Work Style Reform

- Equal pay for equal work
  - Eliminate the irrational gap between regular and non-regular workers
- Clarify the limits on overtime
  - Correct practice of long working hours
- Establish rules for teleworking and side jobs/multiple jobs
  - Promote flexible work styles
- Prepare arrangements for child care and nursing care
  - Balance between child care/nursing care and work
- Support employment of women, young people, the elderly and disabled people
  - Society where everyone can be actively engaged
- Actively accept high-level foreign workers
  - Use high-level skills and knowledge for innovation

Human Resource Investment & Education

- Drastic reinforcement of investment in human resources
  - In order to quickly realize free preschool education/nurseries and to eliminate childcare waiting lists quickly, consider how to proceed to secure stable financial resources including promotion of fiscal efficiency, taxes and new social insurance system, and reach a conclusion by the end of the year. Also hold urgent discussions on how to implement reforms to drastically strengthen investment in human resources across the entire society including higher education
- Improve the quality of university education
  - Visualize the outcomes of education
  - Take measures to enhance management by promoting the employment of external human resources and governance reform
  - Establish Professional Universities which provide practical vocational training
- Support of reinstatement and re-employment of female workers and reeducation of working adults
  - Currently, it is difficult both technically and financially to develop human resources only within a company. Provide recurrent education to help women who intend to return to work or want to be re-employed as well as working adults who want to study again.

Social Capital Development

- For effective utilization of lands without a readily-identifiable owner, aim to submit the necessary bill to the next ordinary Diet session. Furthermore, start reviewing mid- and long-term issues (such as the registration system)
  - Clarify requirements for agreement on managing common properties
  - Establish a new system that enables a wide range of public use in response to local needs through the involvement of public bodies
  - Measures to reduce lands of which inheritance registration has not been made in the long term.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Over 90 years passed since last registration</th>
<th>Over 70 years passed since last registration</th>
<th>Over 50 years passed since last registration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large city</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid- and small town/mountain area (No. of ownerships: 93,986)</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* No. of ownerships by natural persons subject to the survey: 118,346, accumulated percentage.
(Source) The Ministry of Justice

- Facilitate public works and the consolidation of agricultural lands/forest lands, and encourage proper utilization and management depending on the actual conditions of each local community.

Social Security

- FY 2018 is the turning point
  - Simultaneous revision of medical fees and nursing care fees
  - Conduct medical care plan
  - Start fiscally managing the National Health Insurance System on a prefectural basis
- Organic collaboration of reforms
- Thorough reform of the drug price system
  - Conduct a reform pursuant to the Basic Policy on the complete reform of the National Health Insurance drug price system (in December 2016)
  - Clearly distinguish between innovative new drugs and new drugs with poor innovation and usability compared with other similar drugs in terms of drug prices, and create a system to further reduce drug prices. While highly evaluating innovative new drugs, further reduce the price of long-term listed drugs.
  - Transform the industrial structure of the medical industry to one with higher capabilities of creating new drugs
- Maintain both “Sustainability of universal healthcare” and “Promotion of innovation”, and achieve “Reduction of national burden” and “Improvement of medical treatment quality”

Productivity Improvement

- National movement to improve productivity
  - Based on “Kaizen improvement activities” in the manufacturing industry during the high economic growth period, develop the specific know-how and best practices of SMEs and service industries nationwide

Innovation

- Promotion of investment in R&D to realize Society 5.0
  - “Public-Private Investment Promotion Fund for Science and Technology Innovation (tentative name)” (to guide measures for each ministry/agency in fields that can effectively stimulate private R&D investments)

Revitalization of Consumption

- Create a new growth market/stimulate demand
  - A Cultural and Artistic Nation
  - A Sports Nation
  - Tourism and travel consumption
  - The 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games
- Increase disposable income
  - Raise the minimum wage at an annual rate of approximately 3%, aiming for the national weighted average to reach 1,000 yen.

Visualization

- Indicators that enable comparison between regions (visualization)
  - e.g. Incidence rate (SCR) of gastrostomy claim receipts
  - e.g. Unit operation cost for nursing care business
  - Allows sharing an understanding of issues and leads to behavioral changes by comparing between regions!