

About “Economic Measures for Overcoming COVID-19 and Opening Up a New Era”

November 19th, 2021

Cabinet decision

“Economic Measures for Overcoming COVID-19 and Opening Up a New Era” shall be determined as shown in the Attachment.

(Attachment)

Economic Measures for Overcoming COVID-19 and Opening Up a New Era

November 19th, 2021

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Chapter 1 Introduction

While the Japanese economy remains in a severe situation due to the COVID-19, the spread of the disease has continued longer than expected, leading to a series of downward revisions in economic growth forecasts by each institution for the current fiscal year.

On the other hand, the number of new cases, which has been on a decreasing trend since late August, is currently at the lowest level since last summer. As of the end of September 2021, all priority measures, such as declaration of emergency and prevention of the spread of the disease, have been lifted, and restrictions on behavior have been gradually eased.

Without being optimistic about this situation, we take all possible measures to manage the crisis in preparation for the possibility of the spread of infections, and at the same time taking advantage of this situation, we will make every effort to resume, as soon as possible, a nearly normal level of socio-economic activities which coexist with COVID-19. As the world economy is expected to recover, our country will use these economic measures as an opportunity to achieve growth comparable to that of other developed countries and make a full-scale jump start.

Under COVID-19, there are signs of social change, such as rapid digitization, which had not advanced until now. To achieve carbon neutrality in 2050, an urgent task is to bring about changes in the industrial and social structures through proactive measures against global warming, leading to significant growth. In addition to digitization and clean energy, raising productivity through investment in advanced technologies and innovations such as AI, quantum, bio, and space, as well as drastic investment in “people” is essential for realizing the “Virtuous Cycle of Growth and Distribution.”

To maintain this momentum for growth, our country needs to be fully prepared for the risks surrounding it. At present, it is impossible to eliminate the risk that the number of people infected with COVID-19 will increase, and it is necessary to establish a system that can respond to any situations, such as the occurrence of new variants in the future. It is necessary to take all possible measures for the future, such as implementing the “Overview of measures to ensure security for the next spread of COVID-19”¹ (hereinafter referred to as “Overview”) without fail, while assuming the worst-case scenario.

With regard to the economic situation, as global supply constraints and income outflows due to rising resource prices have become apparent, it is necessary to pay close attention to the downside risks caused by these factors. Furthermore, as a flexible response to COVID-19 in the last fiscal year, the Government supported the economy from a fiscal perspective through a series of economic measures and a supplementary budget.

¹ November 12, 2021: The COVID-19 Control Headquarters.

However, without additional measures, public spending is expected to decline considerably over the next fiscal year. In light of the current situation, it is necessary to support the economy and, even if the infection spreads again, to protect people's livelihoods, employment, and businesses and firmly prevent the economy from reaching rock bottom.

We will prevent such risks and overcome the crises we face together with the people of Japan to realize the "Virtuous Cycle of Growth and Distribution." To this end, first of all, we will enhance the affluence of the economy and society as a whole, and then distribute the fruits of this firmly. By launching a "New Form of Capitalism" realizing both "Growth and Distribution" rather than "Growth or Distribution" and putting the economy on an autonomous growth path, we will make the warm winds of economic measures spread all over the country.

Chapter 2 Aim of the economic measures

We will closely listen to the voices of the people and take these diverse voices seriously and give them shape. Based on the careful dialogue with the people, which is the basis of the Kishida Cabinet, the economic measures will provide the people with peace of mind and hope by overcoming the difficulties of the COVID-19 infection at hand and paving the way for a post-corona future.

Therefore, based on the recognition given in the previous chapter, the Government will formulate comprehensive economic measures based on the following four pillars, and compile a supplementary budget for FY2021 to support these measures, in order to take all possible measures to respond to the COVID-19 outbreak and to realize a “Virtuous Cycle of Growth and Distribution” by launching a “New Form of Capitalism.”

The first pillar of these economic measures is to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Will the infection spread again, and will adequate medical care be provided? In order to respond to these concerns of the general public, the Government will further strengthen the flow from prevention, detection, and early treatment through the dissemination of vaccines, tests, and therapeutic medicines based on the “Overview.” For this reason, the Government will work to secure a system to provide medical care that can respond when the infectivity doubles² in the future, promote vaccination, and secure therapeutic medicines. At the same time, in order to be able to foresee the period until next spring, the Government will take all possible measures to support the businesses, lifestyles, and livelihoods of people affected by people-flow control, and in particular, the situation of people in need, such as households with non-regular employee and children, and appropriately respond to downside risks such as supply constraints and soaring resource prices. In doing so, the Government will utilize the framework of the Special Grant for Regional Revitalization for COVID-19 Response to support efforts tailored to local circumstances.

The second is the resumption of socio-economic activities in the “coexisting with COVID-19” environment and preparing for the next crisis. Based on the voices of those waiting for the resumption of socio-economic activities, efforts will be made to stimulate demand in areas greatly affected by the COVID-19, while appropriately managing the risk of the spread of infection through the use of vaccines, and test packages³, etc., in order to restore as soon as possible socio-economic activities that are close to normal. At the same time, the Government will fundamentally strengthen the response to infectious

² It refers to “the situation where the spread of infection is about twice as large as this summer in real terms” due to an epidemic of new mutant strains and changes in life behavior, compared with the case where vaccination of young people has progressed to 70% and the other conditions are the same as this summer.

³ Measures to enable operators of restaurants, events, etc., to relax behavioral restrictions by confirming whether users have received vaccination or their test results are negative.

diseases through research and development of vaccines and therapeutic medicines, strengthening of production systems, and international cooperation toward the resolution of the COVID-19 outbreak and the resumption of socio-economic activities.

The third is the launch of a “New Form of Capitalism” that will pave the way for a future society. By growing the economy and using the fruits of this growth as a source of distribution, we will raise the income of the people broadly and lead to further growth. In order to realize this “Virtuous Cycle of Growth and Distribution,” the Government will promote a growth strategy with a view to a post-corona society by making bold investments in the three pillars of “Realizing a Science and Technology Nation,” “Vision for a Digital Garden City Nation,” and “Economic Security,” and will implement a distribution strategy by “Strong support for reinforcing distribution in the private sector” and “Strengthening the distribution function in the public sector.”

Specifically, as a growth strategy, the Government will drive growth in a new post-corona society by drastically strengthening innovation capabilities through the “Realizing a Science and Technology Nation,” and will realize a virtuous cycle between the economy and the environment through the promotion of clean energy. In addition, through the promotion of the “Vision for a Digital Garden City Nation” that invigorates rural areas and connects them with the rest of the world, digital technology will be utilized to bring about a wave of change from rural areas. At the same time, the Government will work to revitalize the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries and tourism industries that form the basis of regional economies, as well as to rebuild the businesses of SMEs and improve their productivity, thereby narrowing the gap between rural areas and urban areas. Furthermore, with the fundamental strengthening of “Economic Security,” we will gain our country’s autonomy, superiority, and ultimately its indispensability to realize an autonomous economic structure under the circumstance where various challenges will emerge in areas that cross security and the economy. At the same time, as Distribution Strategy, the Government will strengthen investment in “people,” which will bring peace of mind and growth. By supporting wage increases, investing in human capital and reformation of work styles, strengthening distribution to non-regular workers, reviewing public prices and supporting children and child rearing, etc., we will create a society in which all citizens can participate and play an active role without being left behind, in which those who have worked hard are rewarded, and in which the right performance is rightly evaluated, thereby strengthening distribution functions for workers and those who have not benefited from growth so far.

The fourth is to ensure the safety and security of the people. In order to protect the lives and property of the people from damage caused by increasingly severe and frequent storms and floods due to the effects of climate change, impending large-scale earthquakes and tsunamis, etc. The Government will promote measures based on the “Five-Year Accelerated Measures for Disaster Risk Reduction and National Resilience”⁴ and continue to make all-out efforts for reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake,

⁴ December 11, 2020, Cabinet decision.

etc., and recovery and reconstruction from natural disasters such as heavy rain that occurred in July and August this year. In addition, as the security environment surrounding our country changes drastically, we will resolutely protect the lives of its people and peaceful lifestyles, along with its territory, territorial waters, and airspace.

The FY2021 supplementary budget, which supports the economic measures based on these four pillars, will be formulated in an integrated manner with the FY2022 initial budget based on the so-called “16-month budget” for implementing comprehensive fiscal policies without interruption. In doing so, the Government will ensure a budget whose scale is sufficiently effective for our country’s economy, which has been damaged by the recent coronavirus, to restore itself and achieve self-sustaining economic growth, and will implement the budget as quickly as possible. At the same time, the Government will make sufficient preparations so that necessary measures can be taken flexibly and without hesitation even in the event of the re-spread of infection. Furthermore, taking advantage of the current situation of low interest rates, the Government will actively utilize the methods of Fiscal Investment and Loan Program (FILP), and take comprehensive measures utilizing all policy measures, including regulatory/institutional reform and tax reform. At the same time, the Government will pay attention to rectifying the negative effects of the single-year fiscal policy.

Effective information dissemination and public relations will be carried out so that the Government’s initiatives and the situation concerning COVID-19, including the measures incorporated in the economic measures, will be communicated to the public in an easy-to-understand and accurate manner. In addition, KPIs will be set for the measures to be taken over multiple fiscal years under the economic measures, and PDCA initiatives will be particularly promoted.

The Bank of Japan enhances monetary easing with a view to doing its utmost to support financing mainly of firms and maintaining stability in financial market. The Government will continue to share a strong sense of tension with the Bank of Japan and work closely with it under an appropriate policy mix of fiscal and monetary policy. The Bank of Japan is expected to conduct appropriate monetary policy management while paying close attention to the impact of COVID-19 on the economy and changes in financial and capital markets.

Chapter 3 Measures to be taken⁵

I. Preventing the spread of COVID-19

1. Ensuring the medical care provision system

(1) Strengthening of the medical care provision system

COVID-19 is an urgent and most important issue, and it is necessary to always anticipate the worst and prepare for the next outbreak. Considering the suppression effect of the progress of vaccination, etc., we will strengthen the medical care provision system that can respond even if the infectivity doubles in the future⁶.

The Government will promote measures by prefectural governments to secure beds and medical personnel and to deal with home care patients, utilizing the “Emergency Comprehensive Support Grant for COVID-19.” In addition, the Government will promote the conversion of public hospitals into beds exclusively for COVID-19. The Government will promote the development of temporary medical facilities in prefectures and dispatch medical personnel to such facilities. Utilizing G-MIS⁷, etc., the Government will thoroughly “visualize” the operating status of the medical system, such as the availability and use of hospital beds, and announce the availability and utilization rate of hospital beds by medical institution every month from December 2021. A system will be established to ensure that at least 80% of hospital beds are operational at times of outbreak, by reviewing⁸ the fees for securing hospital beds, taking into account the rate of hospital bed utilization.

In prefectures’ health and medical care provision system plans, the number of medical institutions and the number of dispatched personnel that can cooperate with medical personnel dispatch will be specified, and a system will be established to centrally take charge of securing and arranging personnel. In preparation for urgent needs, the Government will establish a system for securing medical personnel to respond to COVID-

⁵ The following measures target those that are included in the supplementary budget as measures that are particularly urgent. In Chapter 3, major measures are described and specific measures related to them are listed.

⁶ In the “Overview,” if the level of infectivity exceeds two times or more, for example, if the infection spreads further and the level of infectivity increases by three times, the Government will flexibly ask the public for strong restrictions on behavior and take concrete measures to secure emergency hospital beds, etc. under the restrictions of ordinary medical care other than COVID-19, at national responsibility.

⁷ Gathering Medical Information System. An information system that comprehends and supports the operation status of hospitals, the status of beds and medical staff, and the availability of medical equipment and materials from medical institutions nationwide.

⁸ If the bed utilization rate does not meet a certain standard (excluding cases in which the prefecture finds it unavoidable, such as a discrepancy between the functions of the hospital bed and the patient’s image), the unit price of the bed security fee will be reviewed, and an upper limit will be set for the ratio of the number of unused beds to the number of secured beds.

19, such as the utilization of latent nurses, support dispatch among multiple facilities, and wide-area coordination across prefectures, and will secure medical supplies such as oxygen concentrators.

With regard to those who receive medical treatment at home or hotels, the measures will be shifted from those provided only by public health centers, and health observation and medical care will be implemented in cooperation with local medical institutions. The Government will ensure the quantity of pulse oximeters that can be distributed to all home care patients, from the viewpoint of quickly responding to changes in symptoms and preventing deterioration. In doing so, the Government will make use of online medical services provided as a special measure in response to COVID-19, and improve the environment in which patients can obtain oral medicines without visiting pharmacies through drug delivery at pharmacies. In addition, the Government will aim to realize user-oriented and patient-oriented medical care by making it possible to complete a series of processes from consultation to receipt of medicines online through the permanent establishment of special measures for telemedicine and medication guidance. Efforts will be made to appropriately promote and disseminate telemedicine and medication guidance, including the handling of medical fees, and to improve the convenience of confirming the qualifications of physicians required when issuing electronic prescriptions (examine the utilization of identity verification by medical institutions).

Emergency Comprehensive Support Grant for COVID-19 (Medical Portion) (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW))

Securing Human Resources such as Nursing Staff for Dealing with COVID-19 (MHLW)

Stockpiling of Medical Supplies (MHLW)

Drug Delivery Support Project for Home Care Patients at Pharmacies (MHLW)

Building the Foundation for Medical DX (MHLW)

Concessional (interest free) Loans Provided by Welfare and Medical Service Agency (WAM) for Medical and Welfare Services (MHLW)

etc.

(2) Promoting vaccination, improving testing, and securing therapeutic medicines

The flow from prevention and detection to early treatment will be strengthened by promoting vaccination, improving testing, and securing therapeutic medicines.

The vaccination system will be developed in close coordination with prefectural and municipal governments in order to provide free booster vaccinations and promote vaccination to all persons who wish to receive them. For those who cannot receive vaccination due to health reasons, etc., tests such as PCR and qualitative antigen tests

before socioeconomic activities are provided free of charge without requiring reservation supported by fiscal expenses through the end of March 2022, to encourage the broad use of the vaccine/test package, etc., . Also, under the increase of infection, support will be provided so that the tests will be provided free of charge supported by fiscal expenses for asymptomatic persons who are worried about infection, that includes vaccinated people , based on the decisions of the prefectural government,. The use of antigen test kits that provide simple and rapid test results will be promoted.

In addition, with regard to antigen test kits that have been approved under the Act on Securing Quality, Efficacy and Safety of Products Including Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices and whose quality has been ensured, the marketing method at pharmacies will be reviewed first, and the development of an environment for smooth use of tests will continue to be considered.

With the aim of putting oral medicines for COVID-19 into practical use within 2021, the Government will support the research and development of domestically produced oral medicines, and purchase oral medicines approved by the Government to secure the required amount, in order to ensure the safety and security of the people. If pharmaceutical approval is given, about 600,000 doses will be supplied to the medical field, and an additional 1 million doses will be secured. A nationwide system will be established to administer neutralizing antibody medicines and oral medicines in various situations, from hospitalization to outpatient and house calls. In addition, we will make every possible effort to secure therapeutic medicines so that we can respond to the spread of infection in the medium term, including this winter.

Ensuring a System for Vaccination against COVID-19 (MHLW)

Securing Therapeutic Medicines to Treat COVID-19 (MHLW)

Special Grant for Regional Revitalization for COVID-19 Response (Cabinet Office (CAO))

Revision of the Method of Marketing Antigen Test Kits for SARS-CoV-2 at Pharmacies (MHLW)

etc.

(3) Thorough infection prevention measures

Based on the experiences of the period of spread of infection and knowledge from various domestic and international studies, support measures will be implemented to continue to take more effective infection prevention measures. Special Grant for Regional Revitalization for COVID-19 Response will be provided so that prefectural governments can implement necessary infection prevention measures and other projects according to local circumstances.

Initiatives to prevent infection at kindergartens and childcare facilities, elementary and junior high schools, high schools, special support schools, child welfare facilities, and cram schools will be promoted, taking into consideration the burden on the workplace.

Special Grant for Regional Revitalization for COVID-19 Response (CAO) [Repost]

Contributions for Preventive Services against Infectious Diseases (Administrative Inspection, etc.) (MHLW)

Project for Measures against COVID-19 (MHLW)

Support for Measures against Infectious Diseases in Kindergartens and Childcare Facilities, Elementary Schools, Junior High Schools, High Schools, Special Support Schools, Child Welfare Facilities, Cram Schools, etc. (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), MHLW, CAO, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI))

Implementation of Domestic Public Relations on Important Government Measures Regarding Measures against COVID-19 and Other Measures(CAO)

etc.

2. Support for the businesses and livelihoods of people facing severe conditions due to the effects of infectious diseases

(1) Support for businesses

Small, medium and small businesses, and independent business owners, including freelancers, who are greatly affected by the coronavirus disease will be provided with grants according to the size of their business so that they can estimate their business continuity by March next year, regardless of area or type of business. Specifically, businesses whose business revenues have decreased by 50% or more from the same month of the base period will receive a reduction from business revenues during the base period of up to 2.5 million yen for corporations and up to 0.5 million yen for independent business owners as “Business Revival Support Grant,” depending on the size of their business. In addition, for businesses whose business revenues have decreased by 30% to 50% from the same month of the base period, the amount of decrease from business revenues during the base period will be provided within the upper limit of 1.5 million yen for corporations and 0.3 million yen for independent business owners, depending on the size of their business. In this case, in order to prevent cheating, the procedures shall be as simple as possible, such as prior confirmation by commercial and industrial associations, legal professionals, and financial institutions, and electronic application in principle in consideration of the administrative burden on the applicant.

The Government will continue to provide concessional (interest free) loans by government-affiliated financial institutions and to implement Crisis Response Program until March 2022 to ensure sufficient financial support. The special loan program for COVID-19 will continue from April 2022 after being reviewed in line with the needs of businesses in light of the prolonged impact of COVID-19. In addition, the maximum guarantee limit for the escort support type special guarantee system will be raised to 60 million yen, and measures to reduce the burden of guarantee fees for the management improvement support guarantee will be continued. The Government will request both public and private financial institutions to take prompt and flexible measures against debts incurred by businesses due to COVID-19, such as changing the terms of existing debts, including postponement of repayment, refinancing, utilizing hybrid subordinated loans, and also making efforts to provide funds in a forward-looking manner in anticipation of a post-corona recovery in demand. The Government will follow up on these efforts. In addition, the Government will provide hands-on support until business improvement and support for the purchase and investment of bonds through public-private partnership funds, as well as support for the formulation and implementation of business improvement plans by accredited support organizations.

All possible measures will be taken to support businesses that are particularly affected by the effects of human flow control. With regard to financial support through the promotion framework for requests for cooperation in the Special Grant for Regional Revitalization for COVID-19 Response, which is paid by prefectures to restaurants, etc. in response to requests for shorter opening hours, etc., the amount of payment, etc. shall be reviewed in accordance with changes in the modality of requests for shorter opening hours, etc. to third-party certified restaurants, etc. in emergency response zones, etc. Promote business support for health and life-related businesses such as hairdressers and cleaners. Support will be provided to working-related disability welfare service establishments where production activities are stagnant.

A special measure for 150,000 tons of rice (crop year 2020 rice), which corresponds to a decrease in demand for rice due to the COVID-19 impacts, will be set to support storage and sales promotion, thereby stabilizing the supply and demand for the time being. At the same time, funding measures will be taken, such as facilitating loans for agriculture, forestry, and fisheries safety nets, and making real interest free.

Business Revival Support Grant (METI)

Funding Support through the Japan Finance Corporation, etc (Ministry of Finance (MOF), METI, Financial Services Agency (FSA), CAO, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF))

Business to Facilitate Financing for Medium-sized Restaurants (MAFF)

SME Revitalization Support Program (METI)

SME Management Enhancement Support Fund/SME Revitalization Fund (METI)

Promotion of Support for Business Improvement Using Accredited Support Organizations (METI)

Support for Debt Consolidation of Individuals and Independent Business Owners Affected by Natural Disasters and COVID-19 (FSA)

Special Grant for Regional Revitalization for COVID-19 Response (CAO) [Repost]

Management Support Business and Funding Support for Strong Recovery of Health and Life-related Sales (MHLW)

Support Program for Expansion of Production Activities at Working-related Disability Welfare Service Establishments (MHLW)

Countermeasures against Decline in Rice Prices (Special Measures to Mitigate COVID-19 Impact) (MAFF)

Project for Emergency Measures to Develop Sales Channels for Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Products (MAFF)

Supply-equalization Project for Specified Fishery Products (MAFF)

Support Necessary to Reduce the Burden of Infection Prevention Measures on Airlines (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT))

Support for Upgrading Reception Environments at Airports to Prevent the Spread of COVID-19 (MLIT)

etc.

(2) Support for daily life and livelihoods

< Support for those in need, etc. >

As the effects of COVID-19 continue to drag on, people's lives are getting worse. It is important to protect employment and enable people who face various difficulties to promptly receive support in their daily lives and livelihoods.

To this end, the Government will provide 100,000 yen in cash per household exempt from residential tax in a "push-type" system, and emergency benefits will be provided to continue learning for students and others in distress. In addition, the deadline for applications for special measures for emergency petty funds, comprehensive support funds (the first time), housing security benefits, and support grants to promote independence for the needy influence of COVID-19 will be extended until the end of March 2022, and the grace period for Special Loans for Emergency Petty Funds, etc. will be further extended until the end of December 2022 from the initial period which was until the end of March 2022. In place of comprehensive support funds (re-loans), support grants to promote independence for the needy influence of COVID-19 will be provided to certain needy households that have already borrowed the comprehensive support funds (the first time), and repayments will be made possible, which promote to new employment, etc.

The Government will provide comprehensive support for various support measures, such as the strengthening of the functions of supporting the independence of the needy and the strengthening of the suicide consultation system, which are implemented by prefectures, etc. according to the actual conditions of the region, through the “Subsidy for Strengthening the Safety Net for COVID-19,” etc.

The target period will be extended in order to continue to provide subsidies and support funds for the response to temporary school closures due to the spread of infection. In addition, the Government will promote the use of private organizations for the free distribution of government-stockpiled rice to children’s restaurants, etc.

As the effects of the prolonged pandemic of COVID-19 spread for various people, the Government will provide child-raising families with benefits equivalent to 100,000 yen per child⁹ under the age of 18, excluding households whose annual income is 9.6 million yen or more¹⁰ (see III.1.(2)(ii)).

In addition, from the viewpoint that it is important to stimulate consumption and improve the quality of life, My Number Card will be granted My Number Card Point (worth up to 20,000 yen per person) that can be used for purchasing a wide range of services and products (see III.1.(2)(ii)).

Exceptional measures, etc. for employment adjustment subsidies shall be extended until March 2022, taking into consideration enterprises, etc. with particularly severe business conditions. Specifically, the Government will continue to apply the current maximum daily amount and special subsidy rates until the end of March 2022 to special business and regional exceptions. The Government will continue to apply the current special subsidy rate to other cases until the end of March 2022, while reviewing the ceiling on daily subsidies in stages.

At the same time, in order to create an environment in which workers can move smoothly to growth fields, etc., the Government will provide subsidies to firmly support a loan of enrolled employees from companies with excessive manpower to companies with too little manpower due to reduced demand. In addition, by combining vocational training and re-employment support, the Government will strengthen businesses that improve the skills of workers and promote labor mobility.

In addition, for the time being, in order to secure financial resources for employment adjustment subsidies, etc. and to stabilize employment insurance finances, voluntary transfers will be made from the general account to the employment account in the special account for labor insurance, based on the Act on Temporary Special Provisions for Employment Insurance¹¹. Taking into account that a large amount of national treasury is paid for the payment of employment adjustment subsidies, etc. and the stabilization of

⁹ Children born between April 2, 2003 and March 31, 2022.

¹⁰ Standard for dependents of 2 children and a spouse whose annual income is 1.03 million yen or less.

¹¹ Act on Temporary Special Provisions, etc. of the Employment Insurance Act for the Purpose of Responding to the Impact of COVID-19, etc. (Act No. 54 of 2020).

employment insurance finances, the Government will consider how the employment insurance system should be financially managed in a stable manner from FY2022 onward, including the insurance premium rate and the state of employment and the state of Government's responsibility in accordance with the state of employment insurance finances, while taking into consideration the sense of burden on labor and management, and will submit a bill to the next ordinary Diet session.

< Support for those suffering from loneliness and isolation >

As the effects of COVID-19 continue, it is important to deal with people suffering from loneliness and isolation. To this end, support will be provided to support NPOs and other support groups involved in measures against loneliness and isolation, as well as various support measures implemented by prefectural governments and other organizations in accordance with the actual conditions of local communities, and a detailed support system will be established for people suffering from loneliness and isolation.

Benefits for Households Exempt from Residential Tax (tentative name)

Emergency Benefits for Continuing the Learning of Students, etc., Faced with Severe Situations due to the COVID-19 (MEXT)

Special Loans for Emergency Petty Funds, etc. (MHLW)

Payment of Housing Security Benefits (MHLW)

Payment of support grants to promote Independence for the Needy influence of COVID-19 (MHLW)

Subsidy for Strengthening the Safety Net for COVID-19 (MHLW)

Benefits for Families with Children (tentative name)

My Number Card Point's 2nd Series (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC), MHLW, Digital Agency)

Exceptional Measures, etc. for Employment Adjustment Subsidies (MHLW)

Stabilization of Employment Insurance Finances (MHLW)

Promotion of Utilization of a Loan of Enrolled Employees through Subsidies for Stabilization of Industrial Employment (MHLW)

Promotion of the Use of Trial Employment Subsidies (MHLW)

Project to Support the Job Mobility of Non-regular Employees, etc. due to COVID-19 (MHLW)

Grants and Benefits for Elementary School Closure due to COVID-19 (MHLW)

Enhancement of Support for Re-employment, Career Change, and Skill Development

of Non-regular Employees through Jobseeker Support System (MHLW)
Employment Support in the Field of Human Resource Shortages at Hello Work (MHLW)
Aids for Activities by Private Organizations supporting the Needy (MHLW)
Financial Support for Municipalities that Reduced or Exempted National Health Insurance Premiums and Long-term Care Insurance Premiums due to the COVID-19 (MHLW)
Strengthening Measures against Loneliness and Isolation (Preparations for the Establishment of a Collaboration Platform for Measures against Loneliness and Isolation (tentative name), etc.) (Cabinet Secretariat (CAS))
Project for Emergency Measures to Develop Sales Channels for Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Products (MAFF) [Repost]
Food Bank Support Emergency Program (MAFF)
Promoting the Use of Private Sector for the Free Distribution of Government-stockpiled Rice to *Kodomo Shokudo*, etc. (MAFF)
Grant for the Promotion of Local Women's Participation and Advancement (CAO)
Support Project for the Development of Local Network to Support the Future of Children (Subsidy for the Future of Local Children) (CAO)

etc.

(3) Measures against rising energy prices

Consideration should also be given to downside risks to the economy, such as the recent upward trend in energy prices, including crude oil. The Government will closely monitor the impact on people's lives and economic activities, cooperate with the International Energy Agency (IEA) and other organizations, and encourage major oil-producing countries to increase production.

In light of recent rising prices of gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, heavy oil, and LPG, support will be provided to industries and people in need, such as agriculture, fisheries, transportation, and public baths. The Government will implement special local allocation tax for measures against rising crude oil prices taken by local governments such as subsidies for the purchase of kerosene for the needy to support consumers and businesses affected by crude oil prices. The Government will also support businesses' efforts to maintain local public transportation of which business is greatly affected. The Government will take temporary measures to curb the sharp rise in retail prices by taking steps to curb wholesale fuel prices. The Government will continue to steadily implement measures to stabilize the management of the truck industry, facility horticulture farmers, local public transportation, fishers, and others who are affected by rising fuel prices. And,

support will be provided to SMEs through the implementation¹² of consultation desks, funding measures, and requests for consideration for appropriate transactions¹³. In addition, consideration should be given to increasing the flexibility of unit prices and contract periods in public works projects and supplementary projects in response to rising prices of raw materials such as steel and delays in delivery. The introduction of clean energy vehicles and the expansion of the introduction of energy conservation and renewable energy will be promoted.

Issuance of Special Local Allocation Tax on Crude Oil Price Countermeasures Implemented by Local Governments (MIC)

Dissemination and Thorough Implementation of Proper Fare Collection Reflecting Higher Fuel Prices in the Trucking Business (MLIT)

Fishery Management Safety Net Construction Project (MAFF)

Fuel Oil Price Cataclysm Mitigation Fund under COVID-19 (METI)

Measures for Small and Medium Enterprises in Response to High Oil Prices (METI)

Subsidy for Promoting the Introduction of Clean Energy Vehicles and Infrastructure (METI)

Strengthening Supervision System for Subcontracting Transactions (Japan Fair Trade Commission (JFTC))

etc.

II. Resuming socio-economic activities in the “coexisting with COVID-19” environment and preparing for the next crisis

1. Resuming socio-economic activities with ensured safety and security

¹² Implemented on November 2, 2021

¹³ When local governments subsidize the costs of purchasing kerosene and other products for businesses and people in need affected by COVID-19, it is possible to use the Special Grant for Regional Revitalization for COVID-19 Response.

With the progress of vaccination and the spread of neutralizing antibody treatment, the number of patients who become seriously ill will be reduced, and the strain on hospital beds will become less severe than in the past. In combination with the strengthening of the medical care provision system, it will be possible to avoid a situation in which the lives and health of the people will be damaged. In light of these changes in the situation, the Government will strive to realize a new daily life under the coexisting with COVID-19 environment that will enable the resumption and continuation of socio-economic activities while reducing the risk of infection.

Based on the “Basic Policy on Measures to Cope with COVID-19,” efforts will be made to ease restrictions on behavior by utilizing vaccines, and test packages, etc.¹⁴

By the end of 2021, toward the utilization of vaccines and test packages, the Government will issue an electronic certificate of vaccination that can be displayed along with a two-dimensional code by applying for and acquiring from a smartphone app using My Number Card. In addition, support will be provided for municipalities to efficiently input the Vaccination Record System (VRS).

In order to reduce the risk of infection in daily life and in the economy and society, promoting vaccination and checking of negative test results is effective. For those who cannot receive vaccination due to health reasons, etc., tests such as PCR/qualitative antigen tests before socio-economic activities are provided free of charge without requiring reservation supported by fiscal expenses through the end of March 2022, to encourage the broad use of the vaccine/test package, etc., . Also, under the increase of infection, support will be provided so that the tests will be provided free of charge supported by fiscal expenses for asymptomatic persons who have concerns about infection, that includes vaccinated people, based on the decisions of the prefectural government.

In addition to encouraging vaccination of all applicants, the Government will implement new measures to stimulate demand, such as the Go To campaign, which encourages consumption for travel, eating, and drinking, and event participation, after reviewing the system to ensure more safety and security by utilizing third-party certification systems for restaurants and vaccination certificates. Under the Go To Travel campaign, the Government will consider a step-by-step review of the system, including the upper limit of discounts, discount levels, and the mechanism of regional coupons, in order to prevent congestion on weekends and to give consideration to small and medium-sized businesses, and prepare for the resumption of the campaign, taking into account the infection situation and experts’ opinions. In doing so, the infection situation nationwide and the results of technical demonstrations on the use of vaccination certificates, etc. will be taken into consideration. Until the resumption of the campaign, the Government will continue to support regional tourism projects and expand the scope of support to neighboring prefectures, taking into account the situation of infection and requests from local

¹⁴ However, in cases where restrictions on general medical care are required under a declaration of emergency, etc., the relaxation of restrictions on behavior may be suspended.

communities¹⁵. The Go To Eat campaign and the project to stimulate demand for events and shopping districts will be implemented until around Golden Week next year, taking into consideration the infection situation.

Support will be given to the positive efforts of businesses particularly affected by COVID-19 disaster. Support will be given to the holding of nationwide sports events, music and theater performances, exhibitions, etc. after taking sufficient measures against infection. The Government will support cancellation costs for events postponed or canceled due to restrictions on hosting caused by the spread of infection, as well as costs for video production and distribution. The Government will support efforts to provide Japanese language education to foreign students whose entry is difficult due to COVID-19 disaster.

The Government will provide support to mental health and welfare centers, etc. so that they can provide mental health support (mental care) for depression, etc. associated with the prolonged course of COVID-19. The Government will also assess the actual condition of cured persons and changes in the lifestyle habits of the people, including aftereffects, and consider countermeasures. Support will be provided for efforts to raise human rights awareness, such as the prevention of discrimination in relation to vaccination, and to address consumer harm. The Government will analyze economic trends using real-time data to contribute to the formulation of effective support measures in the future.

Go To Campaign (Travel, Eat) (CAS, MLIT, MAFF)

Campaign to Stimulate Demand for Events, Let's Do Our Best! Shopping District Business Campaign (METI)

Regional Tourism Projects Support (Demand Stimulation Support) (MLIT)

Support Project for Nationwide Sports Events (MEXT)

Project for Promotion of Overseas Content Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure (METI)

Support Project for Revitalization of Cultural and Artistic Activities after COVID-19 Disaster (ARTS for the future!, etc.) (MEXT)

Support Project for the Continuation and Development of Cultural Facilities (MEXT)

Online Japanese Education Demonstration Project in the "Coexisting with COVID-19" Environment (MEXT)

Business to Support the Recovery of Earnings in Health and Life-related Sales (MHLW)

Support for Provision of Continuous Services to Welfare Service Businesses for Persons with Disabilities Affected by COVID-19 (MHLW)

¹⁵ Support for regional tourism projects will continue even after the resumption of the Go To Travel campaign.

Urgent Measures to Strengthen Supply Chains in Anticipation of Post-corona (MAFF)
Response to Digitization of Vaccination Certification in Quarantine (Digital Agency)
Promotion of Smooth Maintenance and Recovery of Aviation Network for Resumption of Traffic (MLIT)
Support for Resumption of Visits to Long-term Care Facilities, etc. (Support for Development of Measures against Infectious Diseases in Family Visiting Rooms) (MHLW)
Support for Mental Health Care in Response to COVID-19 (MHLW)
Strengthening Consumer Administration in Response to COVID-19 Disaster (Responding to Harm to Consumers of Young People, The Grant to Strengthen Local Consumer Administration, Strengthening Consumer Affairs Consultation Systems, etc.) (Consumer Affairs Agency (CAA))
Promotion of Human Rights Awareness-Raising Activities to Resolve Human Rights Issues Arising from COVID-19 (Ministry of Justice (MOJ))
Demonstration and Introduction of Key Technologies to Realize the Coexistence with COVID-19 Era (CAS)
Analysis Using Real-Time Data and Information Support Using V-RESAS (CAO)
Special Grant for Regional Revitalization for COVID-19 Response (CAO) [Repost]
Implementation of Public Relations and Public Awareness Programs on Important Government Measures Regarding Measures against COVID-19 and Other Measures (CAO and CAS)

etc.

2. Further strengthening of emergency response for infectious diseases

(1) Domestic development of vaccines and therapeutic medicines

It is necessary to analyze and verify the response to COVID-19 since the year before last, and to make bold investments in crisis management for infectious diseases in our country and to drastically strengthen it. In order to prepare for mutants and new infectious diseases, the Government will promote the fundamental strengthening of research and development concerning public health measures, support the research and development and practical application of effective treatments and domestic therapeutic medicines, and strengthen the research and development system and production system for domestic vaccines.

With regard to therapeutic medicines, the Government will expand the administration system for neutralizing antibody medicines and oral medicines, support research and development and practical application, and develop a system to ensure development, production, and stable supply in Japan.

The Government will support the cost of empirical research (large-scale clinical trials, etc.) for domestic vaccine development companies and support the domestic production of raw materials and materials necessary for vaccine production. If the vaccine is successfully developed, purchase, etc. by the Government will be considered.

With the aim of creating new modalities (drug discovery methods) based on the “Strategy for Strengthening Vaccine Development and Production Systems”¹⁶ to cope with more potent mutants and infectious diseases that may become a threat in the future¹⁷, the Government will support commercialization research by industry, academia, and government toward the development of vaccines through new drug discovery methods, including basic research through the use, strengthening, and maintenance of world-class R&D bases and advanced research in pharmaceutical companies. The Government also will support the development of new medicines for commercialization, including vaccines by drug discovery ventures that require venture capital investment, and the development of facilities that can produce biopharmaceuticals in normal times and be converted to vaccine production in times of emergencies on a scale exceeding that of other countries, foster CMOs¹⁸ and CDMO¹⁹, which will be the leaders in pharmaceutical manufacturing, from a global perspective, and develop and secure technologies and human resources necessary for vaccine production.

Drastic Reinforcement of Research and Development on Public Health Crisis Management (MHLW)

R&D on Effective Medicines for Infectious Disease Crisis Management (MHLW)

Support Project for COVID-19 Vaccine Development (MHLW)

Establishment of a World-class R&D Center for Vaccine Development (MEXT)

Vaccines and New Modalities Research and Development Project (CAO)

Strengthening program for pharmaceutical startup ecosystem(METI)

Project for Establishing Biopharmaceutical Manufacturing Facilities to Strengthen Vaccine Production System (METI)

R&D on Effective Treatments for COVID-19 (MHLW)

¹⁶ June 1st, 2021, Cabinet decision.

¹⁷ Examples include coronaviruses such as SARS and MERS, and emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases such as novel influenza.

¹⁸ CMO: Contract Manufacturing Organization.

¹⁹ CDMO: Contract Development and Manufacturing Organization.

Program to Promote Practical Application of Medical Technology (Advanced Clinical Research Environment Foundation Program) (MHLW)

Expenses for System Review at Regional Health Institutions (MHLW)

etc.

(2) International cooperation for the containment of infectious diseases

The Government will contribute to global support for the containment of COVID-19 and international infectious disease countermeasures, thereby reducing the risk of infectious diseases entering our country, and will promote efforts to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC). In cooperation with international organizations, the Government will support the rollout of vaccines in developing countries, and improvement of the medical system and public health by rapid development and commercialization of therapeutics, including through international joint development utilizing research and development capabilities of the Japanese pharmaceutical industry. The Government will also promote the activities of Japanese companies which are active in the Asia-Pacific region by supporting efforts to resume socio-economic activities coexisting with COVID-19 in the region. The Government will utilize such assistance to developing countries to further disseminate and implement quality infrastructure investment promoted by our country, and to realize “Free and Open Indo-Pacific.”

Based on the recent “Review of the Post-entry Restrictions on the Behavior of Vaccination Certificate Holders and the New Entry Restrictions for Foreign Nationals,”²⁰ border measures related to COVID-19 will be steadily implemented. In the future, regarding the entry of foreign nationals for tourism purposes, the effectiveness of behavior management will be verified by the end of the year, taking into account the status of infection in Japan, etc., and consideration will be advanced toward the resumption of the entry of group tourism in the future. In order to implement border measures flexibly, the Government will work to improve quarantine functions and systems, including the use of computerized vaccination certificates and measures based on data on the incidence rate of vaccinated persons, taking into account the infection status in each country, and will work to normalize business and international travel.

Support for Rollout of COVID-19 Vaccines to Developing Countries through the COVAX Facility²¹ (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA))

Support for Pharmaceutical Research and Development and Supply through GHIT²²

²⁰ November 5, 2021: Announcement by Cabinet Secretariat, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

²¹ Abbreviation for COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access Facility. A funding and supply coordination mechanism operated by Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance in cooperation with WHO, UNICEF, and CEPI to ensure equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines, including in developing countries.

²² Abbreviation for Global Health Innovative Technology Fund.

and UNDP to Combat Infectious Diseases (MHLW, MOFA)

Emergency Assistance for the Response to COVID-19 and the Resumption of Socio-economic Activities in the Asia-Pacific Region (MOFA)

Assistance to Developing Countries through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (MOFA)

Promotion of Border Measures by Enhancing Quarantine Functions and Systems (MHLW, Digital Agency)

etc.

(3) Timely & proper implementation of reserve funds for countermeasures against COVID-19

Necessary expenses resulting from unexpected shortages due to the spread of infection will continue to be promptly and flexibly addressed through the timely and proper implementation of reserve funds for countermeasures against COVID-19.

III. Launching “New Form of Capitalism” to open up a future society

1. Growth Strategy

(1) Realizing a Science and Technology Nation

(i) Strengthening investments in science, technology, and innovation

With regard to advanced science and technology and innovation that will drive growth in the new post-corona society, the Government will take a wide range of measures, including budget, tax, and regulatory reforms, at the initiative of the Government to promote private investment, thereby realizing a science and technology nation.

In order to establish world's top research universities, the University Endowment Fund with a scale of 10 trillion yen in 2021 FY will be realized by the end of the fiscal year. The fund will start operation²³, and make bold investments in research infrastructure such as the development of doctoral students and young human resources at universities that conduct world-class research and development. From the viewpoint of ensuring the stable redemption of fiscal loan funds, the Government aims to establish a stable financial

²³ In investment, the Government will ensure compliance with long-term management, international diversification, and investment discipline.

foundation that can withstand even past major market fluctuations in the redemption period.

The Government also plans to submit to the next ordinary Diet session related bills to establish a new university system in order to realize university reforms, such as governance reforms, that are required of research universities that are competitive in the world. In supporting by this fund²⁴, a mechanism will be established to encourage participating universities to steadily increase their own income and to contribute funds to this fund²⁵, with the aim of achieving business growth comparable to that of the world's top universities. In the future²⁶, participating universities aim to shift from funds with government investment and manage university-specific funds with their own funds. In addition, the Government will foster talented young researchers who can compete with the world in the field of science and technology and will promote the creation of high-quality international co-authored papers. By doing so, the Government will build the world's best research environment and improve the quality of higher education.

The Government will promote private investment by making bold investments in R&D and demonstration of advanced science and technology in fields such as digital, green, AI, quantum, bio, space, and ocean. In the digital field, the Government will accelerate the development of next-generation communications infrastructure i.e., 6G (Beyond 5G), as well as computing and networks using optical technology, and will develop digital human resources to support the digital society. In order to strengthen the life science field, measures will be promoted for further acceleration and realization of the action plan, such as development of vaccines and medicines in Japan, development of drug discovery ventures, and whole genome analysis. In addition, the Government will promote initiatives that contribute to strengthening international competitiveness by utilizing research results in various fields, including advanced science and technology, and strategically developing international standards.

The University Endowment Fund for Realizing World-class Research Universities < Including Fiscal Investment and Loan Program > (MEXT, CAO)

Improving the Treatment of Doctoral Course Students and Securing a Research Environment (MEXT)

Fundamental Reinforcement of International Joint Research through the Establishment

²⁴ The Government will create a stable and continuous support system while ensuring the financial soundness of the University Endowment Fund. The Government will check, through a government body, whether the government funds are being spent appropriately in line with policy objectives and will decide the amount of support for universities.

²⁵ When refunding to the participation universities, the requirements should be met and the refunds will be done gradually while securing a stable financial foundation for the University Endowment Fund.

²⁶ This will be made after a stable financial foundation has been built that can withstand even past large market fluctuations.

of “International Leading Research” as a Scientific Research Grant Project (MEXT)

Establishment of Facilities, Equipment, and Educational and Research Infrastructure for Universities, National Research and Development Corporations, etc. (MEXT)

Establishment of Hubs for National R&D Institutes and Regional Core Universities to Promote Regional Innovation (METI)

Building a Research DX Platform (MEXT)

Project to Develop Highly Specialized Human Resources that will Lead Industrial DX by Combining Digital and Specialized Fields (MEXT)

Moonshot Research and Development Program in the Health and Medical Fields (CAO)

Moonshot Research and Development Program (CAO)

Development of Infrastructure for Brain Data Collection to Realize Next-generation Artificial Intelligence Technology (MIC)

Research and Development of Quantum Cryptography in Satellite Communications (MIC)

Promotion of Next-generation Synchrotron Radiation Facilities through Public-private Regional Partnerships (MEXT)

Establishment of a World-class R&D Center for Vaccine Development (MEXT) [Repost]

Vaccines and New Modalities Research and Development Project (CAO) [Repost]

Steady Promotion of the Action Plan for Whole Genome Analysis and the Roadmap 2021 (MHLW)

Strengthening program for pharmaceutical startup ecosystem(METI) [Repost]

Financial Support to Promote Innovation, Green, and Digitization < Fiscal Investment and Loan Program >²⁷ (MOF)

Acceleration of Space Development and Utilization such as Usage Demonstration of Satellite Constellation (CAO)

Accelerating the Development of Quasi-Zenith Satellite Systems (CAO)

Research and Development for the International Space Exploration “Artemis Program” (MEXT)

Construction of the Arctic Research Vessel (MEXT)

Research and Development of Core Rockets and Satellites that Contribute to Innovation Creation and National Resilience (MEXT)

²⁷ Support will also be provided for urban redevelopment and the development of power transmission and distribution networks that contribute to disaster risk reduction and national resilience.

Strengthening R&D System for Semiconductor Integrated Circuits to Achieve Energy Efficiency and Performance Enhancement (MEXT)

Post-5G ICT System Infrastructure Reinforcement R&D Project (METI)

Beyond 5G R&D Promotion Project (MIC)

Project to Promote Development and Securing of Regional Digital Human Resources (METI)

Human Resource Development Support Grants for Digital Human Resource Development and Support for Non-regular Employees (MHLW)

Support for the Formulation and Acceleration of Strategies for Promoting the Use of Standards (CAO)

etc.

(ii) Clean energy strategy for the realization of net-zero in 2050

Our country has declared to achieve “net-zero by 2050” and has set a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 46% in fiscal year 2030 from fiscal year 2013 levels. Furthermore, we will continue strenuous efforts in its challenge to meet the lofty goal of cutting its emissions by 50%. To achieve these goals, we will continue to mobilize a full range of policies, including the Green Innovation Fund, tax incentives for investment, and regulatory reform.

A Investment in clean energy

As the era of global warming countermeasures as a constraint on economic growth has come to an end, we aim to realize a virtuous cycle of the economy and the environment in which proactive measures will bring transformation of industrial structure as well as economy and society, leading to the next dynamic economic growth.

Based on this concept, in order to achieve 100% electrified vehicles²⁸ in new vehicle sales by 2035, the Government will promote the intensive introduction of clean energy vehicles by subsidizing the purchase of electrified vehicles and establishing charging and hydrogen refueling infrastructure. At the same time, the Government will promote large-scale investment to secure domestic production base for automotive batteries and semiconductors, and support business reconstruction of suppliers, SS²⁹, and maintenance garages. In addition, the Government will promote decarbonization of internal combustion engines through the development and demonstration of technologies for the synthetic fuels of CO₂ and hydrogen (e-fuel) and the enhancement of the hydrogen infrastructure, thereby realizing a hydrogen society.

²⁸ Electrified vehicles, fuel cell vehicles, plug-in hybrid vehicles, and hybrid vehicles.

²⁹ Abbreviation for service station.

, The Government will address maximum introduction of renewable energy as major power sources on the top priority. . To this end, the Government will promote the introduction of grid storage batteries and water electrolysis equipment, the development of power transmission networks, and the development of a business environment for local new power generation to promote local production and local consumption of renewable energy. The Government will also support the development of facilities to expand the introduction of photovoltaic power system while harmonizing with local communities.

Furthermore, the Government will promote research and development to pursue all options, including not only renewable energy, but also technologies such as nuclear energy including fusion energy and hydrogen. The Government will also formulate a clean energy strategy to ensure a stable and cost-efficient energy supply for the future and to lead it to further economic growth.

Subsidies for Promoting the Introduction of Clean Energy Vehicles and Infrastructure (METI, MLIT)

Promotion for Introduction and Development of Advanced Production Technology, Establishment of Certification Bases, and Decarbonization and Renovation of Semiconductor Production Facilities to Secure Domestic Production Base for Storage Batteries (METI)

Project for Stable Fuel Supply in a Decarbonized Society (METI)

Supporting Project for the Introduction of Grid Storage Batteries to Accelerate the Introduction of Renewable Energy, and Accelerating Project for the Construction of Next-generation Networks for Introducing a lot of renewable energy(METI)

Subsidy for the Project to Promote a Market Price Fluctuation Insurance of Renewable Energy Procurement (METI)

Subsidy for Promoting the Introduction of Photovoltaic Power System Led by Consumers (METI)

Project to Accelerate the Promotion of Decarbonization and Strengthening of Resilience in Local Communities by Utilizing PPA³⁰, Introducing Renewable Energy x Electric Vehicles Simultaneously, and Supporting Planning (Ministry of the Environment (MOE))

Development of High-efficiency Waste Power Generation Facilities (MOE)

Project for Introduction of Hydrogen and Fuel Ammonia, and Construction of a System to Secure Appropriate CCUS³¹ Sites (METI)

³⁰ Abbreviation for Power Purchase Agreement. In this case, it refers to an agreement for the sale of electricity that provides a place for on-site installation of self-consuming solar panels, etc., and that is directly concluded between a power producer and a customer who uses the electricity.

³¹ Abbreviation for Carbon dioxide Capture, Utilization, and Storage.

Innovative Nuclear Innovation Business that Contributes to Safety Improvement, etc.
(METI)

Research and Development of Core Technologies for Realizing Fusion Power Generation and Upgrading of Research Facilities of Japan Atomic Energy Agency (MEXT)

Project for Technological Advancement for Verifying Emissions from the Greenhouse Gas Observation Satellites (MOE)

etc.

B Lifestyle change of the people and support for low carbonization of companies, etc.

Approximately 60% of our country's greenhouse gas emissions are related to households, and it is important to shift people's lifestyles toward decarbonization. To this end, the Government will support the efforts of companies and local communities that issue points for environmentally conscious actions. In addition, measures such as ZEH and ZEB³² will be promoted, such as support for thermal insulation renovation and improvement of wooden houses. In addition, the Government will aim to submit bills to the next Diet session that contribute to decarbonization of the housing and building sectors, such as mandatory compliance with energy conservation standards, and will draw conclusions in the FY2022 tax reform on what the tax credit for housing loan should be and the expansion and extension of the tax system for home renovation. At the same time, the Government will promote community development that contributes to decarbonization.

The Government will support the conversion of coal-fired private power generation into fuel-use and the reduction of carbon emissions in steelmaking equipment in energy-intensive industries in order to reduce carbon emissions of enterprises. Decarbonization will also be promoted in the fields of maritime affairs, ports, airports, railways, etc. In addition, the Government will work to enhance the functioning of Japanese market as a green international financial center, and contribute to mobilizing international climate finance to take the lead in the conversion of fuel ammonia, hydrogen, and other zero-emission thermal power through AETI³³ and the efforts at COP 26³⁴.

Project for Promoting "Green Life Points" for Food and Lifestyle (MOE)

Support for Thermal Insulation Renovation of Existing Houses, Introduction of High-performance Ventilation Systems for Buildings, etc., and Support for ZEB (MOE,

³² Abbreviation for Net Zero Energy House and Net Zero Energy Building.

³³ Abbreviation for Asia Energy Transition Initiative.

³⁴ Abbreviation for the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

MEXT)

Regional Housing Greening Project Including Promotion of Stable Utilization of Local Materials (MLIT)

Development of Urban Infrastructure Contributing to Decarbonization to Support Economic Growth (MLIT)

Design and Demonstration Projects for the Promotion of Low-carbon Investment in the Basic Materials Industry and Support Projects for the Conversion of Industrial Complexes into Hydrogen, Fuel Ammonia, and Other Supply Bases (METI)

Subsidy for Projects to Encourage and Promote Investment in Energy Conservation (METI)

Promoting Carbon Neutrality in the Fields of Maritime Affairs, Ports, Airports, Railways, etc. < Including Fiscal Investment and Loan Program > (MLIT)

Establishing a Framework for Objectively Confirming the Eligibility of Green Bonds etc., and Information Platform for those Bonds, , and Promoting the Formulation of an International Disclosure Framework on Sustainability (FSA)

Establishment of Carbon Credit Trading Market and Development of Top League (METI)

Promoting Climate Finance Based on New ESG Policies (MOF)

Supporting Decarbonization and Climate Change Adaptation in Developing Countries through International Organizations (MOFA, MOF)

Promotion Project for Asian Green Growth Project (METI)

etc.

- (iii) Reviving dynamism in our country and thorough supporting startups that are driving innovation

In order to realize strong economic growth in our country, it is necessary to strengthen the management capabilities of the private sector in order to promote the commercialization and service conversion of elemental technologies and the creation of new products and services with high added value. In addition, it is necessary to thoroughly support startups, who are the driving force of innovation, to create new businesses and industries, and to create successful models that generate high added value. To this end, in addition to strengthening support for R&D by startups, the Government will promote the expansion of domestic startups into the global market and attract investment from overseas venture capital firms, and support the construction of startup ecosystems through partnerships with overseas base cities and international comparisons. In addition, open innovation, in which startups and large companies cooperate, will be promoted

through tax measures³⁵. In addition, the Government will review and conclude the Initial Public Offering (IPO) process and a listing regime for Special Purpose Acquisition Companies (SPACs) with a view to improving the domestic funding for startups. Furthermore, efforts will be made to improve the environment by strengthening competition policies to promote fair competition and developing rules for the digital advertising market.

Support for R&D-oriented Startups Utilizing Local Technology Seeds (METI)

Strengthening the Functions of the Innovation Ecosystem to Create New Industries, Including Startups (MEXT)

Open Innovation Promotion Tax System³⁶ (METI)

Implementation and Enhancement of Global Startup Acceleration Program (CAO)

etc.

- (2) “Vision for a Digital Garden City Nation” for revitalizing localities and connecting them to the world
 - (i) Digital implementations such as telework, drone delivery, automated delivery, and automated driving

The Government will promote “Vision for a Digital Garden City Nation,” which aims to revitalize local regions and create a sustainable economy and society by utilizing digital technology while taking advantage of regional characteristics. In order to realize this vision, the Government will develop a digital infrastructure that is ahead of the time as a public infrastructure, and will mobilize all policies to support digital implementations that utilize this infrastructure.

Digital implementations will begin in rural areas, creating new waves of change and narrowing the gap between rural and urban areas. To this end, the Government will promote the development of digital infrastructure such as local 5G and data centers, and submit relevant bills on automatic delivery. Moreover, large-scale grants will be provided to support voluntary initiatives by regions that are motivated to use digital technology, to further promote telework, drone delivery, and autonomous driving, and to implement digital innovation from local areas. In addition, the Government will promote the development of attractive communities, resolve local issues, and promptly realize the Super City Initiative utilizing the National Strategic Special Zones. Furthermore, measures against the digital divide will be promoted, such as the nationwide deployment of digital promotion staffs to eliminate anxiety about digital utilization, so that all citizens can enjoy the benefits of

³⁵ Consideration and conclusion of extension in FY2022 tax reform.

³⁶ Consideration and conclusion of extension in FY2022 tax reform.

digitization without leaving anyone behind.

Mobile Phone Area Improvement Project (5G, etc.) (MIC)

Demonstration of Development toward the Realization of Problem-solving-type Local 5G (MIC)

Development of Regional Data Center Bases (METI)

Project to Strengthen Digital Infrastructure through Distribution of Data Centers and Submarine Cables in Rural Areas (MIC)

Regional Revitalization Grants for the Vision for a Digital Garden City Nation (Vision for a Digital Garden City Nation Promotion Grant, Regional Revitalization Telework Grant, Regional Revitalization Base Development Grant) (CAO)

Regional Revitalization Telework Promotion Project (CAO)

Advanced Radio Environment Improvement Promotion Project (MIC)

Digital Utilization Support Promotion Project (MIC)

Promoting Smart Cities through the Development of 3D Urban Models and Super Cities (MLIT, CAO)

etc.

(ii) Promotion of Digital Transformation (DX)

With the Digital Agency as the control tower, the Government will strongly promote digitization and data utilization to improve public and private services and improve operational efficiency. Specifically, the Digital Agency and its competent ministries and agencies will strongly promote the utilization of data in the quasi-public sector, including health, medical care and long-term care, and education. The Digital Agency will also take steps to put various administrative procedures online, to drastically increase the online usage rate, and to make payments online and cashless. The Digital Agency will also work to improve the environment for standardization and commonization of municipal information systems. In the field of education, the Government will work to improve the ICT environment for education through further promotion of the GIGA School Project, etc., and will realize high quality education by utilizing the online system and realizing individualized learning and reviewing the standards for establishing universities and high schools. In the medical field, access to medical care will be made possible according to the situation of each user and patient by establishing the basis of the medical DX of telemedicine, online medication guidance, and electronic prescription. DX will also be promoted in the transportation, logistics, and infrastructure sectors. In addition, a copyright system that enables simple and unified rights processing corresponding to the digital age will be realized. Through these efforts, the Government will take in the power of digital

technology and generate growth in a new era from local areas.

In addition, in order to promote the spread of My Number Card, stimulate consumption, and improve the quality of life, My Number Card will be used to grant My Number Card Point (worth up to 20,000 yen per person), which can be used for a wide range of services and product purchases. Specifically, (i) points equivalent to a maximum of 5,000 yen will be granted to a person who newly acquires a My Number Card³⁷, (ii) points equivalent to 7,500 yen will be granted to a person who has registered for use as a health insurance card³⁸, and (iii) points equivalent to 7,500 yen will be granted to a person who has registered a public money receiving account^{39,40}. At the same time, the Government will promote the development of new rules, such as the promotion of DFFT (Data Free Flow with Trust) and the development of a cashless usage environment by making user fees transparent.

In addition, The Digital Extraordinary Administrative Advisory Committee will promote the integrated examination and implementation of cross-cutting issues related to digital reform, regulatory reform, and administrative reform, including the formulation of national and local systems suitable for a digital society and the “Digital Principles” to be thoroughly implemented.

Project to Promote Digitization in the Quasi-Public Sector (Digital Agency)

Improvement of the Environment for Standardization and Commonization of Municipal Information Systems (Requirements for Additional Target Services) (MIC)

Promoting the GIGA School Project to Realize Individually Optimized Learning (MEXT)

Building the Foundation for Medical DX (MHLW) [Repost]

Support Project for the Introduction of Robots in the Field of Welfare for Persons with Disabilities (MHLW)

My Number Card Point's 2nd Series (MIC, MHLW, Digital Agency) [Repost]

Strengthening Measures to Promote the Spread of My Number Card (MIC)

Project to Build Smartphone-Equipped Systems with My Number Card Functions (Digital Agency)

Development of Digital Infrastructure Functions for My Number Portal (Digital Agency)

Project to Promote the Public Money Receiving Account Registration System (Digital Agency)

³⁷ Among those who have already obtained My Number Card, those who have not applied for the current My Number Card Points are included.

³⁸ Including those who have already registered and those who have applied for the use.

³⁹ (i) is a premium method (point granting rate 25%), (ii) and (iii) are direct grant methods.

⁴⁰ If local governments add points on their own, they can also use Special Grant for Regional Revitalization for COVID-19 Response.

Extension of Measures to Expand Large-lot and High-frequency Expressway Toll Discounts (MLIT)

Improving Administrative Efficiency and Services through Digitization (Digital Agency, etc.)

etc.

(iii) Aggressive investment for local revitalization

In order to revitalize local economies, it is important not only to support the recovery of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries that support local economies and the tourism industry from COVID-19 disaster, but also to promote medium- to long-term growth of these industries with a view to post-corona. The same is true for SMEs, etc., and the Government will support business restructuring and productivity improvement of SMEs, etc. while addressing current management issues.

A Revitalization of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries

Demand for agricultural, forestry, and fishery products also declined sharply as the food service industry fell due to the COVID-19. In order to respond to this situation, the Government will promote demand through the Go To Eat campaign and provide support for the storage and sales promotion for 150,000 tons of rice (crop year 2020 rice) as a special measure.

In order to make the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industry a growth industry in the region, the Government will take the RCEP, which is scheduled to take effect on January 1 next year, as well as the TPP 11 and the Japan-EU EPA as opportunities to strengthen exports, aiming to achieve the export targets of 2 trillion yen in 2025 and 5 trillion yen in 2030. Specifically, the Government will develop export production centers and businesses, strengthen efforts to organize product associations, support the establishment of strategic supply chains, and provide support to small and medium-sized enterprises engaged in the export of processed foods. At the same time, in order to promote the rejuvenation of forests and respond to the tight international supply and demand for timber, efforts will be made for reforestation, strengthening the supply capacity of timber products, and expanding exports and consumption. At the same time, production sites will be promoted to become smart through the implementation of digital technologies in agriculture and fisheries, making the industry attractive to young people. The Government will also promote "Strategy for Sustainable Food Systems, MeaDRI (Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation)" to build a sustainable food system. The Government will also promote the consumption of Japanese alcoholic beverages and expand sales channels.

In order to strengthen the production base of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries and to maintain the multifunctional roles of agriculture and rural areas, the Government will

promote income security and improvement for farmers regardless of the conditions of hilly and mountainous areas, and will also work to mitigate the effects of rising production costs and falling product prices. In addition, in order to increase the profitability of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, the Government will support the conversion from rice to more profitable crops, and promote efforts to consolidate and integrate agricultural land and to demonstrate fishery structural reform. Furthermore, in order to foster and secure leaders in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industry, support will be provided for the training of new workers and the improvement of the farming environment for women.

Emergency Measures to Create Global Production Areas (MAFF)

Market-in Export Business Expansion Emergency Support Project (MAFF)

Area Production Base Power-up Business (MAFF)

Special Measures for Enhancing Livestock and Dairy Profitability (MAFF)

Business to Sophisticate Meat Distribution Structures and Expand Exports (MAFF)

Emergency Measures to Strengthen the International Competitiveness and Product Supply Capabilities of the Wood Industry (MAFF)

Seafood Export Promotion Emergency Infrastructure Project (MAFF)

Emergency Business to Strengthen the Competitiveness of the Fisheries Industry (MAFF)

Smart Agricultural Technology Development, Demonstration and Implementation Project (MAFF)

Emergency Measures for the "Strategy for Sustainable Food Systems, MeaDRI"(MAFF)

Business to Expand Sales Channels and Stimulate Consumption of Japanese Alcoholic Beverages (MOF)

Special Measures to Mitigate COVID-19 Impact (MAFF) [Repost]

Measures to Secure Income in Hilly and Mountainous Areas (MAFF)

Fishery Income Stabilization Project, Fishery Management Safety Net Construction Project (MAFF) [Repost]

Emergency Measures against Soaring Prices of Mixed Feed (MAFF)

Go To Eat Campaign (MAFF) [Repost]

Rice Paddy Renovation Project for Developing New Markets (MAFF)

Promoting the Further Consolidation into large partitions of Agricultural Land and upgrade to multipurposed paddy fields , and Accelerating the Integration and Consolidation of Agricultural Land (MAFF)

Fostering and Securing Leaders in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Industry (MAFF)
etc.

B Revival of a tourism-oriented country

The Government will work to rebuild the tourism industry, which has been severely affected by the COVID-19 disaster, and will support business restructuring in response to changes in travel needs and digitization on the premise of “coexist with COVID-19.”

Specifically, the Government will restart the Go To Travel campaign and stimulate tourism demand, taking into account the infection situation nationwide and the results of technical demonstrations on the use of vaccination certificates. Until the resumption of the campaign, the Government will continue to support regional tourism projects and expand the scope of support to neighboring prefectures, taking into account the situation of infection and requests from local communities⁴¹. In addition, the Government will make every effort to support projects for local public transportation, such as support for the introduction of cashless payments on local buses and railways, as well as take all possible measures to prevent infection and all possible border measures of public transportation in order to resume transportation in Japan and overseas.

In addition, for the robust growth of post-corona tourism, support will be provided for the renovation of accommodation facilities and the improvement of tourism management using DX to revitalize and add value to tourist sites integrated with the region, and the creation of star products that can give profits to the region by utilizing the region’s unique tourism resources. Furthermore, in preparation for the coming recovery of inbound tourism, in order to build a base for a reversal offensive, the Government will develop an environment for receiving foreign visitors to Japan, develop a road network that accesses wide-area transportation bases such as airports and ports, and develop infrastructure that contributes to the stable securing of regional transportation, and work to revitalize local areas by taking advantage of the natural environment, including the development of an environment for using national parks. In the field of airports and other facilities, the Government will maximize the originality and ingenuity of the private sector through PPP/PFI and other public-private partnership methods.

With regard to the EXPO 2025 Osaka, Kansai, the Government will secure necessary funds and smoothly proceed with preparations in order to create an international exposition that will give people all over the world a “dream” and a “surprise.”

Go To Travel Campaign (Tourism and Transport Consumption Promotion Benefits)
(MLIT) [Repost]

⁴¹ Support for regional tourism projects will continue even after the resumption of the Go To Travel campaign.

Regional Tourism Projects Support (Demand Stimulation Support) (MLIT) [Repost]
Revitalization of Regional Tourist Sites and Raising the Value of Tourism Services by a Whole Region (MLIT)
Creation of Star Products that can Give Profits to the Region by Utilizing the Region's Unique Tourism Resources (MLIT)
Adding Value to Okinawa Tourism Services from a New Perspective (CAO)
Emergency Measures Project for Improvement of Environment for Acceptance of Foreign Tourists to Japan (MLIT)
Tourism DX Promotion Emergency Measures Project (MLIT)
Realization of Sustainable Local Public Transportation that Creates Local Lifestyles (MLIT)
Improvement of Road Networks Contributing to Productivity Improvement (MLIT)
Grant for Research on Projects Utilizing Private Sector Funds (PPP/PFI Project Promotion) (CAO)
Rural Revitalization in Disadvantaged Areas (Remote Islands, Heavy Snowfall Areas, Peninsula, Amami, Ogasawara) (MLIT)
Realization of Compact and Walkable Town Development that Creates a Base for Regional Tourism and Gathering Places for Various Generations (MLIT)

etc.

C Promotion of Japan as a cultural and artistic nation and promotion of sports

Culture and art provide human beings with a source to live in a humanly manner, cultivating a rich humanity and fostering creativity and sensitivity. Based on this recognition, the Government will not only support the resumption of cultural and artistic activities that have been restricted due to COVID-19, but will also work to strengthen support for local culture, arts, and sports in order to realize a country founded on culture and art. Specifically, the Government will support the transmission of local traditional events, the preservation and utilization of cultural assets, the development of cultural facilities, and measures to prevent the spread of infection at events related to cultural arts and sports. In addition, in order to realize new growth in the future, the Government will support the overseas expansion of the content industry, disseminate the appeal of Japanese culture to Japan and overseas, and work on the formation of a global art market in Japan. The Government will also consider measures to facilitate the use of copyrighted works and to provide appropriate rewards.

Campaign to Stimulate Demand for Events (METI) [Repost]

Project for Promotion of Overseas Content Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure (METI) [Repost]

Development of Safe and Secure Community Sports Facilities (MEXT)

Program to Enrich Cultural and Tourism Contents to Resume and Expand Tourism (MEXT)

Japan Expo Coexisting with COVID-19 (MEXT)

Tradition Projects for Local Traditional Events (MEXT)

Comprehensive Package for Children to Experience the Appreciation of Culture and Art (MEXT)

Support Project for Revitalization of Cultural and Artistic Activities after COVID-19 Disaster (ARTS for the future!, etc.) (MEXT) [Repost]

Support Project for the Continuation and Development of Cultural Facilities (MEXT) [Repost]

etc.

D Strengthening the resilience of SMEs and improving the business environment

Due to the effects of COVID-19, our country's economy recorded its largest post-war decline, but despite continuing to pick up, there are still a number of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that remain in a difficult situation. Meanwhile, it is a matter of course to respond to urgent management issues such as financing faced by SMEs, etc., and it is important to see this crisis as an opportunity to break away from the old socio-economic system and make structural changes to a "new daily life," thereby strengthening the resilience of SMEs, etc. and creating high-quality jobs.

To this end, in order to support the growth of SMEs and other businesses in the green and digital sectors, the Government will support drastic business restructuring efforts, such as the development of new business fields and business transformation, as well as capital investment that contributes to productivity improvement, IT introduction, and market channel development, by easing sales reduction requirements and establishing special quotas. And, in preparation for increasing needs for business restructuring and revitalization support in the future, the Government will support business succession, inheritance, and revitalization, while also utilizing business restructuring subsidies. In addition, the Government will expand the earnings of SMEs and other businesses by capturing overseas demand, and develop infrastructure such as logistics to strengthen the production base of SMEs and other businesses.

In order to ensure that support measures reach the businesses that truly need them by setting management issues for businesses, accompanying support will be provided by supporters who have participated in newly developed training programs. In addition, the support capacity of business support organizations will be improved, including the

promotion of DX by regional financial institutions for regional SMEs in a broad and integrated manner. Furthermore, in order to accelerate the DX of local companies and industries, a platform will be established to develop and secure the necessary digital human resources, and digital skill standards will be established.

With regard to the problem of debt overhang caused by the COVID-19 disaster, the Government will provide support for smooth debt consolidation based on the “Special Provisions on the Application to COVID-19” of the “Guidelines on Debt Consolidation for Disaster Victims due to Natural Disasters⁴².” And, the Government will formulate guidelines for the private liquidation of SMEs by the end of this fiscal year and begin to implement them in the next fiscal year. In order to avoid personal bankruptcy in the event of bankruptcy, the Government will consider measures to clarify the contents of the guidelines on management guarantees and encourage their use. In addition, the Government will study the establishment of legislation to facilitate private sector restructuring for business reconstruction.

Furthermore, in order to improve the overall business environment, the Government will work to strengthen the supervisory system for subcontracting transactions and improve the market environment by improving the function of our country’s international financial center.

SME Business Reconstruction Promotion Project (METI)

SME Productivity Revolution Promotion Project (METI)

Support for Regional Revitalization through Overseas Expansion by SMEs (METI)

Overseas Demand Expansion Project Utilizing Digital Tools (METI)

International Container Hubs and Strategic International Bulk Ports and Port Development to Strengthen Competitiveness of Local Core Industries (MLIT)

Support Program Reacting to Business Environment Change (METI)

Support for Human Resource Matching by Regional Financial Institutions (FSA, CAO)

SME Revitalization Support Program (METI) [Repost]

SME Management Enhancement Support Fund/SME Revitalization Fund (METI) [Repost]

Promotion of Support for Business Improvement Using Accredited Support Organizations (METI)

Formulation of Guidelines for Private Liquidation of SMEs (METI, FSA)

Promotion of Support for SME Management Improvement, Business Revitalization, and Business Conversion through Collaboration and Cooperation between Regional

⁴² Established in October 2020.

Financial Institutions and Support Organizations (FSA)

Support for Debt Consolidation of Individuals and Independent Business Owners Affected by Natural Disasters and COVID-19 (FSA) [Repost]

Promoting Loans that Do not Rely on Management Guarantees (METI, FSA)

Ensuring Lending Capacity of Banks to Contribute to Funding Support for Companies through Flexible Application of Capital Regulations. (FSA)

Optimization of Subcontracting Transactions and Strengthening of Supervisory System (JFTC, METI)

New Market Development Support Program (Alcoholic Beverages Business) (MOF)

Strengthen the Financial Start-up Support Network, which Provides One-stop Support for Overseas Financial Business Operators and Financial Human Resources, and Expand English-language Support at Financial Market Entry Office(FSA)

Project to Promote Development and Securing of Regional Digital Human Resources (METI) [Repost]

Financial Assistance to Promote Capital Investment by the Japan Finance Corporation, etc. (MOF, METI, CAO)

etc.

(iv) Increase in local allocation tax

The Government will increase the local allocation tax in FY2021 so that local governments can smoothly implement the projects of the economic measures, along with their own regional revitalization measures in accordance with the economic measures.

(3) Economic Security

As a variety of issues emerge in areas that cut across security and the economy, it is necessary to totally and comprehensively promote economic security measures in order to secure autonomy, superiority, and ultimately indispensability. To this end, the Government will formulate legislation to promote our country's economic security and will promote initiatives to identify strategic technologies and materials, develop technologies, and prevent technology outflows.

In order to secure a strategic industrial base in Japan, the Government will promote the establishment of manufacturing bases for semiconductors, vaccines, and therapeutic medicines. In order to ensure and maintain our country's technological superiority, the Government will support R&D and practical application of advanced and important technologies. In particular, as new frameworks and initiatives for strengthening the progress of economic security, the Government will aim to raise the budget to around 500

billion yen. While utilizing the functions of think tanks that will commence operations this year, the Government will also start to provide strong support for new practical applications. The Government will address these economic security issues from a medium- to long-term perspective by creating and utilizing funds. The Government will establish a legal framework that includes international joint development of advanced semiconductors as the foundation of the digital society and the establishment of a fund to promote the domestic location of production plants. The Government will also support the improvement of the productivity of domestic base plants for semiconductors, which are highly indispensable in the supply chain, and the renovation of facilities that will contribute to strengthening disaster response. The Government will strengthen intellectual property strategies, including standards, to gain an edge in international competition. The Government will ensure a stable supply of important materials and strengthen the resilience of supply chains by conducting necessary surveys on important minerals, including rare earths, while seeking international cooperation under the international order based on fundamental values and rules.

At the same time, the Government will promote the decentralization and optimal deployment of next-generation data centers and strengthen the cybersecurity environment and response capabilities of the public and private sectors.

Securing Domestic Production Bases for Advanced Semiconductors (METI)

Financial Assistance to Promote Domestic Production of Advanced Semiconductors < Fiscal Investment and Loan Program > (METI)

Project for Establishing Biopharmaceutical Manufacturing Facilities to Strengthen Vaccine Production System (METI) [Repost]

Support Project for COVID-19 Vaccine Development (MHLW) [Repost]

Securing Therapeutic Medicines to Treat COVID-19 (MHLW) [Repost]

Support Project for Stable Supply of Pharmaceuticals (MHLW)

Program for Developing Important Economic Security Technologies (Vision Realization Type) (CAO, MEXT, METI)

Post-5G ICT System Infrastructure Reinforcement R&D Project (METI) [Repost]

Support for the Formulation and Acceleration of Strategies for Promoting the Use of Standards (CAO) [Repost]

Decarbonization and Renovation of Production Facilities for Semiconductors, which are Indispensable for the Supply Chain (METI) [Repost]

Promotion of Responsible Business Conduct in Countries, Particularly Where Japanese Companies Have Operations (MOFA, METI)

Assistance for Building Supply Chains for Important Mineral Resources Contributing to

Economic Security (MOFA)

Development of Regional Data Center Bases (METI) [Repost]

Project to Strengthen Digital Infrastructure through Distribution of Data Centers and Submarine Cables in Rural Areas (MIC) [Repost]

Comprehensive Demonstration of Proactive Security Measures such as Cyber Attack Infrastructure Detection (MIC)

Research and Development of Quantum Cryptography in Satellite Communications (MIC) [Repost]

Smooth Execution of the Act on the Review and Regulation of the Use of Real Estate Surrounding Important Facilities and on Remote Territorial Islands⁴³ (CAO, Digital Agency)

etc.

2. Distribution Strategy: Strengthening Investment in People for Security and Growth

In order to realize autonomous economic growth, the next opportunity for growth will be created only when our society becomes one in which each individual can play an active role while improving his or her abilities and exerting his or her enhanced power by encouraging private investment and improving productivity, not only by greatly increasing profits and income, but also by investing in “people,” such as bottom-up human capital and labor movement to growth fields.

In order to realize this “Virtuous Cycle of Growth and Distribution,” the Government will strengthen the distribution function for working people and those who do not receive the benefits of growth, and will strengthen investment in “people,” including reskilling, facilitation of labor mobility, and measures against the declining birthrate. At the same time, with a view to the coming of the age of living 100 years, the Government will consider the construction of a generational social security system in which all people can live with peace of mind, in order to eliminate the anxiety of the young generation about the future.

(1) Strong support for reinforcing distribution in private sector

(i) Promotion of wage increases

< Strengthening support for companies raising wages >

In order to strengthen the distribution function for workers, the Government will

⁴³ Act on the Review and Regulation of the Use of Real Estate Surrounding Important Facilities and on Remote Territorial Islands (Act No. 84 of 2021).

drastically strengthen tax support⁴⁴ for companies that raise wages and work to build momentum for wage increases. At the same time, the Government will provide strong support to SMEs engaged in business restructuring and productivity improvement that create added value to fund wage increases, including minimum wage increases, in consideration of promoting wage increases. In addition, in order to facilitate the transfer of increases in labor costs, etc. to transaction prices by subcontractors, the Government will further promote the Declaration of Partnership Building to Foster Coexistence and Co-prosperity between Large Companies and SMEs. The Government will also work to strengthen the supervisory system for subcontracting transactions by steadily implementing the Action Plan⁴⁵ for Promoting Fairness in Transactions by Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises and by making more sophisticated use of information related to business transactions.

< Improvement of environment for raising minimum wage >

In addition to the above, in order to support the response to the minimum wage increase, the Government will expand subsidies for business operators engaged in capital investment and improvement of the treatment of workers, and extend special relief of requirements for the scale of leave of employment adjustment subsidies, etc. until the end of March 2022.

In addition, support will be provided to SMEs engaged in business restructuring and productivity improvement to establish the environment for raising the minimum wage.

Tax Measures for Companies that Raise Wages⁴⁶ (METI)

SME Business Reconstruction Promotion Project (METI) [Repost]

SME Productivity Revolution Promotion Project (METI) [Repost]

Strengthening Supervision System for Subcontracting Transactions (JFTC) [Repost]

Business to Promote Optimization of Transactions (METI) [Repost]

Expansion of Subsidies for Business Improvement (MHLW)

Promotion of Conversion of Non-regular Employees to Regular Employees and Improvement of Treatment through Career Advancement Subsidies (MHLW)

Exceptional Measures for Employment Adjustment Subsidies (MHLW) [Repost]

(ii) Strong promotion of smooth labor mobility and human resource development

⁴⁴ Consideration and conclusion in FY2022 tax reform.

⁴⁵ Established on September 8, 2021.

⁴⁶ Consideration and conclusion in FY2022 tax reform.

The key to achieving both corporate growth and salary increases is “people,” and investment in “people.” In order to enable workers to acquire skills for the new age, such as digital technology skills, the Government will implement a package of measures to boldly invest 400 billion yen over the next 3 years in order to drastically strengthen investment in “people,” including this economic measure.

First, in order to provide strong support for labor mobility and step-up through a combination of vocational training and outplacement support for both regular and non-regular employees, the Jobseeker Support System and Trial Employment Subsidies will be expanded, and IT skills training and introduction scheduled dispatch will be provided through private dispatch companies. In addition, digital human resource development will be enhanced while understanding the needs of the private sector such as companies, through the Human Resource Development Support Grants and Career Advancement Subsidies.

At the same time, in order to support the recruitment, development, and relearning of human resources supporting growth fields such as digital and green, the Government will work on the expansion of recurrent education at universities, etc. and vocational training. In order to promote human resources investment by enterprises, the Government will make efforts to enhance the disclosure of non-financial information by enterprises, and will support the recruitment and development of human resources at SMEs, etc. and those involved in supporting their escort.

Project to Support the Job Mobility of Non-regular Employees, etc. due to COVID-19 (MHLW) [Repost]

Support for Re-employment, Career Change, and Skill Development of Non-regular Employees through Jobseeker Support System (MHLW) [Repost]

Promotion of the Use of Trial Employment Subsidies (MHLW) [Repost]

Promotion of Utilization of a Loan of Enrolled Employees through Subsidies for Stabilization of Industrial Employment (MHLW) [Repost]

Human Resource Development Support Grants for Digital Human Resource Development and Support for Non-regular Employees (MHLW) [Repost]

Promotion of Conversion of Non-regular Employees to Regular Employees and Improvement of Treatment through Career Advancement Subsidies (MHLW) [Repost]

Employment Support in the Field of Human Resource Shortages at Hello Work (MHLW) [Repost]

Labor Market Development through Employment Intermediation Reform (MHLW)

Project to Promote Recurrent Education to Support Employment and Job Changes in Growth Fields such as DX (MEXT)

Project to Develop Highly Specialized Human Resources that will Lead Industrial DX

by Combining Digital and Specialized Fields (MEXT) [Repost]

Support for Digital Human Resource Development through Public Vocational Training and Educational Training Benefits (MHLW)

Project to Promote Development and Securing of Regional Digital Human Resources (METI) [Repost]

Project to Support the Development of Plans to Maximize the Use of Renewable Energy (MOE) [Repost]

Project to Promote New Re-learning and Career Paths (METI)

Medical Personnel Development Project for New Medical Care in the Era Coexisting with COVID-19 (MEXT)

Improvement of Integrated Market Environment such as Enhancement of Non-financial Information Disclosure and Review of Quarterly Disclosure System(FSA)

Support for Human Resource Matching by Regional Financial Institutions (FSA, CAO) [Repost]

Support Program Reacting to Business Environment Change (METI) [Repost]

etc.

- (iii) Enhancement of various ways of working through work style reforms, and support for the active participation of diverse human resources, etc.

The Government will promote work style reforms that enhance both the motivation and productivity of workers. The Government will support corporations in promoting the establishment of high-quality telework that makes effective use of time and place as a way of working in response to the “new daily life” of the post-corona era. The Government will also work to develop an environment in which employees can choose diverse and flexible ways of working and work with peace of mind, by promoting concurrent business and side business, promoting the spread of the selective four-day workweek system, and reviewing various procedures and regulations.

At the same time, in order to provide meticulous support in line with each individual’s circumstances in the midst of a severe situation due to the effects of COVID-19, the Government will provide meticulous support to women and those of the generation of the Employment Ice Age, including active participation by women in the digital field. In addition, the Government will promote the improvement of treatment for non-regular employees based on “Equal Pay for Equal Work,” with a view to eliminating the wage gap between men and women.

In order to create an environment in which freelancers can work with peace of mind, the Government will consider clarifying contracts for business operators to do business with freelancers and take necessary measures, including new freelance protection

legislation.

Holding of Guidance for Companies to Promote Telework Employment for Persons with Disabilities (MHLW)

Corporate Support for Promoting the Establishment of Quality Telework (MHLW)

Project to Promote New Re-learning and Career Paths (METI) [Repost]

Sharing of Know-how of Financial Institution Employees to Support Business Operators beyond Regions, Organizations, and Business Types, and Promoting the Spread of Concurrent Business and Side Business (FSA)

Grant for the Promotion of Local Women's Participation and Advancement (CAO) [Repost]

Strengthening Consultation and Support Systems for Victims of Spousal and Sexual Violence (CAO)

Supporting the Employment Ice Age Generation in Local Communities (CAO)

etc.

(2) Strengthening the distribution function in the public sector

(i) Raising incomes of those working for nursing, long-term care, child care, and early childhood education

The Government will drastically review public prices for all employees, including raising the incomes of those working on the frontlines of nursing, child/long-term care, and early childhood education, where the response to COVID-19 and the declining birthrate and aging population overlap. Prior to the discussions on wage increases in the private sector for the spring labor offensive, the Government will implement measures⁴⁷ ahead of schedule to raise income by approximately 3% (9,000 yen per month) for nursery teachers, kindergarten teachers, and long-term care and disability welfare workers from February 2022, on the premise that efforts will be made to continue the effect of wage increases.

With regard to nursing, first of all, based on the assumption that efforts will be made to continue the effect of wage increases for nursing staff working at medical institutions that play a certain role in the community, such as corona care, the income will be raised by approximately 3% in stages. Measures to raise income by approximately 1% (4,000 yen per month) will be implemented ahead of schedule from February 2022. Further measures⁴⁸ from October 2022 will be considered in the budgeting process for FY2022,

⁴⁷ Flexible operation will be allowed so that the revenue from this improvement can be used to improve the treatment of other staff members.

⁴⁸ Flexible operation will be allowed so that income from this treatment improvement can be used to improve the treatment of co-medicals such as nursing assistants, physical therapists, and

and necessary measures will be taken.

In addition, the Government will further support the development and securing of human resources in medical care, long-term care and disability welfare, and childcare.

In order to promote wage increases for companies subject to government procurement, the Government will consider reviewing government procurement methods, such as giving priority to companies that raise wages.

Medical Personnel Development Project for New Medical Care in the Era Coexisting with COVID-19 (MEXT) [Repost]

Loan Program for Long-term Care Worker Training Funds (MHLW)

Loan Program for Nursery Teacher Training Funds, etc. (MHLW)

(ii) Promoting support for children and raising children

In order to overcome the declining birthrate and realize a society where it is easy to bear and raise children, the Government will promote comprehensive policies from the perspective of children.

As the effects of the prolonged pandemic of COVID-19 spread for various people, from the viewpoint of providing strong support to children to open the way to the future, the Government will provide child-raising families with benefits equivalent to 100,000 yen per child⁴⁹ from the age of 0 to the third grade of high school, excluding households whose annual income is 9.6 million yen or more⁵⁰. Specifically, the Government will provide 50,000 yen in cash per child as soon as possible. For children junior high school students and younger, the Government will make use of contingency reserve fund for the COVID-19 and start providing the money by the end of 2021 in a “push-type” system by utilizing the child allowance system. In addition, the Government will provide coupons worth 50,000 yen per child in principle, which can be used for products and services related to raising children, preparing for graduation, enrollment, and the new school term next spring. On the other hand, depending on the circumstances, local governments can provide the benefits in cash.

In order to appropriately respond to various issues related to children, including the declining birthrate, the Government will decide on a basic policy on how to conduct administration from a child’s perspective by the end of 2021, and will consider submitting the bill.

With the aim of eliminating children on waiting lists as early as possible, the

occupational therapists.

⁴⁹ Children born between April 2, 2003 and March 31, 2022.

⁵⁰ Standard for dependents of 2 children and a spouse whose annual income is 1.03 million yen or less.

Government will make efforts to develop childcare facilities⁵¹ and after-school children's clubs (school child care)⁵², and secure childcare human resources. At the same time, the Government will promote the use of ICT in nursery schools, kindergartens, after-school children's clubs, etc., in order to improve services and operational efficiency. In addition, the Government will make efforts to improve the ICT environment for education by further promoting the GIGA school project, including the development of the GIGA School Operation Support Center and the utilization and dissemination of advanced educational software (EdTech), and will promote the development of school facilities that respond to new learning.

In order to support marriage, pregnancy, and childbirth, the Government will provide necessary support for the smooth implementation of insurance coverage for infertility treatment and postpartum care services. In addition, in order to provide continuous support from pregnancy through child-rearing, the Government will promote the development of integrated consultation support organizations for maternal and child health and child welfare.

In order to strengthen support for education and housing costs, which have become a major burden for families with children, emergency benefits will be provided to continue the learning of students, etc. who are in a difficult situation due to the effects of COVID-19. Assistance will also be provided for families with children and young couples to acquire energy-saving housing, for child-rearing by living close to their parents, etc., and for rent reductions in housing registered as housing that does not refuse to allow families with children to move in.

In order to develop an environment in which children can grow up safely and securely and live a healthy and cultural life, measures will be taken to ensure traffic safety on school-commuting routes and support the appreciation and experience of cultural arts. Efforts will be made to prevent child abuse, etc. and to support various families and children, such as children in poverty, children with problems of unwanted loneliness and isolation, single-parent families, disabled children including children requiring medical care, and those who have left children's homes.

Benefits for Families with Children (tentative name) [Repost]

Childcare Facilities Development (Childcare Facilities Development Project) (MHLW)

Development of After-school Children's Clubs (Subsidy for Child and Child Care Support Development) (CAO)

Establishment of Facilities for Accredited Children's Kindergartens, Private Kindergartens and Schools (MEXT)

⁵¹ Initiatives based on the "New Child Care Security Plan" (announced on December 21, 2020).

⁵² Initiatives based on the "New After-school Children's Comprehensive Plan" (announced on September 14, 2018).

Loan Program for Nursery Teacher Training Funds, etc. (MHLW) [Repost]

Promoting ICT Adoption at Childcare Facilities, Kindergartens, After-school Children's Clubs, etc. (MHLW, MEXT, CAO)

Promoting the GIGA School Project to Realize Individually Optimized Learning (MEXT) [Repost]

Project to Promote Cooperation between Learning and Society (METI)

Measures for Smooth Implementation of Insurance Application of Fertility Treatment (MHLW)

Development of Postpartum Care Facilities (MHLW)

Support for Swiftly Establishing a New Foundation for Supporting Families with Children (MHLW)

Promotion of Measures to Cope with Declining Birthrate in Response to Local Situations and Challenges (Priority Promotion Subsidies for Measures to Cope with Declining Birthrate in Local Communities) (CAO)

Emergency Benefits for Continuing the Learning of Students, etc., Faced with Severe Situations due to the COVID-19 (MEXT) [Repost]

Revamping the Scholarship Operation System (MEXT)

Housing Investment Promotion Measures such as Tax Credit for Housing Loan⁵³ (MLIT)

Kodomo Mirai Housing Support Project (MLIT)

Child-Rearing Support by Living Close Using UR Rental Housing (MLIT)

Child Care Support Using Safety-net Registered Houses (MLIT)

Measures to Ensure Traffic Safety on School-Commuting Routes Based on Joint Inspection (National Police Agency(NPA), MLIT)

Comprehensive Package for Children to Experience the Appreciation of Culture and Art (MEXT) [Repost]

Project for the Construction of an Information Sharing System to Prevent Abuse (MHLW)

Establishment of a Management System for Lapsed Holders of Specified Licenses (Digital Agency)

Grant for the Promotion of Local Women's Participation and Advancement (CAO) [Repost]

Strengthening Consultation and Support Systems for Victims of Spousal and Sexual

⁵³ Consideration and conclusion in FY2022 tax reform.

Violence (CAO) [Repost]

Support Project for the Development of Local Network to Support the Future of Children (Subsidy for the Future of Local Children) (CAO) [Repost]

Strengthening Measures against Loneliness and Isolation (Preparations for the Establishment of a Collaboration Platform for Measures against Loneliness and Isolation (tentative Name)) (CAS) [Repost]

Strengthen the One-stop Consultation System for Single-parent Families, etc., and Support for Children's Meals, etc. (MHLW)

Support Project for Establishment of Medical Care Child Support Center (MHLW)

etc.

IV. Ensuring safety and security through promotion of disaster risk reduction and enhancement of national resilience, etc.

1. Promoting disaster risk reduction and enhancing national resilience

In order to protect the lives, property, and livelihoods of the people from damage caused by increasingly severe, frequent storms and flood disasters due to the effects of climate change, impending large-scale earthquakes and tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, etc. An urgent task is to strengthen initiatives for disaster prevention, disaster mitigation, and national resilience. In addition, our country's infrastructure, which has been intensively developed since the period of high economic growth, is also the foundation for the safe and secure socio-economic activities of the people, therefore it is necessary to take bold measures against deterioration in order to fulfill its role in the future.

In order to continue developing a resilient land that will never succumb to disasters, based on the "Five-Year Acceleration Measures for Disaster Risk Reduction and National Resilience," the Government will take measures to prevent or minimize damage to lives and property, such as "River Basin Water Control" where all parties work together to work on water control measures for the entire basin, and measures to support the economy and people's lives, such as the construction of disaster-resistant transport networks and lifelines. At the same time, the Government will take measures against deterioration based on the concept of preventive maintenance. In addition, the Government will accelerate

efforts to promote national resilience smoothly and efficiently, such as promoting digital transformation (DX) in the infrastructure sector, advancing the development of the system for early prediction of stationary linear mesoscale convective systems, strengthening the observation systems, and improving disaster prevention technologies such as sophisticating the collection, integration, and transmission of disaster-related information. In addition to these measures, the Government will also promote measures that require new measures in light of flood disasters and sediment-related disasters caused by heavy rains that occurred in July and August this year.

Promotion of “River Basin Water Control” through Cooperation between Government Agencies and the Public and Private Sectors with an Eye to Climate Change (Improvement of Rivers, Sewage, Erosion Control, Seashores, Forests and Mountain Control, Agricultural Water Facilities, etc., Increasing the natural water storage capacity of paddy fields , Implementation of Measures for Discharge and Sedimentation of Dams, etc.) (MAFF, MLIT)

Strengthening Disaster Resilience of Housing and Buildings, School Facilities, Medical Facilities, Social Welfare Facilities, Correctional Institutions, and Public Facilities in Anticipation of the Nankai Trough Earthquake and the Tokyo Metropolitan Earthquake (MOJ, MEXT, MHLW, MAFF, METI, MLIT)

Strengthening Police Capabilities to Respond to Disaster by Improving Equipment and Materials (NPA)

Promoting the Development and Digitization of Materials and Equipment Necessary for Strengthening Fire and Disaster Prevention Capabilities (MIC)

Strengthening the SDF’s Disaster Response Capacity and Infrastructure (Ministry of Defense (MOD))

Multiplexing and Upgrading Disaster Information Transmission Means (Digital Agency, MIC, MLIT)

Promoting the Digitization of Disaster Response, Including Preparation of Individual Evacuation Plans (CAO)

Elimination of Missing Links on High-standard Roads, Introduction of Four-lane Roads, and Disaster Prevention Measures for National Roads under Direct Control that Enable Quick Passage after a Disaster < Including Fiscal Investment and Loan Program > (MLIT)

Local Measures for Road Infrastructure, Including Pole-free Construction (MLIT)

Enhancing Disaster Resilience of Land, Sea, and Air Networks (Railways, Ports and Harbors and Sea Routes, Airports, etc.) (MLIT)

Enhancement of Disaster Resilience of Lifelines such as Information and Communications, Energy, Water Supply and Sewerage (MIC, MHLW, METI, MLIT,

MOE)

Enhancing Disaster Resilience of Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Facilities (MOE)

Deterioration Measures for Important Infrastructure such as Rivers and Dams, Roads, Urban Parks, Railways, Airports, Ports and Harbors, Fishing Ports, Reservoirs, Agricultural Water Facilities, and School facilities (MEXT, MAFF, MLIT)

Promotion of Digitization through the Development and Management of Infrastructure Utilizing Three-dimensional Models and Camera Images (MLIT)

Enhancing Disaster Resilience of GNSS earth observation network system for reliable monitoring of crustal deformation(MLIT)

Measures to upgrade meteorological data for disaster mitigation, such as improving the accuracy of forecasts for heavy rain due to stationary linear mesoscale convective systems, typhoons, and other reasons (MLIT)

Preventing Disasters Caused by Embankments (MAFF, MLIT, MOE)

Regional Revitalization in Disadvantaged Areas (Heavy Snowfall Areas) (MLIT)
[Repost]

Measures Concerning Marine Debris (MOE)

Maintaining the Functions of the Radiation Monitoring System (MOE)

etc.

2. Accelerating recovery and reconstruction from natural disasters

The Government will continue to make every effort to recover from the Great East Japan Earthquake and other disasters. With regard to Fukushima, which is aiming to recover from the nuclear disaster, the Government will safely and steadily promote the decommissioning of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station and the restoration of the environment. In addition, all possible measures will be taken to minimize adverse impacts on reputation of the discharge of ALPS treated water⁵⁴ into the sea.

The Government will also do its utmost to rebuild and restore the lives and livelihoods of those affected by natural disasters such as the earthquake that occurred off the coast of Fukushima Prefecture in February of this year, and the heavy rain that occurred in July and August, and also make prompt and multifaceted responses to the damage caused by the pumice drift caused by the submarine volcanic eruption in August. Support will be provided for the reconstruction of livelihoods of disaster victims through reconstruction and

⁵⁴ Water that has been purified by the Advanced Liquid Processing System and other means to ensure that radioactive materials other than tritium are below the regulatory standard for safety in environmental release.

repair of public housing, and support will be provided for the reconstruction of livelihoods through subsidies and other means for the restoration of facilities for small- and medium-sized enterprises that continue to face severe conditions in the face of the impact of COVID-19. In addition, the Government will promptly and fully restore damaged infrastructure and public facilities such as hospitals and schools.

Measures against Demand Reduction related to the discharge of ALPS Treated Water into the Sea(METI)

Disaster Recovery for Public Housing (MLIT)

Profession Reconstruction Support Project (METI)

Disaster Recovery for Rivers, Roads, Railways, etc. (MLIT)

Disaster Recovery of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Facilities (MAFF)

Disaster Recovery of Water Supply Facilities, Medical Facilities, Social Welfare Facilities, etc. (MHLW)

Disaster Recovery of School Facilities and Cultural Assets (MEXT)

Hokkaido Harmful Algal Bloom Emergency Support Project (MAFF)

etc.

3. Ensuring safety and security of the people, including by securing national security

As the security environment surrounding our country becomes increasingly severe at an unprecedented rate, including the strengthening of the military capabilities of neighboring countries, the Government will accelerate the strengthening of defense capabilities necessary for missile defense capabilities and defense of islands in the Southwest region, while taking into consideration the strengthening of research and development, in order to promptly respond to the changing international situation and firmly secure national security. Also, the Government will work to promote the strategic coast guard system, including strengthening its territorial sea security system. In addition, the Government will strengthen the protection system for Japanese nationals overseas and smoothly enforce the Act on the Review and Regulation of the Use of Real Estate Surrounding Important Facilities and on Remote Territorial Islands.

In various other fields as well, steady efforts will be made to ensure the safety and security of the people, such as the provision of benefits to specified asbestos victims and the promotion of responsible business conduct, including respect for human rights, so that companies can safely expand overseas.

Self-Defense Forces' Immediate Response to a Changing International environment (MOD)

Securing a Stable SDF Operational Posture (MOD)

Promoting of the strategic coast guard system (MLIT)

Support for Fishers Affected by Illegal Fishing by Foreign Fishing Vessels (MAFF)

Development of Information-gathering Satellites that Contribute to Strengthening Crisis Management (CAS)

Emergency Measures to Improve the Capacity to Protect Japanese Nationals in Overseas Establishments (MOFA)

Smooth Execution of the Act on the Review and Regulation of the Use of Real Estate Surrounding Important Facilities and on Remote Territorial Islands (CAO, Digital Agency) [Repost]

Payment of Benefits for Specified Asbestos Damage Construction Workers, etc. (MHLW)

Subsidy of Benefits for Persons Infected with Specified Hepatitis B Virus (MHLW)

Accelerated Chemical Substance Analysis Project of the Japan Environment and Children's Study (JECS) (MOE)

Securing the Safety of Local Railway, Making Railway Stations Barrier-free, Promoting the Construction of Platform Doors, etc. (MLIT)

Enhancement of Relief Measures for Automobile Accident Victims (MLIT)

Strengthening Disaster Prevention Measures in Areas Surrounding Nuclear Power Plants (CAO)

Promotion of Responsible Business Conduct in Countries, Particularly where Japanese Companies have Operations (MOFA, METI) [Repost]

etc.

Size of economic measures

	(Fiscal expenditure)	(Project scale)
I. Preventing the spread of COVID-19	About 22.1 trillion yen	About 35.1 trillion yen
II. Resuming socio-economic activities in the “coexisting with COVID-19” environment and preparing for the next crisis (Note)	About 9.2 trillion yen	About 10.7 trillion yen
III. Launching “New Form of Capitalism” to open up a future society	About 19.8 trillion yen	About 28.2 trillion yen
IV. Ensuring safety and security through promotion of disaster risk reduction and enhancement of national resilience, etc.	About 4.6 trillion yen	About 5.0 trillion yen
Total	About 55.7 trillion yen	About 78.9 trillion yen

(Note) “National expenses” and “Project scale” of “II. Resuming socio-economic activities in the ‘coexisting with COVID-19’ environment and preparing for the next crisis” include timely and proper implementation of reserve funds for countermeasures against COVID-19 (FY2021: 1.8 trillion yen, FY2022: 5.0 trillion yen).

(Reference) Breakdown of fiscal expenses

	(Fiscal expenses)	Of which, expenses by national and local governments	Of which, Fiscal Investment and Loan Program
I. Preventing the spread of COVID-19	About 22.1 trillion yen	About 22.1 trillion yen	