# CONTENTS

## 1. Research
- Fiscal Policy ........................................ P3  
- Tax Policy ........................................... P5  
- International Economy .......................... P7  
- Macroeconomic Policy ......................... P9  
- Asian Economy ................................. P11

## 2. International Cooperation
- Intellectual Support .............................. P15  
- Research Exchange .............................. P19  
- Recent Activities ................................. P23  
- Other Intellectual Support provided by MOF ............................. P24

## 3. Outline of the Policy Research Institute
- Outline of the Policy Research Institute .......... P26  
- Compilation of the History of Fiscal Policies in Japan, and Management of the Library, etc. .......... P27  
- Implementation of Statistical Research .......... P28  
- Training ............................................. P29
The Policy Research Institute is engaged in fundamental and comprehensive research and studies on domestic and international issues in fiscal and economic fields, including policy matters, as think-tank of the Ministry of Finance.

1. Research

Main Research Areas

- Fiscal Policy
- Tax Policy
- International Economy
- Macroeconomic Policy
- Asian Economy
At present, Japan’s fiscal situation is the worst among industrial countries and the government of Japan has set a goal to achieve a primary balance surplus of central and local governments by FY2020. The population aging in Japan is expected to progress fastest among industrial countries, and it is necessary to secure as much funding as possible to maintain the current social security system.

The PRI conducts policy simulations through model analyses and thereby contributes to realizing policies that can balance the maintenance of the social insurance system and fiscal consolidation efforts.
### Research in 2015 - 2016

- Estimate of social insurance premiums in micro simulation and verification of their validity
- Changes in the medical system and fiscal situation seen from "Showa Zaiseishi" (the Financial History of Showa-era)
- Estimate of yield curves in the super long term zone based on a term structure model
- US initiatives for enhancing quality of medical care and curbing expenses - Accountable Care Organizations (ACOs)
- Sorting out the issues of PDCA
- Sorting out the issues of logic models
- Sorting out the issues of KPI
- Roles of cost-benefit analysis, etc. for public works
- Mechanism for automatic adjustment of benefits in accordance with demographics
- Edgeworth complementarity, financial friction and effects of fiscal policies: An approach based on a DSGE model
- Verification of the "Fiscal Sustainability Report" and required range of improvement in balance of payments in Japan (Ueda model)
- Consideration on capital taxation using a dynamic macroeconometric model: Simulation analysis in consideration of household budgets facing liquidity constraints
- Toward Cost-Effectiveness Analyses of Health and Social Care in the Communities
- Aging population in Asian countries — Lessons from Japanese experiences —
- Estimates of compliance gap and policy gap of consumption tax in Japan
- Probabilistic simulation concerning expectation for Japan's achievement of fiscal goal
- Analysis of lifetime benefits and burdens for households: Micro simulation by the use of individual data obtained through the National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure
- Analysis of prewar finance
- Population aging with declining birth rate and fiscal situation in Japan
- Verification of the "Fiscal Sustainability Report" and required range of improvement in balance of payments in Japan (Ueda model)
- Development of a dynamic macroeconometric model including intragenerational income gaps

### Ongoing research

- Research on fiscal consolidation of Japanese local governments
- Research on end-of-life care
- Verification of the "Fiscal Sustainability Report" and required range of improvement in balance of payments in Japan (Ueda model)
- Simulation analysis of finance and economy utilizing an overlapping generations model
- Politico-economic theory of fiscal policy rules
- Quantitative analysis of Japanese finance and economy (Micro Team, Econometric Analysis Office)
- Population decline and local economies
- Financial democracy
In order to simultaneously achieve fiscal consolidation and secure stable funds for maintaining the social security system, the government of Japan has been carrying out tax system reform centered on the increase of consumption tax rates. The government is raising consumption tax rates from the viewpoint of securing stable funds through having social-security burdens be evenly borne among all people instead of handing them down to the following generations. In the meantime, giving consideration to low-income earners and implementing measures to prevent downturns in personal consumption and corporate capital investment are also required.

The PRI is conducting empirical analyses of past tax revisions with the aim of achieving reform covering the tax system as a whole.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research in 2015-2016</th>
<th>Ongoing research</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Tax loss carryforwards and corporate behavior</td>
<td>• Compilation of discussions on income gaps and analysis of contribution of income gaps by factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Effects of the consolidated tax payment system in promoting R&amp;D</td>
<td>• Estimate of inheritance tax using micro data obtained through the National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Comparison of corporate tax burden ratios between listed companies and unlisted companies</td>
<td>• Research on tax law and policy (taxation on foreign exchange gains and losses, anonymity of money and taxation, corporate income tax, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• FY2011 tax revision and stock sales by individual major stockholders</td>
<td>• Effects of reallocation of tax and social security burdens and factor analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Empirical analysis on the alteration of the international tax system in FY2009</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Analysis of household expenditures and consumption tax burden: Micro simulation using the National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Policy simulation on government expenditures and taxation based on a DSGE model</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Feature Articles Concerning Tax Systems IV - BEPS and Response to Tax Avoidance</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Tax System Reform - Evidence-Based Policy Recommendations</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Extensive Study on the Principle of Statute-Based Taxation</td>
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</table>
Economic stability in Asia, a region with which Japan has close economic links, is also a significant issue for Japan and the MOF has been promoting financial cooperation within the region. The PRI has been conducting research and analyses of Asian countries' economies and financial markets with the aim of creating a framework for more extensive regional cooperation in the fields of finance and economy.

As trades of goods and services are increasingly expanding, it has become necessary to make analyses in consideration of changes in employment and enhancement in producing technology being brought about by economic development in the Asian region. The PRI is also analyzing Japan's import and export structures from the viewpoint of the global value chain in order to enhance and maintain Japan's international competitiveness and expand the current account surplus.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research in 2015-2016</th>
<th>Ongoing research</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Research on liquidity of bond markets</td>
<td>• Estimated structure of an open macroeconomic model: Analysis of accumulated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Research on government-guaranteed bonds</td>
<td>debts, default, national bond yields and current balances in emerging countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dollar funding costs and covered interest parity</td>
<td>• Survey of exchange rates in Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Estimated structure of an open macroeconomic model: Analysis of accumulated debts,</td>
<td>• Estimated structure of an open macroeconomic model: Analysis of accumulated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default, national bond yields and current balances in emerging countries</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Survey of exchange rates in Japan</td>
<td>• Development and integration of financial markets in Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Estimated structure of an open macroeconomic model: Analysis of accumulated debts,</td>
<td>• International capital movements and emerging economies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default, national bond yields and current balances in emerging countries</td>
<td>• Regional economic integration and production network in Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Development and integration of financial markets in Asia</td>
<td>• Mutual interaction between universal multilateral frameworks through trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• International capital movements and emerging economies</td>
<td>liberalization and bilateral or regional agreements</td>
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<tr>
<td>liberalization and bilateral or regional agreements</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Japanese economy faces problems such as changes in industrial structures in response to the declining birthrate and population aging and rapid technological innovation. Recently, the sluggishness in Japanese companies’ fund surplus and capital investment has been pointed out and how to prevent industrial hollowing-out is a big issue.

The PRI has conducted economic analyses using economic models for policy formulation by the Ministry of Finance (MOF) and has estimated influences, etc. of macroeconomic policies.
### Research in 2015 - 2016

- Review for resolving wage gaps between male and female full-time workers
- Micro simulation of the tax system and social security
- Estimation of housing land demand in Japan
- Japanese companies’ cash holdings since 2008
- Influence of the revision of the old-age pension system for working pensioners on elderly people's working behavior
- For further promoting women's social participation
- Environment surrounding women in Sweden and Holland and its suggestions for Japan
- Quantitative analysis of sharing economy – using cases of ride share and vacation rental
- SMEs’ investment strategies for enhancing productivity
- Expansion of investment targets based on changes in economic structures
- Introduction of a fiscal policy to the Global Projection Model and its elaboration
- Estimate of the lowest negative interest based on the DSGE model
- Medium- to long-term simulation of the Japanese economy and fiscal situation based on a fiscal and economic model (Kitaura model)
- GIMF simulation analysis
- Analysis of macro economy and policies based on heterogeneous companies and household budgets
- Quantitative analysis of asset pricing models in economy involving heterogeneous consumers by the use of individual data obtained through the National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure (Structural Household Finance)
- Analysis of scenarios concerning nursing care costs in Japan based on a long-term estimate (Ueda model)
- Medium- to long-term simulation of the Japanese economy and fiscal situation based on a fiscal and economic model (Kitaura model)
- FSGM simulation analysis
- Reconsideration of social infrastructure
- Economic stabilization and financial regulation
- Economic Growth Policy and Knowledge Creation
- Corporate Statistics

### Ongoing research

- Research on stock prices, stock ownership structure, and corporate behavior
- Empirical analysis of sharing economy using big data based on hotel reservations
- Influence of individual major stockholders of listed companies on companies' investment
- Influence of changes in food prices on household expenditures
- Behavior of food manufacturers by company size
- Issues concerning disparities and wealth redistribution
- Factor analysis and micro simulation of trends in disparities in household assets: Analysis using the National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure
- Empirical research on accumulation mechanism of children's human capital
- On medical technology assessment models based on a survey on the use of MRI
- Research on interdependence among vaccination programs of local government’s
- Politico-economic research on management of municipal hospitals
- Research on innovation and corporate growth
- Productivity enhancement in logistics and creation of a platform
- Research on policy effect of educational investment
- Medium- to long-term simulation of the Japanese economy and fiscal situation based on a fiscal and economic model (Kitaura model)
- FSGM simulation analysis
- Analysis of finance and economy based on macroeconometric models (Kitaura model, Ueda model, NiGEM)
- Companies’ fund surplus and corporate governance
- Quantitative analysis of Japanese finance and economy
- Exchange rates and responses by companies
- Latest trends of FinTech
- Shift to fund flows that enable people to stably build assets
- Empirical research on education policies
The PRI holds the following three workshops, aiming to deepen understanding of the economies and policies of Asian countries, establish personal connections with intellectuals outside the MOF, and create opportunities for active opinion exchanges.

**Workshop** on China for the purpose of studying the political and economic situations of China, which has been adopting reform and door-opening policies for firmly establishing the socialist market economy.

**Workshop** on India focusing on ascertaining the current status and policies of the Indian economy in consideration of the potential of future growth of India.

**Workshop** on ASEAN for the purpose of exchanging information and opinions between related departments concerning trends in ASEAN (and member countries) from the viewpoint of increasing knowledge on ASEAN among the MOF.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workshop</th>
<th>Agenda in 2015</th>
<th>Agenda in 2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>&quot;Trend and forecast of the Indian economy - Interim assessment of the Modinomics&quot;; &quot;Current status of land transactions in India&quot;; &quot;Reform of the Indian economy and forecast of business in India&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Trends in the Indian economy and financial policies&quot;; &quot;Current political status in India and policies of the Modi administration&quot;; &quot;Labor market and labor-related circumstances in India&quot;; &quot;Development of the business of Suzuki in India and labor difficulties&quot;; &quot;Overview of politics and economy of India and trends of Japanese companies&quot;; &quot;For achieving Japanese-style management by Indian staff&quot;; &quot;History and future of exchanges between Japan and India&quot;; &quot;Introduction of successful cases of IT development with Indian companies&quot;</td>
<td>Agendas are under consideration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASEAN</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;History and problems of ASEAN&quot;; &quot;Current status and problems of the Duterte administration of the Philippines&quot;; &quot;Achievement and problems of the ASEAN Economic Community&quot;; &quot;Environmental changes surrounding ASEAN and new growth strategy scenario&quot;; &quot;Moves concerning TPP and RCEP, etc. and development strategies utilizing GVCs&quot;; &quot;Changes in international relationship in East Asia - Centered on the progress of the integration of the ASEAN region&quot;</td>
<td>Agendas are under consideration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Events - Tokyo Fiscal Forum 2017
Fiscal policy under demographic change and radical uncertainties - Formulating sustainable policies for inclusive growth in Asia – June 5-6, 2017

The Policy Research Institute (PRI), Ministry of Finance, the Fiscal Affairs Department, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) jointly held the Tokyo Fiscal Forum at the Mita Kaigisho in Minato-ku, Tokyo.

In the Forum, discussions have been held by setting a different theme each time, centered on the issue of the population aging and financial sustainability in Asia. This year, "Fiscal Policy amid Demographic Change with Future Uncertainties: Establishment of Sustainable Policies for Inclusive Growth in Asia" was set as the major theme of the third session of the forum and high-level discussions were held among over 100 participants, including policymakers of Asian countries, intellectuals from universities and think tanks, etc. of countries in Asia and other regions, Japanese researchers, and financial officers of embassies in Tokyo.

With the participation of guests from 13 countries (financial policymakers of Asian countries) and intellectuals from universities and think tanks, etc., the forum started with the opening address by Senior Vice Minister of Finance, Taku OTSUWA, who explained the population aging in Japan and countermeasures taken through Abenomics and talked about uncertainties over the global economy and the idea of inclusive growth.

AGENDA
DAY 1 – Monday, June 5
Opening Session
Opening Statement
Taku Otsuka (State Minister of Finance, Japan)
Keynote Addresses
Mitsuhiro Furusawa (Deputy Managing Director, IMF)
Naoyuki Yoshino (Dean, Asian Development Bank Institute)
Session 1: Challenges for long-term fiscal policy under uncertainties
Session 2: Fiscal policy under political uncertainties and demographic changes
Session 3: Making better long-term fiscal policies under demographic changes and uncertainties – from experiences in Asian countries
DAY 2 – Tuesday, June 6
Session 4: Fiscal policy for inclusive growth in Asia
Round Table Discussion: General Lessons Learned
Closing Statement
Hirosi Yoshikawa (Professor, Rissho University /Honorary President, Policy Research Institute, Ministry of Finance, Japan)

Background and Achievement of the Tokyo Fiscal Forum
The IMF’s Fiscal Affairs Department held a seminar targeting policymakers of Asian countries (section chief-level officials) as a part of its technical assistance (TA) to support improvement of financial systems and transparency of finances in Asian countries. The first seminar was held in Malaysia in March 2011, the second in ROK in May 2012, and the third in Tokyo in October 2013.

Under such circumstances, the PRI, the IMF’s Fiscal Affairs Department, and the ADBI decided to succeed the purpose of this Asian Region Seminar and collaboratively develop it under a new title, Tokyo Fiscal Forum, based on the following policies:

- Through the forum with the participation of invited high-level policymakers of Asian countries, leaders of the financial authorities share the current status of the financial systems of respective countries and the challenges they face.
- The forum invites intellectuals such as experts, research institute staff and professors from countries outside Asia and provides policymakers of Asian countries with opportunities to exchange opinions with those intellectuals.
- The forum is continuously held in Japan. The first Tokyo Fiscal Forum was held in June 2015. Thereafter, the three organizations have jointly held the forum in June 2016 and June 2017. The core agenda for the forum has been the issue of the population aging and financial sustainability in Asia. The first forum dealt with the subjects of the growth of Asia, social security expenses (for medical and nursing care), securing of necessary revenue, and public investment management. The second forum held last year took up the subjects of the coverage of national medical systems, sustainable medical systems, and design and challenges of public pension systems.
The PRI’s international cooperation activities include intellectual support for developing countries (e.g. the acceptance of trainees and dispatch of experts to support reforms in fields such as fiscal policy, tax policy and policy-based finance) and research exchanges with foreign research institutes (e.g. holding joint workshops and accepting foreign researchers who study Japan’s fiscal and economic affairs).

2. International Cooperation

**Intellectual Support**
- Seminar on Economic Policies
- Seminar for Central Asian and Caucasian Countries
- Support for Banking and Finance Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- Support for the Lao Development Bank (LDB)
- Support for Myanmar’s SME Finance

**Research Exchange**
- Research Exchange with the Research Institute for Fiscal Science [RIFS]
- Research Exchange with Chinese Academy of Social Sciences [CASS]
- Research Exchange with the China Center for International Economic Exchanges [CCIEE], PRC
- Trilateral Workshop of PRI-CASS-KIEP
- China Workshop
- Research Exchange with think-tanks in India
- India Workshop
- Visiting Scholar Program
This seminar is aimed at helping developing countries, especially those in Asia, develop their human resources through the dissemination of knowledge regarding Japan’s fiscal and economic system to young executive candidates from the finance ministries of such countries. The seminar also contributes to the development of a network among fiscal authorities. This seminar has been held annually since 1992, and the total number of participants up until now has reached 441, including one participant who went on to become the minister of finance in his own country afterwards.

On Seminar on Economic Policies 2015, PRI arranged special lectures and accepted 5 Myanmar officials as a part of the technical assistance project on SME finance for Myanmar, which PRI started in January 2015.

Dates: May 16 to June 10, 2016
Number of participants: 17 Location: Japan (Tokyo)

Policy Lectures
In order to pass on Japan’s policies and experience in economic activities across a wide range of fields, such as public finance and economy to participants, lectures were given by officials from the Ministry of Finance and relevant bodies, as well as scholars and experts in fields such as economics and finance.

(Lecture topics)
- The Organization and Function of the Ministry of Finance
- Japanese Current Fiscal Situation and Fiscal Consolidation Measures
- Fiscal Investment and Loan Program
- Lessons from the Economic Growth in Post-War Japan
- Japanese Policy of Management for National Debt
- Summary of Japanese Tax System and Current Issues and others.

General Lectures
With the aim of deepening participants’ understanding of Japan, lectures on the Japanese language, Japanese culture, history and society were given by scholars and experts in each field.

(Lecture topics)
- Japanese Life and Society
- Japanese Language and others.

Country Reports
All the participants presented and discussed the economic circumstances and issues of their respective countries in relation to their individual theses. The participants exchanged information on their countries and deepened their mutual understanding.

Field Trips
Participants went on field trips in order to deepen their understanding of actual day-to-day operations of government institutions and private companies in Tokyo. They also visited the Kansai region (Osaka and Kyoto) to understand such operations outside the capital area, and the regional economic situation.

(Places visited)
- National Diet
- Bank of Japan
- Tokyo Customs
- Japan Mint and others.
As part of Japan’s intellectual support for transitional economies, this seminar is mainly intended to contribute to human resource development in Central Asian and Caucasian Countries, by means of taking in promising young officials from their finance ministries and elsewhere for about a month and providing them with knowledge and experience regarding the Japanese fiscal and economic systems. The seminar is also expected to contribute to the development of a network among fiscal authorities.

This seminar developed from the Summer Seminar for the students of the Banking and Finance Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan (BFA), which was held every year from FY1997 to FY2005. It has been held every year since FY2006.

**Seminar for Central Asian and Caucasian Countries 2014**

Dates: July 23 to August 18, 2015

Number of participants: 18  Venue: Japan (Tokyo)

**Policy Lectures**

In order to pass on Japan’s policies and experience in economic activities across a wide range of fields, such as finance, tax policy and international economics to participants, lectures were given by officials from the Ministry of Finance and relevant bodies, as well as scholars and experts in fields such as economics and finance.

(Lecture topics)

- Japan’s fiscal situation and fiscal consolidation measures
- Public Expenditure Management Japan’s Experience and International Comparison
- Government Debt Management Policy
- Outline of Japanese Tax Administration in Japan
- Outline of the Japanese Tax System and Recent Reforms
- Lessons from Economic Growth in Post-War Japan and others.

**General Lectures**

With the aim of deepening participants’ understanding of Japan, lectures on the Japanese language, Japanese culture, history and society were given by scholars and experts in each field.

(Lecture topics)

- Japanese Culture and Traditions
- Japanese Language and others.

**Country Reports**

All the participants presented and discussed the economic circumstances and issues of their respective countries in relation to their individual theses. The participants exchanged information on their countries and deepened their mutual understanding.

**Field Trips**

Participants went on field trips in order to deepen their understanding of the actual operations of Japan’s main institutions in fiscal and economic areas. They also visited the Kansai region (Osaka and Kyoto) to better understand Japan outside the Tokyo Metropolitan area.

**Policy Paper**

In order to solve problems in their countries by utilizing the contents of lectures, each participant selected a theme him/herself from the fields of fiscal policy, tax policy, finance and international economy, and studied the subject deeply under the guidance of a scholar and/or expert in each field as group work. At the end of the seminar, all the participants summed up their findings in policy papers, and made a presentation on it.
Support for Banking and Finance Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Upon request by the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, PRI has provided the Banking and Finance Academy (BFA) with various forms of assistance since the BFA’s establishment in 1996, as part of intellectual support for human resource development in Uzbekistan. This has included accepting BFA students for seminars held in Japan, as well as recommending and sending the First Vice Rector of the BFA (part-time) and delivering special lectures at the BFA.

1. Support in Japan
PRI accepted 6 BFA students for the aforementioned Summer Seminar for Central Asian and Caucasian Countries 2015.

2. Support in Uzbekistan
Dates: April 7 to 10, 2015 Venue: Uzbekistan (Tashkent)
Dates: November 15 to 21, 2015 Venue: Uzbekistan (Tashkent)
Dates: March 13 to 19, 2015 Venue: Uzbekistan (Tashkent)

The current First Vice Rector of BFA was sent to Uzbekistan, with a view to participating in middle evaluation of BFA students*, holding interviews to select participants from the BFA for the Seminar for Central Asian and Caucasian Countries** and delivering special lectures at the BFA.

Also, the President of the PRI, visited Tashkent and met high-ranking government officials, including the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance. They exchanged views on the further development of cooperation***

* November 2015   ** March 2016   ***April 2015 and March 2016

Support for the Lao Development Bank (LDB)

PRI has conducted a technical cooperation project on SME finance with the Lao Development Bank (LDB), which is a state-owned commercial bank in the Lao PDR, in conjunction with the Micro Business and Individual Unit of the Japan Finance Corporation (JFC-Micro).

LDB was established in April 2003 by merging two previous state-owned commercial banks and was officially appointed by the Bank of Lao PDR (BOL) as a bank to specifically serve SMEs in April 2008. It is expected that it will play a key role in enhancing domestic industries. This project aims at capacity building for LDB staff as well as the improvement of LDB’s credit operations, by using JFC-Micro’s know-how.

1. Phase 2 / 2nd Seminar
Dates: August 31 to September 4, 2015
Venue: Japan (Tokyo)

PRI invited 23 LDB staffs including an executive and held a phase2/2nd seminar in Japan. In the seminar, we conducted lectures on international cooperation by PRI, support for business start-ups, cooperation with other related institutions for supporting SME, capacity building of JFC-Micro and visited JFC-Micro’s branch office and CCI etc.

2. Phase2 / Interim Assessment
Date: February 1, 2016
Venue: Lao (Vientiane)

Interim assessment at Head Quarter and branch of LDB, we heard about progress of dissemination, how to utilize a manual of credit analysis that we have provided support to make etc.
Support for Myanmar’s SME Finance

PRI has conducted a technical cooperation project on SME Finance mainly for Myanmar Economic Bank (MEB), which is the biggest state-owned bank in Myanmar, in conjunction with the Micro Business and Individual Unit of the Japan Finance Corporation (JFC-Micro).

1. 1st Seminar on SME Finance
Dates: April 23 to 29, 2015
Venue: Myanmar (Nay Pyi Taw and Yangon)

PRI held a three-day seminar in two cities in Myanmar. There were about 130 participants mainly from MEB, and officers from other organizations, including the Ministry of Finance and private banks, also participated in the seminar.

In the seminar, JFC-Micro provided lectures on methods of credit analysis for SMEs, “quantitative analysis” for examining financial statements and “qualitative analysis” for understanding the actual situations of enterprises thorough gathering information which can’t be seen from financial statements by actually interviewing and visiting managers of enterprises.

2. 2nd Seminar on SME Finance
Dates: November 19 to 24, 2015
Venue: Myanmar (Nay Pyi Taw and Yangon)

PRI held a two-day seminar in two cities in Myanmar. There were 129 participants mainly from MEB, and officers from other organizations, including the Ministry of Finance and private banks, also participated in the seminar.

In the seminar, JFC-Micro conducted lectures on the way of credit analysis for SME, checkpoints and case study about retail business for women’s dresses, method of credit management etc. In addition, PRI introduced outline of its international cooperation.

3. 3rd Seminar on SME Finance
Dates: May 23 to 27, 2016
Venue: Myanmar (Nay Pyi Taw and Yangon)

PRI held two-day seminars in two cities of Myanmar. There were 125 participants mainly from MEB, and officers from other organizations, including the Ministry of Finance and private banks, also participated in the seminar.

In the seminar, JFC-Micro conducted lectures on the way of credit analysis for SME, case study for evaluating business plan, compliance of financial institution etc. In addition, PRI introduced outline of its technical assistance for Myanmar and SMBC, Japanese private bank conducted a lecture on Credit Guarantee Insurance in Myanmar.
Research Exchange with the Research Institute for Fiscal Science [RIFS]

PRI is engaged in research exchanges in the economic and fiscal fields with the Chinese counterpart, the Research Institute for Fiscal Science (RIFS).

Meeting with the Research Institute for Fiscal Science
Date: April 26, 2016  Venue: China (Beijing)
PRI exchanged views with RIFS on China’s economic situation, fiscal reforms, etc.

Research Exchange with Chinese Academy of Social Sciences [CASS]

PRI is engaged in research exchanges in the economic and fiscal fields with the Chinese counterpart, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Meeting with Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
Date: December 1, 2015  Venue: China (Beijing)
PRI visited Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and exchanged views on China’s macroeconomic condition, China 13th Five-Year Plan, etc.

Date: April 25, 2016  Venue: China (Beijing)
PRI visited Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and exchanged views on China’s macroeconomic condition, China’s supply-side structural reforms, etc.

Research Exchange with the China Center for International Economic Exchanges [CCIEE], PRC

The PRI is engaged in research exchanges in the economic and fiscal fields with the China Center for International Economic Exchanges (CCIEE), which is the largest private think-tank in China.

Meeting with the China Center for International Economic Exchanges
Date: December 1, 2015  Venue: China (Beijing)
PRI visited the China Center for International Economic Exchanges and exchanged views on China’s macroeconomic condition, China 13th Five-Year Plan, etc.

Date: April 25, 2016  Venue: China (Beijing)
PRI visited the China Center for International Economic Exchanges and exchanged views on the current status of the China’s economy and future challenges.
Trilateral Workshop of PRI-CASS-KIEP

The PRI is jointly holding a Trilateral Workshop among Japanese, Chinese and Korean Research Institutes with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) and the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) in order to study economic and fiscal issues in Asia.

1. The 9th Trilateral Workshop
   Date: May 28, 2015  Venue: China (Beijing)
   Session 1: Macroeconomic current situation and prospective
   Session 2: Debt issues
   Session 3: Research on financing issues of medium and small-size enterprises

2. The 10th Trilateral Workshop
   Date: June 1, 2016  Venue: Tokyo
   Session 1: Macroeconomic conditions
   Session 2: Medium-term economic and fiscal policies
   Session 3: The impact of outward foreign direct investment on home country

China Workshop

The China Workshop was established in 1993. Its aim is to deepen understanding about China through surveying and studying the political/diplomatic situations, financial policy, monetary policy, economic growth and structural adjustment in China. It contributes to the enhancement of the policymaking ability of MOF and to the strengthening of Japan-China relations.

China Workshop
1st Conference (December 15, 2015)
- The fundamental policy of China 13th Five-Year Plan
- Internal and external challenges under the Xi Jinping administration in 2016

2nd Conference (January 29, 2016)
- Political and economic studies on the development of the China’s private companies
- The crossroads of China’s Financial System Reform: Banking Reform

3rd Conference (February 25, 2015)
- Why Chinese citizens have favorable assessments of their government: Knowledge of time-series analysis by conducting research on China’s 4 cities (1998-2014)
- Changes in China’s economic structures

4th Conference (March 24, 2016)
- The financial reform and the internationalization of RMB
- China`s politics and relations between Japan, America and China
Research Exchange with think-tanks in India

PRI is engaged in research exchanges with think-tanks in India, such as the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) and National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), which are leading research institutes in the country.

1. PRI-NCAER Video Dialogue
Date: June 17, 2015  Venue: Japan (Tokyo), India (New Delhi)
The Policy Research Institute (PRI) organized the international video conference together with NCAER. It was set in order to discuss challenges in the investment climate in India and measures/suggestions to address the challenges. Experts from the public and private sectors, around 20 each from Tokyo and New Delhi, shared their thoughts and insightful opinions.

2. International Conference hosted by ICRIER
“Governance & Development: Views from G20 Countries”
Date: September 14 to 15, 2014  Venue: India (New Delhi)
PRI participated in the above conference with international organizations, research institutes from G20 countries, and Indian government organizations. A Director-General in PRI gave a presentation as a discussion member for the session on “Synchronizing Global Monetary Policy: How can G20 Help?”

3. Renewal of the Memorandum of Intent between PRI and ICRIER
Date: March 24, 2016  Venue: Japan (Tokyo)
PRI has been conducting research exchanges with the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), which is located in New Delhi, India. The research exchanges include periodic meetings for exchanging views on the economy in each nation and holding a workshop led by the both institutes. This time, PRI invited Dr.

Rajat Kathuria, the Director & Chief Executive of ICRIER to Tokyo and renewed a Memorandum of Intent (MOI) to enhance research exchange between the both institutes.

4. The 6th PRI-ICRIER Workshop
Date: March 25, 2016  Venue: Japan (Tokyo)
In three sessions, presenters and commentators from both Japan and India gave their opinions on the followings; the Japan-India economic situation, the economic partnership between the two nations in the context of the recent progresses of trade and regional economic partnerships, including TPP and RCEP, and investment climate in India for Japanese companies. Active discussions were developed among panelists as well as the participants from various backgrounds in the industry-academic-government sector.

India Workshop
PRI held the India Workshop, aiming to deepen understanding of the economy of India and related policies.

India Workshop
1st Conference (October 30, 2015)
- Economic trends and outlook for the future in India - Interim Assessment of “Modinomics”
2nd Conference (November 30, 2015)
- Actual situation of land transaction in India
3rd Conference (January 14, 2016)
- Economic Revolution in India and the future of Business
Visiting Scholar Program

The Visiting Scholar Program accepts government officials and researchers of any nationality in order to commission them to conduct studies on specific themes.

PRI invites researchers from developing countries who wish to study Japanese fiscal and economic policies, or those from developed countries with specialized knowledge of the current economic conditions in developing countries.

Also, PRI invites officials from ministries of finance and central banks in developing countries, or those in developed countries with specialized knowledge of the current economic conditions of developing countries, in order to commission them to conduct studies, which is beneficial to Japanese ODA policies. In particular, with such invited officials from developing countries, PRI can exchange information and deepen relations between relevant institutions of their countries, as well as transfer expertise and skills in the fiscal and economic fields.

The Visiting Scholars are required to not only prepare and submit a research paper, but also make a presentation of the study at a workshop. PRI stocks and shares the research papers internally as important resources for PRI projects.

**Recent Visiting Scholars (since April 2015)**

*Raaj Sah* (June – November 2015)
Deputy Director, Budget Department, Ministry of Finance, Myanmar
Theme: Myanmar’s Public Finance Management System Reform, Considering Japanese Experiences

*Xu Wei* (November 2015 – March 2016)
Senior Researcher, Deputy Director of Economic Research Department, China Center for International Economics Exchanges (CCIEE)
Theme: The Impact to China’s Comprehensively Deepening Reform on the Economic Cooperation between China and Japan

*Kesavan Vinjamur Kunnavakkam* (December 2015 – March 2016)
Distinguished Fellow, Observer Research Foundation
Theme: Japanese investment in India’s automobile sector since 1991

**Reference: Previous Visiting Scholars (From April 2012 to March 2015)**

*Saputro Nugroho Mardi Eka*
Center for Bilateral and Regional Cooperation, Fiscal Policy Office
Theme: Playing with Giant Hegemons: Indonesia in Sino-Japanese Competition in Shaping East Asian Financial Cooperation

*Srabani Roy Choudhury*
Associated professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India
Theme: Understanding the Impact of the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement and the Ensuing Prospects for Japanese Companies in India

*Ding Jianping*
Director, Research Center for Modern Finance, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics
Theme: Study of Asian Currencies and Exchange Rates and Interest Rates

**Visiting Scholars (since April 2015)**

*Raaj Sah*
Professor, The Harris School of Public Policy, The University of Chicago
Theme: Who gets to the Top? Generalist versus Specialist in Managerial Organizations

*Sohn Woong-Ki*
Senior Deputy Director, Economic Policy Division, Economic Policy Bureau, Ministry of Strategy and Finance, Republic of Korea
Theme: Analysis of Issues Regarding Gasoline Tax in Korea

*Pravakar Sahoo*
Associate Professor, Institute of Economic Growth (Indian Economic Service section), India
Theme: The Impact of Japan’s Official Development Assistance (ODA) on Indian Infrastructure

*Mahesuan Kruewan*
Fiscal Policy Office, Ministry of Finance, Thailand
Theme: Thailand Development Policy for Neighboring Countries: Dawei Development Project Case Study

*Nam Pan*
Myanmar Foreign Trade Bank
Theme: Japanese ODA to Asian Countries “An Empirical Study of Myanmar Compared with Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam”

*Vu Van Chung*
Department of State Budget, Ministry of Finance, Vietnam
Theme: Foreign capital inflows and economic growth: Do foreign capital inflows promote the host country’s economic growth? An empirical case study of Vietnam and the intuitive roles of Japan’s capital inflows on Vietnam’s economic growth.
The PRI’s international cooperation activities in recent years, including projects which have already been introduced on previous pages, are as follows:

**Recent Activities**

**2014/4-2015/3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date(s)</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Participating/Recipient Countries</th>
<th>Venue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014.4.23</td>
<td>Support for Myanmar’s capital market development (Holding the meeting of the Japan-side Working Group)</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.12~6.6</td>
<td>The 23rd Seminar on Economic Policies</td>
<td>India, Indonesia, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Vietnam, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Laos (14 countries)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.24~8.19</td>
<td>Summer Seminar for Central Asian and Caucasian Countries 2014</td>
<td>Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyz, Georgia, Turkmenistan (5 countries)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.20~8.22</td>
<td>Research Exchange with the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) (Joining the Conference hosted by ICRIER)</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.28</td>
<td>Support for the Lao Development Bank (Phase 2 / Signing Ceremony for the Memorandum of Intent)</td>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>Laos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.25</td>
<td>The 8th Trilateral Workshop by Japanese, Chinese and Korean Research Institutes</td>
<td>Japan, China, Korea</td>
<td>Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.16~11.22</td>
<td>Support for the Banking and Finance Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2015.1.21**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date(s)</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Participating/Recipient Countries</th>
<th>Venue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>Support for Myanmar’s capital market development(signing the Memorandum of Intent with Ministry of Finance, Myanmar)</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>Support for SME Finance in Myanmar (Workshop on SME Finance)</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3~2.6</td>
<td>Meeting with Leading Research Institutes in China</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4~2.11</td>
<td>Support for the Lao Development Bank (Phase 2 / 1st Seminar)</td>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>Laos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Research Exchange with National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) (Holding the Workshop)</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>Research Exchange with the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) (Holding the Workshop)</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.16~3.21</td>
<td>Support for the Banking and Finance Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2015/4-2016/3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date(s)</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Participating/Recipient Countries</th>
<th>Venue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.2.25~29</td>
<td>Support for SME Finance in Myanmar (1st Seminar on SME Finance)</td>
<td>Indonesia, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Vietnam, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Laos (14 countries)</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.11~6.5</td>
<td>The 24th Seminar on Economic Policies</td>
<td>Indonesia, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Vietnam, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Laos, China, Turkey</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.28</td>
<td>The 9th Trilateral Workshop by Japanese, Chinese and Korean Research Institutes</td>
<td>Japan, China, Korea</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.17</td>
<td>Research Exchange with National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) (Video Dialogue)</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.23~8.18</td>
<td>Summer Seminar for Central Asian and Caucasian Countries 2015</td>
<td>Azerbaijan, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Turkmenistan (6 countries)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.31~9.4</td>
<td>Support for the Lao Development Bank (Phase 2 / 2nd Seminar)</td>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>Laos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.14~15</td>
<td>Research Exchange with the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) (Joining the Conference hosted by ICRIER)</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.15~11.21</td>
<td>Support for the Banking and Finance Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.19</td>
<td>Special Lecture at Ministry of Finance, Myanmar</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.20~24</td>
<td>Support for SME Finance in Myanmar (2nd Seminar on SME Finance)</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.30~12.3</td>
<td>Meeting with Leading Research Institutes in China</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Support for the Lao Development Bank (Phase 2 / Interim Assessment)</td>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>Laos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Renewal of Memorandum of Intent (MOI) with National Institute for Finance (NIF), Ministry of Finance, Vietnam</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.13~3.19</td>
<td>Support for the Banking and Finance Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.24</td>
<td>Renewal of Memorandum of Intent (MOI) with Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER)</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>The 6th PRI-ICRIER Workshop</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**MOF: International Bureau**

The International Bureau has been carrying out technical cooperation activities for the development of the Asian bond markets for mainly the CLMV countries (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam) via Japanese consulting companies based on the request from the recipient countries, through the Japan-ASEAN Financial Technical Assistance Fund in the ASEAN Secretariat to which Japan is contributing.

With the purpose of developing financial and legal systems for the promotion of the bond market in each country, to date, Japan has conducted assistance to the officials of the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank etc. of each country with regard to the development of a roadmap for the issuance system of long-term government bonds and the creation of the draft regulations for the government bond trading etc.

**National Tax Agency**

Under the framework of technical cooperation by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) etc., the National Tax Agency is actively providing technical cooperation to developing countries, focused on Asian countries. The aims are to improve tax administration of developing countries, and to foster people who understand Japan's tax administration.

**Main recent activities**

- **September to October 2015**: International Seminar on Taxation (ISTAX) (General) (Acceptance of 15 trainees from 9 countries)
- **November 2015**: International Seminar on Taxation (ISTAX) (Advanced) (Acceptance of 11 trainees from 7 countries)

**MOF: Customs and Tariff Bureau**

The Customs and Tariff Bureau (CTB), in cooperation with the World Customs Organization (WCO), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), has been providing Capacity Building Programs including the acceptance of trainees and the dispatch of experts, for Customs administrations of developing countries with a special emphasis on South East Asian countries. These efforts, to improve the capacity of customs in developing countries, contribute to the facilitation of international trade, and the implementation of appropriate customs procedures as well as the strengthening of the relationship between Japan and developing countries.

**Main recent activities**

- **May 2016**: WCO Asia/Pacific Regional Workshop on the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement in Japan (Acceptance of trainees)
- **April 2016**: WCO Asia/Pacific Regional Workshop on Passenger Controls in Thailand (Dispach of experts)
The Policy Research Institute (PRI), as a think-tank of the Ministry of Finance of Japan, is responsible for fundamental and comprehensive research and studies on fiscal and economic matters, the compilation of the History of Fiscal Policies in Japan and performance statistics of the Ministry of Finance, management of the Ministry Library, and statistical research and training for officials of the Ministry of Finance.

3. Outline of the Policy Research Institute

- History of Policy Research Institute
- Information Service Department: ISD
  - Compilation of History of Fiscal Policies in Japan
  - Publication of Statistical Information, etc.
  - Ministry of Finance Library
- Statistical Research Department: SRD
  - Implementation of Financial Statements Statistics of Corporations by Industry
  - Implementation of the Business Outlook Survey
- Personnel Development Department: PDD
Outline of the Policy Research Institute

History of Policy Research Institute

July 1979: Office of Fiscal and Monetary Policy was established within Research and Planning Division of the Minister’s Secretariat.

May 1985: Institute of Fiscal and Monetary Policy (IFMP) was established.

July 1990: Statistical Research Department was established within IFMP.

July 1992: Office of International Research and Cooperation was established within Research Department.

July 2000: IFMP was reorganized as Policy Research Institute.

May 2015: Policy Research Institute implemented an organization restructure and Research and Co-ordination Department was established.
Compilation of the History of Fiscal Policies in Japan, and Management of the Library, etc.
(Information Service Department: ISD)

The ISD is responsible for collecting, maintaining, compiling and providing materials, information and books regarding policies under the jurisdiction of the MOF, including the compilation of History of Fiscal Policies in Japan, the publication of a statistical data book and management of the Ministry of Finance Library.

(1) Compilation of History of Fiscal Policies in Japan

Series on the History of Fiscal Policies in Japan

The ISD compiles and publishes the History of Fiscal Policies in Japan (HFPJ), which covers activities of the MOF by policy field as well as by period. So far, from HFPJ During the Meiji Era (1868-1902) to HFPJ During the Showa Era: From FY1974 to FY1988, have been published. Currently, the ISD is editing HFPJ during the Heisei Era: From FY1989 to FY2000, and has published 5 volumes in all 12 publication plans (as of the end of FY2015).

(2) Publication of Statistical Information, etc.

a) Compilation and Publication of Ministry of Finance Statistics Monthly

The ISD edits and publishes Ministry of Finance Statistics Monthly, which consists of a statistical data book mainly containing the MOF’s business statistics, with additional comments as appropriate. (It has been issued since 1949 and is on its 768th issue as at June, 2016.)

b) Editing and Publication of Periodicals in English

In order to provide information on Japan’s economic, fiscal and financial affairs to people overseas, the ISD also edits and publishes the Monthly Finance Review, which is a monthly journal in English containing various statistics released by the MOF. It also publishes Monthly Economic Report, as well as the Financial Statistics of Japan, which is an annual report in English covering the main economic statistics.

(3) Ministry of Finance Library

The Ministry of Finance Library houses approximately 170 thousand books, primarily concerning the fields of fiscal and economic affairs, for the use of MOF officials and so on for their jobs as well as for their individual research and study.

Also, the Ministry of Finance Library, being a branch of the National Diet Library (NDL), supplies books to the NDL and works as a contact for the mutual use of books between ministries and agencies.
Implementation of Statistical Research
(Statistical Research Department: SRD)

Implementation of Statistical Research
SRD implements Financial Statements Statistics of Corporations by Industry, which aims to assess the current status of business activities of profit-making corporations that have their headquarters in Japan on the basis of their financial statements, and Business Outlook Survey, which aims to keep track of business leaders’ assessments of and forecasts for the economy through Local Finance Bureaus, and other means. The collection of questionnaires can be done online.

Results of the statistical research are used as basic data for the Preliminary Quarterly Estimates of GDP the Monthly Economic Report, and other publications. They are also widely used by private economists for their economic analyses.

(1) Implementation of Financial Statements Statistics of Corporations by Industry
- Survey items include corporations’ assets, liabilities, sales, profit and loss, etc.
- The survey covers profit-making corporations with capital of JPY10 million or more. Approximately, 30,000 of those corporations are sampled and surveyed, and results obtained are then published quarterly. (In addition to this, annual statistics are published in September every year, which survey about 36,000 corporations sampled from all profit-making corporations.)
- The results are used as basic data for publications such as the 2nd Preliminary Quarterly Estimates of GDP (private non-residential investment, private inventory, etc.) and the Monthly Economic Report.

(2) Implementation of the Business Outlook Survey
- Survey items include qualitative items including business conditions and levels of employment and capacity, as well as quantitative items such as actual and estimated ordinary profits, plant and equipment investment, and others.
- The survey covers corporations with a capital of JPY10 million (JPY100 million for corporations in electricity, gas, water supply industries as well as finance and insurance industries) or more. Approximately 16,000 of these corporations are sampled and surveyed, and results obtained are then published quarterly.
- The results are used as basic data for the Monthly Economic Report and other publications.
Training
(Personnel Development Department: PDD)

The PDD assists in improving the administration of the MOF and Local Finance Bureaus through a substantial staff training system.

Comprehensive training institute for MOF officials
The PDD is responsible for training officials of the main organs of the MOF and Local Finance Bureaus with skills necessary for the administration of finance. As a comprehensive training institute for MOF officials, the PDD conducts training for all staff according to their level, except for Customs and the National Tax Agency.

Given changing internal and external trends, the PDD is endeavoring to strengthen its training functions and content in order to equip officials with a broad education and common sense, as well as to maintain and improve officials’ capacity to perform their duties.

The training consists of Central Training Courses which are implemented by the PDD, Local Training Courses which are conducted by Local Finance Bureaus, and Correspondence Training Courses which are self-study. These 3 types of training have been systematically combined into the overall training system to suit the career paths of officials.

Under this training system, 343 training courses were conducted in total and more than 15,772 officials from the MOF and Local Finance Bureaus participated in FY2015.

Outline of the Policy Research Institute

Main Central Training Courses

Basic Training for Officials (about 50 days)
This training is for officials newly employed by the main organs of the MOF or Local Finance Bureaus. It is training during which participants are housed in shared accommodation, and it lasts about 2 months. Participants are equipped with technical and practical capabilities and skills specific to their assignments, as well as basic knowledge and education as MOF officials, with business practice, law and theory relevant to their duties.

Practical Training Courses (38 courses in total)
These courses aim to equip officials with technical and practical knowledge and theory necessary for their work, and cover almost all the work of Local Finance Bureaus including economic survey work, budgetary work, and national property management.

Special Theoretical Training (open application, 5 courses)
“Advanced Theoretical Training,” “Selected training for Future Core Personnel” and “International Financial Theoretical Training to respond to Globalization” are courses targeting Section Chief level officials selected from applicants to equip them with high-level expertise and theory.

Seminar for Executive Officials
The PDD holds seminars for those such as executive officials of the main organs of the MOF, in order to develop their attributes as leaders of their organizations and contribute to administrative management, to suit the changes in domestic and international circumstances.