

[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