed subsidiaries. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions (Financial Services)), Minister of Justice, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p> <p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions (Financial Services)), Minister of Justice, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to promote M & A on own shares, we will promote the use of special measures on the tax system and the Companies Act (Act No. 86 of 2005) established through the revision of the Act on Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness²⁰, examine the plan to formulate new regulations in the Companies Act regarding M&A based on the value or consideration for treasury shares in the Sectional Meeting set up at the Legislative Council, and reach a conclusion within 2018. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to promote the use of special measures concerning the tax system and the Companies Act established by the revision of the Act on Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness, publicity activities such as lectures at seminars for business people and postings in newspapers and specialized media are being carried out. In February 2019, the guidelines concerning the reconsideration of the company law system (related to corporate governance etc.) including the establishment of share issuance system as a new regulation regarding M&A based on the value or consideration for treasury shares were compiled, and a report was obtained at the General Assembly of the Legislative Council of the Ministry of Justice. 	<p>Minister of Justice, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
<p>Improving the quality of information disclosure for constructive dialogues, and the quality of accounting and auditing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With regard to information disclosure of listed companies contributing to constructive dialogue between companies and investors including business strategy and governance information etc., we will implement measures based on the conclusions of the Financial System Council by the end of the first half of 2019, and will comprehensively examine the way of disclosure. The Government will consider the general provision of electronic notification of attachments to the notification of convocation of the general meeting of shareholders at the Section Meeting of the Legislative Council of the Ministry of Justice, and we will reach a conclusion by the end of FY2018. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to revising the Cabinet Office Ordinance on the disclosure of corporate contents etc. in January 2019, the "Principle on the Disclosure of Descriptive Information" and the "Good Practices of the Disclosure of Descriptive Information" were published in March of the same year. In February 2019, the guidelines concerning the reconsideration of the company law system (related to corporate governance etc.) including the establishment of an electronic provision system regarding materials for the general meeting of shareholders were compiled, and a report was obtained at the General Assembly of the Legislative Council of the Ministry of Justice. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions (Financial Services)), Minister of Justice, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

²⁰ Act on Strengthening Industrial Competitiveness (Act No. 98 of 2013)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the basis of the “approach for integrated disclosure of business reports etc. and securities reports” (formulated on December 28, 2017 by the Cabinet Secretariat, FSA, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry), relevant ministries and agencies will, while supporting the trial efforts of companies to make integrated disclosures, consider examples and related issues etc. of integrated disclosure, and will publish the contents of the consideration within 2018, and implement required efforts promptly thereafter. • The Government will promote the expansion of voluntary enterprises to which International Accounting Standards (IFRS) is applied by pursuing further efforts to facilitate transition to IFRS in cooperation with relevant organizations, etc. In addition, we will investigate further efforts to enhance the provision of information on audits and conduct research on the rotation system of the auditing firms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In December 2018, we announced "support for efforts for integrated disclosure of business reports etc. and securities reports" (formulated by the Cabinet Secretariat, FSA, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry), and presented examples of description and schedule etc. in the case of integral disclosure of business reports etc. and securities reports. • As of the end of March 31, 2019, the number of voluntary companies to which IFRS is applied is 213, or 34.7% of the total market value of all listed companies. As regards the transparency of audit reports, the audit standard was revised in July 2018, and in January 2019, the report on the "round-table meeting on enhancement of information provision on accounting audit" was published . 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions (Financial Services))</p>
<p>Promoting medium- and long-term investment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the trend of international disclosure requests such as that of the Financial Stability Board (FSB) 's Climate Change-Related Financial Information Disclosure Task Force (TCFD), the revised Environmental Reporting Guidelines were published in June 2018, and a guide and commentary for complementing and supplementing the contents of the guidelines will be issued during FY 2018. In addition, we will select companies that fall under the TCFD Proposal by the end of 2018, and provide support including advice etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A commentary for environmental reporting that complements the "Environmental Reporting Guideline 2018" published in June 2018 was issued in March, 2019. 	<p>Minister of the Environment</p>
<p>Promoting smooth funding through the realization of dynamic financial and capital markets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce settlement risk and improve market efficiency, etc., we will promote the steady implementation of T + 2 conversion of stock and corporate bonds etc. during 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement period for shares etc. will be shortened (through T + 2 conversion) in July 2019. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State for Special Missions (Financial Services))</p>

3. Promotion of the National Strategic Special Zones

○ Progress in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister in charge
Utilization of virtual special zone type designation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About National Strategic Special Zones, we will adopt "regional revitalization type virtual special zone" type designation, and, about the specific menu, we will enable demonstration through horizontal cooperation beyond existing special zone areas. In addition, we will also examine the designation system of near-future technology type virtual special zone and obtain a conclusion within 2018. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the discussion at the 35th National Strategic Special Zone Advisory Council held on June 14, 2018, we will revise the basic policy for newly establishing "a specific business collaboration type designation system" to conduct demonstration projects efficiently and effectively through regional collaboration aimed for nationwide development of specific regulatory reform matters. Specifically, at the 37th National Strategic Special Zone Advisory Council held on December 17, 2018, the policy was adopted for utilizing the virtual special zone system for remote instruction on medication. 	Prime Minister (Minister of State for the Promotion of Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing Local Economy in Japan)

[3] Taking in Overseas Growing Markets

1) Major progress of KPI

<p><KPI> "Aim to raise FTA ratio to 70% (2012: 18.9%) by 2018" [147] ⇒ As of the end of FY2018: the FTA ratio 51.6% * The ratio of the amount of trade with countries with which EPAs & FTAs are in effect and signed as of the end of FY2018 in proportion to Japan's total amount of trade (based on the amount of trade in2018) * Negotiations on 4 EPAs are underway with a view to an early conclusion (If the ratio includes those 4 EPAs, it would be 86.2%)</p>
<p><KPI> "Double the inward foreign direct investment (FDI) stocks to 35 trillion yen by 2020." [150] ⇒ As of the end of 2018: 30.7 trillion yen</p>
<p><KPI> "Double the value of export and overseas subsidiary sales by SMEs by 2020 compared with the level of 2010" [149] ⇒ FY2016: 20.6 trillion yen (FY2010: 12.8 trillion yen)</p>
<p><KPI> "Achieve infrastructure system orders of approximately 30 trillion yen in 2020 (2010: approx. 10 trillion yen) " [142] ⇒ In 2016: about 21 trillion yen * KPI includes "the amount of income from business investment, etc."</p>
<p><KPI> "Increase overseas sales of broadcast contents to 50 billion yen by FY2020" [151] ⇒ FY2017: 44.45 billion yen</p>

2) Progress made in implementing measures

Measure	Contents and completion deadline	Progress and implementation status	Minister in charge
Global expansion of Society 5.0 and achieving SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government encourages establishment of leading private sector projects for realizing "Society 5.0" abroad with participation of large, small and medium and SMEs, venture companies and foreign companies if necessary, and supports these projects through the measures of government agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Center for the Fourth Industrial Revolution Japan / World Economic Forum (WEF) was established in July 2018 through collaboration of WEF, Asia Pacific Initiative and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. The center has launched public-private project teams in the three areas: healthcare, smart cities and mobility, and is working on project implementation. 	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

			Fisheries, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
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	<p>[Investment-related agreements] It is expected to cover 92 countries / regions in total, if those that are currently under negotiation are counted. The Government will aim to launch new negotiations with 6 additional countries by the end of 2018, through mutual consultations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding the promotion of investment agreements, the Japan-Armenia Investment Agreement was signed in February 2018, and the Japan-United Arab Emirates (UAE) Investment Agreement in April, the Japan-Jordan Investment Agreement in November, and Japan-Argentina Investment Agreement in December. Furthermore, other investment agreement negotiations started in the same year with three countries, i.e. Ethiopia, Tajikistan and Paraguay, as well as Azerbaijan in February 2019. If all these investment agreements currently under negotiation enter into force, 94 countries/regions will be covered. The Government will steadily advance these agreements and aims to expand new countries for negotiations. 	<p>Prime Minister (Economic Revitalization Minister, Minister of State for Special Missions (Consumer and Food Safety)), Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, Minister of Justice, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Finance, Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</p>
	<p>[Tax Treaty] The Government promotes the qualitative and quantitative expansion of tax treaty network necessary to support sound overseas business expansion of Japanese companies through concluding new tax treaties or revising existing treaties with countries/regions where development of investment relations with Japan are expected.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New tax treaties with Lithuania, Estonia and Iceland were approved during the ordinary session of the Diet in May 2018 and entered into force in August, September and October of that year, respectively. Amendment of tax treaties with Russia and Denmark were also approved during the same ordinary session of the Diet, and entered into force in October and December of the same year, respectively. Furthermore, amendment of tax treaties with Austria and Belgium approved during the ordinary session of the Diet in May 2017 entered into force in October 2018 and January 2019, respectively. In addition, new tax treaties with Croatia, Colombia and Ecuador were signed in October and December 2018, and January 2019, respectively. Amendment of tax treaties with Spain was also signed in October 2018. The government also made steady progress in tax treaty negotiations with other 	

		countries.	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the “Consortium for New Export Nation” at the core of the efforts, the Government expands the operation of overseas-based experts and provides the consistent hands-on support etc. throughout from Japan to abroad. In that occasion, the Government supports mainly the frontrunning companies for the regional future and actively invites such companies which are not the member of the consortium to become members. For promoting utilization of cross-border EC which is useful in grasping the market needs, the Government strengthens support measures, such as matching with platformers, and setting up a special website by JETRO for the marketing of Japanese products on overseas EC websites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to hands-on support by supporting agencies, JETRO set up the “Japan Mall” on the major overseas EC websites, and through matching EC vendors with Japanese companies, etc., initiated a mechanism for EC vendors to select, buy and sell Japanese products. Related projects are now implemented in Singapore and Hong Kong, etc. 	<p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
<p>Measures to make use of Japan’s charm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government materializes the internationally competitive and attractive extended-stay style tourism by the Act on Promotion of Development of Specified Complex Tourist Facilities Areas submitted to the session of the regular Diet of 2018 and implements the measures to eliminate completely the concerns to the IR by the world’s highest-standard regulations over casino. From now on, the Government implements the preparation of related Cabinet orders and ministerial orders and establishes adequate administrative systems necessary for the world’s highest-standard regulations. The Government brings out the effect of the above-mentioned policy as soon as possible and takes thorough and sufficient measures to address various concerns including addiction. At the site of the international exposition in 2025, the Government does trial and showcases of the future society and lifestyle which innovation brings about, and demonstrates real-world application of the "Society 5.0" to the world. The Government materializes that Osaka/Kansai hosts the exposition, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Promotion of Development of Specified Complex Tourist Facilities Areas bill was enacted in the regular Diet of 2018 and, in response to the act being promulgated on July 27, 2018, the Enforcement Order of the Act on Promotion of Development of Specified Complex Tourist Facilities Areas (Decree No.72 of 2019) was promulgated on March 29, 2019. Based on the act, the Government continues the process of examining the related Cabinet orders and ministerial orders, etc. and preparing for the establishment of the Casino Management Committee. As a result of All Japan's invitation activities to attract each country, Japan was selected to be the host country of the 2025 World Expo on November 23, 2018. On February 8, 2019, a draft bill was submitted to the regular Diet for special measures necessary for the preparation and operation of the world exposition held in 2025. 	<p>Prime Minister (Minister of State in charge of affairs concerning the Promotion of Development of Specified Complex Tourist Facilities Areas (IR))</p> <p>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

	<p>by the lobbying activities of the Government, the municipal governments, the business community, members of the Diet, etc., by the dispatch of special envoys to each country, by holding events in and outside of Japan, etc. toward the voting to decide the host city to be held in November 2018.</p>		
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III. Implementation of KPI Review

There are 152 KPIs set in the " Action Plan ", and each of these KPIs was assessed into four categories, A, B, F, and N, depending on the state of progress made and other factors.

A is for KPI that shows progress toward target achievement at a pace faster than the proportion of the transitional period to the target achievement period;

B is for KPI 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 in January 2018 of each of those 134 KPIs are 60 KPIs for A Category, 54 KPIs of B Category, 8 KPIs of F Category, and 12 KPIs of N Category, while the progress of the relevant 152 KPIs have been categorized as follows: 51 KPIs of A Category, 62 KPIs of B Category, 12 KPIs of F Category, and 27 KPIs of N Category (refer to the Provisional).

Based on these progress statuses, the "Action Plan for Innovative Business Activities" (Declared on June 21st 2019, Cabinet Decision) will be revised, and measures to improve productivity in a short period through innovative business activities will be strengthened.

Provisional Translation

KPI progress status

This report is a summary of progress made to date in achieving the KPI objectives listed in the Action Plan , as shown below.

- The "KPI" column describes KPIs listed in the Action Plan .
- 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;
(An example of KPI) The power system reform is aimed to be completed no later than 2020.
 - 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.

Provisional Translation

I. Focus areas to be tackled in the future toward realization of "Society 5.0" and the "Flagship Project" that drives change, etc.[1], i.e. "life" and "industry" will change.

Group of measures: Construction of a next-generation mobility system

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
1	The unmanned automated driving transportation service on public roads in specified areas will be launched by around 2020.	—	F	In order to start the unmanned automated driving transportation service on public roads in specified areas, the relevant ministries and agencies proceed with efforts to improve the system in line with the "System improvement Outline Concerning Automated Driving" decided by the IT Headquarters in April 2018. In addition, longer-term demonstration experiments with a view to social implementation have been conducted in various parts of the country starting in FY2018, and verification is performed from various angles, such as the aspects of technology, business and social acceptance.	—	Cabinet Secretariat (National Strategy Office of Information and Communications Technology)
2	The unmanned automated driving transportation service in specified areas will be launched at 100 or more places across the whole country by around 2030..	—	N	As reference No. 1 will be implemented by 2020, thereafter, we will promote the development of other unmanned automated driving transportation services in other areas and acquire data.	—	Cabinet Secretariat (National Strategy Office of Information and Communications Technology)
3	By 2020, automatic brakes will be installed on more than 90% of new passenger cars sold in Japan.	The current percentage of installation on newly sold automobiles in Japan: 77.8% (2016) (2017)	A	Automatic brake installation rate was 66.2% in 2016, but has risen to 77.8% in 2017, making steady progress toward the goal.	Calculated by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Cabinet Secretariat (National Strategy Office of Information and Communications Technology)

Provisional Translation

4	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 installation on automobiles in Japan: 14.1% (2017) Japan's share of such automobiles in the global market: 16.2% (2016)	The current percentage of such automobiles in Japan: A World market: B	As regards domestic automobiles (excluding motorcycles etc.), the (estimated) percentage of automobiles with advanced emergency braking systems (AEB) as a safety driving support device/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 14.1%, already exceeding the prorated KPI target of 12.3% 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"; HISInc. "Shipped number of ECUs for AEB (2016)"	Cabinet Secretariat (National Strategy Office of Information and Communications Technology)
5	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 installation on new automobiles in Japan: 68.7% (2017) The current percentage of such automobiles in Japan (stock base): 14.1% (2017)	New automobiles: A Stock base: 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 68.7%, already exceeding the prorated KPI target of 59.9% at this point. On the other hand, the current percentage of automobiles with a safety driving support device/system in Japan (stock base) is 14.1%, falling short of the prorated KPI target of 16.2% at this point.	The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism's "Survey on the Widespread Use of ASV Technologies", Automobile Inspection & Registration Information Association's "Changes in the Number of Automobiles in Japan"	Cabinet Secretariat (National Strategy Office of Information and Communications Technology)

Provisional Translation

6	<p>In 2020, achieving the size of the domestic robot production in the manufacturing area to 1.2 trillion yen and in the non-manufacturing areas such as services to 1.2 trillion yen.</p>	<p>Manufacturing sectors: Approx. 900 billion yen (2017) Non-manufacturing sectors: Approx. 180 billion yen (2017)</p>	B	<p>The market scale of domestic robot production in 2013 was approx. 500 billion yen in manufacturing sectors and approx. 50 billion yen in non-manufacturing sectors with target achievement period of 7 years. As for the “latest figures,” production in manufacturing sectors hovered around 900 billion yen (addition of approx. 180 billion yen from 2016) in 2017 while production in non-manufacturing sectors was approx. 50 billion yen; however, costs concerning system integration are excluded. The non-manufacturing sector is limited to about 180 billion yen in 2017 (compared to about 40 billion yen in 2016), and the Government will need to promote its measures further while continuing to monitor the annual market growth as it continues to steadily implement related measures. In future, the Government will need to promote its measures further while steadily implementing the “Japan’s Robot Strategy” that was decided in February 2015. At the same time, efforts will be required among mid-ranking companies and SMEs concerning robot introduction including measures to cut the price and implementation cost of small-sized, general-purpose robots by more than 20% and assistance to accelerate the number of personnel engaged in supporting robot introduction.</p>	<p>“Statistics on Robots: Actual Orders, Production and Shipment” and “Shipment of service robots” by the Japan Robot Association (general incorporated association)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total shipment of “ICT-equipped construction machinery” (Survey by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) • “Trends in Industrial unmanned aircraft industry” by the Japan UAV Association (general incorporated association) 	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
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Provisional Translation

I. Focus areas to be tackled in the future toward realization of "Society 5.0" and the "Flagship Project" that drives change, etc.[1], i.e. "life" and "industry" will change.

Group of measures: Construction of a next-generation health care system

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
7	Increased healthy life expectancy over average life expectancy growth	—	N	<p>This KPI is newly set in the "Future Investment Strategy 2018" (December 15, 2018, Cabinet decision) on the goals set in Health Japan 21 (secondary). Healthy life expectancy is calculated on the basis of a survey conducted every three years, and since the "latest figure" is for 2016, we will evaluate the progress of this KPI when the figure for 2019 is obtained.</p> <p>Meanwhile, In the three years from 2013 to 2016, the average life span of men is +0.77 years, with the healthy life expectancy being +0.95 years, while the average life expectancy of women is +0.53 years, with the healthy life expectancy being +0.58; the increase in average life expectancy is outweighed by the increase in healthy life expectancy.</p>	Health Labour Sciences Research Grant, "Study on factor analysis on healthy life expectancy and regional disparity, and effect verification of health promotion measures" ¹	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
8	Extend the nation's healthy life expectancy by more than one year by 2020 and by more than 2 year by 2025 [70.42 for males and 73.62 for females (2010)]	Males: 72.14 Females: 74.79 (2016)	A	<p>In the 6 years from 2010 to 2016, healthy life expectancy increased by +1.72 years and +1.17 years for males and females, respectively, and the objective of "an increase of 1 year in age by 2020" has been achieved. As regards the objective of "an increase of 2 years in age by 2025", a steady progress is also shown towards target achievement. [Comparison] Average annual increase at an even pace (+2 years in age/15 years) x Elapsed years (6 years) = 0.8 years in age)</p>	Health Labour Sciences Research Grant, "Study on factor analysis on healthy life expectancy and regional disparity, and effect verification of health promotion measures"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

¹ 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)

Provisional Translation

9	Full-scale operation of nation-wide health information network from 2020	—	F	In July 2018, a process schedule was formulated for the construction of a nation-wide network and services that will serve as an information collaboration basis for medical and other fields. In addition, from July 2018 to March 2019, we conducted a demonstration project of health record sharing service.	—	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
10	Increase the adoption rate of electronic medical charts by general hospitals with 400 beds or more to 90% by FY2020.	85.4% (as of October 2017)	A	The adoption rate of electronic medical charts by general hospitals with 400 beds or more was 85.4% as of October 2017, which is 28.1 percentage points higher than in October 2011 when it was 57.3%. ([Comparison] Average annual rate of increase at a uniform pace (+32.7 percentage points / 9 years) x Elapsed years (6 years) = 21.8 percentage points), showing a steady progress toward target achievement.	Survey of Medical Institutions (2017)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
11	Decrease the ratio of population with metabolic syndrome (those targeted for specific health guidance) by 25% from FY2008 levels by 2020.	14.2% ² FY2017 (compared with FY2008)	B	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 those targeted for specified health guidance) in FY2017 was 14.2%, which state of progress is slightly lower than the even pace case. ([Comparison] Average annual rate of increase at a uniform pace (25 percentage points / 12 years) x Elapsed years (9 years) = 18.8 percentage points) Further promotion of measures will be required.	“Implementation status of specified health checkups and specified health guidance” by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

² Rate of decrease in the number of citizens with metabolic syndrome and those with a high likelihood of suffering from metabolic syndrome (Rate of decrease in those targeted for specified health guidance)

Provisional Translation

12	Increase the rate of citizens undergoing health checkups (age 40-74) to 80% by 2020 (including specified health checkups).	71.0% ³ (2016)	B	The rate of citizens undergoing medical checkup (age: 40-74) was 71.0% in 2016, up 3.3 percentage points from 67.7% in 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). Steady progress has not been made in achieving the goal of KPI. As a factor, "difficulties for consultation" etc. is considered, and further promotion of measures is necessary, such as promoting horizontal development of good cases.	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
13	Expand the market size of nursing-care robot devices to approx. 50 billion yen in 2020 and approx. 260 billion yen in 2030.	3,360 million yen (2016)	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 service robots conducted by the Japan Robot Association (general incorporated association) since 2013, the size of the nursing-care robot devices market was 3,360 million yen in 2016 (actual cumulative total of companies that responded). Accordingly, steady progress has not been made in achieving the goal of KPI. As a factor, it is considered that there is a problem in the development to grasp the needs of the care site and the understanding to the significance and effect of utilization, etc., and it is necessary to further promote the measure.	"Survey on trends of robot industry and markets, 2016 version" by the Japan Robot Association (general incorporated association)	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

³ Situation of citizens undergoing medical checkups (health examination and health checkup) and health screening

Provisional Translation

14	Number of nursing-care robot devices to be introduced in priority fields: 8,000 in 2030	13,361 (2016)	A	About the introduction of robot care machine in key areas (mobility assistance, movement support, excretion support, watching and communication, bathing support and care service support) revised in 2017, according to a statistical survey on service robots conducted by the Japan Robot Association (general incorporated association), domestic shipments of robot care devices in key areas were 13,361 units in 2016, achieving a KPI of 8,000 units by 2030.	The Japan Robot Association (general incorporated association) "Survey on trends of robot industry and markets, 2016 version"	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
15	Conduct 20 clinical trials and clinical researches using the registered disease data by 2020.	13 cases	A	The clinical trial and clinical research cases adopted in the past totaled 13, with 6 cases in FY2016, 5 cases in FY2017, and 2 cases in 2018, 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.	3 cases	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, and another on the points to note about reliability ensurement when conducting post-marketing surveillance of medicines and medical devices using medical data database in 2018. The remaining two cases are also under consideration steadily at present, with the aim of issuance by 2020 as originally planned.	Footnote reference ⁴	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

⁴ "Basic idea about the use of medical data database in drug safety monitoring after marketing"

(Notice of June 9, 2017 薬生薬審発 0609 No.8, and 薬生安発 0609 No.4 by Pharmaceutical Product Review and Management Section Manager and Safety Measures Section Manager)

"About the points to note about reliability ensurement in post-marketing database survey of medicines" (Notice of February 21, 2018 薬生薬審発 022 No.1 by Medicine Review Management Section Manager)

"About the points to note about reliability ensurement in post-marketing database survey of medical equipment" (notice of December 19, 2018, 薬生機審発 1219 No.4 by Medical Equipment Examination and Management Section Manager)

Provisional Translation

17	Eliminate any time lag in the screening of pharmaceuticals and medical devices by 2020.	Pharmaceuticals: 0.2 years, medical devices: 0 year (FY2017)	B	<p>Regarding pharmaceutical product review lag, the 2017 figure was 0.2 years due to a significant reduction in the US review period. In addition, the numerical value for FY 2017 was 0 year for the review lag for medical devices.</p> <p>Looking at the review period for pharmaceuticals and medical devices in PMDA, the new pharmaceuticals (FY2008: 22.0 months (median)→ [FY2017] 11.8 months (80th percentile value); New medical devices: [FY2008] 14.4 months (median) → [FY2017] 11.9 months (70th percentile value)), for all of which shortening of the period is pursued.</p> <p>In the future, with regard to pioneering pharmaceuticals and medical devices with breakthrough and extremely high efficacy for serious diseases, we will continue to accelerate examinations, such as setting the goal of the overall examination period to six months, and focus our efforts on improving the quality of work.</p>	Data tabulated by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and PMDA, and data released in the U.S.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
18	Establish the following number of Japanese medical treatment bases in other countries by 2020: About 20	24 (March 2019)	A	With 24 Japanese medical treatment locations established in other countries as of the end of March 2019, the process has achieved the KPI goal of "establishing 20 locations by 2020."	Hearing surveys from businesses, etc.	Cabinet Secretariat (Headquarters for Healthcare Policy)

Provisional Translation

19	Expand the global market for Japan's medical technologies and services to 5 trillion yen by 2030.	<p>Export value of medical devices: Approx. 584.0 billion yen; Export value of pharmaceuticals: Approx. 175.7 billion yen (2016)</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Export value of medical devices: Approx. 1,762.4 billion yen; Export value of pharmaceuticals : Approx. 3,262.1 billion yen (2016)</p>	N	<p>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. Meanwhile, items (i) and (ii), in addition to the export value of medical devices and pharmaceuticals, can also be used to examine the sales of medical devices and pharmaceuticals abroad (it can be partially overlapped with export value)(Overseas sales of medical devices in 2016 were 1,762.4 billion yen (23 companies), and overseas sales of pharmaceuticals in 2016 were 3,262.1 billion yen (26 companies). 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. 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>	<p>Pharmaceutical and medical equipment export value: Outline of Annual Dynamics Statistics Report on Pharmaceutical Industry Production by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare in 2016</p> <p>Overseas sales of pharmaceuticals: Japan Pharmaceutical Industry Association DATABOOK 2018</p> <p>Overseas sales of medical devices: according to the survey of the Japan Federation of Medical Devices Association (general incorporated association)</p>	<p>Cabinet Secretariat</p> <p>(Headquarters for Healthcare Policy)</p>
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Provisional Translation

I. Focus areas to be tackled in the future toward realization of "Society 5.0" and the "Flagship Project" that drives change, etc.[1], i.e. "life" and "industry" will change.

Group of measures: next-generation mobility system

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
20	More than 2% annual improvement in the labor productivity of the manufacturing industry	About 1.9% (Average growth rate between 2015 and 2017)	B	The KPI has not been achieved, with labor productivity in the manufacturing industry growing at the rate of approx. 1.9% in 3 years between 2015 and 2017. In order to achieve 2.0%, we will improve labor productivity in the manufacturing industry through efficiency improvement utilizing data from manufacturing sites and automation through the introduction of robots. For example, in order to make the best use of valuable data that exists in the manufacturing field, the Government will promote initiatives to create a system to distribute data of factories across companies, strengthen development of robot system integrators, conduct necessary R&D and standardization, and accelerate robot introduction to small and medium sized companies.	"National Accounts of Japan" 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
21	By 2020, achieving 80% of companies to collect data at their factories, and 40% of them to link their collected data to solving specific management issues.	Percentage of companies collecting data: 58% (F2018) Percentage of companies linking their collected data to solving specific management issues: 26% (F2018)	B B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with a target achievement period of 4 years, 2 years have passed at the point of the "latest figure." The percentage of companies that collect data at factories and the percentage of companies that link the collected data to the solution of specific management issues are 58% and 26%, respectively, both of which are below 73.5% and 30%, required as of 2018 to achieve KPI. Toward achieving the goal, in order to maximize the use of valuable data that exists in the manufacturing field, the Government began to create a system to distribute data from factories across companies in cooperation with production machinery manufacturers. The Government will steadily advance necessary measures in the future.	Surveyed by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Provisional Translation

6 (as shown in previous section)	In 2020, achieving the size of the domestic robot production in the manufacturing area to 1.2 trillion yen and in the non-manufacturing areas such as services to 1.2 trillion yen.	Manufacturing sectors: Approx. 900 billion yen (2017) Non-manufacturing sectors: Approx. 180 billion yen (2017)	B	<p>The market scale of domestic robot production in 2013 was approx. 500 billion yen in manufacturing sectors and approx. 50 billion yen in non-manufacturing sectors with target achievement period of 7 years. As for the "latest figures," production in manufacturing sectors hovered around 900 billion yen (addition of approx. 180 billion yen from 2016) in 2017 while production in non-manufacturing sectors was approx. 50 billion yen; however, costs concerning system integration are excluded. The non-manufacturing sector is limited to about 180 billion yen in 2017 (compared to about 40 billion yen in 2016), and the Government will need to promote its measures further while continuing to monitor the annual market growth as it continues to steadily implement related measures. In future, the Government will need to promote its measures further while steadily implementing the "Japan's Robot Strategy" that was decided in February 2015. At the same time, efforts will be required among mid-ranking companies and SMEs concerning robot introduction including measures to cut the price and implementation cost of small-sized, general-purpose robots by more than 20% and assistance to accelerate the number of personnel engaged in supporting robot introduction.</p>	<p>"Statistics on Robots: Actual Orders, Production and Shipment" and "Shipment of service robots" by the Japan Robot Association (general incorporated association)</p> <p>Total shipment of "ICT-equipped construction machinery" (Survey by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)</p> <p>"Trends in Industrial unmanned aircraft industry" by the Japan UAV Association (general incorporated association)</p>	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
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Provisional Translation

I. Focus areas to be tackled in the future toward realization of "Society 5.0" and the "Flagship Project" that drives change, etc.[2], i.e. "nourishment" for economic activities will change.

Group of measures: Energy, environment

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
22	<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 [Supplementary indicator]</p> <p>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: 271,540 (End of December, 2018) [Supplementary indicator]</p> <p>Number of years for recovering investment: 10 years (End of December, 2018)</p>	<p>B [Supplementary indicator] A</p>	<p>The number of units in use increased by approx. 200,000 from the end of FY2013 to 271,000 as of the end of December 2018. While the deadline for target achievement is FY2020 with the target achievement period of 7 years, 5 years and 9 months have elapsed as of the end of December 2018. The figure is lower than 1,210,000 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 FY2018 (as of the end of December) for polymer electrolyte fuel cells (PEFC) was 940,000 yen (down 8% from the previous fiscal year) and that of solid oxide fuel cells (SOFC) was 1.19 million yen (down 7% 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 10 years (down 10% from the previous fiscal year). While the deadline for target achievement is FY2020 with the target achievement period of 6 years, 4 years and 9 months have elapsed as of the end of December 2018. The figure is shorter than 10.3 years, the payback period that would be required at this point for KPI achievement.</p>	Survey by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Provisional Translation

23	Develop hydrogen stations at about 160 locations by FY2020 and about 320 locations by FY2025.	103 stations have been opened. (end of March 2019)	A	<p>In addition to the 103 stations in operation, 10 hydrogen stations are in developing process. While the deadline for target achievement is FY2020 with the target achievement period of 5 years, 3 years have elapsed as of the end of 2018. We are making good progress towards achieving the KPI.</p> <p>Additionally, a new company involving 11 companies, i.e. Japan H2 Mobility, LLC (JHyM) was established in February 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>	Survey by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
24	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	Some operators separated electricity transmission and distribution businesses in April 2016.	Webpage of Tokyo Electric Power Holdings ⁵	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

⁵ http://www.tepco.co.jp/toudenhou/hd/1271995_9039.html

Provisional Translation

25	<p>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.</p> <p>[Supplementary indicator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aiming for commercialization of A-USC in the 2020's (generation efficiency: about 39% at present → about 46% after improvement) • Aiming to commercialize IGCC in the 2020's (generation efficiency: about 39% at present → about 46% after improvement) • Regarding IGFC, first establish the technology for oxygen-blown IGCC and CO₂ capture technology (physical absorption) by FY2020, then establish the IGFC technologies by FY2025 and aim to be ready for its commercialization by the 2030s (generation efficiency: about 39% at present → about 55% after improvement) • Aim to be ready for commercialization of 1,700-degree class gas turbines by around FY2020s for LNG-fired power generation (generation efficiency: about 53% at present → about 57% after improvement) 	—	F	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Regarding Integrated Coal Gasification Combined Cycle power generation (IGCC), the design of commercial plants began in FY2014.</p> <p>Regarding Integrated Coal Gasification Fuel Cell Combined Cycle power generation (IGFC), long -term durability test operation of oxygen-blown IGCC and coal variety compatibility verification were completed by October 2018. In addition, installation work of CO₂ capture unit (physical absorption) was started from FY2018.</p> <p>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 turbines.</p>	—	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
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Provisional Translation

26	Realize full-scale commercialization of next-generation power electronics using new materials by 2020	—	F	<p>As a result of technological development for achieving the KPI, a power semiconductor module of high withstand voltage using SiC, which is a new material, was mounted on the confirmation test vehicle of the next Tokaido Shinkansen N700S.</p> <p>Currently, we are developing technology to apply power electronics devices using SiC power semiconductor modules to automobiles and the like.</p> <p>Technological development and demonstration have also been carried out for GaN, and in FY2018, we carried out technological development and demonstration of an energy-saving microwave oven that can selectively irradiate the target with microwaves using GaN semiconductor devices.</p>		Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
27	<p>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</p> <p>* The targets are vehicle-mounted batteries and batteries for electrical energy storage</p>	391.2 billion yen (34.2% of the global market) (2016 figure)	A	<p>While this KPI target was set to be achieved by 2020, meaning that it must be achieved within the next seven years, three years have passed as of 2016. It exceeds the market acquisition scale of 351.4 billion yen currently required to achieve KPIs, and confirms that KPIs are progressing to achieve their targets. The Government 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.</p>	Survey by private companies	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
28	Cut the cost of energy storage for power systems by half or lower (23,000 yen/kWh or lower) by 2020.	—	N	<p>The Meeting of External Experts in FY2016 confirmed that the KIP 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.</p>	Surveyed by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Provisional Translation

29	<p>Introduce Net Zero Energy Houses (ZEH) and Net Zero Energy Buildings (ZEB) in newly constructed average residences and buildings in 2030 [Supplementary indicator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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>[House] Energy-saving standard applicability ratio: 59% (Figures for FY2016: Estimate) ZEH ratio: 15% (Figures for FY2017: Estimate)</p> <p>[Non-residential buildings] Energy-saving standard applicability ratio: 98% (Figures for FY2016: Partially Estimate) Number of ZEB buildings: Unaccomplished</p>	<p>N [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>To achieve the KPI, the Government plans to start by realizing Net Zero Energy as a standard in newly constructed residences and in newly constructed public buildings by 2020. The energy-saving standard applicability ratio for residences was 59% in FY2016. While the target achievement period is 8 years, 3 years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." The figure was lower than 70%, the value that would be required as of FY2016 for KPI achievement. In order to improve the energy saving performance of houses and buildings, a draft bill was submitted to the ordinary session of the Diet "to amend a part of the Act on Improvement of Energy Consumption Performance of Buildings" in 2019, which was intended to add to the target of the Top Runner System major housing enterprises that supply custom-built detached houses and rental apartments, etc.</p> <p>As for ZEH introduction in residences, there is a steady increase in their number, a move led by housing manufacturers (ZEH builders/planners) that have declared the introduction of ZEH plans into most of the houses they supply by FY2020. ZEH builders constructed a total of approx. 42,000 residences in FY2017, which is about 15% of all new housing starts for custom-built residences (approx. 280,000 houses in FY2017). While the target achievement period is 8 years, 4 years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." Although the figure is lower than 25%, a value that would be required as of 2017 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 98% in FY2016. While the target achievement period is 8 years, 3 years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." The figure exceeded 96%, which would be required as of FY2016 for KPI achievement. In order to improve the energy</p>	<p>For energy-saving standard application rate in residential buildings, estimates based on the survey of distribution of houses according to insulation level (collected by questionnaires to operators), and 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)</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
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Provisional Translation

				<p>saving performance of houses and buildings, a draft bill was submitted to the ordinary session of the Diet "to amend a part of the Act on Improvement of Energy Consumption Performance of Buildings" in 2019, which was intended to expand the range of buildings subject to the obligation to meet energy saving standards to medium-sized buildings, etc. The demonstration of 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 including state-owned buildings by 2020.</p>		
30	Double the number of energy-efficient renovation cases for existing homes by 2020	460,000 cases (2017)	A	<p>Steady progress has been observed for this KPI, with an addition of 210,000 cases ([Comparison] Average annual rate of increase at a uniform pace (+320,000 cases/9 years) x years elapsed (6 years) = +210,000 cases) in 6 years from 2012 to 2017.</p>	"Building Extension and Renovation Survey" (twice every year) (First and second half) by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
31	Increase the usage of LED and other high-efficiency lights to 100% in flow by 2020.	96.1% (FY2017)	A	<p>The introduction rate of LED and other high-efficiency lights was 96.1% in FY2017. While the target achievement period is 6 years, 3 years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." The figure exceeded 88%, which would be required as of FY2017 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. Based on these efforts, the achievement of the KPI by the target fiscal year is deemed possible.</p>	Statistical data by the Japan Lighting Manufacturers Association (general incorporated association)	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Provisional Translation

32	<p>Increase the ratio of next-generation automobiles to 50-70% of total new passenger car sales by 2030.</p> <p>[Supplementary indicator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of electric vehicles (EV) and plug-in hybrid vehicles (PHV) in use to up to 1 million by 2020 • Increase the number of fuel cell vehicles (FCV) in use to about 40,000 by 2020 and 800,000 by 2030 	<p>36.7%(2017 end of the FY223,000</p> <p>(end of FY2017) 2460</p> <p>(end of FY2017)</p>	<p>A</p> <p>[Supplementary indicator]</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p>	<p>Following FY 2016, sales of next-generation vehicles increased in FY2017 (up 5.3% from the previous year), and the ratio of next-generation vehicles to new vehicle sales was 36.7%.</p> <p>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." Assuming that sales volume will increase linearly in each fiscal year to achieve KPIs, if 400,000 (EV, PHV) and 16,000 (FCV) vehicles are required as of the end of 2017, actual result fell below by 177,000 units (EV and PHV) and 13,540 units (FCV), respectively.</p> <p>The Government will continue to support the partial subsidy schemes for car purchases and for developing charging infrastructure and hydrogen stations to accelerate the spread of next-generation vehicles.</p>	<p>Survey by private organizations including the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (general incorporated association)</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
33	<p>Increase the base metal self-sufficiency ratio to more than 80%</p>	<p>50% (2016)</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>The self-sufficiency ratio of base metal (copper, lead, zinc, tin) was 50% in a 2016 survey. The Government will encourage autonomous development by Japanese companies toward KPI achievement through:</p> <p>(i) Resource diplomacy by the Japanese government and governmental institutions (JOGMEC, JICA, etc.); and (ii) Support for securing the interests of Japanese companies (support for exploration and risk money supply by JOGMEC, etc.).</p>	<p>Survey by JOGMEC</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
34	<p>To improve the Japan's independent development ratio of oil and natural gas (including domestic production) to over 40% by 2030.</p>	<p>26.6% (FY2017 actual result)</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>In order to increase the voluntary development ratio to 40% or more in 2030, the Government will continue to provide support through risk money supply through JOGMEC, and multilateral development of resource diplomacy.</p>	<p>Surveyed by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>

Provisional Translation

35	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 expansion of FC will be started in FY2020. The expansion of the Hokkaido-Honshu interconnection facility has been started in March 2019. The Government will continue to improve the environment to realize KPI.	-	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
36	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	—	F	High-voltage sector (factories, etc.): Introduction of smart meters was completed by FY2016 Low-voltage sector (homes, etc.): Introduction scheduled to be completed by the end of FY2024	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Provisional Translation

37	<p>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 seafloor polymetallic sulfides,, the Government will 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 in the latter half of the decade starting in 2018 and beyond.</p> <p>[Supplementary indicator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government will prepare technologies for commercialization of methane hydrate by FY2018. • As for seafloor polymetallic sulfides , the Government will conduct pilot test of continuously excavating and ore lifting for seafloor polymetallic sulfides under the sea area in FY2017 to establish the elemental excavating and ore lifting techniques. The Government will use the results to conduct an economic viability in FY2018. 	—	F	<p>Regarding the sand-layer type of methane hydrate, the government conducted the second offshore production test in FY2017, and has overcome a technical problem caused by the first offshore production test conducted in 2013 by realizing a total of 36 days of gas production by evacuation method. In addition, in FY2018, the Government conducted comprehensive verification based on the results of research so far, and developed technologies for the realization of commercialization. For seafloor polymetallic sulfides, the Government successfully carried out the world's first pilot test of continuously excavating and ore lifting for seafloor polymetallic sulfides under the sea area in 2017,. In addition, the Government conducted comprehensive evaluation including study for economic viability in 2018. According to the study result, it was evaluated that economic viability can be achieved in case of a certain hike in metal prices from a long-term perspective while ensuring economically more valuable deposits qualitatively and quantitatively, establishing efficient production technology as well as solving various issues such as development of future regulations, reconcile conflict with area used by other industries and installation of domestic ore dressing plant (including tailings dam).</p> <p>[Supplementary indicator] Methane hydrate: F</p> <p>[Supplementary indicator] Sea-floor hydrothermal deposits: F</p>	—	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
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Provisional Translation

38	<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 residual oil treatment devices in Japan: About 50.5%</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. The objective is to increase the ratio of complexes 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." As a result, the "equipment ratio" of heavy oil cracking equipment of each company has reached a high level worldwide.</p>	<p>"Overall evaluation on international competitiveness of petrochemical complexes" by the Research Association of Refinery Integration for Group-Operation [Supplementary indicator] Survey by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
39	<p>Commercialize offshore floating wind power generation facilities by around 2018 for the first time in the world</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Commercial operation of offshore floating wind power generation facilities started in FY2016 off the shore of Nagasaki. Empirical research on floating offshore wind power off Fukushima Prefecture will continue in FY2019.</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
40	<p>Capture 70% of the global market in the volume of geothermal power generation turbines introduced by 2020</p>	<p>70%</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>The share of Japanese companies was 70% in 2017 figures. Continuous efforts will be made in future to maintain and expand market share.</p>	<p>IRENA: Volume installed in the entire world Thermal and Nuclear Power Engineering Society (general incorporated association): Volume installed by Japanese companies</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>
41	<p>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.</p>	<p>About 178.2 billion yen in a cumulative total (end of March 2019)</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>A total of 166 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: about 848.2 billion yen). Also, 134 JCM-financed projects have been implemented (prospective business scale: about 230 billion yen). As of the end of March 2019, the cumulative KPI target of 1 trillion yen has already been exceeded.</p>	<p>Survey by the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry</p>	<p>Ministry of the Environment</p>

Provisional Translation

42	Double the export value of incineration equipment, recycling equipment, etc. of the actual result in FY2015 by FY2020.	27.8 billion yen (FY2017)	A	The target has been achieved, with the export value increasing to 27.8 billion yen in FY2017 from the actual result in FY2015, 6 billion yen. The Government will continue its efforts toward target achievement.	The Japan Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers (general incorporated association) "Export value of environmental equipment by region"	Ministry of the Environment
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I. Focus areas to be tackled in the future toward realization of "Society 5.0" and the "Flagship Project" that drives change, etc.[2], i.e. "nourishment" for economic activities will change.

Group of Measures: FinTech/realization of a cashless society

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
43	Aim to introduce open API at over 80 banks within 3 years (by June 2020).	124 banks have announced that they will introduce an API by June 2020. (end of March 2019)	A	Among the 138 Japanese banks, there are 124 banks scheduled to introduce it by June 2020, so they are progressing smoothly to achieve the KPI target.	Financial Services Agency "On the status of development of policies related to coordination and collaboration with electronic payment etc. agents at financial institutions" (end of March 2019)	Financial Services Agency
44	The Government aims to double the cashless payment ratio to around 40% in the next 10 years (by June 2027).	Cashless settlement ratio 24.1% (2018)	A	In two years from 2016 (20.0%) to 2018 (24.1%), the cashless payment ratio increased by 4.1%. As a result, the ratio needed to achieve the target (about 2% annually, about 4% over 2 years) has been achieved.	Footnote reference ⁶	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

⁶ (Credit card payment * 1 + debit card payment * 2 + electronic money * 3) / (private final consumption expenditure * 4)

* 1 Survey of the Japan Consumer Credit Association, * 2 Report of the Bank of Japan, * 3 Bank of Japan "electronic money count",

* 4 Cabinet Office "Annual Report on National Accounts" (nominal value, secondary flash value)

Provisional Translation

45	In the next 5 years (through June 2022), the Government aims to increase the proportion of SMEs that streamline back office operations (finance, accounting, etc.) by using cloud services etc. while supporting IT conversion by about 4 times the current ratio to approximately 40%.	13.9% (2017)	B	The proportion of SMEs that streamline back office operations (finance, accounting, etc.) by utilizing cloud services etc. while supporting IT conversion is 10.8% as the reference value at the time of KPI setting (2016), but in 2017, it was 13.9%, and the increase (approximately 5% per year) needed to achieve the 2022 target (about 40%) could not be achieved.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Investigation of communication use trend in 2017"	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
46	Aim for a 5% improvement in Japan's supply chain cash flow efficiency (supply chain cash conversion cycle: SCCC) by 2020.	158 days (FY2017)	A	The reference value of SCCC's KPI setting (FY2016) is 160 days, and that for FY2017 is 158 days, shortening the number of days required to achieve the target value of FY 2020 (152 days) (2 days per year). Target value for FY2020: $160 \text{ (FY2016)} \times 0.95 \text{ (improved by 5\%)} = 152$	Nikkei NEEDS Financial QUEST ⁷	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

⁷ Average value of TSE listed companies (excluding banking, securities and commodity futures trading, insurance, other financial business, and others)

Provisional Translation

I. Focus areas to be tackled in the future toward realization of "Society 5.0" and the "Flagship Project" that drives change, etc.[3], i.e. "administration" and "infrastructure" will change.

Group of measures: Realization of a digital government (productivity revolution from administration)

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
47	In the World Bank's "Ease of Doing Business Index," Japan will be ranked a top-three among developed countries by 2020.	25th (2019)	B	This KPI target was set to achieve by 2020, meaning that it must be achieved within the next seven years. Five and a half years have passed as of 2017. In 2019, it was ranked 25th (lower by one than the last year). Unfortunately, it is hard to say that the KPI is steadily improving toward the achievement of its target. The Government will require further promotion of policy measures. Various measures for improving the business environment in Japan are being taken, such as to drive online/one-stop incorporation 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 2019"	Cabinet Secretariat (Japan's Economic Revitalization General Bureau)
48	Reduce administrative procedure costs in priority areas by 20% or more by March 2020.	—	N	The cost reduction effect of efforts based on the "Basic Plan for Reducing Administrative Procedure Costs" revised in March 2018 is expected to be 22.2%, while a summary is now being prepared on the progress of KPI as cost measurement results to formulate a report by the beginning of FY2018.	"To reduce administrative procedure costs" (April 24, 2018, Administrative Procedure Subcommittee of the Japan Regulatory Reform Promotion Council)	Cabinet Office (Regulation Reform Promotion Office)

Provisional Translation

49	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 reduced: 731 (March 2019)	A	As for the number of government information systems, 731 systems (50.4%) were reduced from the FY2012 level and the target was achieved.	"About the enhancement of centralized project management at each stage of the government information system from budget request to execution" (June 4, 2019, decision of the Digital Government Ministerial Meeting)	Cabinet Secretariat (National Strategy Office of Information and Communications Technology)
50	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.50 billion yen (FY2017)	B	Reductions in operation cost from FY2013 totaled approx. 50 billion yen (FY2017). Reductions currently projected by the end of FY2021, the target achievement period, total 115.5 billion yen.	"About the enhancement of centralized project management at each stage of the government information system from budget request to execution" (June 4, 2019, decision of the Digital Government Ministerial Meeting)	Cabinet Secretariat (National Strategy Office of Information and Communications Technology)
51	By 2020, Japan will be ranked a top-three in the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report.	5th (2018)	A	The target achievement time is 2020, and the target achievement period is 4 years. As of 2018, the ranking is 5th (up by 3 compared to last year), and it is thought that KPI is progressing to achieve the target. The achievement of KPI target will be pursued through the accelerated implementation of Japan's National Innovation Eco-System.	World competitiveness ranking of the World Economic Forum, "WEF The Global Competitiveness Report2018"	Cabinet Secretariat (Japan's Economic Revitalization General Bureau)

Provisional Translation

52	Aim to increase the number of regions utilizing innovative big data processing technologies such as AI and RPA to 300 by the end of the FY2020.	(Reference) 79 (end of March 2018)	N	In "Regional IoT Implementation Survey" (the end of March 2018), the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications conducted the first survey on use cases of innovative big data processing technology, and 79 groups indicated that they had use cases. It is difficult to assess the progress of KPIs at this point because it is planned that the preliminary figures at the end of March of the same year will be obtained in June 2019. In the future, the Government will evaluate as soon as the data are obtained.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Regional IoT Implementation Survey" (end of March 2018)	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
53	As regards the data published according to the needs of the private sector based on public-private round table discussions, 100% will be provided as a file format suitable for machine reading during intensive work period up to 2020.	It cannot be calculated at present	N	The Government held an open data public-private round table and listened to the needs of the private sector. Based on the public-private round table discussion, the Government is working on the release of target data, and will evaluate as soon as the data is released.	7th Open Data Working Group (held on March 15, 2019), Reference Material 1	Cabinet Secretariat (National Strategy Office of Information and Communications Technology)
54	Increase the ratio of work on open data in the government and local authorities to 100% by FY2020.	26% (as of March 11, 2019)	B	The Government implemented various support programs for the promotion of open data efforts in local public organizations, such as the development of "guidelines and guides for promotion of open data for local public organizations" and the provision of "open data packages for local public organizations", and the number of local authorities using open data has steadily increased (140 local authorities increased in FY2018). In the future, further promotion of measures will be required to achieve the target.	Government CIO Portal (List of Local Authorities Working on Open Data)	Cabinet Secretariat (National Strategy Office of Information and Communications Technology)

Provisional Translation

I. Focus areas to be tackled in the future toward realization of "Society 5.0" and the "Flagship Project" that drives change, etc.[3], i.e. "administration" and "infrastructure" will change.

Group of measures: Advancement of infrastructure management including construction of a next-generation infrastructure maintenance system

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
55	Aim for a 20% improvement in construction site productivity by FY2025.	—	F	For ICT earthworks, which has been promoted as a top runner measure for i-Construction since FY2016, the Government has confirmed a time reduction effect of 32.9% * (*For implementation in 2018 (January 31, 2019)). The Government has targeted increased application of ICT to all processes including bridge, tunnel, dam construction and maintenance by FY2019, to foundation construction and block installation in port construction in FY2020, and revise various manuals and guides in FY2021 to aim to further improve productivity. At the same time, the Government will study the effects on productivity improvement and the process for achieving KPI.	Survey by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
56	By around 2020, increase the percentage of facility managers who have introduced new technologies such as robots and sensors that satisfy a certain level of technology in operations such as inspection and diagnosis of important infrastructure/aging infrastructure in Japan to 100% by 2030.	—	N	The Government is investigating the results of FY2018 that will be necessary for the evaluation of KPI progress, and will announced it by this fall In order to achieve the goal of the percentage of facility managers introducing new technologies etc., the Government will continue to promote technological development with public and private sectors and speedy development of technical standards.	Survey by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
57	Have Tokyo rank within the top three cities of the Global Power City Index by 2020.	3rd (2018)	A	Tokyo has achieved 3rd place in comprehensive urban power ranking in 2016, and continues to be at 3rd place in 2018, following 2016 and 2017.	Mori Memorial Foundation, "Global Power City Index 2018"	Cabinet Secretariat (Japan's Economic Revitalization General Bureau)

Provisional Translation

58	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	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 2020 for the registration and license tax; April 2015-March 2021 for the real estate acquisition tax), loans for the acquisition cost of second-hand homes under Flat 35 scheme of the Japan Housing Finance Agency (from April 20, 2015), 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
59	Double the renovation market scale to 12 trillion yen by 2025 (6 trillion yen in 2010). *As possible by 2020	7 trillion yen (2013)	B	The size of the house renovation market was 7 trillion yen in the latest figure in 2013 (addition of approx. 1 trillion yen from 2010). Since the pace of market expansion needs to be accelerated to achieve the target, the Government has been implementing measures including the loans for long-term excellent housing renovation promotion project (February 2014-), housing renovation business group registration system (September 2014-), and for the acquisition cost of second-hand homes under Flat 35 scheme of the Japan Housing Finance Agency (from April 20, 2015). While such initiatives are expected to yield result, the Government will need to step up its measures to achieve the target.	Housing and Land Survey (every 5 years), Housing Market Trends Survey (annual), 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)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Provisional Translation

60	The proportion of houses for senior citizens among the elderly population [0.9% (2005) 3-5% (2020)]	2.4% (2017)	B	The proportion of houses for senior citizens among the elderly population in FY2017 was 2.4%. As it is necessary to promote the supply of housing for elderly people to achieve the goal, the Government is implementing measures such as assistance to the construction cost of housing for elderly people with service, and special tax measures. While such initiatives are expected to yield result, the Government will need to step up its measures to achieve the target.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly population: “Population Estimate” by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications • 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 survey by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (annual) 	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
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I. Future priority areas to tackle and “Flagship Project” as the leading power of reform toward achieving “Society 5.0” - [3] Changes in “Government” and “Infrastructure”

Policy Group: Accelerated introduction of PPP/PFI approach

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
61	Expand the scale of PPP/PFI projects to 21 trillion yen in the next ten years (FY2013 to FY2022). Out of 21 trillion, PFI projects using the concession system of public facilities, etc. is targeted at 7 trillion yen.	<p>Scale of Projects: approx. 13.8 trillion yen</p> <p>Of the above figure, projects using the concession system of public facilities, etc.: Approx. 5.7 trillion yen (FY2013 to FY2017).</p>	A	Since there are large-scale concession projects including the specific airport operations of Kansai International Airport and Osaka International Airport, the KPI is progressing at a pace faster than the proportion of the transitional period to the target achievement period.	Data from Cabinet Office	Cabinet Office (PPP/PFI Promotion Office)

Provisional Translation

I. Future priority areas to tackle and “Flagship Project” as the leading power of reform toward achieving “Society 5.0” - [4] Changes in “Regions,” “Communities,” and “SMEs”

Policy Group: Overall reform and smartification of agriculture, forestry and fishery industries

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
62	* Increase the number of incorporated management entities by about four times from the 2010 level to 50,000 in the next ten years (by 2023).	22,700 corporations (February 2018)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2023 with the target achievement period of ten years, five years have elapsed at the point of the “latest figure.” Although the number of incorporated management entities increased from 14,600 (February 2013) to 22,700 (February 2018), it would be preferable to have this figure increased to 32,300 to achieve the target. The progress is insufficient, and the Government will need to further promote the policy 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
63	* Increase the ratio of farmland used by business farmers to 80% in the next ten years (by 2023).	56.2% (End of FY2018)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2023 with the target achievement period of ten years, five years have elapsed at the point of the “latest figure.” Although the ratio of concentration of farmland on business farmers rose from 48.7% (at the end of FY2013) to 56.2% (at the end of FY2018), it would be preferable to have this figure increased to 64.4% at the point of the “latest figure” to achieve the target. The progress is insufficient, and the Government will need to further promote the policy 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

Provisional Translation

64	* Reduce the cost of rice production by business farmers by 40% 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 ⁸ : 10,995 yen/60kg (2017) Management by incorporated organizations ⁹ : 11,859 yen/60kg (2017)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2023 with the target achievement period of ten years, four years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." The cost of rice production by business farms in 2017 was 10,995 yen/60kg for individual farms and 11,859 yen/60kg for farming by incorporated organizations. Although 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 lowered to 10,664 yen/60kg for management by individual farms and 10,999 yen/60kg for management by incorporated organizations at the point of the "latest figure" to achieve the target. The progress is insufficient, and the Government will need to further promote the policy measures.	"Agricultural production cost," "Production cost of rice and wheat varieties," and "Analytical survey on management of incorporated management entities" by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
65	* 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 yield per unit size of farmland (cut farmers' production cost per 60kg of rice by around 50%).	10,400 yen /60kg (2017)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2025 with the target achievement period of ten years, two years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." The cost of feed rice production by business farmers in 2017 was 10,400 yen/60kg. Although the cost of rice production in FY2013 was about 30% lower than the national average of 15,229 yen/60kg, it would be preferable to have this figure lowered to 9,915 yen/60kg at the point of the "latest figure" o achieve the target. The progress is insufficient, and the Government will need to further promote the policy measures.	"Agricultural production cost" and "Production cost of rice and wheat varieties" by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

⁸ Among certified farmers, individual management entities (with rice paddy acreage of 15ha or more), whose farming income from rice paddy cultivation per one farmer is equivalent to that from other industry.

⁹ Incorporated management entities (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.

Provisional Translation

66	* Expand the market size of the so-called AFFrinnovation to 10 trillion yen in FY 2020.	7.1 trillion yen (FY2017)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is FY2020 with a target achievement period of seven years starting with FY2013 in which the market size range of the AFFrinnovation was reviewed, four years have passed at the point of the "latest figure". Although the market size of the AFFrinnovation expanded to 7.1 trillion yen (FY2017) from 4.7 trillion yen (FY2013), it would be preferable to have this figure increased to 7.7 trillion yen at the point of the "latest figure" to achieve the target. The progress is insufficient, and the Government will need to further promote the policy measures.	"Comprehensive Survey of the AFFrinnovation" by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
67	* Increase the number of dairy farms engaged in the sixth sector industrialization to 500 by 2020.	461 cases (End of April, 2018)	A	While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with a target achievement period of six years, four years have passed at the point of the "latest figure." The number of dairy farms engaged in the sixth sector industrialization increased from 236 (2014) to 461 (end of April, 2018), exceeding the prorated KPI target of 412 at this point.	Survey by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Japan Dairy Council	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
68	Ensure that almost all of business farmers will utilize data in their farming flow by 2025.	—	N	To evaluate the KPI progress, Census of Agriculture and Forestry with improved survey items and other policies will be used from 2020.	"Census of Agriculture and Forestry" by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
69	* Realize an unmanned automatic traveling system by remote monitoring for movement between fields by 2020.	—	F	The R&D targeted on the realization of the unmanned automatic traveling system of farm machinery by remote monitoring is being conducted under the "Strategic Innovation Promotion Program (SIP)." 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. Multiple farm machinery manufacturers have started commercial sales or test marketing.	—	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Provisional Translation

70	Achieve the export value of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods, 1 trillion yen in 2019 and reach the 5 trillion-yen mark by 2030.	906.8 billion yen (2018)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2019 with a target achievement period of seven years, six years have passed at the point of the "latest figure." Although the export value of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods increased from 449.7 billion yen (2012) to 906.8 billion yen (2018), particularly with an increase of 99.7 billion yen in a single year from 2017 to 2018, it would be preferable to have this figure increased to 921.4 billion yen at the point of the "latest figure" to achieve the target when evaluating the progress based on the proportion of the transitional period to the target achievement period. Therefore, the Government will need to further promote the policy measures.	Ministry of Finance, "Trade Statistics"	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
71	Double the added values of forestry and wood industries originated from privately-owned artificial forests by 2028.	—	N	While the deadline for target achievement is 2028 with a target achievement period of 11 years, it is difficult to evaluate the progress at this stage because the 2018 actual figures that are essential for evaluation of KPI progress will be determined in around March 2020.	"Input-Output Tables" by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Wood Demand and Supply Chart," "Statistical Survey on Lumber" by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Provisional Translation

I. Future priority areas to tackle and “Flagship Project” as the leading power of reform toward achieving “Society 5.0” - [4] Changes in “Regions,” “Communities,” and “SMEs”

Policy Group: Realization of smart cities through town development, public transportation, and ICT

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
72	Introduce the advanced local alert system to 15 prefectures and geospatial disaster prevention information system to 100 local governments by the end of FY2020 to improve regional disaster prevention.	Prefectures: Local governments: 72 (End of March, 2018)	Local alert: N Geospatial disaster prevention information system: A	Regarding advancement of local alert systems, it is difficult to evaluate the progress at this point. Through the field tests performed in 2018, the Government plans to formula standard specifications necessary for mapping of local alert information to add to the prefectural disaster prevention information systems and promote the widespread use of the systems from the next fiscal year. Regarding the geospatial disaster prevention information system, good progress is reported; The “Regional IoT Implementation Survey” conducted by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications (end of March 2017) received the answer of “There are one or more use cases” from 45 organizations, and the same survey conducted at the end of March 2018 received the same answer from 72 organizations.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, “Regional IoT Implementation Survey” (End of March, 2018)	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
73	Create efforts utilizing IoT familiar to living in 800 local governments by the end of FY2020.	272 (End of March, 2018)	B	The “Regional IoT Implementation Survey” conducted by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications (end of March 2017) received the answer of “Already implementing efforts” from 128 organizations, and the same survey conducted at the end of March 2018 received the same answer from 272 organizations.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, “Regional IoT Implementation Survey” (End of March, 2018)	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Provisional Translation

I. Future priority areas to tackle and “Flagship Project” as the leading power of reform toward achieving “Society 5.0” - [4] Changes in “Regions,” “Communities,” and “SMEs”

Policy Group: Further strengthen the productivity revolution of SMEs and micro businesses

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
74	Aim for 2.0% growth in the labor productivity of service industry by 2020.	0.18% (Average growth rate between 2015 and 2017)	B	The growth rate reached approx. 0.18% in three years between 2015 and 2017. This points to the need to further promote the policy measures for target achievement. In future, the Government will steadily promote the necessary policy measures including IT utilization in SMEs, service industries and the development of human resources who support IT utilization, as well as strengthened collaboration with related ministries, agencies and industrial organizations.	Cabinet Office, "National Accounts of Japan"	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
75	Aim to promote introduction of IT tools to approximately 1 million firms, equivalent to about 30% of all SMEs and micro businesses in the three years to 2020.	-	N	While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with a target achievement period of three years, it is difficult to evaluate the progress at this stage because the 2018 actual figures that are essential for evaluation of KPI progress is being confirmed. Since not only government assistance but also an expanded support system by private sectors is necessary to achieve the productivity revolution, this KPI target was set. In future, toward the achievement of this KPI target, the Government will steadily promote the necessary policy measures including indirect support through certified information processing organizations as well as government's direct support such as IT introduction Subsidies.	Data of Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Provisional Translation

76	Increase profiting SMEs and micro businesses from 700,000 firms to 1.4 million firms.	954,546 enterprises (FY2016)	B	The actual figure in FY2016 was about 954,546. It is lower than the FY2016 value of 1,050,000 by about 100,000, a value based on a calculation of linear increase over the target achievement period (eight years). This points to the need to further promote the policy measures for target achievement. The Government will continue to steadily increase the number of profiting SMEs and micro enterprises through Subsidy for Manufacturing and Service of SMEs, IT introduction Subsidies, support based on the Act on Enhancement of Management of Small and Medium Enterprises and a system to reduce fixed asset tax (zero to 1/2) based on the Act on Special Measures for Productivity Improvement.	"Corporation Sample Survey" by the National Tax Agency	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
77	Aim to achieve start-up rates exceeding cut-off rates and make them comparable to US / UK level (10% range). [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 ten years.	Rate of establishment: 5.6%, Rate of exit: 3.5% (FY2017) [Supplementary indicator] 4.7% (FY2017)	N [Supplementary indicator] B	The rate of establishment and exit were 4.6% and 3.8% in FY2012 and 5.6% and 3.5% in FY2017, 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 ten years. In a FY2017 survey, the supplementary indicator was 4.7%, which is below a required value (4.9%) to double the result of FY2014 survey (3.8%) by the FY2024 survey. The Government will continue to examine improvements in entrepreneurial spirit and take measures for achieving the target for rate of establishment and exit shown in this indicator.	"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 Entrepreneurship" by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
78	Make the holding ratio of overseas subsidiaries of SMEs 1.5 times compared to 2015 by 2023.	1.03 times (2016)	N	While the deadline for target achievement is 2023 with a target achievement period of six years, it is difficult to evaluate the progress at this stage because the 2018 actual figures that are essential for evaluation of KPI progress will be determined in around July 2020.	Small and Medium Enterprise Agency, "Basic Survey on Small and Medium Enterprises "	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Provisional Translation

79	Support for leading technology development projects that utilize local technology, establishing a consortium based on industry-government-academia-finance collaboration, with a target of around 200 each year for 1,000 projects in five years. Establish	207 cases (FY2016) 282 cases (FY2017) 270 cases (FY2018)	A	The number of supported projects were 207 in FY2016, 282 in FY2017, and 270 in FY2018.	Survey by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
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I. Future priority areas to tackle and “Flagship Project” as the leading power of reform toward achieving “Society 5.0” - [4] Changes in “Regions,” “Communities,” and “SMEs”
Policy Group: Tourism, sports and culture/art

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
80	Increase the number of international visitors to Japan to 40 million in 2020 and 60 million in 2030.	28,691,073 persons (final figure for 2017), 31,191,856 persons (provisional figure for 2018)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with a target achievement period of five years, three years have passed at the point of the “latest figure.” Regarding the number of international visitors to Japan in 2018, the growth rate declined in September due to the series of natural disasters but recovered later through various measures the Government took. The number reached the 30 million level toward the end of the year and finally totaled 31.19 million, although it was below 31.90 million, a figure that would be required in 2018 to achieve the KPI for 2018. The Government will continue to steadily increase the number of international visitors up to 40 million, a target for 2020, by improving receptive environment such as multilingual support, free Wi-Fi, etc. and developing new tourism contents.	Japan National Tourism Organization, “Statistics on the Number of visitor arrivals”	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (Japan Tourism Agency)

Provisional Translation

81	Increase the amount of consumption by international visitors to Japan to 8 trillion yen in 2020 and 15 trillion yen in 2030.	4.4162 trillion yen (final figure for 2017), 4.5189 trillion yen (final figure for 2018)	B	<p>While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with a target achievement period of five years, three years have passed at the point of the “latest figure.”</p> <p>The amount of consumption by international visitors to Japan steadily increased to 4.5189 trillion yen in 2018 (*), but it was lower than 6.1908 trillion yen, a figure that would be required in 2018 to achieve the KPI.</p> <p>(*) The previous surveys focused on travelers using airports. However, in light of a rapid increase of cruise visitors to Japan who tend to stay for a short time, these visitors have also been included as targets and reflected in the survey result since 2018. The amount of consumption by international visitors to Japan in 2018 estimated based on previous surveys is 4.8 trillion yen.</p> <p>The Government will continue to steadily increase the amount of consumption by international visitors to Japan up to 8 trillion yen, a target for 2020, by improving receptive environment such as multilingual support, free Wi-Fi, etc. and developing new tourism contents.</p>	“International Visitor Survey” by the Japan Tourism Agency	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (Japan Tourism Agency)
82	Increase the total number of international visitor spending nights in rural areas of Japan to 70 million in 2020 and 130 million in 2030.	32.66 million (final figure for 2017), 36.36 million (provisional figure for 2018)	B	<p>While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with a target achievement period of five years, three years have passed at the point of the “latest figure.” The total number of international visitor spending nights in rural areas of Japan steadily increased to 36.36 million in 2018, but it was lower than 52.06 million, a figure that would be required in 2018 to achieve the KPI.</p> <p>The Government will continue to encourage visitors to travel to rural areas and increase their consumptions to achieve 70 million guest nights, a target for 2020, by improving receptive environment such as multilingual support, free Wi-Fi, etc. and developing new tourism contents.</p>	“Overnight Travel Statistics Survey” by the Japan Tourism Agency	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (Japan Tourism Agency)

Provisional Translation

83	Increase the number of repeat visitors from other countries to 24 million in 2020 and 36 million in 2030.	17.61 million (final figure for 2017), 19.38 million (final figure for 2018)	A	While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with a target achievement period of five years, three years have passed at the point of the "latest figure." The total number of international return visitors in 2018 reached 19.38 million, which exceeded the rate of increase for achievement of KPI(19.04 million) of "24 million in 2020"	"International Visitor Survey" by the Japan Tourism Agency and "Statistics on the Number of visitor arrivals" by the Japan National Tourism Organization	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (Japan Tourism Agency)
84	Increase the total amount of consumption by Japanese domestic travelers to 21 trillion yen in 2020 and 22 trillion yen in 2030.	21.1 trillion yen (final figure for 2017), 20.5 trillion yen (final figure for 2018)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with a target achievement period of five years, three years have passed at the point of the "latest figure." The amount of consumption by Japanese domestic travelers totaled 20.5 trillion in 2018, falling below 20.8 trillion yen, a figure that would be required in 2018 to achieve the KPI or the prorated KPI target for 2018. The Government will continue to promote domestic tourism to achieve 21 trillion yen, a target for 2020, by developing tourism contents that also appeal to Japanese and considering the popularization of a new style of tourism with a mixture of business and sightseeing.	"National Tourism Survey" by the Japan Tourism Agency "Survey of Trends in Travel and Tourism Consumption" by the Japan Tourism Agency	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (Japan Tourism Agency)
85	Increase the number of tax-free shops in rural areas from approx. 6,600 (April 2015) to the scale of 20,000 in 2018.	18,096 shops (October 2018)	A	While the deadline for target achievement is 2018 with a target achievement period of four years, three years and six months have passed at the point of the "latest figure." The number of tax-free shops in rural areas reached 18,096 in October 2018, which largely reached the rate of increase for achievement of KPI(18,319 shops) of 20,000 shops in 2018.	Tabulation by the National Tax Agency	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (Japan Tourism Agency)
86	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: 414 (2017)	A	Continuing from 2016, the number of international conferences hosted in Japan was the 1st in Asia in 2017.	"ICCA Statistics Report" by ICCA (International Congress and Convention Association)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (Japan Tourism Agency)

Provisional Translation

87	Expand the size of the sports market to 10 trillion yen by 2020 and 15 trillion yen by 2025.	5.5 trillion yen (2015)	N	A group headed by the Development Bank of Japan has examined the methods to calculate the sports market scale in an internationally comparable and stable manner by reference to Europe's previous cases and just decided that the size of sports market is estimated using the "Input-Output Tables." Then, an evaluation will be made as soon as the "latest figure" is 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
88	Establish 20 stadiums and arenas across Japan between 2017 and 2025 as interaction bases where diversified generations get together.	—	N	The Government will immediately develop criteria for selecting stadiums and arenas as KPI targets based on opinions from relevant ministries and agencies, external experts, etc. After that, certification is conducted.	Data from Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
89	Increase the rate of adults participating in sports once a week or more from 40.4% in 2015 to about 65% by 2021.	55.1% (FY2018 survey)	A	The rate of adults participating in sports once a week or more increased to 55.1% in FY2018 from 40.4% in FY2015. The progress has been adequate; The rate is higher than 52.7%, a value based on a simple calculation of increase over six years from 2015 to 2021 toward achieving the 65% target. Further promotion of policy measures is necessary for target achievement. The Government will steadily implement measures targeted mainly at children, businesspersons, senior citizens, women, and handicapped persons, based on an action plan for increasing the sports participation rate of citizens (formulated in September 2018). For example, the use of public-private partnerships to create an environment in which businesspersons can take part casually in exercise and sports.	"Public Opinion Survey on the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games" (FY2015) and "Public Opinion on Participation in Sports, etc."(FY2018)	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

Provisional Translation

90	Expand the culture-related GDP to 18 trillion yen (approx. 3% of GDP) by 2025.	8.9 trillion yen (2016)	B	The figure for 2016 (preliminary) was 8.9 trillion yen. To achieve the target, the Government will strengthen collaboration with tourism, town development, international exchange, welfare, education, industry, and other related areas as well as further support culture/art activities through which added values are created. Regarding the economic size of culture/art industry (so-called cultural GDP), UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) is currently establishing international indicators of culture's economic value. While actively participating in discussion of this international framework, the Government will reconsider KPI including target values.	FY2016 preliminary figures based on "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
91	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: 28.1%	N	According to the "Public opinion survey on culture" in FY2016, the proportion of citizens engaged in appreciation of culture/art was 59.2% and the proportion of people engaged in culture/art activities other than appreciation was 28.1%. The Government will further promote policy measures aiming to realize a society in which all people take part in culture/art activities, for instance by advancing cultural programs including "Japan expo" taking the coming Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games as an opportunity.	"Public opinion survey on culture" (Cabinet Office, November 2016)	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

Provisional Translation

II. Establishing the foundation for structural innovation of economy - [1] Common infrastructure building for data-driven society
Policy Group: Promotion of investment for infrastructure system/technology

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
92	Create 30 cases of introducing data sharing across industries/operators by FY2020.	25 cases (End of March, 2019)	A	Regarding the specified innovative use of data for industrial activities based on the Act on Special Measures for Productivity Improvement, the establishment of required systems was completed by the end of July 2018, and the creation of approved business will be continuously promoted. 25 cases of collecting and sharing data collaboratively among multiple enterprises were created using the subsidy for project to promote industrial data sharing. Through these efforts, the cases of sharing data across industries/operators are steadily expanding.	The number of enterprises that adopt the specified innovative use of data for industrial activities based on the Act on Special Measures for Productivity Improvement and data sharing across industries/operators created by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
93	Increase the number of Registered Information Security Specialists to more than 30,000 by 2020.	17,360 persons (As of October 1, 2018)	A	The Information-technology Promotion Agency (IPA) has performed the registration of Information Security Specialists biannually since April in 2017. The number of registrations in October 2018 was 8,214, and the total has reached 17,360, showing good progress.	Tabulated by IPA	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
94	Seek to maintain the current top position in terms 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
95	Provide Wi-Fi environment at approximately 30,000 disaster prevention facilities and other places such as evacuation sites and centers, sightseeing guide centers, museums, cultural properties, and natural parks by FY2019.	Places where Wi-Fi environment has been completed: Approx. 24,000 (As of October 1, 2018)	B	The number of places where Wi-Fi environment has been completed was about 21,000 as of October 1, 2017 and then increased up to about 24,000 as of October 1, 2018. To achieve the target, further development of Wi-Fi environment will be needed based on "Wi-Fi Environment Development Plan for Disaster Prevention, etc." (December 2018)	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Wi-Fi Environment Development Plan for Disaster Prevention, etc." (December 2018)	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Provisional Translation

II. Establishing the foundation for structural innovation of economy - [1] Common infrastructure building for data-driven society
Policy Group: Development and optimal utilization of human resources responding to the AI era

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
96	Achieve 500,000 examinees of new IT passport examination by FY2023.	N	N	This target has been newly set as KPI since FY2018. The design of the examination system has been completed in FY2018 for the first examination in FY2019.	Data of Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
97	Double the number of university students, etc. studying abroad from 60,000 to 120,000.	55,969 (2016)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with the target achievement period of six years, three years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." Although the number of university students, etc. studying abroad increased from 55,946 to 55,969, the prorated KPI target of 83,000 at this point has not been achieved. While also considering the number of university students, etc. who are enrolled in Japanese universities, etc. and study abroad for a short time (69,869 in FY2013 -> 105,301 in 2017) according to the survey conducted by Japan Student Services Organization, the policy measures need to be promoted further.	Number of Japanese studying abroad (Survey by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology)	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
98	Increase the percentage of teachers capable of teaching in class using IT devices to 100% by 2020.	76.6% (2017)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with the target achievement period of six years, three years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." Although the percentage of these teachers increased from 71.4% to 76.6%, the prorated KPI target of 85.7% 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
99	Increase the percentage of regular classrooms with wireless LAN to 100% by FY2020.	38.3% (FY2017)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is FY2020 with the target achievement period of six years, three years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." Although the percentage of these classrooms with LAN environment increased from 27.2% to 38.3%, the prorated KPI target of 63.6% 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

Provisional Translation

100	Set up personal computers (PC) for learning corresponding to the size of a class every three classes by FY2020.	(Reference: FY2017) One PC per 5.6 children	N	This target has been newly set as KPI since FY2018. While the number of the PCs installed increased from one per 5.9 children to one per 5.6 children, the progress is not good. 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
101	Increase the percentage of prefectures, cities, towns and villages formulating development plans for IT environment to 100% by FY2020.	73.9% (FY2017)	A	While the deadline for target achievement is FY2020 with the target achievement period of six years, three years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." The percentage of prefectures, cities, towns and villages formulating development plans for IT environment significantly increased from 38.3% to 73.9%, already exceeding the prorated KPI target of 66% at this point.	Data from Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
102	Improve the English-language skills of English teachers (Percentage of English teachers with CEFR Level B2 or higher: 28% to 50% for junior high, 52% to 75% for senior high) by 2020.	Junior high 36.2%, Senior high 68.2% (as of December 2018)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with the target achievement period of seven years, five years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." The percentage of English teachers with required English-language skills increased from 33.6% to 36.2% for junior high and 65.4% to 68.2% for senior high over the previous year. The former falls below the prorated KPI target of 43.7% at this point, and the latter has almost achieved that value of 68.4%. In particular, the policy measures for junior high school teachers need to be promoted further.	Data from Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology "Survey on English Language Education"	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
103	Increase the percentage of students with CEFR level A1 or higher at the time of graduation from junior high or level A2 or higher at the time of graduation from senior high to 50% or higher by FY2022.	At time of junior high graduation: 42.6%, At time of senior high graduation: 40.2% (as of December, 2018)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2022 with a target achievement period of five years, a year has passed at the point of the "latest figure." The percentage of students with required English-language skills increased from 40.7% to 42.6% at the time of graduation from junior high and 39.3% to 40.2% at the time of graduation from senior high over the previous year. The former has achieved the prorated KPI target of 42.6% at this point, and the latter falls below that value of 41.4%. In particular, the policy measures for senior high school students need to be promoted further.	Data from Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology "Survey on English Language Education"	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

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104	Increase the number of International Baccalaureate accredited schools, etc. to 200 or more by FY2020.	Number of International Baccalaureate accredited schools, etc.: 138 (Including nominated schools, March, 2019)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with the target achievement period of seven years, five years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." Although the number of accredited schools increased from 54 to 138, additional 62 schools will be required to achieve the KPI by the deadline year, FY2020. The policy measures need to be promoted further. After 2018, a consortium will be established as part of environment development that plays a core role in the development and promotion of International Baccalaureate (IB) in Japan. The Government will further promote support for IB introduction and management of the schools defined in Article 1 of the School Education Act.	Data from Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
105	Increase the number of courses certified as the Fourth Industrial Revolution Skill Acquisition Courses to 100 by FY2020.	(Reference: April 2019) 54 courses	N	This target has been newly set as KPI since FY2018. The number of the courses certified increased from 23 in April 2018 to 54 in April 2019, achieving the prorated KPI target value at this point.	Data of Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
106	Double the number of the courses accredited as "Brush up Program for professional (BP)" related to AI field, etc. by FY2023.	(Reference: April 2019) 10 courses	N	This target has been newly set as KPI since FY2018. The number of the courses accredited increased by three from seven in FY2017, showing good progress. Additional 4 courses will be accredited as BP from October 1, 2019, achieving the target.	Data from Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
107	Increase the number of adults who take courses at universities, vocational schools, etc. to one million by FY2022.	Approximately 500,000 (2016)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2022 with the target achievement period of seven years, a year has elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." Although the number of adults who take courses at universities, vocational schools, etc. increased from approx. 460,000 ¹⁰ to approx. 500,000, the prorated KPI target of approx. 540,000 at this point has not been achieved. In view of the discussions at "Council for Designing 100-Year Life Society" etc., the Government has improved concrete policy measures including new development/enhancement of programs for adults since last year. The policy measures need to be promoted further to reflect the effects.	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

¹⁰ The figure at the time of formulation of the "Future Investment Strategy 2018" was approx. 490,000 persons. After that, the figure for 2015 recalculated based on the final figure was approx. 460,000.

Provisional Translation

108	By 2022, increase the number of courses eligible to receive the specialized practical education and training benefits to 5,000.	3,275 courses (as of April 2019)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2022 with a target achievement period of five years, two years have passed at the point of the "latest figure." Although the number of courses eligible for the benefits increased from 2,417 to 3,275, the prorated KPI target of 3,450 at this point has not been achieved. The criteria for designating as courses eligible to receive the specialized practical education and training benefits were reviewed in FY2018, and the designated range has expanded from the courses starting in April 2019. The Government will need to promote further policy measures to achieve the target.	Data of Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
109	By 2020, increase the percentage of women of directors in listed companies to 10%.	(Reference) 4.1% (2018)	N	This target has been newly set as KPI since FY2018. Since the "latest figure" of the percentage of women of directors in listed companies is as of July 2018, it is difficult to evaluate the progress at this point.	Toyo Keizai Inc., "Yakuin Shikiho" (Corporate Executives Quarterly Handbook)	Cabinet Office (Gender Equality Bureau)
110	By 2020, increase the percentage of women of managers or equivalent in private companies to 15%.	(Reference) 11.2% (2018)	N	This target has been newly set as KPI since FY2018. Since the "latest figure" of the percentage of women of managers or equivalent in private companies is as of June 2018, it is difficult to evaluate the progress at this point.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Basic Survey on Wage Structure"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
111	By 2020, increase the employment rate of women aged 25 to 44 to 77%.	76.5% (2018)	A	While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with a target achievement period of eight years, six years have passed at the point of the "latest figure." The employment rate of women increased from 68% to 76.5%, achieving the prorated KPI target of 74.8% at this point.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Labor Force Survey"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
112	By 2020, increase the rate of continued employment of women before/after the first childbirth to 55%.	53.1% (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

Provisional Translation

113	Provide nursery schools for 320,000 children by the end of FY2020.	-	N	This target has been newly set as KPI since FY2018. Since the "latest figure" of the number of required nursery schools is as of April 2018 (2.944 million), it is difficult to evaluate the progress at this point.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Counting Results of Plan for Accelerated Elimination of Children on Childcare Waiting Lists" (September 7, 2018)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
114	Provide after-school childcare centers for approx. 300,000 children by the end of FY2018 and those for another 300,000 children by the end of FY2023.	297,914 children (as of May 1, 2018)	A	The number of enrolled children increased by 297,914 from 936,452 (the first year: FY2014) to 1,234,366 (as of May 1, 2018), achieving the target of "provide after-school childcare centers for approx. 300,000 children by the end of FY2018."	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
115	By 2020, increase the rate of men taking childcare leave to 13%.	5.14% (2017)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with a target achievement period of nine years, six years have passed at the point of the "latest figure." Although the rate of men taking childcare leave increased from 2.63% to 5.14%, the prorated KPI target of 9.54% at this point has not been achieved. 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	By 2020, increase the rate of men taking family care leave after childbirth to 80%.	55.9% (2016)	B	This KPI target was set to achieve by 2020, and the remaining time after the "latest figure" is four years. To achieve the target, the KPI should be increased by an average of about 6% per year in 2016 and afterward. The policy measures need to be promoted further.	Commissioned surveys and research (Cabinet Office)	Cabinet Office (Council for Children and Child rearing)
117	By 2020, increase the employment rate of people aged 60 to 64 to 67%.	68.8% (2018)	A	While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with a target achievement period of eight years, six years have passed at the point of the "latest figure." The employment rate of people aged 60 to 64 increased from 57.7% to 68.8%, already achieving the KPI target.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Labor Force Survey"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Provisional Translation

118	By 2022, increase the effective employment rate of people with disabilities to 2.3%.	2.05% (As of June 1, 2018)	A	Although this KPI was set to "2.0% by 2020" in the "Japan Revitalization Strategy 2013," it was revised to "By 2022, increase the effective employment rate of people with disabilities to 2.3%" in the "Future Investment Strategy 2018" along with an increase in mandatory employment rate from April 2018. The prorated KPI targets for 2018 and onwards were also revised. While the deadline for target achievement is 2022 with the target achievement period of five years, the effective employment rate of people with disabilities at the point of the "latest figure" is 2.05%, achieving 2.04%, or the prorated KPI target for 2018.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Report on Employment of Persons with Disabilities"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
119	By the end of FY2020, reduce the percentage of involuntary non-regular employees to 10% or less.	12.8% (2018)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is the end of FY2020 with a target achievement period of six years, four years have passed at the point of the "latest figure." Although the percentage of involuntary non-regular employees decreased from 18.1% to 12.8%, it is higher than the prorated KPI target of 12.7% 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
120	By 2020, decrease the ratio of hired persons who changed jobs to 9.0%.	8.6% (2017)	B	While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with a target achievement period of seven years, four years have passed at the point of the "latest figure." Although the rate of job changes (among general workers excluding part-time workers) decreased from 8.7% to 8.6%, the prorated KPI target of 8.9% at this point has not been achieved. The policy measures need to be promoted further.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Survey on Employment Trends"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
121	By 2020, increase the employment rate of people aged 20 to 64 to 81%.	81.8% (2018)	A	While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with a target achievement period of eight years, six years have passed at the point of the "latest figure." The employment rate of people aged 20 to 64 increased from 75.2% to 81.8%, already achieving the KPI target.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Labor Force Survey"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
122	By 2020, increase the employment rate of people aged 20 to 34 to 79%.	80.5% (2018)	A	While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with a target achievement period of eight years, six years have passed at the point of the "latest figure." The employment rate of people aged 20 to 34 increased from 74.4% to 80.5%, already achieving the KPI target.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Labor Force Survey"	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Provisional Translation

123	By 2020, triple the percentage of enterprises that have introduced telework as compared to FY2012 (11.5%).	19.1% (2018)	B	This target has been newly set as KPI since FY2018. While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with a target achievement period of eight years, six years have passed at the point of the "latest figure." Although the percentage of enterprises that have introduced telework increased from 11.5% to 19.1%, the prorated KPI target of 28.8% at this point has not been achieved. The policy measures need to be promoted further.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Communications Usage Trend Survey"	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
124	The number of foreign students' acceptance will be doubled from 140,000 to 300,000 by 2020	208,901 persons ¹¹ (as of May 1, 2018)	B	While the time frame given to achieve this KPI target is from 2013 to 2020, five years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." Although the number of foreign students studying at higher educational institutions in Japan increased from 135,519 to 208,901 (an increase of approximately 73,000), the prorated KPI target at this point (approximately 117,000) has not been achieved. 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 90,079. If this number is added, the number of foreign students comes to 298,980. To increase the number of foreign students accepted by higher educational institutions, the Government will disseminate the attractiveness of studying in Japan to foreign students in a comprehensive way and support various efforts made by universities to enhance scholarship programs and promote employment of foreign students. As well as making studying in Japan more attractive, the Government will implement comprehensive measures, e.g. intensive support to universities that are promoting internationalization thoroughly, to achieve this KPI target.	Japan Student Services Organization, "Survey on International Students in Japan"	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

¹¹ The number of foreign students studying at universities (incl. graduate schools), junior colleges, technical colleges, vocational schools (specialist course), and under preparatory education curriculums

Provisional Translation

125	Aim to recognize of 10,000 highly-skilled foreign professionals by the end of 2020 and recognize 20,000 highly-skilled foreign professionals by the end of 2022.	15,386 persons (December 2018)	A	The KPI target of certified 10,000 highly- skilled foreign professionals was set to achieve by the end of 2020. However, the number of certified professionals reached 15,386 by the end of December 2018, achieving the target ahead of schedule. The Government continues to aim to recognize 20,000 highly-skilled foreign professionals by the end of 2022.	Ministry of Justice survey	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
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II. Establishing the foundation for structural innovation of economy - [1] Common infrastructure building for data-driven society

Policy Group: University reform producing innovation and industry-academia-government collaboration / venture support

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
126	Aim for at least ten universities in Japan ranked among the world's top 100 universities in the next ten years (ending in FY2023).	THE1 ¹² : 2 THE2 ¹³ : 5 QS ¹⁴ : 5 Shanghai Jiao Tong University ¹⁵ : 3	B	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.	Refer to the footnoted information (ranking etc.) in the respective "Latest Figure" columns.	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
127	Increase the number of patent licensing by universities by 50% by the end of FY2020.	15,798 cases ¹⁶ (FY2017)	A	Regarding the number of patent licensing by universities, the KPI target by the end of FY2020 is 14,784, a 50% increase from the actual figure in FY2013 of 9,856. The actual figure in FY2017 was 15,798 cases, already achieving the KPI target.	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

¹² Times Higher Education "World University Rankings 2019"

¹³ Times Higher Education "World Reputation Rankings 2018"

¹⁴ Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd "World University Rankings 2019"

¹⁵ "Academic Ranking of World Universities 2018"

¹⁶ The number of patents, etc., licensed by universities, etc. (national, public and private universities, including junior colleges), national, public and private technical colleges, and inter-university research institutes (patent licensing or patent assignments including those in the phase of "Right to Receive Patents")

Provisional Translation

128	Increase the number of researchers migrating between different sectors in Japan by 20% by the end of FY2020.	The current number of researchers migrating between different sectors in Japan: 10,506 (FY2017)	B	According to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, the actual figure in FY2013 was 10,150, and the actual figure in FY2017 exceeded that of FY2016 by 117, falling short of the prorated KPI target of 11,310 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)
129	Increase 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., to around 40% through the period of the 3rd medium-term objectives and plans of national university corporations (FY2016–FY2021).	38.2% (This figure is FY2017 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.)	A	The figure in FY2017 is 38.2%, steadily increasing to the target of around 40%. 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
130	Triple the investment in universities, national research and development agencies, etc. from private-sector companies by 2025.	136.1 billion yen (FY2017 actual)	B	Although the actual figure in FY2017 increased to 136.1 billion from 124.4 billion in FY2016, the prorated KPI target of 179.9 billion at this point has not been achieved. 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.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Survey Results of Scientific and Technological Research"	Cabinet Secretariat (Japan's Economic Revitalization General Bureau)

Provisional Translation

131	Increase the number of full-time university teachers under the age of 40 by 10% by the end of FY2020.	43,153 (FY2016)	B	This KPI is a numerical target assigned to all of national, public and private universities and stipulated in the "5th Science and Technology Basic Plan" decided at a Cabinet meeting in January 2016. This target is based on the corresponding figure for FY2013 (43,763). In FY2016, the number of such teachers decreased by 610 from FY2013, falling short of the prorated target at this point. 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 (annual salary systems, cross-appointment systems, etc.) and reflection of their progress in operational subsidies (set as common index).	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, "Statistical survey on school teachers"	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
132	Increase the percentage of investments in research and development for both the government and private sectors to 4% or more of GDP by FY2020.	3.48% (FY2017 actual)	B	The actual research and development investment in FY2017 increased by 0.05% from FY2016. The achievement of this KPI target will be pursued in the future through the steady implementation of science, technology and innovation policies according to the "5th Science and Technology Basic Plan," "Integrated Innovation Strategy," etc. and through the embodiment of the "Initiative for Expanded Government/Private Investment in Science and Technology" formulated in December 2016.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Survey Results of Scientific and Technological Research"	Cabinet Office (Director General for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy)

Provisional Translation

133	Double the number of large collaborative research programs between private-sector companies and universities/research and development agencies by the end of FY2020.	Number of large collaborative research programs with universities etc. ¹⁷ : 1,052 (FY2017) Number of large collaborative research programs with research and development agencies ¹⁸ : 233 (FY2016)	A	The actual figures in FY2013 were 600 for universities and 90 for research and development agencies. After the "Progress of Universities, etc. in Implementing Industry-University Cooperation (FY2017)" was published in February 2019, the number of large collaborative research programs between universities etc. and private-sector companies increased by 134 from FY2016. On the other hand, according to a survey conducted by the Cabinet Office in FY2017, the total number of large collaborative research programs between research and development agencies and private-sector companies in FY2016 is 233.	1) Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, "Progress of Universities, etc. in Implementing Industry-University Cooperation" 2) Cabinet Office, "Survey on Science and Technology Related Activities by Incorporated Administrative Agencies, etc."	Cabinet Office (Director General for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy)
134	Create 20 unlisted venture companies (unicorn) with company value or market capitalizations of 1 billion dollars or more or listed venture companies by 2023.	—	N	It is especially difficult to calculate the value of unlisted companies and there are different survey results. The Government will continue to discuss the selection of appropriate methods and sources. [Reference value] • Number of unlisted venture companies: 2 (Data from "Japan Startup Finance Report 2018," as of February 2019) • Number of listed venture companies: 5 (Data from Cabinet Office, as of April 2019)	To be calculated by Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Cabinet Office (Director General for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy)
135	Double the ratio of the amount of capital investment to venture companies to the nominal GDP by 2022.	0.030% (the average of three years from 2015 to 2017)	B	The current KPI is below the prorated target of 0.0358% (three-year average) at this point. The KPI for 2017 (single year) increased 0.013 point to 0.036% compared to that of 2014. The achievement of this KPI target will continue to be pursued by promoting the building of venture ecosystem.	Cabinet Office, "National Economic Accounting" Venture Enterprise Center, "VEC YEARBOOK"	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

¹⁷ The number of large collaboration research programs (worth ten 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)

¹⁸ The number of large collaboration research programs (worth ten million yen or more) between private-sector companies and research and development agencies

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II. Establishing Foundations for Economic Structure Innovations [1] Shared infrastructure development for a data-operated type society
Policy group/Intellectual property/Standardization strategies

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
136	Increase the ratio of patent applications submitted by SMEs to approx. 15% by FY2019	15% (2017)	A	The figure reached 15% in 2017, from 12% in 2013, 13% in 2014, 14% in 2015 and 15% in 2016, indicating a steady progress overall.	Survey by the Japan Patent Office	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
137	Increase the number of interview examination cases in rural areas per year to 1,000 by FY2020	836 farms (January 31, 2018)	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 “traveling 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, 4 years have elapsed at the point of “latest figure.” The figure exceeded approx. 810, which would be required as of FY2018 for KPI achievement.	Survey by the Japan Patent Office	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
138	By the end of FY2020, the number of Japan's secretariat positions at international standardization organizations will be increased to more than 100.	101 cases (The end of 2017)	A	Goal values for FY2020 have already been surpassed as of the end of 2017, and efforts will be made to maintain this standard.	Data of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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139	Standardize 100 excellent technologies and products of mid-ranking companies, SMEs and other businesses by 2020	19 cases (FY2018 actual)	B	<p>The figure was tabulated from the number of specifications standardized by SMEs and mid-ranking companies using the “New Market Creation Standardization System.”</p> <p>At present, the cases approved for standardization by the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee comprise 37 JIS cases, two ISO cases and one IEC case. 19 of the cases have already been established as JIS standards as of FY2018.</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>	Data of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
140	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 14.1 months (FY2017)	A	The time required for the acquisition of right was 14.6 months in FY2016, and shortened to 14.1 months in FY2017, indicating a steady progress overall.	Survey by the Japan Patent Office	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

II. Establishing Foundations for Economic Structure Innovations [2] Dramatic regulatory and institutional reforms

Policy group: Application of regulatory sandbox and conversion from vertically segmented bureaucracy/developing rules according to the rise of platformer-type businesses/principles of competitive policies

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
134 (Aforementioned)	Creating 20 listed venture companies or unlisted venture companies (unicorns) with corporate value or aggregate market value of one billion dollars or more by 2023	—	N	<p>Calculating corporate values is especially difficult for unlisted companies. Deliberations will continue to be made on optimal methods and attribution selections with various survey results. [Reference values]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlisted venture companies: Two companies (JAPAN STARTUP FINANCE REPORT 2018 (as of February 2019)) • Listed venture companies: Five companies (as of April 2019) 	Calculations to be made by the Cabinet Office	Cabinet Office (Director General for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy)

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II. Establishing Foundations for Economic Structure Innovations [2] Dramatic regulatory and institutional reforms
Policy group: Investment promotion/Corporate governance

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
141	Attain standards comparable to Western corporations by 2025 for major corporation (TOPIX500) ROA	FY2018 Japan: 4.0% (TOPIX500) U.S.A.:6.2% (S&P500) Europe: 4.2% (BE500)	B	This target was set to achieve by 2025, meaning that the time to achievement is nine years. FY2018 is its second year. Japan's ROA was 3.8% in FY2016, 4.0% in FY2017, and 4.0% in 2018, still showing a divergence from Western ROA standards.	Data of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

II. Establishing Foundations for Economic Structure Innovations [2] Dramatic regulatory and institutional reforms
Policy Group: Promotion of the National Strategic Special Zones

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
47 (Aforementioned)	In the World Bank's "Ease of Doing Business Index," Japan will be ranked a top-three of advanced nations by 2020.	25th (2019)	B	This target was set to achieve by 2020, meaning that the time to achievement is seven years. Five and a half years have passed as of 2017. In 2019, Japan was ranked 25th (one rank down from last year). Unfortunately, it is hard to say that the KPI is steadily improving toward the achievement of its target. Further developments are needed. Various measures for improving the business environment in Japan are being taken, such as online/one-stop incorporation procedures, and IT use for judiciary proceedings. 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 2019"	Cabinet Secretariat (Japan's Economic Revitalization General Bureau)

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57 (Aforementioned)	Tokyo will be ranked among the top three cities in the Power City Index by 2020	No. 3 (2018)	A	In 2016, Tokyo reached third place in the Power City Index, and continued to maintain that spot for 2017 and 2018 as well.	Mori Memorial Foundation Institute for Urban Strategies, "Global Power City Index 2018"	Cabinet Secretariat (Japan's Economic Revitalization General Bureau)
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II. Establishing Foundations for Economic Structure Innovations [3]Taking in Overseas Growing Markets

Policy group: Global expansion of "Society 5.0" and achieving SDGs

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
142	Achieve infrastructure system orders reaching approx. 30 trillion yen in 2020 (2010: approx. 10 trillion yen)	Approximately 21 trillion yen (including income from "business investments in overseas infrastructures", etc.) (2016)	B	In contrast with the orders in 2010 of approx. 10 trillion yen, orders in 2016 were approx. 21 trillion yen. This falls below the figure of 22 trillion yen assuming an even increase of export every year from FY2010 to achieve the target, and necessary measures such as the Infrastructure System Export Strategy are to be further steadily implemented.	Cabinet Office, statistical data of Statistical figures from the "Survey of Machinery Orders" of the Cabinet Office ,etc., and hearings with industry groups, etc.	Cabinet Secretariat (Assistant Chief Cabinet Secretary's Office (Infrastructure Export and Economic Cooperation Team))
143	Realize at least ten sales pitches each year to foreign nations by the Prime Minister and other ministers	95 cases (2017)	A	Whereas the objective is at least 10 sales pitches each year, there were 95 visits in 2017 (30 visits by Prime Minister and 65 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))
138 (Aforementioned)	By the end of FY2020, the number of Japan's secretariat positions at international standardization organizations will be increased to more than 100.	101 cases (The end of 2017)	A	Target for FY2020 have already been surpassed as of the end of 2017, and efforts will be made to maintain this standard.	Data of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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II. Establishing Foundations for Economic Structure Innovations [3]Taking in Overseas Growing Markets
Policy group: Supporting overseas business expansion of Japanese companies

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
144	Realize the following “export value and overseas subsidiary sales” by 2020 compared to 2011 level: “China, ASEAN, etc.”: Double	115.6 trillion yen (FY2016) *Breakdown: Export value 12.9 trillion yen (excluding purchase by local subsidiaries from Japan), Overseas subsidiary sales : 102.6 trillion yen	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress in achieving KPIs is evaluated by the sum of the export value and sales value by overseas subsidiaries (excluding purchase by 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.” Regarding “China, ASEAN, etc.,” the export value for FY2011 (excluding purchase by overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 15.4 trillion yen, and sales value by overseas subsidiaries was 73.9 trillion yen, totaling 89.4 trillion yen. Export value for FY2016 (excluding purchase by overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 12.9 trillion yen, and sales value by overseas subsidiaries was 102.6 trillion yen, totaling 115.6 trillion yen. Exports to China decreased by about 9% from the previous year, and exports to ASEAN countries decreased by about 5%. Regarding China, it is considered that one of the causes is the economic growth slowdown in China due to the drastic drop, etc. in private investments in the first half of 2016. As for ASEAN, it is considered to have been affected by the stagnant trade due to the fact that resource prices remained at a low level and to the economic growth slowdown in China. • Regarding “Southwest Asia, Middle East, Russia/CIS, Central and South Americas,” the export value for FY2011 (excluding purchase by overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 5.0 trillion yen, and sales value of overseas subsidiaries was 17.0 trillion yen, totaling 22.0 trillion yen. Export value for FY2016 (excluding purchase by overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 2.6 trillion yen, and sales value by 	Export value: Ministry of Finance, “Trade Statistics”, Sales value of overseas subsidiaries: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, “Survey of Overseas Business Activities”	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
145	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	23.8 trillion yen (FY2016) *Breakdown: Export value 2.6 trillion yen (excluding purchase by local subsidiaries from Japan.) , Overseas subsidiary sales: 21.2 trillion yen	B		Export value: Ministry of Finance, “Trade Statistics”, Sales value of overseas subsidiaries: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, “Survey of Overseas Business Activities”	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
146	Realize the following “export value and overseas subsidiary sales” by 2020 compared to 2011 level: “African region”: Triple	2 trillion yen (FY2016) *Breakdown: Export value 0.4 trillion yen (excluding purchase by local subsidiaries from Japan.) , Overseas subsidiary sales: 1.6 trillion yen	B		Export value: Ministry of Finance, “Trade Statistics”, Sales value of overseas subsidiaries: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, “Survey of Overseas Business Activities”	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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				<p>overseas subsidiaries was 21.2 trillion yen, totaling 23.8 trillion yen. Exports to Central and South Americas increased by 5% and increased by 28% for CIS, however, Southwest Asia decreased by 2%, the Middle East decreased by 17%, and Russia decreased by 1%.</p> <p>It is considered that one of the factors may be the low level of resource prices, as well as the sluggish economy in emerging countries due to the impact of the US interest rate hike, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding "Africa" the export value for FY2011 (excluding purchase by overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 0.4 trillion yen, and sales value by overseas subsidiaries was 1.6 trillion yen, totaling 2.0 trillion yen. Export value for FY2016 (excluding purchase by overseas subsidiaries from Japan) was 0.4 trillion yen, and sales value by overseas subsidiaries was 1.6 trillion yen, totaling 2.0 trillion yen. It was down by 8% from the previous fiscal year for this region. Due to various concerns such as Japanese companies cannot find products that meet local needs and income, cannot understand local commercial system and laws, and safety risks, Japanese companies are not expanding in Africa. <p>Economic size, economic growth and exogenous political and natural disaster risks differ depending on regions and countries, and it is important to evaluate progresses of global outreach made by Japanese companies by making comparisons of economic development of each region and country and expansions of foreign companies into each country, in addition to figures. Based on this standpoint, the Government will continue monitoring the development of export value and overseas subsidiary sales by Japanese companies.</p>	
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147	Raise FTA ratio to 70% by 2018	51.6% ¹⁹ (based on 2018 trade value)	B	This KPI measures the ratio of the amount of trade with countries with which EPAs & FTAs are in effect or signed in proportion to Japan's total trade. With regard to promoting economic partnerships, TPP11 was signed by 11 countries on March 8, 2018, and entered into force on December 30, 2018. Furthermore, Japan-EU EPA was signed on July 17 of the same year, and entered into force on February 1, 2019. Additionally, the Government is proceeding vigorously negotiations towards early conclusions of EPAs & FTAs currently under negotiation, including RCEP, etc.	Ministry of Finance "Trade Statistics"	Cabinet Secretariat (Office of Assistant Chief Cabinet Secretary (foreign affairs))
148	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.	76 countries/regions	B	The Japan-Armenia Investment Agreement was signed in February 2018, the Japan-UAE Investment Agreement in April of the same year, the Japan-Jordan Investment Agreement in November of the same year, and the Japan-Argentina Investment Agreement was also signed in December of the same year. Furthermore, other official investment agreement negotiations started in the same year with Ethiopia, Tadjikistan, and Paraguay, also with Azerbaijan in February 2019. If all these investment agreements enter into force, 94 countries/regions will be covered. The Government aims to achieve this KPI target by steadily advancing these investment-related agreements and by expanding new countries for negotiations.	Survey by the Investment Policy Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

¹⁹ The ratio of the amount of trade with countries with which EPAs & FTAs are in effect EPA/FTA or signed as of December 2018

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149	Double the value of export value and overseas subsidiary sales by SMEs by 2020 compared with the level of 2010.	20.6 trillion yen (FY2016)	A	While the deadline for target achievement is 2020 with the target achievement period of 10 years, 6 years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." The export value of SMEs (medium enterprises are defined as those with capital of one billion yen or less) increased from 12.8 trillion yen to 20.6 trillion yen in six years from FY2010 to FY2016, going above the figure at the moment of 20.48 trillion yen assuming an even increase of export value and subsidiary sales every year from FY2010 to achieve the target.	Export value: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, "General Survey of Business Activities", Sales value of overseas subsidiaries: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, "Survey of Overseas Business Activities"	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
124 (Aforementioned)	The number of foreign students' acceptance will be doubled from 140,000 to 300,000 by 2020.	208,901 (as of May 1, 2018)	B	While the time frame given to achieve this KPI target is from 2013 to 2020, five years have elapsed at the point of the "latest figure." Although the number of foreign students studying at higher educational institutions in Japan increased from 135,519 to 208,901 (an increase of approximately 73,000), the prorated KPI target at this point (approximately 117,000) has not been achieved. 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 90,079. If this number is added, the number of foreign students comes to 298,980. To increase the number of foreign students accepted by higher educational institutions, the Government will disseminate the attractiveness of studying in Japan to foreign students in a comprehensive way and support various efforts made by universities to enhance scholarship programs and promote employment of foreign students. As well as making studying in Japan more attractive, the Government will implement comprehensive measures, e.g. intensive support to universities that are promoting internationalization thoroughly, to achieve this KPI target.	Japan Student Services Organization, "Survey on International Students in Japan"	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
125 (Aforementioned)	Aim to recognize 10,000 highly- skilled foreign professionals by the end of 2020 and recognize 20,000 highly-skilled foreign professionals by the end of	15,386 (December 2018)	A	The KPI target of certified 10,000 highly- skilled foreign professionals was set to achieve by the end of 2020. However, the number of certified professionals reached 15,386 by the end of December 2018, achieving the target ahead of schedule. The Government continues to aim to	Ministry of Justice survey	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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	2022.			recognize 20,000 highly-skilled foreign professionals by the end of 2022.	
II. Establishing Foundations for Economic Structure Innovations [3]Taking in Overseas Growing Markets					
Policy group: Measures to promote the appeal of Japan					

Reference No.	KPI	Latest Figures	KPI Progress	Details of KPI Progress	Source of KPIs	Main Supervising Ministry/Agency
150	Double the inward foreign direct investment (FDI) stocks to 35 trillion yen by 2020 (the end of 2012: 19.2 trillion yen)	30.7 trillion yen (The end of 2018)	B	Comparison cannot be made for the stock based KPI indicator between the years prior to 2013 and after 2014 due to revisions of statistical standards. The inward foreign direct investment stocks was 31.2 trillion yen at the end of 2018 assuming an even increase of investment stocks since statistically comparable 2014 to the target of 35 trillion yen in 2020. The actual balance was 30.7 trillion yen at the end of 2018, falling behind the prorated KPI at the same point. While 24 local governments have been determined as targets for the “Support Program for Regional Foreign Direct Investment in Japan”, the Government is reinforcing the regional efforts through formulation of strategies to attract foreign investments taking advantage of local characteristics and supports for the activities inviting overseas companies by the Government and JETRO. The Government will continue to work on measures to strengthen inward direct investment.	Ministry of Finance/Bank of Japan Outstanding external assets and liabilities in “Balance of Payments”	Cabinet Office
151	Increase overseas sales of broadcast contents to 50 billion yen by FY2020	44.45 billion yen (FY2017)	A	While the deadline for target achievement is FY2020 with the target achievement period of 5 years, 2 years have elapsed at the point of the “latest figure.” The overseas market sales of broadcast contents increased from 28.85 billion yen to 44.45 billion yen during the two years from FY2015 to FY2017, exceeding 37.31 billion yen which was the figure at the moment assuming an even ratio of annual increase for every year.	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, “Analysis on the current situation of overseas sales of broadcast contents”	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
152	Aim for increasing rate of Japanese alcoholic beverages export to exceed that of agricultural/forestry/fishery products and food export by 2020	Increase of 198.6% (2012 to 2018) 61.8 billion yen (2018)	A	The increase rate in 2012–2018 exceeded that of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods (an increase of 101.6%).	Ministry of Finance Trade Statistics	Cabinet Office, (Secretariat of Intellectual Property Strategy Promotion)

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