



# Cabinet Office

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Outline of Duties  
2014

June 2014

# Ministers, Senior Vice-Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries

## Ministers

Prime Minister



Shinzo ABE

Chief Cabinet Secretary



Yoshihide SUGA

Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy



Akira AMARI

Minister of State for Disaster Management



Keiji FURUYA

Minister of State for the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness



Nobuteru ISHIHARA

Minister of State for the Corporation in support of  
Compensation for Nuclear Damage



Toshimitsu MOTEGI

Minister of State for Okinawa and Northern Territories Affairs

Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy

Minister of State for Space Policy



Ichita YAMAMOTO

Minister of State for National Strategic Special Zones

Minister of State for Decentralization Reform



Yoshitaka SHINDO

Minister of State for Regulatory Reform

Minister of State for Consumer Affairs and Food Safety

Minister of State for Measures for Declining Birthrate

Minister of State for Gender Equality



Tomomi INADA



Masako MORI



## Senior Vice-Ministers

Senior Vice-Minister



Masazumi GOTODA

Senior Vice-Minister



Yasutoshi NISHIMURA

Senior Vice-Minister



Hiroshi OKADA

Senior Vice-Minister



Masakazu SEKIGUCHI

Senior Vice-Minister



Kazuyoshi AKABA

Senior Vice-Minister



Shinji INOUE

## Parliamentary Secretaries

Parliamentary Secretary



Yoshitami KAMEOKA

Parliamentary Secretary



Shinjiro KOIZUMI

Parliamentary Secretary



Takamaro FUKUOKA

Parliamentary Secretary



Fumiaki MATSUMOTO

Parliamentary Secretary



Tadahiko ITO

Parliamentary Secretary



Yoshihiko ISOZAKI

Parliamentary Secretary



Tomoko UKISHIMA

\*as of January 31, 2014



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(\*)"Outline of Duties" is based on the data collected until January 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014.

## ○ The Cabinet Office Website

• Top page:

<http://www.cao.go.jp/index-e.html>

• List of designated policies:

<http://www.cao.go.jp/en/policies.html>

• Outline of Duties 2014:

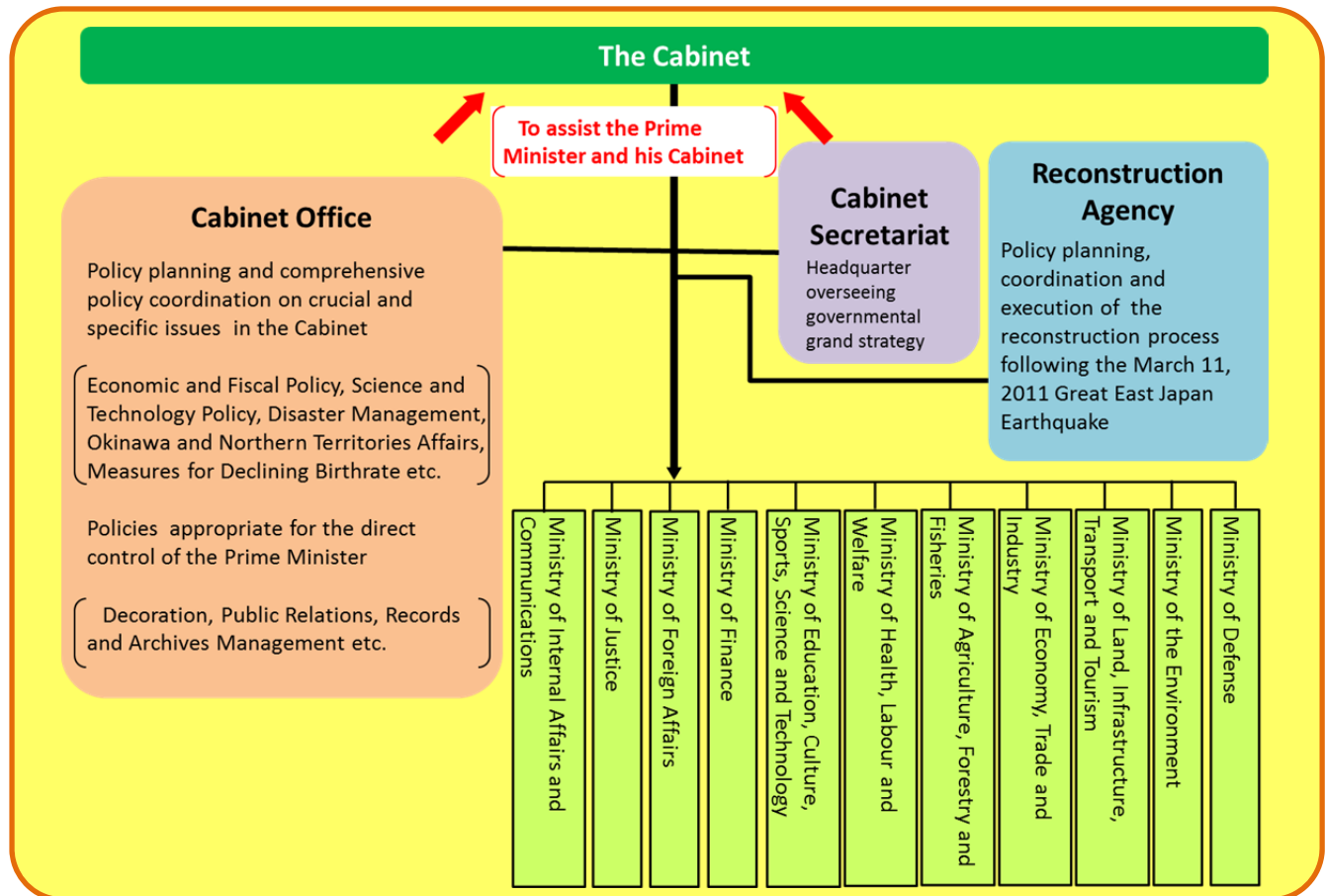
[http://www.cao.go.jp/en/about/pmf\\_index-e.html](http://www.cao.go.jp/en/about/pmf_index-e.html)





# Overview

## The Cabinet Office's Role in the Cabinet



## Unique Functions

### Ministers of State for Special Missions

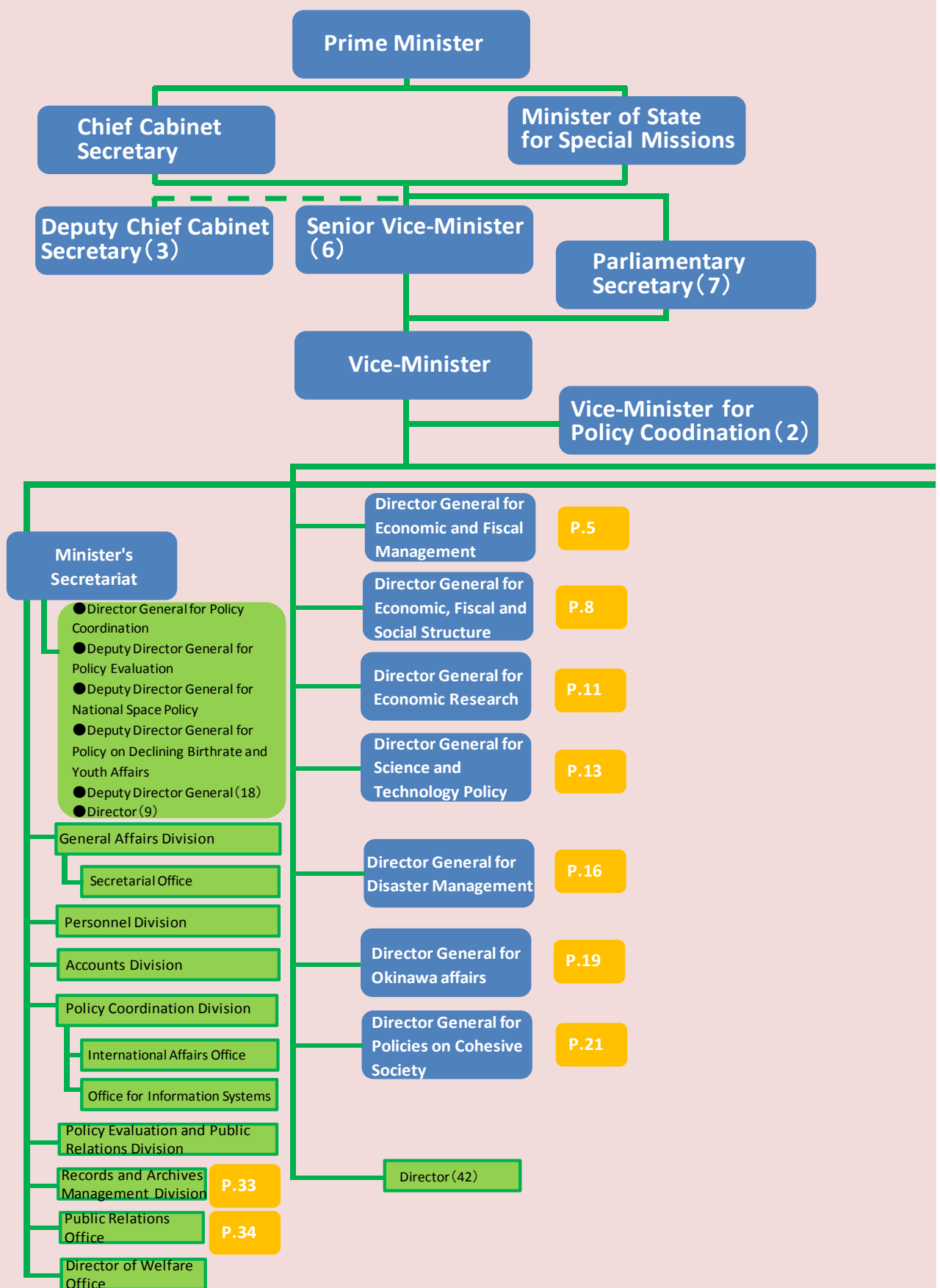
“Ministers of State for Special Missions,” ordered to provide strong and prompt policy planning and comprehensive policy coordination on crucial issues in the Cabinet, are exclusively established in the Cabinet Office.

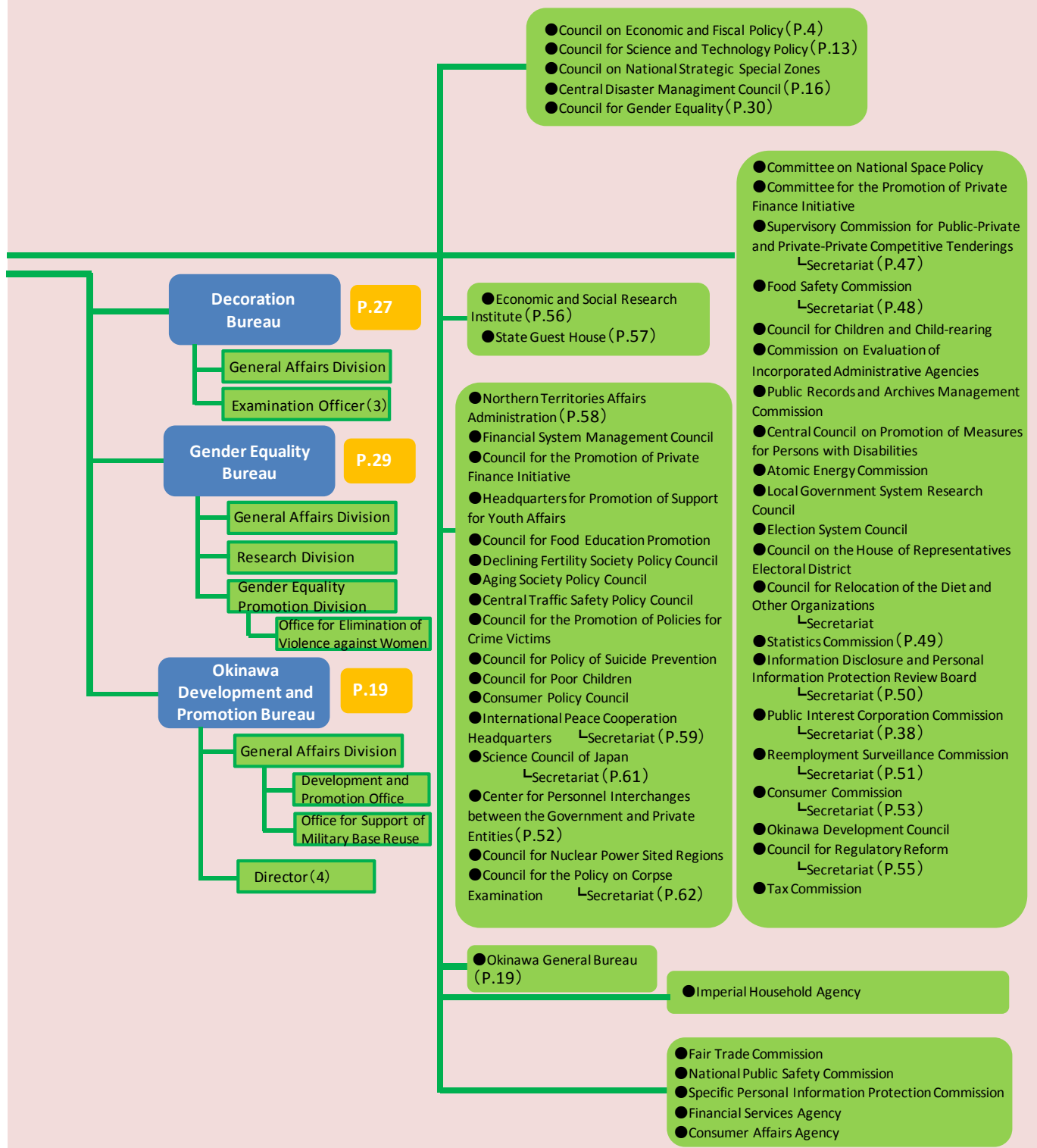
### Important Policy Councils

The Cabinet Office works as "the place of wisdom" that helps the Cabinet and the Prime Minister. The Cabinet Office has five “Important Policy Councils”; the chairman of each council should be either the Prime Minister or the Chief Cabinet Secretary, while members of the councils are designated to ministers in charge of related policies and specialists in the fields.



# Structure





# Outline of Duties

## Economic and Fiscal Policy

- The Cabinet Office is in charge of economic and fiscal policy that is related to the fundamentals of national management under the strong leadership of the Prime Minister. Under the Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy, the Directors General for Policy Planning support the Prime Minister.

### The Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy (CEFP)

The Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy (CEFP) is chaired by the Prime Minister. Its purpose is to facilitate the full exercise of the Prime Minister's leadership and to reflect the opinions of private-sector experts in economic and fiscal policy formation.



The Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy

2013

January

Restart of the CEFP

Report of “Basic Principles of FY2013 Budget Formulation”

June

Report of “Basic Policies for Economic and Fiscal Management and Reform”

August

Report of “Basic Framework for Fiscal Consolidation – Medium-term Fiscal Plan –”

December

Report of “Basic Principles of FY2014 Budget Formulation”

### The Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy (CEFP)

**Chair: Prime Minister**

**Member :** Chief Cabinet Secretary, Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy, Relevant Ministers, Chiefs of Relevant Organizations, Private-Sector Experts

### Bureau in Cabinet Office to support the council

Director General for Policy Planning  
(Economic and Fiscal Management)

Director General for Policy Planning  
(Economic, Fiscal and Social Structure)

Director General for Policy Planning  
(Economic and Research)

Office

Cooperation

Economic and Social  
Research Institute  
(ESRI)



## Director General for Policy Planning (Economic and Fiscal Management)

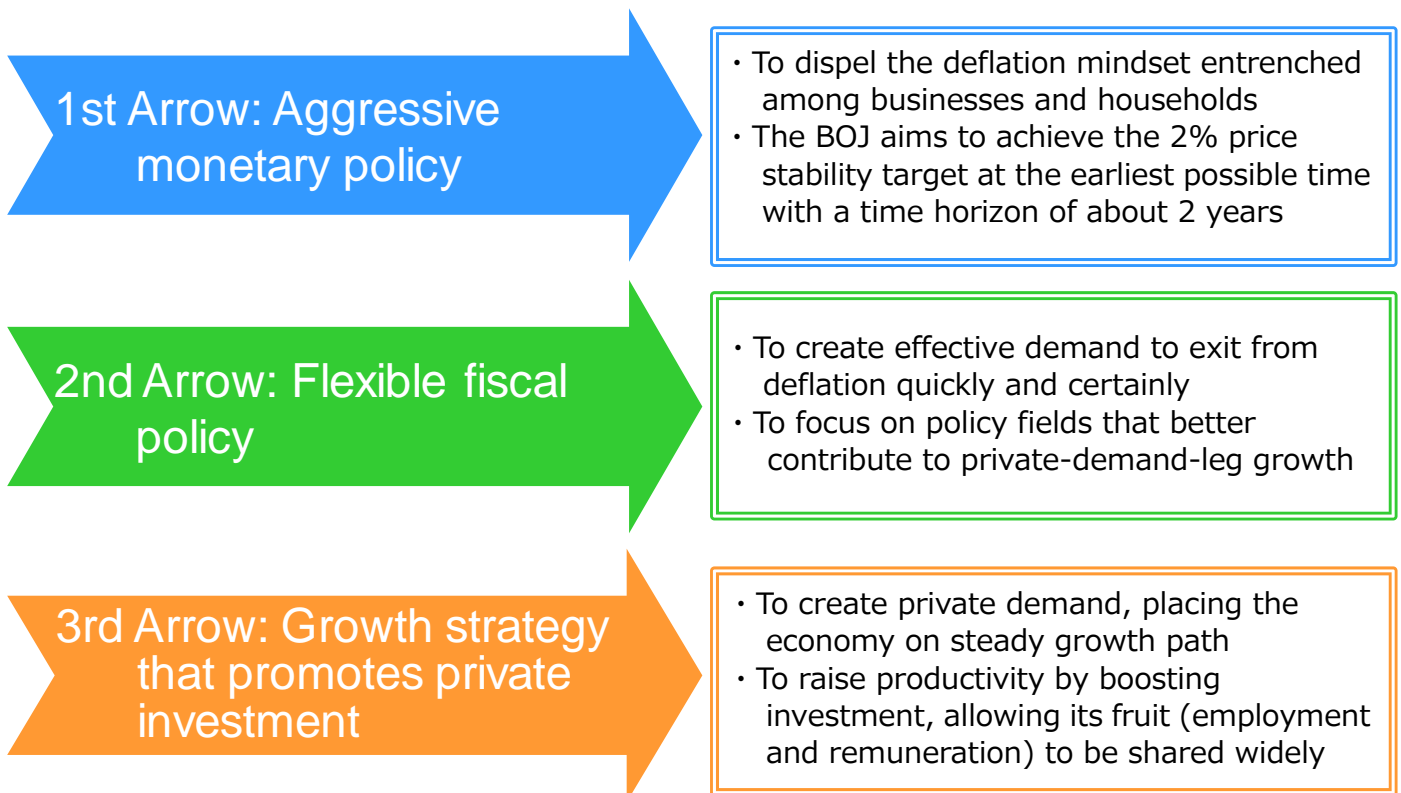
- To formulate “Economic Measures” and “Economic Outlook and Basic Stance for Economic and Fiscal Policy” in terms of implementing flexible economic and fiscal management according to the economic situation.
- To promote economic policy according to policy issues including overcoming deflation.

## Policies Toward Overcoming Deflation

The Abe Administration has implemented the integrated “three-arrows strategy” of aggressive monetary policy, flexible fiscal policy and growth strategy that promotes private investment, to revitalize the economy associated with improvement of employment and income, and to spread the benefits of economic growth widely.

## The Three-Arrows Strategy of Abenomics

To overcome deflation and revitalize the economy, the Abe Administration has implemented the integrated “three-arrow strategy” as an unprecedented policy package.



### Aggressive Monetary Policy

- In January 2013, under the Joint Statement of the Government and the Bank of Japan (BOJ), the BOJ made a clear commitment for the first time to set the price stability target of 2% and to achieve it at the earliest possible time. To this goal, the BOJ introduced a new phase of monetary easing called “Quantitative and Qualitative Monetary Easing” in April 2013.
- The Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy regularly reviews monetary policy and the current condition and future prospects for prices in the context of the price stability target.



# Economic Measures

## Economic Measures for Realization of Virtuous Cycles (December 5<sup>th</sup>, 2013, Cabinet decision)

### Basic Concept • Financial Size

#### (Principles)

- Focus is placed on measures that will take effect during the first half of FY2014 in order to moderate rush demand and recoil reduction associated with the planned hike in the consumption tax rate.
- These measures are aimed not only at mitigating the recoil reduction in demand but also at ensuring a rapid return to a solid economic growth path by focusing on the measures that are highly effective in inducing private-sector demand such as consumption and capital investment and promoting innovations, thereby leading to the investment for the future, with a view to enhancing economic growth potential and achieving sustainable economic growth.

	(Trillion yen)	Central Government Expenditure	Total Size
I. Measures to strengthen competitiveness		1.4	13.1
II. Policies for women, young people, the elderly and the disabled		0.3	0.4
III. Acceleration of measures for reconstruction, disaster prevention and safety		3.1	4.5
IV. Measures for reducing impacts on low-income earners and child-rearing households and moderating the rush demand and recoil reduction		0.6	0.6
Total amount		5.5	18.6

Note: Besides the indicated items, increase of tax allocations to local governments (1.2 trillion yen), obligatory assurance of national subsidization for a multiyear construction project (0.3 trillion yen) and fiscal investment and loan programmes (0.1 trillion yen) are included in total amount.

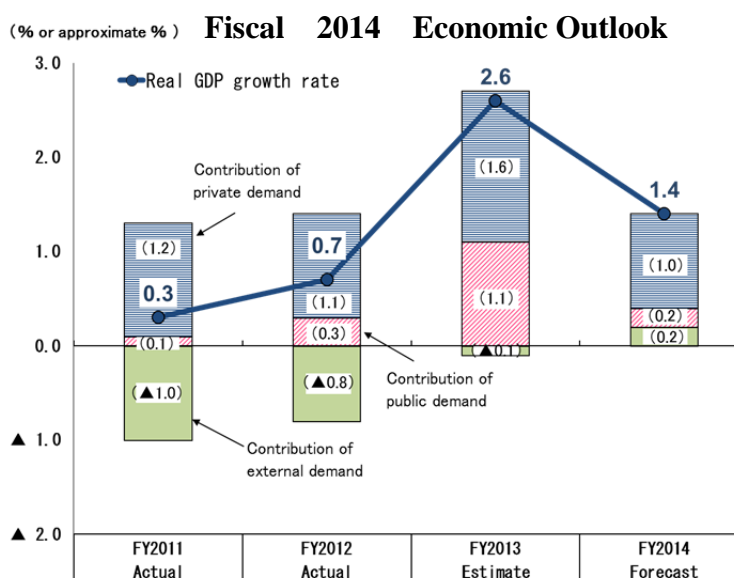
### Economic Impacts (preliminary estimate)

- Expected impact on real GDP is approximately 1%.
- Impact on job creation is approximately 250 thousand.
- The economic measures for enhancing potential growth, in conjunction with the efforts for realization of virtuous cycles of the economy and one trillion yen-scale taxation measures in the “Economic policy package”, will stimulate business investment and consumption and enhance productivity, leading to economic growth accompanied by higher income and more jobs.

## Economic Outlook and Basic Stance for Economic and Fiscal Management

Basic Stance for Economic and Fiscal Management in next fiscal year and economic outlook based on the basic stance as the government's official view is determined by the cabinet decision. In general, “Economic Outlook and Basic Stance for Economic and Fiscal Management” is approved by the Cabinet in the process of budget formulation, and is decided by the Cabinet along with submission of budget draft to the Diet. In the Mid-year, the Cabinet Office releases economic projection based on the latest economic trends.

	FY2012 (Actual) %	FY 2013 (Estimate) %(Approx.)	FY2014 (Forecast) %(Approx.)
<b>Real GDP growth</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Private consumption	1.5	2.5	0.4
Private residential investment	5.3	7.3	▲3.2
Private non-residential investment	0.7	0.4	4.4
Contribution of private demand	1.1	1.6	1.0
Contribution of public demand	0.3	1.1	0.2
Contribution of external demand	▲0.8	▲0.1	0.2
<b>Nominal GDP growth</b>	<b>▲0.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>GDP deflator</b>	<b>▲0.9</b>	<b>▲0.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Consumer price index (general)</b>	<b>▲0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>





## Basic Principles of Budget Formulation

As is concerned with the budget formulation by the government, “Basic Principles of Budget Formulation” undergo studies and deliberations by the Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy (CEFP), and then it is decided by the Cabinet in late November-early December.

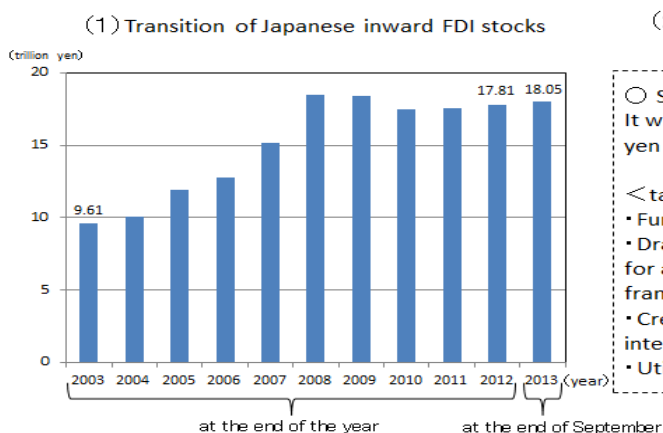
## Government-Labor-Management Meeting for Realizing Virtuous Cycles of the Economy

From September to December 2013, the “Government-Labor-Management Meeting for Realizing Virtuous Cycles of the Economy” was held, to share a common understanding on issues to be dealt with by the business community, the labor community, and the government.



## Foreign Direct Investment Promotion

Foreign direct investment into Japan helps improve productivity and create employment through the inflow of expertise in business management, technologies and human resources. The government promotes it by making suitable conditions for investment and living environment and by showing a willingness to welcome the investment.



Source : International Investment Position, Ministry of Finance Japan

(2) Target in the formulation of "Japan Revitalization Strategy-Japan is Back-"(June 14<sup>th</sup> 2013)

○ Strategy of Global Outreach  
It will also aim to double inward FDI stocks to 35 trillion yen in 2020 (17.8 trillion yen at the end of 2012)

< tangible measure >

- Fundamental reform of Special Zone system
- Drastically strengthening the government's capability for attracting foreign companies and its support framework
- Creating and reinforcing the framework to attract more international conferences, etc. (MICE)
- Utilizing highly skilled overseas personnel

## Participation in International Meetings

### Multilateral Meetings

#### Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

The mission is to promote economic growth, economic development, and trade. At present, the OECD consists of 34 developed countries.

#### Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

The mission is to promote trade and investment liberalization and economic and technical cooperation. At present, the APEC consists of 21 Asia-Pacific economies.

### Bilateral Consultations

USA, China, Korea, EU, Germany etc.

Boosting mutual understanding of economic situations and macroeconomic policies



# Management of Medium- to Long-term Economic and Fiscal Policies

## Director General for Economic, Fiscal, and Social Structure

### Management of the Medium- to Long-term Economic and Fiscal Policies

- Management of the medium- to long-term economic and fiscal policies, with constantly examining them at the Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy.
- Planning and coordination of policies for volunteering support and P F I promotion.

#### • Management of the Medium- to Long-term Economic and Fiscal Policies

To achieve both economic revitalization and fiscal consolidation, the government manages the medium- to long-term economic and fiscal policies, with constantly examining them at the Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy. In addition, to make the movement toward recovery achieved by Abenomics more stable and to realize the medium- and long-term development of Japan, the government set up “the Committee for the Japan’s Future” under the Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy and it discussed structural changes surrounding the Japan’s future, such as shrinking in population.

#### Macroeconomic Targets in the Medium- to Long-term

- In the medium to long term, the government aims to improve the labor productivity beyond 2%, to increase wages to the extent that exceeds the growth of inflation rate, and to expand the employment opportunities.
- Over the coming decade, the government aims to realize nominal GDP growth of roughly 3% and real GDP growth of roughly 2% on average, and to achieve even higher growth in the second half of the 2010s.
- Under such conditions, the nominal gross national income (nominal GNI) is expected to grow by more than 3% over the medium- to long-term.

#### Fiscal Consolidation Targets

To achieve both economic revitalization and fiscal consolidation, the government aims

- ① to halve the primary balance deficit to GDP ratio of the central and local governments by FY2015 from the ratio in FY2010,
- ② to achieve a primary surplus by FY2020,
- ③ and to thereafter steadily reduce the public debt to GDP ratio.

#### • Formulation of “Medium-term Fiscal Plan”

To show the roadmap toward achieving both sustainable economic growth led by private demand and fiscal consolidation, the government formulated “the Basic Framework for Fiscal Consolidation(August 8<sup>th</sup>, 2013, Approved by the Cabinet) ”, which indicates concrete measures to achieve the fiscal consolidation targets.

#### Column : Overall consideration of economic conditions and other factors for increasing the rate of consumption tax.

The government held the meeting in which Deputy Prime Minister, State Minister for Economic and Fiscal Policy, Bank of Japan Gov. etc. hear the opinions of a wide variety of experts, at the end of August 2013.

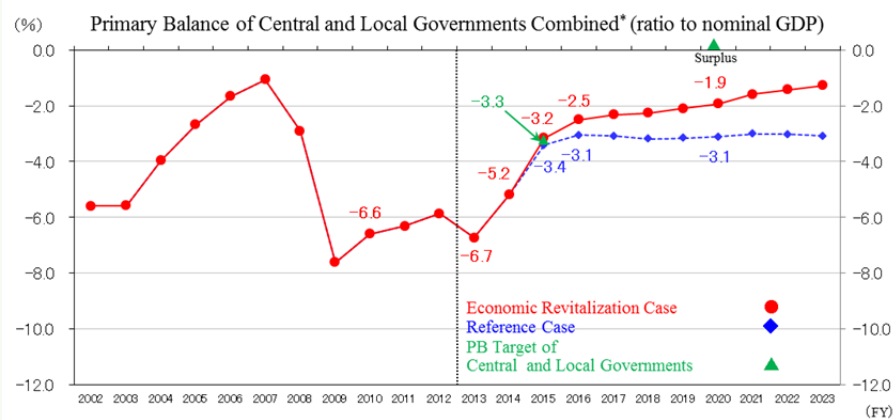




## • Medium to Long Term Economic and Fiscal Outlook

With regard to the economy and public finances, it is important to evaluate policy management and regulatory reforms while looking at prospects over the medium to long term in an integrated and consistent manner, using quantitative analysis and estimates. As shown in the “Medium-term Fiscal Plan,” the government will review progress toward the fiscal target, taking into account the economic and fiscal outlook.

“Economic and Fiscal View for Realization of Virtuous Cycles” (Jan 21, 2014 Cabinet Report) and “Economic and Fiscal Projections for Medium to Long Term Analysis” (Jan 20, 2014 Cabinet Office) have been published most recently.



\* Excluding the expenditures and fiscal resources for the recovery and reconstruction measures.

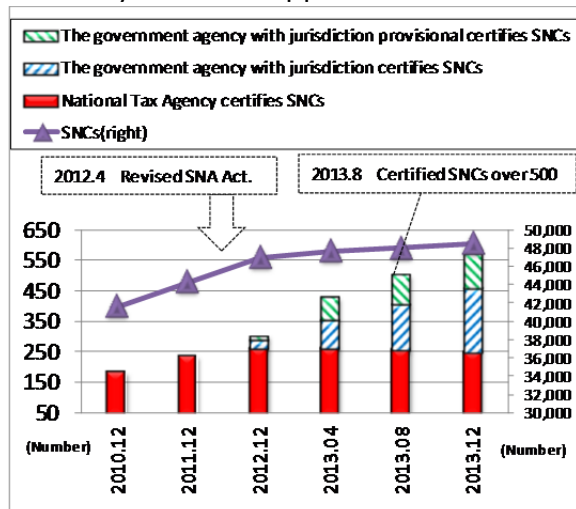
## Volunteering Support Policy

### • Specified Nonprofit Corporations System

For these 15 years after the formulation of the Act to Promote Specified Nonprofit Activities (SNA Act), more than 48,000 Specified Nonprofit Corporations (SNCs) have been established. In addition, the number of certified SNCs with preferential tax treatment exceeds 500; the role is becoming increasingly important. The government of Japan promotes the activities of the SNC system.

### • To Promote “A Society of Mutual Assistance”

The government of Japan holds the “Conference of the Society of Mutual Assistance” under Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy, with NPOs and experts. In addition, the government of Japan held “the Symposium for the Society of Mutual Assistance” on January 14<sup>th</sup>, 2014. The government of Japan promotes the intermediate supporting group and the regional cooperation system to support NPOs and social enterprises.



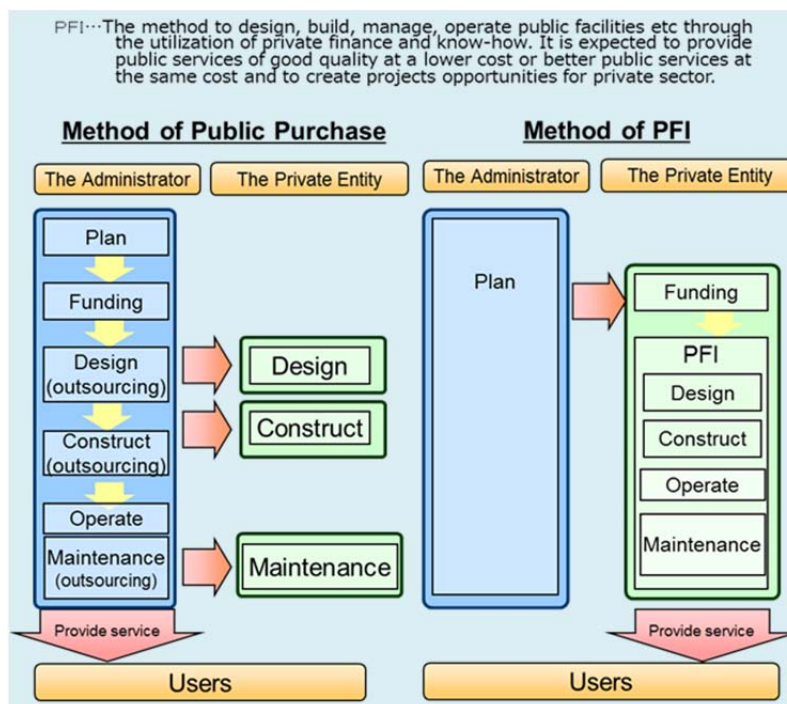
Symposium for the Society of Mutual Assistance (2014.1.14)

SNCs...Specified Nonprofit Corporations are authenticated by the government agency with jurisdiction (prefectural government or designated city) based on SNA Act.  
 Certified SNCs...SNCs with appropriate organizational structure that are engaged in appropriate activities contributing to the advancement of public welfare are eligible for certification by the government agency with jurisdiction.  
 Certified SNCs are eligible for preferential tax treatment on inhabitants tax.



## The Promotion of P F I (Private Finance Initiative)

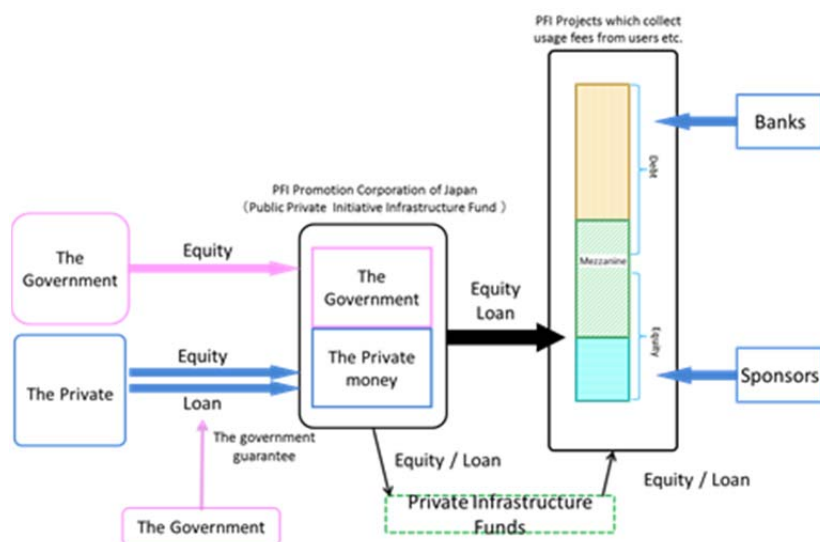
PFI Promotion Office supports PFI projects by delegation of PFI specialists to the local governments, supports to formulate PFI projects, etc.



The Japanese government decided to promote PPP (Public Private Partnership)/PFI projects totaling 12 trillion yen over the next 10 years according to "Action Plan Toward Fundamental Reform of PPP/PFI" approved in June 2013.

The Private Finance Initiative Promotion Corporation of Japan established in October 2013 aims to boost private investment and to contribute to strengthening growth force by providing financial supports for PFI projects which collect user fees from users etc.

### 【Scheme of Private Finance Initiative Promotion Corporation of Japan】



Opening Ceremony on Oct 11, 2013



# Assessment of the Current State of Economy and Analysis of Economic and Fiscal Policies

## Director General for Economic Assessment and Policy Analysis

### Overall Assessment of the State of Japanese Economy

#### Monthly Economic Report

This is a monthly report to show the government's assessment of the state of the economies by analyzing the trends of Japanese and overseas economies.

This report is announced in "Ministerial Conference on Monthly Economic Report" which Ministers, including the Prime Minister, attend.



Ministerial Conference on Monthly Economic Report

#### Assessment of the Current State of Japanese Economy on "Monthly Economic Report"

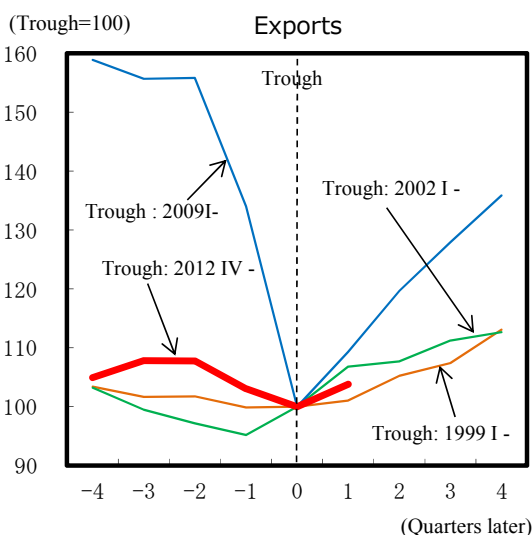
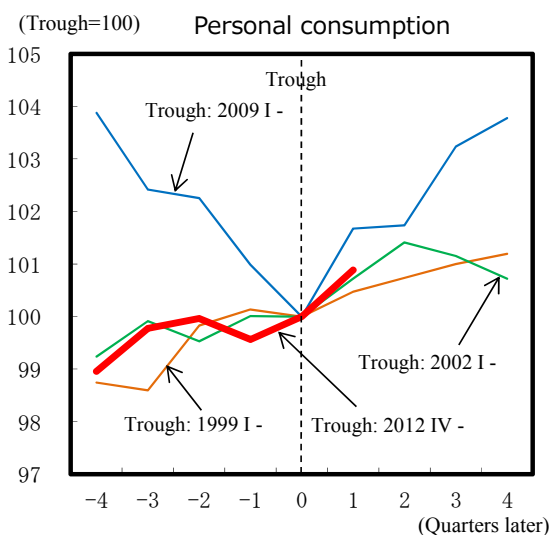
	Assessment of the Current State	Direction of Change
2013 January	While the Japanese economy shows weakness recently, signs of bottoming out can be seen in some areas.	↑
February	The Japanese economy is bottoming out, while weakness can be seen in some areas.	↑
March	The Japanese economy is showing movements of picking up recently, while weakness can be seen in some areas.	↑
April	The Japanese economy is showing movements of picking up recently, while weakness can be seen in some areas.	→
May	The Japanese economy is picking up slowly.	↑
June	The Japanese economy is picking up steadily.	↑
July	The Japanese economy is picking up steadily and shows some movements on the way to recovery.	↑
August	The Japanese economy is picking up steadily and shows some movements on the way to recovery.	→
September	The Japanese economy is on the way to recovery at a moderate pace.	↑
October	The Japanese economy is on the way to recovery at a moderate pace.	→
November	The Japanese economy is on the way to recovery at a moderate pace.	→
December	The Japanese economy is on the way to recovery at a moderate pace.	→
2014 January	The Japanese economy is recovering at a moderate pace.	↑
February	The Japanese economy is recovering at a moderate pace.	→
March	The Japanese economy is recovering at a moderate pace. A last-minute rise in demand before a consumption tax increase is intensifying.	→

### Analysis of the Japanese Economy and Public Finance

#### Annual Report on the Japanese Economy and Public Finance

This is annually published to analyze the overall trend of the economy and public finance of our country. This report is announced in a cabinet meeting.

#### ○Comparison with past recovery phases (Breakdowns of demand)



- The economy has been picking up since early 2013.
- Compared with the past phases of economic recovery, the current turnaround sees stronger personal consumption and weaker exports.



# Analysis of Japanese Regional Economies

## Economy Watchers Survey

This is the monthly survey that aggregates the business conditions revealed by the "Economy Watchers," who are expected to be sensitive to business cycles, such as department store clerks, supermarket clerks, taxi drivers, etc.

### Regional Economy Trend

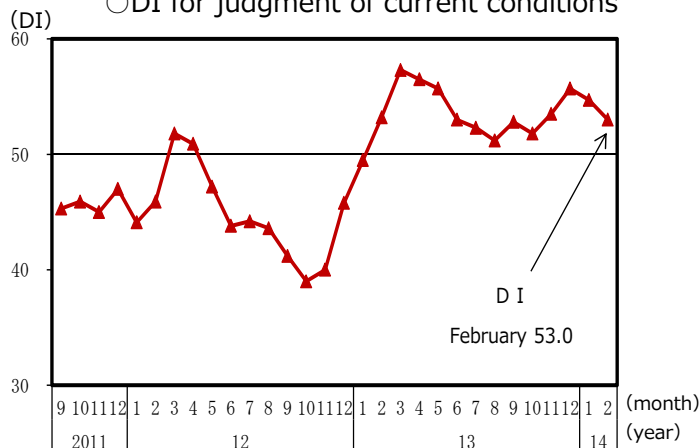
This is published quarterly to analyze 11 areas of Japanese regions.

### Annual Regional Economy Report

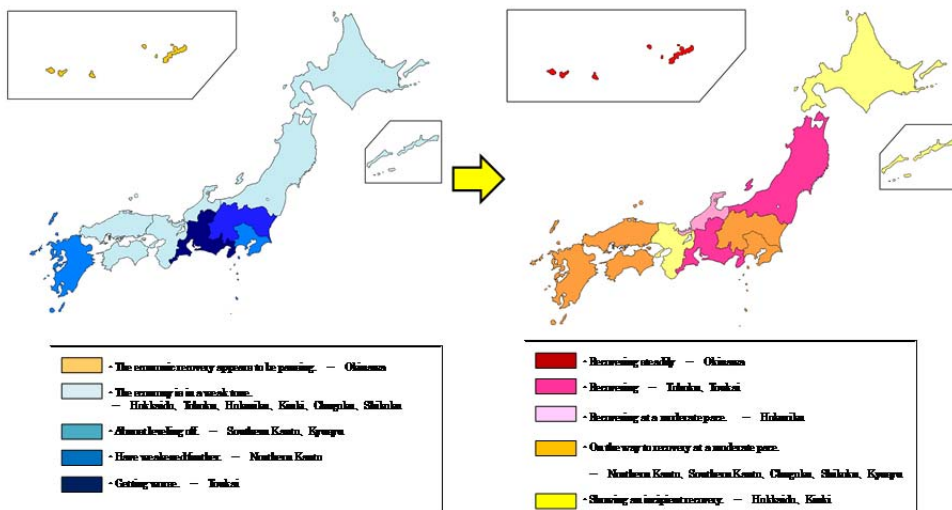
This is published annually to analyze the overall trend of Japanese regional economies.

Economy Watchers Survey (February, 2014)

○DI for judgment of current conditions



Regional Economy Trend  
2012 November → 2014 February



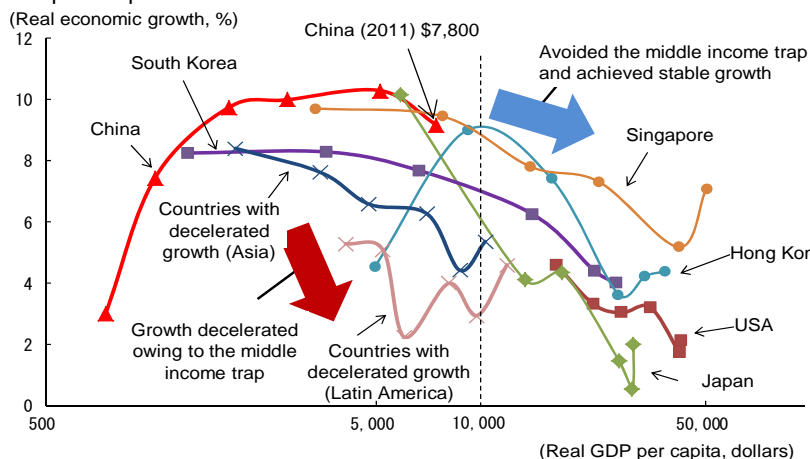
- Analyzing the business conditions of 11 blocks.
- Comparing February 2014 to November 2012, the business conditions have significantly improved in all regions.

# Analysis of Overseas Economies

## World Economic Trends

This report is published twice a year, to analyze overseas economic trends and economic policies.

○GDP per Capita and Growth Rate



World Economic Trends  
The 2013 Autumn Report

— Challenges Towards  
Stable Growth for China —

Although China has maintained high economic growth, there are concerns that China will fall into the middle income trap.

For details → <http://www5.cao.go.jp/keizai/index-e.html>





# Promotion of Science, Technology and Innovation to Build a Society in Which People Can Realize Vitality and Reassurance

## Director General for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy

### Roles of the Council for Science and Technology Policy

#### What is CSTP?

Under the leadership of the Prime Minister and the Minister of State for S&T Policy, the Council serves as the headquarters for the promotion of S&T policy, formulates comprehensive and basic policies, and conducts their overall coordination.

Prime Minister

Advice

CSTP

- **Chairperson** : Prime Minister
- **Cabinet Members**:  
Chief Cabinet Secretary, Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy, Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, Minister of Finance, Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
- **Executive Members**:  
Seven Executive Members appointed from academia and industry with the approval of the Diet.
- **Head of Affiliated Organization**: President of Science Council of Japan

Bureau for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy

Formulation of comprehensive and basic S&T policy and implementation of overall coordination at a level above individual ministries and agencies

Minister

Minister

Minister

Minister

• • •



The Prime Minister delivering an address at CSTP plenary session



# Promotion of Comprehensive Strategy on Science, Technology and Innovation

## Formulation of Comprehensive Strategy on Science, Technology and Innovation

### Expectations placed on science, technology and innovation toward resolution of difficult issues

Japan's economic and social environment has turned dire, and a sense of stagnation and uncertainty about the future is gradually spreading.

Expectations placed on the roles of science, technology and innovation policies are now ever growing.

Global environmental issues, energy issues

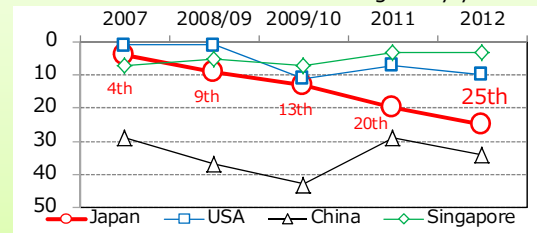
Preparation against disasters etc.

Contribution to economic growth

Improvement in the convenience and quality of life

### Falling Japan's international competitiveness rankings on innovation

Japan's international competitiveness rankings on innovations have been falling every year.



Source: WIPO "Global Innovation"

Science, technology and innovation to develop new growth fields are at the heart of the Growth Strategy of Japan.

Japan formulated "Comprehensive Strategy on Science, Technology and Innovation" in June 2013 and has been propelling its activities toward establishing "the most innovation-friendly country in the world" to win in the "era of 'intelligence' mega-competition."

Shapes of the nation to be attained in 2030 provided in the Comprehensive Strategy on Science, Technology and Innovation

Economy that maintains world-class economic strength and develops sustainably

Society in which the people can enjoy wellness, security and safety

Economic society that harmonizes with the world and contributes to the progress of humankind

## Five Issues Set as "Focused Policy Challenges" and Creation of an Environment That Facilitates Science, Technology and Innovation

### Issues that science, technology and innovation should address

Japan will address 5 issues set as "focused policy challenges" to strongly promote Japan's economic revitalization, which is the most urgent issue.

### Creation of an environment that facilitates science, technology and innovation

To establish the basis for innovation creation, Japan will address 3 issues, namely, nurturing the sprouts of innovations, activating the innovation system, and fructifying innovations.

### Five grand challenges to be addressed to promote economic revitalization

- I. Realization of a clean and economical energy system
- II. Realization of a healthy and active aging society as a top-runner in the world
- III. Development of next generation infrastructures as a top-runner in the world
- IV. Regional revitalization taking advantage of the regional resources
- V. Early recovery and revitalization from the Great East Japan Earthquake

### Three issues to be addressed to create an environment for facilitating science, technology and innovation



## Strategic Development of International Activities

- In close cooperation with relevant ministries, the Cabinet Office promotes “Science and Technology Diplomacy” to facilitate international scientific cooperation through joint research or human exchange in parallel with improving international relations.
- The Cabinet Office hosts the “Science and Technology Ministers Roundtable Meeting”, chaired by Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy, which was launched in 2004 to exchange the latest views on science, technology and innovation policy.



The 10th Science and Technology Ministers' Roundtable Meeting(commemorative photo)



Left : The 10th Science and Technology Ministers' Roundtable Meeting chaired by Minister Yamamoto  
Right : Interacting with young foreign researchers

For details → Council for Science and Technology Policy: <http://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/english/index.html>,  
Japan Atomic Energy Commission: <http://www.aec.go.jp/jicst/NC/eng/index.htm>





# Disaster Management: Protecting Citizens from Disasters

## Director General for Disaster Management

### Japan and Natural Disasters

- A wide range of natural disasters occurs across Japan due to severe natural conditions.



- It is critical to protect citizens' lives, safety, and property from natural disasters.



- By Implementing prevention and initial response drills, as well as recovery and reconstruction measures against disasters in close cooperation with related governmental agencies, resilience to disasters is promoted.



Damage caused by a tornado in Koshigaya City in September 2013



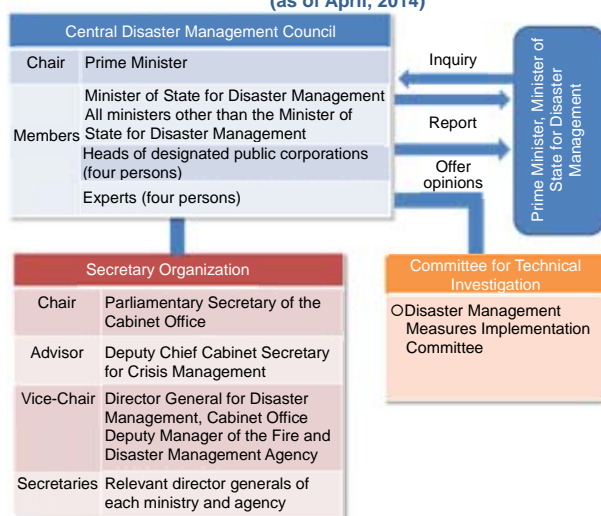
Damage caused by a landslide on Izu-Oshima Island in October 2013

### Central Disaster Management Council

#### Roles to be played by the Council:

- To formulate and promote the implementation of the Basic Disaster Management Plan and Earthquake Plans
- To deliberate important issues on disaster management according to requests from the Prime Minister or Minister of State for Disaster Management (basic disaster management policies, overall coordination of disaster countermeasures and declaration of state of disaster emergency)
- To offer opinions regarding disaster management to the Prime Minister and Minister of State for Disaster Management

#### Organization of the Central Disaster Management Council (as of April, 2014)



The 33rd meeting of the Central Disaster Management Council





# Comprehensive Promotion of Disaster Countermeasures

## Fostering International Cooperation in Disaster Reduction

- Based on “the Hyogo Framework for Action,” fostering international cooperation on disaster reduction with a view to contributing to the world by offering Japan’s knowledge and expertise in the field of disaster management
- Leading international discussions toward the third UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction slated to be held in Sendai City in March 2015



UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction

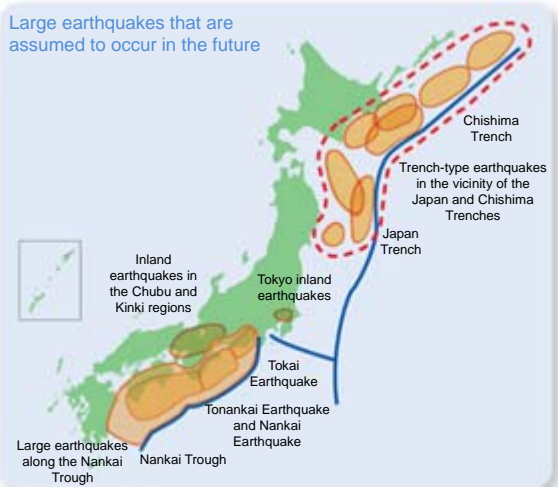


Trilateral Heads of Government Agency Meeting on Disaster Management held with China and the Republic of Korea

## Formulation of Master Plans against Earthquakes, Tsunamis, Volcanic Eruptions, Large Floods and Others

- Fostering measures against large earthquakes, including the creation of master plans against Nankai Trough and Tokyo inland earthquakes
- Making evacuation plans for tsunamis, including the creation of tsunami hazard maps
- Implementing a greater number of measures against volcanic eruptions, including the establishment of disaster management councils against volcanic eruptions, the creation of volcanic eruption hazard maps, and the preparation of evacuation plans
- Fostering measures against large floods, including examining evacuation guidance and emergency rescue activities to be conducted in the event of a large flood

Large earthquakes that are assumed to occur in the future



Meeting of the director generals held on measures against tornados and windblasts

## Human Resource Development and Disaster Management Drills

- Providing training for central and local government officials to train them as disaster management specialists
- Establishing a disaster management system by conducting comprehensive disaster reduction drills and the government's role-playing simulation exercise on Disaster Reduction Day (September 1<sup>st</sup>)



Training to develop disaster management specialists



Wide-area medical transportation drill



## Education and Enlightenment Activities

- Fostering the nationwide movement to urge individual citizens to conduct specific activities for disaster risk reduction in their daily lives
- Improving the environment for disaster management volunteers
- Encouraging companies to formulate business continuity plans (BCPs) to ensure that they can continue their business even in the event of a disaster



Disaster Reduction Fair



Prize winner in a disaster management poster competition

The slogan: "We have to expect the unexpected."

## Responses to Disasters

- Holding a conference with related governmental agencies on disaster countermeasures, in which participants share information, coordinate and foster various measures
- Dispatching a government investigation team headed by the Minister of State for Disaster Management to assess the situation in devastated areas
- Establishing a Headquarters for Extreme Disaster Management headed by the Prime Minister and composed of all ministers



Conference of related governmental agencies held on disaster countermeasures



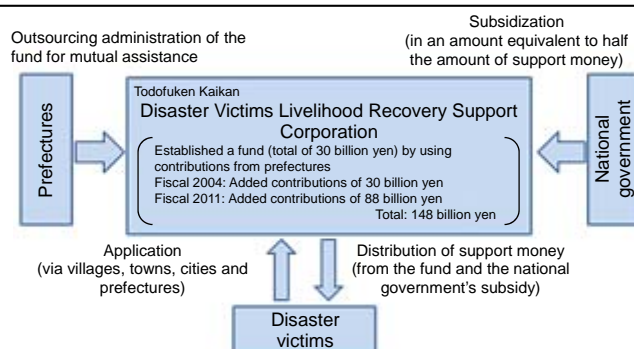
Dispatch of a government investigation team

## Support to Victims

- Providing prefectures with advice on relief activities to be conducted based on the Disaster Relief Act and providing subsidies to cover a portion of their expenses
- Providing subsidies to cover a portion of the prefectures' support money for disaster victims based on the Act on Support for Livelihood Recovery of Disaster Victims
- Promoting municipal measures, including the creation of a ledger of victims to support victims in an efficient manner



Example of temporary housing for victims



For details → <http://www.cao.go.jp/en/disaster.html>





# Policies on Okinawa

Director General for Policy Planning, Okinawa Development and Promotion Bureau, Okinawa General Bureau

## Basic Structure of Okinawa-promotion

More than 40 years have passed since Okinawa was returned to Japan on May 15<sup>th</sup>, 1972. During this period the government has set forth Okinawa Promotion Plans and invested a total of approximately 10 trillion yen, and those plans worked to reduce the gap with the mainland, especially in the area of social infrastructure. Thanks to the efforts of the prefecture and municipal governments, as well as its people, Okinawa has steadily developed.

However, as clearly seen from a prefectural income level only 70 percent of the national average and from the high unemployment rate, socioeconomic conditions in Okinawa are difficult. Along with the reduction of U.S. military bases and facilities, those socioeconomic conditions are important political issues for the Cabinet to address.

Under the strong leadership of the Prime Minister and the Minister of State for Okinawa and Northern Territories Affairs, the Cabinet Office is comprehensively promoting measures for Okinawa, including ongoing deliberations in the Okinawa Policy Council (founded September 1996) and development and promotion policies involving the entire government.

### • Okinawa-promotion Budget

Among the efforts undertaken according to the Okinawa Promotion Plan, the Cabinet Office concerns itself primarily with public works. To grasp such works as a whole, to coordinate its completion, and to ensure its progress in accordance with the plan, the Cabinet Office calculates the overall costs for such work and transfers the funds to the various ministries and agencies concerned. This enables the Cabinet Office to efficiently and comprehensively coordinate the plan's implementation.

## Measures for Okinawa-promotion

### • Promotions of Industries

Based on the plan, the Cabinet Office is undertaking various measures with other relevant ministries, the prefecture, and other local governments for the prefecture's development. Those measures include the further promotion of industries such as tourism, information technology and manufacturing. At the same time, human resources and science and technology to support those industries are being developed.



Okinawa Chura Umi Aquarium  
(OCVB)



The Okinawa IT Shinryo Park  
(OITSP)



Naha Airport,  
International Logistics Hub

## • Improving Social Infrastructure

Even though the Cabinet Office is improving social infrastructure with other relevant ministries for the prefecture's development, conditions of social structure in Okinawa remain to be insufficient.



Japan National Route 58



Naha Airport

## • Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology Graduate University (OIST)

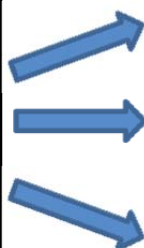
OIST PhD Program commenced in September 2012. The objective of OIST is to contribute to the self-sustaining development of Okinawa and the academic advancement of worldwide science and technology. OIST, located in Onna Village, is aiming for "the best in the world" graduate university in the interdisciplinary field of cutting-edge natural science.

### ~Expected Effects for Okinawa Promotion~

OIST: Education and research of the best in the world in Okinawa



Onna Campus



Development into international center for science and technology

Creation of Intellectual and Industrial Cluster

Human resource development in science and technology and international community development

## • Facilitating Utilization of the Former U.S. Bases

To facilitate utilizing the areas, which the U.S. armed forces use now and which will be returned to Japan in the near future, the Cabinet Office holds the council, and talks with the relevant ministries and the local governments. In addition, the Cabinet Office supports the local governments by sending land-use experts and taking a wide variety of measures.



Utilization of the former U.S. military base, Makiminato Housing

For details (in Japanese only) → <http://www8.cao.go.jp/okinawa/>



# Realization of “Cohesive Society”

## Director General for Policy Planning for Policies on Cohesive Society

### Planning and Comprehensive Coordination of Important Cabinet Policies on Cohesive Society

#### Policies

##### Raising Next-Generation Children and Young People

- Measures for Society with Declining Birth Rate
- Policy of Youth Affairs
- Development of an Environment that Provides Safe and Secure Internet Use for Young People
- International Youth Exchange
- Shokuiku Promotion

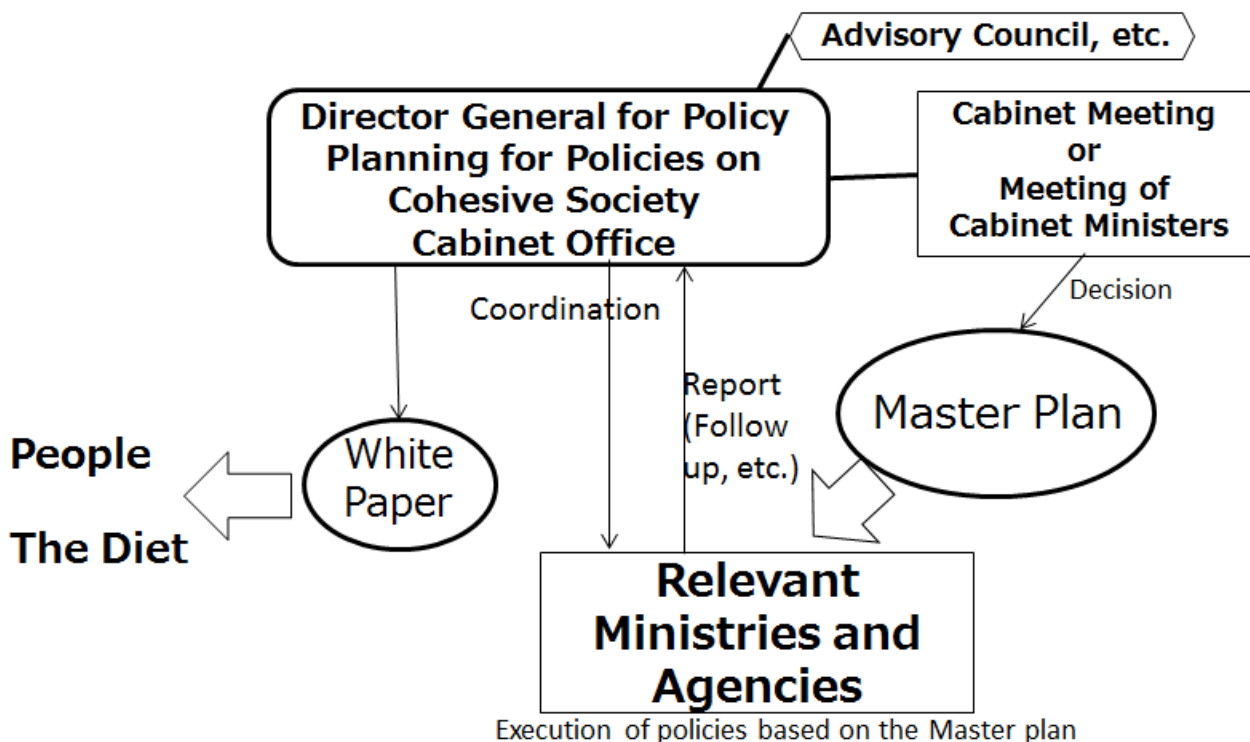
##### Promotion of Social Inclusion

- Promoting the Welfare of Persons with Disabilities
- Promotion of Barrier-Free and Universal Design
- Measures for the Aging Society
- Policies for Foreign Residents of Japanese Descent
- Policies on Crime Victims
- Suicide Prevention Measures

##### Protection of Peaceful Existence

- Traffic Safety Policy
- Anti-Drug Measures

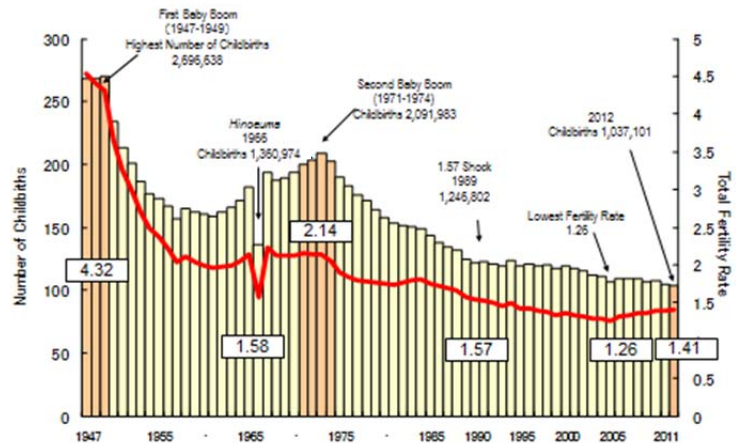
#### Scheme/Organization





## To Overcome the Declining Birth Rate Crisis

In 2012, about 1.04 million babies were born, and the total birth rate was 1.41. That does show a slight increase from the previous low of 1.26, but it is still unclear whether the increase will continue. In this environment, the Cabinet Office works on comprehensive policies to halt the declining birth rate.

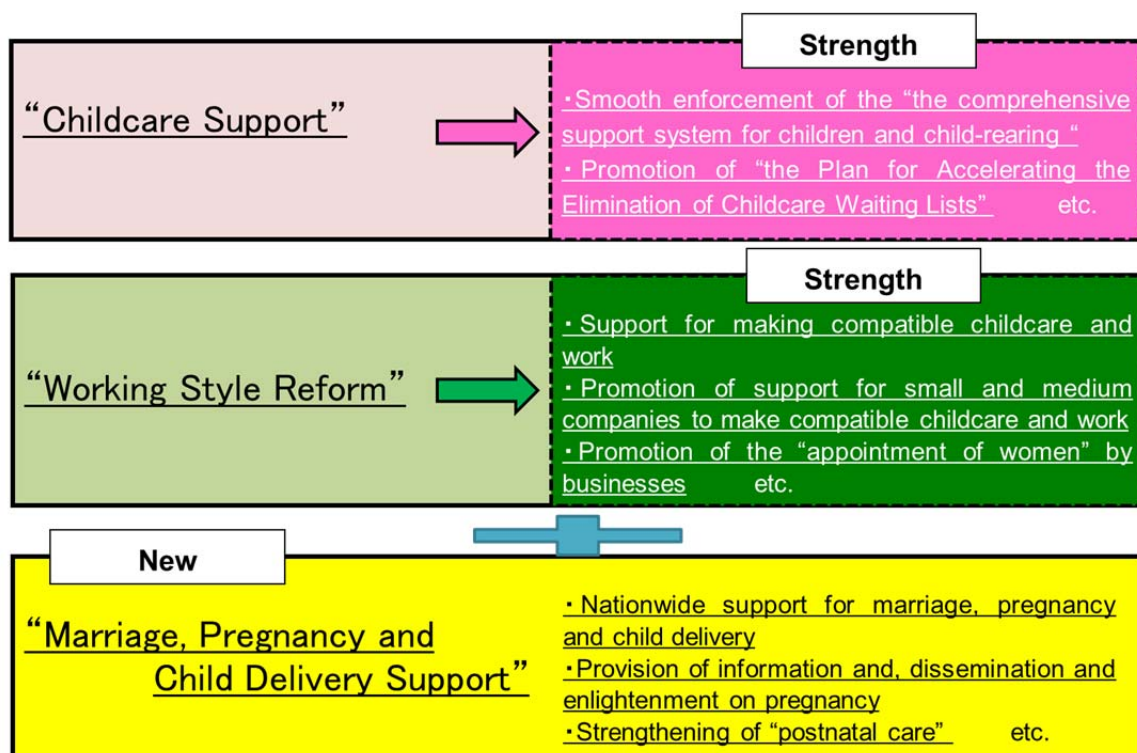


### Emergency Measures- Promoting through the “Three Arrows”

In June 2013, “Emergency Measures to Overcome the Declining Birthrate Crisis” was approved at “the Council on Measures for Society with Decreasing Birthrate.”



### Emergency Measures- Promoting through the “Three Arrows”



# Enforcement of “the Comprehensive Support System for Children and Child-rearing”

## The Comprehensive Support System for Children and Child-rearing (Planning to Enforce in 2015)

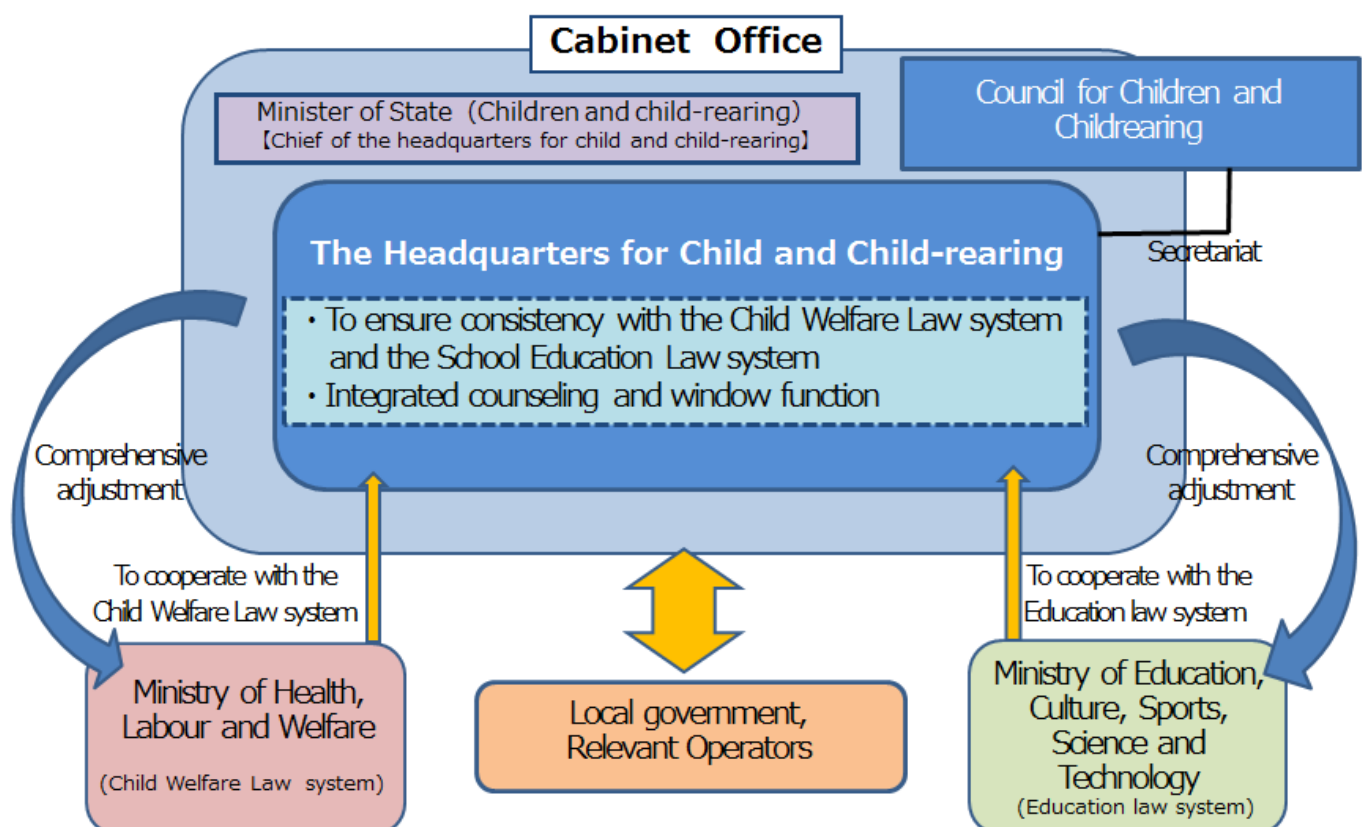
- To improve the system for the “Center for Early Childhood Education and Care” and to accelerate its spread.
- To enhance childcare support as follows, based on the needs of each communities.
  - kindergartens, nurseries, young childcare, etc.
  - regional childcare support (concierge, temporary nursing, etc.)

The Cabinet Office aims to create a society that fosters the joys of having children and parenting, and for every child to grow up healthy.

### The Headquarters for Child and Child-rearing

The government of Japan established a “headquarters for child and child-rearing” in the Cabinet Office in conjunction with enforcement of “the comprehensive support system for children and child-rearing.” This organization is going to take care of these functions as follows:

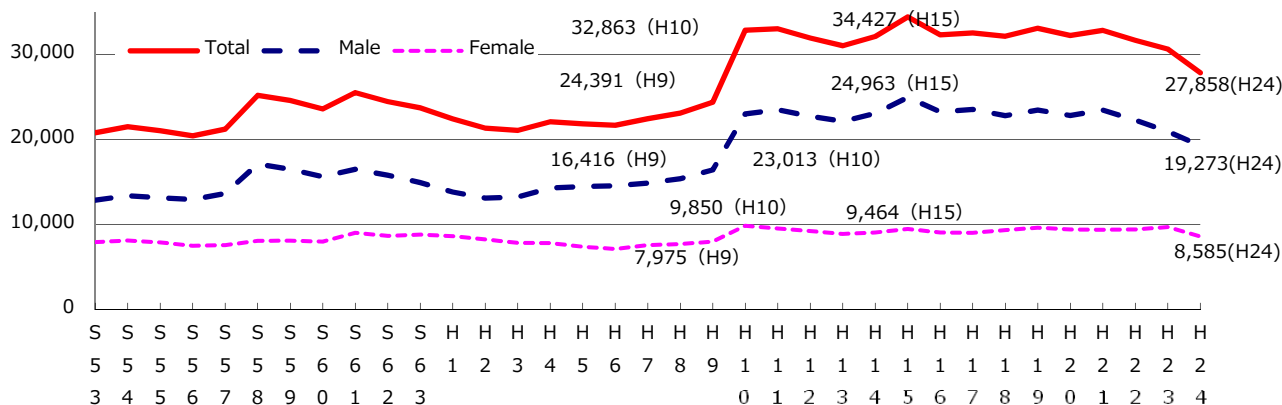
- ①Common payment for center for early childhood education and care, kindergartens, and nurseries
- ②Integrated counseling and window function



# Suicide Prevention Measures

## Evolution of the Number of Suicides

The total number of suicides in Japan continued to exceed 30,000 for 14 consecutive years from 1998 to 2012. The total number of suicides in 2012 fell below 30,000, but this serious situation continues.



The number of suicides in Japan

## Implementation of Suicide Prevention Measures

The Cabinet, on the basis of the Basic Act on Suicide Prevention, has decided "General Principles of Suicide Prevention Policy" (August 28<sup>th</sup>, 2012) as a guideline for a package of measures against suicide to be promoted by the government.

- Suicide Prevention Week (September 10<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>) • Suicide Prevention Month (March) , etc.



Poster (Suicide Prevention Month)

During the period, the government of Japan set "Unified phone number for mental health consultation" (0570-046-556), accepted various consultations, and publicized the period by posters etc., in cooperation with related organizations across the country.

### 【Suicide Prevention Week, Suicide Prevention Month】

Every year, during the week from September 10<sup>th</sup>: "Suicide Prevention Week," and in March: "Suicide Prevention Month," the government of Japan implements enlightening activities in cooperation with related organizations.

- Implementation of the promotion of gatekeeper training



(Left) Gatekeeper Notebook

(Right) DVD for the training of gatekeepers

The slogan: "If someone looks depressed"

Official website:

<http://www8.cao.go.jp/jisatsutaisaku/index.html>

### 【Gatekeeper】

The gatekeeper is the one who notices the people suffering, calls out to them, listens to their story, connects them to support, and watches them.





# International Youth Exchange

By exchange of the Japanese youth and the youth from other countries, the International Youth Exchange Program by the Cabinet Office aims to promote mutual understanding and friendship of the youth and to cultivate the youth who are capable of exercising the leadership skills in various fields in the globalizing society.

## 【The Fiscal Year 2013 International Youth Exchange Program】

### •International Youth Development Exchange Program :

This program consists of the Sending Program and the Invitation Program. The Japanese participating youth visited 3 countries and the invited youth from 6 countries came to Japan.

•Japan-China Youth Friendship Program : To promote bilateral exchange between Japan and China.

•Japan-Korea Youth Friendship Program : To promote bilateral exchange between Japan and Korea.

•Ship for South East Asia Youth Program : To promote friendship and mutual understanding among the youth of the ten ASEAN countries and Japan (visited 4 ASEAN countries by ship).

•Global Leaders Development Program : The participating youth from 8 countries and Japan study and discuss common issues from global perspective. It comprises of onshore, onboard and overseas trainings.

### •Young Core Leaders of Civil Society Groups Development Program :

The Japanese delegates who take active roles in social activities of elderly people, persons with disabilities and youth are sent to foreign countries to develop skills to become young core leaders of civil society groups in Japan.



Courtesy call on Mr. Andris Bērziņš, President of Latvia. (International Youth Development Exchange Program)



Discussion with the local youth. (Japan-China Youth Friendship Program)



Homestay Experience (Japan-Korea Youth Friendship Program)



All the participating youth on board the ship (Ship for South East Asia Youth Program)



Presentation of Summary at the Discussion Program. (Global Leaders Development Program)



Facility Visit (Young Core Leaders of Civil Society Groups Development Program)



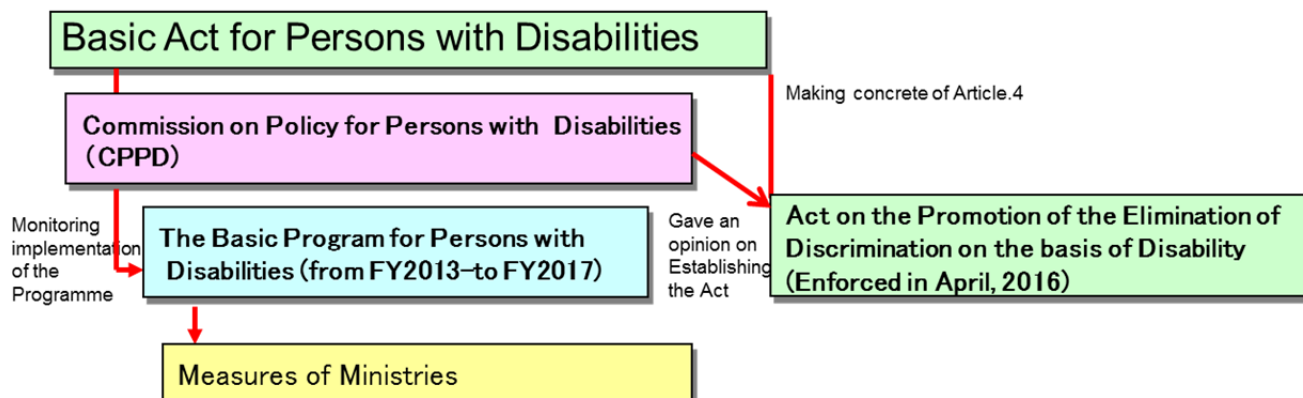


# Promoting Policies for Persons with Disabilities

## Framework

The Cabinet Office promotes comprehensive and systematic measures to support the independence and social participation of persons with disabilities.

The new Basic Program for Persons with Disabilities was formulated in September, 2013. Now the Cabinet Office is preparing for the enforcement of The Act on the Promotion of the Elimination of Discrimination on the basis of Disability, which will be enforced in April, 2016.



### 【Accommodation for persons with disabilities (Example in CPPD)】

Various accommodations, including sign-language interpreters and materials in braille, are needed for persons with disabilities who wish to attend and participate in the meeting.



(Picture at left) Yellow Card- participants, especially persons with intellectual disabilities, use it when they can't understand what is going on in the discussion.

(Picture at right) Woman interprets for the participant who is deaf and blind, by "finger braille."

## Annual Report and Awareness-Raising Activities



(Left) "Annual Report on Government Measures for Persons with Disabilities" is published to show the state of the measures taken for persons with disabilities.

(Right) The Cabinet Office promotes awareness-raising activities mainly in "The Week for Persons with Disabilities" (December 3<sup>rd</sup>-9<sup>th</sup>, annually), etc.

For details (in Japanese only) → <http://www8.cao.go.jp/souki/index.html>



# Decorations and Medals – Praise the Glory

## Decoration Bureau

- Planning and Selecting Recipients for the Biannual Decoration Ceremonies and Other Honors.
- Conducting Studies and Research on the Honors System.

## What is the Honors System in Japan?

- Honors, in the form of decorations and medals of honor, are bestowed upon individuals of merit, in recognition of their national or public services, and in honor of their distinguished accomplishments in various areas of society.
- The honors system in Japan was established in the early Meiji period.
- Awarding of honors is one of the constitutional functions of the Emperor, with the advice and approval of the Cabinet.
- Decorations play an important role in keeping international goodwill; they are exchanged mutually when the state or official guests visit Japan.



Ceremony of Imperial Conferment of Decoration  
(Imperial Palace : Matsu-no-ma of the Seiden) <©Imperial Household Agency >

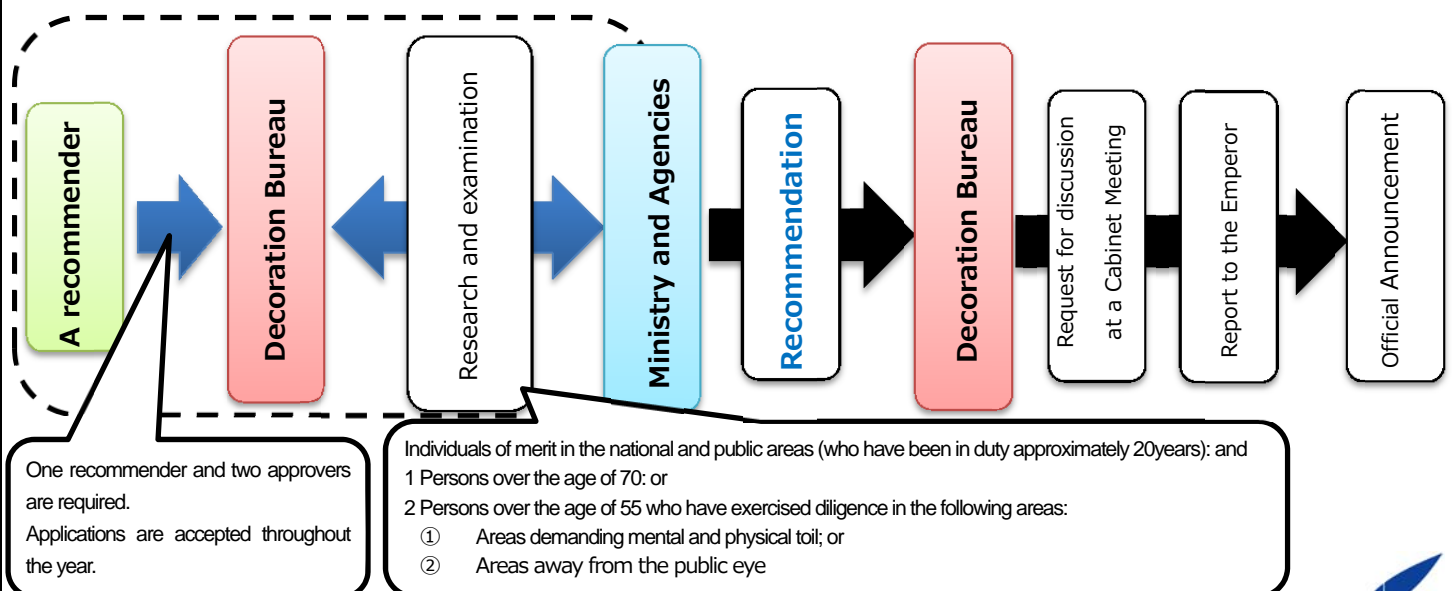


Recipients of Order of Culture

## Recommendation of Candidates for the Biannual Conferment

A recommendation system in which the public can recommend worthy candidates for the Biannual Conferment has been in effect since 2003. This system is for individuals who have made genuine achievements in areas away from the public eye or individuals who have achieved accumulated merits in multiple areas.

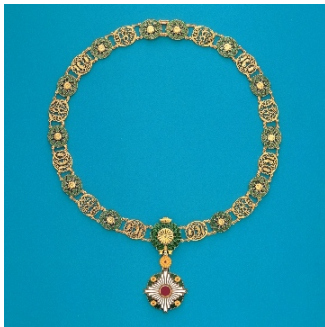
### 【Process】




# Types of Decorations and Medals and Summary of the Honors System

	Types		Persons Eligible	
Decorations	<b>Collar of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum</b> <b>Grand Cordon of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum</b> <b>Grand Cordon of the Order of the Paulownia Flowers</b>		Individuals of superior merit whose accomplishment is greater than those of the individuals to be awarded the Grand Cordon Of the Orders of the Rising Sun or of the Sacred Treasure	
	<b>Orders of the Rising Sun</b>	<b>Orders of the Sacred Treasure</b>	Individuals who have made distinguished contributions to the nation or public	
	Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun	Grand Cordon of the Order of the Sacred Treasure	<b>Orders of the Rising Sun</b>	<b>Orders of the Sacred Treasure</b>
	Order of the Rising Sun, Gold and Silver Star	Order of the Sacred Treasure, Gold and Silver Star		
	Order of the Rising Sun, Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon	Order of the Sacred Treasure, Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon		
	Order of the Rising Sun, Gold Rays with Rosette	Order of the Sacred Treasure, Gold Rays with Rosette		
	Order of the Rising Sun, Gold and Silver Rays	Order of the Sacred Treasure, Gold and Silver Rays		
	Order of the Rising Sun, Silver Rays	Order of the Sacred Treasure, Silver Rays		
	<b>Order of Culture</b>	Individuals with highly distinguished achievements in cultural development in Japan		
	Medals of Honor	<b>Medal with Red Ribbon</b>	Individuals who have risked their own lives to save others	
<b>Medal with Green Ribbon</b>		Morally remarkable individuals who have voluntarily participated in saving society		
<b>Medal with Yellow Ribbon</b>		Individuals who, through their diligence and perseverance, became public role models		
<b>Medal with Purple Ribbon</b>		Individuals who have contributed to academic and artistic developments, improvements and accomplishments		
<b>Medal with Blue Ribbon</b>		Individuals who have made prosperous efforts in the areas of public interest and public welfare		
<b>Medal with Dark Blue Ribbon</b>		Individuals who have made exceptionally generous financial contributions for the good of the public		

Types		Persons Eligible
<b>Biannual Conferment</b>	April 29 <sup>th</sup> for the spring and November 3 <sup>rd</sup> for the autumn (Approximately 4,000 recipients each)	Individuals of merit in the national and public areas; and 1. Persons over the age of 70; or 2. Persons over the age of 55 who have exercised diligence in the following areas: (1) Areas demanding mental and physical toil; or (2) Areas away from the public eye
<b>Conferment for Persons with Dangerous Occupations</b>	April 29 <sup>th</sup> for the spring and November 3 <sup>rd</sup> for the autumn (Approximately 3,600 recipients each)	Individuals over the age of 55 who have exercised diligence in high-risk professions, in recognition of their national and public services
<b>Conferment for the Elderly</b>	Approved at the end-of-month Cabinet meetings and officially announced on the first day of the next month	Meritorious individuals who have not received honors in the Biannual Conferment are conferred decorations at the age of 88
<b>Posthumous Conferment</b>	Approved at a Cabinet meeting when the occasion arises (The official announcement is back-dated to the last day of the person's life)	Decorations are conferred posthumously to commendable individuals
<b>Conferment for Foreigners</b>	<b>Courtesy Conferment</b>	State or official guests visiting Japan; or Diplomats from certain countries leaving office
	<b>Conferment in Recognition of Merits</b>	Foreigners who have made notable contributions to Japan
<b>Order of Culture</b>	November 3 <sup>rd</sup> (Approximately five recipients)	Individuals of particularly distinguished achievement in cultural development
<b>Biannual Conferment of Medals</b>	April 29 <sup>th</sup> for the spring and November 3 <sup>rd</sup> for the autumn (Approximately 800 recipients each)	Individuals or groups of merit in the national and public areas (Medals will be awarded regardless of age)
<b>Medal with Dark Blue Ribbon</b>	Approved at the end-of-month cabinet meetings and officially announced as of the first day of the next month	



Collar of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum

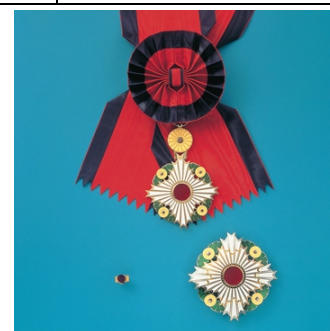


Grand Cordon of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum

Types		Persons Eligible
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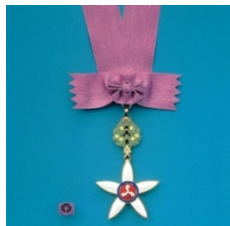
Collar of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum



Grand Cordon of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum



Medal with Red Ribbon



Order of Culture



Grand Cordon of the Order of the Paulownia Flowers

Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun

Grand Cordon of the Order of the Sacred Treasure

(In addition to the above, there is another type of decoration, the Orders of the Precious Crown, which are bestowed only on females, on special occasions such as courtesy conferment on foreigners.)





# Life and Society~Realization of a Gender-Equal Society~

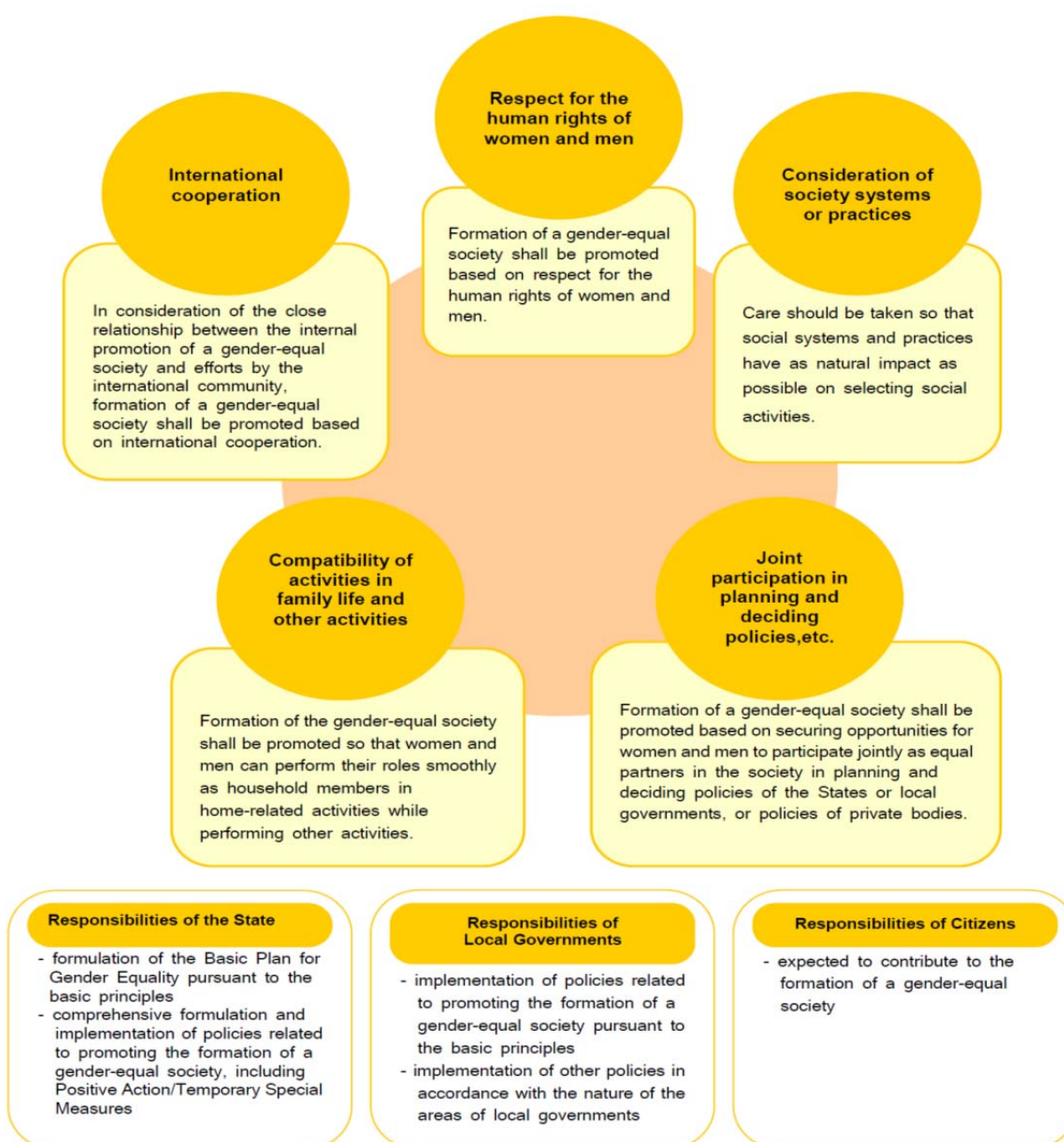
## Gender Equality Bureau

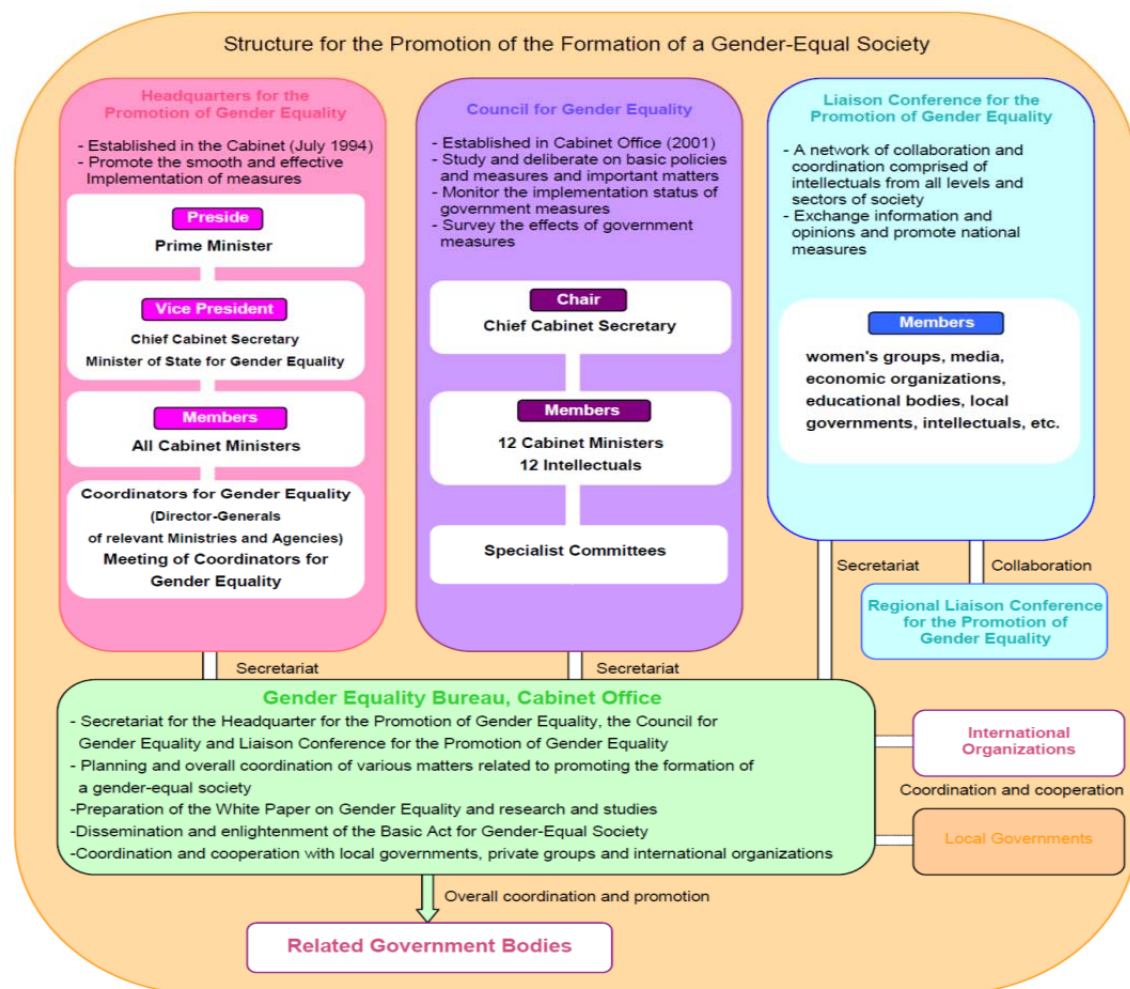
### 【A Gender-Equal Society】

- A society in which both women and men shall be given equal opportunities to participate voluntarily in activities in all fields as equal partners in society.
- A society in which both women and men shall be able to enjoy political, economic, social, and cultural benefits equally.
- A society in which both women and men share responsibilities.

## Creation of a Gender-Equal Society

The Basic Act for Gender-Equal Society was promulgated and enacted in June 1999. The Basic Act lays out the five pillars (basic principles) relating to the formation of a gender-equal society. It also clarifies the roles of the public administration (the state and local governments) and citizens, that is, the responsibilities and basic policies.

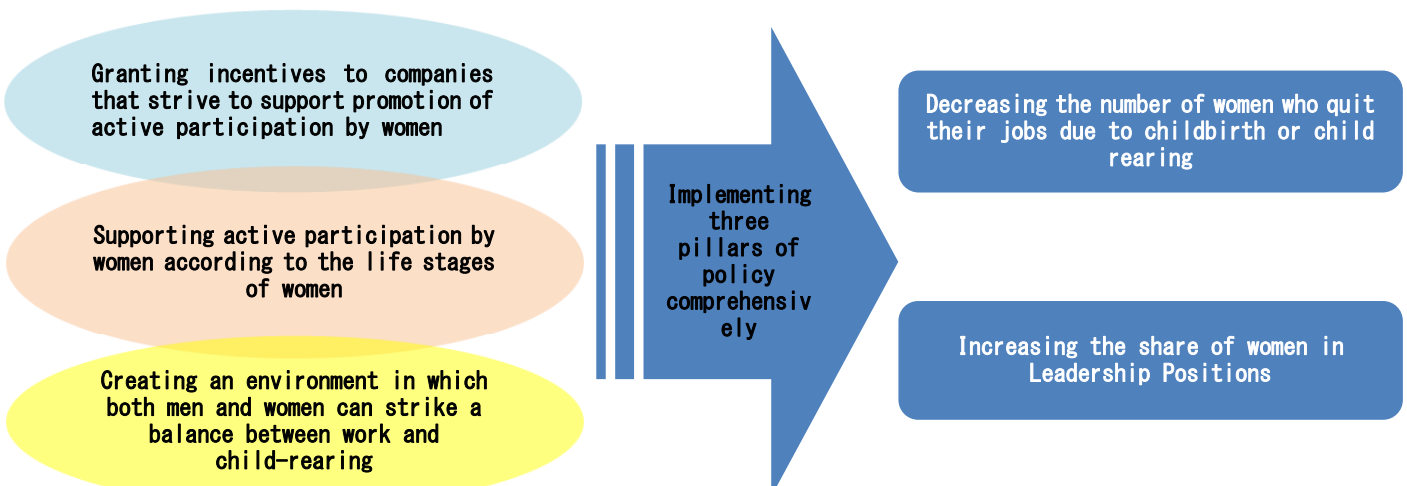




## Promotion of Women's Active Participation

Women's active participation is placed at the core of growth strategies, and is necessary to re-birth and revitalize our economy. Hence, the Gender Equality Bureau, with the related ministries, formulates and implements three pillars of policy as follows to promote women's active participation comprehensively.

In addition, the Gender Equality Bureau implements policy on increasing the share of women in recruitment and promotion of national public employees, expansion of women's participation in national advisory councils and committees members, etc.



## Promotion of Work-life Balance

Based upon the Charter for Work-life Balance and the Action Policy for Promoting Work-life Balance, efforts are being made by the public and private sectors working together.



Logo of “Change! JPN”; the public movement for promotion of “work-life balance”  
It encourages employees to reduce overtime work by changing working habits.  
In Japanese, “frog” is pronounced the same as “change”

## Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women

The Gender Equality Bureau conducts PR and awareness activities, such as “the Campaign for Eliminating Violence against Women”, provision of information to support victims of spousal violence, and investigative research about violence against women, to eradicate violence against women.



Symbol for the Elimination of Violence against Women



Purple Ribbon, as a symbol of the Campaign for Eliminating Violence against Women



“Purple Light-up”, as an activity of the Campaign for Eliminating Violence against Women in 2013



Poster for the Campaign for Eliminating Violence against Women

It is said that “Purple Ribbon Campaign” was launched by victims of incest or rape in the small town of Hampshire, USA, in 1994. The campaign aims to encourage the victims of violence against women, by wearing purple ribbons. Nowadays the campaign has spread to more than 40 countries.





## PR and Awareness Activities

The Gender Equality Bureau conducts "Gender Equality Week" (from June 23<sup>rd</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup>, annually) , and provides information through its website and other media.



Gender Equality Bureau Website

In addition, the Gender Equality Bureau conducts award programs such as "Prime Minister's Commendation for Efforts Toward the Formation of a Gender Equality Society," "Women's Challenge Grand Prize," and compiles "The White Paper on Gender Equality" (annual).



Award winners, the Award for Gender Equality in FY2013.

For details → Website: [http://www.gender.go.jp/english\\_contents/index.html](http://www.gender.go.jp/english_contents/index.html),  
Official Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/danjokyodosankaku>





# Promotion of Appropriate Management of Public Records and Archives

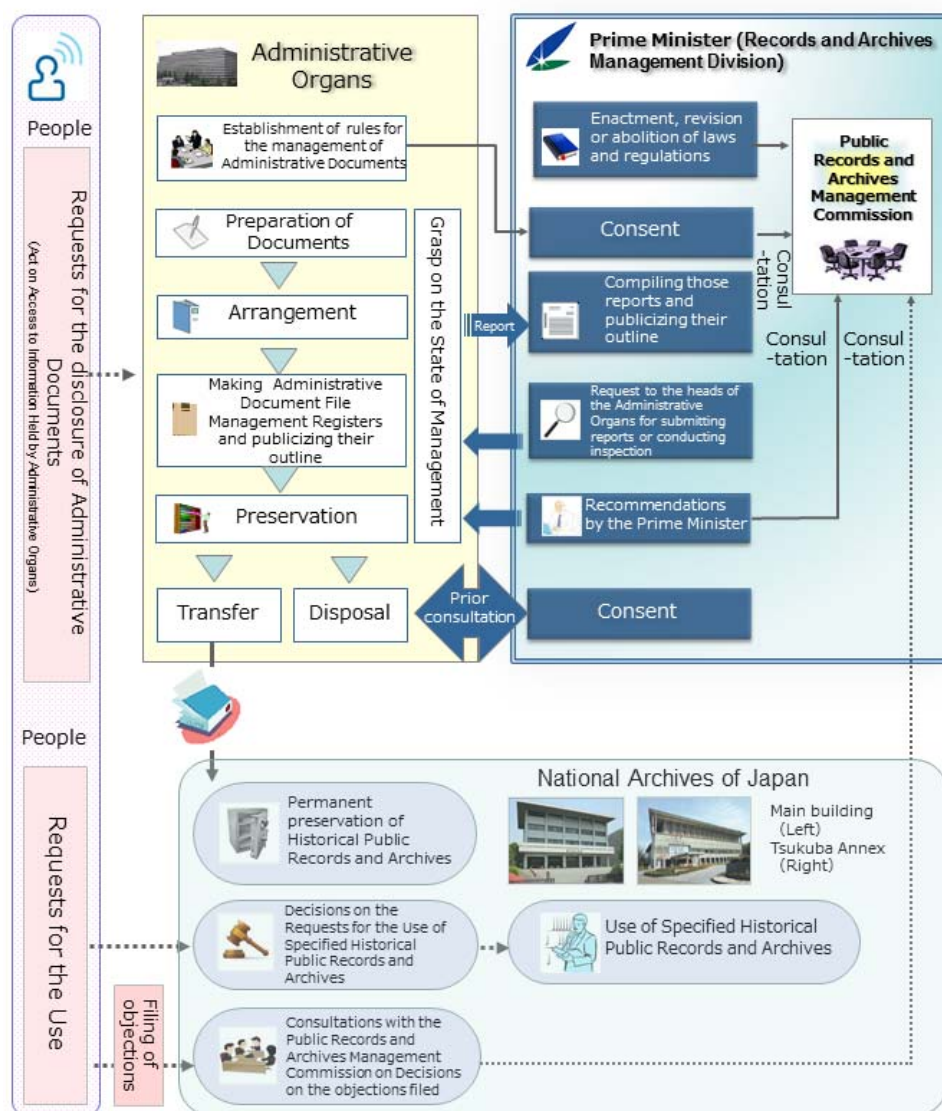
## Records and Archives Management Division

### Promotion of Appropriate and Smooth Operation of the Public Records and Archives Management Act

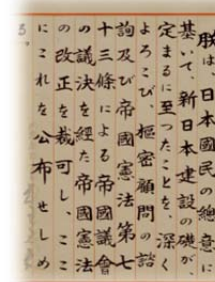
○ Public Records and Archives Management Act (Act No. 66 of July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2009)

The purpose of this Act is to endeavor toward:

- Proper management of Administrative Documents; and
- Appropriate preservation, use, etc. of historical public records



Framework of the Public Records and Archives Management Act



(Conservation of Specified Historical Public Records and Archives)

For details (in Japanese only) → <http://www8.cao.go.jp/chosei/koubun/index.html>



# Communication Between the People and the Government

## Public Relations Office

### Public Relations and Public Hearing

#### ➤ Public Relations

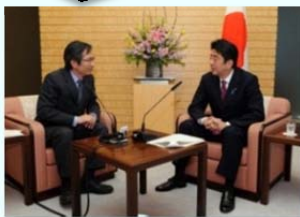
- To ask people to understand important government policies, the Public Relations Office conducts strategic public relations activities in cooperation with the Cabinet Secretariat.
- Based on requests from government ministries, the office provides the information essential for daily life.
- So as to help the international society understand Japan, the office promotes global communications efficiently.

#### ➤ Public Hearing

- To contribute to the policy-making process, the office grasps the trend of public opinion through public opinion surveys and hears valuable opinions from monitors on national policy.

### Domestic Public Relations

Talking directly to people about important policies



Regular Radio Program (2013/1)

Using a well-known person suitable for appeal targets



TV Ad Spot; "Consumer Protection" (2013/9)

Timely publicity is important as to system revision



Newspaper Ad under Articles; "Election Campaigning through the Internet" (2013/5)

Utilizing the website and SNS, based on the spread of IT



"Public Relations Office" website

### Public Relations for Areas Affected by the Earthquake



TV Program for Reconstruction Support; Fukushima Television (2013/7/7)

### Global Communications



"Financial Times" (2013/3/11)

### Public Opinion Survey



Public Opinion Survey on the Life of the People; "A Degree of Satisfaction with the Present Life" (2013/6)

For details → Public Relations Office: <http://www.gov-online.go.jp/eng/>,

Japanese Government Internet TV: <http://nettv.gov-online.go.jp/eng/>



# Implementation of Abandoned Chemical Weapons (ACWs) Destruction Projects in China

## Abandoned Chemical Weapons Office

- The project is to destroy chemical weapons abandoned in the territory of China by the former Japanese military forces, in accordance with the Chemical Weapons Convention.

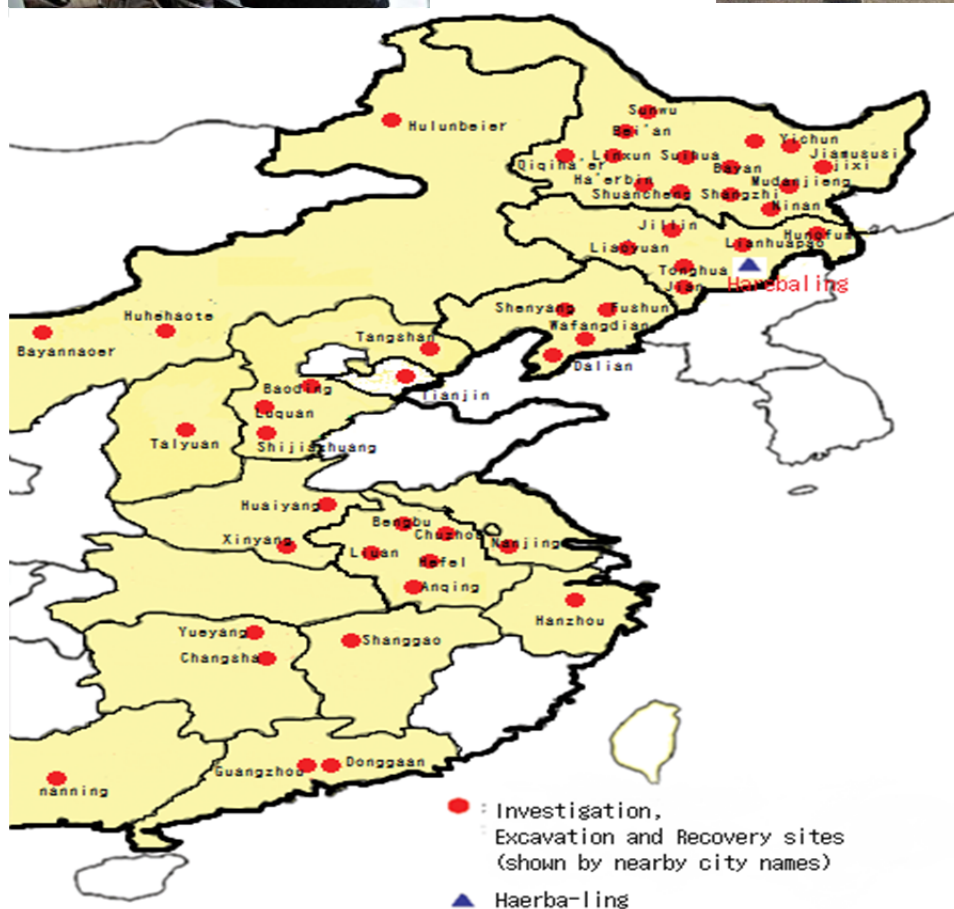
## Status of Excavation and Recovery of ACWs

Since September 2000, approximately 50,000 ACWs have been excavated and recovered at various locations in China. Besides them, 300,000 to 400,000 ACWs are estimated to be buried in Haerbaling, Dunhua City, Jilin Province. In December 2012, the destruction operation of ACWs has started in Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province.

<Officials of Japan and China watch destruction activity in Shijiazhuang>



<Shijiazhuang Destruction Site>



For details → <http://www.cao.go.jp/acw/index-e.html>





# Support for Returned Abductees and Their Family Members

## Office for the Assistance of the Abductees and their Family Members

- Special circumstances of those abducted by North Korea include:
  - Being unable to return to Japan, they had no alternative but to take residence in North Korea.
  - They lost the basis for their lives in Japan, etc.

In view of the above

The office implements comprehensive support measures in cooperation with related ministries and agencies to provide support, among other things, to rebuild a basis for their lives that was lost by abduction, by helping returned abductees to get back on their feet.

The Japanese government has identified 17 individuals who were abducted by North Korea. Among them, 5 individuals have returned to Japan. In addition, **there are many Japanese being suspected as abductees among those who are missing. The Japanese government is insisting that all abductees should be returned, irrespective of whether they are officially identified as abductees.**

## Support for Abductees

### Payment of Benefits for Abductees

Government

Benefits

Returned abductees

### Counseling on Welfare

Government

Outsourcing expenses

- Development of self-reliance support project for abductees (higher municipalities)  
Higher municipalities develop comprehensive support projects on language acquisition and social adjustment.
- Preparation of supportive curriculum (lower municipalities)  
Lower municipalities prepare individual instructions curriculum based on self-reliance support programs.

Training for experiencing society

- Guidance to social adjustment
- Japanese language education
- Self-reliance support

Projects for fostering contacts with the local people

## Public Awareness

### Poster



### Leaflet



The poster and leaflet insist that abductees shall by all means be returned to Japan.

For details → <http://www.rachi.go.jp/en/>

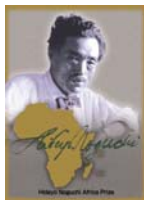




# The Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize

## Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize Unit

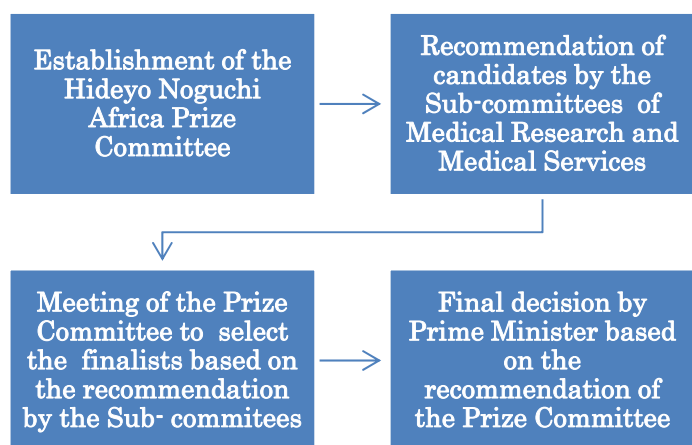
### What Is the Prize?



The government of Japan established the Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize in July 2006 in memory of Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, who devoted himself to medical advancement in Africa and passed away in Ghana. The Prize aims to honor individuals or institutions with outstanding achievements to combat infectious and other diseases in Africa. There are two categories: medical research and medical services.

The awarding ceremony and memorial banquet were held at the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), in 2008 and in 2013 in Yokohama respectively.

### Nomination Process



The awarding ceremony and memorial banquet

### Laureates

#### ■ Laureates for the first Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize



**Dr. Brian Greenwood (UK)**  
**Medical Research Category**

Professor of Clinical Tropical Medicine, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Dr. Greenwood contributed to research and designing of effective strategies to control malaria and other infectious diseases through immunopathology, epidemiology, anthropology and others in Africa for more than 30 years.



**Prof. Miriam K. Were (Kenya)**  
**Medical Services Category**

Chairperson, National AIDS Control Council of Kenya

For the past 40 years, Prof. Were dedicated her life to advancing the health and welfare of the African people through a focus on the practicalities of delivering service at a local level.

#### ■ Laureates for the second Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize



**Dr. Peter Piot (Belgium)**  
**Medical Research Category**

Director and Professor of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Dr. Piot dedicated his life to research on infectious diseases including Ebola and HIV, and further to implementing the necessary measures in Africa more than 30 years.



**Dr. Alex Godwin Coutinho (Uganda)**  
**Medical Services Category**

Executive Director of the Infectious Disease Institute - Makerere University

Dr. Coutinho contributed to designing and creation of prevention and cures on HIV, and dissemination of its prevention and cures in Africa over the past 30 years.

For details → <http://www.cao.go.jp/noguchisho/english/index.html>



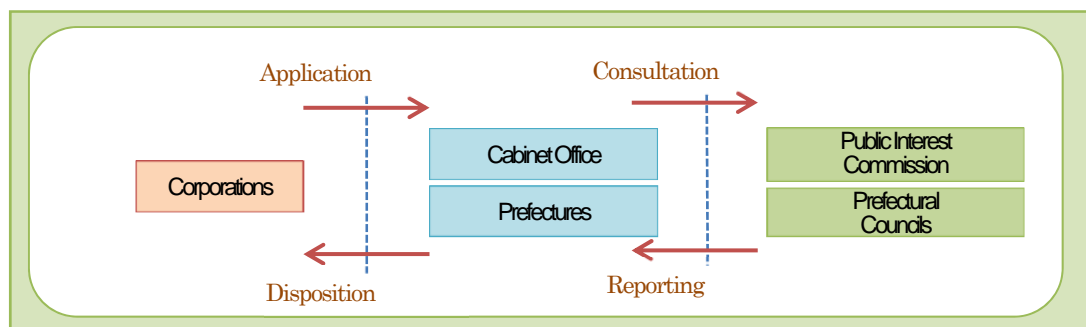
# Promoting Public Interest Activities by the Private Sector

## Office for the Public Interest Corporation · Public Interest Commission

- Authorizing and Regulating Public Interest Corporations by Law.
- Promoting Public Interest Activities by the Private Sector.

### Authorization

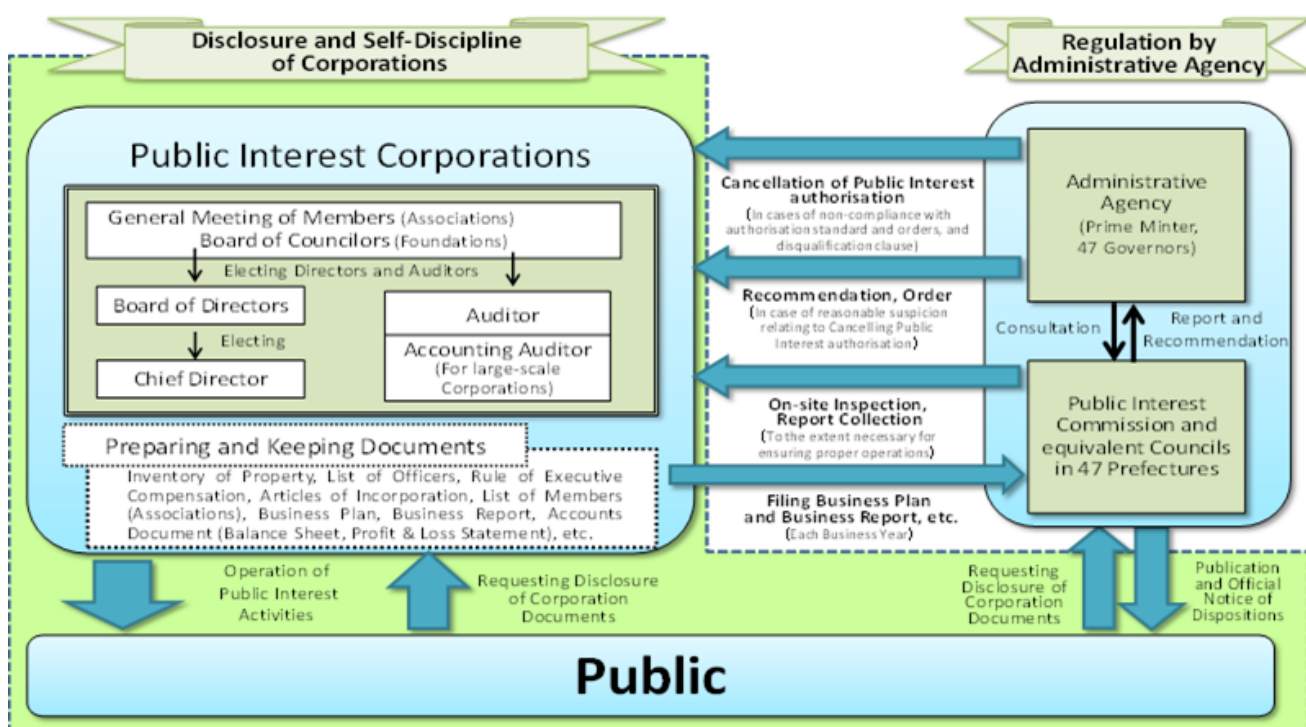
- A general corporation wishing to become a public interest corporation shall apply for authorization to the competent administrative agency in charge.
- Then, after the application meets the criteria set forth in the Act on Authorization of Public Interest Corporations, a general corporation shall be authorized as a public interest corporation.



### Regulation

- The Commission collects reports from public interest corporations, and makes on-site inspections to the extent necessary for ensuring their proper operations. It recommends, if necessary, the Prime Minister to issue recommendations and orders to a public interest corporation under the law.

## Governance, Disclosure, and Regulation of Public Interest Corporations



# Improvement of Nuclear Emergency Preparedness

## Office for the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness

- To promote nuclear emergency preparedness in normal times by supporting local governments' plans in the aspects both of software and hardware support.

### Promotion of Software Support

#### 1. Support for an improvement of a regional disaster prevention plan

A manual is offered for local governments to improve a regional disaster prevention plan, which is the basis for local governments' emergency preparedness, so that the plan reflects updated knowledge precisely.

#### 2. Locally-oriented support by a senior specialist for nuclear emergency preparedness

Senior specialists for nuclear emergency preparedness are stationed in the vicinity of nuclear facilities. They help to revise a regional disaster prevention plan, to implement disaster prevention drills, and to strengthen mutual partnerships.

#### 3. To raise effectiveness by comprehensive nuclear disaster prevention drills

The Japanese government holds comprehensive emergency nuclear disaster prevention drills, in which the Japanese government, local governments, nuclear operators, and residents participate. By implementing these drills, it is expected to deepen partnerships, to confirm the effectiveness of the disaster prevention plans, and to improve them.

Pictures of Comprehensive Nuclear Disaster Prevention Drill, 2013





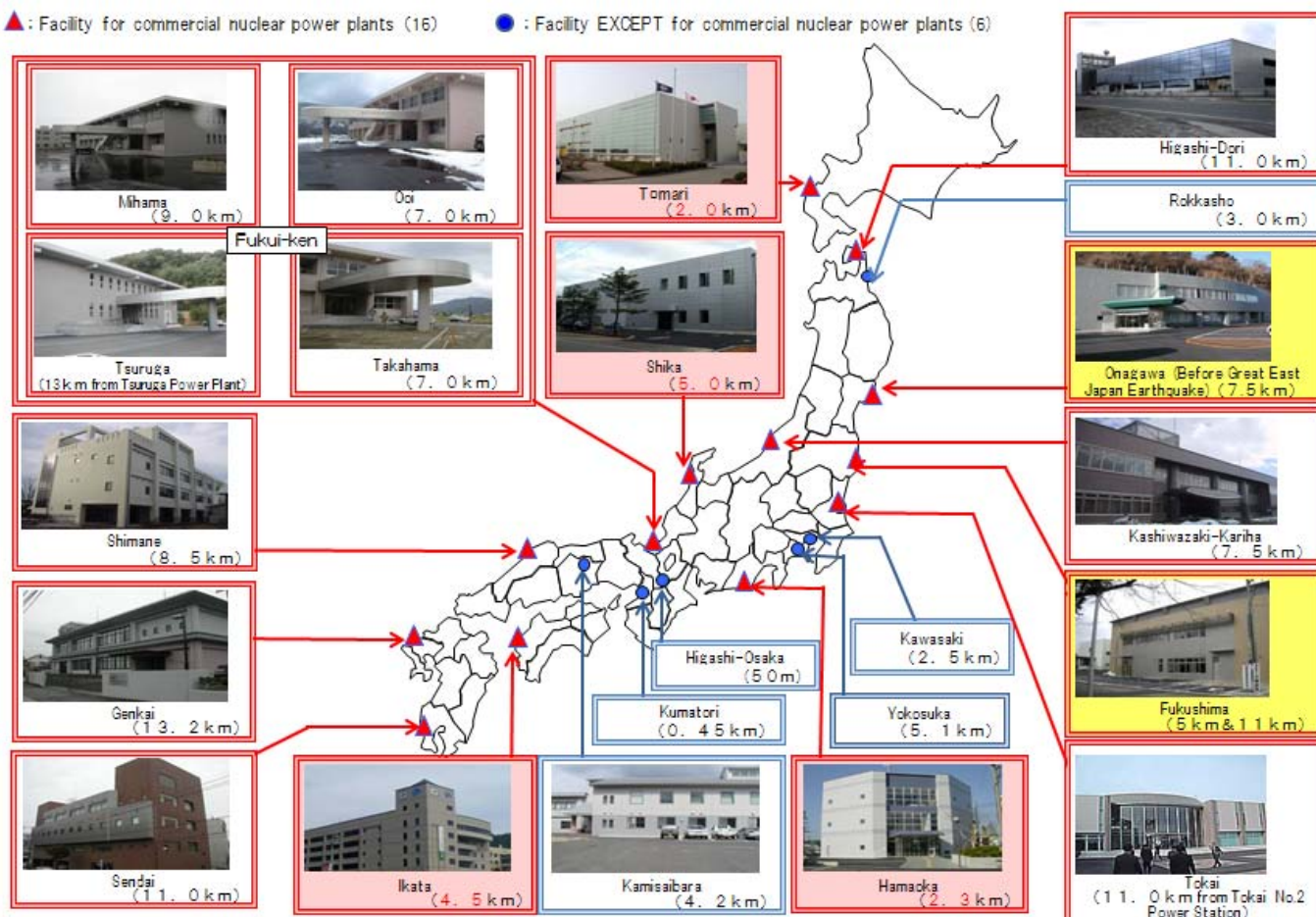
## Promotion of Hardware Support

The Japanese government helps local governments to strengthen disaster management systems by sharing costs for the equipment related to disaster prevention such as radiation meters and construction of base facilities, to prepare for emergency situations in zones intensively promoting nuclear emergency response written in the nuclear emergency response guidelines.

### A List of Off-site Centers

▲ : Facility for commercial nuclear power plants (16)

● : Facility EXCEPT for commercial nuclear power plants (6)



For details (in Japanese only) → [http://www8.cao.go.jp/genshiryoku\\_bousai/index.html](http://www8.cao.go.jp/genshiryoku_bousai/index.html)





# To Develop Originality and Self-reliance Among Local Communities

## Office for Decentralization Reform

- To promote decentralization reforms to provide quality and efficient public service

## The Concept of Decentralization Reform in Japan

**Mission** To develop originality and self-reliance of local community  
-- To provide deregulation and devolution for local governments

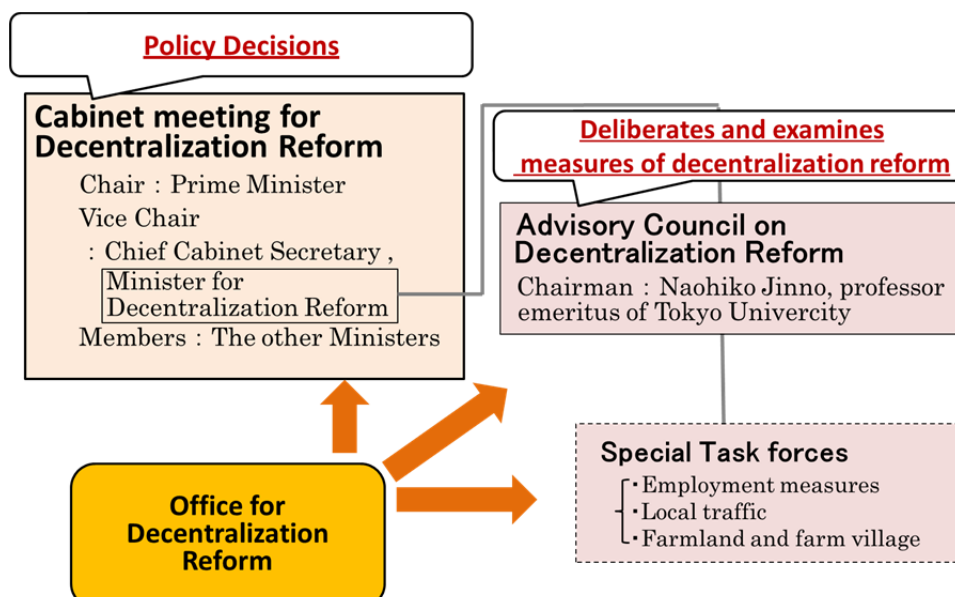
**Vision**

- Quality and efficient public service
- To foster distinctive features of the locality
- To involve local stakeholders in the communities

**Approach** To Build a new decentralization reform promoting system



## System for Promoting Decentralization Reform



## Main Efforts and Achievements of the Decentralization Reform

Main efforts in recent years are “devolution of authority from the central government to local governments and from local governments to the municipalities” and “deregulation on local government.”

### Examples

#### Devolution of authority

**Municipalities that are more familiar to the residents can provide more comprehensive and flexible service**

Ex. A prefecture transferred passport application acceptance and insurance offices to the municipalities.

- ⇒ -More Passport Centers(4 → 21) **allow local residents to apply more nearby.**
- **One-stop procedure** in a municipal office
  - Speedier issuance (**6 days → 4 days**)

Ex. A prefecture transferred authentication of NPO establishment to the municipalities.

- ⇒ The municipalities **can collaborate with NPOs and support them comprehensively.**

#### Deregulation on local governments

**Local governments are allowed to legislate by ordinances on their own**

Ex. A city changed the public housing standards of the fatherless household by a city ordinance, and the household with junior high school students can apply for public housing.

- ⇒ Applicants of young families have increased by 4% and the **quality of support to the parenting generation has improved.**

Ex. A prefecture loosened standards on the width of sidewalk by a prefecture ordinance (2m → 1.5m)

- ⇒ **To enhance pedestrian safety** by expanding safe sidewalks on narrow roads.

## The Forum for Consultations between the Central and Local Governments

The central government and local governments discuss issues concerning local governments in this forum.

### ○Agenda

…Decentralization reform, the budget draft of the central government, economic policy packages, the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games etc.



For details (in Japanese only) →

HP:

<http://www.cao.go.jp/bunken-suishin/index.html>

Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/cao.bunken>

Twitter:

[https://twitter.com/cao\\_bunken](https://twitter.com/cao_bunken)



# Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Revitalization and Regional Economy Vitalization

Office for Regional Economy Vitalization Corporation of Japan

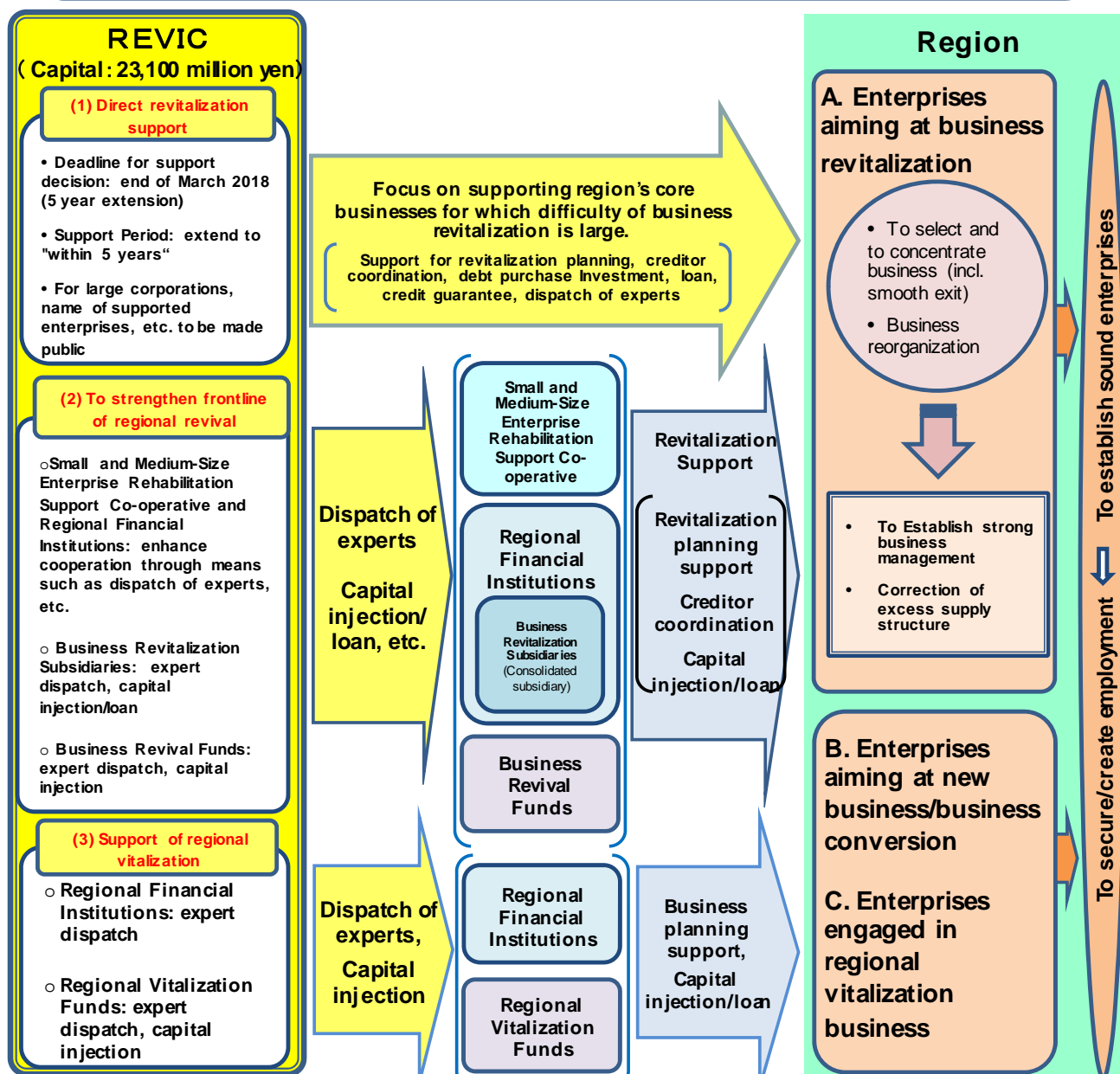
Regional Economy Vitalization Corporation of Japan

- To support vitalization of SMEs with excessive debts even though they have their worthwhile management resources
- Business support for regional vitalization

## Outline of Regional Economy Vitalization Corporation Act

On March 18<sup>th</sup>, 2013, fundamental reorganization and functional enhancement from “Enterprise Turnaround Initiative Corporation of Japan” to “Regional Economy Vitalization Corporation of Japan”(abbreviated designation: REVIC) were carried out and REVIC started operating.

To vitalize regional economy through the establishment of sound enterprises and securing/creating employment by supporting **business revitalization**, bearing in mind the “selection and concentration” and “reorganization” of business, as well as supporting **new business, business conversion** and **regional vitalization business**.





# Measures and Support for Regional Revitalization

## Office for Promotion of Regional Revitalization

- Promoting the National Strategic Special Zone: a project for reviving the economy of Japan.
- Supporting the voluntary and independent local activities for regional revitalization.

### PROMOTION OF GROWTH STRATEGY BY A BREAKTHROUGH FOR BOLD REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

#### ◎ National Strategic Special Zone

In areas designated by the national government, bold regulatory reforms and other measures will be comprehensively and intensively promoted for projects carried out jointly by the central government, local governments, and the private sector.

#### 【Supportive measures】

- regulatory exceptions
- tax support
- fiscal support

### THE CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WORKING AS ONE FOR REGIONAL REVITALIZATION

#### Regional revitalization by strengthening urban functions

##### ◎ Urban Renaissance

International competitiveness and disaster prevention functions is promoted through urban regeneration.

- Urban Renaissance Urgent Development Area (62 Areas)
- Special Urban Renaissance Urgent Development Area (11 Areas)

#### 【Supportive measures】

- deregulation of urban planning codes
- tax support
- fiscal support
- financial support

##### ◎ Revitalization of Central Urban Districts

Public supports for central city redevelopment projects that will contribute to city revitalization to create an attractive central urban district.



#### Regional revitalization by the introduction of regulatory exceptions

##### ◎ Comprehensive Special Zones

Tailor-made, integrated support for comprehensive and strategic challenges in selected regions is extended.

- ① CSZ For International Competitiveness (7 zones)
- ② CSZ For Local Revitalization (41 zones)

#### 【Supportive measures】

- regulatory exceptions
- tax support
- fiscal support
- financial support

##### ◎ Special zones for structural reform

National regulations that impede the activities of private businesses, local governments, NPOs and others are reformed or adjusted in limited areas, so as to promote structural reform and regional revitalization.

#### 【Supportive measures】

- regulatory exceptions

- ※   are legal measures
- ※ number of areas/zones are as of the end of 2013

#### Measures for other specific policy agenda

##### ◎ Regional Renovation

Voluntary and independent measures taken by local governments for economic activation and job creation in the area are supported. (Approved number of projects: 1,648)

#### 【Supportive measures】

- fiscal support
- financial support

##### ◎ Specific Regional Renovation

Intensive support is extended to selected regions with key policy agenda of nationwide importance, such as responding to an aging population with falling birthrates. (Approved number of projects: 6)

#### 【Supportive measures】

- fiscal support
- tax support
- Special local bonds

##### ◎ Eco-Model City

13 cities and 7 towns were selected in FY 2008 and FY2012 respectively as the cities, towns and regions taking on the challenge of pioneering approaches with high-level goals towards realizing a low-carbon society, including the substantial decrease of greenhouse gas emissions.

##### ◎ Future City

11 cities and regions which are superior in the three areas of environment, society, and economy were selected in FY2011.

#### 【Supportive measures】

- action evaluation, publication
- local support by the well-informed person

For details (in Japanese only) → <http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/tiiki/>





# To Promote the Strategic Development and Utilization of Space

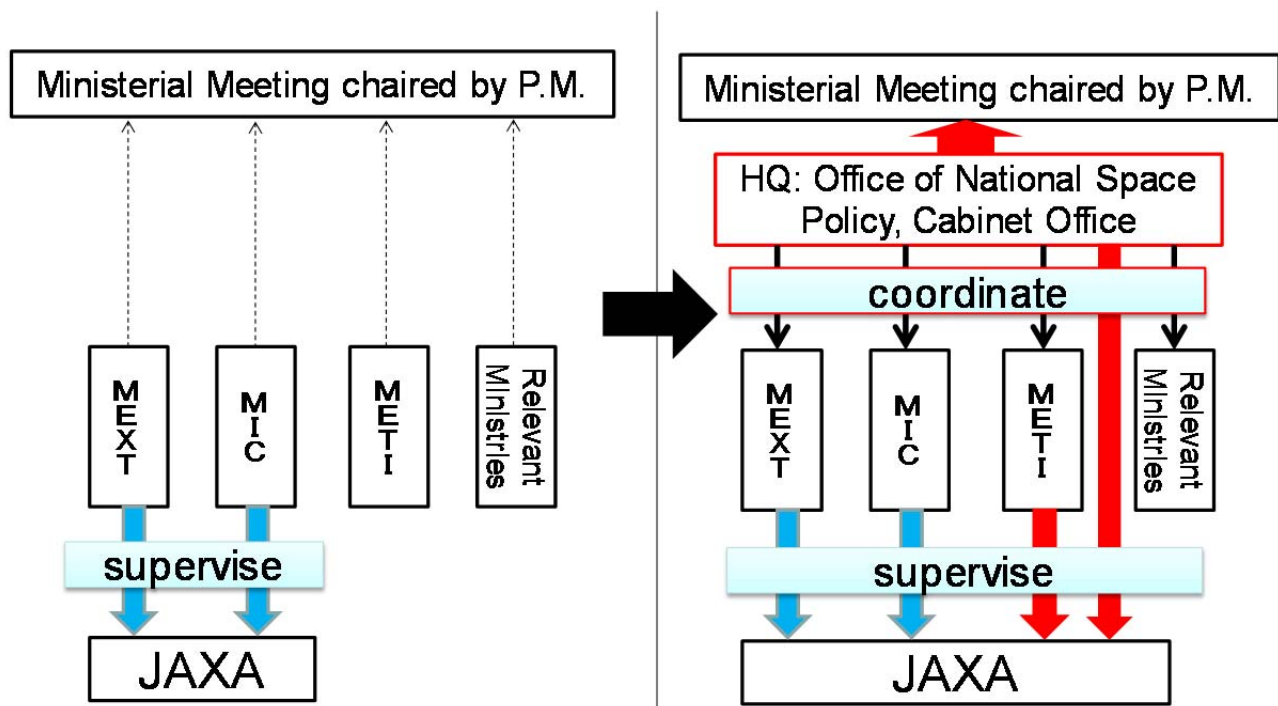
## Office of National Space Policy

### Planning Policy of Development and Utilization of Space and the Headquarters for Japanese Space Policy

The Office of National Space Policy, established on July 12<sup>th</sup>, 2012, shall

- Assist the Strategic Headquarters for Space Policy  
(Chaired by the Prime Minister / Constituted by all ministers of the Cabinet)
- Deal with the following issues by using the function of the Committee on National Space Policy
  - Formulate strategic budget allocation guidelines and make follow-ups on each ministry's budget request to evaluate their budget request is consistent with the guidelines
  - Draft the Basic Plan for Space Policy
- Develop and operate satellite systems for inter-ministerial use, including Quasi-Zenith Satellite System (QZSS)

### Restructure of space relevant ministries and JAXA in July, 2012



Committee on National Space Policy  
(Prime Minister and Minister of State for Space Policy)



# Japan's New Basic Plan for Space Policy (January 25<sup>th</sup>, 2013) (Established by Strategic Headquarters for Space Policy, Government of Japan)

## Japan's New Basic Plan for Space Policy

### Chapter 1. Status of the Basic Plan for Space Policy and new structure to promote the development and use of space

- Five-year plan from JFY 2013 (foreseeing the next 10 years).
- Office of National Space Policy, Cabinet Office is positioned to be a headquarter for Japanese Space Policy. Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) is defined as a core implementing agency to support the development and use of space by the entire government with technology.

### Chapter 2. Basic Policy to promote the development and use of space

#### 《 Expand the use of space 》

#### 《 Ensure Autonomy 》

#### Concept of prioritization of measures and three priority subjects:

- Secure necessary and sufficient resources for further use of space and ensuring autonomy, and allocate certain size of resources to space science and then also to space exploration and human space activities.
- Place great importance on three subjects: "National Security and Disaster Management", "Development of Industry" and "Space Science Frontier", and on maintenance and improvement of scientific and technological capabilities and industrial base at the same time.

#### 《 Six Basic Pillars for Japan's development and use of space 》

Peaceful use of space

Improvement of people's lives

Development of industry

Development of human society

International cooperation

Preservation of the environment

### Chapter 3. Measures that the Government should take comprehensively and systematically for the development and use of space

#### Four social infrastructures for expanding the use of space and ensuring autonomy

A. Positioning Satellite

B. Remote Sensing

C. Communications Satellite and Broadcast Satellite

D. Space Launching System

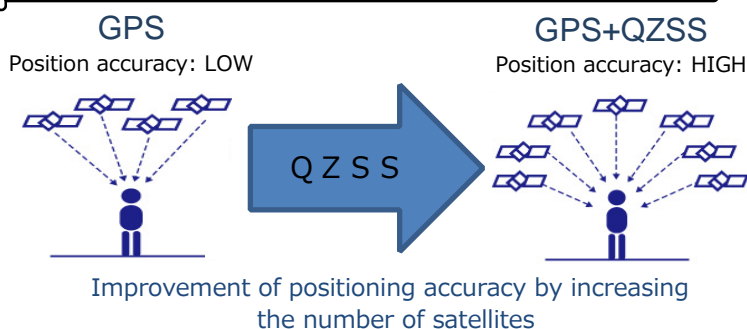
#### Three programs for pursuing the possibility of the development and use of space in the future

E Space Science and Space Exploration Program

F Human Space Activity Program

G Space Solar Power System Program

## Quasi-Zenith Satellite System (QZSS)



Satellite positioning services will become more precise and easier to use through the QZSS that was developed in Japan.  
QZSS will become a four-satellite constellation in 2018, when the satellite positioning service environment will advance dramatically.

### Leading the way towards a new society with the Quasi-Zenith Satellite System (QZSS)

Satellite positioning services will become more precise and easy to use through the QZSS that was developed in Japan.

Quasi-Zenith Satellite System Services Inc. (QSS)  
<http://www.qzss.jp/>

For details → <http://www8.cao.go.jp/space/english/index-e.html>





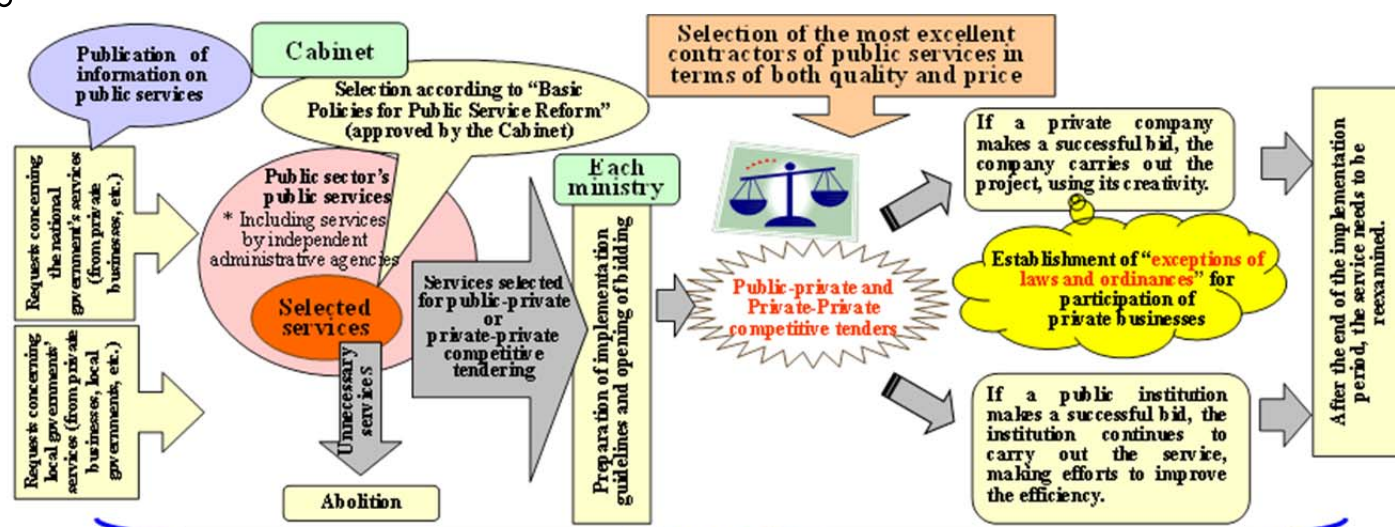
# Realizing Improvement of the Quality and Efficiency of Public Service

## Secretariat of Supervisory Commission for Public-Private and Private-Private Competitive Tenderings

### Public Service Reform

- Promoting public service reform by public-private or private-private competitive tenderings for Governmental Ministries or Incorporated Administrative Agencies
  - ⇒ Under transparent and fair competition, the best entity in terms of quality and price implements the public service.

### Government's implementation process



The Public-Private Competitive Bidding Supervisory Committee (The third party which was set up based on "Public Service Reform Act") ensures the transparency, neutrality and fairness of the process.

- Based on "Public Service Reform Act" (in force from July 2006), the government formulated "Basic Policies for Public Sector Reform (the 10<sup>th</sup> amendment)" and decided to implement Public-Private or Private-Private Competitive Tenderings for 298 businesses.
- Each ministry lays down "Implementation Guidelines" and gets an approval by the Commission. The Commission deliberates on the "Implementation Guidelines," in terms of utilizing the inventive idea of the private companies; maintenance and/or improvement of the quality and the reduction of the expense.

#### Example: Testing Service at a Ministry

- Abolishing all branches after tenderings
- Securing the quality of the service
- Innovation in the public services based on private proposals
  - To Enable care for delayed examinees
- Cost reduction
  - Reduction of approximately 100 million Yen



An evaluation result is reflected to a next Implementation Guideline by PDCA Management Cycle



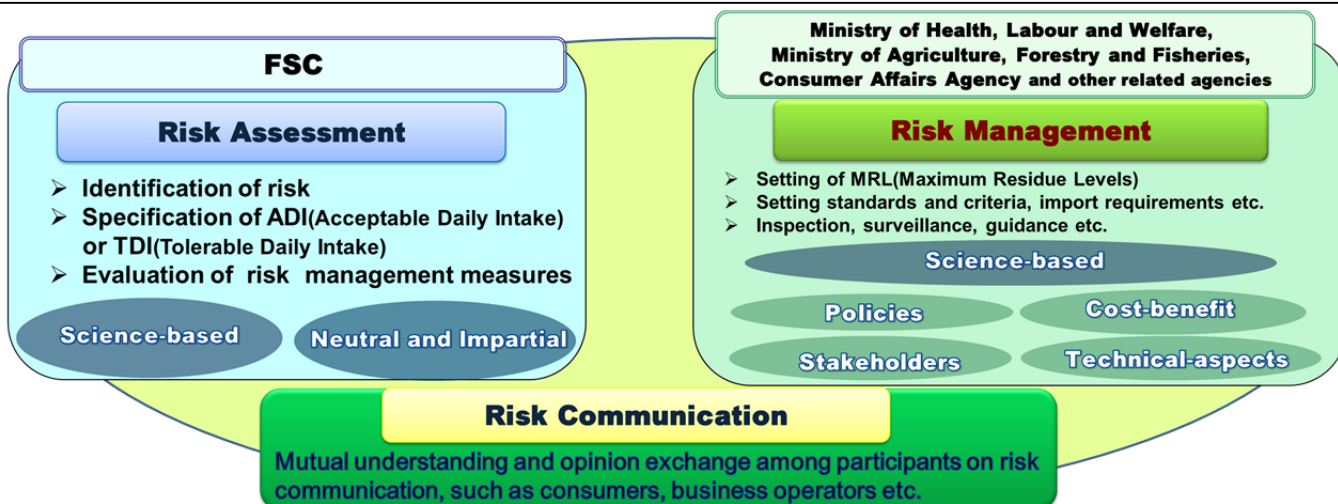


# Ensuring Food Safety Based on Science

## Food Safety Commission Secretariat

### Risk Analysis for Food Safety in Japan

- Risk analysis is a comprehensive approach to control and reduce risks of any adverse health effects from food-related hazards. Risk analysis consists of three components: risk management, risk assessment and risk communication.
- Relevant ministries and agencies work in close cooperation with each other to ensure food safety based on the concept of risk analysis.



### Risk Assessment

- Risk assessment is to evaluate scientifically the risk of food additives, pesticides, microorganisms and other potential hazards relating foods.
- FSC consists of 7 commissioners, over 200 experts and approx. 100 secretariat staff.
- FSC has conducted more than 1,500 risk assessments since its establishment in July 2003.

#### Food Safety Commission (FSC):7 Commissioners

**12 Expert Committees** :over 200 experts(scientist) in total.

- |                                      |                       |                                 |                        |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| - Planning                           |                       | - Microorganisms and Viruses    | } Biological Materials |
| - Food Additives                     | } Chemical Substances | - Prions                        |                        |
| - Pesticides                         |                       | - Natural Toxins and Mycotoxins |                        |
| - Veterinary Medicinal Products      |                       | - Genetically Modified Foods    | } Novel Foods          |
| - Apparatus and Containers/ Packages |                       | - Novel Foods                   |                        |
| - Chemical and Contaminants          |                       | - Feed, Fertilizers             |                        |

**Secretariat: 60 officials and 40 others**

### Risk Communication

- Risk communication is the interactive exchange of information and opinions among risk assessors, risk managers, consumers and other related parties.
- FSC provides information of its risk assessment and engages in risk communication in cooperation with risk management ministries and agencies and local governments.

For details → <http://www.fsc.go.jp/english/index.html>



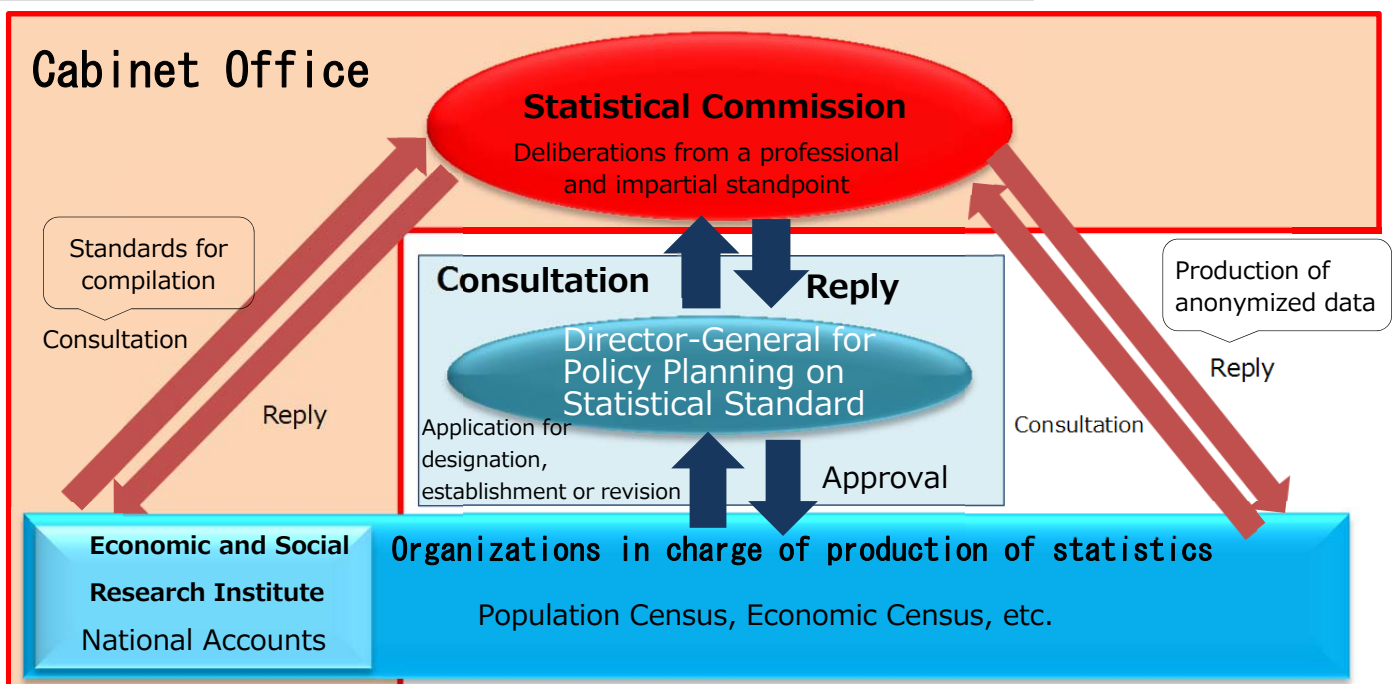
# Toward the Development of Statistics for Information Infrastructure

## Statistical Commission

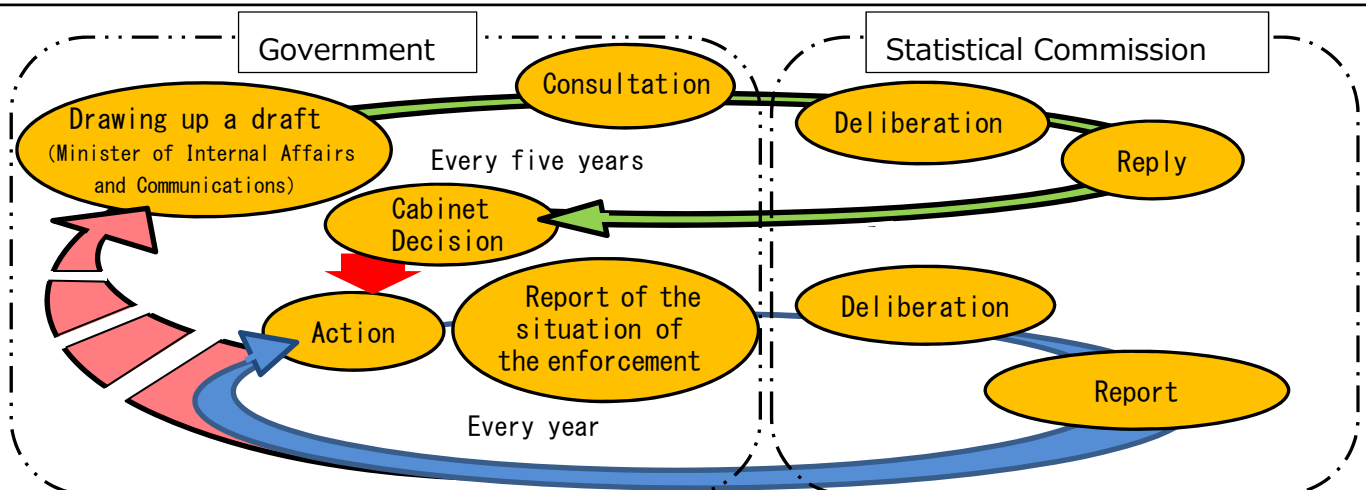
### "Headquarters" Function in the Development of Official Statistics

- Promotion of the development of official statistics from a professional and impartial standpoint
  - Established in the Cabinet Office based on the Statistics Act, which was revised and enacted in 2007 to promote systematic and efficient development of official statistics and to ensure their usefulness.
  - Comprised of 13 members with relevant knowledge and experience, as the professional, impartial, and fair commission.

#### • Role of Statistical Commission in the National Statistical Organizations



#### • Role of Statistical Commission about the Basic Plan concerning the Development of Official Statistics



For details (in Japanese only) → <http://www5.cao.go.jp/statistics/index.html>

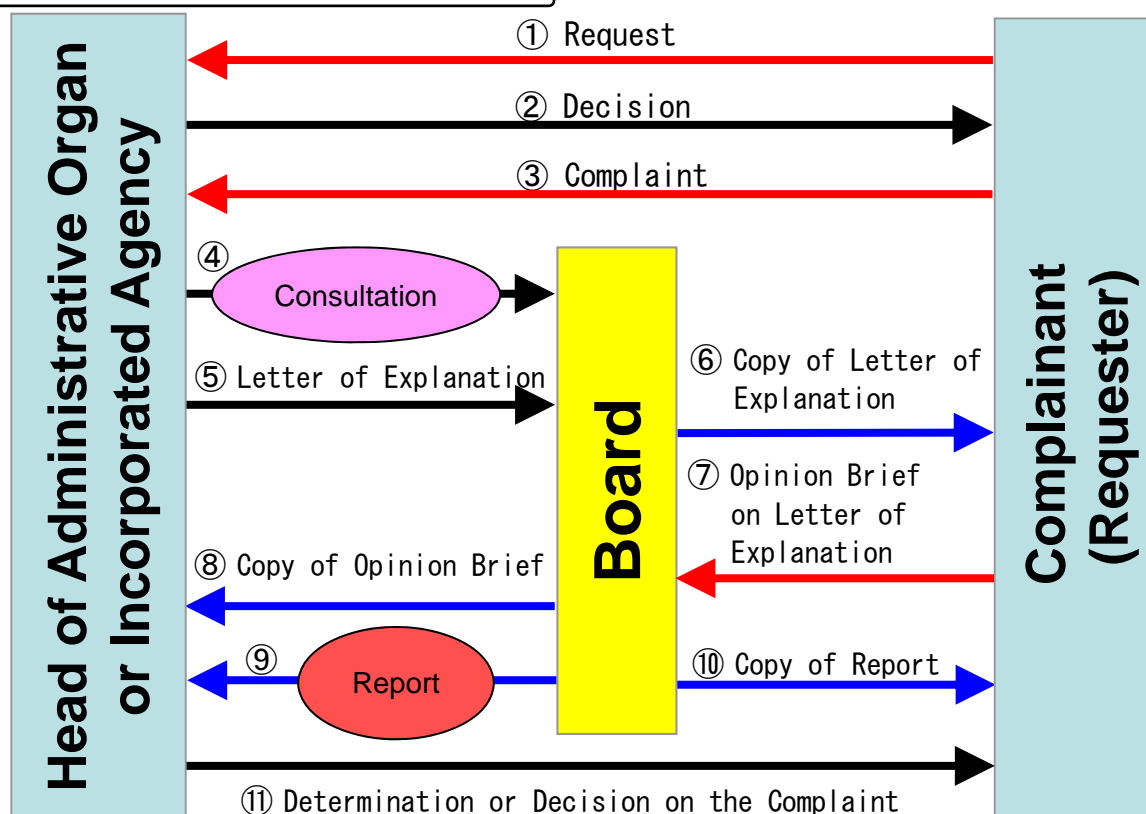


## Information Disclosure and Personal Information Protection Review

### Information Disclosure and Personal Information Protection Review Board

【The Board (15 members)】 Upon receiving a complaint against the decision on disclosure of administrative documents or disclosure, correction or suspension of personal information, each head of an administrative organ or incorporated administrative agency must consult with the Board. The Board, as a third party organization, carries out a review on the case and submits a report in response to the consultation.

#### Flow Chart of Request and Reply



#### Number of Cases

FY2001 – FY 2012 (FY2012)

(number of cases)

	Consultation	Reports Submitted
Information Disclosure	8, 336 (614)	7, 555 (605)
Personal Information Protection	1, 593 (226)	1, 384 (253)
Total	9, 929 (840)	8, 939 (858)

For details (in Japanese only) → <http://www8.cao.go.jp/jyouhou/>





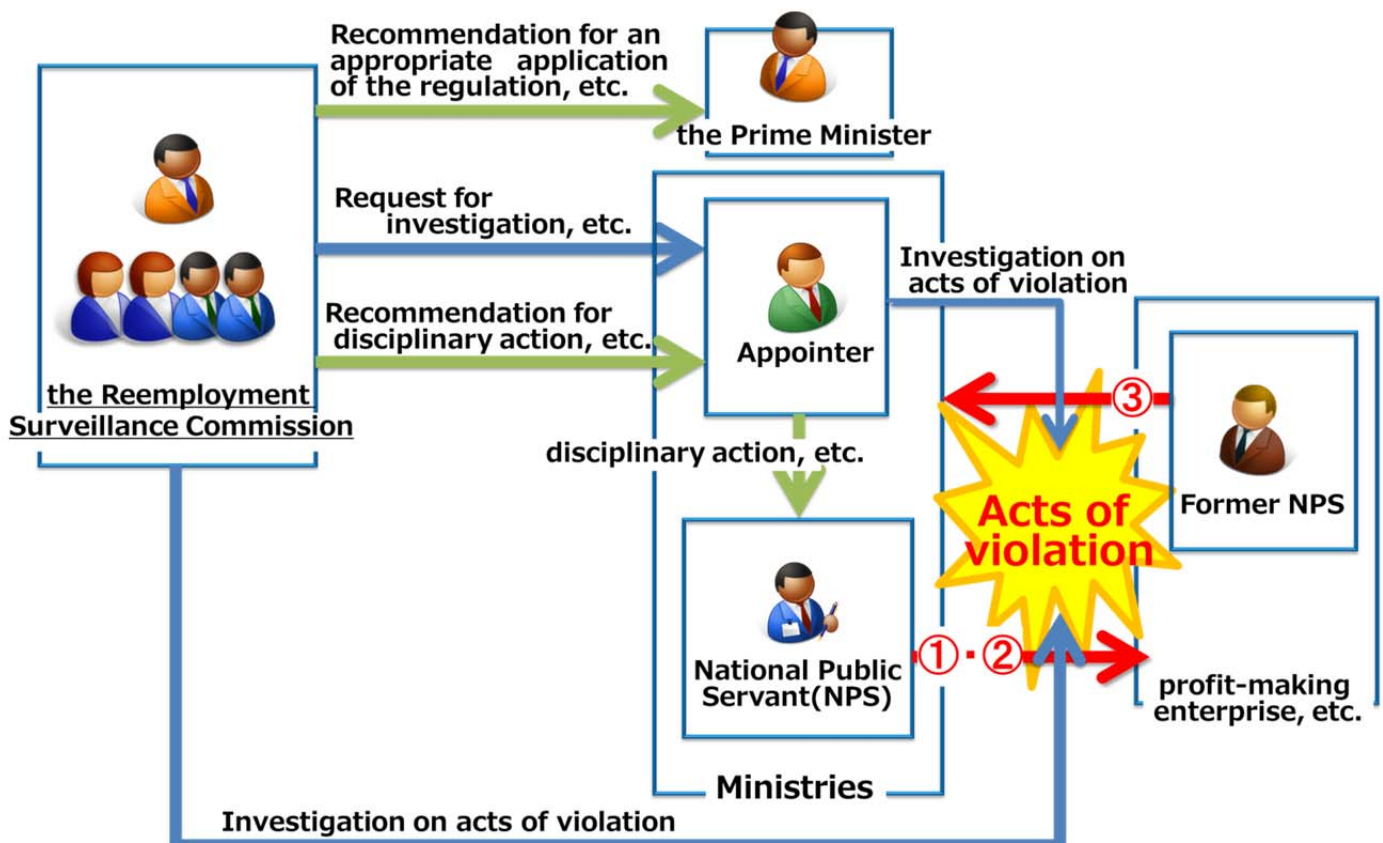
## Surveillance for the Application of the Restriction on Reemployment, etc. Bridge of Personnel Interchanges with the Government and Private Entities

### Reemployment Surveillance Commission (RSC)

- The RSC surveys the application of the restriction on reemployment, etc., as a neutral and specialized organization responsible for ensuring public trust in the fairness of public services.

## Restriction on Reemployment, etc.

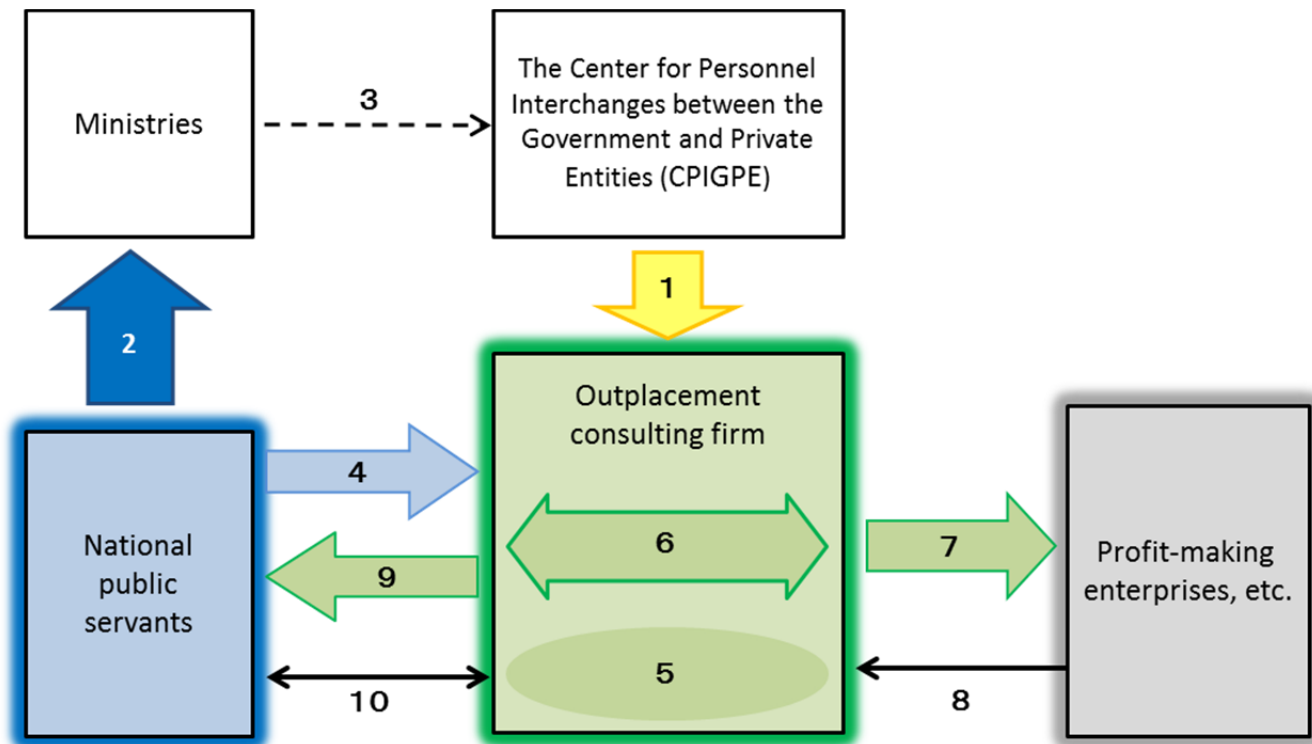
- ① Restriction on Request, etc. Regarding Another National Public servant
- ② Restriction on Job-Seeking of National Public Servants
- ③ Restriction on Request by Reemployed Official



## Center for Personnel Interchanges Between the Government and Private Entities (CPIGPE)

The CPIGPE, upon separation of officials from service, provides assistance on new employment.

Since 10/2013



- 1 : The CPIGPE contracts with an outplacement consulting firm.
- 2 : National public servants apply for early voluntary retirement system.
- 3 : Ministries notify the CPIGPE of information on applicants for early voluntary retirement system.
- 4 : The national public servant asks for reemployment support.
- 5 : The outplacement consulting firm provides seminars and counseling.
- 6 : The outplacement consulting firm matches the needs of profit-making enterprises, etc. with demands of applicants.
- 7 : The outplacement consulting firm introduces applicants to profit-making enterprises, etc. and finds new jobs for applicants.
- 8 : Profit-making enterprises, etc. register information about job offers.
- 9 : The outplacement consulting firm offers new jobs.
- 10 : The national public servant takes part in seminars and receives counseling.

The CPIGPE assists the smooth human resources exchange between the government and the private sector.

For details (in Japanese only) → The RSC: <http://www5.cao.go.jp/kanshi/index.html>,  
The CPIGPE: <http://www8.cao.go.jp/jinzai/index.html>



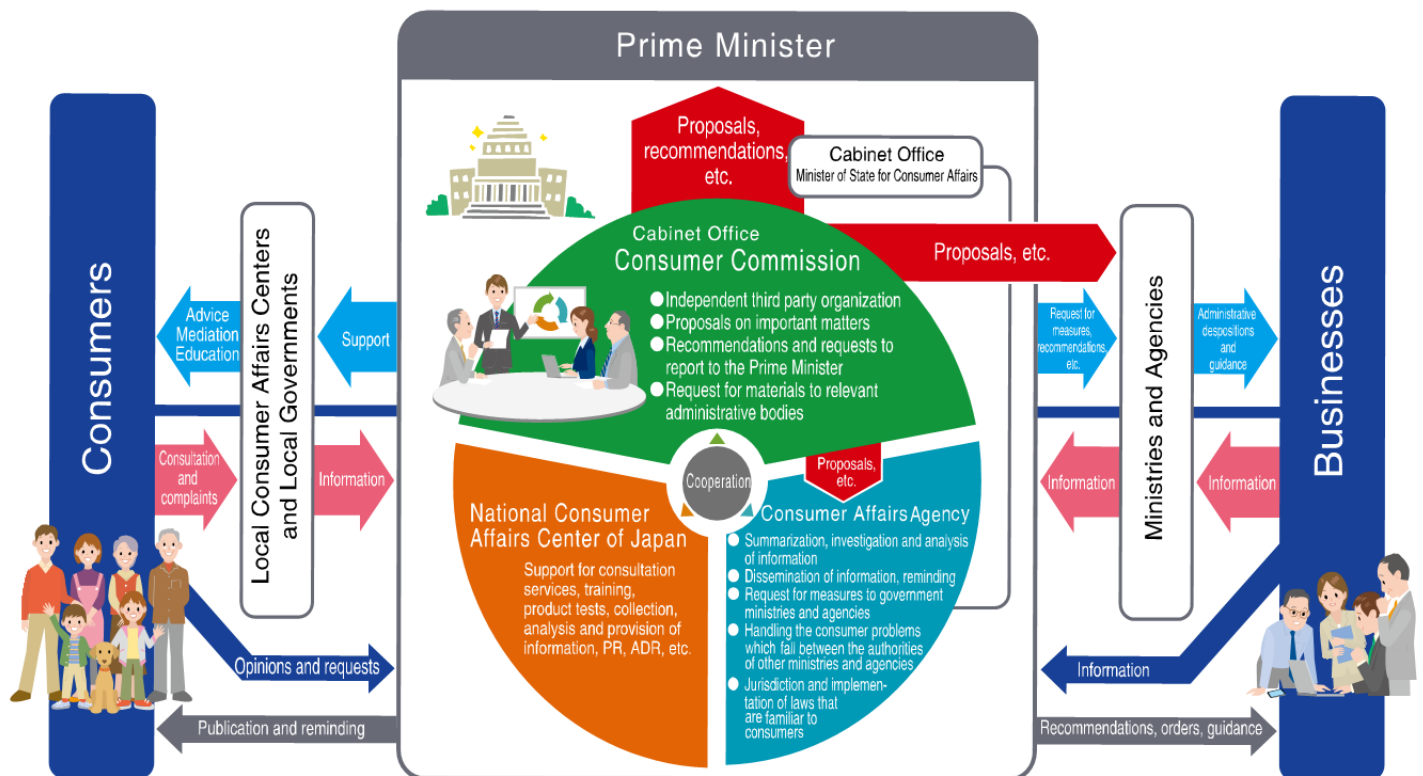
# Toward the Creation of a Consumer-oriented Society

## Consumer Commission

### Investigation and Deliberation of Various Consumer Issues

- The Consumer Commission is a deliberation council set up in the Cabinet Office based on the Act for the Establishment of Consumer Affairs Agency and the Consumer Commission.
- (Scope of Authority)
- To investigate and deliberate autonomously on important matters regarding protection and promotion of consumers' interest, and to submit proposals and other opinions.
  - To investigate and to deliberate in response to the consultation from the Prime Minister and other relevant Ministries and Agencies.
  - To make recommendations to the Prime Minister if necessary.
  - To deliver opinions on specific issues based on the provisions of individual laws.
- Since its establishment in September 2009, the Consumer Commission has investigated and deliberated various consumer issues, and has submitted proposals and other opinions to relevant Ministries and Agencies, which has led to the revision of laws and the enforcement of countermeasures in various areas.

### Roles of the Consumer Commission



Proposal: Expression of opinions to the Prime Minister, relevant Ministers or the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs Agency based on the provisions of Paragraph 2 (1) of Article 6, Act for the Establishment of the Consumer Affairs Agency and the Consumer Commission





## Main Investigations and Deliberations in Process (at the End of November, 2013)

### ➤ Major Subjects of Proposals

Vehicle Recalls System, Contract Issues regarding Advance Payment for Pay Nursing Homes, Revitalization and Improvement of Local Consumer Administration, Vicious Apartment Sales Activities, Enhancement of Consumer Safety Administration, House Reforms, Beauty Salons and Medical Cosmetic Services, Public Utilities Cost, Labeling of “Health Food,” Dissemination of Information to Prevent Consumer Accidents, Fraudulent Investment Sales, etc.

(Proposals : 13 issues, Suggestions : 11 issues, Remarks : 34 issues)

As a general rule, the meetings of the Consumer Commission are open to the public.

For details → <http://www.cao.go.jp/consumer/>



# Regulatory Reform Is in Progress.

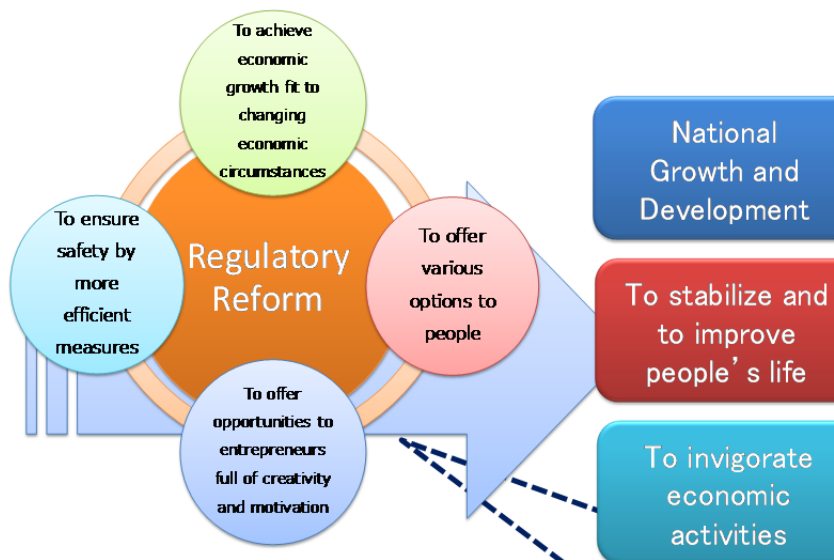
## We Boldly Fight against “Bedrock” Regulations.

### Office for Promotion of Regulatory Reform

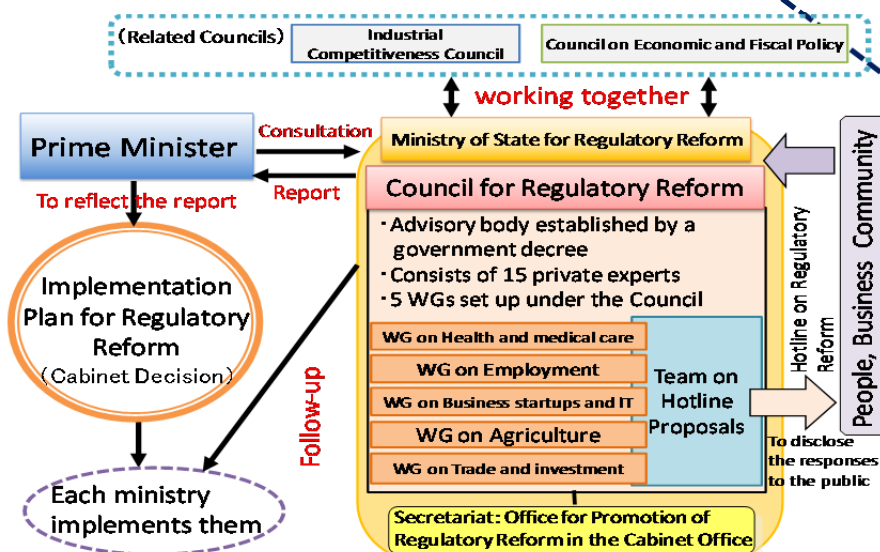
#### 【 Our tasks 】

- The office is responsible for planning, general coordination, and promotion of regulatory reform. It puts together policy initiatives of regulatory reform through coordination with presiding ministries and agencies.
- The office is in charge of general affairs of the Council for Regulatory Reform. Managing meetings and accepting requests through “Hotline on Regulatory Reform,” it thoroughly supports the Council.

#### What's the Regulatory Reform?



#### Scheme to Promote Regulatory Reform



#### Examples

##### Promoting Regenerative medicine



##### Reviewing environmental assessment for coal-fired power generation



For details (in Japanese only) → <http://www8.cao.go.jp/kisei-kaikaku/index.html>

# The Cabinet Office's Think Tank

## Economic and Social Research Institute

### Research

- ESRI conducts theoretical and empirical research to support the formulation and planning of economic and fiscal policy as well as social policy, and is engaged in disseminating its research products and raising public awareness.
- ESRI undertakes collaboration projects jointly with economists and issues "Discussion Papers", etc.



ESRI International Conference "Toward Revitalization of the Japanese Economy: The Role of Policy in the Global Economy" (May 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013)

### GDP ; ESRI Compiles Various Statistics

#### National Accounts of Japan (SNA)

The National Accounts provide a systematic picture of Japan's economic situation. The National Accounts are estimated on the basis of the international standard recommended by the United Nations.

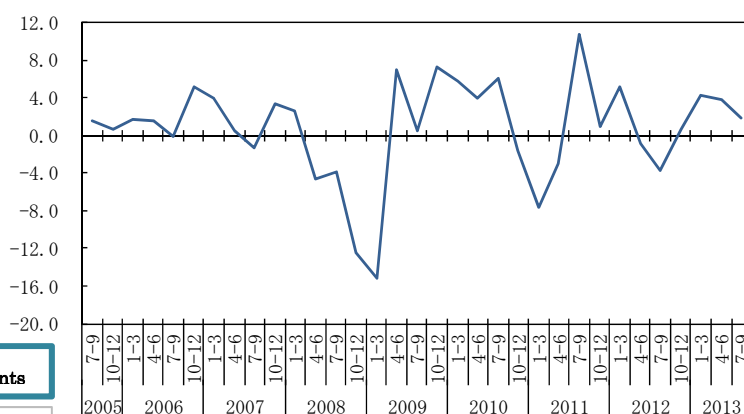
#### Quarterly Estimates of GDP

This provides the preliminary figures of GDP by quarter on expenditures approach such as consumption, investment, etc.

#### Annual Report on National Accounts

This is the annual report including flow variables such as production, expenditure, distribution, and stock variables such as assets and liabilities.

Annualized rate of changes from the previous quarter (seasonally adjusted series)(%)



In light of the discussion of the Committee for Business Cycle Indicators held on August 21<sup>st</sup>, 2013, the President of ESRI has provisionally determined that a peak in business activities occurred in the Japanese economy in April 2012.

#### Business Statistics

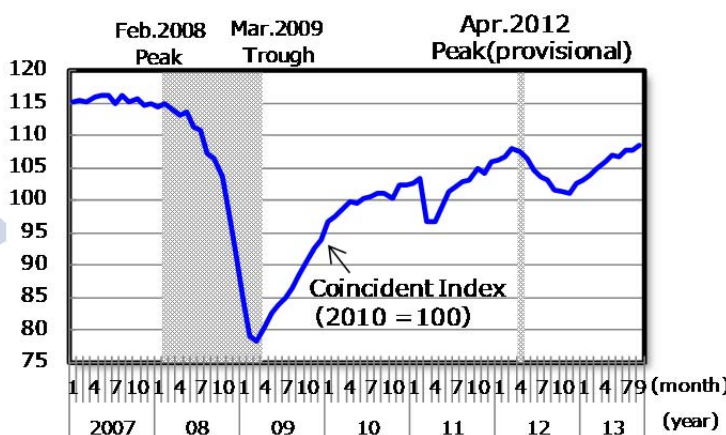
Orders Received for Machinery

Indexes of Business Conditions

Consumer Confidence Survey

Business Outlook Survey  
Annual Survey of Corporate Behavior

For details → <http://www.esri.go.jp/index-e.html>



Notes: The shaded area denotes a recessional period.





# Receiving Foreign Dignitaries with Japanese OMOTENASHI

## State Guest Houses

The government-owned Guest Houses, which are to provide foreign dignitaries with Japanese style OMOTENASHI in a safe and comfortable environment.

The mission is

- To enhance foreign relations through providing a suitable venue as accommodations, place of banquets and other purposes for foreign dignitaries.
- To maintain and to operate buildings and facilities for official uses.

### The State Guest House-Akasaka Palace, Tokyo



- ✧ This building is the sole neo-baroque palace in Japan. It was originally designed as the Crown Prince's Palace and was built in 1909.
- ✧ It has been used as the State Guest House since 1974.
- ✧ The palace was designated as a national treasure in 2009. This is the first case as a Meiji Era building.
- ✧ The palace served as the venue for G7 Summit Meeting, The ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit Meeting and other international conference.

### The Kyoto State Guest House, Kyoto



- ✧ In 2005, another Guest House was built in Kyoto, the internationally famous city for its traditional culture.
- ✧ The architectural style of this Guest House is "Sukiya-Zukuri" (style of a tea ceremony arbor) with "Irimoya-Yane" (East Asia style of half-hipped roofs), surrounded by "Tsukiji-Bei" (roofed mud walls)
- ✧ This Guest House is also the venue for International Conferences such as Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting, G8 Kyoto Foreign Ministers' Meeting and others.

The Guest Houses have days of open visits, and this is a good occasion for the public to understand the State Guest Houses and their important functions.

- Open visit to Akasaka Palace in Tokyo and the State Guest House in Kyoto
  - 10 consecutive days in summer
  - Entry in advance needed, subject to final confirmation
- Open visit in the forecourt of Akasaka Palace
  - 3 consecutive days in autumn
  - No reservation required

For details → <http://www8.cao.go.jp/geihinkan/index-e.html>



# Solving the Issues of the Northern Territories

## Northern Territories Affairs Administration

- The Northern Territories (the islands of Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu) had never been held by foreign countries, and are inherent territories of Japan that continue to be illegally occupied by Russia.
- To solve this issue and to conclude a peace treaty with Russia as soon as possible, Japan has energetically continued negotiations. For supporting the diplomatic negotiation, the Northern Territories Affairs Administration prompts various measures (campaign for the return of the Northern Territories, the four-island non-visa exchange program, assistance for former residents of the islands, etc.).



Location of the four islands

## Campaign for the Return of the Northern Territories



Various activities and events to demand the prompt return of the Northern Territories are held throughout Japan

Gathering signatures to demand the return of the Northern Territories



National rally to demand the return of the Northern Territories held on Northern Territories Day (February 7<sup>th</sup>)

## Visits to the Islands



The four-island non-visa exchange program (Shikotan Island)



Free visits by Japanese citizen who are former residents of the islands and their families, and visits to graves

For details

→ The Northern Territories Affairs Administration:  
<http://www8.cao.go.jp/hoppo/3step/04.html>

Campaign character of  
Northern Territories  
(ERIKA chan)



# Paths to Peace

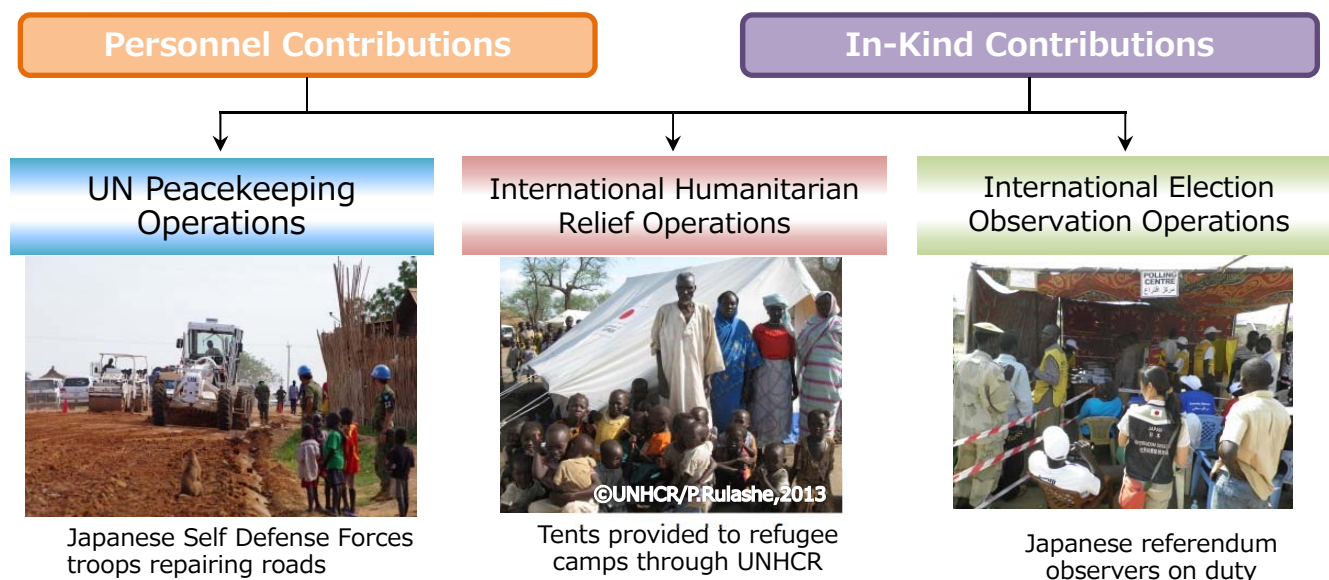
~History of Japan's International Peace Cooperation~



## International Peace Cooperation Headquarters

- Chief of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters : the Prime Minister
- Japan has on numerous occasions made personnel and in-kind contributions to the efforts toward international peace mainly led by United Nations.

## Outline of the International Peace Cooperation Law



## Five Principles

① Agreement on a cease-fire. ② Consent to the undertaking of UN peacekeeping operations as well as Japan's participation in such operations. ③ Impartiality. ④ Should any of the requirements in the above-mentioned guideline cease to be satisfied, the International Peace Cooperation Corps shall suspend its assignments. Unless the requirements are satisfied again in a short term, the government of Japan shall withdraw the personnel engaged in International Peace Cooperation Assignments. ⑤ The use of weapons shall be limited to the minimum necessary to protect the lives of personnel, etc.

## The departure ceremony of UNMISS personnel



The departure ceremony of UNMISS personnel was held with attendance of Senior Vice-Minister Nishimura (Dec.2013)





## Achievement of Japan's International Peace Cooperation

Japan so far dispatched International Peace Cooperation Corps to Asia, the Middle East, Europe and Latin America 27 times in total.

Activities	No.	Operation Names	Deployed Countries	Period of Operations
PKO	1	International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Angola	Angola	Sep.-Oct.1992
PKO	2	International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Cambodia	Cambodia	Sep.1992-Sep.1993
PKO	3	International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Mozambique	Mozambique	May.1993-Jan.1995
PKO	4	International Peace Cooperation Assignment in El Salvador	El Salvador	Mar.-Apr.1994
Humanitarian	5	International Peace Cooperation Assignment for Rwandan Refugees	Zaire (currently Democratic Republic of the Congo) and Kenya	Sep.-Dec.1994
PKO	6	International Peace Cooperation Assignment in the Golan Heights	Israel, Syria and Lebanon	Jan.1996-Feb.2013
Election	7	International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Aug.-Sep.1998
PKO	8	International Peace Cooperation Assignment in East Timor	Indonesia	Jul.-Sep.1999
Humanitarian	9	International Peace Cooperation Assignment for East Timorese Displaced Persons	Indonesia	Nov.1999-Feb.2000
Election	10	International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Mar.-Apr.2000
Election	11	International Peace Cooperation Assignment in East Timor	East Timor	Aug.-Sep.2001
Humanitarian	12	International Peace Cooperation Assignment for Afghan Refugees	Pakistan	Oct.2001
Election	13	International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Kosovo	Former Yugoslavia	Nov.2001
PKO	14	International Peace Cooperation Assignment in East Timor	East Timor	Feb.2002-Jun.2004
Election	15	International Peace Cooperation Assignment for East Timorese Election Observation	East Timor	Apr.2002
Humanitarian	16	International Peace Cooperation Assignment for Iraqi Refugees	Jordan	Mar.-Apr.2003
Humanitarian	17	International Peace Cooperation Assignment for Iraqi Afflicted Persons	Jordan and Italy	Jul.-Aug.2003
Election	18	International Peace Cooperation Assignment in the Democratic Republic of Congo	Democratic Republic of Congo	Jul.-Nov.2006
PKO	19	International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste	Jan.2007-Feb.2008
Election	20	International Peace Cooperation Assignment for Timor-Leste Election Observation	Timor-Leste	Mar.-Jul.2007
PKO	21	International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Nepal	Nepal	Mar.2007-Jan.2011
Election	22	International Peace Cooperation Assignment for Nepal Election Observation	Nepal	Mar.-Apr.2008
PKO	23	International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Sudan	Sudan	Oct.2008-Sep.2011
PKO	24	International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Haiti	Haiti	Feb.2010-Feb.2013
PKO	25	International Peace Cooperation in Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste	Sep.2010-Sep.2012
Election	26	International Peace Cooperation Assignment for Sudan Referendum Observation	Sudan	Dec.2010-Jan.2011
PKO	27	International Peace Cooperation Assignment in South Sudan	South Sudan	Nov.2011-(ongoing)

### Humanitarian Relief Supply Stockpile

To respond quickly to the needs of in-kind contributions, Japan stocks relief supplies in the United Arab Emirates for emergency requests.



Tent



Blanket



Jerry can



Plastic sheet



Sleeping mat

For details → [http://www.pko.go.jp/pko\\_e/pko\\_main\\_e.html](http://www.pko.go.jp/pko_e/pko_main_e.html)



# Development and Popularization of Sciences



## Science Council of Japan

➤ In 1949, Science Council of Japan was established as an "Extraordinary Organ" under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister, to represent the country's scientists both domestically and internationally, as well as to independently discharge its duties.

### ▽ Its two functions

To deliberate on important issues concerning science and to help solve such issues

To coordinate scientific studies and to achieve higher efficiency therein

Recommendations to the government and the public



Recommendations to the government and the public

- Provides reports and responses upon requests from the government.
- Provides the government and the public with opinions from a scientific point of view. (e.g., recommendations, requests, statements, reports, etc.)

International activities



G-Science Academies (G8 Academies)

- Exchanges with academies of other countries.
- Contributes to international academic organizations.
- Hosts international conferences and symposiums.

Science Council of Japan

President  
Vice-President in Charge of Organizational Management  
Vice-President in Charge of Contacts with Government  
Vice-President in Charge of International Activities

210 Council Members

Section I  
(Humanities and  
Social Sciences)

Section II  
(Life Sciences)

Section III  
(Physical Sciences  
and Engineering)

Approx. 2,000 Members

840,000 Scientists in Japan

Establishment of networks among scientists



Academic lecture meeting at a Regional Conference

- Organizes Regional Conferences and carries out activities based on local needs.
- Builds cooperative relationships with academic research organizations.
- Promotion of the gender equality in the science community.

Promotion of science literacy



Academic forum

- Hosts academic fora.
- Plans and hosts Science Cafes.

For details → <http://www.scj.go.jp/en/index.html>



# Policy on Corpse Examination

## Council for the Policy on Corpse Examination

The Council for the Policy on Corpse Examination was established in the Cabinet Office to promote collaboration among the relevant Ministries to deal with the issues on corpse examination.

### Background

An increase in the number of corpses investigated by police:  
About 170,000 bodies in 2011, which is 1.4 times larger than that of a decade ago

- Inadequate structure of police authorities.
- Insufficient skills of doctors
- Lack of budget and talent in universities
- Small autopsy rate and regional disparity

Need to strengthen the structure of corpse examination

Relevant Ministries need to deal with the issues on corpse examination.

The Act on Promotion of Policy on Corpse Examination, enacted in 2012

### Summary of the Act

- Basic theme of the policy on corpse examination.
- Need for the Cabinet to enact the Program on the Policy on Corpse Examination.
- Establishment of the Council in the Cabinet Office.

#### The Council for the Policy on Corpse Examination

Head: The Chief Cabinet Secretary  
Members: Ministers and experts appointed by the Prime Minister

Responsible for the draft of the Program

○ Sub-council for the Policy on Corpse Examination  
<Assist the preparation of the draft of the Program.>

#### <Emphasized theme>

- To prepare specialized, nationwide facilities for the investigation of death cause.
- To prepare the bases of education and research.
- To improve staff of police authorities, doctors, and dentists.
- To improve structure of police authorities.
- To improve structure for autopsies.
- To utilize scientific methods for the investigation of death cause.
- To utilize scientific methods for the identification of corpses
- To utilize information earned from corpse examination and to promote the account of information earned from corpse examination to the bereaved.

For details (in Japanese only) → <http://www8.cao.go.jp/kyuumei/index.html>





## Cabinet Office Logo

Two leaves and sunbeams shining through branches of trees are used as the motif. The former expresses two main functions of the Cabinet Office, and the latter expresses the Cabinet Office, which makes a hope-filled economic society.

"Future," "Intellect," and the "Sky" are expressed by the upper blue leaf. And "Safety," "Peacefulness," and the "Earth" are expressed by the lower green leaf. Furthermore, "Intelligence" of the "Place of wisdom" which opens a new chapter in the national future is expressed by the acute form. And "Kindness," to tackle a theme familiar to people such as "Safety," "Relief" and "Coexistence," is expressed by the soft tone and curves.



For details → <http://www.cao.go.jp/en/logo.html>



## Address (April 1st, 2014)

### Cabinet Office Bldg.

1-6-1 Nagatacho, Chiyodaku, Tokyo 100-8914, JAPAN

TEL +81-3-5253-2111

- Minister's Secretariat  
(General Affairs Division※、Personnel Division※、Accounts Division、Policy Coordination Division※、Policy Evaluation and Public Relations Division※、Records and Archives Management Division※、Public Relations Office、Director of Welfare Office、Office for the Assistance of the Abductees and their Family Members)
- Decoration Bureau
- Gender Equality Bureau※
- Information Disclosure Window※

### Central Gov't Bldg. No.4

3-1-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyodaku, Tokyo 100-8970, JAPAN

TEL+81-3-5253-2111

- Minister's Secretariat  
(Press Office※、Abandoned Chemical Weapons Office、Office of Statistics Commission※)
- Director General for Economic and Fiscal Management※
- Director General for Economic, Fiscal and Social Structure※
- PFI Promotion Office※
- Office for Promotion of Regulatory Reform※
- Director General for Economic Research※
- Director General for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy※
- Director General for Okinawa Affairs※
- Director General for Policy on Cohesive Society※
- Office for Decentralization Reform
- Okinawa Development and Promotion Bureau※
- Economic and Social Research Institute※
- Northern Territories Affairs Administration※
- Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters

### Central Gov't Bldg. No.5

1-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyodaku, Tokyo 100-8969, JAPAN

1-2-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyodaku, Tokyo 100-0013, JAPAN (Annex)

TEL +81-3-5253-2111

- Director General for Disaster Management※

### Central Gov't Bldg. No.2

2-1-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyodaku, Tokyo 100-8918, JAPAN

TEL +81-3-3501-5480

- Secretariat of Council for Relocation of the Diet and Other Organizations

### Nagatacho Gov't Bldg.

1-11-39 Kasumigaseki, Chiyodaku, Tokyo 100-0014, JAPAN

- Office for Promotion of Regional Revitalization  
TEL +81-3-5510-2151
- Secretariat of the Information Disclosure and Personal Information Protection Review Board  
TEL +81-3-5501-1725
- Office for Public Service Reform  
TEL +81-3-5501-1653
- Secretariat of Supervisory Commission for Public-Private and Private-Private Competitive Tenderings  
TEL +81-3-5501-1878
- Office of Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize  
TEL +81-3-5501-1745
- Secretariat of the Council for the Policy on Corpse Examination  
TEL +81-3-5501-1834

### Otemachi Gov't Bldg. No.3

1-3-3 Otemachi, Chiyodaku, Tokyo 100-0004, JAPAN

- Center for Personnel Interchanges between the Government and Private Entities  
TEL +81-3-6268-7675
- Secretariat of Reemployment Surveillance Commission  
TEL +81-3-6268-7657

### Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Bldg. (Annex)

1-3-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyodaku, Tokyo 100-8901, JAPAN

TEL +81-3-3501-1511

- Office for Decommissioning Reactor and Contaminated Water

### Private Bldg.

2-11-1 Nagatacho, Chiyodaku, Tokyo 100-6177, JAPAN

(Sanno Park Tower)

- Secretariat of the Consumer Commission  
TEL +81-3-3507-8855
- 3-5-1 Toranomon, Minatoku, Tokyo 105-0001, JAPAN  
(Toranomon Mori Bldg. No37)
  - Secretariat of the Public Interest Corporation Commission  
TEL +81-3-5403-9555
- 5-2-20 Akasaka, Minatoku, Tokyo 107-6122, JAPAN  
(Akasaka Park Bldg)
  - Food Safety Commission Secretariat  
TEL +81-3-6234-1166
- 3-7-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyodaku, Tokyo 100-0013, JAPAN  
(Kasumigaseki Tokyu Bldg)
  - Office of National Space Policy



TEL +81-3-6205-7036

1-9-9 Roppongi, Minatoku, Tokyo 106-8450, JAPAN  
(Roppongi First Bldg)

- Office for the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness

TEL +81-3-3581-3352

1-9-13 Akasaka, Minatoku, Tokyo 107-0052, JAPAN  
(Sankaido Bldg)

- Office for Administrative Support for Affected People by  
Nuclear Disaster

TEL +81-3-5545-7495

## State Guest Houses

2-1-1 Motoakasaka, Minatoku, Tokyo 107-0051, JAPAN  
TEL +81-3-3478-1111

## Kyoto State Guest House

23 Kyotogyoen, Kamikyoku, Kyotoshi, Kyoto 602-0881, JAPAN  
TEL +81-75-223-2205

## Science Council of Japan

7-22-34 Roppongi, Minatoku, Tokyo 106-8555, JAPAN  
TEL +81-3-3403-3793

## Okinawa General Bureau

2-1-1 Omoromachi, Nahashi, Okinawa 900-0006, JAPAN  
Naha Second Gov't Bldg. No.2  
TEL +81- 98-866-0031





