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**Policy Proposals
Ishin Hassaku
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Japan Innovation Party

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1. [Political Reform & Reform of the National Diet Reform of the Governance Structure]

Restore trust in politics through deep-cutting reforms and thorough transparency and reforms of the National Diet .

We will further promote the “deep-cutting reform,” which we have been spearheading since the formation of the party, such as reducing the number of Diet members, cutting compensation for Diet members, comprehensively reevaluating the privileges of Diet members, and banning corporate group donations, and will ensure that taxpayers are satisfied with the use of their tax money in national and local government administration. As part of this effort, we will work hard to pass a bill to reform the so called “correspondence expenses.”Diet members' monthly allowance for postage, communication, transport and accommodation.

We have successfully passed amendment proposals for the Basic Act on the Formation of a Digital Society, etc., and we will continue to work to put an end to the "New 55-year system" of politics, in which the ruling party and the opposition party have been in lockstep for many years, and transform the Diet into a forum for policy debates that will determine the future of Japan.

We will thoroughly review all old and inefficient practices related to the operation of the government and the Diet, as well as elections, which are the mechanism for political participation by the people, and reform them into rational mechanisms that are in line with the times.

Diet member remuneration

1. To thoroughly carry out the “deep-cutting reform” promised to the people, we will unhesitatingly cut the Diet members' remuneration (annual expenses) and the fixed number of Diet members by 30%
2. Until the 30% cut is realized, we will continue the voluntary 20% cut in annual expenses (donation to the affected areas, etc.) that we started in 2014, and will make this information available to the public. In addition, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the year-end allowance (bonus) will also be cut by 30%.
3. With regard to the voluntary partial return of the remuneration stipulated in response to the increase in the number of members in the House of Councillors, we will make it mandatory for all members of the House of Councillors to return the maximum amount and require disclosure of the return status of the entire House of Councillors as necessary by passing the member bill introduced by our party. In addition, alongside the rent reduction of the councillors' dormitories, the party members residing in such dormitories will donate the amount equaling the reduced rent to the party headquarters, which will be donated to disaster-stricken areas, etc.
4. In the event that the government provides temporary benefits or other measures, party members will not receive them, but will donate them to disaster-stricken areas, etc. (this has already been done in 2020).
5. We strongly oppose the reinstatement of the so-called "councillors' pension," including local

councillors being insured by the employees' pension insurance, and maintain a strict stance against councillors' privileges.

6. Regarding the one million yen per month given to Diet members for research, study, public relations, and accommodation expenses (formerly postage, communication, transport and accommodation expenses, or the so-called "correspondence expenses"), our party has been advocating in the Diet to make it mandatory to disclose the use of the funds, attach receipts, and return the remaining amount to the national treasury, and we will make this a reality. Until the mandate is enacted, we will continue our existing voluntary efforts to disclose information, including the release of receipts. We will also promote online disclosure of the political activity expenses of local legislators.

7. We will fundamentally review the various privileges granted to the Diet members and reorganize the system.

8. We call for a total ban on donations to legislators and political parties by corporations, groups, unions, etc., and promote individual donations, including online donations. Even before the enactment of the total ban, our legislators will maintain their political stance of not accepting corporate/group donations.

9. With regard to donations to areas that have suffered severe disasters and "hometown tax" donation program, we will review the Public Offices Election Act to ensure that donations from politicians and legislators are not illegal, and create an environment in which legislators can take the initiative in contributing to a culture of donation.

10. While donations to voters by politicians themselves or their supporting organizations are prohibited, donations of incense, flowers, etc. in the name of political party branches are rampant. In light of this situation, strict restrictions will also be placed on donations from political party branches.

11. The current system, which allows politicians to enjoy tax benefits even when they donate to political organizations related to themselves, will be reviewed to exclude such cases from special provisions for deductibility of donations and special deductions for income tax purposes.

Reform of the National Diet

12. Based on the premise of transitioning to a decentralized system (consolidated local government or the *doshu* system), the roles of the government and the Diet will be clearly narrowed down to diplomatic security, macroeconomics, etc., so that they can focus on policies that maintain peace and sustainable development of our country amidst the tense international situation.

13. We will enhance the productivity of the Diet by, for example, fundamentally reforming the operation of the Diet, which is based on the conflicting arrangement of the ruling party versus the irresponsible opposition party, and stimulating debate among Diet members and member legislations.

14. To make the legislature a forum for policy competition, we will revive free discussions among Diet members and promote the revitalization of deliberations that have become a mere formality.

15. Amidst the increasing uncertainty of the international situation, we will change the current situation in which only the Japanese top officials are prominently tied to the Diet, and manage the Diet in such a way that the Prime Minister can go abroad for at least 100 days of the year.

16. We will review the rules of operation of the Diet and change the current situation in which the

ruling and opposition parties prioritize scheduling battles over parliamentary deliberations.

17. We will review the influence of interpersonal relationships in the government on cabinet personnel changes, and actively seek to appoint people with knowledge and expertise in their areas of responsibility, for example, by actively appointing private-sector personnel.

18. Regularly hold party leader deliberations (Fundamental National Policies Committee) with sufficient time for questions and answers to invigorate parliamentary deliberations.

19. We will correct the current situation in which amendments to cabinet bills are rarely made during parliamentary deliberations, and stimulate discussion of amendments to bills. We will review the system of prior review by the ruling party, and be leaders in achieving valuable amendments to cabinet bills by institutionalizing the opportunity for the subcommittee established under the committee to review each article and draft amendments, instead of only questioning the bill in the committee meeting.

20. We will revitalize member bill introductions by reforming the practice of committee deliberations, which are held in the order of questions on cabinet bills and then general questions, in order to actively deliberate on member bills.

21. We will revise the rules so that each party strictly adheres to the question notification time for plenary sessions and committee meetings, and make it mandatory to announce the notification time and the content of the questions in advance. Even before it becomes mandatory, the Diet members from our party will voluntarily disclose such information online, etc.

22. From the viewpoint of maintaining the functions of the houses and securing opportunities for certain members to exercise their authority, we will drastically promote the remote-IT approach to the operation of the Diet, such as allowing online deliberations when members cannot be present in the House due to natural disasters, spread of infectious diseases, childbirth, disabilities, etc. In addition, we will amend the Local Autonomy Act to allow for online deliberations, including plenary sessions, by establishing bylaws in accordance with local conditions.

23. We will abolish the daily allowance of 6,000 yen (parliamentary miscellaneous expenses) paid to committee chairpersons and other officers of each house while the Diet is in session.

24. We will establish a third-party committee to study the state of the legislature in order to concretize the above parliamentary reforms. In addition, a "House Revitalization Committee" will be established within the Rules and Administration Committee to improve the day-to-day operation of the House.

25. We will refrain from using intimidating methods during interviews with bureaucrats and public officers, and promote online lectures and exchanges of opinions for members in line with public officer workstyle reform, in order to reduce the burden on administrative agencies from dealing with the Diet and the houses.

26. We will take the initiative in making all operations at the Diet paperless, and ensure that we receive materials from government agencies in the form of data as much as possible.

27. We will prevent conflicts of interest by strictly enforcing restrictions on stock transactions, etc. by ministers, vice-ministers, and parliamentary secretaries, while keeping in view the possibility of legislating such restrictions.

28. To prevent allegations of "influence-peddling," etc., we will review the content of the rules

governing government-official contacts and strictly enforce the Basic Act on Reform of National Public Officers' Systems.

29. In cases of non-submission, non-reporting, or misstatement of income and expenditure reports of political organizations, we often see the accountant being punished but the politician (representative) evading responsibility. In light of this situation, we will make sure that politicians (representatives of political organizations) will also be named as an obligor in submitting income and expenditure reports of political organizations and therefore shall be subject to direct punishment.

Public officer reform

30. To change public officers from "status" to "occupation," we will review excessive status protection measures and evaluation systems for public officers and implement a reform of the public officer's service system based on ability and performance.

31. In a society facing new challenges such as a declining population, we will review the appropriate personnel structure by streamlining operations and transferring authority, while maintaining what is necessary, and reduce personnel and personnel costs for national and local government officials by 20% to create new financial resources.

32. By fundamentally reviewing the way public sector salaries are adjusted to match the private sector salaries in the National Personnel Authority's recommendation system, and by correcting public officer's salaries that are higher than those in the private sector, we will achieve, in essence, "equal pay for equal work" between the public and private sectors. With regard to the salaries of the Self-Defense Forces (hereinafter "SDF") personnel, we will separate them from the public officers' salary system, and will work to substantially improve their treatment, enhance their hazard pay, etc., disconnected from the civilian sector fluctuations.

33. In addition to strengthening the personnel exchange between public and private sectors and the personnel mobility system, we will activate the internal and external open recruitment system for managerial positions, which has lost its substance and become superficial, and improve the operation of the centralization of personnel authority by the Cabinet, which is marked only by arbitrary operation by the Prime Minister's Office, to establish an administrative organization that works for the benefit of the entire nation.

34. To maximize the abilities of public officers and enhance organizational performance, we will promote work-life balance for public officers by achieving appropriate personnel assignment, providing flexible work styles, reducing overtime work, and providing appropriate allowances based on time spent at the office.

35. We will eradicate parachute appointments (*amakudari*) by ensuring transparency and fairness in procedures for reemployment of public officers, legislating the prohibition of favoritism, and tightening recruitment methods.

36. We will overhaul election activities by public officers and public officer labor unions, and ensure that political activities during working hours, including the purchase of specific political party bulletins, are prohibited.

Administrative reform

37. We will amend the so-called My Number Act so as to expand the use and promote "full utilization" of My Number. In addition to tracking income and assets through such measures as requiring all bank accounts to be linked to one's My Number, the system will link everything from family registers to real estate registration and even foreign residency management, and realize transparent, fair, just, and speedy execution of administrative measures, including expansion of one-stop services and prompt payment of benefits in the event of an emergency.

38. We will establish a new "Public Records Office" with independent authority in order to change the current subpar situation in which the management of public records is left to each ministry and agency, and establish a system in which fair and neutral institutions and experts in document management will properly manage these records. In the future, we will consider making the Public Records Office a constitutional body.

39. In principle, the management and preservation of official documents will be conducted entirely digitally, and a system will be established to thoroughly prevent rewriting and falsification through the introduction of blockchain technology and other means.

40. In addition to requiring the preparation of minutes for all meetings within the administration, we will legally prohibit the destruction of official documents, and ensure the strict creation and permanent preservation of records.

41. We will fundamentally revise the rules for the release of official documents and minutes so that, in principle, they all can be released promptly, while taking measures whenever necessary to wait a certain period before release for security reasons or due to consideration for outside experts.

42. We will create a system to preserve not only documents that provide evidence of the formation of consensus on policy decisions, but also the background and process that led to the such consensus as official documents, possibly including e-mails and message applications of ministers and bureaucrats.

43. For meetings that are of high public interest and involve important policy decisions, we will introduce initiatives to ensure thorough disclosure of information, such as openly broadcasting them through live webcasts.

44. We will thoroughly implement EBPM (evidence-based policy making) in the policy-making process, establish a PDCA cycle for administrative activities, and further expand evaluation and involvement from outside administrative agencies such as the Board of Audit of Japan.

45. In addition to enabling the Cabinet to flexibly reorganize ministries and agencies, we will strive to strengthen the Cabinet-led system by transferring budget planning and formulation functions from the Budget Bureau of the Ministry of Finance to the "Cabinet Budget Bureau" (tentative name).

46. In conjunction with the expansion of My Number linking, a "Revenue Agency" will be established by integrating the National Tax Agency and the social insurance premium collection divisions of the Japan Pension Service, etc., to collect taxes and social insurance premiums in an integrated manner to improve operational efficiency and correct inequalities.

47. We will not only establish a new "Digital Agency," but also build procurement and personnel

systems appropriate for the digital age.

Specifically, we will develop a career track for information technical officials alongside construction and medical technical officials, and consider the creation of an "information (digital) officer" system similar to the Ministry of Justice's *hogoshi* (volunteer probation officers), to achieve the digitization of government and society in a short period of time.

48. We will fundamentally review and reorganize special accounts, which make the financial situation of the country extremely difficult to understand.

49. We will promote the liquidation and sale of government assets such as public-private and other funds, and the privatization of incorporated administrative agencies and other government-related corporations.

50. We will, in principle, sell all shares held by JT, Japan Post, Tokyo Metro, NTT, Japan Finance Corporation, Development Bank of Japan, Japan Bank for International Cooperation, and other government-related institutions to improve operational efficiency through privatization, and the proceeds from the sale will provide financial resources for COVID-19 recovery and earthquake reconstruction.

51. To eradicate wrongful convictions, we will realize full visibility of all investigations, including those of witnesses, and strive to institutionalize the presence of defense counsel during interrogations, which is an international standard.

52. To prevent case-related "information leaks" by investigative agencies or related parties that shape the preconceived notions of the judges, justices, and public opinion prior to trial, we will ensure strict compliance with confidentiality obligations, conduct rigorous investigations and execute stringent disciplinary actions.

53. We will review the practice of hiring judges as the Director-General of the Civil Affairs Bureau and prosecutors as the Director-General of the Criminal Affairs Bureau in the Ministry of Justice in order to build a relationship between the administration and the judiciary that is trusted by the public.

54. To realize prompt judicial involvement required for compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, we will promote judicial reforms, including the appropriate assignment of judges and a part-time judge system that utilizes attorneys.

55. We will lower the target age group of the Juveniles Act from "under 20 years old" to "under 18 years old" in line with the ages pertaining to the right to vote and the Civil Code age of majority, so that the rights and responsibilities as an adult are recognized for 18- and 19-year-olds.

Electoral system reform

56. We will aim to realize online voting (smartphone voting) using blockchain technology, etc., and to diversify voting methods by introducing convenience store voting utilizing My Number Cards, etc.

57. As for voting by hand-marked (as opposed to hand-writing names of candidates/parties) paper ballots, since the example format provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications does not include party names, we will promote the standardization of formats with both candidate names and political party names.

58. We aim to revise the Public Offices Election Act, which is currently applied according to the

unique interpretation of each election administration commission, to establish and uniformly operate under rules that are easy for both candidates and the public to understand.

59. By revising regulations regarding poster display areas and eliminating unnecessary restrictions such as requiring certification stamps to be attached on leaflets and posters, we will reduce and streamline the burden of election activities and resolve issues such as the shortage of qualified councillors.

60. By lifting the ban on door-to-door canvassing, deregulating online campaigning, and enhancing debates, we will shift from election campaigns primarily conducted by repeatedly announcing candidate names to that in which policy is discussed.

61. From the viewpoint of efficient allocation of tax money, we will promote the consolidation of local elections to be held on the same day whenever possible.

62. With the aim to eliminate the "inequality in voting weight," we will promptly make improvements, including a reduction in the number of members to be elected, especially with regard to the current electoral district allocations for members of the House of Representatives, which have aspects of regional representation.

63. Regarding the House of Councillors, whose functions overlap with those of the House of Representatives under the current system, we will conduct a fundamental reform to clarify the division of functions between the two houses, including a review of how members are elected, a change to a block system for prefectural electoral districts with a view to future reform of governance structures, and the abolition of the provision prohibiting the concurrent holding two public offices of a local government head and a House of Councillors member.

64. In light of the case where a person with possible dual nationality became a member of the Diet, we will stipulate by law that a person with foreign nationality shall not have the right to be elected, and require candidates for national election to disclose their history of acquiring or losing their nationality.

65. We will lower the age for the right to be elected for both the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors to 18 years old, and review the amount of the deposit to be appropriate in accordance with the age of the candidate, thereby creating an environment in which voters can choose from many options.

66. We will discuss, leaving nothing off-limits, the nature of the current elections, in which the influence of certain generations is noticeably weakened due to declining voter turnout and demographics, and consider introducing a "domain voting system," etc., in which children are given the right to vote and their parents cast their ballots on their behalf.

2. [Reform of the Governance Structure]

Decentralization, regional self-reliance, and reform of the governance structure to break the constraints of centralized power

We will make the transition from a centralized system, whose limitations have been clearly demonstrated by its COVID-19 response, to a decentralized system that transfers "people, goods, and money" to the regions and allows each region to independently make decisions based on its own regional characteristics, become self-reliant, and be revitalized. To this end, we will enact a First and

Second Capital Act, in which Osaka and the Kansai area will serve as the backup base for the capital functions, thereby realizing a polycentric and decentralized nation in the future.

We will promote centralization of the wide-area administration by the *doshu* system realized via a national referendum on constitutional reform or a Special Local Autonomy Act. We aim for a system of publicly electing the prime minister and a unicameral legislature so as to narrow down the role of the national government to diplomacy and macroeconomics, and leave domestic affairs to the autonomous management of regions and cities as much as possible, thereby strengthening each role and, together, achieving a governance structure that can implement reforms.

We will also shine a light on rural areas suffering from population decline, and actively work to revitalize rural areas that protect and provide our nation's nature, water, and food as well as support a sustainable society through the promotion of agriculture and tourism, the development of high-speed communication networks, workcation promotion, and the expansion of young people's interaction with the local population in hilly and mountainous areas.

Public election of the prime minister and unicameral legislature

67. We will begin active discussions and deliberations with a view to introducing a system of public election of the prime minister and a unicameral legislature in the future.

Urban policy

68. In view of the current situation where the problem of dual administration between prefectures and ordinance-designated cities has become apparent throughout Japan, we propose and will realize a new city system and local government system, including legislative measures, in which wide-area administration is centralized and municipal governments specialize in providing services to residents, in order to accelerate the integrated growth of metropolitan areas.

69. Regarding the centralization of the wide-area administration, special autonomous cities, and inter-city cooperation, which have been discussed as proposals for improving city management, we will consider them as being among the various options for eliminating double administration, and have each region take charge in deliberating on them in accordance with regional characteristics.

70. We will form an organization that integrally manages the "Tokyo metropolitan area," a commuter and school zone that spans Tokyo, three prefectures, and five ordinance-designated cities. We will realize the Greater Tokyo Concept, modeled after London, in which the regional governments will specialize and slim down their roles in wide-area administration and urban strategies tailored to their economic zones, and thoroughly transfer authority to the municipal governments.

71. We will enact a First and Second Capital Act and make Osaka and the Kansai area the backup base for the capital city functions, thereby creating a bipolar nation. Furthermore, we will promote centralization of the wide-area administration through the *doshu* system realized via a national referendum on constitutional reform or a Special Local Autonomy Act in order to increase the number of engines that can drive the Japanese economy through global competition among cities, and to transition from a bipolar nation to a polycentric and decentralized nation.

Revitalization of rural areas

72. To revitalize rural areas, which is essential for the reform of governance structures, we will aggressively eliminate regulations that do not need to be implemented in depopulating rural areas, so as to create a flow of entrepreneurs who want to take on new challenges and seek out rural areas to that end.

73. We will strive to increase the number of people interacting with and settling in rural areas by establishing an environment that allows high-speed Internet access in such areas, and by creating a system that allows company employees to take workations, or to work in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries on the side. In addition, by establishing and supporting a system that enables high school and university students, should they wish, to participate in “farmstays” in rural areas for a certain period of time, we will educate young people about the important roles that rural areas play in preserving the richness of the land and securing food supplies, as well as revitalize depopulated areas.

Doshu system and transfer of authority

74. We will reform the constitution and shift from the centralized system, whose limitations became evident in the COVID-19 response, to a decentralized system (*doshu* system). The role of the national government will be clearly narrowed down to strengthen the capabilities of the state and achieve local autonomy.

75. We will enact a Basic Act on the *Doshu* System to clarify the roles of the national, *doshu*, and municipal governments. We will fundamentally restructure the state of our nation.

76. With municipal mergers also being an option, depending on local conditions, we will strengthen the administrative and financial base through appropriate "selection and concentration" to form municipal governments that can cope with a declining birthrate and an aging society. We will reduce and optimize the fixed number of local Diet members while taking regional circumstances into consideration.

77. In line with the transfer of authority from the national to the local governments, we will abolish local branch offices of government ministries and agencies in principle, and their personnel will be transferred to local municipalities.

78. We will develop a legal system in regards to the operation and organization of the municipalities so as to allow a variety of institutional designs at the initiative of the municipality and its residents.

79. We will position consumption tax as a core source of revenue for local self-reliance, and will transform it into a local tax with tax rates set by the local governments.

80. We will abolish the local allocation tax system, under which the national government calculates and distributes the total amount needed, and a new fiscal adjustment system of local shared tax will be created in which the allocation of adjustment funds will be decided by the local governments through consultation.

81. We will create two-layered governments consisting of *doshu*, the regional government, and the municipal government, which abide by the clearly defined principle of complementarity, meaning that autonomy and problem solving are carried out by as small a unit as possible, and only those areas that

cannot be handled by such small units will be taken over by larger organizations. We will reform the government so that the national government will be responsible for the affairs related to the existence of the nation and the role it is designed to play, while other affairs will be handled, in principle, by local governments.

82. We will make reforms so that the organization and governance of a municipality can be determined by its own ordinances. *Doshu* will be able to enact ordinances that are superior to laws on statutory matters outside of the role of the national government, dramatically expanding the scope of municipalities' right to enact ordinances from the current constitution, which limits it to those "within the law."

83. We will give local governments the autonomy to levy taxes while establishing a fiscal adjustment system to address the imbalance in fiscal capacity among local governments, with mutual fiscal adjustments to be made among the *doshu* themselves and among municipal governments within their own *doshu*.

3. [The Ukraine Crisis and Japan's Security]

Drastic reform of security and realist diplomacy in response to the Ukraine crisis

To fundamentally resolve the concerns about Japan's security that many citizens have after witnessing Russia's invasion of Ukraine, we will build an "active defense capability" to ensure that Japan will not wage war in the future and will reliably protect the lives and property of its citizens. We will increase defense spending to 2% of the GDP, develop defense capabilities based on cutting-edge technological innovations, and clearly state the existence of the SDF in Article 9 of the constitution, as well as hold discussions on extended nuclear deterrence without avoiding taboos.

We will also expand non-military security arrangements, such as economic security, intelligence, food security, and energy security, so as to strengthen our ability to respond to hybrid warfare. In addition, we will propose and lead a fundamental reform of the UN Security Council to create a new international framework for building and maintaining peace.

General remarks

84. Based on the principle of a foreign policy that contributes to world peace and prosperity, we will develop a system to independently defend Japan's sovereignty and territory, and develop realistic foreign and security policies as a party capable of assuming power.

Security: active defense capabilities

85. We aim to eliminate the quota of 1% of the GDP for defense spending and increase it to 2% of the GDP or a similar percentage as a first step to comprehensively strengthen our defense system against armed aggression from other countries, terrorism, cyber attacks, and outer space, and to develop "active defense capabilities" that can truly protect the lives and property of the people.

86. Of the definition of "exclusive defense," we will work to revise the stipulation and interpretation that limit the exercising and maintaining of defense forces to the "minimum necessary."

87. We will promote industry-government-academia collaboration on research that contributes to national and international security, including defense, crisis management, and security.
88. We will fundamentally improve the treatment of SDF personnel by creating hazard pay in proportion to their duties, etc., so as to realize the improvement of the status of the SDF and its members, and increase the number of personnel as needed. We take seriously the current inadequacies in approaching the issue of and honoring those who died while serving our nation, and will promote the collection of their remains and the nationalization of former military cemeteries. We will also nationally establish appropriate memorial procedures for those who have lost their lives in the line of duty, such as Self-Defense Forces personnel.
89. Based on the recognition that Japan and the U.S. being on equal footing is essential for the maintenance of the alliance, we will react with a strict attitude toward criminal acts by U.S. military personnel, U.S. service members, and others. In particular, we will fundamentally review the Status of Forces Agreement in order to protect the lives, bodies, and property of the people of Okinawa Prefecture and other Japanese citizens, and to guarantee equality before the law.
90. Regarding the Okinawa base issue, we will make sure that the Japanese and U.S. governments will engage in sincere dialogue and present a new plan to reduce the burdens of hosting a base (including temporary relocation of training sites, etc.) that can be agreed upon. We will also consider enacting procedural laws necessary to reach consensus with local governments and community residents.
91. We will initiate discussions on the development of laws governing compensation for war-related damages, which is considered the standard in developed countries.
92. We will expand new equipment, including intermediate-range missiles and military drones, in order to fundamentally strengthen our nation's defense capabilities. We will also further strengthen our defense system in new areas such as space, cyber, and electromagnetic waves.
93. Facing the seriousness of Russia's outrageous nuclear threats, we will initiate discussions on extended deterrence, including nuclear sharing. In addition, we will make sure that procedures regarding defense, counterattack, and sanctions will be confirmed between the U.S. and Japan to enhance the effectiveness of deterrence.
94. We will build a new table for nuclear disarmament in pursuit of a post-NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty) regime in the international community.
95. Regarding Article 9 of the constitution, we will make clear stipulations regarding the SDF, while strictly adhering to the pacifism and renunciation of war.
96. To clarify the requirements to exercise the right of collective self-defense, the current "existential crisis situation" requirement will be replaced by a "situation in which U.S. military and related entities must be defended" (a situation in which there is a clear danger of an armed attack on Japan because an armed attack has occurred near Japan on an allied force that is currently defending Japan).
97. To avoid accidental armed collisions, we will strengthen the SDF and Japan Coast Guard systems so that measures such as a "sea-air liaison mechanism" between the Japanese and Chinese authorities can be taken.
98. In view of the international situation surrounding Japan, and in order to maintain public order in

territorial waters and other areas, we will enact the proposed amendments to the Self-Defense Forces Act and the Japan Coast Guard Act submitted by our party, which provide for measures for vigilance monitoring by SDF units and their scope of authority in such cases, and clearly state that the Coast Guard's duties include guarding of territorial waters.

Security: hybrid warfare readiness

99. While creating an environment conducive to attracting foreign investment and realizing free and open trade and investment, we will take into consideration the perspective of economic security and prevention of technology outflow by deliberating on legislative measures that can effectively and flexibly deal with investments that threaten our country's security.

100. To ensure the effectiveness of the current economic security legislation, we will expand specific measures, such as the application of penalties and enhancement of enforcement capabilities, which are included in the economic security implementation bill submitted by our party.

101. In light of the fact that land, etc. around defense facilities and on outlying islands is being purchased by foreigners and foreign companies, threatening Japan's national security, we will strictly tighten regulations on various transactions regarding land, etc. that have significant impact on national security.

102. We will create an "intelligence" agency like the CIA in the U.S., and strengthen information security by enacting anti-spying laws on par with those of other countries.

103. From the perspective of energy security due to soaring global energy prices and the crisis in Ukraine, we will restart nuclear power plants whose safety has been confirmed as soon as possible. In the long run, we will fade out current aging nuclear power plants under market principles, while maintaining balance with ensuring energy security and realizing a decarbonized society.

104. We will improve food self-sufficiency based on the Food Self-Sufficiency Index (rice and wheat-based cropping), which is an important indicator for food security. We will promote measures to increase consumption of rice, which has a high self-sufficiency ratio, and expand domestic production of grains, feedstuffs, and other food products with a low self-sufficiency ratio.

Security: international order for peacemaking

105. In light of the current situation in which the UN Security Council is proving dysfunctional as a global peacekeeping system during the Ukraine crisis, we will call for fundamental reform, including the abolition of its veto power, and if necessary, the formation of a new international that replaces the UN. At the same time, we will further enhance Japan's presence by sending Japanese nationals to key positions in international organizations to contribute not only financially but also in terms of human resources.

106. In UN Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), as there is an increase in the number of operations conducted in areas where clear ceasefire agreements cannot be confirmed, we will consider reviewing the Five Principles for Participating in PKOs in line with the actual situation and promote active contributions to international peace.

107. As the security environment surrounding Japan becomes increasingly challenging, we will

strengthen Japan's defense capabilities through a network of maritime nations with common values, including Japan-U.S. alliance as a cornerstone and Japan-U.S., U.K., India, Australia, and Taiwan.

108. To stand firm in taking action against nations that claim excessive maritime claims and pose a threat to the international community, we will strengthen cooperation with Australia, India, ASEAN countries, and other nations that participate in the Freedom of Navigation Operation.

109. We will discuss realistic measures for protecting our citizens in the event of an armed attack by another country, with reference to domestic and international examples. In such cases, since the establishment of humanitarian corridors, etc., requires a temporary/localized ceasefire agreement with the opposing country, we will encourage the development of an international mechanism to ensure that both sides fulfill their agreements even in times of crises.

Diplomacy: neighboring countries

110. In light of the Ukraine crisis, we will start from scratch in fundamentally reviewing new diplomatic relations with Russia. On top of that, we will aim for the early return of the Northern Territories, which continue to be illegally occupied.

111. As for China, we will engage in dialogue to build mutually beneficial relations on the economic front, and in certain situations such as those in Hong Kong and Uyghur/Tibet, where there are concerns that democracy, respect for human rights, and the rule of law are threatened, we will take resolute action whenever necessary. We will also maintain our position that any attempt to unilaterally change the status quo by force in the Senkaku Islands or Taiwan is unacceptable.

112. To strengthen relations between Japan and Taiwan, we will aim to enact a Japanese version of the Taiwan Relations Act and conclude a bilateral FTA. In addition, in order to promote the sharing of information with Taiwan, we will switch the Self-Defense Forces personnel in charge of defense stationed at the Japan-Taiwan Exchange Association from retired Self-Defense Force officers to current Self-Defense Force officers on secondment and increase the number of personnel to make the Taiwanese diplomatic mission in Japan more official. We will encourage Taiwan's participation as an observer in international agencies.

113. We will implement decisive measures in cooperation with the international community on North Korean issues such as the abductions and nuclear and missile development. Particularly regarding the abduction issue, we will make every effort to investigate the truth and diplomatically recover all abductees and missing persons, whose cases where the possibility of an abduction by North Korea cannot be ruled out, as soon as possible in order to resolve the issue in this generation.

114. We will build a future-oriented Japan-South Korea relationship while taking a resolute stance based on Japan's position and national interests with regard to the issue of workers from the former Korean Peninsula (conscripted workers) in South Korea and other situations involving Japan and South Korea's territorial and national security.

115. We will ensure that Japan plays its unique role and contribute to the realization of peace in the Middle East through dialogue by strengthening relations with Arab countries with which it has historically maintained friendly relations.

Diplomacy: other regions/world

116. We will work with the more than two million Japanese immigrants (*nikkei*) and communities in Latin America, which account for approximately 60% of the Japanese abroad worldwide, to strengthen bilateral friendly relations and enhance Japan's presence in the international community.

117. Recognizing that Africa has great potential with respect to global growth and peacebuilding, we will work to strengthen trade relations and resolve social issues. We will create a network of African students and workers in Japan and build a bridge between Japan and Africa.

118. We will actively engage in regional economic partnerships based on EPAs, promote free trade on a global scale, and expand the free-market economic zone. Regarding TPP11, we will respond cautiously and strategically to China's desire to join as a hegemonic power, while actively encouraging the participation of Taiwan, the U.K., and other countries to deepen economic partnerships and strengthen economic security at the same time.

119. We will promote friendship and economic security with developing countries by making effective use of the ODA budget and converting it to active foreign assistance measures.

120. In light of the frequent occurrence of international human rights violations, we will consider enacting a law on human rights violation sanctions that targets individuals and organizations that have committed human rights violations, and imposes visa restrictions, asset freezes, etc.

Energy policy

121. Based on the lessons learned from the accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, we will enact the Nuclear Power Reform Promotion Bill to clarify the government's responsibility regarding the restarting of nuclear power plants and to clarify the necessary procedures for the final disposal, etc. of high-level radioactive waste. The bill will (1) clearly state government-led restarting of nuclear power plants, (2) stipulate the involvement of the Nuclear Regulation Authority in evacuation plans, (3) clarify the government burden on nuclear plant-related damages, and (4) establish procedural legislation to ensure the reliable construction of final disposal facilities, etc.

122. When resuming operations of nuclear power plants, we will establish a local information committee, the Japanese version of CLI, in each locality to create opportunities for dialogue and consensus building with local residents to promote understanding, and the government will establish a system of individual eligibility screening and confirmation (security clearance) against internal threats at power plants to ensure a secure operating system.

123. To secure nuclear human resources in our country, we will work on research and development for the commercialization of next-generation reactors with high safety features, such as the small modular reactor (SMR), which is under joint research with the U.S., and the fast reactor, which reduces toxicity.

124. The government will take further responsibility for managing the aftermath of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident as a national project, and instead of leaving it to TEPCO, will gather technology and human resources from around the world to deal with the situation.

125. We will promptly discharge the treated water remaining on the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power

Plant site into the ocean in accordance with scientific evidence and international rules, and in doing so, we will give maximum consideration to the elimination of harmful rumors in the surrounding areas, and also invite cooperating local governments to consider treatment water discharge from other prefectures.

126. We will review the unrealizable goal of removing decontaminated waste out of Fukushima Prefecture within 30 years, and develop a feasible roadmap for waste handling based on scientific evidence.

127. In light of the results of a study that found no causal relationship between the nuclear power plant accident and thyroid cancer incidences, we will limit thyroid examinations to those who wish to undergo them so as to eliminate the negative effects of over-diagnosis and rumors, which has significant disadvantages for all Fukushima Prefecture residents.

128. With regard to the restrictions on food imports from the areas surrounding the nuclear power plant that are still in place in some foreign countries, we will repeatedly communicate the safety of agricultural and other products from these areas in multiple languages to the entire world, thereby eradicating harmful rumors.

129. For the energy policy, where policy issues span multiple ministries and agencies, we will make consistent and strategic policy decisions, for example, by moving away from the stovepipe bureaucracy and promoting discussions in a cross-ministry organization from the formulation stage of the basic plan based on the Basic Act on Energy Policy.

130. We will revise the traditional major principle of energy policy, S (safety) + 3E (energy security, economic efficiency, and environment), in a clear manner to place the highest priority on energy security (ensuring stability) on the premise of safety, and a new national strategy on energy security will be developed.

131. In light of the soaring electricity market prices and a series of bankruptcies of new power companies following the decision to close thermal power plants due to rising fuel costs and the move toward decarbonization, we will further review electricity market reforms from the perspective of striking a balance between market activation through liberalization and stable electricity supply and consumer protection.

132. Hydrogen, etc., is expected to be a promising energy source in the future from the viewpoint of fossil-free energy, and we will actively work on its utilization and research and development. We will also promote the development of technologies for thermal power generation, such as CC(U)S and coal gas-fired power generation, which have a low environmental impact and enhance energy security.

133. We will promote the development of our nation's marine resources, improve the self-sufficiency rate of energy resources, rare metals, and other important resources, and aim to make Japan a "resource-rich country" that is resilient to crises.

4. [Economic Stimulus Measures (Short-term)]

Tax cuts and response to the COVID-19 pandemic, emergency economic measures to jump-start Japan again

While continuing monetary easing by the Bank of Japan and protecting employment, we will give top priority to realizing the National Burden Reduction Bill, already submitted to the Diet, which would reduce consumption tax, gasoline tax, and small and medium-sized business tax; reduce or exempt social insurance premiums; reduce highway tolls; etc. in order to cope with soaring prices of petroleum products, electricity and gas, food and other commodities against the backdrop of the Ukrainian crisis. Regarding measures against the COVID-19 pandemic, we will reclassify the SARS-coronavirus under the Infectious Diseases Control Law from that equal to or higher than “the Novel Influenza and other diseases category” (Class 2) to Class 5, in order to balance countermeasures with socioeconomic activities. In addition, by speeding up government measures in response to changes in the situation and eliminating the principle of quarantine for those who have been in close contact with the disease, the government will work to quickly restore normalcy and revitalize the damaged Japanese economy.

Economic stimulus (short-term)

134. We will gradually reduce the reduced consumption tax rate from the current 8% to 3% (or 0% depending on the situation) to cope with the current price hikes. The main consumption tax will then be lowered to 5% over a period of two years to break the long-term stagnation of the Japanese economy and the COVID-19 disaster. (The bill has been proposed)

135. For the time being, we will set the corporate tax rate for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) at 15%, the lowest international rate, regardless of the amount of income, and substantially reduce or exempt social insurance premiums to be paid by SMEs and low-income individuals. (The bill has been proposed)

136. We will abolish the special tax rates (for the time being, the tax itself) for national and local gasoline excise taxes and diesel fuel excise tax to reduce the burden on the public. (The bill has been proposed)

137. We will take drastic mitigation measures to curb the sharp increase in electricity and gas prices by reviewing the way electricity and gas rates are set. (The bill has been proposed)

138. We will reduce toll road fees for the transportation of goods, etc., and further reduce or exempt aircraft fuel tax and landing fees, etc., to curb the rise in costs associated with logistics. (The bill has been proposed)

139. We will reduce the government selling price of imported wheat, ease requirements for support in projects to mitigate adverse effects on horticultural and tea farmers, fishermen, and livestock producers, and provide additional government investment into various funds. (The bill has been proposed)

COVID-19 countermeasures

140. To make it possible to secure hospital beds and medical personnel such as doctors and nurses

in the event of a crisis, we will develop legislation to allow for mandatory requests and orders to medical institutions and medical personnel, based on the premise of adequate financial compensation.

141. We will revise the Act on Special Measures against Novel Influenza, etc. to allow transfer of authority to prefectural governors with the addition of work suspension orders and financial compensation, and establish the necessary procedures for consensus-building between prefectures and the national government so as to create a system that allows local governments to respond flexibly to infectious diseases according to local circumstances.

142. Under the principle of the *doshu* system, we will establish a system that allows mutual assistance among neighboring prefectures in which they share information and medical resources.

143. We will revise the Infectious Diseases Control Law to clarify the right of citizens to receive testing and medical care, thereby creating an environment in which they can feel at ease in their daily lives. In addition, we will continue to keep the cost of treatment and vaccines free of charge while reclassifying the SARS-coronavirus as a Class 5 infectious disease under the Infectious Diseases Control Law to enable early detection and early treatment, thereby protecting the lives and wellness of the public and normalizing social activities.

144. During the spread of infectious diseases, we will utilize the framework of the Self-Defense Forces Act on disaster dispatch to establish a system for the flexible allocation of critical care beds and the transfer of patients throughout the country or by regional block.

145. During an infectious disease crisis situation, we will permit emergency use of therapeutic drugs once a certain degree of clinical efficacy has been confirmed, allowing for treatment options to be presented without being confined to the usual clinical trial procedures.

146. In light of the fact that the COVID-19 measures relied on the self-restraint of the public and businesses, leading to criticism that the government deprived freedom with no legal basis, we will actively engage in legal reform and constitutional discussions to establish crisis response governance, including the topic of chain of command in the event of an emergency.

147. We will examine closely the current situation of an overabundance of small and medium-sized hospitals that lack the staffing and/or the facility for acute care admission, and vigorously promote the reorganization of the medical care system. In light of the fact that health centers and general practitioners were unable to provide coordinated care during the crisis, we will establish a system in which general practitioners (family doctors) will, in principle, provide medical examinations and health management. In addition, we will establish a structure where general practitioners (family doctors) are actively involved in making decisions regarding hospitalization, etc., and provide detailed instructions to patients, enabling appropriate requests and responses to be made to inpatient medical institutions.

148. We will drastically strengthen the R&D and production system for domestically produced vaccines and therapeutic drugs from the perspective of security by making bold investments, and when put into practical use, ensure that the system is capable of securing and supplying sufficient quantities to the public.

149. We will establish a database (vaccine registry) in which vaccine recipients voluntarily register their health status after COVID-19 vaccination, and establish a system that will enable cohort

investigations of symptoms such as post-vaccination adverse reactions.

150. We will provide appropriate support to medical institutions whose business conditions have deteriorated due to the acceptance of COVID-19 patients, etc., and establish a sustainable medical care system.

151. We will establish a Japanese version of CDC, one in the Tokyo metropolitan area and one in the Kansai area, to handle infectious diseases, establish a command post for infection control, and strengthen human resource development.

152. In addition to vaccinations at municipality venues, large-scale venues, and even large companies, we will also conduct vaccinations at small and medium-sized companies in cooperation with the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Japan Health Insurance Association to accelerate the vaccination of the entire country.

5. [Growth Strategy (long-term)]

Taxation reform, social security reform, and regulatory reform toward "The Great Reform of Japan"

The Major Reform Plan for Japan will be realized through a three-pronged reform of taxes, social security, and the labor market, with which the disposable income of the people will be raised and economic growth and disparity reduction will be achieved. In addition to decisively carrying out tax reforms that realize a simple and fair tax system (introduction of the flat tax system, abolishing the special measures concerning taxation), "from flow to stock," etc., we will also introduce a minimum income guarantee system (basic income or refundable tax credit), and make a major shift in the safety net so that benefits will be provided in advance or promptly to those who need them. At the same time, by promoting mobility in the labor market, we will build a vibrant society in which everyone can feel secure in making career gambits as many times as they wish.

Regarding the long-term growth strategy, in light of international trends in ESG and sustainability, including decarbonization, we will transition from the conventional policies where the government manipulates the private sector through regulations to policies that maximize the private sector's ingenuity and ability to create innovation in both the social and economic spheres through market principles, thereby lifting up agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism, healthcare, and others into growth industries.

Tax reform

153. After the special measures against price hikes and COVID-19 situation end, we will set the consumption tax at 8% and abolish the reduced tax rate system, and deliberate on both future local taxation and tax system reforms.

154. Aiming to create a tax system for growth, we will decisively implement "major reduction on flow taxation," which reduces not only consumption tax but also income tax and corporate tax, and realize a tax system that is simple and fair.

155. While implementing a major reduction on flow taxation, we will also review the stock taxation and implement fundamental reforms of the entire tax system based on the concept of "from flow to stock."

156. In light of the current tax system where the higher the income, the higher the ratio of financial income to total income, and regressive income tax burden can be observed, we will optimize taxation and correct disparities through tax reforms, including the introduction of comprehensive taxation and flat taxation.

157. We will abolish the complicated Act on Special Measures Concerning Taxation and replace it with a "simple, fair, and invigorating" tax system.

158. Through the use of the My Number system and linking to bank accounts, we will accurately ascertain the assets and income of individuals and corporations so as to ensure efficient, fair, and leak-proof tax collection.

159. To properly secure independent financial resources for local governments, we will review the

allocation of tax resources by the national and local governments, and abolish irrational local corporate taxes with arbitrary measures to correct the uneven distribution of tax resources.

160. We will position consumption tax as a core source of revenue for local self-reliance, and will transform it into a local tax with tax rates set by the local governments.

161. We will develop a tax system that encourages investment by further promoting angel tax and further revising the taxation of stock options, etc.

162. We will drastically review taxation of entertainment expenses to reduce the burden, thereby promoting revitalization of corporate and economic activities.

163. We will make NISA (Nippon Individual Savings Account), which has contributed to the promotion of investment, a permanent measure rather than a time-limited measure, and in particular, increase the maximum investment limit of the Tsumitate (regular pay-in) NISA will be increased, and the term of the savings system will be extended to ensure a 20-year pay-in period regardless of the start period.

Fiscal policy

164. Based on the premise that a nation with a central bank is different from a local government, and in light of the current situation of prolonged recession and low interest rates with a new addition of the COVID-19 situation, we will implement aggressive fiscal mobilization and monetary easing to the extent that it does not burden future generations and cause excessive inflation.

165. With regard to the primary balance, which is certain to face a widening deficit due to COVID-19, we will reset a realistic target deadline for returning to a surplus and conduct a growth-oriented fiscal restructuring that does not rely solely on tax increases by developing a balanced timetable for economic growth/expenditure reduction/revenue reform.

166. To "visualize finances," we will introduce accrual accounting and double-entry bookkeeping into the national and local fiscal systems and implement reforms to the public accounting system.

Monetary policy

167. Under the current circumstance where the impact of the COVID-19 continues, we will continue necessary and sufficient monetary easing while paying close attention to the responses of other countries. At the same time, we will begin formulating an exit strategy for the "extraordinary monetary easing" that has become the norm, and promote the creation of a system that is not overly dependent on monetary easing and fiscal stimulus.

168. We will amend the Bank of Japan Act to clearly state the three objectives of the Bank of Japan, which are price stability, sustained nominal economic growth rate, and maximization of employment; to require the Bank to conclude agreements with the government to achieve each objective; and newly add stipulations regarding dismissal of officers. (The bill has been proposed)

169. We will promote digitization at regional and local banks and financial institutions to improve their operations and enhance their profitability so that they can respond to the new social environment in a self-reliant manner.

170. We will promote research and development of the CBDC (Central Bank Digital Currency) by

conducting demonstration experiments using special zones, etc., and actively deliberate on its introduction with a target deadline so as to avoid falling behind other countries.

171. From the perspective of ensuring competitiveness in international financial markets, we will revise the cryptocurrency taxation system and shift from taxation as miscellaneous income to capital gains taxation. We will also boost innovation in the field of financial settlement using cryptocurrencies and promote research and development of blockchain technology to regain our position as the world's leading developed country in the field of cryptocurrencies.

172. We will promote regulatory reforms that transcend the boundaries between banking, securities, and insurance in order to promote innovation in fintech and other financial services.

173. We will create a new international financial city and market in Japan by reviewing the taxation system, including the use of special zones, offering multilingual support, and promoting the relaxation of residency requirements.

Social security system

174. To build a "safety net for career gambits," we will promote the reform of the entire social security system, including pensions, etc., by seriously and thoroughly considering optimization and integration of redistribution based on a basic income tax or refundable tax credit.

175. To balance social insurance benefits and burdens, we will clarify the benefits (benefits received) and burdens (premiums), and realize appropriate premiums and appropriate benefit distribution.

176. If the current public pension system is to be continued, we will shift it from a pay-as-you-go scheme to a funded scheme, and, in principle, balance the benefits and burdens throughout a lifetime within the same-generation account category, thereby creating a fair system between generations with no loss of payments.

177. We will aim to create a society that does not discourage the elderly from working by reviewing the employment-based old-age pension system, etc., along with the introduction of a minimum income guarantee system (basic income or refundable tax credit).

178. We will change the co-payment system of medical expenses to that in which the co-pay ratio is differentiated according to income, instead of according to age.

179. As for the national health insurance, we will promote wide-area operations that can take advantage of economies of scale.

Safety net

180. To realize the same concept as the "negative income tax," we will consider introducing the basic income scheme or refundable tax credit to increase the incentive to work and to increase job mobility, thereby raising productivity and wage levels in the labor market as a whole.

181. We will clarify termination rules and reform regulations regarding termination of labor contracts, such as allowing monetary settlement for termination disputes, to promote the mobility and activation of the labor market. At the same time, we will aim to create a society with a high degree of flexicurity

(flexibility + security) by ensuring the establishment of a safety net while in-between jobs.

182. To realize "equal pay for equal work," which is yet to be accomplished even after the law has come into effect, we will promote, as the responsibility of the government, the shift from seniority-and competence-based pay that inhibits labor mobility to job-based pay that assumes "equal pay for equal work."

183. To promote the shift to "job-based" employment, we will revise the Labor Standards Act to allow companies to evaluate employees on the basis of work performance rather than working hours, thereby providing legal protection for employees.

184. We will develop a tax system that enables labor-intensive companies, especially companies that employ so-called "essential workers," to sustain and grow. Specifically, we will aim to improve the treatment and wage level of employees and provide tax breaks and other incentives to companies with a high labor share.

185. We will consider mechanisms to provide work incentives, such as the development of labor legislation for seniors including regulations on shift intervals, and the introduction of the earned income tax credit, a type of refundable tax credit, for low-wage workers and others.

186. We will directly approach the challenges of the increasingly serious issues experienced by the "employment ice age" generation (the lost generation), and promote job training and fortify social security so as to create an environment that allows non-permanent workers to choose flexible and diverse work styles as well as to make career gambits.

187. Based on the needs of the labor market, we will thoroughly review government-funded vocational trainings, while transferring HelloWork (public employment security offices) from the national to the local level to provide integrated support for housing, livelihood, welfare, etc., with the aim of creating a labor market that takes advantage of local conditions and strengths.

188. To improve the quality of medical care and reduce duplicated procedures through prompt sharing of medical information, we will promote the standardization of electronic medical records, aiming for 100% adoption rate. In addition, by promoting the use of the Myna insurance card, we will create an environment in which patients' hospital visit history and treatment records can be viewed at any medical institution anywhere in the country, thereby ensuring continuity of medical care.

189. By unifying the rules for checking health insurance claims and utilizing AI and big data under the universal health insurance system, we will simultaneously optimize medical costs and improve the quality of medical care.

190. To reduce the burden on the medical care scene and patients, and to prevent infectious diseases from spreading, we will further review the medical fee system and usage requirements for online medical care and online medication instruction, actively promote them after ensuring their safety, and make them easy for the public to use.

191. We will make the decision-making process for medical and nursing care fees transparent and simplify the system so that patients and users can have a better understanding.

192. Regarding medical fees, we will promote a shift from the current system of "pay for service" based on the volume of medical visits to "pay for performance" based on the quality and value of medical

visits. As for the use of data, which is indispensable for this purpose, we will promote the databasing of medical information through the standardization of electronic medical records and the dissemination of electronic prescriptions.

193. We will introduce a premium discount system for medical insurance. Specifically, we will make discounts on premiums for those who receive regular health checkups and those insured with low health risk in order to create incentives for each individual to actively increase their health value.

194. We will improve the quality and quantity of home medical care and home nursing care so that medical care and nursing care services can be provided seamlessly in the community, build a community comprehensive care system that even first-time users feel at ease, and realize a future society for vibrant living through cooperation among medical care, rehabilitation, nursing care, and welfare.

195. To solve the nursing home shortage issues such as the so-called "wait-listed elderly" problem, we will implement decentralization and regulatory reform in nursing care services to establish a system that can identify needs in a timely and accurate manner.

196. In addition to primary prevention and wellness promotion to prevent illness and the need for nursing care, we will promote the horizontal development of models from advanced municipalities, further promote initiatives for nursing care prevention and preventive medicine, and prolong the healthy lifespan through early prevention and early intervention.

197. To respond flexibly to changing needs related to nursing care and childcare, we will transfer authority and realize deregulation so that local governments can determine the establishment criteria for composite facilities that integrate nursing homes and childcare centers.

198. We will focus on prolonging healthy lifespan by promoting care with a focus on supporting independence, as well as improving the utilization rate for cancer screening and specific medical examinations so as to realize early detection and early treatment of cancer.

199. We will thoroughly inform the public about the revised Health Promotion Act and promote detailed measures to thoroughly prevent passive smoking, such as improving the way outdoor smoking areas are set up.

200. We will enhance dementia support measures to realize a society where the elderly and their families can live in peace.

201. In view of the continuing cases of assault and sexual abuse of the elderly by nursing care workers, we will legislate measures against harassment in the nursing care scene, including considering the application to nursing care workers when establishing the Japanese version of DBS (Disclosure and Barring Service), which allows for inquiries into past sexual offense histories and the issuance of certificates of acquittal.

202. We will improve the working and academic environment for patients with intractable diseases and enhance the support system for patients with intractable diseases.

203. We will standardize the treatment of CKD (chronic kidney disease), etc., and promote measures to prevent the severity of CKD caused by underlying diseases other than diabetes (hypertension, hyperlipidemia, etc.).

204. We will establish a system to ensure that people with allergic diseases can receive medical consultation and treatment in any region of the country in order to maintain their QOL (quality of life).

205. We will aim to further expand the range of diseases covered by publicly funded newborn mass screening.

206. We will lead a broad discussion and examination while gathering opinions for both for and against "death with dignity (peaceful passing)" as part of the right to self-determination.

Consumer protection

207. In light of the prevalence of new crimes and special frauds via the Internet, as well as unregistered investment advice and medical advertisements which serve as breeding grounds for crimes, we will work to protect consumers by strengthening measures against cyber crimes in cooperation with interagency efforts, consumer groups, etc.

208. With regard to suicide, which is the most common cause of death among adolescents, we will promote the development of a system in which the government can collaborate with families, educational institutions, and workplaces, as well as enhance various employment and economic measures to prevent suicides for economic reasons. In addition, we will actively promote research and countermeasures against family/collective suicides as a cause of death among children.

209. We will reduce preventable child deaths by consolidating cases of child deaths that are currently under different jurisdictions depending on the location of the death and strengthening verification and countermeasures across ministries.

210. We will promote the strengthening of support for victims suffering from crimes, including the prevention of secondary damage and the partial advancement of compensation with the right of subrogation. At the same time, we will work to support the rehabilitation of offenders, including those with disabilities, to reintegrate into society.

Growth strategies: general comments

211. In all industrial sectors, we will realize a three-point competition policy set: (1) shift from suppliers-first to consumers-first, (2) eliminate and/or relax restrictions on new entries, and (3) create a society in which bankruptcy proceedings are carried out for the defeated so they can get back on their feet again.

212. With regard to regulatory reform, we will aim to move "from ex-ante regulations to ex-post-facto monitoring and checking" and promote innovation by eliminating excessive ex-ante regulation. We will aim to gradually delete particularly strong regulations through the introduction of objective indicators and the 2:1 rule (two regulations are to be eliminated in order to establish one new regulation).

213. In view of the current situation where sanctions against patent infringers are not effective and do not deter moral hazards, we will review ineffective criminal penalties and improve laws to ensure that patents are respected.

Growth strategy: energy policy

214. We will achieve both economic growth and a decarbonized society by introducing regulatory reforms and investment promotion schemes that promote green energy.

215. With regard to renewable energies such as solar, wind, geothermal, and biomass, we will revise regulations that hinder the introduction of renewable energies and create a system that will enrich local communities, thereby revitalizing the local economy.

216. We will promote research and development for the peaceful use of space resources, develop relevant laws, and work toward the formulation of international agreements.

217. We will revitalize Japan's manufacturing capabilities by proactively building a production system for strategic goods such as semiconductors, storage batteries, and pharmaceuticals, for which our country's cutting-edge competitiveness is declining.

Growth strategy: information technology & telecommunications

218. By utilizing special zones and realizing the globally advanced Japanese super cities, we will create a competitive environment that can take advantage of technological innovations such as IoT, big data, robots, AI, NFT, and Beyond 5G (6G).

219. To promote the spread and practical application of the fields of IoT and AI, we will actively participate in globally shared platforms, and expand the open platform to promote private-sector utilization by actively disclosing satellite data and other information held by the government so as to support the creation of a data distribution market.

220. We will promote the concept of "open by default," in which data held by the government is open to the public unless there is a specific reason not to be, and set and promote specific goals to open up national and local government data. In addition, we will promote the implementation of an urban OS that integrates and mediates the vast amount of data that exists in cities, which will be shared and utilized by local governments, companies, research institutes, and other organizations to build a more comfortable and efficient society.

221. By confronting the problems facing Japan's IT industry and user companies identified during the COVID-19 situation, we will encourage the development and strengthening of ICT services that can improve and optimize productivity not only for companies but for society as a whole, and the creation of a healthy competitive environment for improved convenience. In addition, we will work to optimize system development outsourcing contracts (by improving multi-level subcontracting structures, etc.) and create an environment in which engineers are properly evaluated and able to demonstrate their capabilities.

222. To promote the effective use of radio waves, we will amend laws to introduce a frequency auction system while reflecting policy goals and addressing disadvantages such as excessive inflation of winning bids and concentration of frequencies on specific operators. (The bill has been proposed)

223. In view of the adverse effects of the bloated Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC), which is the regulatory agency, we will separate the administration related to regulating broadcasting and information and communications from the MIC and transfer it to a newly established independent administrative commission.

224. With the introduction of the auction system, we will abolish the current spectrum user fee. Until the auction system is introduced, we will promote the use of radio waves in various communication services such as smart meters for electric power and telemedicine, while ensuring that spectrum user fees are appropriate to the increased value of radio waves due to technological advances in cell phones and large-volume data transmission/reception on the Internet.

225. The public and private sectors will review the principles of face-to-face delivery and written notification, and promote the improvement of operational efficiency via thorough DX, including the use of AI, 100% digitization of payments, and the abolition of seals.

226. We will facilitate the development of a system to expand the acceptance of cashless methods for tax, premium, and fee payments to include credit cards, e-money, QR code payments, etc.

227. We will actively open spaces in public facilities to telecommunications carriers and promote the expansion of 5G base stations and availability of Wi-Fi.

228. We will have NHK focus on news, education, welfare programs, etc. as a public broadcaster, and other broadcast programs will be split up and privatized. In addition, we will introduce a system of NHK subscription fees based on the amount of viewing, or a system in which the public bears the cost of operating a slimmed-down NHK that specializes in news programs, etc., in an effort to make the fees more appropriate. (The bill has been proposed)

229. To promote the entry of new operators in the age of great convergence of broadcasting and telecommunications, we will take measures such as relaxing restrictions on secondary trading, strengthening regulations on cross-shareholdings in newspapers and television, and relaxing restrictions on the holding ratio threshold for certified broadcasting holding companies. (The bill has been proposed)

Growth strategies: SME measures

230. To prevent "subcontractor bullying," we will strictly enforce the Anti-Monopoly Act's provision against abuse of a superior bargaining position and the Act against Delay in Payment of Subcontract Proceeds, etc. to Subcontractors to promote an environment in which micro, small, and medium-sized companies can receive payment as contracted when dealing with large companies, including their own parent companies.

231. Since it is necessary to take advantage of the regional micro, small, and medium-sized construction companies in the event of disaster recovery, we will stipulate that a certain percentage will be allocated for orders local from micro, small, and medium-sized companies for public works projects ordered by the national government agencies.

232. In public work contracts, we will ensure appropriate working conditions for those engaged in the work associated with such contracts, and strive to eradicate the government-manufactured working poor.

233. We will further review the tax system to realize smooth business succession of SMEs and encourage third-party succession (M&A) to protect local employment and prevent the loss of technology and know-how of SMEs.

234. In light of the fact that personal guarantees of small and medium-sized business owners have become an obstacle to their opportunities to regain footing as a business owner, a cause of personal

financial ruin, etc., we will consider a review that includes the abolition of personal guarantees in order to establish a clear distinction between corporate and personal relief.

235. We will promote digitalization at regional and local banks and financial institutions to enable independent operation and profitability improvement efforts in order to respond to the new social environment. (Reposted)

Growth strategies: SDGs, ESG, sustainability

236. In light of the international emphasis on corporate policies and responses to the SDGs, particularly with regard to CO2 emissions and human rights, and how this emphasis is beginning to have a significant impact on management and business, we will establish a system to evaluate corporate sustainability in Japan as well. We will also actively present concepts and negotiate to formulate international standards that will contribute to strengthening the competitiveness of Japanese companies.

237. To establish a presence in the SDGs market and attract ESG investment funds to Japan, we will promote the increase of value and innovation of Japanese companies in line with international standards, and improve the domestic environment based on international trends regarding SDGs, ESG and sustainability.

Growth strategy: medical and nursing care

238. We will promote the industrialization and advancement of the medical and health fields by introducing IoT and AI, utilizing big data, experimenting with 5G communications, etc.

239. In determining medical fee points, we will introduce an adjustment mechanism by balancing the supply and demand of medical services.

240. We will lift the ban of and promote mixed medical care with the aim of ensuring that patients can receive the advanced medical care they desire in a timely and appropriate manner.

241. We will substantially relax regulations regarding the management and financing methods of medical corporations, etc. so as to allow them to operate their businesses in a manner that better meets the needs of patients and users.

242. We will review excessive restrictions requiring face-to-face sales, such as those on medical product sales, in order to improve convenience and revitalize IT business.

243. We will create a scheme for setting drug prices that takes into account fiscal discipline and innovation, and create an all-Japan system to cultivate international competitiveness in drug discovery.

244. We will improve compensation and workplace environment for all those working in the nursing care field, and also support the development of robots and introduction of technology that can be used in nursing care and welfare in order to reduce the burden on nursing care personnel, improve workplace retention (preventing turnover), and make nursing care a growth industry.

Growth strategy: agriculture, forestry and fisheries

245. We will promote a major shift and major reforms to achieve "agriculture for farmers and consumers." In addition to promoting "profitable agriculture" by supporting farmers who improve

productivity and quality, we will also develop agricultural policies that enable sustainable farming in mountainous or hilly areas and family-run farms.

246. Regarding rice, etc., we will promote the accumulation and aggregation of cropland to farmers and corporations to improve productivity and strengthen exports, and in addition, conduct research and development of high value-added crops, etc. that can be produced using rice paddies. In addition, we will optimize the scope of application of the income compensation program for individual farming households, a direct payment system.

247. We will abolish the exemption of agricultural co-operatives from the application of the Anti-Monopoly Act, and create a competitive environment that does not prevent the establishment of multiple regional agricultural co-operatives so as to allow the selection of agricultural co-operatives that truly benefit farmers. Furthermore, the Agricultural Co-operatives Act will be revised to allow the separation of the financial sector from the regional agricultural co-operatives, thereby encouraging reorganization and a shift "from agricultural co-operatives to agricultural policy for farmers."

248. As for the results of the special agricultural zones, we will incorporate a mechanism that farmers can feel secure in (e.g., restrictions on acquisition of cropland, forests, water sources, and other land by foreign capital and foreigners; stricter rules on conversion of cropland; and a buy-back system by local governments), then allow any entity, including joint-stock companies, to acquire and transfer ownership of cropland, and promote this system to all areas in Japan needing such a system.

249. From the perspective of natural disasters (floods and landslides caused by heavy rains), which are becoming more severe due to the decrease and devastation of rice paddies, reservoirs, croplands, and forests, we will tighten the zoning and conversion regulations for rice paddies with water rights, useful and beneficial croplands, etc. to stop the decrease of rice paddies and croplands.

250. We will revise the Cropland Act to revitalize agriculture by encouraging land ownership and new entry by all entities, including joint-stock companies. Furthermore, as a measure against the aging of the farming population and lack of successors, we will enhance measures to promote new farming so that young people can become independent farmers and run a profitable farming business.

251. To promote the growth strategy that has been set back by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) and legislators who play favorites to maintain vested interests, we will conduct a fundamental review of the state of agricultural administration, including a radical reorganization of the MAFF.

252. We will promote smart agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; strengthen exports of agricultural, forestry, and fisheries products, processed products, and food products; and support researchers and others in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries.

253. In line with the current situation of cropland and rice paddies, we will review the role of agricultural committees and cropland banks, as well as regulations requiring their establishment, and promote the decentralization of agricultural administration.

254. We will build a stable domestic supply system for livestock products and strive to increase self-sufficiency, including feed and roughage, also from the perspective of food security. Furthermore, we will actively promote overseas exports of livestock products.

255. We will protect the breeder's rights of seed developers and prepare an environment that prevents unauthorized outflow of seeds overseas, while supporting the creation of new business models by farmers and developers who are actively engaged in research and development. We will also focus on developing varieties suitable for organic farming.

256. We will promote the development of facilities and equipment necessary to improve the quality of higher education in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, and foster the world's most advanced agricultural engineers who will lead the next generation of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. We will also make reforms to create a sustainable certified farmer system.

257. As a measure against hay fever, which has become a national ailment, we will promote the expansion of the planting area of pollen-free and low-pollen cedar trees, etc., and the felling of pollen-producing cedar and other trees.

258. To increase demand for domestic timber, we will support the active use of domestic timber, which will also aid in the proper preservation of forests.

259. With regard to measures to prevent damage by birds and animals, we will manage population reduction by providing support for trapping, etc., and also improve sanitary management for processing, distribution, and sales as game meat. In addition, we will train specialists who can take appropriate countermeasures, encourage village-wide efforts, and promote the introduction of new technologies such as smart sensors and drones.

260. Considering the current situation of fluctuation of fishery resources due to climate change, overfishing, etc., we will promote conservation of fisheries and fishery resources through scientific management of fish catches and diplomacy, and sustainably maintain and manage fishery resources from the perspective of food security.

261. As a countermeasure against poor catch of clams and color fading of *nori* seaweed, we will restore the tidal flats and improve nutrient salinity in the sea area while taking red tide countermeasures into consideration.

262. We will promote economic development in mountainous or hilly areas in harmony with the environment by promoting the use of forests for camping, mountain biking, and other profit-earning activities.

Growth strategy: tourism and entertainment industry

263. We will back up Singapore-style integrated resorts (IR) that match the local conditions based on the premise of substantial improvement of measures to prevent gambling addiction and thorough disclosure of information to prevent fraud. In light of the current situation where the COVID-19 situation has made it more difficult for foreign capital to enter the market, we will consider extending the license period and making other necessary legal changes.

264. With the approval of private casino facilities to be built in conjunction with the attraction of IRs, we will relabel pachinko/pachinko slot and other gambling-related businesses gambling, not amusement, and develop laws to clarify the business methods and responsibilities of business operators and to ensure that they are operated under proper management, including taxation and advertising regulations by the

national and local governments.

265. With regard to gambling and other addictions, we will strengthen research on effective countermeasures and the development of professional human resources, and support local governments in their efforts regarding awareness-raising, preventive counseling, treatment, aftercare and establishment of cooperative systems for families. In addition, we will organically coordinate with other measures related to problems such as multiple debts, poverty, suicide, crime, and abuse, and strongly promote measures to combat gambling and other addictions as a social initiative.

266. We will aim to support the content industry with the utmost respect for freedom of expression and without excessive government interference on the content of manga, anime, games, etc. We will establish the MANGA National Center to promote archiving of works, disseminate culture to increase inbound visitors, and support the development of creators.

267. Regarding the so-called NFTs (Non-Fungible Tokens), which record cultural content as digital data on the blockchain, we will support the expansion of the NFT market by creating rules that do not inhibit innovation, and help to further develop the content industry and art market, including manga, anime, games, etc., which are some of Japan's strengths.

268. Regarding the WEB3 (decentralized network based on blockchain technology, etc.) business and Metaverse (three-dimensional virtual space created on the Internet) industries, we will regard them as Japan's growth strategy and cultural promotion measures, and expand support as well as promote the introduction and utilization of these technologies by the national government, local governments, and other public organizations.

269. As for the tourism industry, which has been severely affected by the COVID-19 situation, we will support promotion measures through a wide range of public-private partnerships that are devised by each local region instead of offering uniform government subsidies.

270. With regard to vendors subject to the Act on Control and Improvement of Amusement Business, which support the night economy, we will formulate guidelines and establish laws in the event of the spread of infectious diseases, and cooperate with the police in strengthening supervision of illegal vendors even in normal times.

Growth strategy: transportation

271. In anticipation of the shift from ownership to use of goods and services, we will strongly promote the sharing economy by eliminating regulations that serve as barriers to the spread of ridesharing and private lodging.

272. We will support the development of domestic technology for automated driving, for which there currently is a global development competition, and aim for its early commercialization through the promotion of level 5 (fully automated driving) public road tests.

273. We will transfer the authority and financial resources for municipalities to regulate local transportation from the national government to municipal governments, and accelerate efforts to allow local municipalities to optimize local transportation according to their local conditions, such as the development of bicycle expressways in urban areas and deregulation of small mobilities in rural areas.

274. We will further promote mobility-as-a-service (MaaS) by integrating multiple transportation services in ridesharing through IT and introducing a one-stop system for reservation and payment.

275. By organizing regional airports through "selection and concentration" and strengthening the functions of hub airports, we will aim to establish international hub airports. In addition, we will improve service quality by privatizing airports.

276. We will sell government-owned shares of Tokyo Metro and unify Tokyo Metro and Toei Subway as soon as possible to improve convenience for users and tourists.

6. [Investment in the Future and Diversity]

Extensive investment in education and child-rearing, social policies that support diversity

We will promote investment for the future, including free early childhood education and free school lunches which Osaka has been promoting ahead of other areas, as well as free higher education, and expand them nationwide. In contrast to the government's proposed Children and Families Agency, which would maintain the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in its current form, we will expand support for future generations based on the Basic Bill for Child Development, which stipulates the integration of education and welfare for children, unification of preschool and childcare, free education, etc. In addition, in light of the declining birthrate and aging and shrinking population, we will make the cost of childbirth completely free of charge.

Based on the principles—namely, to make the changes needed by the times without being influenced by ideology and to provide concrete solutions to real problems—that have guided this party since its formation, we will actively work to ensure diversity in society and expand options, while respecting the traditions of Japan, including the Imperial House.

Education

277. To ensure that all families, regardless of their economic situation, have equal access to quality education, we will establish as a constitutional principle that all stages of education, including compulsory education, early childhood education, high school, and university, should be completely free of charge, and require the government to enact related legislation and permanent budget measures while promoting free school lunches and university reforms.

278. We will raise the ratio of education budget to GDP, which is the lowest among OECD countries, and improve public spending on education to match the level of other developed countries.

279. We will work to introduce and promote the education voucher (vouchers for cram school fees) system to expand educational opportunities and improve the quality of education and academic performance through competition among diverse participants.

280. With regard to English examinations pertaining to university entrance examination reforms, we will promote the introduction of private-sector examinations after giving due consideration to economic disparities, regional disparities, accommodations for people with disabilities, etc.

281. We will continue to actively discuss and consider the introduction of school years starting in September, which was considered during the COVID-19 situation, because it will help to facilitate studying abroad by matching the starting period of the school year with that of overseas universities, and to secure outstanding foreign students which will improve the international competitiveness of domestic universities.

282. By reviewing the regulations governing the mandatory appointment of boards of education and giving the power to decide on the system of educational administration to local governments, we aim to shift from a hierarchical educational administration system with the Ministry of Education at the top to a decentralized educational administration system.

283. We will establish a system that allows for various forms of education at the initiative of local communities, such as the establishment of publicly funded privately managed schools. We will also review school establishment standards and promote diversification in the way schools are established.

284. We will reduce the burden on teachers by reviewing the division of school affairs and club activities, and promoting the computerization of school affairs, so that they can concentrate on education. In addition, we will abolish the Act on Special Measures concerning Salaries and Other Conditions for Education Personnel of Public Compulsory Education Schools, etc., which stipulates that teachers receive a teaching adjustment amount instead of overtime pay, and develop legislation to fully apply the Labor Standards Act to teachers, thereby eliminating the long working hours of teachers.

285. We will promote an environment that facilitates diverse human resources with social experience to work as teachers through fundamental improvements to the teacher licensing system, including revisions to teacher training programs, employment examinations, and rules on dual employment and side jobs.

286. We will promote the introduction of career education based on a "dual system," in which classes at school and internships at companies are conducted in parallel to seamlessly nurture professionals, and a "grade-skipping system" that can be flexibly adapted to this system.

287. We will make "communication" a required subject in elementary and junior high schools, and through comprehensive communication education including presentation, discussion, debate, facilitation, listening, etc., develop in students the ability to listen, speak, and communicate, and promote the early acquisition of skills useful in both building smooth human relationships and becoming an actor in the international community.

288. We will allow "skipping" of grades and early enrollment as well as holding back and re-learning as necessary, and revise age requirements for various qualifications so as to reform the age-based structure that underlies Japanese society by making education less based on age and more based on mastery.

289. To respond to the trend of precocious development of sexual awareness and sexual knowledge among children and students caused by the development of the Internet and other factors, we will conduct sex and life education based on an appropriate review of the curriculum guidelines with reference to international and other standards, and nurture children who can value their own bodies, minds, and lives.

290. In light of the lack of interest in politics, especially among the younger generation, we will enhance and strengthen civic education (citizenship education), including efforts to encourage independent thinking, discussion, and decision-making.

291. In addition to supporting research and educational activities related to local history, we will further improve and enhance history education, focusing on modern and contemporary history, not only from a liberal arts and didactic perspective, but also from the perspective of civic education.

292. We will carefully examine the effects and challenges of the online education system, which has advanced rapidly in the wake of COVID-19, and take measures to narrow the gaps in academic achievement and improve the working environment for teachers by enhancing content and making more effective and targeted use of ICT terminals.

293. As for digital textbooks, we will make them completely free of charge and utilize big data on students who use digital textbooks, while taking due care regarding personal information, to provide efficient and effective learning support using the latest technology.
294. To solve problems that occur in schools, we will increase the interviewing of students themselves and promote nationwide the assignment of full-time school counselors and online counselors, including clinical psychologists and certified psychotherapists, so as to develop and strengthen a system that can respond to the diversified troubles experienced by children, including bullying, being young caregivers, and scolionophobia, from both the children's perspective and professional knowledge.
295. We will provide a variety of places to belong to for children and students who could not conform to current schools and education, such as by promoting recognition of credits earned at free schools attended by children with scolionophobia.
296. To improve learning and career support for children with disabilities, we will strive to cultivate teachers with expertise through curriculum improvement during teacher licensure and departmental hiring.
297. Taking seriously the non-ending incidents of lewd conduct towards children by childcare workers and teachers, we will create a Japanese version of DBS that enables inquiries into past sexual offense history and the issuance of certificates of innocence, following legislation that allows for the non-reissuance of licenses.
298. To provide lifelong opportunities for learning and employment, we will realize a society that gives second chances to adults who were unable to attend school through the promotion of recurrent education and other means.
299. In consideration of the educational purpose of school lunches as stipulated by the School Lunch Program Act, we will make elementary and junior high school lunches free of charge from the perspective of free education, thereby promoting nutrition education while reducing the financial burden on households and the burden of lunch fee collection and administration work on the teaching staff.
300. We will reform universities from higher education for the sake of employment to higher education for the sake of learning, ensure a learning volume on par with international standards and optimize graduation requirements, and support the creation of a system that enables students to be accepted to a variety of universities while remaining in rural areas through the use of ICT, thereby expanding their options for learning.
301. To enhance the effectiveness of diverse learning that develops each child's individuality as well as independent and co-creative learning, we will review the class population, which is significantly larger than in OECD countries, and realize small class sizes.
302. Based on the principle of free education, we will promote the reduction of the burden on parents regarding the cost of educational materials and school supplies that are incurred during compulsory education.
303. We will revise the "suspension" system, which aims to prevent students with problematic behavior from attending school, and instead establish a system to support such students through attendance at a new school with a specialized support system to solve the complex problems faced by such students.

Childrearing/childcare

304. We will realize the establishment of the Ministry of Education, Children and Welfare, a bill submitted by our party as a counterpart to the Children and Families Agency being promoted by the government, and create a system that comprehensively supports children's learning and upbringing by integrating education and welfare. In addition, we will reform the current situation in which early childhood education and care is divided into three categories (kindergarten, daycare center, and certified children center), each of which is under the jurisdiction of a different ministry or agency, so as to realize the unification of preschool and childcare.

305. Aiming to secure large-scale financial resources to be used for children, we will make the budget framework independent from the Ministry of Finance's control, stipulate that a certain percentage of the GDP must be allocated for children, and deliberate on ways to steadily utilize such financial resources.

306. We will thoroughly decentralize the childcare policy and make it possible to provide childcare services that meet the needs of the local situations by, for example, changing the nationally uniform and inflexible standards for the establishment of licensed daycare centers and subsidies for their operation, and allowing them to be determined in principle by ordinances.

307. We will reform regulations to promote diversification of childcare services, including the introduction of a childcare supporter system and the expansion of babysitting, small-scale childcare, and sick/recovering childcare services, in order to fundamentally solve the problem of childcare waiting lists.

308. We will promote the introduction and substantial expansion of childcare vouchers that can be used for various childcare support services, such as childcare for sick and recovering children, babysitting, and the use of housing for the child-rearing generation.

309. We will revise the Income Tax Act to exempt in principle not only school expenses but also childcare expenses from taxation, promote subsidies for childcare expenses from local governments, and shift to a policy of emphasizing direct benefit issuance.

310. We will make drastic improvements in the compensation of childcare workers, including correcting the disparity between public and private sector salaries, equal pay for equal work between permanent and non-permanent employees, and significant improvements in the compensation of childcare workers at private daycare centers and unlicensed daycare facilities.

311. We will promote reforms in the way childcare workers work, including the elimination of long working hours, unpaid overtime, and overtime work at home, so as to alleviate the shortage of childcare workers.

312. To prevent serious accidents at daycare centers, we will improve the quality of childcare by giving local governments the authority to conduct surprise investigations without prior notice even for unlicensed facilities, and by thoroughly disclosing information on everything from serious accidents to instructing history.

313. We will promote better support for children with medical needs and their families by expanding support for school commuting by having nurses and others accompany the children in vehicles and by increasing the number of daycare centers that can accept children with medical needs.

314. We will grasp the actual situation of families with multiples (twins, triplets, etc.), for which support from local governments is insufficient, and promote the development of appropriate support systems, including the enhancement of prenatal and postnatal care.

315. To solve the double-care issue where households are having to simultaneously take on childcare and elderly/nursing care, which is becoming a new social problem, we will encourage local governments to survey and understand the actual situation and develop a support system that is not hampered by the stovepipe bureaucracies of childcare and nursing care.

316. We will conduct surveys and assess the actual situation of young caregivers (children who perform household tasks usually performed by adults, including housework and care for family members, on a daily basis to a degree that is not appropriate for their stage of development), and legislate the establishment of specific support systems in local governments to prevent children from being negatively affected in their academic and social development.

317. For children who need social care for various reasons, such as child abuse or economic circumstances, we will strengthen the functions of child guidance centers by stationing lawyers and other specialists, and promote the division of functions according to needs. We will also strengthen cooperation with local governments and private support groups to promote special adoptions and increase foster care placement rates.

318. We will abolish mixed placement (placing children with varied backgrounds in the same shelter) in temporary shelters of child guidance centers and improve the protective environment for children so that protected children who had not been able to receive compulsory education can, in principle, go to school.

319. In addition to expanding support for single parents who are particularly in need due to the COVID-19 situation, we will establish a system that allows the government to advance money for unpaid child support, which has become a social problem, and gives them the enforcement ability to collect from the non-paying parent, thereby creating an environment where children do not suffer financial disadvantages due to their parents' divorce.

320. Until the realization of a minimum income guarantee system (basic income or refundable tax credit), which is also effective in combating the declining birthrate, we will adopt the family coefficient rules (household-based taxation) where the greater the number of children, the greater the tax reduction, thereby reducing the economic burden of childrearing.

321. In view of the current situation in which the childrearing generation is burdened with out-of-pocket expenses that cannot be covered by the "lump-sum maternity allowance," we will, in principle, cover medical care for childbirth by insurance. Furthermore, by providing sufficient "childbirth and childcare vouchers (coupons)," we will effectively realize free childbirth, stabilize the management of obstetric care institutions, and ensure the safety and quality of medical care for childbirth.

322. To solve the problem of the discontinuity of support during pregnancy and after delivery, and to build a comprehensive support system for families, we will develop a seamless support system from pregnancy to childrearing period and regional centers (Japanese version of Neuvola) to sustain the system nationwide.

323. To ensure the welfare and best interests of children, we will aim to establish a system of joint parental authority and joint custody, which has been legislated in major developed countries, while preparing legislations and promoting measures against DV (domestic violence), including protection of victims of DV.

SDGs, ESG and sustainability

324. In addition to further strengthening national and local government policies related to the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), we will familiarize the SDGs throughout Japanese society by promoting initiatives by the private sector, spreading SDG education at schools, and supporting public relations and awareness-raising activities by civil society and the media.

325. Regarding food tech, which is expected to solve various global issues such as food loss and uneven distribution of food, we will promote research and development and encourage investments, as well as consider the formulation of rules that ensure safety and create an environment where food tech is accepted by society.

Gender equality

326. We will promote remote work, staggered working hours, and flextime systems, and develop "quasi-home office" centers that combine daycare centers and offices at or near train stations to eliminate the so-called "M-shaped curve," representing how the employment rate of women drops drastically during childbirth and childcare.

327. In view of the current situation where the numbers of permanent and non-permanent employment of women have already reversed, we will realize "equal pay for equal work" regardless of permanent or non-permanent employment, as well as improve the working environment for women.

328. To prevent employees from leaving their jobs due to childcare or nursing care, we will strive to develop a system that enables employees to balance care and work by promoting the use of not only childcare and nursing care support but also housework assistance services.

329. We will provide policy-based tax breaks for companies according to the percentage of women employed, the percentage of female executives, and the percentage of men taking childcare leave and childcare leave at birth (male version of maternity leave) to increase opportunities for women and childrearing generations to be active in the workforce.

330. While maintaining the family register system and the principle of one surname per family register, we will aim to establish a system that allows married people to continue to use their pre-marriage last name when engaging in socioeconomic activities, including the establishment of a system that gives general legal power to such use of pre-marriage last names (Innovation Party version of the optional dual-surname system).

331. We will strengthen support for victims of sexual assault and secondary rape, and consider legislating measures to prevent recidivism for sexual crimes, such as keeping track of those who are released from prison and connecting them to treatment.

332. To eradicate domestic violence (DV), we will enhance DV counseling, expand support for private

shelters, and whenever appropriate, stop visitation in high conflict cases to ensure early detection and support for victims.

333. To protect children from sexual abuse, we will consider revising the Penal Code to reflect the reality of sexual abuse, such as raising the age of sexual consent, which is currently 13 years old, and revising the constituent elements of the said criminal act.

334. With regard to the cervical cancer (HPV) vaccine, we will ensure that relief measures are taken for those generations who missed the opportunity to be vaccinated due to lack of active recommendation, and protect their lives and health from preventable cancers.

335. We will consider resuming or continuing subsidies for effective and advanced infertility treatments that have been excluded from support since infertility treatment became covered by insurance, and will also quickly realize the lifting of the ban on mixed medical care in the field of infertility treatment. In addition, we will work to create an environment that enables balancing work and infertility treatment to address issues related to conception or continuance of pregnancy, such as by encouraging companies to offer paid time leave on an hourly basis.

336. To properly protect mothers, we will offer education about sexual and reproductive health and consider deregulation of online medical care and prescribing of the morning-after pill.

Support for persons with disabilities

337. Through the development of technology such as avatar robots and deregulation such as the introduction of super-short-shift employment, we will promote higher employment rates for people with all types of disabilities, namely physical, intellectual, and mental disabilities.

338. With regard to the welfare of persons with disabilities, in addition to the employment rate system for persons with disabilities (statutory employment rate) based on employment contracts, we will take various measures, including introduction of a system to evaluate the amount of orders placed with freelance workers and continuous employment support offices, so as to promote diverse work styles.

339. In view of the ways of working in the post-COVID-19 era, we will develop a system and an ICT environment that enable utilization of employment-related welfare services for people with disabilities, providing them with the possibility to work by commuting to centers as well as through remote work (work at home), as able-bodied people do.

340. Regarding visiting care for persons with severe disabilities, in which people with severe disabilities can receive assistance for many hours, we will create an environment in which people with severe disabilities can play an active role, for example by making the service available even when engaging in economic activities.

341. To guarantee information access and communication means necessary for persons with disabilities to participate in society, and to eliminate the digital divide (information gap), we will improve information assurance, with focus on administrative services. We will also establish the Sign Language Act that defines sign language as a language.

342. To ensure that children with disabilities receive medical treatment and education support throughout their life stages, we will build a regional medical treatment and education system, including

the expansion of medical treatment and education (developmental support) facilities.

LGBTQ

343. We will recognize same-sex marriages and promote measures to ensure that LGBTQ and other sexual minorities are not unfairly discriminated against.

344. We will aim to promote same-sex partnership systems by local governments and to introduce a partnership system (Japanese version of PACS) that can be used by all couples, including same-sex couples.

345. We will establish a conference body within the government that will work on resolving issues surrounding gender identity and gender dysphoria and the difficulties faced by transgender people, and conduct discussions among professionals in order to create an environment where diversity is respected. During discussions, we will also give due consideration to the protection of the rights of women, children, etc.

Measures against hate speech and slander

346. While paying due attention to freedom of expression, we will not tolerate the so-called "hate speech" on the basis of ethnicity or nationality (including that targeting Japan and Japanese people) and will take effective measures to prevent its proliferation in order to realize a society free from unjust discrimination.

347. With regard to the problem of slander and defamation on social networking services, we will enact the "Internet Slander and Defamation Measures Promotion Bill" proposed by our party, and while giving full consideration to freedom of expression, we will swiftly and reliably provide relief to victims of slander and defamation and promote measures that clarify the responsibilities of the national government, local governments and businesses to deter slanderous and defamatory expressions.

Foreigner support

348. In addition to promoting residency management for foreign workers using the My Number Card, and taking into account the acceptance of new foreign workers, we will work to create a harmonious environment with non-Japanese residents, including non-Japanese children and children born in countries outside of Japan, by providing multilingual support in administration using AI chatbots and AI translation.

349. We will investigate the actual situation of the technical intern training system for foreigners and promote appropriate acceptance of foreign workers by drastically improving the situation in which foreign workers have been used as a "means of adjusting labor supply and demand."

350. We will address refugee issues from a humanitarian perspective based on the SDGs, such as strengthening medical care, food, and other forms of support for refugees and refugee claimants and improving the refugee application process, while paying attention to the issue of fraudulent refugees.

351. From the viewpoint of security and other factors, we will not grant suffrage to foreigners various levels of elections and referendums, but promote further streamlining and simplification of the

naturalization process for permanent foreign residents who wish to become naturalized.

Coexistence with animals

352. In addition to strictly enforcing numerical restrictions on pet dealers under the Act on Welfare and Management of Animals, we will eliminate the unreasonable breeding and sales business by promoting enhanced support for animal welfare organizations and revitalization of rescue dog/cat adoption events with the aim of achieving zero euthanasia of dogs and cats. We will also create an animal police to monitor abuse, while at the same time removing the obstacle of ownership which hinders animal protection.

353. In light of the situation where some local governments are falsely claiming to have "achieved zero" euthanasia without counting cases where adoption were deemed difficult, we will strictly review the definition of euthanasia and strengthen efforts to bring the number of animal euthanasia close to zero.

354. In accordance with the recommendations of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), we promote husbandry management that takes "animal welfare" into consideration, such as reducing stress and disease in livestock.

7. [Crisis Management, Science and Technology, Environment]

Crisis management reform to protect the land and its people, as well as science, technology and environmental policies for the future

In the areas of crisis management and disaster prevention, under the principle of conducting reform of governance structures (*doshu* system), we will establish a system that enables rapid response through mutual assistance, such as information sharing among neighboring prefectures and the establishment of firefighting organizations in wide-area municipalities. We will also take the initiative in creating a safe national land to protect the lives and bodies of the people by developing leading local initiatives nationwide, with the "Embankment Regulation Act" initiated by our party in the Diet as a good example. Regarding science and technology, we will take the opportunity of the Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai, Japan to rebuild Japan's ability to create innovations befitting a technological superpower. In particular, we will actively promote R&D that contributes to global warming countermeasures, such as those in the fields of bio-manufacturing and renewable energy, to achieve technological innovation and job creation.

Crisis management and disaster prevention infrastructure

355. We will improve the initial phase response, which has been seen as a problem in every large-scale disaster, and establish a national guideline to secure a minimum level of supplies, etc. within one week after the disaster strikes.

356. We will choose leaders of the disaster site, etc., to lead working groups to examine the post-disaster response so as to formulate recommendations that can be implemented immediately at the site of the next disaster.

357. We will establish a Japanese version of CDC to deal with infectious diseases, one in the Tokyo metropolitan area and one in the Kansai area, to ensure full countermeasures against infectious diseases.

(Reposted)

358. Under the principle of the *doshu* system, we will establish a system that allows mutual assistance among neighboring prefectures in which they share information and medical resources. (Reposted)

359. In addition to promoting public LTE through further utilization of the dynamic frequency sharing system, in the event of an emergency, we will utilize not only emergency radio broadcasts but also multiple communication media in order to enhance information transmission.

360. We will further clarify and publicize the roles and priorities of the SDF in times of disaster, and promote efficient rescue operations by the SDF in cooperation with local governments.

361. We will promote a model system (Wakayama model) to all municipalities in Japan to make agreements with various businesses so that municipalities can engage in restoration work removing fallen trees and fallen utility poles regardless of their owners in the event of a disaster. In addition, in mountainous and hilly areas, disaster-prone areas, and other areas where it takes time for public assistance to reach, we will allocate the budget to maximize mutual aid and encourage early rescue and recovery efforts by residents themselves.

362. We will promote the introduction of a model system (ONENAGANO) in which citizens, volunteers, governments, and the SDF join forces to remove disaster waste and other materials in a united effort for the benefit of disaster victims.

363. We will promote tree thinning and planting of broadleaf trees to return abandoned artificial forests that induce landslides to natural forests.

364. Regarding measures to address aging infrastructure developed during or after the High Economic Growth Period, we will continue to promote the sophistication and efficiency of maintenance procedures through the use of latest technologies such as drones, AI, and IoT, as well as promote the consolidation of infrastructure and the elimination of unnecessary facilities.

365. In addition to further encouraging the stockpiling of fuel for emergency power supply, we will develop an appropriate system to check for deterioration in the quality of stockpiled fuel and provide support for fuel replacement, thereby creating an environment that prevents power outages in the event of an emergency.

366. We will improve the privacy and sanitary environment of evacuation centers and develop an evacuation system with a support system built in collaboration with medical professionals and other experts so as to make it a place of rest for evacuees.

367. Since it is important for maintenance of physical and mental health to stay together with pets even during times of disaster, we will establish clear guidelines to ensure that both pet lovers and people with animal allergies can evacuate safely, and create an environment and prepare a system that allows evacuees to have pets in shelters and temporary housing.

368. In consideration of foreign residents in Japan, we will enhance multilingual information dissemination by the government and multilingual support at evacuation centers in the event of a disaster.

369. As for the reconstruction policy for the Great East Japan Earthquake that occurred more than 10 years ago, we will verify the effectiveness of the physical improvements that have been implemented to date, such as the massive concrete breakwaters, and continue and promote other necessary physical

and intangible reconstruction support measures.

370. In preparation for the case where it is difficult to dispose of disaster waste by the affected municipality alone, we will promote the establishment of a cooperative system among wide-area municipalities and establish a subsidy for municipalities outside the disaster area to take on the waste.

371. In view of the fact that many residents are inadequately compensated as a result of the judgment based on external criteria in the certification of "total or partial destruction" due to disasters, we will review the criteria and establish a system that fully supports the lives of residents after a disaster.

372. Establish an Osaka Fire Department capable of responding to large-scale disasters, etc. in Western Japan, and together with the Tokyo Fire Department in Eastern Japan, establish a system capable of prompt crisis management response throughout Japan. At the same time, we will consider amending the Fire and Disaster Management Organization Act, which currently stipulates that in principle, municipalities are responsible for fire fighting organizations, to allow prefectures to have their own fire fighting organizations according to local conditions.

373. To prevent accidents involving water scooters and pleasure boats, we will transfer the jurisdiction over vessel licenses from the Maritime Bureau, the department responsible for promoting boating, to the Japan Coast Guard, which is in charge of maritime traffic, to reinforce safe navigation and mooring management.

374. Regarding the boat operator license examination, we will enhance the content and the stringency of the examination and establish a system to properly eliminate unqualified applicants. In addition, from the viewpoint of preventing accidents involving vessels carrying passengers, especially pleasure boats and pleasure fishing boats, we will enhance the stringency of the criteria for obtaining a specified boat operator license to the equivalent of a class 2 standard motor vehicle license.

375. As long-term unauthorized mooring of vessels and abandonment of sunken vessels are becoming social problems, we will develop a law that requires owners to be responsible for the management of their vessels to the same extent as for automobiles, thereby eliminating navigational problems.

376. From the viewpoint of preventing serious accidents involving children, we will promote the development of safety laws, such as establishing the same safety standards for school buses, etc. as for commercial vehicles (with green license plates).

377. We will establish legislation to the effect that the national government will bear the entire cost of disposal of unexploded bombs, etc., which is currently borne by local governments and landowners.

Environment

378. To achieve the goals of carbon neutrality in 2050 and a 46% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in 2030, we will attract new investment to realize technological innovations essential to achieving these goals and create new jobs, while taking sufficient care to ensure that the burdens are not so excessive to the point they lead to industrial relocations.

379. With regard to carbon pricing, which is under discussion in other countries, we will proactively consider not only a carbon tax but also emissions trading, etc., and lead discussions in the GX League,

which the government is preparing to establish, toward the formulation of rules for emissions reduction based on an international perspective and the application of market principles.

380. We will actively promote research and development that contributes to global warming countermeasures, such as those regarding hydrogen bacteria and other bio-manufacturing fields.

381. To reduce plastic waste, which is considered to be a factor in intensifying marine pollution and global warming, we will promote measures based on the current state of processing technology as well as scientific evidence, including an appropriate review of waste sorting and disposal methods.

382. In addition to carefully examining the effects of the policy that implemented plastic bag fees, which was initiated as an environmental measure, we will closely monitor the situation with respect to the charging of plastic products that began in April of this year to ensure that there is no casual cost-shifting to businesses and consumers or opportunistic price hikes, and will make recommendations for an appropriate system that can be expected to truly reduce plastic waste, including other alternative measures.

383. We will steadily promote the regulation of embankment, the establishment of a traceability system for soil and sand, and the securing of storage sites, which our party has been promoting by introducing member bills to the Diet, and we will take all possible measures to regulate embankment construction and soil and sand management to prevent the recurrence of fatal incidents.

Arts, science and sports culture promotion

384. The national government, the host city, and the public and private sectors will work as one to build domestic momentum for the success of the Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai. Also, Expo-related businesses will be expanded and developed not only in the vicinity of the venue but also throughout Osaka Prefecture, as well as in the Kansai region and nationwide.

385. We will strongly encourage the social implementation of flying cars and other future technologies that will be experimentally exhibited at the Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai, a showcase for the realization of a new society, after the Expo is over.

386. As for basic research, which is the foundation of a scientifically advanced nation, we will secure sufficient research funding and promote the creation of an environment in which a diverse range of human resources, especially young people, can actively conduct research.

387. We will promote the digitization of books, rare books, and materials housed at the National Diet Library and national universities, and actively utilize the archives as well as develop human resources who will be responsible for digital archiving.

388. We will review cultural and artistic policies that tend to be limited to the construction of facilities and the provision of subsidies, and promote the introduction of the concession system for cultural facilities and arts councils as well as relax various laws and regulations to provide artists and others with multifaceted opportunities to work and present their work independently.

389. To increase opportunities for young people to access culture and the arts, we will consider a "culture pass" coupon system that allows young people between the ages of 18 and 25 to access culture and the arts for free or at a low cost.

390. We will promote the bidding of international competitions in various sports, including disability sports, to enhance the appeal of the city through sports, revitalize the local economy and promote health.

391. The public and private sectors will work together to promote and popularize "e-sports," which is expected to expand its market size and have educational benefits, by actively inviting international events.

8. [Constitutional Reform]

We will meet the challenge of constitutional reform head-on, moving toward a "Constitution for the present" that is suited to the times

To put the constitution back in the hands of the sovereign citizens, we will lead and invigorate the constitutional debate in the Diet. In addition to the three points of the constitutional reform announced in 2016, which were providing free education, reform of governance structures and establishment of a Constitutional Court, we will work on the two points for which we have announced the legislation draft in the previous Diet session, namely the amendment of Article 9 of the constitution, which places the SDF in the constitution as an organization capable of self-defense while adhering to the pacifism and renunciation of war, and the enactment of an emergency clause to deal with emergencies such as armed attacks by other countries, major disasters, terrorism, civil war, and the spread of infectious diseases.

Regarding the stable succession to the Imperial Throne, based on the weight of the fact that the male line of succession has been maintained without exception since ancient times, we will amend the Imperial House Law to allow patrilineal male children of the former imperial family belonging to the imperial lineage to return to the imperial family as adopted sons.

General remarks

392. Regarding the constitutional reform, in addition to the three points in the constitutional reform draft announced by our party in March 2016—free education, reform of governance structures, and establishment of a Constitutional Court—we will lead discussions in the Commission on the Constitution with the aim of realizing "the provision of the SDF in Article 9" and "creation of an emergency clause."

393. With regard to the constitution revision national referendum bill, we will not impose excessive restrictions in consideration of freedom of expression and speech, and will stimulate public debate by disseminating accurate information through the National Referendum Public Relations Council and other means. We will also promote information literacy education in light of the current situation where online fake news has become a social problem.

Free education

394. We will have the constitution clearly state that all citizens shall not be deprived of the opportunity to receive education for economic reasons.

395. To realize a society of equal opportunity, we will legally make all steps of education, from early childhood education including childcare to higher education (high school, university, graduate school, vocational school, etc.), free of charge.

396. To ensure that all families with varied economic situations have equal access to quality education, we will establish as a constitutional principle that all educational programs, including compulsory education, early childhood education, high school, and university, should be completely free of charge, and require the government to enact related legislation and permanent budgetary measures while

simultaneously promoting free school lunches and university reform. (Reposted)

Reform of governance structures

397. We will reform the constitution and shift from the centralized system, whose limitations became evident in the COVID-19 response, to a decentralized system (*doshu* system). The role of the national government will be clearly narrowed down to strengthen the capabilities of the state and achieve local autonomy. (Reposted)

Constitutional Court

398. We will establish a Constitutional Court, a court of first instance and final instance, with the authority to decide whether laws, regulations, dispositions, and other acts conform to the constitution or not, so as not to allow arbitrary interpretation of the constitution by the political and administrative branches of government.

399. Laws, ordinances, dispositions, etc., declared unconstitutional by a ruling of the Constitutional Court shall be rendered ineffective, and the ruling shall have binding effect on all public authorities.

Self-Defense Forces

400. Regarding Article 9 of the constitution, we will make clear stipulations regarding the SDF, while strictly adhering to the pacifism and renunciation of war.

Emergency legislation

401. We will create an emergency clause in the constitution to respond to emergencies such as armed attack by another country, civil war/terrorism, large-scale natural disasters, and the spread of infectious diseases. In doing so, from the perspective of deterring abuse, it will be clearly stated that the approval of the Constitutional Court is required to invoke the emergency clause.

The Imperial House system

402. Regarding the Imperial House system, we will take the lead in careful discussion while fostering broad public understanding, based on the weight of the fact that the male line of succession has been maintained without exception since ancient times. Assuming that the current order of succession is not to be changed, we will work to revise the Imperial House Law, giving first priority to a proposal that is consistent with the history of the Imperial House and realistic in order to ensure a stable succession to the Imperial Throne: “allowing adoption, which is currently not permitted for the Imperial Family, so as to make patrilineal male children belonging to the imperial lineage members of the Imperial Family.”