Japan's Challenges and Strengths

I. Japan's Challenges

3. Tax Rate Comparison

■ Top Income Tax Rate

5.64

Japan

1. Aging Society: Population aged 65 or over (2010)

• 22.7 (1st)

13.1 (40th)

(Source: UN)

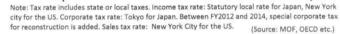
2. General Government Gross Debt (2012)

214.1% (1st)

108.6% (7th)

*Percent of nominal GDP, among OECD countries

(Source: OE



US

Corporate Tax Rate

39.1

.875

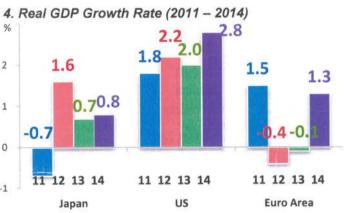
47.7

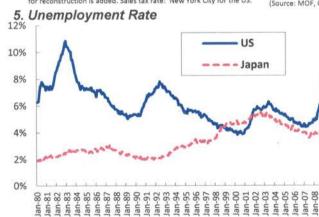
February 2013

■ VAT/Sales Tax Rate

19

47.475



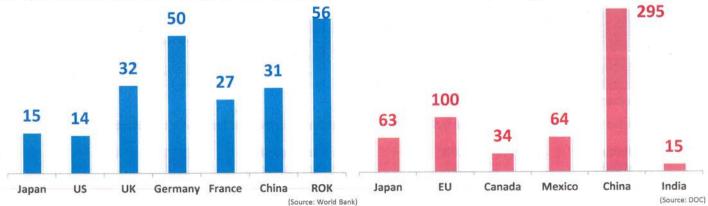






8. Exports Goods and Services (% of GDP) (2011)

9. US Trade Deficit (Goods) (USD Billions) (2011)



10. Japan's Import of Agricultural Products from US (2011)

	US share in total Japan's import [rank]	Japan's share in total U.S. export [rank]			
Total Ag	26%[1st]	10% [4th]			
Corn	90% [1st]	28% [1st]			
Wheat	56% [1st]	12% [1st]			
Soybeans	66% [1st]	5% [3rd]			
Pork	41% [1st]	40% [1st]			

(Source: Japan's MAFF, USDA(FAS))

3.3 (\$trillion)

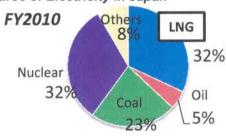
4.0 (\$trillion)

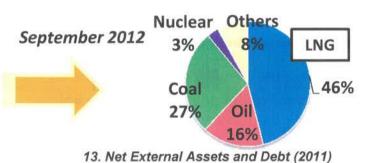
1.8

1.2

0.45







No.1

No.2

No.3

No.1

No.2

Assets (2011)

Debt (2011)

Japan

China

Germany

US

Italy

II. Japan's Strengths

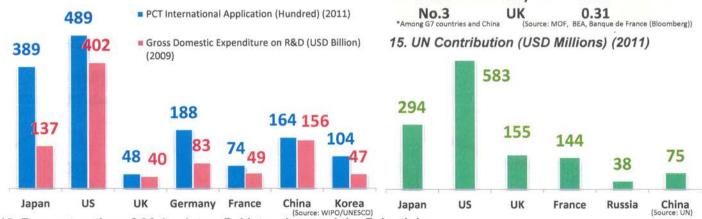
12. Gini Coefficient (2000-2010)





^{*}A measure of the inequality of a distribution from 0 (totally equal) to 100 (extremely unequal); the minimum is 16.8 (Azerbaijan) & the maximum is 74.3 (Namibia); the average among OECD countries is 31.2 (Source: UN)

14. Innovation: Patent Applications and Gross Domestic Expenditure (Public and Private) on R&D



16. Reconstruction of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq and the Palestinians

Afghanistan: The 2nd largest contributor next to U.S.

\$3.3 billion disbursed since 2001, announcement of \$3 billion assistance in about five years from 2012 in Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan

Pakistan: The 2nd largest contributor next to U.S.

(\$1.3 billion since 2001) Pledges in Tokyo Conference (04/2009)
U.S. : \$1 billion Japan : Up to \$1 billion

The Palestinians: The 2nd largest contributor next to U.S.

Japan's assistance exceeds \$1.2 billion in total since the Oslo Accords (1993)

Somalia:

Deployment of two MSDF destroyers and two P-3C patrol aircraft off the Coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden for anti-piracy measures since March 2009

South Sudan:

\$5 billion (Almost all has been decided)

Deployment of up to 330 Self Defense Forces to UNMISS (South Sudan)

Iraq: The 2nd largest contributor next to U.S.

17. US vs. Japan: Respective Impressions

Japanese who feel an affinity towards the U.S. (2011) Amer

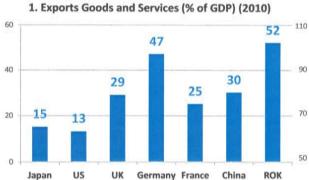
Americans who think of Japan as a trustworthy partner (2011)

	-C. Waterstown Vision	PRINCIPLE STORY OF PROPERTY.		NUMBER OF STREET, SAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PART
Affinity		81.9%	Trustworthy	84%
No affinity		15.5%	Untrustworthy	13%
No opinion		2.6%	No opinion	3%
				(Source: Cabinet Office, Gallun)

Japan's Trade

Ver. 10.1 November 2012 Ichiro Fujisaki

1. Export-driven economy?

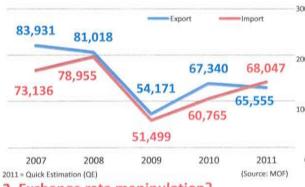


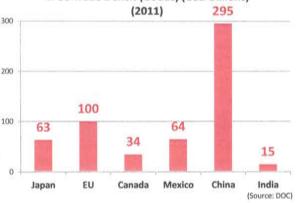


3. Japan's Export and Import (JPN Yen Billions)



*Index 2007 average = 100 (Seasonally-adjusted value)

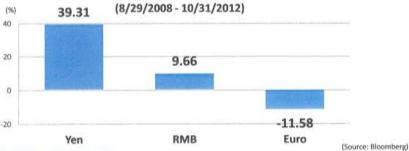




2. Exchange rate manipulation?

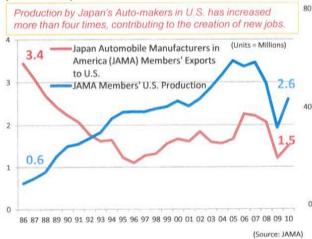
5. Exchange Rates vs. U.S. Dollar after Wall Street Crash

(Source: World Bank)

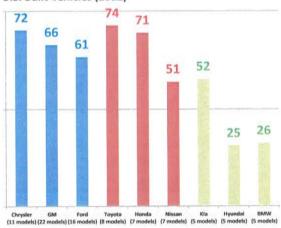


3. Auto Industry: Export oriented?





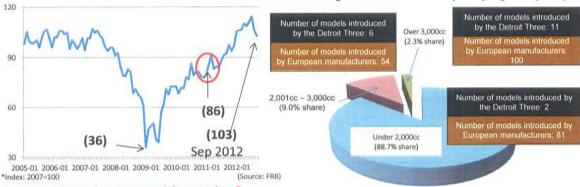
7. Average Percentage of Parts Purchased Locally for U.S. Built Vehicles (2012)



(Source: JAMA)

8. Supply Chain Issue: US Automobile Production

9. Passenger vehicle market in Japan by segment (2011)



4. Is Japan an impenetrable market?

10. Average Tariff Rate (%) of All Products

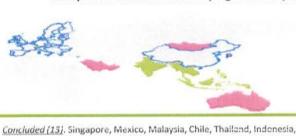


11. Japan's Import of Agricultural Products from US (2011)

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(Source: Japan's MAFF, USDA(FAS))

12. Japan's Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) and Free Trade Agreements (FTA)



In Negotiation (4): Australia, Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Mongolia, and Republic of Korea

Brunei, ASEAN, Philippines, Switzerland, Vietnam, India, and Peru

5. Does Japan operate under unique rules different from global standard?

13. Japan's Commitment to High Standard Rules

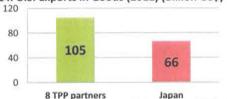
Japan, together with the U.S., has contributed to many international groupings where high standard rules are made.

			■ 湯後 ::	無	Co					-	0	
	Japan	US	Australia	NZ	Singapore	Chile	Malaysia	Peru	Vietnam	Brunei	EU	Lnina
IPR Protection (ACTA)	•			•	•						•	
Government Procurement (WTO-GPA)					•						•	
IT Products Trade Liberalization (WTO-ITA)	•		•	•	•		•	•	•			•
Export Credits (OECD Arrangement)			•	•								
Anti-Bribery (OECD Convention)	•	•	•	•		•					•	
Investment Liberalization (OECD Code)	•		•			•					•	
Environmental Goods and Services Liberalization (APEC Joint Proposal)		•	•	•							N/A	

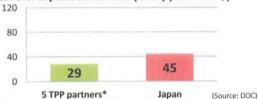
*Note: In ACTA, Japan and the U.S. have jointly initiated the negotiation. In the Investment Liberalization, Japan and the U.S. also have several High Standard Bilateral Investment Treaties. In addition, in the Environmental Goods and Services Liberalization, Japan and the U.S. have jointly contributed to this liberalization effort in the framework of APEC and WTO. "EU" indicates either the European Union as a whole, or a group of major EU countries.

6. Comparison with TPP Partners

14. U.S. Exports in Goods (2011) (Billion US\$)



15. U.S. Exports in Services (2010) (Billion US\$)



*Note: 5 TPP partners are: Australia, Singapore, Chile, Malaysia, and NZ. For the other three countries, Brunei, Peru, and Vietnam, the data is not available.

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