

New National Spatial Strategy in Japan

November 7, 2023

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Japan's National Land

○ **Population** (Estimate as of October 1, 2022)
124,947,000 (11th place in the world)

○ **Area** (as of October 1, 2022)
377,973 km² (61st place in the world)

○ **Number of islands**

All islands: 14,125

Remote islands and inhabited islands: 416*

Remote islands and uninhabited islands:
13,705

* Including Okishima Island (Shiga Prefecture), which is a remote island in the inland waters.

○ **Nominal GDP**

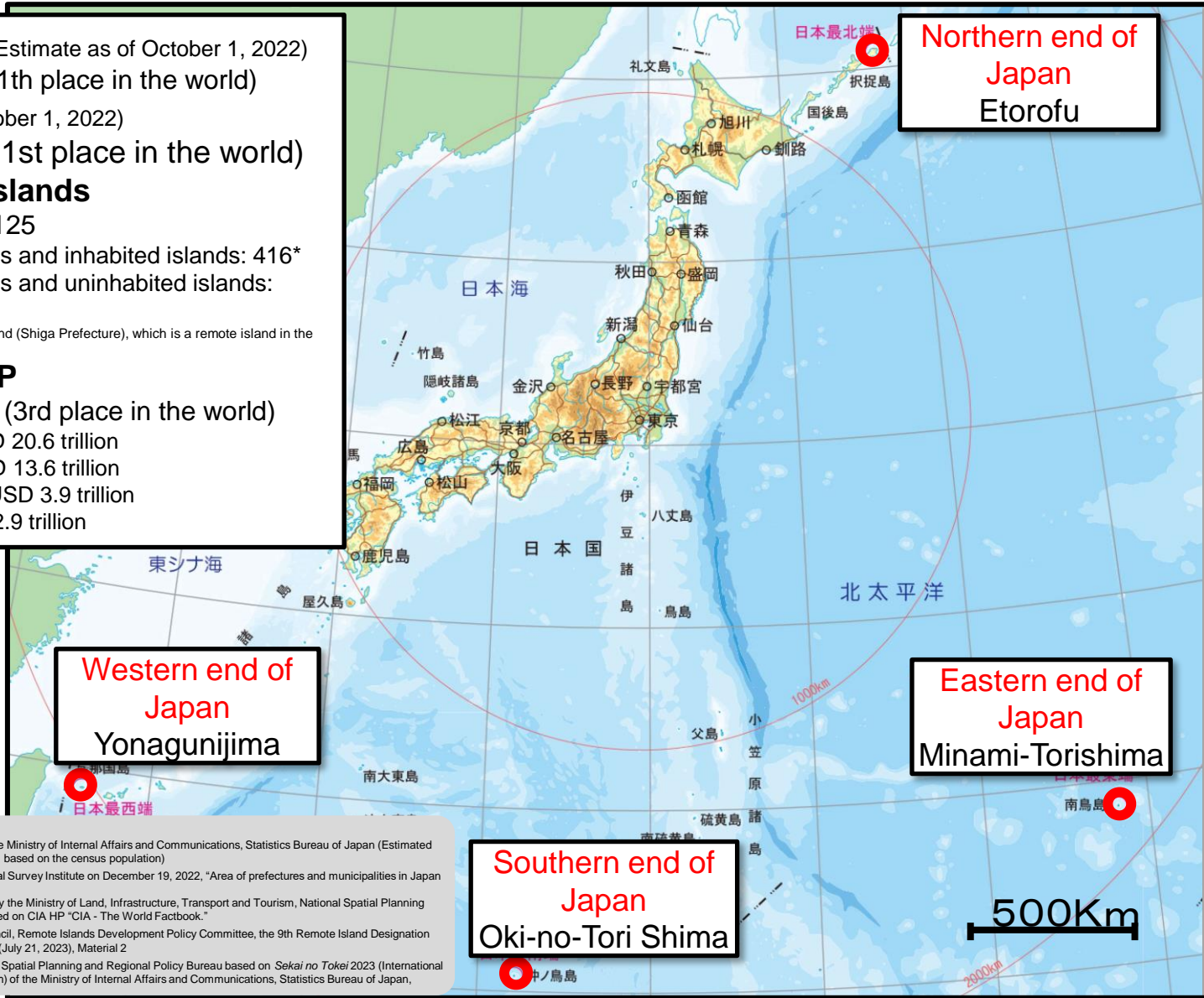
USD 5.0 trillion (3rd place in the world)

[1st] U.S.A.: USD 20.6 trillion

[2nd] China: USD 13.6 trillion

[4th] Germany: USD 3.9 trillion

[5th] U.K.: USD 2.9 trillion



Northern end of
Japan
Etorofu

Western end of
Japan
Yonagunijima

Eastern end of
Japan
Minami-Torishima

Southern end of
Japan
Oki-no-Tori Shima

(Source)
Population: Population Estimates by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Statistics Bureau of Japan (Estimated population as of October 1 based on the census population)
Area: Press release of the Geographical Survey Institute on December 19, 2022, "Area of prefectures and municipalities in Japan in 2022."
The world ranking was created by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, National Spatial Planning and Regional Policy Bureau based on CIA HP "CIA - The World Factbook."
Number of islands: National Land Council, Remote Islands Development Policy Committee, the 9th Remote Island Designation Review Committee (July 21, 2023), Material 2
Nominal GDP: Created by the National Spatial Planning and Regional Policy Bureau based on *Sekai no Tokei 2023* (International Statistical Compendium) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Statistics Bureau of Japan,





- * Every year, Tateyama have snow for 5 to 10-meter-high.
- * The snow plow begins in January, from open to visitors mid-April to mid-June.

A dedicated team of snow plow operators work together on the corridor every year, carving it out of deep accumulated snow.

The snow plow begins in January, from open to visitors mid-April to mid-June.

This GPS-assisted feat produces a 500-meter-long valley of snow that dominates your field of view all along the route.



Article 2 of the National Spatial Planning Act

Article 2 (1) The term the "national spatial strategy" as used in this Act means the comprehensive and basic plan to promote the use, development and maintenance of the national land (hereinafter referred to as "spatial planning"), which is related to the following particulars:

- (i) particulars concerning the utilization and conservation of national land resources including land and water;
- (ii) particulars concerning the utilization and preservation of the sea areas (including conduct in which a person engages prescribed in Article 3, paragraph 1, items 1 through 3 of the Act on the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf (Act No.74 of 1996), in the exclusive economic zone referred to in Article 1, paragraph 1 of that Act, or conduct in which a person engages on the continental shelf referred to in Article 2 of that Act);
- (iii) particulars concerning the prevention and mitigation of disasters including earthquake disaster, flood damage and wind damage;
- (iv) particulars concerning the adjustment of the size and locations of and the development of cities as well as farming villages, mountainous villages and fishing villages;
- (v) particulars concerning the proper industrial locations;
- (vi) particulars concerning the use, improvement and maintenance of important public facilities including transport facilities, information and telecommunications facilities and research facilities for science and technology;
- (vii) particulars concerning the preservation of resources regarding culture, welfare and tourism, and the use and improvement of the relevant facilities;
- (viii) particulars concerning the preservation of the environments including the creation of successful environments on the national land and the planning of harmonious landscapes.

The National Spatial Strategy is a comprehensive basic plan to promote the use, development, and maintenance of the national land (“spatial planning”) based on the National Spatial Planning Act.

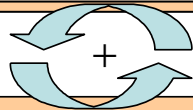
The previous Comprehensive National Land Development Act was drastically amended in 2005 and we are facing a society with full-scale population decline. The structure of the National Spatial Planning Act shifted from quantitative expansion to qualitative improvement of national land and to establishment of the national spatial plan based on the decentralization period.

National Spatial Strategy

Establishment of the vision by collaboration between the national and local governments

National plan

Presentation of defined vision of national land and people’s lives by the national government
(Clarification of the responsibility of the national government)



Regional plans

Establish a regional plan for each block region by mutual collaboration and cooperation between the national and local governments, etc. under appropriate role division.

Organize opportunities where the local branch offices of the national government, relevant prefectural governments, relevant ordinance designated municipalities, local economic communities, and other organizations can discuss on level ground (Council for the Greater Regional Plans).

Participation of diverse actors in planning

- A system to propose plans from local governments to the national government.
- A structure to reflect people’s opinions.

Basic Concept of the National Spatial Strategy

- **Accurately respond to changes in socio-economic structure**, such as population, industry, etc. in Japan and in the world. And in order to achieve the following:
 - **autonomously developing regional communities** based on their characteristics;
 - **a vigorous economic society** by strengthening international competitiveness and promoting science and technology;
 - **securing people’s livelihoods**; and
 - **national land that is the foundation of an abundant environment**, which also contributes to preserving the global environment, appropriately establish measures related to the **development of national land to maintain and improve natural, economic, social, and cultural conditions** in Japan.
- Concerning the implementation of measures related to comprehensive national land development, establish measures so that the responsibilities of the national government are fully fulfilled, such as **implementation of measures that must be conducted on a national scale or from a national perspective**, while **respecting the autonomous activities of local governments**.

Plan for matured society

Qualitative improvement of national land, including landscapes and environments

Use and maintenance of limited resources

Use of stocks

Use of seas and oceans, international collaboration

Ensuring the safety, security, and stability of people’s livelihoods in addition to improving convenience

Development of national land that enables the autonomous development of regions

* The National Spatial Strategy (National Plan) is stipulated to be integral to the National Land Use Plan (National Plan).

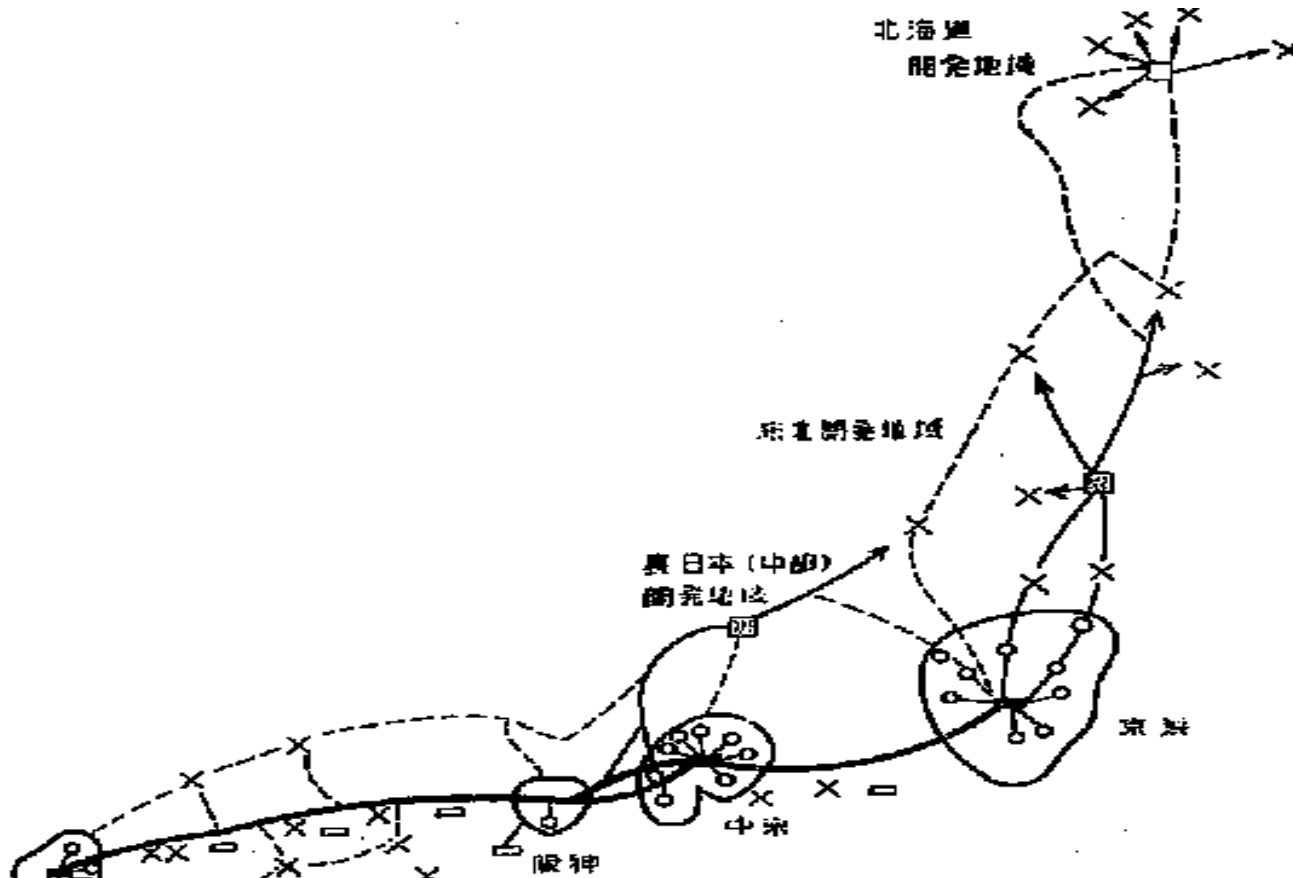
History of the National Spatial Planning

	Comprehensive National Development Plan	New Comprehensive National Development Plan	3rd Comprehensive National Development Plan	4th Comprehensive National Development Plan	Grand Design for the 21st Century	National Spatial Strategy (National Plan)	2nd National Spatial Strategy (National Plan)	3rd National Spatial Strategy (National Plan)
Legal basis	Comprehensive National Land Development Act					National Spatial Planning Act		
Cabinet	IKEDA Hayato (Second Cabinet)	SATO Eisaku (Second Cabinet)	FUKUDA Takeo	NAKASONE Yasuhiro (Third Cabinet)	HASHIMOTO Ryutaro (Second Cabinet)	FUKUDA Yasuo	ABE Shinzo (Third Cabinet)	KISHIDA Fumio (Second Cabinet)
Cabinet Decision	October 5, 1962	May 30, 1969	November 4, 1977	June 30, 1987	March 31, 1998	July 4, 2008	August 14, 2015	July 28 2023
Target year	1960	1985	(About 10 years)	Around 2000	2010-2015	(About 10 years)	(About 10 years)	(About 10 years)
Background	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transition to high-growth economy 2. Problems of mega-cities, Increasing income gap 3. Income – Doubling Plan (Pacific Belt Plan) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High growth of economy 2. Concentration of population and industries into large cities 3. Advancement of computerization, internationalization and technology innovation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stable economic growth 2. Signs of redistribution of population and industry to local areas 3. Emerging finite nature of national resources, energy, etc. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unipolar concentration of population and industries in Tokyo 2. Serious employment problems in provincial areas due to rapid changes in industrial structure 3. Advancement of full-scale internationalization 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global Age (Global environmental issues, mega-competition and exchanges with Asian nations) 2. Decreasing population and coming of the aging society 3. Progress in advanced information society 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Great turning point for socio-economic conditions (population decrease/aging, globalization, and development of information and communication technology) 2. Change/diversification of values of Japanese people 3. Conditions surrounding national land (single-polar single-axial land structure, etc.) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The current of the times and issues surrounding the national land (rapid population decrease and declining fertility rates, unprecedented aging, impending catastrophes, aging of infrastructures, etc.) 2. Change in the values of Japanese people (growing sense of "rural regression," etc.) 3. Change in national space (increase in low-use/unused land, vacant houses, etc.) 	<p>"National Land at a Major Turning Point in the Era"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increases in Risks Threatening Regional Sustainability, Safety and Security (Unprecedented population decline, declining birthrates and an aging population, disaster risk, and climate crisis) 2. Changes in Lifestyles and Work Styles after COVID-19 Catastrophe (New movement to return to local areas and rural areas) 3. Changes in the Position of Japan in a Time of Global Turbulence
Basic Objectives	Balanced Development Between Regions	Creating Affluent Environment	Improvement of Environment for Human Habitation	Formation of the multi-polar pattern of national land use	Creation of the basis of multi-axial national land structure	Developing national land to support the autonomous development of various regional blocks, with the aim of creating a beautiful nation that provides a comfortable living environment	National Land Promoting Interaction-led Regional Revitalization	National Land Combining the potentials of the regions in the New Era - Establishing New Regional Management that Supports Japanese Islands -
Development method	<p><u>Base Development Concept</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Locate development bases keeping linkage with existing concentrations such as Tokyo, etc. toward industrial dispersion. ② Organic connection and mutual influence within development bases by transportation and communication facilities ③ Development promotion in chain reaction through making full use of the characteristics of each surrounding area 	<p><u>Large-Scale Project Concept</u></p> <p>Network development and large-scale project promotion such as Shinkansen (bullet train), expressways, etc.</p> <p>⇒ Correction of national land use bias and elimination of congestion/depopulation and regional disparities</p>	<p><u>Integrated Residence Policy</u></p> <p>Restrain population / industrial concentration into large cities and develop provincial areas (dealing with congestion/depoulation problem)</p> <p>⇒Balanced use of whole national land and formation of comprehensive environment for human habitation</p>	<p><u>Integrated Interaction Policy</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Regional development making full use of regional characteristics through creativity and ingenuity ② Nationwide promotion of development in key transport and information / communication system by nation itself or by others under the principles lead by the nation ③ Provision of various interaction opportunities through cooperation within nation, regions and private organizations. 	<p><u>Participation and Cooperation</u></p> <p>- National Land Formation through Various Participants and Regional Cooperation - (Four Strategies)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Natural-rich residential areas 2 Renovation in metropolitan areas 3 Regional cooperation axis 4 Wide-area international exchange bloc 	<p>[Five strategic objectives]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective communication and collaboration with East Asia 2. Development of sustainable local communities 3. Creation of a resilient nation resistant to disasters 4. Management of beautiful national land for future generations 5. Development of local communities based on "new public relations" 	<p><u>Multilayered and resilient "Compact and Networked structure"</u></p>	<p><u>National Land with a Seamless Connection of Hubs</u></p> <p>(Priority Themes for National Land Reform)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formation of regional living areas with the combination of the digital and real world 2. Transform to a sustainable industry 3. Creation of a greener nation 4. Use and Manage of National land under Population Decline 5. Improve infrastructure quality 6. Securing and nurturing Human Resources who Support the Region

- **Postwar reconstruction, natural disaster control, food production increase, electric power development**
- **Establishment of the Comprehensive National Land Development Act (1950)**
 - **Designation of areas for specific comprehensive development**
 - **Promotion of development for severer geographical and natural conditions areas**
 - **(Formulation of a national plan)**

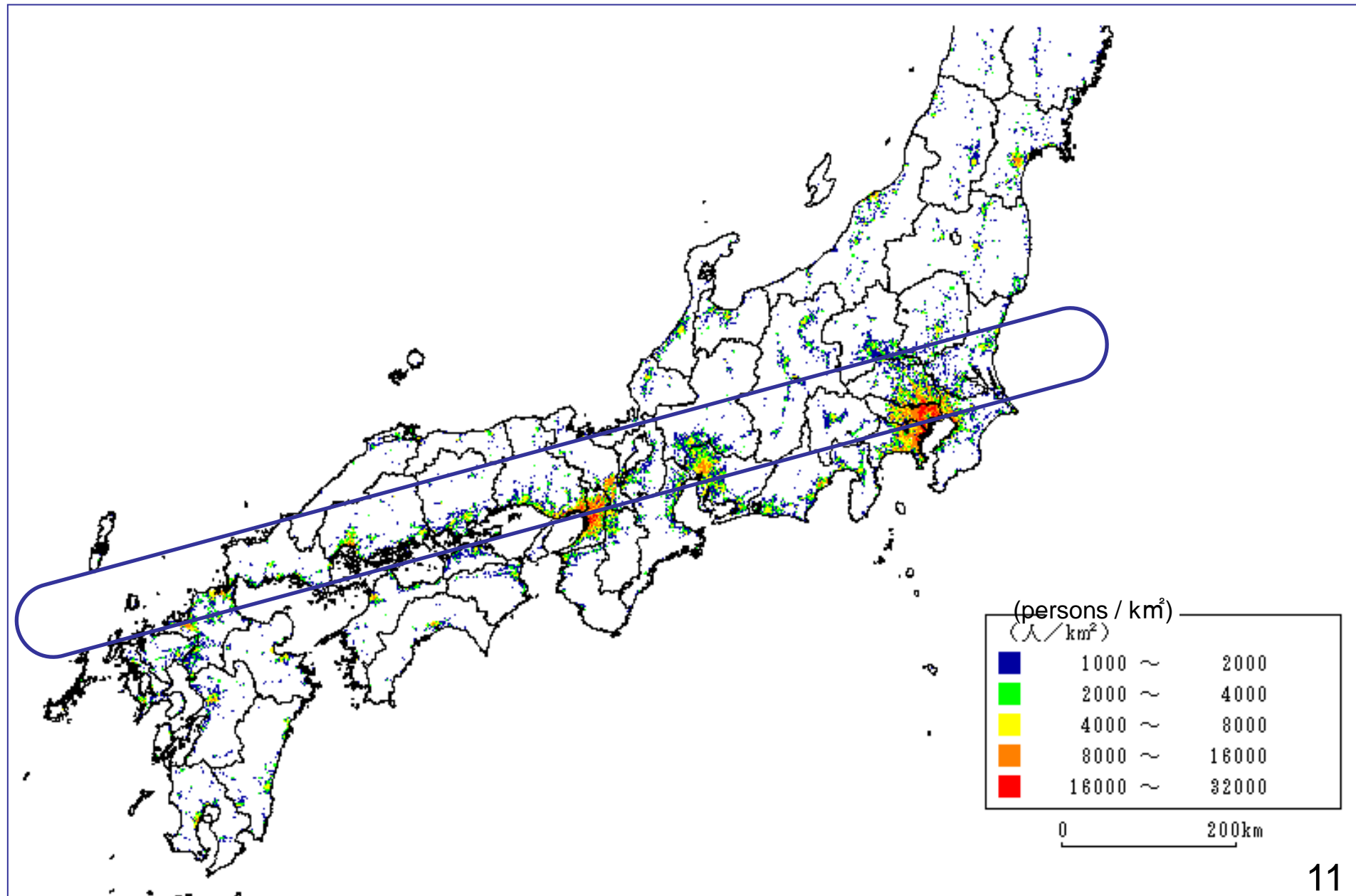
- **“No more post-war era” in a White Paper in 1956**
- **“Income Doubling Plan” announced in 1960**
(→ Pacific Belt Zone Concept)
- **Strong opposition from non-Pacific Belt regions**
< Conflicts between >
“Pacific Belt” and “non-Pacific Belt regions”
“industry” and “agriculture”
“large-sized companies” and
“small & medium enterprises”

Concept of Pacific Belt Zone

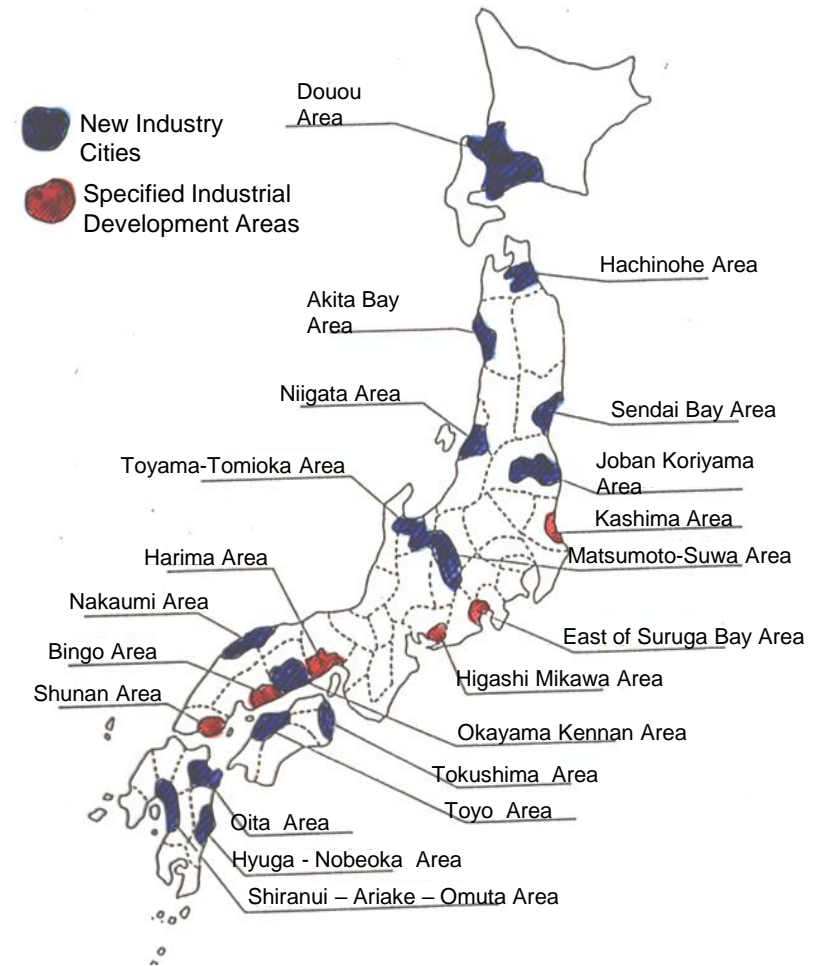


- 既成工業地帯
 - ▨ 周辺地域
 - 中間重要地域
 - × 中間地域
 - 開発地域
 - × 地方都市
- ベルト地域

- Existing industrial zone
 - Surrounding area
 - Intermediate area improvement area
 - Development area
 - Provincial city
- Belt area



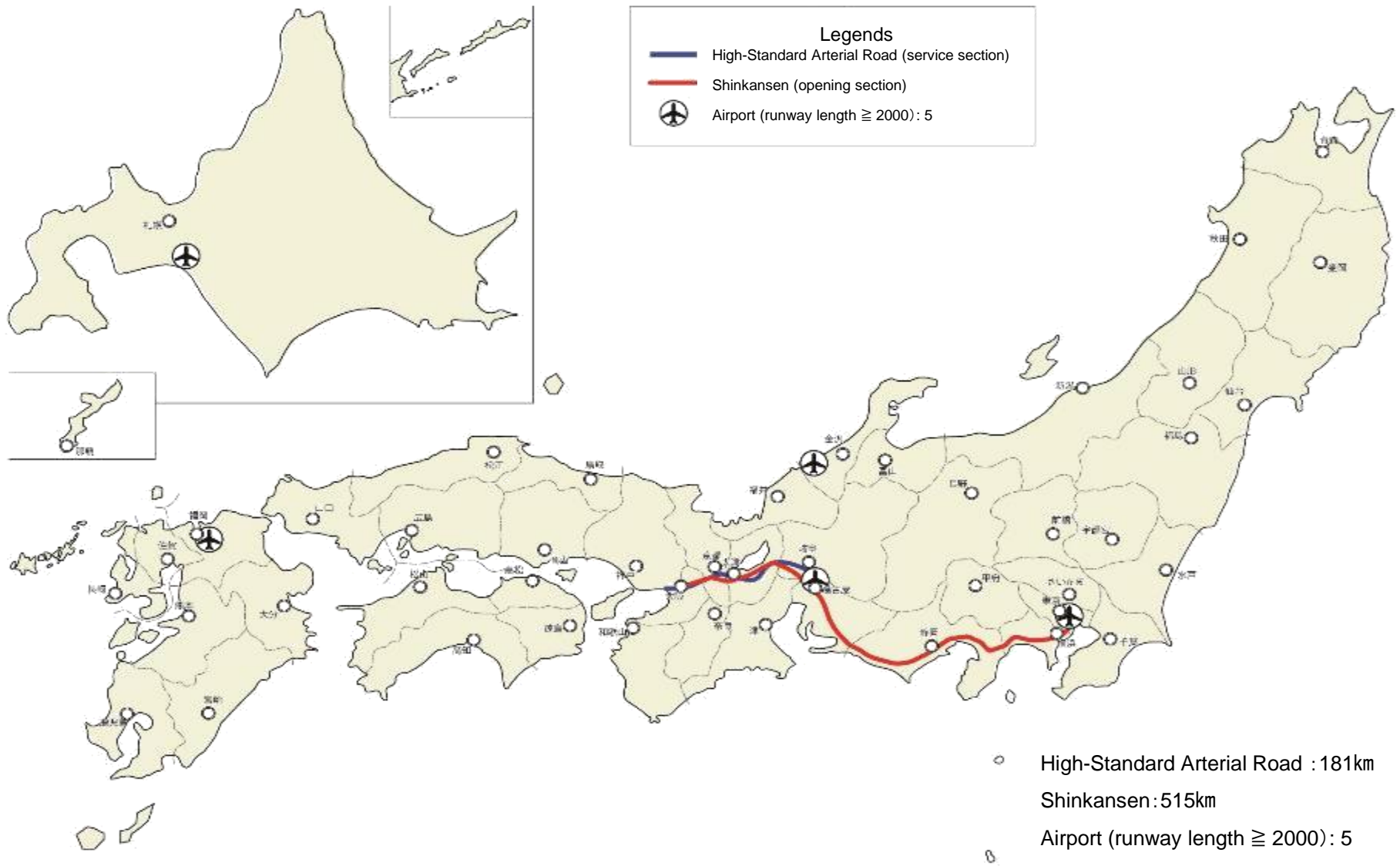
Cabinet Decision	October, 1962
Cabinet	IKEDA Hayato
Background	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transition to high-growth economy 2. Problems of mega-cities, Increasing income gap 3. Income – Doubling Plan (Pacific Belt Plan)
Objective	Balanced Development Between Regions
Development Formula	<p><Base Development Concept></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Locate development bases keeping linkage with existing concentrations such as Tokyo, etc. toward industrial dispersion. ② Organic connection and mutual influence within development bases by transportation and communication facilities ③ Development promotion in chain reaction through making full use of the characteristics of each surrounding area <p>⇒ Balanced development between regions</p>



Cabinet Decision	May, 1969
Cabinet	SATO Eisaku
Background	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High growth of economy 2. Concentration of population and industries into large cities 3. Advancement of computerization, internationalization and technology innovation
Objective	Creating Affluent Environment
Development Formula	<p><Large-Scale Project Concept> Network development and large-scale project promotion such as Shinkansen (bullet train), expressways, etc. ⇒ Correction of national land use bias and elimination of congestion/depopulation and regional disparities</p>

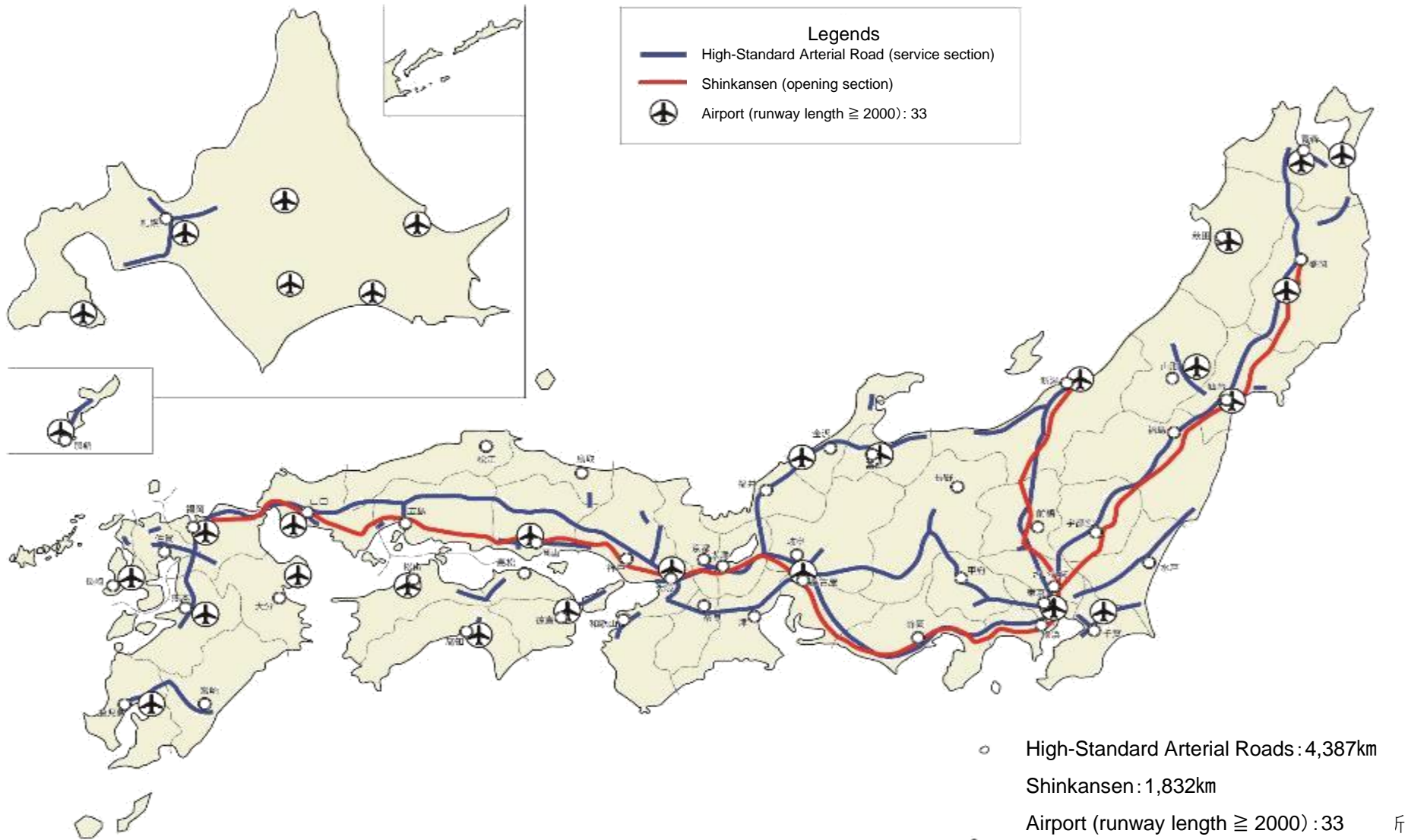


High-Speed Transport Network as of 1965



(Source) Materials prepared by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism as of 1965.3.31

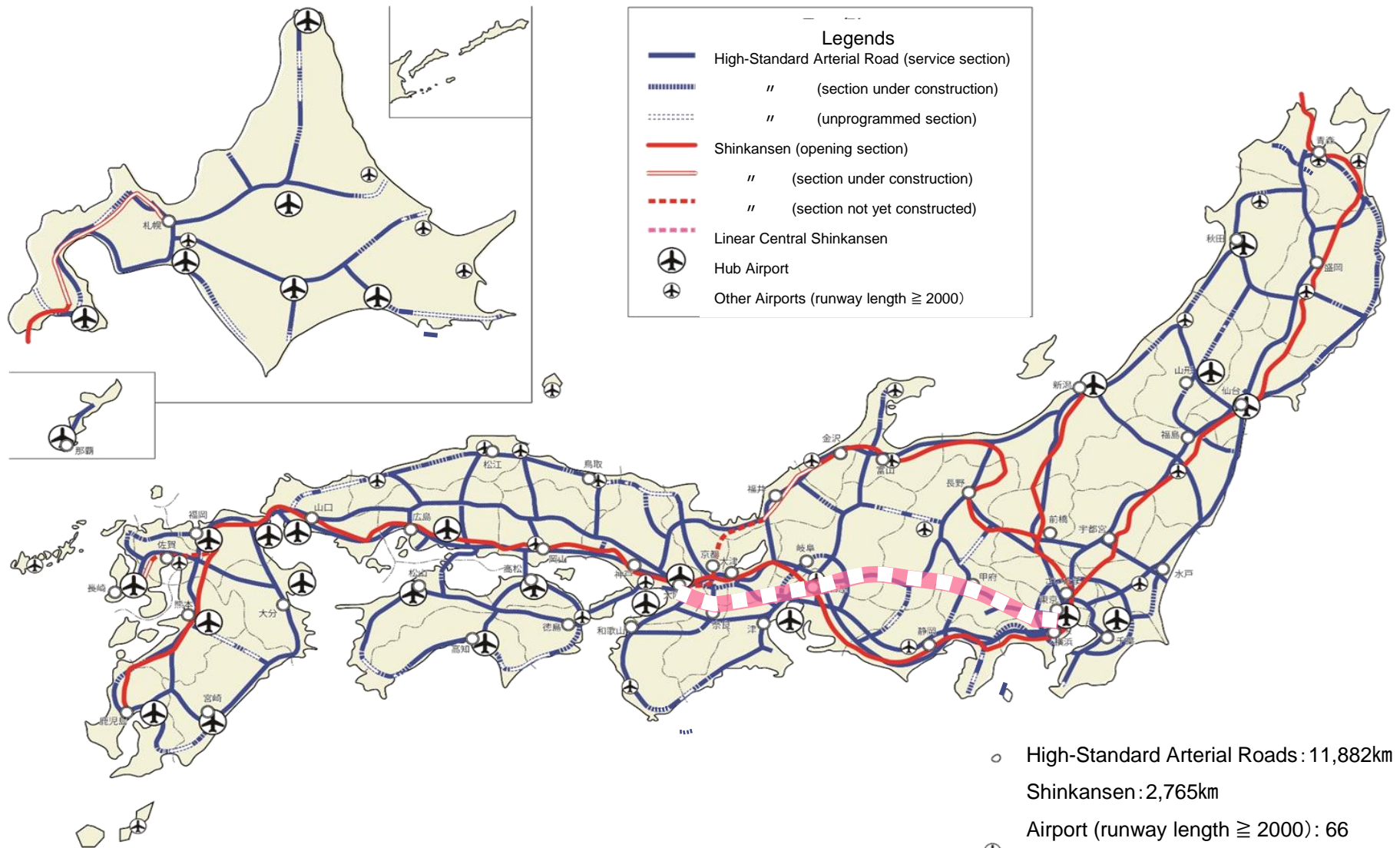
High-Speed Transport Network in 1988



(Source) Materials prepared by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

as of 1988.3.31

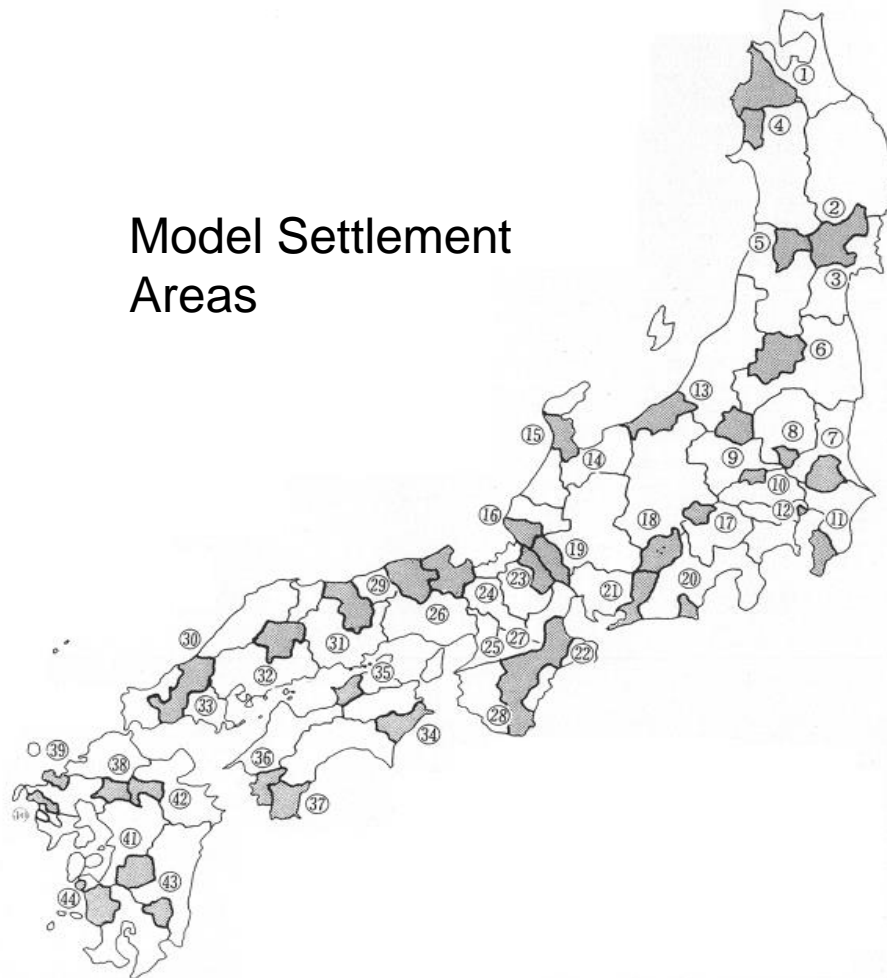
High-Speed Transport Network as of 2019 国土交通省



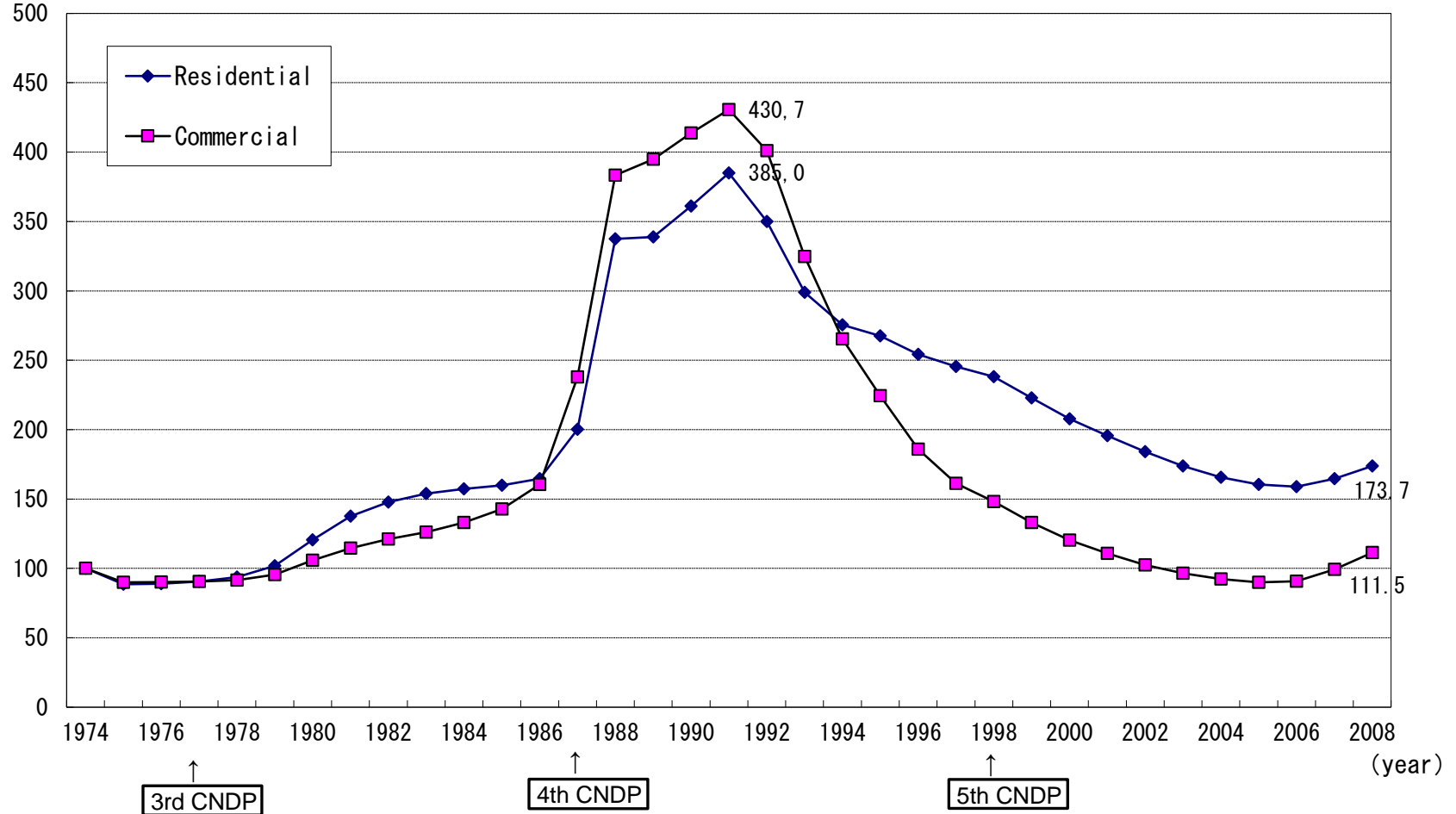
(Source) Materials prepared by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism as of 2019.3.31

Cabinet Decision	November, 1977
Cabinet	FUKUDA Takeo
Background	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stable economic growth 2. Signs of redistribution of population and industry to local areas 3. Emerging finite nature of national resources, energy, etc.
Objective	Improvement of Environment for Human Habitation
Planning Formula	<p><Integrated Residence Policy> Restrain population / industrial concentration into large cities and develop provincial areas (dealing with congestion/depopulation problem) ⇒Balanced use of whole national land and formation of comprehensive environment for human habitation</p>

Model Settlement Areas



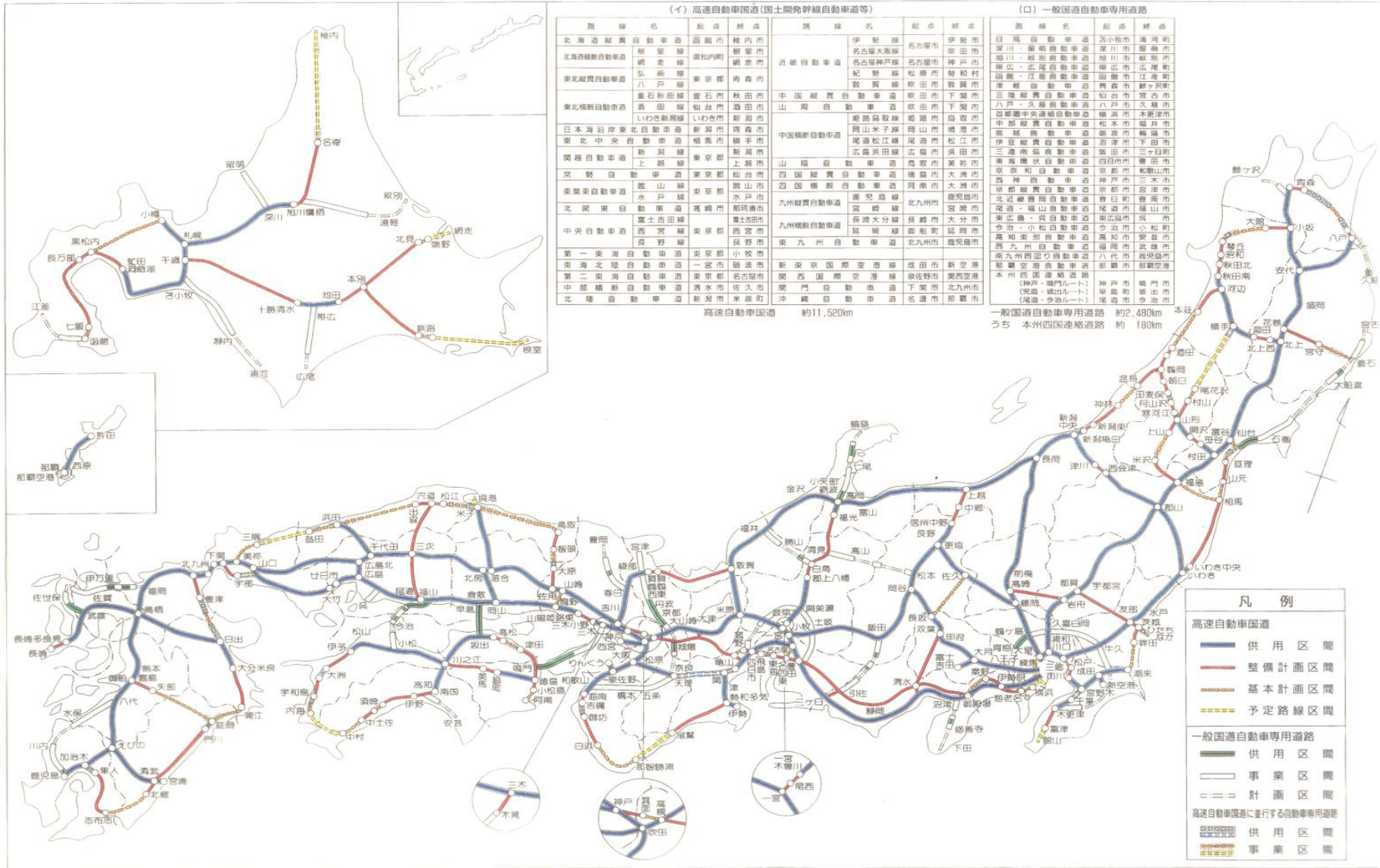
(Index: 1974=100)



Cabinet Decision	June 1987
Cabinet	NAKASONE Yasuhiro
Back-ground	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unipolar concentration of population and industries in Tokyo 2. Serious employment problems in provincial areas due to rapid changes in industrial structure 3. Advancement of full-scale internationalization
Objective	Formation of the multi-polar pattern of national land use
Development Concept	<p><Integrated Interaction Policy></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Regional development making full use of regional characteristics through creativity and ingenuity ② Nationwide promotion of development in key transport and information / communication system by nation itself or by others under the principles lead by the nation ③ Provision of various interaction opportunities through cooperation within nation, regions and private organizations.



高規格幹線道路網図



平成9年4月1日現在

- Act on the Promotion of Multi-polar Pattern National Land Formation (1963)
- Designation of Business Core Cities around the center of Tokyo
- Relocation of government offices outside the center of Tokyo

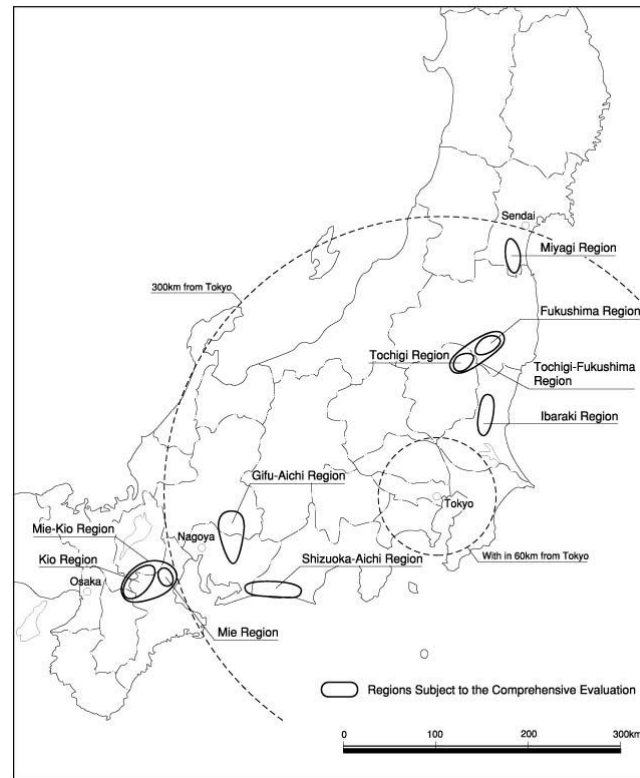
Future image of Tokyo Metropolitan Area



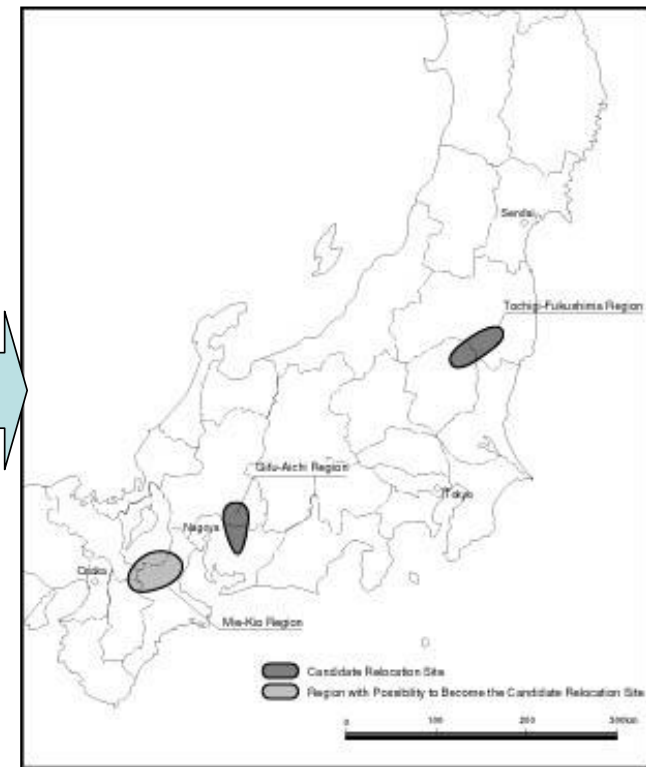
- Resolution by both Houses on relocation on the Diet and other organizations (1990)
- Act for Relocation of the Diet and Other Organizations (1992)

- Council Report on the selection of candidate relocation areas (1999)
- Research from various aspects including disaster and crisis management

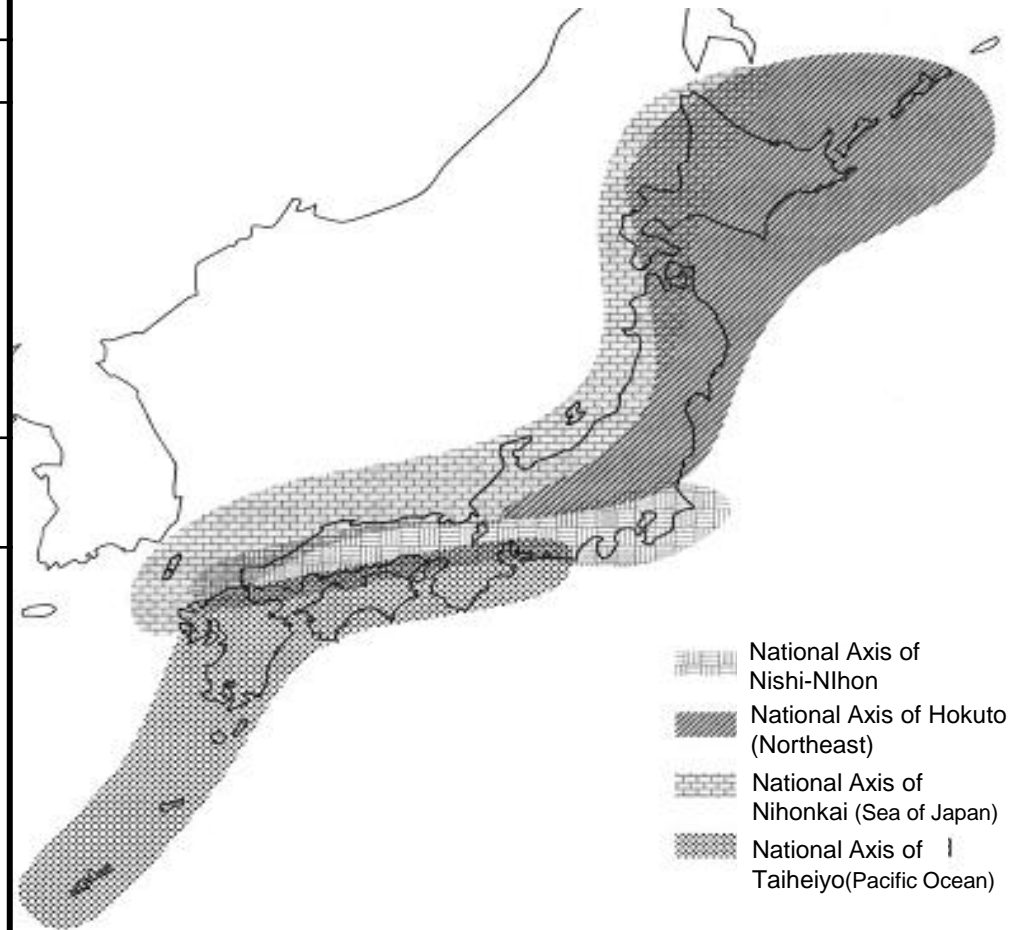
Regions Subject to the Comprehensive Evaluation



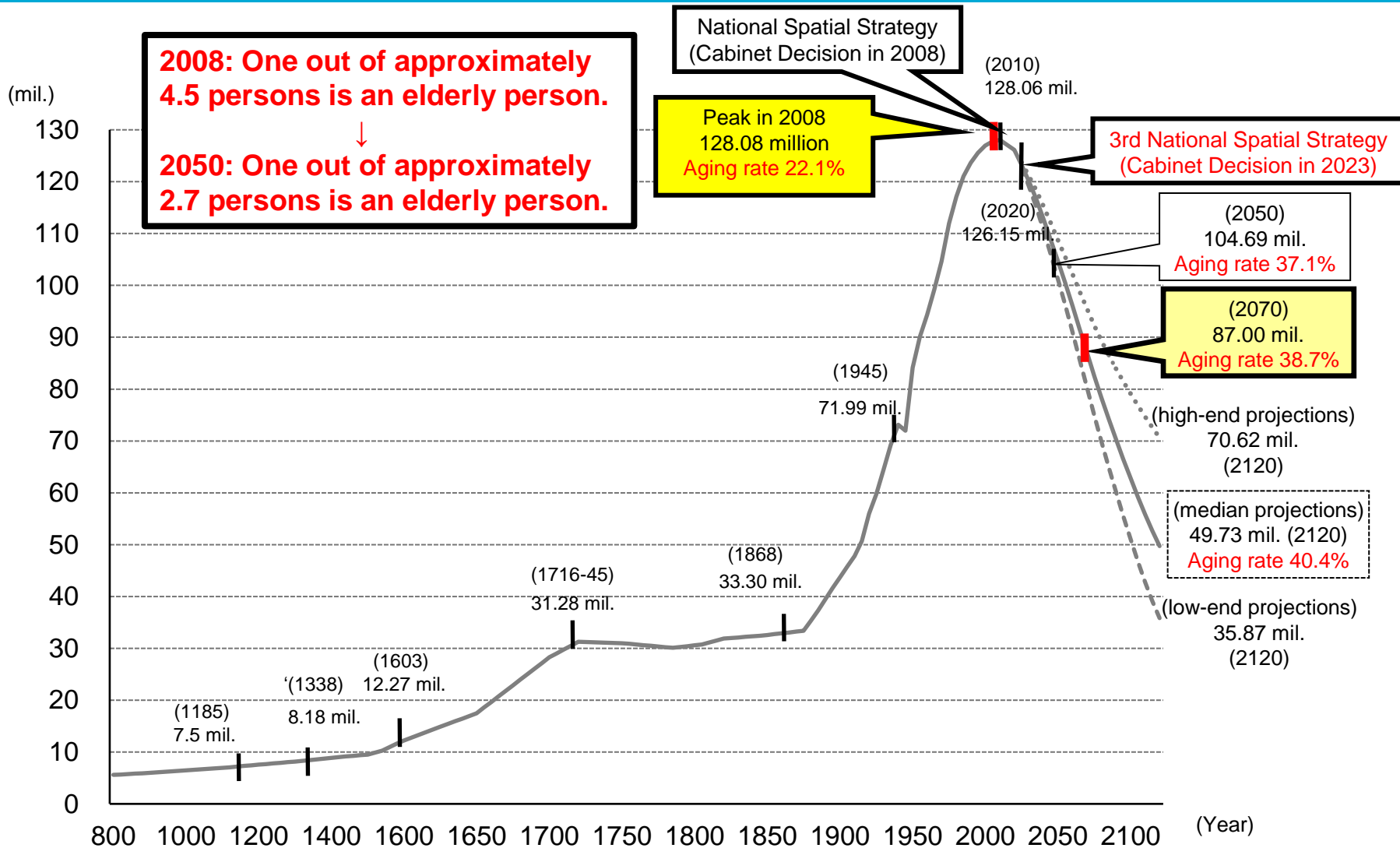
candidate areas for capital function relocation



Cabinet Decision	March 1998
Cabinet	HASHIMOTO Ryutaro
Back-ground	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global Age (Global environmental issues, mega-competition and exchanges with Asian nations) 2. Decreasing population and coming of the aging society 3. Progress in advanced information society
Objective	Creation of the basis of multi-axial national land structure
Strategy	<p><Participation and Cooperation> –National Land Formation through Various Participants and Regional Cooperation– (Four Strategies)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Natural-rich residential areas 2 Renovation in metropolitan areas 3 Regional cooperation axis 4 Wide-area international exchange bloc



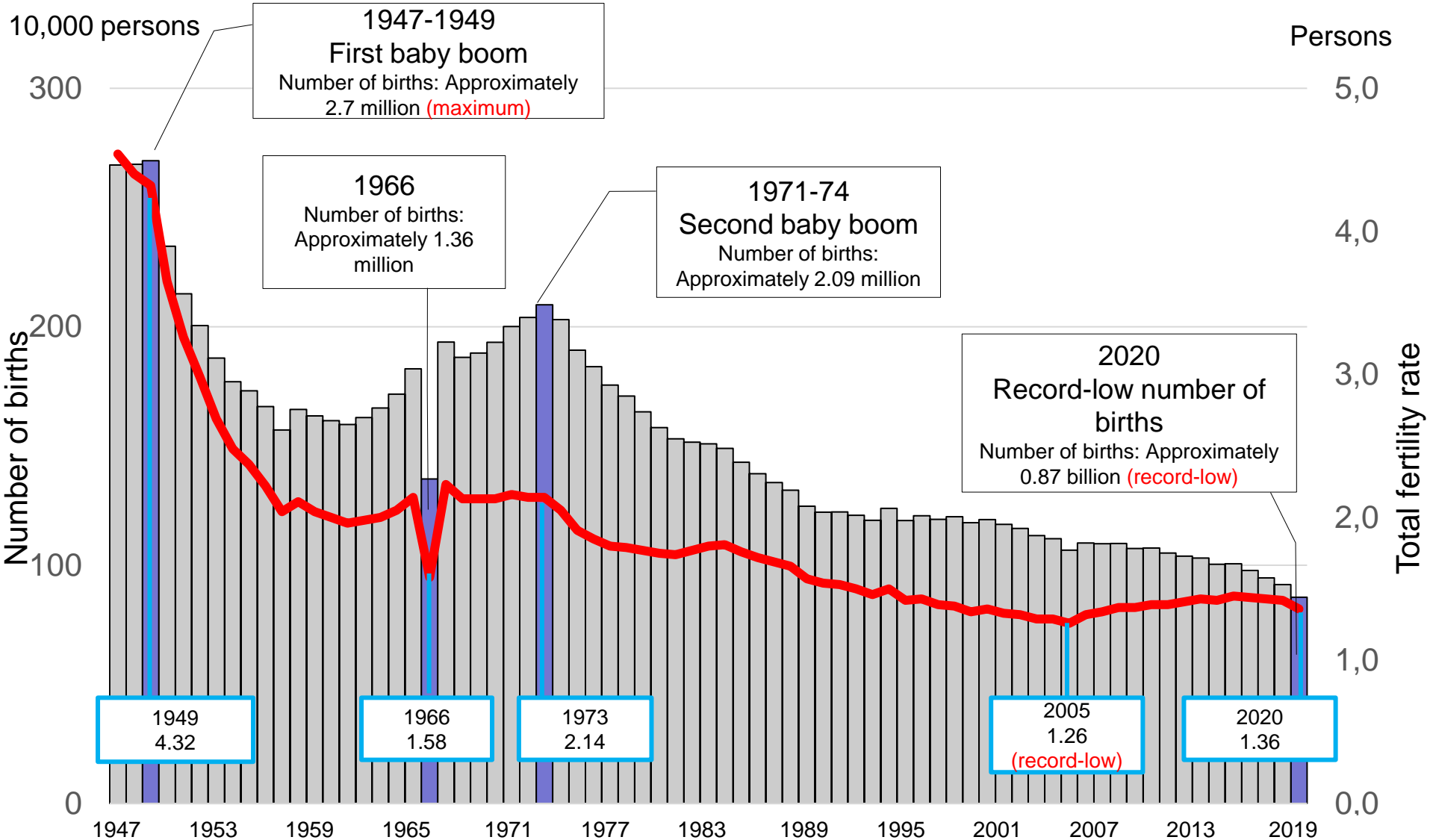
Long-Term Population Trends in Japan



(Source) Long-term analysis on population distribution in Japan (National Land Agency, 1974)

(Note) The data from 1920 and later is based on "Population Census", "Population Estimates" and "Population interpolation estimated from 2005 and 2010 census results" (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications), and "Population Projections for Japan (estimated in 2023)" (IPSS). Value is total population of Japan (including foreigners).

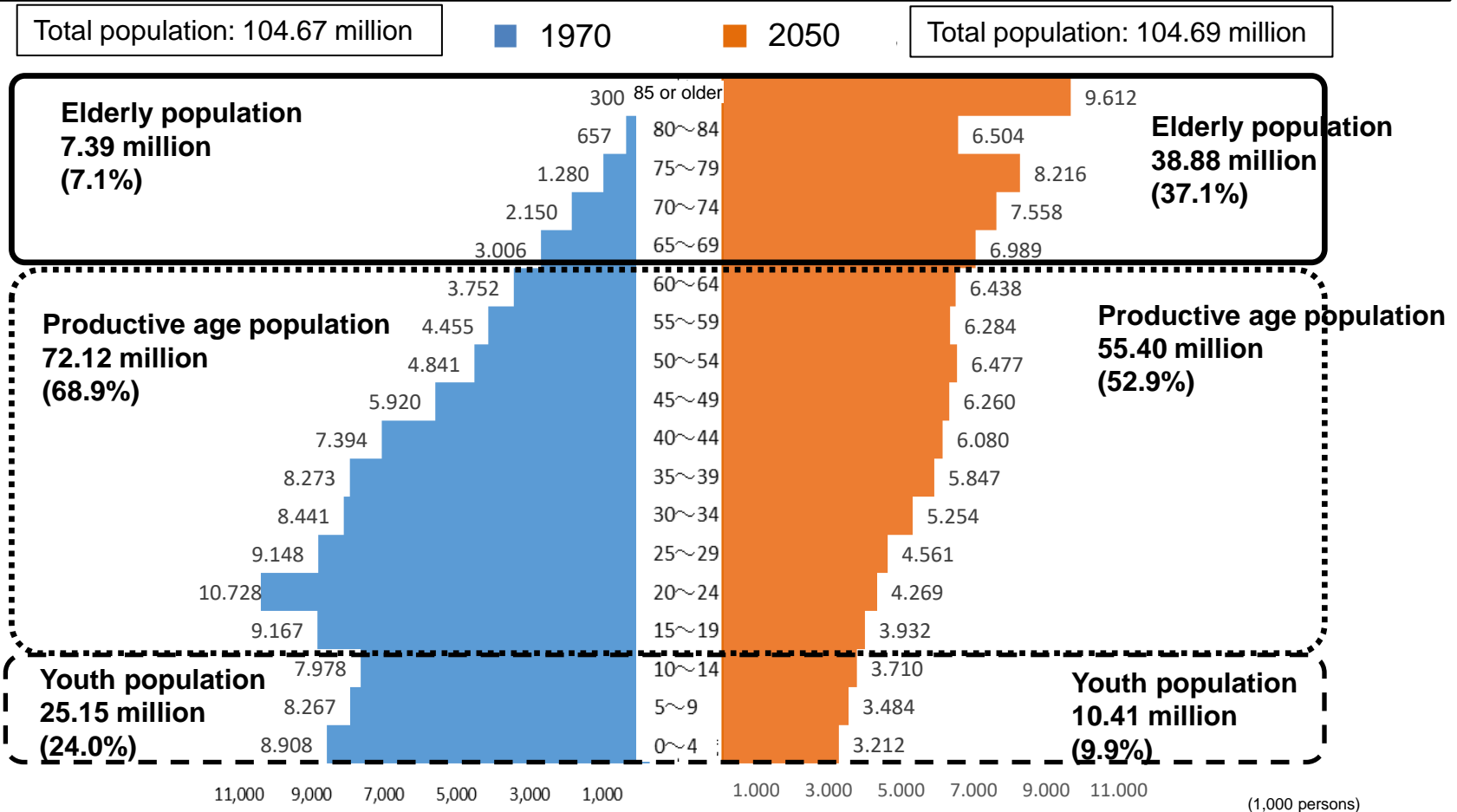
Transition of Total Fertility Rate and Number of Births Over the Years



(Source) Created by the National Spatial Planning and Regional Policy Bureau based on the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Demographic Statistics" (2019).
<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/toukei/list/81-1a.html>

Changes in Population Pyramid

- Total population in 2050 will be approximately 100 million, which is almost the same as it was in 1970; however, the age structure will be very different.
- Elderly population (in proportion to the total population) will increase from 7.39 million (7.1%) in 1970 to 38.88 million (37.1%) in 2050.
- Productive age population (in proportion to the total population) will decrease from 72.12 million (68.9%) in 1970 to 55.4 million (52.9%) in 2050.
- Youth population (in proportion to the total population) will decrease from 25.15 million (24.0%) in 1970 to 10.41 million (9.9%) in 2050.



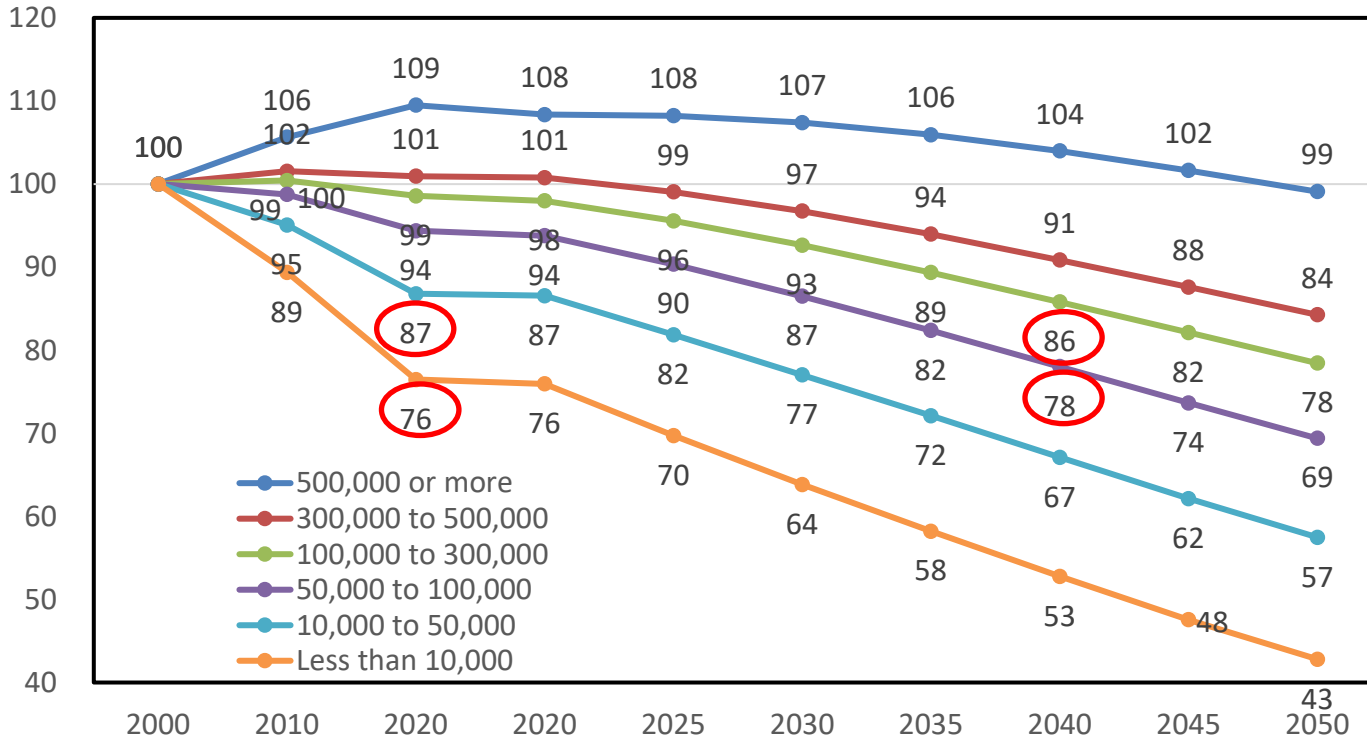
(Source) For 1970, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "National Census."

For 2050, estimates based on median birth and death projections of the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, "Population Projection for Japan (Estimated in April 2023)."

- Looking at the Population Projection for Japan by municipality population size as of 2000, municipalities of a smaller population size are facing a population decline.
- In small municipalities with a population of less than 50,000, population decline has been progressing over the last 20 years and is expected to accelerate in the future.
- In medium municipalities with a population of 50,000 or more and less than 300,000, the population decline risk will become more pronounced in the future.

(Population in 2000 = 100)

Population Transition from 2000 (By population size as of 2000)

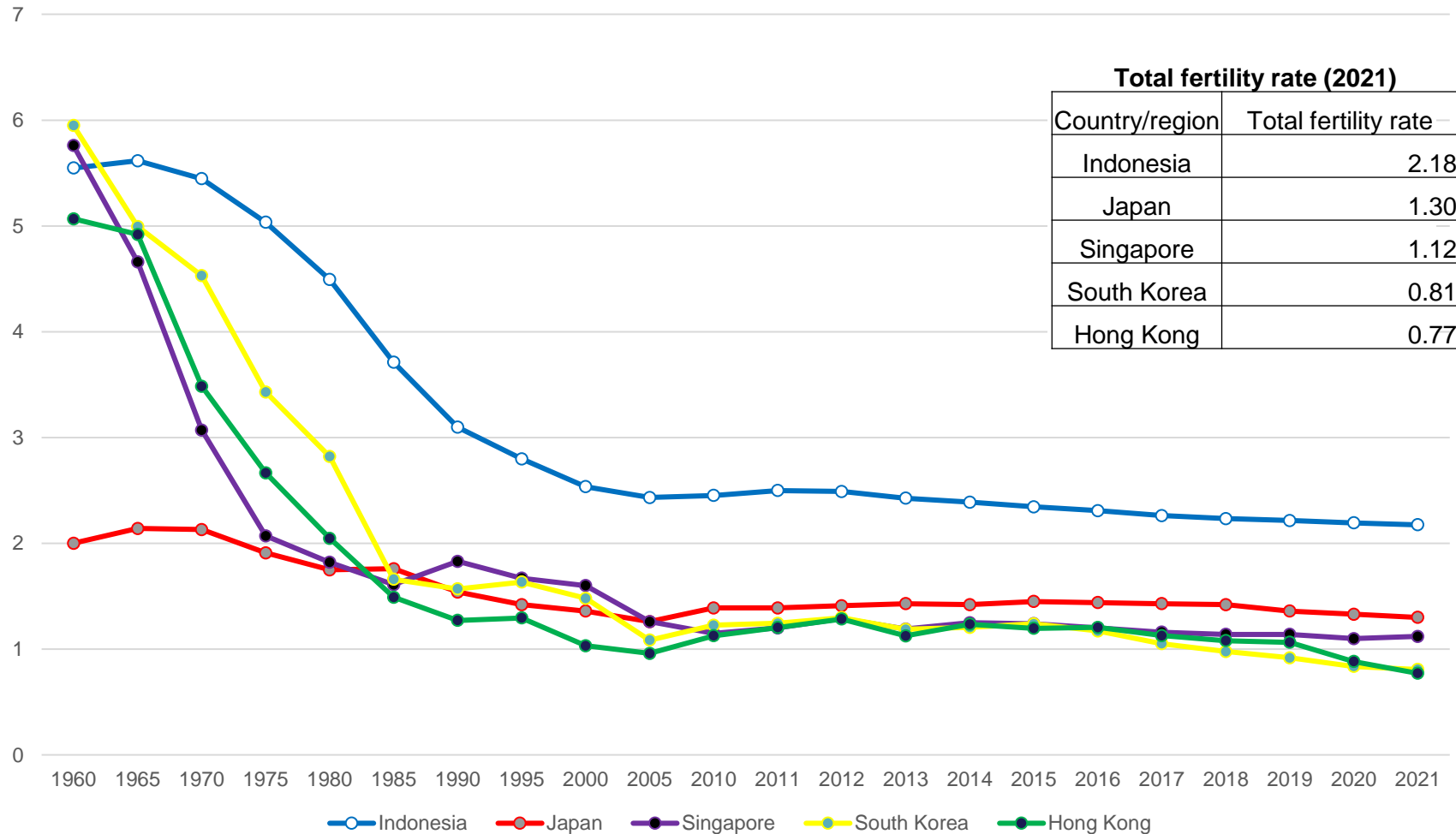


(Source) 1. Created based on the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism “Population Projection for Japan by Mesh (Estimation in 2018),” and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, “National Census.” Up to 2020, figures were based on the National Census, and for 2025 and after, figures are based on estimates.

2. Special wards in Tokyo are counted as one in the number of municipalities. Total number of municipalities is 1,719.

International Comparison of Total Fertility Rates (Asia)

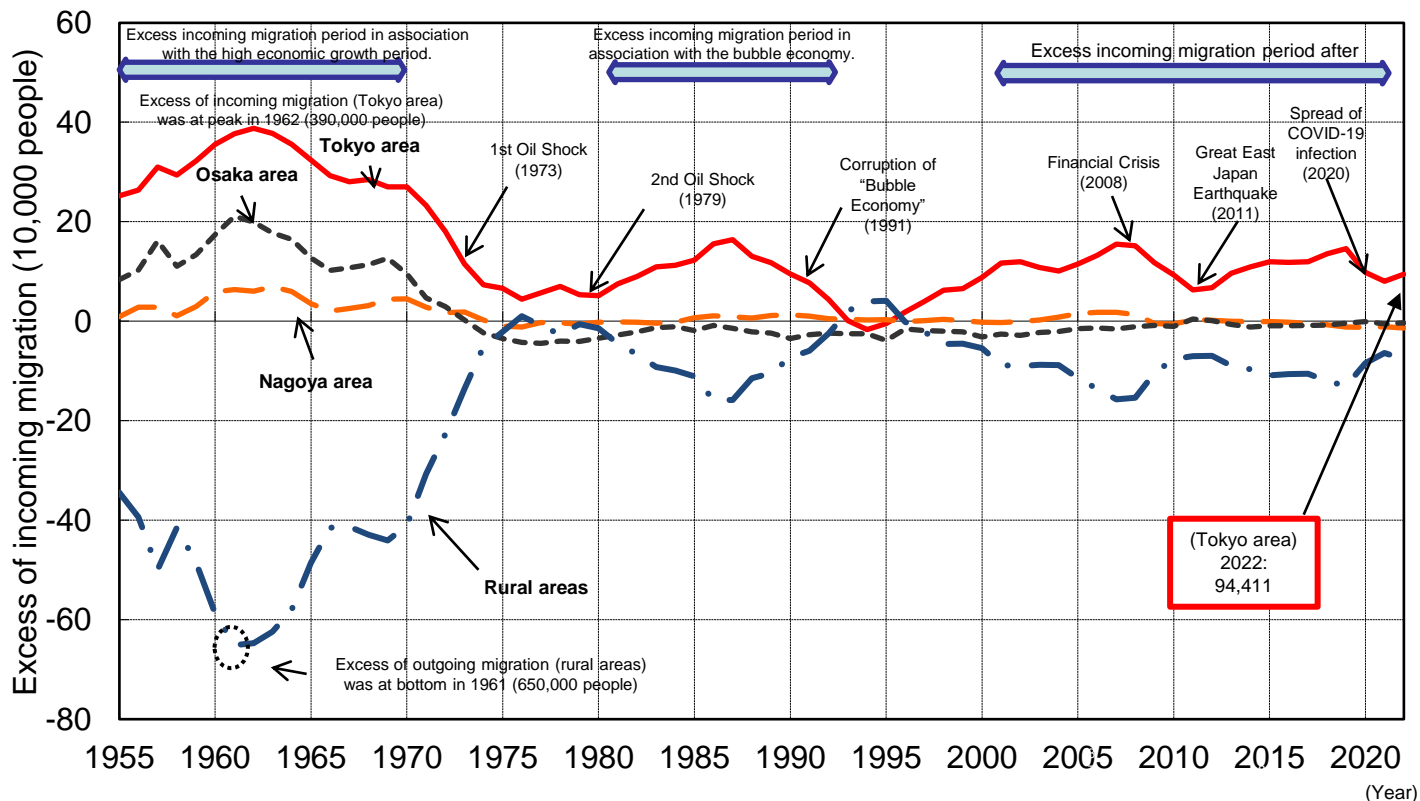
- Concerning countries and regions in Asia, looking at the transition of total fertility rates of Indonesia, Singapore, South Korea, and Hong Kong, where economic growth is significant and chronological data can be used, all of them are below the level in Japan as of 1960.
- Since then, it has tended to decline. Today, all of them, excluding Indonesia, are below the replacement level (fertility).



Changes in Excess Incoming Migration to the Tokyo Area 国土交通省

(Comparison with Osaka Area, National Areas, and Local Areas)

- The trend of excess incoming migration to the Tokyo Area is basically continuing and the structure of overconcentration in Tokyo has not been corrected.
- Due to the COVID-19 catastrophe from 2020, the excess incoming migration to the Tokyo Area tended to be mitigated; however, excess incoming migration started to increase in 2022 (94,111 persons).



(Source) Data prepared by National Spatial Planning and Regional Policy Bureau, MLIT, based on the "Basic resident register migration report" (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications). The value is the number of Japanese migrants.

(Note) The above areas are classified as follows:

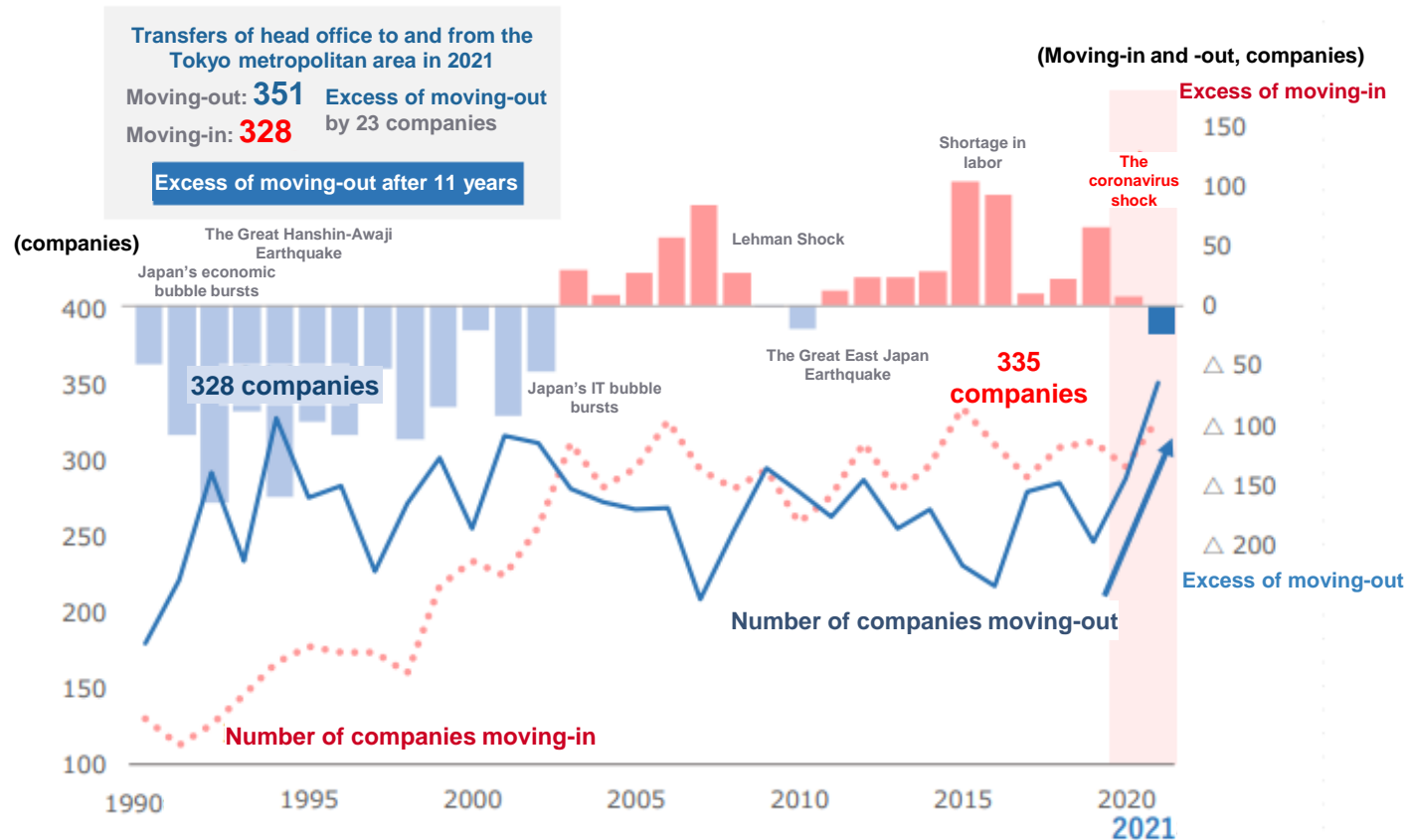
Tokyo Area: Tokyo Metropolis and Saitama, Chiba and Kanagawa Prefectures Nagoya Area: Gifu, Aichi, and Mie Prefectures

Osaka Area: Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, and Nara Prefectures

Three Metropolitan Areas: Tokyo, Nagoya, and Osaka Areas Regional Area: regions other than the Three Metropolitan Areas

- The number of companies that moved their head office from the Tokyo metropolitan area (Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba, and Saitama) to rural areas in 2021 is 351. On the contrary, the number of companies that moved their head office from rural areas to the Tokyo metropolitan area is 328. Moving out is higher (23 companies) after 11 years.
- Moving-out and moving-in in the first half of 2022 are 168 companies and 124 companies respectively, and moving out is higher by 44 companies. In 2022, an excess in moving-out by over 70 companies is projected (at its highest level for approximately 20 years).

Company Trends in Moving-in and -out of the Tokyo Metropolitan Area (1990-)

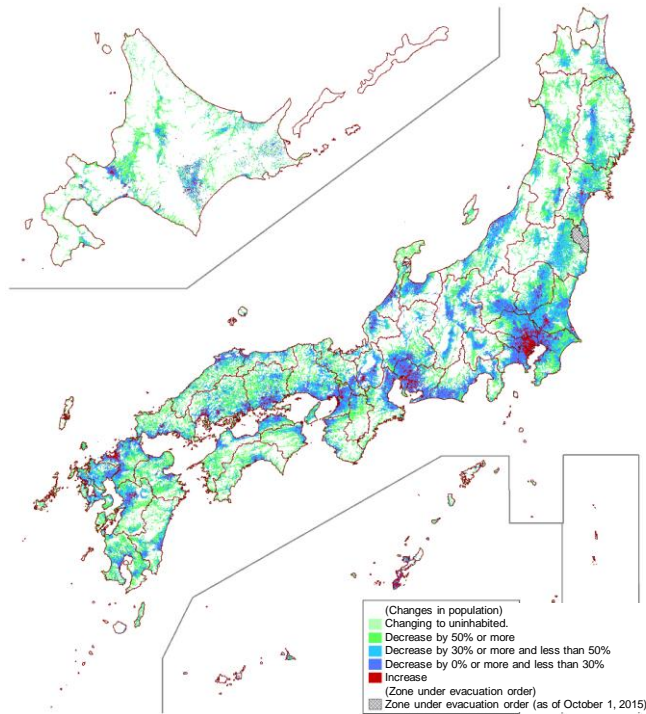


Source: Special project of Teikoku Databank: Transfer Trends of Head Office to and from Tokyo Metropolitan Area (2021)
 Special project of the Teikoku Databank: Head Office Transfer Trend in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area (Flash Report in Jan. to Jun. 2022)

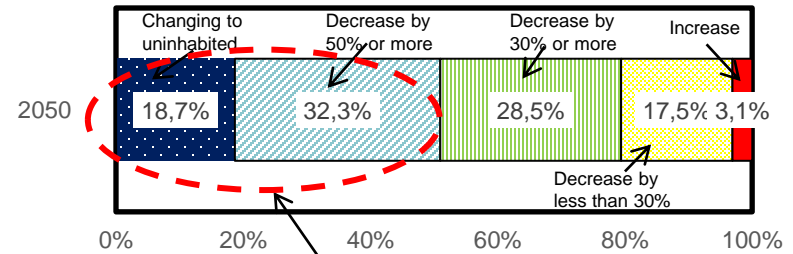
Inhabited areas will decrease by approximately 20% in 2050 from today.

- In 2050, the population in approximately half of the inhabited mesh in Japan will decrease by more than 50% and the areas where population increases are seen are limited to urban areas, excluding part of the regions in Okinawa Prefecture, etc.
- Approximately 20% of the inhabited mesh will be uninhabited.
- Municipalities with a smaller population scale tend to have a higher rate of population decline. In particular, the population inhabiting municipalities with less than 10,000 persons as of 2015 will decrease by half.

**Future Population Change
(based on 1km mesh, national map)**

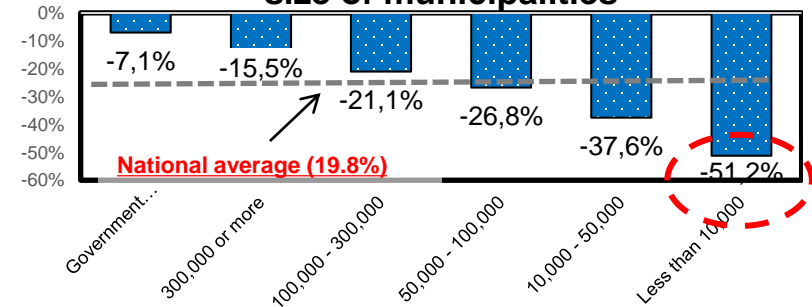


**Number of sites by population change rate
(based on 1km mesh)**



Population decreased by half in approximately half of the regions (51% of inhabited mesh) in Japan.

Population decline rate by population size of municipalities



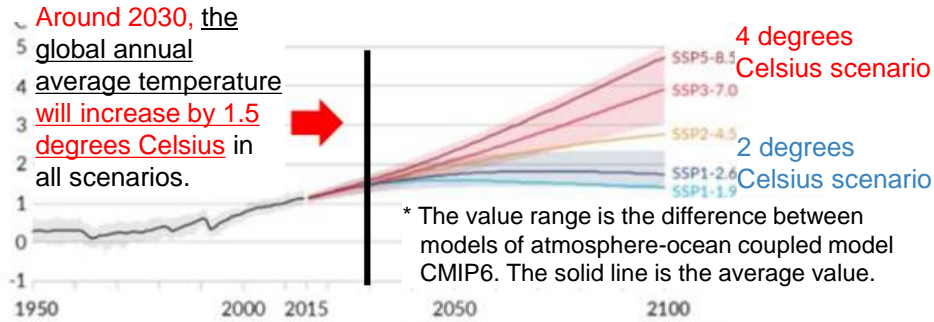
Municipalities with a smaller population size tend to have a high rate of population decline.

(Source) Created by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, National Spatial Planning and Regional Policy Bureau based on the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "2015 National Census," and the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, "Population Projection for Japan (Estimated in 2018)," etc.
(Remarks) In the left figure, the zones under evacuation order as of the 2015 National Census (as of October 1, 2015) are presented in black (slashes).

Impact of Climate Change (More Severe and More Frequent Disasters)

Due to the impact of climate change, natural disasters have become more severe and more frequent and the threat to the safety and security of the livelihoods and the economy in regional areas is expanding.

Forecast of global average temperatures in 1850 to 1900 for each scenario.

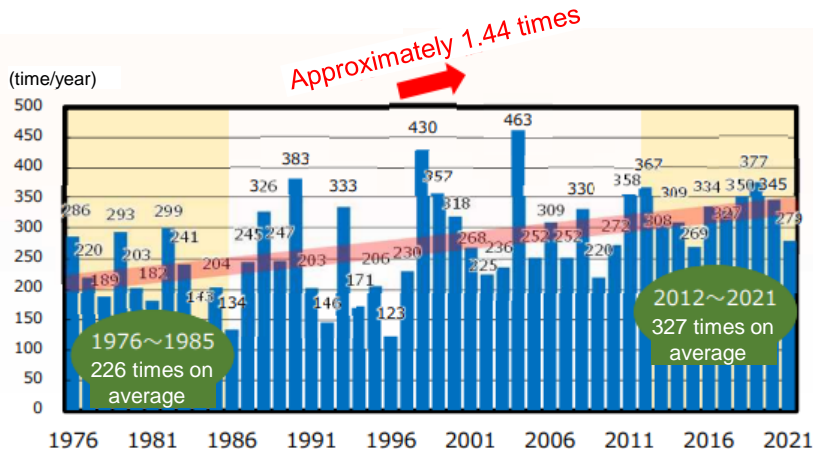


Source: AR6 Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis Summary for Policymakers

There is concern about more severe and more frequent heavy rain disasters due to the impact of climate change.



Flood situation due to heavy rain in July 2018 (Kurashiki City, Okayama)



Frequency of occurrence of hourly precipitation of 50mm or more in a year (per 1,300 sites of AMeDAS)

* Created based on materials of the Japan Meteorological Agency.

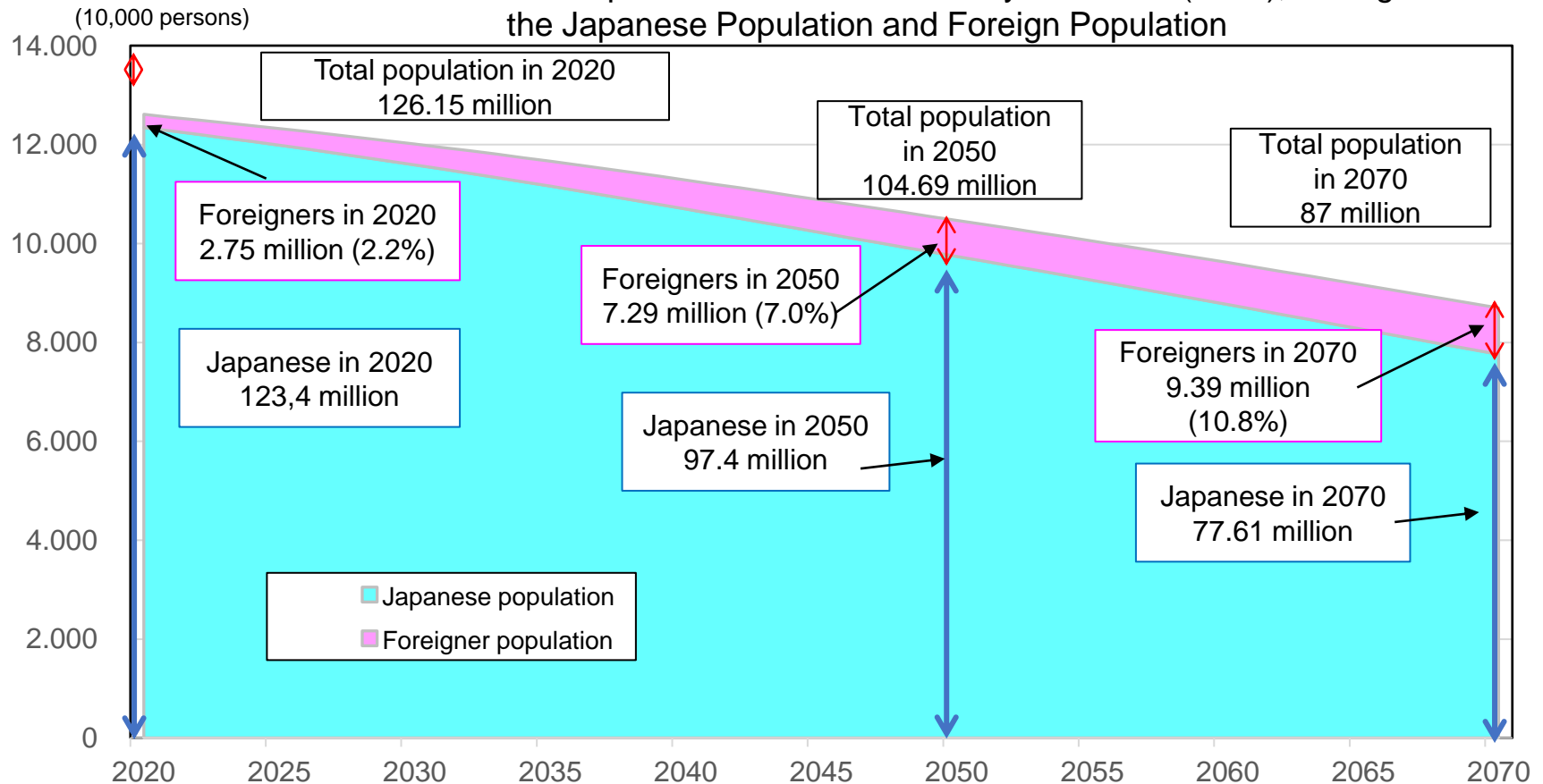


Flood situation due to Typhoon No. 19 in 2019 (Nagano City, Nagano)

- In the total population, the population decline among Japanese is accelerating, while the population of foreigners is increasing.
- The Japanese population will be below 100 million in 2048, and will be 97.4 million in 2050, and 77.61 million in 2070.
- The population of foreigners in Japan will be 7.29 million (7.0% of total population) in 2050 and 9.39 million (10.8% of total population) in 2070.

50 years from now, one out of every 10 people who inhabits Japan will be a foreigner.

National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (2023), Changes in the Japanese Population and Foreign Population

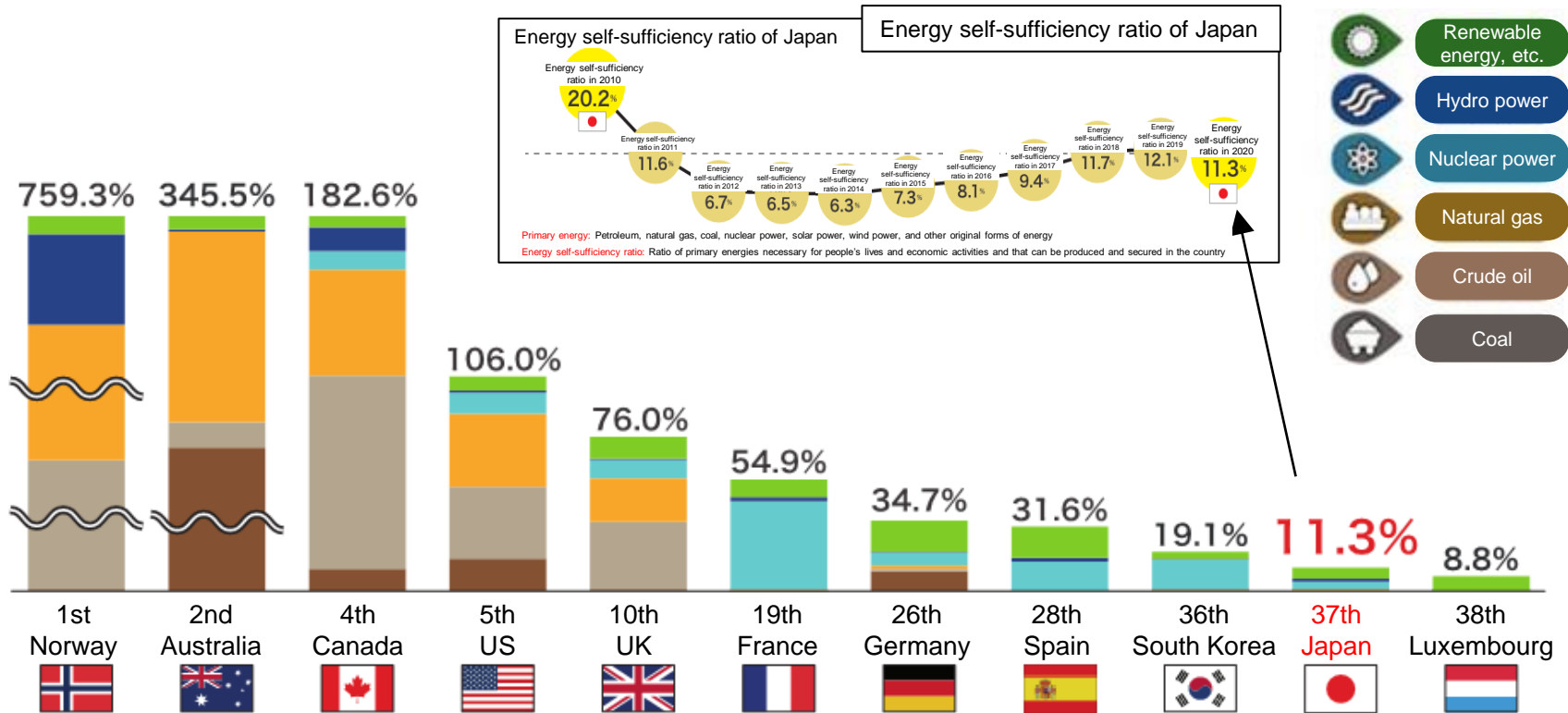


(Source) Created by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, National Spatial Planning and Regional Policy Bureau based on the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, "Population Projection for Japan (Estimated in 2023)."

The values in percentages in the graph are the percentage that the population of foreigners accounts for in the total population.

○ The energy self-sufficiency ratio of Japan in 2020 is 11.3%. It is at a lower level than other OECD countries.

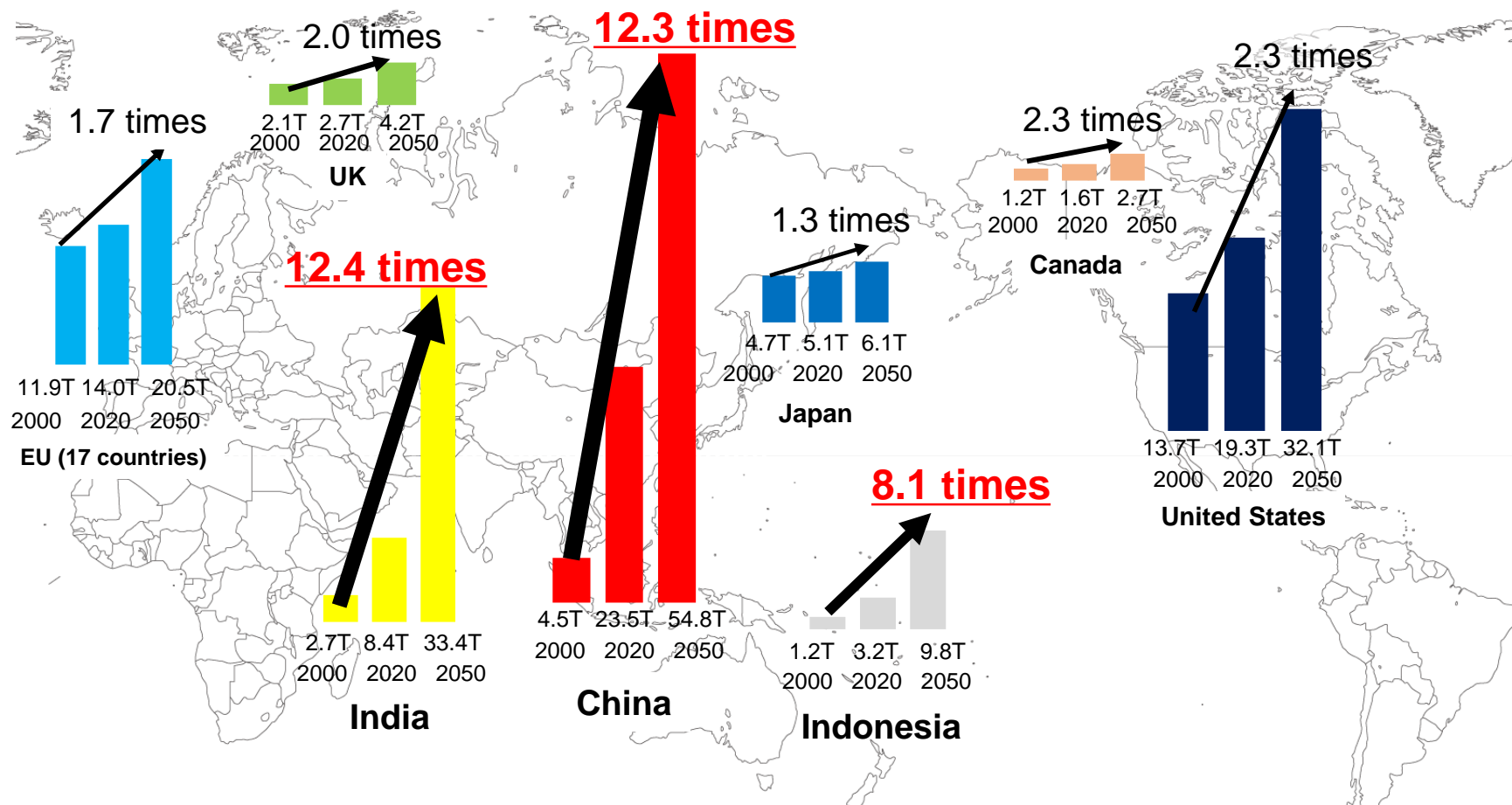
Primary energy self-sufficiency ratio of major countries (2020)



Source: Statal values in 2020 of IEA, "World Energy Balances 2021"; and only for Japan, confirmed data for fiscal year 2020 of the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, "General Energy Statistics." Ranking in the table is the ranking among the 38 OECD countries.

○ GDP of major countries in Asia will drastically increase. In the 50 years after 2000, China's GDP is projected to grow by about 12.3 times, India's GDP by 12.4 times, and Indonesia's GDP by 8.1 times. On the other hand, GDPs in advanced countries are increasing gradually and Japan's GDP is projected to increase by about 1.3 times.

Changes in GDP in major countries (in USD)



(Source) Created by the National Spatial Planning and Regional Policy Bureau based on Economic Outlook No 109 – October 2021- Long-term baseline projections

(Note) GDP is measured in terms of purchasing power parity in USD.

- Target National Land that “National Land Combining the potentials of the regions in the New Era”
- National land structure to be achieved Building “National Land with a Seamless Connection of Hubs”
 - (1) Correct the excess concentration in Tokyo, aiming for a more decentralized assignment of population and functions over the wide-area level throughout Japan.
 - (2) Effectively leverage both side of Japan facing the Sea of Japan and the Pacific Ocean, and formulate a “National Corridor Network” ensuring the vigorous flow of people and redundancy in the times of disaster.
 - (3) Address priority activities for the “The Formation of Regional Living Areas” with the thorough use of digital technology free from the boundaries of municipalities.

National Land Combining the potentials of the regions in the New Era - Establishing New Regional Management that Supports Japanese Archipelago-

Potentials
of the
Regions

Capacity to overcome
regional issues



Capacity to increase
regional appeal and to
attract people

Showing the comprehensive strength and
fundamental potentials of the region at a maximum

Voluntary and spontaneous development of regions by human resources responsible for the community
Participation and collaboration of diverse residents, etc. who live in and get involved in the region by using **the pride and affection** the residents have for their region.

Mobilizing all tangible and intangible regional resources

Natural
environment,
landscape,
climate

History,
culture and
tradition

Daily living
services,
industry

National
infrastructure

Ecosystem
services


There is a limit to
responding to the
situation with only the
vertically-segmented local
government for each field.



Paradigm shift of regional management

<<Building regional management based on a new idea>>

- Collaboration between actors, businesses, and regions from the perspective of “cooperation.”
- Full use of digital technology

- 
- ◆ Regain **vitality** of local areas and expand **safe, secure, and unique regions** throughout Japan.
 - ◆ Increase regional **attractiveness** that appeals to people, including the younger generations who are responsible for the future, and create and expand **the flow of people to regional areas**.

There is no future in Japan without gathering potentials of the regions from each regional area throughout the country.

Formation of Nationwide Corridor Network in View of Building “National Land with a Seamless Connection of Hubs”

Broad-based decentralization of population and functions

It is important to strengthen seamless connections throughout the national land of Japan by strengthening transport networks to **shorten travel times and to ensure multiplicity and substitutability**, and thereby **create a “nationwide corridor network” to promote connections, including in inland areas, while combining the Sea of Japan side and the Pacific side effectively.**

**Combining the Sea of Japan side and the Pacific side
Strengthening nation-wide connections, including in inland areas**

Facilitating innovation through the active flow of people and articles

Ensuring redundancy in cases of disaster

**Upgrading seamless comprehensive transport systems
+
Full use of digital technology**

Self-reliant development in wide area zones
with central and major urban cities as hubs

Exchange and collaboration in and between wide area zones

Direct interaction with overseas, including Asia

Formation of the Japan central corridor
Disseminate the effects of shortening travel times with the start of operation of the Linear Chuo Shinkansen throughout Japan

Forming regional living areas with local central cities as cores
<Integration of digital technology and actual situations that lead to the resolution of regional issues and improving regional attractiveness>

Creation and expansion of flows of people to regional areas

* This map does not describe Japan's territory exhaustively.

Characteristics of Japan central corridor

- Travel between Tokyo and Osaka takes approx. one hour (drastically shortened travel time between the east and west of Japan Archipelago) ⇒ Integral urban areas
- An attractive sphere of economic aggregation zones that connects the three major metropolitan areas and includes regions with a diversity of nature and culture that has never been seen before in the world (Nominal GDP: approx. 360 trillion yen, population: approx. 73 million)
- Revitalizing interactions with various places throughout Japan by network effects through the integration of digital technology and actual situations, such as the development of 5G and automated driving on high-standard roads.

Expansion of business, tourism exchange, trading spheres, sales channels, etc. by using the effect of shortening travel times between places throughout Japan

- Shortening of travel times further facilitates the flow of people for business, tourism, etc. and expands business, tourism interactions, commercial zones and sales channels by using regional resources throughout Japan.

Creation of innovation from a dynamic convective flow over wide area zones

- Further expansion of the flow of people, logistics, and transaction relations of companies through the formation of broad-based networks of Shinkansen and high-standard roads

Ensuring redundancy by double networks

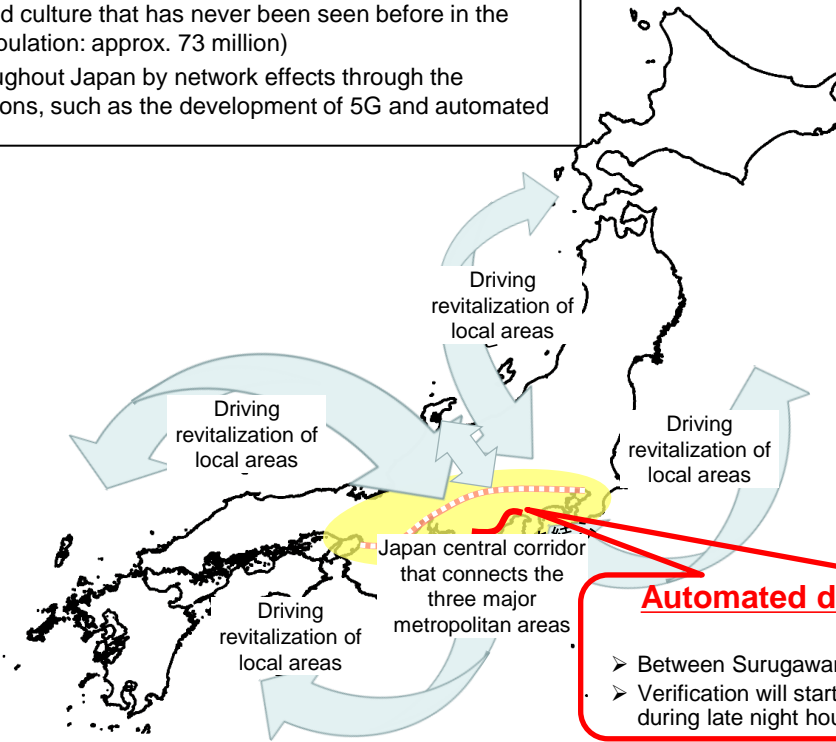
- The step-by-step start of business of the Linear Chuo Shinkansen will create double systems for the major route connecting the three major metropolitan areas between Tokyo and Nagoya, and then Osaka, with the Tokaido Shinkansen.

Formation of leading models for new lifestyles and work styles

- Providing various options for life styles and work styles in combination with the effect of shortening travel times and the use of digital technologies.
- Further promotion of dual residence, etc. through the strengthening of high-speed transportation networks by using intermediate stations as hubs and expanding telework.

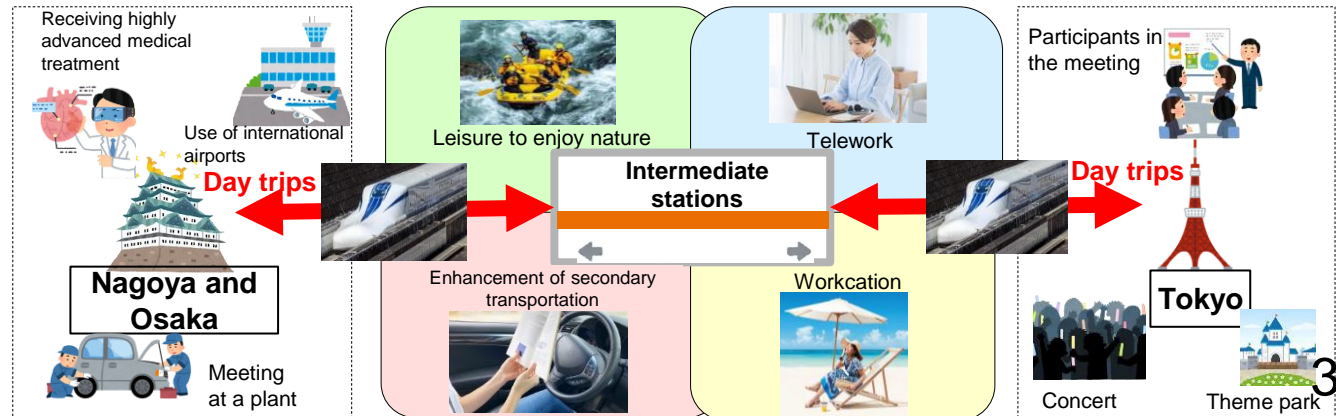
Fulfilling the new potential in areas through which the Tokaido Shinkansen is operated

- Revitalization of the areas through which the Tokaido Shinkansen operates in Kanagawa, Shizuoka, and Aichi prefectures by increasing the operation of the "Hikari" and "Kodama" Shinkansen.
- Further increase convenience and strengthen integration with zones through the development of the Chubu-Odan Expressway, etc.



Automated driving trucks on new Tomei Expressway

- Between Surugawan Numazu and Hamamatsu (approx. 100km)
- Verification will start in FY2024 (Automated driving car lanes during late night hours)



Formation of regional living areas based on a new idea

- Development of Sustainable and Vigorous Regions under Population Decline -

Regional management from the perspective of “cooperation”

(Shifting services and activities to the idea of “doubling, binding, and bonding”)

- ✓ **Building a structure of collaboration and cooperation by bottom-up approach beyond the boundaries of actors, businesses, and region based on the idea of creating the region together.**
 - **Collaboration of actors** (Expanding and deepening of public-private partnership and related populations)
 - **Collaboration of businesses** (based on the idea across disciplines and by sharing)
 - **Collaboration of regions** (free from administrative boundaries of municipalities, sharing and collaboration of functions and roles)

Qualitative improvement of actual regional spaces with the thorough use of digital technology

(Regional revitalization x Digital technology)

- ✓ **Maintain and increase quality of life in actual regional spaces and to make up for any shortfall in leaders and human resources by using digital technologies to make daily life services more efficient and automated**
- ✓ **Implementation of technologies to increase convenience in services from the perspective of people and users**
 - Strengthening digital infrastructures in both hard and soft aspects, data linking platforms, and digital social implementation platform
 - Re-building public transport in regional areas , automated driving, drone logistics, remote medical care, remote and online education, and other implementations of advanced technology services in society

Integration of “local affluence” and “urban convenience”

Increasing attractiveness by using culture and nature unique to the region + resolution of regional issues)

Improvement of the well-being of individuals and regions as a whole

Revitalization of vigorous regions with abundant diversity

Creation flows of people to local areas and correction of the excess concentration in Tokyo

- ◆ Achievement of new forms of capitalism in local areas
- ◆ Achievement of the Vision for Digital Garden City Nation

Building a new system for mutual assistance, such as transport and education using digital technology (Mitoyo City, Kagawa Prefecture)

- Providing regional transport integrally with other services through “mutual assistance” where the private sector cooperates mainly through local companies.
- A company operating regional transport (SPC) was established with funds from 13 companies in and outside the region (construction company, restaurants, etc.)
- Developing demand responsive transport services (unlimited rides at a flat-rate) using a smartphone application
- In addition, Setouchi Kurashi no Daigaku was established funded by 18 companies (restaurants, interior company, etc.) in and outside the region and started to provide educational programs to enrich lives regardless of age and occupation (unlimited classes at a flat-rate).
- Utilizing the Vision for a Digital Garden City Nation grant, a data collaboration infrastructure was established in FY2022 to create an environment that supports collaboration in cooperative projects. The city is promoting the creation and implementation of new cooperative projects.



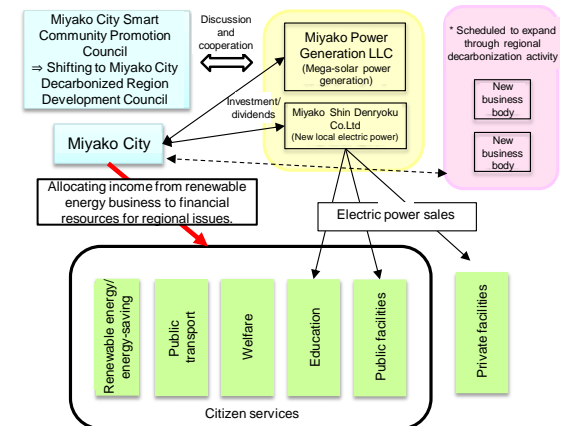
Local production and local consumption of energy by private initiative and funds circulation within the region (Yonago City, Sakaiminato City, Tottori Prefecture)

- Established a local energy company (Local Energy Corporation) funded by both cities and 5 local private companies (local cable TV company, etc.)
- Built a regional co-existence local energy production and local consumption model (a structure to earn money in the region)
- Secondary batteries at shelters are used as emergency power sources during disasters to strengthen disaster prevention capability.



Provision of regional citizen services (Miyako City, Iwate Prefecture)

- Miyako City invested in a renewable energy company funded by the region.
- Dividends that Miyako City receives from the investment will be allocated to financial resources to resolve regional issues, such as maintenance of public transportation, welfare, education, etc.



Structural change over industry in Japan

Smooth shift to decarbonizing industry

Implementation of Green Transformation (GX)

Responding to digital society

Implementation of Digital Transformation (DX)

Responding to economic security

Promotion of Decentralized Development of Growing Industries Using Regional Characteristics Throughout Japan

◆ Formation and enhancement of domestic production hubs for growing industries

- **Develop and strengthen production hubs for growing industries, such as semiconductors and storage batteries** by using the superiority in industry accumulation and industry platform of each region and in consideration of company location strategies, etc.
- **Smooth and flexible development** of infrastructure that supports domestic location of growing industries and **smooth and prompt securing of industrial sites**



Location for sophisticated semiconductor plants in Japan (Kumamoto TSMC)



Products produced by biotechnology (Spiber Inc., Tsuruoka City, Yamagata Prefecture)

Source: Materials of Spiber Inc. and materials of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

◆ Decentralized establishment of data centers that support DX handling in Japan

◆ Promotion of introducing offshore wind power generation and relevant industry consolidation

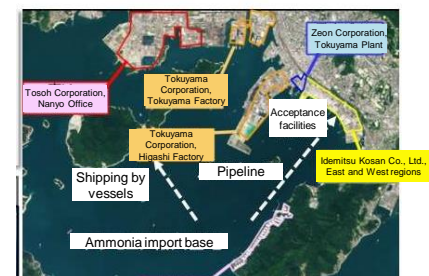
Strengthening and renewal of sites for key industries, such as industrial complexes for handling GX and disaster risks

- **Facilitation of GX growing investment + responding to disasters** by industries that emit more CO₂, such as oceanfront industrial complexes gathered in the Pacific belt zone
- **Rationalization and adjustment of infrastructure development and regulations, such as the formation of a carbon-neutral port (CNP)** that serves as a hub for international supply chains of hydrogen and ammonia, etc.
- **Effective use of large-scale vacant lots** arising from the abolishment and downsizing of industrial facilities, and the **development of necessary infrastructure**



Aichi Prefecture Hekinan Thermal Power Station where a verification project for the mixed combustion of ammonia is conducted.

Source: Materials of JERA



Consideration for shifting to a supply hub for hydrogen and ammonia fuel for industrial complexes (Yamaguchi Prefecture: Tokuyamakudamatsu port)

Source: Materials of Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy

Worsening of management level of national land and increases in the ineffective use of land under the situation of population decline.

Land for which the owners are unknown, vacant houses, deserted farmlands, forests with insufficient care, etc.

Population concentration in areas of high disaster risk

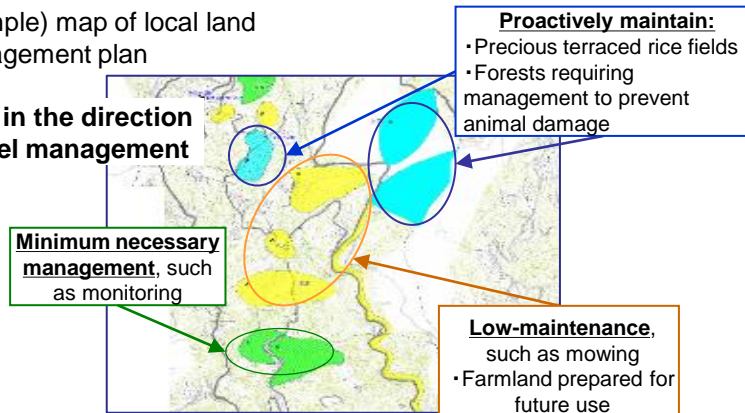
Optimal Use and Management Contributing to the Formation of Sustainable National Land and Regions

◆ Concretization of the “National Land Management Plan”

- National development of **local land management plans** that promotes the conversion of land management methods for a future vision based on the resident notification and consensus formation

Example) map of local land management plan

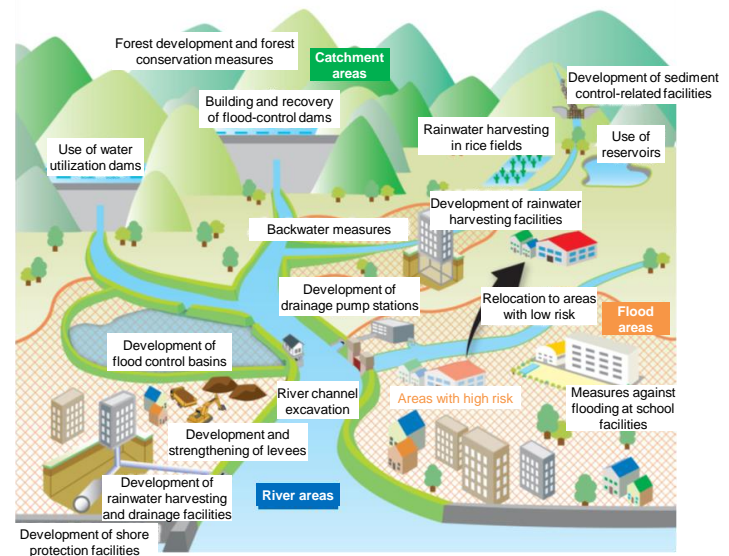
Divided in the direction of 3-level management



- ◆ Facilitating the prevention land with unknown owners, and vacant houses, and ensuring their appropriate management
- ◆ Prevention and resolution of deserted farmlands, forests with insufficient care

Safe and Secure Use and Management of National Land

- Promotion of “**River Basin Management**” that consists of comprehensive and multi-layered water-related disaster measures conducted by all relevant persons together for the entire basin of rivers.
- **Controlling development in disaster hazard areas and guiding to live in safer areas**



Promotion of river basin management

Securing and Fostering Human Resources Who Support the Region

(Realization of inclusive society and support for child and child care in regions)

Under the situation where the shortfall in regional human resources is becoming more severe, increase **the potentials of the regions** through the achievement of **a diverse inclusive society and a child-centered society**, and lead it to **create and expand the flow of people to rural areas**, and thereby **change the trend of declining birthrates** throughout Japan.

Participation of diverse actors and their collaboration in regional development towards an inclusive society <<Expansion of investment in people in regions>>

- Regional development where people can have **their place to stay** and live, work, and engage in activities with hope in the regions.

Young people

Women

Elderly people

People with disabilities

Foreigners

<Expand options for lifestyles and work styles based on people's diverse values>
Create and expand the flow of people to rural areas and change the trend of declining birthrates.

* If younger generations continue to be drained from rural to areas centers of Tokyo where the birth rate is low, it may encourage an unprecedented decline in birthrates and accelerate the population decline even more.

Support for child and child care in regions in view of a child-centered society

- Development of regions attractive to the younger generations, **such as the development of environments for "dual income, and co-parenting" where people can have and rear children safely** in the formation of regional living areas

- ✓ Support for the smooth provision and securing of quality houses
- ✓ Enhancement of preschool training and childcare, such as the development of nursery centers, etc.
- ✓ Development of urban cities and regional spaces where people can easily raise children, developing safe and comfortable roads and parks, and facilitating barrier-free child-rearing in public space
- ✓ Development of hubs for the interaction of multiple generations
- ✓ Development of structures to accept relocation without changing jobs and dual residence by using telework
- ✓ Creation of attractive jobs



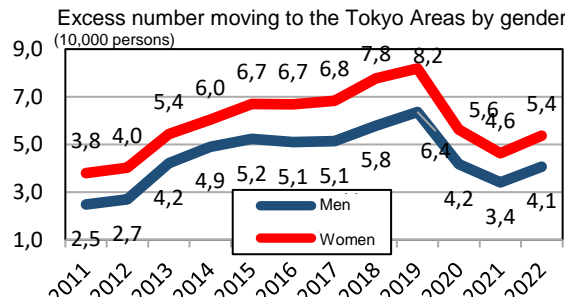
Parks that nurture children's creativity



Priority space in railroad cars

Facilitating the empowerment of women

- Development of attractive regions **where women can show their abilities** by developing the educational and employment environment in the rural areas.



(Source) Created by the National Spatial Planning and Regional Policy Bureau based on the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Basic Resident Ledger Population Movement Report"
 (Remarks) The Tokyo Areas refers to Tokyo Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, and Kanagawa Prefecture. The value is the number of Japanese.

Expanding and Deepening of Related Populations

- Development of "people," "opportunities," and "structures" for the **expansion of relevant populations, including dual residents**, and for deepening their relationship with the region.

⇒ **Expand it by approximately 1.5 times by FY2032.**

("1/2 villager" registration system through applications (Kosuga Village, Yamanashi Prefecture)

- Creating contact points related to village development by issuing points that can be used in the village and transmitting information (more than 3,000 persons registered in 4 years from the start).



Plum picking volunteers by "1/2 villagers."

Strengthening regional education

- Fostering regional human resources in collaboration with universities and colleges of technology, etc.
- Promotion of exploratory learning, experience of rural areas, etc. in collaboration with the regions.

Reinforcement of the return of the flow of people and matching functions between local areas and big cities

- Facilitating the return flow of human resources to rural areas by relocating without changing jobs through side jobs and concurrent business.
- Facilitate matching between regions and companies concerning management human resources and digital human resources.

- In view of the achievement of “National Land Combining the potentials of the regions in the New Era”, **it is important to create and expand the flow of people to rural areas by facilitating relocation to rural areas and dual residency, etc.**

[Comprehensive Strategy for the Vision for DIGIDEN:(December 23, 2022, Cabinet Decision)]

- Importance of creating the flow of people from urban areas to rural areas in order to resolve social issues and to increase the attractiveness of rural areas.

- Key performance indicator: Achieve 10,000 people from the Tokyo Area to rural areas in a year by 2027.

- **Increase the percentage of young people who are interested in relocating to local areas.**

Retired senior citizens live in a relaxed manner → “Relocation without changing jobs” by using telework, after the COVID-19 catastrophe

- Many hurdles for relocation [from the stage of determining the destinations of relocation until actually starting to live at rural areas]

- Housing
- Job matching

- Development of environments, such as co-working spaces, etc.
- Formation of smooth local communities

- **Facilitating the development of environments to accept relocation, etc. in rural areas**

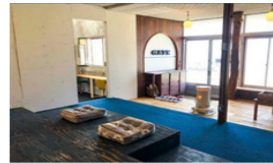
- Trend of young people and families raising children who went through the COVID-19 catastrophe returning to rural areas.
- “Relocation without changing jobs”

Target of relocation measures by local governments:
Families raising children (94%), married couples (68%),
people from the region (63%), young single people (63%)
(Report of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and
Communications (March 2021))

Hurdle of relocation
= Housing, work, acceptance
system

Creation and expansion of flows of people
to rural areas (relocation, dual residence,
related population)

**Achievement of New National
Spatial Strategy “National
Land Combining the
potentials of the regions in
the New Era”**



Support measures based on the stage (image)

(1) Housing

- Develop relocation environments **using vacant houses, public rental housing (PFI, etc.), support for acquiring houses, etc. in order to respond to the shortfall in houses for people who are going to relocate to rural areas.**

(2) Work

- In order to respond to “relocation without changing jobs,” develop **co-working spaces** in urban areas, etc. and **share offices** on remote islands, etc.

(3) Community

- Develop **regional exchange centers** in urban areas, etc. so that people who are going to relocate to rural areas can form communities with rural residents and senior people who are going to relocate to rural areas.

(4) Cross-sectoral actions (obtaining information and connecting with the region)

- Enhance **information provision** related to relocation and dual residence

- Implementation of **pioneering verification surveys** related to the promotion of relocation to rural areas and creation of guidelines for municipalities.

- **Collaboration with relevant measures**, such as establishing second homes, “re-design” of regional public transport, etc., responding to support for children and child-rearing

[Collaboration with measures of the Cabinet Office (regional revitalization), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and other relevant central government ministries]

Have a **prospect of stable and continued public investment** to maximize the functions and roles the national infrastructure should fulfill, **and implement thorough strategic management** through planned development, update maintenance and management, and increase effective use, **in order to maximize stock effects.**

Maximizing the functions and roles of national infrastructure (Enhancement and reinforcement of national infrastructure based on its function and role)

Supporting regional safety and security

- Based on the “Fundamental Plan for National Resilience,” continually and stably implement activities for disaster prevention and the mitigation and creation of disaster-resilient national land structures for the medium- to long-term and with a definite vision.

Increasing quality of life in regions

- Coordinate with efforts for **the formation of regional living areas**, value the viewpoints of people, and increase the quality of actual regional spaces while using digital technology thoroughly.

Supporting economic activities and increasing productivity

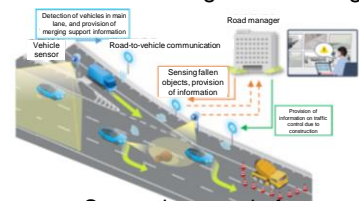
- **Induce private investment** and support various economic activities by shortening travel times and increasing punctuality, thus contributing to increasing productivity, and streamlining and upgrading production activities.

Thorough Implementation of Strategic Management For Quality National Infrastructure

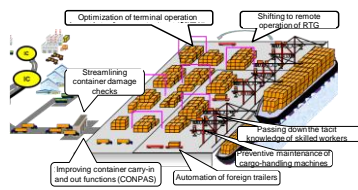
Increasing the function of national infrastructure based on changes in the socio-economic situation

DX

- Digital infrastructure, such as optical fiber and 5G.
- Use of digital technologies for national infrastructure



Supporting travel of automated driving cars



Achievement of AI terminals that support people

GX

- Energy infrastructure, such as electric power systems, etc.
- Decarbonization of national infrastructure



Formation of carbon-neutral ports.

Making national infrastructure more complex and multi-functional, and maximizing its effects from the perspective of using the national infrastructure wisely

- Complex and multipurpose use by eliminating vertically-segmented systems
- Maximizing the effects in combination with software measures

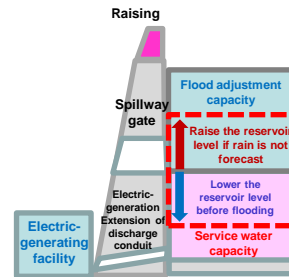


Image of hybrid dam



Development and reinforcement of disaster protection function of “roadside stations”

Ensuring redundancy and security

- Strengthening nation-wide resilient networks, such as transport, etc.
- Development of public infrastructure from the perspective of security



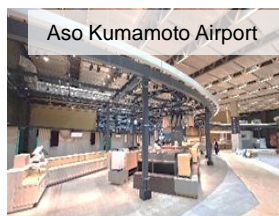
As of March 2022
Legend: 6 lanes, 4 lanes, 2 lanes, Unfinished zone
Chubu Areas Tokai-Kanjo Expressway (The entire line will be opened in FY2026).
* If sites can be acquired without any problems.



Strengthening cargo railway networks.

PPP/PFI

- Expanding the use of PPP/PFI, such as concessions.
 - ✓ Facilitate the introduction of concessions at all airports in principle.
 - ✓ Facilitate the introduction of water PPP for water supply and sewerage systems, and industrial water service.
 - ✓ PFI, such as Park-PFI, expressway SA/PA, etc.



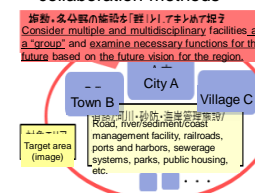
Airport Concession



Sewer drain concession

Demonstration of the continued functions of national infrastructure by conducting strategic maintenance

- Full-scale shift to preventive maintenance, broad-based and strategic management
- Upgrading and streamlining by spreading new technologies and public and private collaboration methods



Strategic maintenance for the revitalization of regional infrastructures



Inspection of infrastructure using drones