

2012 Making Decisions to Get Things Moving.

The Democratic Party of Japan's Manifesto

Our Responsibilities for Now and the Future

The Democratic Party of Japan

www.dpj.or.jp

Everything Must Start with Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake and the Revitalization of Fukushima

Five Priority Policies of the Democratic Party of Japan

1. Social Security

Creating a society where people live and thrive together.

Creating a society where people help each other and a society that provides all with a place to belong and a way to contribute.

2. Economy

Raising Japan's competitiveness by focusing on people and communities.

Prioritizing employment creation in economic policies with the aim of generating more than 4 million jobs by 2020.

3. Energy

Regenerating Japan by eliminating nuclear power.

Taking bold action toward the Green Energy Revolution that will create new local industries and local employment opportunities.

4. Foreign Relations and National Security

Pursuing realistic diplomatic and defense policies as a nation committed to peace.

Deepening the Japan-US Alliance and pursuing coexistence with Asia by combining cool-headed diplomacy and responsible defense.

5. Political Reform

Restoring public trust in politics by starting with selfless reforms.

Creating a new political culture by bidding farewell to hereditary politics and by reducing the number of seats in the Diet.

Our Responsibilities for Now and the Future

The Democratic Party of Japan will press forward with responsible reform.

Will Japan continue to progress, or will it move backward? This is the key question we face.

Will we continue on with the reforms pledged by the DPJ when it was given its mandate to govern? Or will we turn back the hands of time and return to the old style of politics fettered by vested interests? Should the helm of the nation be handed to alliances of convenience hammered together for the election with no underlying unity of philosophy and direction?

The decision is in your hands.

The Democratic Party of Japan is determined to complete the reform of the social security system. No more can we pass on today's burden to the generations of our children and grandchildren. Adhering to the principle of "children first," the Democratic Party of Japan will give its fullest support to children and childrearing.

To restore the strength of the middle class, we will pursue new and sustainable paths of growth. Reckless spending on public works and increasing debt cannot lead to a bright and promising economy.

We will pursue an energy revolution aimed at eliminating nuclear power. We do not have the luxury of standing idle for another decade. Can Japan take steady steps toward abandoning nuclear energy? Or will it remain dependent on nuclear energy through sheer inertia? Now is the time to make our stance clear.

As a nation committed to peace, we will move forward with realistic diplomatic and defense policies, with the Japan-US Alliance as our pivotal point and with our eyes turned to the broader picture. Hard-line and chauvinistic approaches where strident words take center stage can only lead the people and the nation into treacherous waters.

Political groups unable to reduce the number of Diet seats by even 10 percent and unwilling to part ways with hereditary politics cannot be expected to implement painful and selfless reforms. The Democratic Party of Japan is firmly committed to reducing the number of Diet seats and bidding farewell to hereditary politics; thereby, we will strive to create a new political culture of "Making Decisions to Get Things Moving."

With the lessons of the past three years etched deeply in my mind and working closely with likeminded colleagues of the Democratic Party of Japan, I stand determined to change the political culture of our country. I am determined to move forward on the reforms that were impossible to undertake before the Democratic Party of Japan came to power.

Yoshihiko Noda
President, Democratic Party of Japan

Principles of the Democratic Party of Japan

Our Constituency

The Democratic Party of Japan is rooted in the lives and needs of the residents, workers, taxpayers, and consumers and lends ear to the silent voices of future generations.

Our Vision for Japan

The Democratic Party of Japan strives to create a society where people support one another and a nation that contributes to the realization of global peace and prosperity.

Our Vision for Society

We seek to create a just society based on transparent, fair, and equitable rules; a society in which working people can enjoy a true sense of prosperity and happiness; a society where disparities are rectified and all have a place to belong to and a chance to contribute.

The Democratic Party of Japan Will Press Forward with Reform.

- We will ensure the security of the people and the nation and will pursue “enlightened national interests.”
- We will use the Constitution of Japan, and will firmly adhere to the principles of “sovereignty of the people, respect for fundamental human rights, and pacifism.”
- We will promote the transfer of power from the public sector to the private sector and from the central government to local government, and will strive to establish a “new public commons” and regional sovereignty.

Reconstruction from Great East Japan Earthquake Is Top Priority.

Without the Revitalization of Fukushima, There Can Be No Revitalization of Japan.

We will stand by the victims of the disaster enduring difficulties and facing an uncertain future, and we will support people engaged in rebuilding their towns to restore vitality to their communities. We will do everything in our power to resolve health concerns and anxiety for the future of the children. We will achieve reconstruction and restore vitality without fail.

- We will strengthen the framework for reconstruction, including the Reconstruction Agency, special zones for reconstruction, and reconstruction grants, and will promote the creation of jobs, the reconstruction of towns, and the move to higher ground.

- We are committed to providing uninterrupted long-term physical and mental health care for children in disaster areas, and will reflect the voice and needs of children, who will lead the nation in the future, in reconstruction projects.
- Reconstruction projects will be restricted to within disaster areas, with the exception of projects contributing directly to reconstruction and projects involving school facilities and the like.
- We will take all available measures to provide wintertime support to disaster areas, including snow removal, protection against cold, and employment support.
- All possible measures will be taken to ensure the safety of the damaged nuclear reactors. By such means as thorough decontamination and speedy payment of compensation, we will strive to ensure housing for disaster victims and to rebuild and stabilize their livelihoods as speedily as possible.
- We will revitalize the Fukushima economy and expand employment opportunities by creating hubs for solar, wind, and other renewable energy industries and medical and health care industries in this region.
- Based on the Act for the Support of Children and Disaster Victims, steps will be taken to strengthen health surveys and to provide greater support for single-parent evacuees and returning evacuees.

Five Priority Policies of the Democratic Party of Japan

Ensuring peace of mind today and meeting the responsibilities of tomorrow

1. Social Security

Creating a society where people live and thrive together.

We must reassure today's generation and meet our responsibilities to future generations. Our vision is for a "symbiotic society" where people help and support each other. We will safeguard the future by bringing all generations together to support childrearing, health and medical services, pensions, and long-term care.

The following improvements will be made in social security through the comprehensive reform of social security and taxation systems.

1. Childrearing Support

- To eliminate day-care waiting lists, the capacity of day-care facilities for children under age 3 will be increased from 860,000 (fiscal 2012) to 1.22 million (fiscal 2017).
- The capacity of on-site after-school childcare for elementary children will be increased from 850,000 (fiscal 2012) to 1.29 million (fiscal 2017).

2. Health and Long-Term Care

- The scope of eligibility for 50 percent and 20 percent reductions in national health insurance premiums will be expanded (to approximately 4 million people).
- Long-term care insurance premiums for low-income elderly individuals will be cut by about 30 percent (covering approximately one-third of all individuals aged 65 and over).

3. Pensions

- Minimum payment period for pension eligibility (eligibility requirement period) will be reduced from 25 years to 10 years.
- Persons on small pensions and persons with disabilities will receive additional benefits on top of pension payments.
(Base amount of additional benefit: 5,000 yen, covering approximately 7.9 million individuals)
* Includes approximately 1 million individuals receiving supplementary benefits to avoid benefits reversal.
- Social security will be upgraded by using consumption tax revenues exclusively for social security expenditures. As the consumption tax rate is increased, all necessary measures will be taken to protect low-income households.
- We will create a society where work and childrearing are not mutually exclusive, a society in which families can raise children with a full sense of security. Greater support will be given to infertility treatment. An environment amenable to childrearing will be created in both urban and rural areas through such measures as providing new child allowance benefits, increasing the capacity of day-care facilities, and creating places where elementary school children can spend their after-school hours.
- We will protect the safety and lives of children. We will tackle the challenges of preventing child abuse and bullying and will address the problem of school nonattendance. We will work to ensure the safety of school routes and will expand the number of small classes in schools.
- We will promote employment opportunities for young people. To help people find jobs in their hometowns and communities, we will foster the expansion of such growth areas as “green innovation” (environment and energy) and “life innovation” (medical and long-term care services) to create more than 4 million new jobs by 2020.
- We will support women who are prepared to take on new challenges. The vitality of the nation depends on the vitality of women. We will support women in society by increasing the range of options in all the stages of life—employment, marriage, childbirth, childrearing, reemployment, and long-term care. Through these measures

and policies, we will see to it that women, both in the home and the workplace, are able to give full expression to their talents and abilities.

- We will steadily implement measures for persons with disabilities while fully respecting their views and the views of their caregivers. Employment opportunities for persons with disabilities will be increased.
- Systems for at-home medical and long-term care services will be strengthened to permit people to remain living in their home communities. Steps will be taken to rectify the shortage of doctors in such fields as emergency medicine, obstetrics, pediatrics, and surgery. Measures will be taken to ensure the availability of high-quality in-patient medical services.
- Regarding the creation of a new pension system and health-care system for the elderly, we will strive to enact the revisions proposed by the DPJ through the deliberations of the National Council for Social Security System Reform and in line with the three-party agreement among the DPJ, the Liberal Democratic Party, and New Komeito on these issues.
- Employment support for the achieving of independence will be enhanced, and applicants for livelihood protection will be properly certified to ensure that assistance reaches those that are truly in need of support. Steps will be taken to prevent wrongful receipt of welfare benefits.

Five Priority Policies of the Democratic Party of Japan

Ensuring peace of mind today and meeting the responsibilities of tomorrow

2. Economy

Raising Japan's competitiveness by focusing on people and local areas.

Developing new industries and creating jobs—these are the mainstays of the Democratic Party of Japan's economic policies. We will strongly promote and support the development of new industries that are likely to lead to jobs in local areas, such as solar and wind power as well as other renewable energy resources, medical and long-term care services, and agriculture, forestry, and fishery industries.

To work is to find security and comfort in life. We will create more than 4 million jobs by 2020.

- A large-scale supplementary budget will be formulated for the start of 2013 to implement uninterrupted economic policies ensuring Japan emerges from a deflationary economy and achieves economic revitalization.
- Our goal is to achieve, on average, nominal annual economic growth of 3 percent and real growth of 2 percent in the years up to fiscal 2020. We will support businesses taking on new challenges and will create employment opportunities in SMEs and local areas.

- We will increase employment in the energy sector. By achieving dramatic advances in the proliferation of solar, wind, and biomass power generation, we will create new industries and employment opportunities in the regions. With the Green Energy Revolution, more than 1.4 million new jobs will be generated in this sector.
- We will continue to increase employment in the health and welfare sectors. During its three years in power, the Democratic Party of Japan created many new jobs in local areas by increasing employment in these sectors by about 850,000. By pursuing new initiatives in the health and long-term care sectors, such as regenerative medicine and care-giving robots, we will create an additional 2.8 million jobs in related industries.
- We will increase employment in agriculture, forestry, and fishery industries. We will protect and foster agriculture, forestry, and fishery industries that support local areas and their economies. We will support the drive toward the “sixth sector” with its focus on creating greater added value through the combination of production, processing, and retailing.
- We will support regional revitalization by promoting the development of tourist resources, and will increase the number of foreign visitors to Japan to 18 million by 2016.
- We will back SMEs and local industries engaged in prototype development, capital investment, and the cultivation of overseas markets. The Democratic Party of Japan administration has doubled the government’s SME budget. We will continue to fully support SME financing after the SME Finance Facilitation Act expires in March 2013.
- We will continue to move forward on the regulatory and institutional reforms achieved under the rule of the Democratic Party of Japan, such as in the field of renewable energy and medical equipment examination procedures, and will generate new demand by transforming Japan’s economic structure.
- The government and Bank of Japan will work in unison to implement powerful anti-deflationary policies, taking determined action to counter the excessive appreciation of the yen and sharp fluctuations in foreign exchange markets.
- We will create a business-friendly environment and counter hollowing-out by combining tax measures, support for business relocation, and the easing of regulations.
- We will pursue multilateral and comprehensive economic partnership agreements premised on the preservation of national interests and the protection of all that needs to be protected.
- We will implement concrete measures based on detailed simulations for Tokai, Tonankai, Nankai, and Tokyo inland earthquakes. Disaster-response capacity will

be strengthened in local areas by such means as increasing the ratio of earthquake-proofed housing to 90 percent.

Five Priority Policies of the Democratic Party of Japan **Ensuring peace of mind today and meeting the responsibilities of tomorrow**

3. Energy

Regenerating Japan by eliminating nuclear power.

All available policy resources will be mobilized to achieve zero dependence on nuclear power by the decade of the 2030s. While ensuring a stable supply of power and overcoming all obstacles, we will steadily advance toward the goal of eliminating nuclear power, a goal that will be achieved without fail. Putting off difficult decisions and maintaining nuclear power by default and unrealistic calls for an immediate stop to nuclear power generation are equally irresponsible.

We will take up the challenge of the Green Energy Revolution. To eliminate nuclear power, dramatic advances must be made in the proliferation of renewable energy resources. At the same time, it is absolutely necessary to promote drastic energy conservation. By promoting “local production and local consumption” of renewable energy resources, we will create new industries and jobs in local areas.

Dramatic Advances in Proliferation of Renewable Energy

Wind power

Geothermal energy

Hydroelectric power

Biomass energy

- With regard to nuclear power, we will abide by the following three principles: “Strict application of the 40-year limit to operation of reactors,” “No reactor will be restarted without the Nuclear Regulation Authority’s safety approval,” and “No new nuclear power facilities will be built and no existing facilities will be expanded.”
- New nuclear power policies will be established, including reviewing such requirements as nuclear fuel cycle operation, maintaining and strengthening human resources and technologies, developing partnerships with the international community, enhancing measures for communities where nuclear facilities are located, and reviewing the current framework of the nuclear power industry and nuclear damage compensation system.
- Households will have a key role to play in decentralized power generation, not only as consumers but also as power generators. We will pursue an energy revolution based on the principles of “local production and local consumption” in which local areas create new industries and jobs.

- The feed-in tariff system introduced under the DPJ administration will be fully utilized to make dramatic advances in the proliferation of solar, wind, and other renewable power resources, and to promote the introduction of fuel cells and storage batteries.
- We will actively encourage energy conservation in homes, households, and transportation networks. We will promote the installation of smart meters and work toward realizing “smart communities.”
- We will continue to examine possibilities for the unbundling of power generation and transmission, and will take determined steps toward liberalization of power generation and retail businesses.

We will achieve the rebirth of Japan by eliminating nuclear power and promoting the Green Energy Revolution.

Five Priority Policies of the Democratic Party of Japan

Ensuring peace of mind today and meeting the responsibilities of tomorrow

4. Foreign Relations and National Security

Pursuing realistic diplomatic and defense policies as a nation committed to peace.

One of the most important responsibilities of the government is to protect people’s lives and property. We will ensure the defense of the nation by combining the principles of cool-headed diplomacy and responsible defense and deepening the Japan-US Alliance. To ensure coexistence with Asia, we will implement strategic diplomatic policies, including economic diplomacy. We will support the democratization and the alleviation of poverty in developing countries, and will contribute to world peace, stability, and prosperity.

- While adhering to an exclusively defensive security policy, we will steadily enhance our defense capabilities in line with the National Defense Program Guidelines and the principles of developing a dynamic defense force and emphasizing the southwestern region.
- We will expand and enhance the surveillance, patrolling, and guarding capabilities of the Japan Coast Guard and the like, and will strengthen the defenses of the Senkaku Islands and our other territories and waters.
- We will deepen the Japan-US Alliance as the pivotal point of our foreign relations and national security.
- We will steadily implement Japan-US agreements, such as by promoting the return of land south of Kadena, and reduce the burden on Okinawa.

- We will take into account the broader picture in strengthening our relations with our Asian neighbors.
- We will do our best to resolve the problem of Japanese abductees in North Korea, and will continue to focus on the problems of North Korean nuclear weapons and missile development.
- We will continue to contribute to international peace such as by participating in peacekeeping operations in South Sudan and elsewhere in the world and anti-piracy response operations off the coast of Somalia, and by strategically utilizing official development assistance.
- We will strive toward achieving a nuclear-free world.

Five Priority Policies of the Democratic Party of Japan
Ensuring peace of mind today and meeting the responsibilities of tomorrow

5. Political Reform

Restoring public trust in politics by starting with selfless reforms.

Politics is for the people, and it is the bond of trust that ties the people to politics. The public is strongly demanding that politicians reform themselves. In particular, the stance of political parties and politicians on the problems of hereditary politics and the reduction of the number of Diet seats has been placed under public scrutiny. Now is the time for politicians to take the initiative and to act with determination. The politics of “Making Decisions to Get Things Moving” can only be reached through this path.

- In addition to the elimination of 5 Diet seats at the recent extraordinary Diet session, we will cut another 75 seats in the House of Representatives at the next ordinary Diet session. Moreover, we will reduce the number of seats in the House of Councillors by about 40.
- Through its internal rules, the Democratic Party of Japan will continue to ban so-called hereditary politics, the practice of replacing a retiring member of the Diet with a family member (up to and including all third-degree relatives) running from the same electoral district.
- We will maintain the cutback in Diet member salaries and allowances (currently, 12.8 percent cut under a two-year temporary special measure) for the period of reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake. We will increase the cutback to 20 percent pending the reduction in the number of seats in the House of Representatives.
- We will prohibit political contributions by businesses and organizations.

We will reduce the number of Diet seats and ban political contributions by businesses and organizations without fail.

Looking back over the three years since the change in administration (2009–12)

Many things that could not previously be changed are now starting to change.

During these three years, the Democratic Party of Japan has been addressing one challenge after the other in an effort to respond to the expectations of the people. Reviewing the results, it is clear that some objectives were met while others remain to be realized. The DPJ must candidly admit that some projections that it made as the opposition party were not realistic. For this, it must accept the criticism of the people and use this experience as a chance to rise to higher levels of maturity.

Armed with the courage to face the most difficult challenges, we must move forward one step at a time with our eyes fixed on the future.

The Democratic Party of Japan is committed to further advancing the process of responsible reform.

Budget:

We have changed the allocation of tax revenues.

● Public Works

* Fiscal 2009 = 100

7.1 trillion yen

Fiscal 2009 budget

4.8 trillion yen

Fiscal 2012 budget

32% reduction

* Apart from the above, the first and third fiscal 2011 supplementary budgets and the initial fiscal 2012 budget contained financing for recovery and reconstruction related public works in areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake.

● Social Security

24.8 trillion yen

Fiscal 2009 budget

28.9 trillion yen

Fiscal 2012 budget

16% increase

● Education

3.9 trillion yen

Fiscal 2009 budget

4.2 trillion yen

Fiscal 2012 budget
9% increase

● **SME**

189.0 billion yen
Fiscal 2009 budget
335.6 billion yen
Fiscal 2012 budget
90% increase

* Fiscal 2012 budget includes expenditures related to recovery and reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Economy:

Japan has recovered from the effects of the Lehman crisis.

● **Effective Ratio of Job Offers to Applicants**

September 2009: 0.45
September 2012: 0.84

● **Unemployment Rate**

September 2009: 5.4%
September 2012: 4.2%

● **Bankruptcies**

7,736 cases
Fiscal 2009 (first half)
6,051 cases
Fiscal 2012 (first half)
22% reduction

* Total debt 10 million yen or more (according to Tokyo Shoko Research survey)

● **Tax Revenues**

37.4 trillion yen
Fiscal 2010 budget
42.9 trillion yen
Fiscal 2012 budget
15% increase

* Fiscal 2009 budget settlement amount was 38.7 trillion yen.

Children First:

We are offering more support to future generations.

● **Dramatic Year-on-Year Increases in Capacity of Day-Care Facilities**

April 2009
2.13 million
Up 11,040 from the previous year
April 2010

2.16 million

Up 25,961 from the previous year

April 2011

2.20 million

Up 46,503 from the previous year

April 2012

2.24 million

Up roughly 50,000 from the previous year

● **Free Public High School Education**

Tuition for public high schools

*Abolished tuition for public high schools beginning April 2010

Tuition for private high schools

* Annual subsidy of 118,800 yen

* Tuition subsidy for low-income households was increased from 1.5 to 2 times.

● Number of students dropping out of high school for economic reasons has been halved.

Fiscal 2008

2,099 students

Fiscal 2010

1,007

52% reduction

Vanished Pensions:

Lost pension records are being restored.

● Pursuing the resolution of the problem of 50 million “vanished pensions” discovered through the persistence of the Democratic Party of Japan.

December 2007

Unintegrated pension records: 50 million cases

September 2012

28,600,000 cases have been investigated.

16,710,000 cases have been integrated.

Pension benefits amounting to 1.7 trillion yen have been reinstated.

* Counting from the period in which the Democratic Party of Japan was in the opposition, a total of 28,600,000 pension records have been investigated (as of June 2012). Excluding such persons as the deceased, 16,710,000 cases have been integrated into the Basic Pension Number System (as of September 2012). Including persons for whom two or more pension records were restored, pension records have been restored for approximately 13 million individuals. Following the restoration of pension records, pension benefits have been increased in no less than 1,990,000 cases. Reinstated pension benefits (lifetime amount) amount to 1.7 trillion yen (period between May 2008 and September 2012).

- Time between correction of pension records and start of payments has been drastically shortened.

March 2009

10 months

September 2012

4.2 months

50% reduction

* Covering all cases including special provisions for lapsed benefits.

* Time required for payment of benefits accruing over the past five years has been shortened from about 7.2 months to 2.6 months (as of September 2012).

Health and Welfare:

We have reorganized local health and welfare services.

● Increase in Number of Doctors

No. of doctors

2008

286,699

2010

295,049

Increase of 8,350

* Number of doctors per 100,000 population has increased by 5.9 doctors.

● Sound Financial Management of Public Hospitals

2009

Public hospitals reporting profit: 41.4%

2010

Public hospitals reporting profit: 53.6%

● Welfare Services for Persons with Disabilities

Increase in budget (admittance, day-care, home visit, etc.)

Fiscal 2009

551.2 billion yen

Fiscal 2012

788.4 billion yen

Increase of 237.2 billion yen

* Approximately 1.4 times increase between fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2012

● Increased Employment in Education and Health and Long-Term Care Services

Construction

September 2009

4.08 million people

September 2012

4.11 million people

Education and Learning Support Businesses

September 2009

2.55 million people

September 2012

2.78 million people

Increase of 230,000 people

Health and Welfare

September 2009

5.96 million people

September 2012

6.81 million people

Increase of 850,000 people

Living Environment:

We have made daily life more convenient and comfortable.

● Number of Low-Cost Carrier Flights Landing/Departing Airports in Japan

August 2009

Domestic flights: 0/week

International flights: 37/week

As of November 14, 2012

Domestic flights: 259/week

International flights: 219/week

● Number of Dam Projects “Cancelled”

Verified: 42 projects (among them, 15 projects were cancelled)

Currently being verified: 41 projects

* As of October 31, 2012

Total amount that would have been expended if not cancelled: Approx. 360 billion yen

● Number of Energy-Efficient Homes Built or Remodeled Using Eco-Points

March 2010–October 31, 2012

1,649,874 homes

* System started under DPJ administration. Includes new construction and remodeling.

Total budget: 388.8 billion yen

Looking back over the three years since the change in administration (2009–12)

Administrative Reform:

Government spending has been streamlined.

● Spending was cut and fiscal resources ensured through budget screening

November 2009 review

969.2 billion yen
April and October 2010 reviews
351.5 billion yen
Total
1,320 billion yen

● **Budget Screening and Reforms that Followed**

- (1) Phase One (November 2009): 449 projects reviewed, and results reflected in Cabinet decision on implementation of administrative project review.
- (2) Phase Two (April–May 2010): 151 projects of 47 independent administrative institutions, and 82 projects of 70 public service corporations reviewed, and results reflected in Cabinet decision on reform of independent administrative institutions and public service corporations.
- (3) Phase Three (October–November 2010): 18 special accounts (all 51 sub-accounts) and 112 projects reviewed, and results reflected in Cabinet decision on timetable for special accounts reform.
- (4) March 2011 regulatory screening: Regulatory and institutional reform.
- (5) November 2011 policy screening: 10 policy areas reviewed, and follow-up on screening results.
- (6) July 2012 Democratic Party of Japan version budget screening: 13 projects in four areas checked across ministry and agency lines, and results reflected in fiscal 2013 budget requests.

● **Fiscal Expenditures on Independent Administrative Institutions**

Fiscal 2008
3,559.9 billion yen
Fiscal 2012
3,111.3 billion yen
448.6 billion yen reduction

● **Fiscal Expenditures on Public Service Institutions**

Fiscal 2009
247.7 billion yen
Fiscal 2012
151.1 billion yen
96.6 billion yen reduction

● **Repayments to National Treasury by Independent Administrative Institutions**

Fiscal 2009
30.4 billion yen
Fiscal 2011
1,371.7 billion yen
Increase of 1,341.3 billion yen

* Of the 1,371.7 billion yen repaid during fiscal 2011, a total of 1,200 billion yen represented surpluses in the accounts of Japan Railway Construction, Transport and Technology Agency repaid to the national treasury. These funds were used in the first

supplementary budget for recovery and reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake.

● **Abolition of Ministry Involvement in *Amakudari***

Number of retired civil servants placed through ministry involvement

390

(December 2008–September 2009)

0

(September 2009–present)

* Following the ban on ministry involvement in *amakudari* (Prime Minister Hatoyama's Cabinet statement of September 29, 2009), retired civil servants are finding re-employment through individual initiative and by applying to job openings.

Manifesto: Detailed Policies

(This Manifesto can be accessed on the official website of the Democratic Party of Japan at <http://www.dpj.or.jp/english/>)

Without Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake, There Can Be No Reconstruction of Japan.

- Accelerate the reconstruction process with empathy for disaster areas. Strengthen the framework for reconstruction, including the Reconstruction Agency, special zones for reconstruction, and reconstruction grants. Rebuild towns with hope for the future. Promote the move to higher ground. Engage in creating new jobs and workplaces.
- Provide uninterrupted long-term physical and mental health care for children in disaster areas. Reflect the voice and needs of children, who will lead the nation in the future, in reconstruction projects.
- Accelerate the development of reconstruction roads (Sanriku Expressway, etc.) under the authority of the national government and target completion within seven years.
- Take all available measures to provide wintertime support to disaster areas, including snow removal, protection against cold, and employment support.
- Restrict reconstruction projects to within disaster areas, with the exception of projects contributing directly to reconstruction and projects involving school facilities.

Without the Revitalization of Fukushima, There Can Be No Revitalization of Japan.

- Acknowledge the government's social responsibility for promoting nuclear power policy and make a united effort to powerfully promote the reconstruction and revitalization of Fukushima from the nuclear disaster.
- Take all possible measures to ensure the safety of the damaged nuclear reactors. Ensure housing for disaster victims and rebuild and stabilize their livelihoods as speedily as possible by such means as thorough decontamination and speedy payment of compensation.
- Respect the views of local residents in locating interim storage facilities and complete facilities under the authority of the national government.
- Promote industrial reconstruction and revitalization in Fukushima in line with the Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake adopted in July 2012 by creating hubs for renewable energy industries, and medical

and health care-related industries, and supporting research and development related to information and communication technologies in Fukushima.

- Based on the Act for the Support of Children and Disaster Victims, steps will be taken to strengthen health surveys and provide greater support for single-parent evacuees and returning evacuees.
- Government will take responsibility for the disposal of designated waste while consulting with local governments and taking the views of local residents into consideration.

1. Creating a society where people live and thrive together.

1. Deliver support for children by having all of society join hands.

- Achieve near total elimination of the self-pay burden for childbirth, including the provision of financial support for medical checkups for expectant mothers. Further increase support for infertility treatment, which has already been enhanced.
- Increase budget for childrearing support in order to enhance in-kind benefits, such as development of nursery and day-care facilities, along with the new child allowance, and to enhance support to ensure that childrearing and work are not mutually exclusive.
- Increase capacity of nursery and day-care facilities, develop on-site after-school childcare for elementary children, and realize high-quality education and day-care for pre-school children by formulating and steadily implementing plans that match needs and conditions of localities and guardians.
- Steadily allocate grants to certified combined kindergarten and day-care facilities and small-scale day-care facilities to ensure easy access in both urban and rural areas regardless of guardian's state of employment.
- Reach a conclusion on the establishment of a Child and Family Agency (tentative name) by 2014, with an eye to eliminate the compartmentalization of child-related policies and to implement comprehensive support for children and childrearing.

2. Protect the lives of children and provide quality education.

- Protect the lives of children by enacting laws for the prevention of bullying, and solve the problems of children suffering from bullying and school nonattendance.
- Prevent child abuse with the effort of the entire community.
- To ensure the safety of children in their school routes, implement necessary measures based on the results of ongoing emergency joint inspection of school routes by schools and PTAs.

- Complete the earthquake proofing of public school facilities and national universities. Pursue the early completion of earthquake proofing of private schools.
- Further expand scholarship and tuition exemption programs for universities and other institutions. Increase the number of community schools (including Saturday schools).
- Improve training programs and raise the ratio of teachers with master's degrees, with an eye to further improve the quality of schoolteachers.
- Increase the number of teachers and other staff members and steadily promote the smaller classes, with an eye to ensure that children have access to learning and education opportunities matching the requirements of the 21st century.
- Review the Act on the Organization and Operation of Local Educational Administration to revamp the current board of education system.

3. Create a secure society centered on work and employment.

- Clearly identify the purpose of economic policies to be the maintenance and expansion of employment and create more than 4 million new jobs by 2020 by fostering industries in such growth areas as “green innovation” (environment and energy) and “life innovation” (health and long-term care).
- Stabilize employment and raise household disposable income under fair and equitable work rules. Work toward drafting a basic law defining principles related to employment.
- Promote employment for young people through enhanced support measures with a focus on the newly graduating generation, including career education and counseling in schools as well as consultations at the Hello Work government employment service centers, with an eye to realize a society where young people can work with high hopes and aspirations.
- Continue addressing problems of irregular employment through such measures as expanding programs for building occupational skills and ensuring equitable and balanced treatment, with an eye to promote employment in fulfilling work.
- Increase employment opportunities for persons with disabilities. Create an environment for seniors to work in accordance with their physical capacity.
- Support women in continued employment and return to employment after marriage and childbirth. Develop an environment amenable to a good work-life balance for both men and women.
- Assist women in taking on new challenges. Increase the range of options open to women at all stages of life and promote their advancement in society by supporting them in developing their full potential at home and in society. Expand opportunities for women and pursue the realization of gender equality in all areas.

- Raise minimum wages at an early date in line with the agreement reached by government, workers, and employers. Provide assistance to SMEs when raising minimum wages.
 - Ensure safe and healthy work environments. Promote measures allowing workers to return to their jobs and to continue working with full vitality after absence for illness or temporary leave.
4. Build a society where all people have a place to belong and a way to contribute.
- Continue workplace and community initiatives targeting depression and suicide. Save as many lives as possible by further promoting programs in line with the Outlines for Comprehensive Measures to Prevent Suicide, including the expansion of suicide hotlines and the review of basic laws.
 - Support the development of community networks and strengthen liaison and coordination among related organizations and agencies, with an eye to ensure no one dies alone and unattended.
 - Steadily implement measures for persons with disabilities while fully respecting their views and the views of their caregivers. Review sections to be examined of the Act on Comprehensive Support for Persons with Disabilities, including the grant decision-making process and employment support.
 - Pursue the enactment of laws prohibiting discrimination by reason of disability and ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, with an eye to realize a “symbiotic society” where persons with and without disabilities can live together.
5. Promote, in a coordinated fashion, the reform of the pension system, the establishment of a Revenues Agency, and the introduction of a social security and tax number system.
- Pursue the implementation of the DPJ pension reform proposal featuring the integration of public pension systems and the introduction of minimum guaranteed pensions in line with the three-party agreement and following deliberation by the National Council on Social Security System Reform.
 - Create a new organization by fiscal 2015 to prepare for the establishment of a Revenues Agency. Start the use of a social security and tax number system (“My Number”) in fiscal 2016.
6. Create non-discriminatory medical care system for seniors and maintain universal health insurance.
- Abolish the Medical Care System for People Aged 75 and over and delegate the fiscal management of national health insurance for seniors to prefectural governments.

Pursue the implementation of this DPJ proposal in line with the three-party agreement and following deliberation by the National Council on Social Security System Reform.

- Pursue the adoption of unified management of the health insurance system, including equitable insurance premium levels and reorganization of the National Health Insurance System into prefectural units, with an eye to ensuring stable management of all segments of the health insurance system.
- Reduce the financial burden, under the High-Cost Medical Care Benefit System, on patients requiring extended medical treatment while paying due attention to the balance between benefits and burden.
- Make quality in-patient medical services available to everyone and develop systems for ensuring appropriate supplies of medical services by continuing to address local shortages of doctors in the fields of emergency medicine, obstetrics, pediatrics, surgery, and psychiatry, as well as shortages of nurses.
- Continue to engage in initiatives for improvement of immunization, countermeasures for infectious diseases, and the fight against cancer. Steadily promote measures related to intractable diseases with an eye to the enactment of laws.
- Continue pursue the development of systems for accelerating the delivery of more effective and safer pharmaceutical products and medical equipment to patients.

7. Enable people requiring long-term care to live at home and in their communities.

- Improve systems for at-home medical and long-term care enabling people to remain living at home and in their local communities for greater peace of mind and comfort. Measures to be taken include promoting closer coordination between family doctors and home-visit nurses and other medical and long-term care personnel, providing housing to support safe and comfortable living, expanding at-home services, and services to support daily life, such as meal delivery and monitoring. In particular, improve support for persons with dementia and their families.
- Secure workers in long-term care and raise their income levels by establishing a sustainable long-term care insurance system and taking measures such as revising the care service fee.

8. Promote livelihood protection strategies and prevent wrongful receipt of welfare benefits.

- Enhance livelihood support for the needy by implementing livelihood protection strategies. Support those striving to reintegrate into society and achieve independence by quickly finding employment, by enhancing support systems for job seekers as a second safety net, eliminating compartmentalized advisory services provided by Hello Work employment service centers and local government agencies, and partnering with nonprofit organizations.

- Appropriately certify persons in true need of assistance. Rebuild framework for the prevention of wrongful receipt of welfare benefits through such means as strengthening the investigative authority of the national and local governments. Make improvements in medical assistance system by enhancing the inspection of electronic medical billing and promoting the use of generic drugs.
 - Reconfirm eligibility requirements (not currently conducted) at regular intervals and increase penalties against wrongful receipt of benefits.
 - Prevent damages related to the so-called poverty businesses by enacting laws to regulate free or low-cost lodgings.
9. Use consumption tax revenues exclusively for social security and implement measures for low-income households.
- Use all increases in revenue from higher consumption tax rates for social security expenditures. In this way, ensure that financing for social security expenditures increases by 1 trillion yen annually, while prioritizing the allocation of benefits.
 - Parallel to the April 2014 consumption tax increase, introduce benefits for low-income households to alleviate the higher tax burden on daily necessities. Implement measures for low-income households at the second increase in the tax rate in October 2015.
 - Implement necessary legal measures related to special provisions of the Anti-Monopoly Act and the Subcontract Act to enable businesses to appropriately reflect higher taxes in prices.
 - Given the major and once-only impact of consumption taxes on home acquisition, implement sufficient measures to ease and smooth out the impact of higher consumption tax rates on home acquisition in both April 2014 and October 2015.
 - Fundamentally review the automobile weight tax and the automobile acquisition tax to simplify and reduce the burden of automobile ownership and to promote low-emission vehicles, while giving due attention to local government finances.
10. Adhere to tax and fiscal discipline.
- Based on the findings of verifications conducted under the Act on Special Taxation Measures Transparency enacted by the DPJ government, eliminate special tax measures whose usefulness has ended or whose effects are uncertain and replace these with truly necessary permanent measures.
 - Revise income tax and inheritance tax under the fiscal 2013 tax revision in order to enhance the income redistributing function of taxation.

- Respond to the increase in two-income families and other changes in the social structure by formulating a neutral tax system that will contribute to the realization of gender equality.
- To prevent increasing the burden on future generations, halve the primary balance deficit in fiscal 2015 (compared to fiscal 2010) and achieve primary balance surplus by fiscal 2020.

11. Promote sports, culture, and arts.

- Use the Basic Act on Sports enacted under the DPJ administration to promote community and human development through sports. Do everything possible to bring the 2020 Olympics and Paralympics to Tokyo.
- Preserve and develop Japan's traditional culture and arts, and promote the development of new and creative culture and art.

12. Address human rights and consumer related problems.

- To prevent miscarriage of justice, promote the revision of the Criminal Procedure Code to visualize interrogations and to institute smooth and appropriate procedures for the disclosure of evidence.
- Enact a Human Rights Commission Establishment Act at an early date to prepare for the creation of a human rights commission.
- Pursue ratification of the Optional Protocol on Civil and Political Rights enabling individuals to directly file complaints with international organizations in cases of human rights violation.
- Strengthen consumer affairs administration on local levels and enhance the function of the consumer counseling and advocacy system.
- Establish a system for confiscating illegally amassed properties of dishonest businesses to render consumer class-action suits effective and to provide relief in cases of economic and monetary damages, which account for half of all consumer complaints.

2. Raising Japan's competitiveness by focusing on people and local areas.

1. Promote the Green Energy Revolution and create new industries and jobs.

- Promote the transition from large-scale, centralized energy supply systems to a decentralized energy society based on "local production and local consumption," and enhance safety and diversity in electric power supply. Link these initiatives to the creation of new industries and the revitalization of local areas.

- Foster green industries (environment and energy related industries) as core industries for Japan and capture massive overseas market demand, thereby expanding employment in renewable energy and energy conservation fields.
 - Advance energy efficient homes by promoting energy conservation in new homes and home remodeling, and by encouraging the building of wooden homes.
2. Develop the medical and long-term care field into a growth industry by strengthening R&D.
- Provide intensive support for iPS cell and other research to lead the world in regenerative medicine. Create a “drug discovery and development support network” to commercialize outstanding research results in the treatment of cancer, intractable diseases, and hepatitis.
 - Develop and improve the management of systems for maximizing the R&D output of independent administrative institutions to meet requirements for engaging in world-class R&D.
 - Revise the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act at an early date to speed up and rationalize medical equipment certification procedures. To promote the development of advanced medical treatments, designate university hospitals, businesses, and research institutes as a new type of special zone (special institutional zone) and support special deregulatory measures.
 - Create new health-care industries and manufacturing industries by developing and spreading care-giving robots and robots that assist with daily life activities.
3. Transform agriculture, forestry, and fisheries into a “sixth sector” valued at 3 trillion yen by fiscal 2015.
- To increase added-value in agriculture, forestry and fishery products and to raise farm incomes, use local funds created under the Act on Establishment of Corporation for Transforming Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Industries into Growth Industries to invest in and provide management support for businesses engaged in sixth sector development.
 - Aim to raise the food self-sufficiency ratio to 50 percent by legally mandating and stabilizing the individual (household) income support system for agriculture currently undertaken as a budget program.
 - Formulate the “Plan for Human Resources and Agricultural Land” by fiscal 2013 to establish future direction for agricultural land, agricultural communities, and agriculture. Based on this plan, increase the number of people engaged in agriculture and raise productivity by allocating grants to new farmers and by supporting the consolidation of agricultural land under key farmers in agricultural areas.

- Promote food traceability, enlarge place-of-origin labels, and unify food-labeling systems to ensure the supply of safe and secure agricultural and food products.
 - Pursue a 50 percent self-sufficiency rate in wood and a 70 percent self-sufficiency rate in marine foods by fiscal 2020 by promoting the development of road networks, the consolidation of forest management operations, the introduction of energy-efficient and cost-saving fishing vessels, and the promotion of joint operations by fishers.
4. Give firm support to SMEs as the foundation for Japan's industry and employment.
- Support SMEs, manufacturing industries, and prototype development and capital investment by local industries. Provide high-level management support and intensive support for cultivating overseas markets.
 - Continue to fully support SME financing after the SME Finance Facilitation Act expires in March 2013.
 - Strengthen and improve tax systems for supporting SMEs (business succession tax system, employment promotion tax system, etc.).
 - Abolish requirement for personal guarantees in loans made by government financial institutions to SMEs.
 - Examine joint-guarantor systems with an eye to abolishing joint-guarantor requirements.
5. Revert the fruits of world-class R&D to society.
- Revise university science curricula and promote internship systems through government-industry-university collaboration. Support outstanding young researchers by promoting tenure-track systems (transitioning researchers from limited-term employment to tenured posts through review process).
 - Strengthen the research capabilities of core universities to create research universities capable of competing on the world stage.
 - Promote the development and joint use of world-leading research infrastructure and establish world-class research centers to attract researchers from around the globe.
6. Grow hand in hand together with Asia.
- The government will simultaneously promote and make decisions on the Trans-Pacific Partnership, the Japan-China-Korea FTA, and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership on the way to creating the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific. This process will be predicated on the preservation of Japan's national interests and the protection of its agriculture, food safety, and universal health insurance system.

- Expand infrastructure project exports capitalizing on Japan's scientific and technological capabilities, by bolstering government and private sector cooperation, including summit diplomacy, actively utilizing infrastructure project experts, and strengthening government financing facilities.
- Increase annual foreign visitors to Japan to 18 million (2016) by staging a nationwide promotion campaign, easing visa requirements, and responding to the needs of tourists for eco-tourism, etc.
- Increase the scale of Cool Japan related markets to 9.3 trillion yen (fiscal 2016) by raising international awareness of Japanese visual media, fashion, traditional culture, and food by organizing events in Japan and overseas and broadcasting Cool Japan programs throughout the world.

7. Overcome deflation by fiscal 2014.

- Implement an uninterrupted series of economic measures to overcome deflation and revitalize the economy. Formulate a large-scale supplementary budget in early 2013 featuring a full package of economic measures.
- Achieve nominal economic growth of about 3 percent and real economic growth of about 2 percent on average by fiscal 2020. Stimulate domestic demand by developing "green innovation" (environment and energy), "life innovation" (medical and long-term care services), and agriculture, forestry, and fisheries into growth industries, and capitalizing on foreign demand by accelerating economic partnership agreements to benefit from global economic growth.
- Under the DPJ government, 504 initiatives for regulatory and institutional reform were implemented in energy, medical and health care services, agriculture, and other areas. Further reforms will be steadfastly pursued to transform Japan's economic structure and to generate demand.
- Through reviews of tax systems, regulatory systems, and support for business relocation, create a business-friendly environment to counter hollowing-out and to revitalize businesses including SMEs.
- Make the greatest possible effort to overcome deflation through the united efforts of the government and the Bank of Japan based on the first joint statement issued by the government and Bank of Japan in October 2012.
- Given the serious economic impact of a sharp rise in the value of the yen, determined actions will be taken to counter any excessive appreciation of the yen and sharp fluctuations in foreign exchange markets.

8. Use available resources and assets to revitalize the economy.

- Follow up on the revised Postal Service Privatization Act adopted in an ordinary session of the Diet in 2012 to ensure steady implementation of the law. Sell

government-owned Japan Post shares at an early date to secure funds for recovery and reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake.

- Auction rights to airwaves to maximize their use as an asset of the people, and thereby promote further innovation and utilization of information and communication.
- In line with the newly established framework for promoting the unified development and use of space, steadily promote the development and use of space through such measures as improving the framework for quasi-zenith satellites.
- Implement measures to promote autonomous and sustained development in Okinawa. In principle, change all subsidies to Okinawa into lump-sum grants to provide a higher degree of freedom in use.

9. Strengthen local disaster-response capacity.

- Promote measures for strengthening disaster-response capacity by utilizing the capabilities of local areas. Avoid becoming overly focused on hardware. Develop hazard maps and pursue thorough information disclosure.
- Urgently develop evacuation routes and shelters based on detailed simulations for the Tokai, Tonankai, Nankai, and the Tokyo inland earthquakes. Develop backup systems for capital functions. Pursue enactment of a special law in preparation for a major earthquake occurring along the Nankai Trough.
- Revise laws and expand support for earthquake proofing of homes to increase the ratio of earthquake-proofed housing to 90 percent by fiscal 2015.

3. Regenerating Japan by eliminating nuclear power.

1. Eliminate nuclear power by adhering to the following three principles.

- Three principles to be adopted with an eye to eliminate nuclear power:
 - Strict application of the 40-year limit to operation of reactors.
 - No reactor will be restarted without the Nuclear Regulation Authority's safety approval.
 - No new nuclear power facilities will be built and no existing facilities will be expanded.
- While strictly applying the three principles, all available policy resources will be used to achieve zero operation of nuclear power plants by the decade of the 2030s.
- To safely and steadily move toward the elimination of nuclear power will require safe decommissioning of the damaged nuclear reactors and thorough safety control of reactors that are restarted. To meet these requirements, the government will take responsibility for maintaining and developing nuclear energy technologies, and for training and ensuring the availability of necessary human resources. A comprehensive plan for these challenges will be formulated during fiscal 2012.

- Pursue international research and development for reducing the volume, weight, and toxicity of spent nuclear fuel.
- Given the increasing importance of fossil fuels in the immediate future, promote regulatory reform leading to stable and low-cost procurement of fossil fuels and the construction, expansion, and replacement of existing facilities with highly efficient coal, oil, and natural gas plants.
- Engage in resource diplomacy to ensure stable supplies of fossil fuels. Move forward on investigating and developing methane hydrate and other marine resources available in the oceans surrounding Japan.

2. Review the nuclear fuel cycle.

- Do not use Aomori Prefecture as a final disposal site for radioactive waste.
- Clarify the government's responsibility in the nuclear fuel cycle, and review the fundamental necessity, technological viability and society's acceptance of the nuclear fuel cycle.
- Examine approaches to gross volume management of spent nuclear fuel.
- Launch government research on direct disposal of spent nuclear fuel beginning in fiscal 2013. Face and examine the problems of disposal head-on and take responsibility in determining the future course.

3. Pay full attention to the economy and employment in communities with nuclear facilities.

- Pay full attention to the needs of communities that will be affected by new government requests for the location of nuclear facilities, and implement measures designed to maintain and stabilize the economy and employment in these localities.
- Support structural transformation in communities with nuclear facilities through prioritized and focused implementation of a broad range of measures, including support for the introduction of green energy.
- Strengthen nuclear disaster response capabilities in peripheral regions based on revisions that have been made in disaster-response priority areas.

4. Use all policy resources to achieve dramatic advances in energy conservation and renewable energy resources.

- Provide intensive support for the development and proliferation of energy conservation and renewable energy resources in the following fields:
 - Solar: Cut cost with technological development and demand creation. Deregulate use of agricultural land.

- Wind: Revise building codes, appropriately apply the Environmental Impact Assessment Act, and implement systematic measures.
- Biomass: Increase the use of biomass resources, develop biomass fuel, and support commercialization.
- Geothermal: Promote the environmentally friendly development of geothermal power and the advancement of related technologies.
- Hydroelectric: Adopt flexible responses to water rights, and consider subsidies for feasibility studies.
- Marine: Promote technological development and commercialization, and develop legislation on rules on the use of marine energy resources.
- Smart technologies: Create smart communities and promote the use of smart electric meters.
- Fuel cells: Support R&D and cost-cutting efforts, and promote the use of fuel cell cars.
- Storage batteries: Install storage batteries in newly constructed hospital facilities and pursue the adoption of international standards.

- Develop “green innovation” (environment and energy related fields) into a core industry for Japan and capture massive overseas market demand, thereby expanding employment in renewable energy and energy conservation fields. [cross-listed]

- Promote energy efficient homes by encouraging energy conservation in new homes and home remodeling, and by promoting the building of wooden homes. [cross-listed]

- To preserve the water cycle and water resources that are basic to life and to pass these on to future generations, enact a basic law for the integrated management of all water resources. Pursue institutional reforms for efficiently promoting measures related to household wastewater.

5. Develop a framework for eliminating nuclear power.

- Fundamentally review the current systems for electric power generation, transmission, and retail to ensure the transition to a decentralized energy society based on principles of “local production and local consumption.”

- Fully liberalize retail markets for electric power to guarantee freedom of choice in electric power to the people. Pursue cost cutting and improved customer services by abolishing wholesale regulations and by revitalizing wholesale power exchange markets.

- To accelerate the proliferation of solar and wind power generation, consider functional or legal unbundling of the power generation and transmission sectors while adopting measures to ensure the stable supply of electric power.

- Strengthen the power grid to overcome instability in the supply of renewable energy and to effectively utilize available power over large regions. Establish neutral organization to operate systems that straddle different service areas.

6. Overcome the nuclear accident and counter global warming.

- Play a leadership role in environmental diplomacy by proposing a concrete future framework for the participation of all countries, and by adopting a goal for reducing Japan's greenhouse gas emissions by about 20 percent (compared to 1990) by 2030. Enact a basic law establishing fundamental principles for countermeasures against global warming and containing numerical goals.

4. Pursuing cool-headed and realistic diplomatic and defense policies

1. Steadily enhance defense capabilities.

- While adhering to an exclusively defensive security policy, steadily develop powerful defense capabilities in line with the National Defense Program Guidelines and its principles of developing a dynamic defense force and emphasizing the southwestern region as formulated under the DPJ government.
- Develop responses to risks related to newly emerging security challenges in cyberspace, outer space, and the seas.
- Establish a comprehensive framework for national security that includes energy and food security.
- Actively promote bilateral and multilateral defense cooperation and exchange.

2. Exercise determined defense of sovereign territories.

- Expand and enhance the surveillance, patrolling, and guarding capabilities of the Japan Coast Guard, and take all measures to defend the Senkaku Islands and other territories and waters of Japan.
- Actively explain Japan's positions on territorial sovereignty to the world.
- Based on both historical fact and international law, there is no doubt that the Senkaku Islands are an integral part of Japan's sovereign territories. Furthermore, Japan at present effectively controls these islands, and there is no territorial dispute which needs to be resolved regarding them. Japan will continue to peacefully and stably maintain and control the Senkaku Islands.
- With regard to the Northern Territories that are an integral part of Japan's sovereign territories, pursue negotiations with Russia for resolving the issue of the attribution of the four islands and concluding a peace treaty based on past Japan-Russia agreements and the principles of law and justice.
- Based on both historical fact and international law, Takeshima is an integral part of Japan's sovereign territories, but is being illegally occupied by South Korea. Tenaciously pursue a peaceful resolution based on international law.

3. Further deepen the Japan-US Alliance while reducing the burden on Okinawa.

- Deepen the Japan-US Alliance as the pivotal point in Japan's foreign relations and national defense while simultaneously strengthening economic ties.
- Steadily implement Japan-US agreements on the realignment of US forces in Japan. While maintaining the level of deterrence, make every effort to reduce the burden on local residents in Okinawa and elsewhere through the overseas transfer of about 9,000 marines and the return of land south of Kadena. Continue efforts started under the DPJ government to improve the application of the Japan-US Status of Forces Agreement.

4. Pursue Asian diplomacy to realize coexistence.

- Take into account the broader picture in strengthening relations with China, South Korea, ASEAN countries, India, Australia, Russia, and other nations of the Asia-Pacific region whose importance is growing.
- Make the East China Sea a "sea of peace, friendship, and cooperation" by promoting mutual understanding with China, particularly regarding the seas.
- Move forward on the Japan-China-South Korea FTA, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia and other economic partnership agreements.
- Promote infrastructure project exports through the united efforts of the government and private sector, and undertake strategic economic diplomacy.

5. Make every possible effort to resolve the problems of abduction by North Korea and its nuclear development.

- Make every possible effort to resolve the problem of abduction, a grave violation of national sovereignty and human rights.
- Cooperate with the United States, South Korea, and the international community in making every possible effort to respond to the development and deployment of nuclear weapons and missiles by North Korea.

6. Make international contributions matching Japan's power and raising Japan's global presence.

- Actively participate in UN peacekeeping operations and disaster relief activities.
- Continue anti-piracy response operations off the coast of Somalia.
- Promote UN reform and pursue a permanent seat on the Security Council.
- Use official development assistance to contribute to the development of developing countries and to support initiatives for poverty reduction, peacebuilding, and democratization.

- Play a leadership role in formulating post-Millennium Development Goals.
- Strengthen initiatives in resource diplomacy, including the development of closer ties with African countries.

7. Abolish nuclear weapons.

- As the only country that has experienced the effects of nuclear warfare, play a leadership role in pursuing initiatives for achieving a nuclear-free world.

5. Restoring public trust in politics by starting with selfless reforms.

1. Continue efforts to eliminate wasteful spending in the next four years.

- Legally mandate the Administrative Projects Review, which fostered the development of a budget screening process based on the principles of disclosure and third-party review, and annually implement review of all government ministries.
- Continue current initiatives promoting the disclosure of the budget formulation process to enable the people to examine wasteful spending and redundancy with their own eyes.
- Constantly pursue reform of bidding systems, and require full disclosure of negotiated contracts and selective bidding by nominated contractors.
- Pursue legislation stipulating labor terms and conditions for work performed in public projects contracted by national and local governments.

2. Immediately implement reforms in special accounts and independent administrative corporations.

- Enact legislation in a Diet session in 2013 to reduce special accounts and sub-accounts from the current 17 and 51 to 11 and 26.
- Enact legislation in a Diet session in 2013 to abolish and consolidate independent administrative corporations from the current 102 to 65.
- Pursue enactment of the Administrative Reform Act. Rigorously check for *amakudari* from government ministries to public-service corporations and review the current systems for the allocation of grants and subsidies.
- Liquidate government-held stocks, land, and other assets exceeding 500 billion yen before the end of fiscal 2016.

3. Rigorously check for *amakudari* and further reduce civil service total personnel costs.

- Enact the Administrative Reform Act and rigorously monitor *amakudari* of national civil servants to independent administrative corporations and other organizations.

- Create a new awareness through human resources development, thorough-going merit and performance-based systems, and the visualization of costs, and bid farewell to excesses of precedent-fixated decision making.
 - Unify personnel management of high-level civil servants of all government ministries and agencies under the Cabinet.
 - Enact the four laws for reform of the national civil service system and restore fundamental labor rights to civil servants to create a mechanism for labor-management pay negotiations, as in the private sector.
 - Maintain the goal to reduce the civil service's total personnel costs by 20 percent (compared to fiscal 2009). In addition to the 10 percent cut already achieved, steadily implement a further 10 percent cut.
4. Capitalize on experience as ruling party to achieve administration controlled by politicians.
- Establish a new form of administration controlled by politicians where politicians have their hands on the helm of major affairs of the nation and where politicians and bureaucrats work together in nation building for the people.
 - Strengthen the command post functions of the Prime Minister's Office and the National Policy Unit to eliminate compartmentalization among government ministries and agencies, achieve efficient resource allocation, and facilitate the budget process.
 - Bolster the functions of the Cabinet and strengthen information gathering and analyzing capabilities to ensure that crisis management systems capable of responding rapidly and appropriately to emergencies are in place and ready at all times.
5. Move boldly forward on the major advances in regional sovereignty achieved during the past three years.
- Continue review of obligations and restrictions placed on local governments. Expand the scope for the enactment of local government ordinances by interpreting ordinance enactment standards as reference standards.
 - Continue the transfer of authority to municipalities, with special emphasis on land use and other powers related to municipal development.
 - Review metropolitan areas system and promote the transfer of authority and fiscal resources from prefectural governments to designated major cities.
 - Expand the scope of strategic grants for regional autonomy (lump-sum grants) and further improve convenience for local governments.

- Steadily implement Local Sovereignty Strategy Guidelines. Consider the introduction of the *doshu* system of regional governments from a medium- to long-term perspective while paying due attention to the views of local governments and people.
6. Boldly implement political reform and Diet reform to regain people's trust.
- Prohibit political contributions by businesses and organizations.
 - Disclose financial statements of political organizations with ties to Diet members on the Internet.
 - Extend disclosure period for financial statements of political organizations with ties to Diet members from 3 years to 5 years.
 - Move forward on lifting the ban on election campaigning via the Internet.
 - Through its internal rules, continue to counter so-called hereditary Diet seats by banning individuals from running from the same electoral district as a retiring Diet member to whom they are related (up to third-degree kinship). (Strict adherence to DPJ rules and regulations.)
 - Fundamentally reform the election system of both Houses in line with the deliberations of the Election System Council.
 - Promote reduction of Diet expenditures.
 - Reduce the number of seats in the House of Representatives by 75 at the next ordinary Diet session. Reduce the number of seats in the House of Councillors by about 40.
 - Maintain the cutback in Diet member salaries and allowances (12.8 percent under temporary measure) for the duration of reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake. Increase the cutback to 20 percent pending the reduction (enactment of legislative measure) of the number of seats in the House of Representatives.
 - Transform the Diet into an arena for thorough deliberation and bold decisions.
 - Establish a rule for deliberating on budget and related legislation together.
 - Review the current system for joint conference of the two Houses.
 - From the perspective of safeguarding national interests and undertaking diplomatic initiatives, ease the requirements for attendance of ministers in Diet deliberations and enable political parties and Diet members to actively pursue diplomatic initiatives while the Diet is in session.

The Democratic Party of Japan's Manifesto

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Headquarters of the Democratic Party of Japan

1-11-1 Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0014