

### [Definite future]

**Population decline will continue and escalate even after 50 years.**  
 If no measures taken, "rapidly declining and aging population" will not be avoided.



### [Future Images when No Action is Taken to Change the Current Situation]

- It will be difficult to continue positive growth and **negative growth will come to stay**
- "Demographic onus" and "contraction spiral" work together, and can lower the national welfare
- Polarization of the labor market under which women and elderly and young people cannot play active roles, **fixation and reproduction of economic inequality**.
- **Over a quarter** of local governments **will disappear**, and Tokyo will be a rapidly aging city
- Rise of costs for medical and nursing services increases the risk of **financial reversal**

Population (2013) 127.30 million -> (2060) 86.74 million

Reduction { 2008 - 2013: -160,000 per year  
 Late 2010s - early 2020s: -500,000 to -600,000 per year  
 Early 2040s: -1 million per year

Elderly ratio (2013) 25% -> (2060) 40%

**Share a sense of crisis**

Timeline to change the future

**Growth/development (promptly)**

Steer for a long-term economic growth with Abenomics

**Population/Regions (by around 2020)**

Turn the tide before population decline accelerates

**Further Ahead; Beyond 2020**

Economic society with solid and sustainable growth and development

### [Choice for the Future]

- If the system, policy and public mindset change swiftly, our path to the "rapidly declining and aging population" can be diverted.
- Focused approach to the reform and changes are required so that the youth and generations to come are able to enjoy a wealth of life in which they can get married and raise children.

#### (1) Population

About 100 million in 50 years (under this scenario, the population will slightly increase in the next generation to follow)

- By creating an environment where Japanese people can have as many children as they wish and raise them, secure a population of around 100 million.
- Shift the targets to which resources are distributed from elderly people to children, and double support for the childbirth and child-rearing. Costs are borne by the current generation
- Promote policies for children

#### (2) Growth/development

Maintain growth by opening up the economy to the world and "creating new value by originality and ingenuity"

- Innovation is a key for the improvement of productivity
- "Regeneration and rejuvenation" (dynamism) of industries and companies
- Building of an open country and strategic acceptance of foreign labor force
- Set clear targets such as lowering debt-to-GDP ratio

#### (3) Human resources

Unlock their potential regardless of their age or gender

- Through reform of work styles of men and women, provide enough opportunities according to abilities and motivations
- Society where people can work until 70 years old (new productive age population)
- Develop the human resources that are able to adjust to future technologies and industries
- Avoid the economic inequality

#### (4) Prospects of the Regions

Regional strategies that take advantage of local characteristics and "Integration and vitalization" in regional area

- Utilize resources based on new ways of thinking, and create places to work (such as agriculture and tourism)
- Generate compact central city and regional core urban areas through "Integration and vitalization" in regional area
- Stem the tide of over-concentration of the youth in Tokyo
- Utilize experiences of reconstruction after the Great East Japan earthquake to build a model for regions

#### (5) Trust and Discipline

Valuing the social infrastructure such as public institutions, culture, civic minds and others

- Succeed and transmit traditions, culture, aesthetic sense and values nurtured in Japan
- Make international contributions and participate in global framework setting activities, thereby keep disseminating to the world
- Secure sustainability of social security systems and public finance