Summary of the Basic Plan for Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas

March 2020

To pass Japan's food and vigorous agriculture and rural areas on to the next generation.
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Formulated under the Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas Basic Act (enacted in July 1999), the Basic Plan for Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas is a medium- to long-term agriculture policy vision indicating the direction of measures to be taken over the next decade. The Basic Plan is a program for implementation of specific measures to realize the four fundamental principles of the Basic Act, which consist of the securing of stable food supply, the implementation of agriculture's multifunctional roles, sustainable agricultural development and the development of rural areas, and is set to be revised approximately every five years in order to be able to respond to changes in various circumstances surrounding food, agriculture and rural areas.

### Situation surrounding food, agriculture and rural areas

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<td>Both “industrial policy” and “regional policy” will be employed just like two wheels of a cart, to ensure stable food supply, which will continue to be essential for the lives of people in Japan into the future, and to improve the nation’s capacity for food self-sufficiency and establish its food security.</td>
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<td>Production value basis: 66% (2018) → 75% (2030)</td>
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| National food production ratio targets (newly set) |
| Calorie supply basis: 46% (2018) → 53% (2030) |
| Production value basis: 69% (2018) → 79% (2030) |

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<td>Effective and efficient promotion of measures</td>
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### Basic viewpoints for promoting measures

- Measures that are in line with the needs of consumers and users
- Establishment of food security and formation of a national consensus on the importance of agriculture and rural areas
- Implementation of measures to develop/secure human resources and enhance the production base with the aim of ensuring the sustainability of agriculture
- Acceleration of smart agriculture and promotion of Digital Transformation in agriculture (integration of regional policies) and maintenance and implementation of multifunctionality
- Enhancement of responses to risks that pose a threat to the sustainability of agriculture, such as climate change leading to disasters, infectious diseases of domestic animals, etc.
- Promotion of measures to expand agricultural income and income in rural areas
- Measures to back up sustainable efforts based on the SDGs

### Past Basic Plans for Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas

Formulated under the Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas Basic Act (enacted in July 1999), a medium- to long-term agriculture policy vision indicating the direction of measures over the next decade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Revised about every five years</em></td>
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### Structure of the new Basic Plan

- **Basic direction**
- **Food self-sufficiency ratio targets**
- **Measures to be taken**
- **Matters necessary for promoting measures**
Key Points of the new Basic Plan

- Continuous promotion of the agricultural policy reform to make agriculture a growth sector
  - Agricultural production income
    - 2.8 trillion yen (2014) → 3.5 trillion yen (2018)
  - New young farmers
    - 18,800 farmers/year (average during 2009 to 2013)
    - → 21,400 farmers/year (average during 2014 to 2018)

- Raising the level of farm management through enhancement of the production base of diverse farmers such as small- and medium-sized farms and family-operated farms

- Setting a target to achieve an export value of 5 trillion yen for agricultural, forestry and fishery products and food by 2030
  - Export value of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and food
    - 611.7 billion yen (2014) → 912.1 billion yen (2019)

- "Integration of regional policies" by cooperating with relevant ministries and mobilizing measures for development of rural areas

- Formation of a national consensus through the development of new national movements concerning food and agriculture

Basic policy and food self-sufficiency ratio targets

[Basic direction of measures]
- Both "industrial policy" and "regional policy" will be employed just like two sides of the same coin to ensure stable food supply, which will continue to be essential for the lives of people in Japan into the future, and to improve the nation's capacity for food self-sufficiency and establish its food security.

[Food self-sufficiency ratio targets]
- Calorie supply basis: 37% (2018) → 45% (2030), production value basis: 66% (2018) → 75% (2030)

- Calorie supply basis: 46% (2018) → 53% (2030), production value basis: 69% (2018) → 79% (2030)

- This is an indicator to evaluate the potential food production capacity of Japan. An indicator that newly takes account of labor force and labor-saving agricultural technology as well as farmland areas is presented. Also, prospects for 2030 are newly presented.
Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas

Act about every five years with a vision for approximately the next 10 years, decided by the Cabinet, and reported to the Diet—

Measures to be taken

1. Securing stable food supply
- Exploration of demand through the creation of new value
  - Creation of new markets in line with changes in the food market, enhancement of the competitiveness of the food industry, and reduction of food loss and waste
- Strategic exploration of the global market
  - Setting a target to achieve an export value of 5 trillion yen (2030) for agricultural, forestry, and fishery products and food
- Deepening of the connection between consumers and food/agriculture
  - Food education, local consumption of local produce, expansion of consumption of domestic agricultural products, and preservation/inheritance of the WASHOKU culture (Japanese traditional dietary culture)
- Ensuring food safety and consumer confidence
  - Risk assessment/management based on scientific knowledge, and ensuring consumer confidence through proper food labeling, etc.
- Establishment of comprehensive food security with risks associated with food supply taken into consideration
  - Risk analysis in preparation for unforeseeable events and consideration of responses, understanding and analysis of international food supply and demand, and enhancement of measures for animal and plant epidemic and phytophysanitary prevention
- Adapting to new international settings such as the TPP and taking strategic approach to international negotiations in the future
  - Enhancement of the production bases on the basis of the “comprehensive TPP-related policy framework,” and negotiations for export expansion with due consideration of sensitivity

2. Sustainable agricultural development
- Development/Securing of business farmers for realizing a strong and sustainable agricultural structure
  - Acceleration of incorporation of farms, enhancement of the management base, business succession, and recruiting new farmers and assisting them in becoming firmly established
- Active participation of diverse human resources and entities that support agricultural sites
  - Diverse farmers such as small- and medium-sized/family businesses, and agricultural support service
- Consolidation of farmland to business farmers, etc. and securing of farmland
  - Substantiation of the Farmers and Farmland Plan, full operation of Public Corporations for Farmland Consolidation to Core Farmers through Renting and Subleasing, and prevention of farmland dilapidation and clearing dilapidated farmland
- Promotion of initiatives for stabilization of agricultural management
  - Steady promotion of revenue insurance, the Farming Income Stabilization Measures, etc.
- Improvement of the agricultural production infrastructure so as to contribute to transforming agriculture into a growth industry and to building national resilience
  - Expansion of farmland partitions, creation of multipurpose paddy fields and transformation of paddy fields into upland fields, sophistication of upland fields and lands under permanent crops, strategic preservation and management of farm irrigation facilities, and disaster prevention/mitigation measures toward building the resilience of agriculture and rural areas
- Enhancement of the production base to deal with changes in the demand structure, etc., and streamlining of the distribution/processing structure
  - Item-specific measures such as expanding the production of beef cattle, dairy and horticultural products, promotion of GAP, implementation of safety measures for farming, etc., and streamlining of the material, distribution and processing structures
- Promotion of innovation in agricultural production/distribution sites
  - Promotion of utilization of digital technology in agricultural sites such as for the acceleration of smart agriculture, and promotion of digitalization in the implementation of agricultural measures
- Promotion of environmental policy including responses to climate change
  - Development and diffusion of renewable energy and technologies that can address the issue of climate change, promotion of organic farming, and maintenance and enhancement of the natural cyclical function

3. Development of rural areas
- Securing of income and employment opportunities by utilizing local resources
  - Diverse styles of farm management such as multiple farming, addition of high added value to local resources, and regional economic circulation
- Conditioning rural areas including hilly and mountainous areas to enable residents to continuously reside in such areas
  - Creation of a vision for maintenance and enhancement of local community functions, implementation of agriculture’s multifunctional roles through the Japanese-style direct payment system, and prevention of damage caused by wild animals
- Creation of new movements and vigorous efforts that support rural areas
  - Creation and expansion of region management organizations and concerned population, presentation of diverse lifestyles such as balancing agriculture and another type of work, and communication of the attractiveness of rice terrace areas
- Creation of a framework through cooperation among relevant ministries for continuous implementation of the above measures

4. Restoration/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake and actions against large-scale natural disasters
- Restoration/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake
  - Restoration/Reconstruction from the earthquake/tsunami disaster and the nuclear accident
- Preparation for large-scale natural disasters
  - Thorough implementation of advance disaster prevention, and development of farm management initiatives in preparation for disasters
- Restoration from large-scale natural disasters
  - Prompt understanding of damage and early restoration support for disaster-affected areas

5. Relevant bodies
- Agricultural cooperatives continue to implement self-reform efforts while also continuously playing the role of supporting the local industries and daily-life infrastructures of rural areas
- Effective and efficient fulfillment of functions and roles by hierarchical organizations of agricultural committees, agricultural mutual relief organizations, and land improvement districts

6. Formation of a national consensus on food and agriculture through implementation of national movements, etc.
- Development of new national movements focusing on the deepening of the connection between food and agriculture through cooperation between public and private sectors including consumers, food-related business operators, and producers’ groups such as agricultural cooperatives

7. Responses to new infections including COVID-19
- Stimulation of domestic demand for domestic agricultural products, securing of agriculture labor force, agile implementation of measures for business operators related to home-meal replacements, eating-out or processing, such as switching to domestically produced ingredients and management improvement, and provision of information on food supply
While adapting to changing domestic and overseas situations in various ways, strive to expand demand on the basis of the new export target (5 trillion yen by 2030) and to establish Japan's food security by supplying safe and secure food in a stable manner.

**Initiatives for creation of new markets**
- Responding to food-related market changes such as the health consciousness caused by the novel coronavirus.
- Development of approaches for AIFoR innovation.
- Creation of new value chains according to demand.

**Strategic exploration of the global market**
- Development of an export environment
  - Establishment of a control-tower organization for export promotion
  - Development of global production areas through the GFP
- Promotion of the overseas business expansion of the food industry
  - Global food value chains
  - Gaining overseas demand leading to an increase in producers’ income
- Protection and exploitation of intellectual property
  - Promotion of the geographical indication (GI) protection system
  - Enhancement of the protection of new plant varieties
  - Enhancement of the protection of livestock genetic resources

**Exploration of demand through the creation of new value**
- Enhancing the competitiveness of the food industry
  - Utilization of standards and certification systems
- Responding to environmental issues
  - Reduction of food loss and waste
  - Dealing with plastic waste

**Deepening of the connection between consumers and food/agriculture**
- Promotion of food education and local consumption of local products, and expansion of consumption of domestic agricultural products
  - Preservation and inheritance of the WASUKO culture
  - Implementation of efforts to enable the next generation to inherit the WASUKO culture
  - Strengthening of the relationship between consumers and producers
  - Use of EC sites and smartphones

**Ensuring food safety and consumer confidence taking international activities into consideration**
- Enhancement of efforts to ensure food safety based on scientific development, etc.
- Securing of consumer confidence in food through enrichment of food labeling information

**Promotion of food-related market changes such as the TPP**
- Strategic approach to international negotiations in the future
  - Implementation of measures based on the comprehensive TPP-related policy framework in light of the TPP-11, the Japan-EU EPA, and the Trade Agreement between Japan and the United States of America
- Adapting to new international settings such as the TPP
  - Introduction of high-quality cows for breeding and overseas dairy cattle
  - Aiming at expanding export with due consideration given to the sensibility of Japan's agricultural products in future trade negotiations
With the aim of ensuring the succession of the next generation, the development/ securing of business farmers for realizing a strong and sustainable agricultural structure, and the consolidation of farmland will be further advanced. At the same time, the promotion of the active participation of diverse human resources that support their communities, the improvement of the agricultural production base, the utilization of advanced technology, and the implementation of environmental policy will be set forward.

**Development/Securing of business farmers for realizing a strong and sustainable agricultural structure**

- Intensive support for business farmers
  - Encourage business farmers to run their businesses on their own initiatives and by making original and creative efforts
- Acceleration of incorporation of farmers and enhancement of the management base
  - Accelerate the incorporation of farmers and management, which is expected to be effective for management development, by making progress in dissemination, raising relevant awareness, and providing guidance
- Smooth business succession by next-generation business farmers
  - Promote systematic business succession to ensure that resources such as farmland are definitely used by next-generation farmers
- Enrichment of agricultural education, recruitment of new farmers, and assisting such farmers in becoming firmly established
  - Enrich the educational contents provided by agricultural education institutions
  - Promote the recruitment of new young farmers by preparing new farmer acceptance systems in communities
- Development of an environment wherein women can fully reach their potential
  - Promote the participation of women in regional agriculture
  - Develop an environment based on, for example, the "Nozomi Joshi Project"
- Cooperation between the agricultural sector and industrial sector

**Promotion of innovation in agricultural production/distribution sites by utilizing information and communication technology, etc.**

- Utilization of digital technology in agricultural sites
  - Promote the utilization of digital technology in agricultural sites
- Promotion of digitalization in the implementation of agricultural measures
  - Develop a common online application service of the MAFF (eMAFF) to enhance the implementation system
  - Following the simplification of procedures and the unification of systems, develop an online application service for the implementation of agricultural measures
- Full operation of Public Corporations for Farmland Consolidation to Core Farmers through Renting and Subleasing
  - Full operation of Public Corporations for Farmland Consolidation to Core Farmers through Renting and Subleasing

**Consolidation of farmland to business farmers, etc., and securing of farmland**

- Substantiation of the Farmers and Farmland Plan
  - Implement various measures and the inspection of regional agriculture in an integrated manner through the substantiation of the Farmers and Farmland Plan
- Full operation of Public Corporations for Farmland Consolidation to Core Farmers through Renting and Subleasing
  - Following the simplification of procedures and the unification of systems, enhance the implementation system
- Strengthening of responses to farmland whose owner is unknown
  - Prevention/Restoration of dilapidated farmland
  - Effectively use the multifunctional payment system, the direct payment system to farmers in fully and mountainsous areas, etc.

**Improvement of agricultural infrastructure for the growth of agricultural industry and the building of national resilience**

- Improvement of production infrastructure for the growth of agricultural industry
  - Promote the establishment of farmland banks, the multi-purpose use of paddy fields and the upgrging of upland fields and fruit farms with a view to transforming agriculture into a growth industry
- Strategic preservation and management of farm irrigation facilities
  - Promote the strategic preservation and management of farm irrigation facilities for extensive rice farming and reducing their life cycle cost
- Disaster prevention/mitigation measures towards building the resilience of agriculture and rural areas
  - Promote disaster prevention/mitigation measures towards building the resilience of agriculture and rural areas in order to appropriately respond to disasters that occur more frequently and cause more devastating damage today
- Enhancement of the land improvement district system

**Farming supporters (temporarily hired individuals, contractors, help operators, next-generation agricultural service enterprises, etc.)**

- Support and assistance in terms of labor force, technical capabilities, etc.

**Other diverse farmers**

- Small- and medium-sized farmers that continuously use farmland
  - Farmers that manage their farmland as side jobs (e.g., those that contribute to regional agriculture by balancing agriculture and other types of work concurrently) etc.
Changes and issues in the situation surrounding food, agriculture and rural areas

- While outcomes such as an increase in agricultural production income, the expanded export of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and food, and the recruitment of new young farmers have been achieved since the formulation of the previous Basic Plan, there are concerns that the production base may become vulnerable and local communities may decline in the face of issues including the shrinkage of the domestic market caused by population decline, new international settings such as the TPP, and the frequent occurrence of natural disasters and infectious diseases of domestic animals.
- Under these circumstances, it is important to enhance the production base and thereby improve the sustainability of agriculture and rural areas so as to be able to deal with various demands in Japan and abroad.

Changes in Japan’s population and labor force

In Japan, its population is estimated to decline by approximately 20% by 2050 in comparison with the level in 2015 due to a full-fledged decline in the birthrate combined with a growing proportion of elderly people and population decline fully in progress.

In particular, the proportion of its productive-age population serving as the workforce of the society is expected to fall by approximately 40% by 2050 in comparison with the level in 2015, indicating a significant reduction.

In agricultural fields, core persons mainly engaged in farming, who support Japan’s agriculture, are aging every year and the number of them is expected to decrease further in the future. Accordingly, there is a risk that it will be difficult to secure business farmers and that the sustainability of agriculture may be a concern in some areas.

While outcomes such as an increase in agricultural production income, the expanded export of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and food, and the recruitment of new young farmers have been achieved since the formulation of the previous Basic Plan, there are concerns that the production base may become vulnerable and local communities may decline in the face of issues including the shrinkage of the domestic market caused by population decline, new international settings such as the TPP, and the frequent occurrence of natural disasters and infectious diseases of domestic animals.

Under these circumstances, it is important to enhance the production base and thereby improve the sustainability of agriculture and rural areas so as to be able to deal with various demands in Japan and abroad.
Since the externalization of diet is projected to advance further with the increase of single-person households and dual-income households and incidental lifestyle changes, food demand is expected to shift from fresh food to processed food with high added value.

The food expenditure per person is expected to increase with the percentage of expenditure for processed food increasing. On the other hand, the advancement of population decline is likely to offset the growth of the food expenditure per person. Accordingly, the total food expenditure will remain roughly flat for the meantime and contract in the long run.

The global food and beverage market scale is expected to expand to 1,360 trillion yen by 2030 (1.5 times more than the scale in 2015).

By region, the market scale in Asia is projected to expand 1.9 times from 420 trillion yen to 800 trillion yen as the growth of per capita GDP in the region is considerable.

Additionally, the TPP-11, the Japan-EU EPA, and trade agreements between Japan and the United States are set to create a massive market accounting for about 60% of the world’s GDP. Accordingly, it is important to gain a share of the global food market while also dealing with the domestic market.
Population aging with a low birthrate and population decline are progressing in rural areas, particularly in hilly and mountainous areas, ahead of urban areas. On this basis, there is a risk that, in the future, there will not only be more areas where it is difficult to conduct regional joint activities and preservation and management activities, but there will also be areas where the maintenance of even daily-life infrastructures is difficult.

Additionally, it is predicted that the number of rural communities whose continued existence is at risk will increase fourfold or more in 30 years. Since 90% of such rural communities are located in hilly and mountainous areas, there is a concern about how the production base of agriculture will be affected by this trend.

Source: PRIMAFF, "Future Prospects of Rural Population and Rural Communities —Structure of Rural Areas in 2045—“ (August 2019)

Notes
1) Based on the reclassification of national census data. Note that figures from 2020 (dotted lines) are values estimated by using cohort analysis.
2) The classification of agricultural areas is based on municipalities as of 2000, and data are aggregated with the code revised in April 2007.

Source: PRIMAFF, "Future Prospects of Rural Population and Rural Communities —Structure of Rural Areas in 2045—“ (August 2019)

Note: Based on rural community population by age estimated by using cohort analysis performed for each rural community.
## Basic viewpoints for promoting measures

- Both "industrial policy" for developing agriculture into a growth sector and "regional policy" for promoting the maintenance and implementation of agriculture's and rural areas’ multifunctional roles will be employed just like two wheels of a cart, thereby striving to ensure stable food supply into the future and to improve Japan's capacity for food self-sufficiency and establish food security.
- In so doing, measures will be implemented on the basis of the following viewpoints.

1. **Promotion of measures that are in line with the needs of consumers and users**

   To deal with declining consumption incidental to changes in the domestic social structure and the progress of the externalization of diet, it is necessary to build production systems and value chains in line with changing needs. In the meanwhile, the development of new overseas sales channels and global production areas based on overseas regulations/demand need to be advanced in order to gain a share of the global food market that continues to expand and increase the income of farmers.

2. **Establishment of food security and formation of a national consensus on the importance of agriculture and rural areas**

   For stable food supply, it is necessary to make efforts to increase domestic agricultural production as a basis and secure food by appropriately combining imports and stocks. For increasing domestic agricultural production, consumption-focused initiatives to encourage consumers to actively choose domestic agricultural products are essential, in addition to production-focused initiatives.

3. **Implementation of measures to develop/secure human resources and enhance the production base with the aim of ensuring the sustainability of agriculture**

   In order to ensure the sustainability of agriculture, it is important to establish an agricultural structure that ensures that efficient and stable farm management constitutes a considerable portion of agricultural production. Furthermore, it is important to enhance the production base through promotion of the active participation of diverse human resources and entities that support agricultural sites.

4. **Acceleration of smart agriculture and promotion of Digital Transformation in agriculture**

   To address the aging of farmers and labor shortage in the future at the same time as transforming agriculture into a growing sector, it is essential to reform agriculture into a new form that creates and provides value which accurately addresses consumer needs through data-driven agricultural management (Digital Transformation in agriculture (Agriculture DX)).

5. **Integration of regional policies and maintenance and implementation of multifunctionality**

   To maintain and pass rural areas on to the next generation, it is important for relevant ministries, local governments, business operators, etc. to mutually cooperate with each other with a view to effective and efficient use of national land and make efforts to “integrate regional policies.”

6. **Enhancement of responses to risks that pose a threat to the sustainability of agriculture, such as climate change leading to disasters, infectious diseases of domestic animals, etc.**

   In the future, an even greater weight will be placed on responses to risks that pose a threat to the sustainability of agriculture, including large-scale natural disasters, which have occurred frequently in recent years, infectious diseases of domestic animals such as CSF (classical swine fever), and also COVID-19.

7. **Promotion of measures to expand agricultural income and income in rural areas**

   It continues to be important to increase agricultural income through raising the agricultural production value and reducing production costs and to increase relevant income in rural areas through means such as Affrinovation and the promotion of innovation originated from rural areas.

8. **Implementation of measures to back up sustainable efforts based on the SDGs**

   Even in the fields of food, agriculture and rural areas, it is necessary to tackle various economic/social/environmental issues in an integrated manner.
Food self-sufficiency ratio targets

- Challenges to be overcome in securing stable food supply and promoting agricultural production that responds to changes in domestic and overseas demand are shown by item. Furthermore, as the levels that can be attained when such challenges are overcome, the total food self-sufficiency ratio targets for 2030 are set to 45% on a calorie supply basis and 75% on a production value basis.

- In addition, as an indicator to evaluate the situation of food production in Japan with activities in the livestock industry appropriately reflected in it irrespective of whether feed is domestically produced or imported, national food production ratio targets are newly set.

Trend of the total food self-sufficiency ratio

Japan’s food self-sufficiency ratio was on a decline in the long term but has roughly stayed level in recent years.

### [Calorie supply basis]
- Focuses on energy (calorie) as it is a foundational nutritional value
- Evaluates the situation of food security

### [Production value basis]
- Focuses on economic value
- More appropriately reflects production activities for vegetables, fruits, livestock products, etc. with high added value

Total food self-sufficiency ratio targets

On the basis of the prospects of food consumption and production effort targets (Figure 17-1), food self-sufficiency ratio targets are set as the levels that can be attained when various challenges are overcome.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY2018 (base fiscal year)</th>
<th>FY2030 (target fiscal year)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total farmland area</td>
<td>4.420 million ha (4.397 million ha in 2019)</td>
<td>4.14 million ha</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total planted area</td>
<td>4.048 million ha</td>
<td>4.31 million ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilization rate of cultivated land</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>104%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Targets of the national food production ratio that focuses on domestic production

In addition to the total food self-sufficiency ratio targets, national food production ratio targets are newly set as an indicator to evaluate the situation of food production in Japan with activities in the livestock industry appropriately reflected in it irrespective of whether feed is domestically produced or imported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY2018 (base fiscal year)</th>
<th>FY2030 (target fiscal year)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feed self-sufficiency ratio</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National food production ratio on a calorie supply basis</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National food production ratio on a production value basis</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prospects of food consumption and production effort targets

In order to achieve the food self-sufficiency ratio target for FY2030, it is important that (i) in terms of food consumption, the connection between consumers and food and agriculture is deepened and efforts are made to expand the demand for domestic agricultural products in response to the externalization of diet and consumers' growing preference for convenient food, and that (ii) in terms of agricultural production, production and supply that meet changes in domestic and overseas demand are implemented in a systematic manner and, at the same time, the production base is enhanced. Based on these viewpoints, prospects of food consumption and production effort targets are set for each item.

(Examples)
Wheat/Soybean: Promotion of the development/introduction of new varieties with excellent disease resistance, etc., and promotion of large-scale areas and block rotation
Beef: Promotion of increasing the number of cows for breeding, productivity improvement and scale expansion which also cover small- and medium-sized/family businesses, expansion of demand for domestically produced beef through export promotion
Vegetables: Expansion of production of vegetables for processing and manufacturing use through formation of new production areas by utilizing paddy fields, and expansion of the daily vegetable consumption of adults (target: 350 g)

Figure 17-1 Prospects of food consumption and production effort targets for FY2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Consumption per person per year (kg per person per year)</th>
<th>Supplies for domestic consumption (10,000 tons)</th>
<th>Production effort targets (10,000 tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice excluding rice for flour and rice for feed</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice for flour</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice for feed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley / Naked barley</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet potato</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapeseed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>1,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar beet &lt;refined sugar equivalent&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;18&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;17&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;231&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar cane &lt;refined sugar equivalent&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;18&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;17&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;231&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Consumption per person per year (kg per person per year)</th>
<th>Supplies for domestic consumption (10,000 tons)</th>
<th>Production effort targets (10,000 tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raw milk</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>1,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef &lt;carcass equivalent&gt;</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork &lt;carcass equivalent&gt;</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hen egg</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed and forage crop</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The figures for feed and forage crop are the total digestible nutrients(TDN) of quality roughage.

(Reference)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Consumption per person per year (kg per person per year)</th>
<th>Supplies for domestic consumption (10,000 tons)</th>
<th>Production effort targets (10,000 tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fish and shellfish &lt;for human consumption&gt;</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>&lt;24&gt;</td>
<td>716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaweeds</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mushrooms</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The supplies for domestic consumption denote the amount obtained by multiplying the consumption per person per year by population and adding the amount lost during transportation from the production areas to consumers, etc.

Food self-sufficiency ratio target (with the feed self-sufficiency ratio reflected)

- It is possible to know how much can be really self-sufficient including feed.
- The producible part can be precisely evaluated only with domestically produced feed.
- Production efforts for domestically produced feed are reflected.

National food production ratio target [newly set] (without the feed self-sufficiency ratio reflected)

- The efforts of livestock farms in increasing their amount of livestock and production according to demand are reflected.
- It matches the actual feeling that consumers who purchase domestically produced livestock products daily have.
- Takes account of the activities of the livestock industry and evaluates the situation of domestic production irrespective of whether feed is domestically produced or imported.
In an unforeseeable event, it is necessary to secure the maximum food supply within Japan. Accordingly, it is important in normal times to understand the food production potential of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in Japan.

For that reason, the "food self-sufficiency potential indicator" has been set as an indicator to estimate "how much food can be produced by domestic production alone" (food production potential).

The current food self-sufficiency potential indicator (FY2018) is below the Japanese average level of estimated required energy per person in the case of "rice/wheat-centered cropping," while it is above the same level in the case of "potato-centered cropping."

Since "potato-centered cropping" is short of labor force required for the cropping by 10%, a possible calorie supply that can be generated when part of the cropping is replaced with more labor-saving crops such as rice/wheat and both the farmland and labor force are utilized to the maximum extent is presented.

The food self-sufficiency potential indicator, which indicates the food production potential of Japan, has been improved so that it takes into consideration agriculture labor force and labor-saving agricultural technology.

Furthermore, with prospects for 2030 also presented, it has been designed to evaluate how the securing of farmland and agriculture labor force for the future and how yield improvement can contribute to improving the food self-sufficiency potential.

**Concept of the food self-sufficiency potential indicator and its relationship with the food self-sufficiency ratio**

**Current status of the “food self-sufficiency potential indicator”**

The current food self-sufficiency potential indicator (FY2018) is below the Japanese average level of estimated required energy per person in the case of "rice/wheat-centered cropping," while it is above the same level in the case of "potato-centered cropping."

Since "potato-centered cropping" is short of labor force required for the cropping by 10%, a possible calorie supply that can be generated when part of the cropping is replaced with more labor-saving crops such as rice/wheat and both the farmland and labor force are utilized to the maximum extent is presented.
The new Basic Plan shows how the securing of farmland and agriculture labor force for the future and yield improvement contribute to an increase in the possible calorie supply per person per day, respectively.

With the advancement of (a) the securing or farmland and (b) yield improvement, the possible calorie supply for the case where the farmland is utilized to the maximum extent can be boosted up from the level for the case where "the farmland follows the current trend."

Furthermore, if (c) the securing of labor force is advanced, for example, with improvement in the retention rate of young newcomers, the possible calorie supply reflecting the labor fulfillment ratio can be pushed up from the level for the case where "labor force follows the current trend." In addition, technical innovation is advanced, the calorie supply can be further boosted up (d).

Thus, it is important to work on the food self-sufficiency potential indicator together with the securing of farmland and labor force, yield improvement and technical innovation as above.

**Figure 19-1 Prospects of the “food self-sufficiency potential indicator” in FY2030**

**Figure 19-2 Trend and prospects of the “food self-sufficiency potential indicator”**

The food self-sufficiency potential indicator had been on a decline until FY2018 due to the declining area of farmland, sluggish yield growth, etc.

The estimation for FY2030 that takes account of the securing of farmland and labor force and yield improvement pushes up the possible calorie supplies of both rice/wheat-centered cropping and potato-centered cropping in comparison with those supplies according to estimation based on trends, etc.
Taking account of the progress of externalization of diet, growing preference for convenient food, health-oriented behavior, etc. due to aging population and lifestyle changes, the government will promote the creation of new value through cooperation and coordination among relevant parties while also stepping up responses to the diversification and sophistication of consumers’ and users’ needs.

Initiatives for creation of new markets

In order to respond to food-related market changes such as the health-oriented behavior of people and the aging of population, such initiatives for creation of new markets as those below will be promoted:
- Dissemination of care food
- Services to support health management through food
- Smart-breeding by utilizing big data, etc.
- FoodTech that combines food and advanced technology

Creation of new value chains according to demand

Initiatives for Affrinnovation so far will be further developed to promote the creation of businesses with high added value through active cooperation between agriculture and secondary industries such as the food processor industry and tertiary industries such as the tourism industry.

Enhancement of the competitiveness of the food industry

To enhance the competitiveness of the food industry, the following actions will be promoted:
- Streamlining in the entire supply chain
- Efforts to resolve labor shortage
- Promoting enactment and utilization of JAS and international standards that contribute, for example, to ensuring smooth transactions and the rationalization of consumers’ choice

Responses to environmental issues including food loss and waste

Initiatives for reduction of food loss and waste will be accelerated with the aim of attaining the target of halving business-related food loss and waste.

Furthermore, measures to deal with plastic waste in fields associated with the food industry will be strengthened.

Food-related business operators’ actions for climate-related risk management will be promoted.
The entire government will promote the export of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and food with the aim of increasing the income of farmers.

The government will work on promoting the overseas business expansion of the food industry and protecting and exploiting intellectual property, etc.

### Promotion of the export of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and food

#### Figure 21-1 New export targets

The entire government will promote export by establishing of Headquarters for the Export of Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Products and Food within the MAFF as the control tower for export promotion and therethrough preparing execution plans and implementing progress management.

The government will develop an environment for addressing factors obstructing export and for expanding export and promote the creation of global production areas through the GFP (Global Farmers / Fishermen / Foresters / Food Manufacturers Project) and the strengthening of production bases that can contribute to the expansion of export according to the challenges that each item faces.

In addition, strategic promotion will be conducted through the Japan Food Product Overseas Promotion Center (JFOODO) in expanding the export of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and food produced in Japan.

Furthermore, the government will strategically promote not only the export of products but also efforts to meet overseas demand, such as the overseas business expansion of food-related industries (such as the food industry and agriculture) through, for example, the establishment of global food value chains by utilizing Japan’s technology and know-how.

#### Figure 21-2 Promotion aimed at export expansion

Business negotiations at overseas trade exhibitions

Sales promotion for Bonsai plants

#### Figure 21-3 Geographical indication protection system

With the aim of further raising awareness about the geographical indication (GI) protection system, the protection of Japan’s GI products will be enhanced.

Additionally, since the current plant variety protection system is not able to place restrictions on taking new, high-quality varieties of plants developed in Japan out of the country, the government will work on developing an environment that ensures the enhancement of appropriate protection.

Moreover, efforts will be made to enhance the protection of the genetic resources of high-quality livestock.
Efforts will be made to encourage exchanges with consumers and food-related business operators so that they actively select domestic agricultural products and to increase opportunities for consumers to know and experience Japanese food and agriculture.

The government will promote food education taking into consideration, among other factors, the diversification of dietary patterns and the characteristics of different generations, and also promote the expansion of consumption of domestic agricultural products through, for example, local production for local consumption.

While food and agriculture have become further away from each other, as shown by the fact that the number of opportunities to cook at home have decreased, community supported agriculture (CSA), in which consumers and farmers are directly connected to each other and execute preliminary contracts for transactions involving agricultural products, has been implemented. Against this background, efforts to connect production areas and consumers through utilization of EC sites and SNSs will be made.
In order to ensure food safety and consumer confidence, the government will continue to steadily conduct risk assessment, risk management and risk communication based on sound science, consistent with internationally agreed frameworks and the principle “prevention is better than cure.”

The government will work on ensuring consumer confidence in food through means such as enrichment and appropriate indication of food labeling information.

**Enhancement of efforts to ensure food safety based on scientific development, etc.**

**Figure 23-1  Efforts to ensure food safety**

- Surveillance of the occurrence of hazards in foods
- Formulation of measures to improve safety in coordination with producers and food-related business operators
- Development of international standards and code of practice concerning food safety

In addition to implementing the above efforts, other necessary efforts for ensuring food safety in each stage of production, manufacturing and importing will be implemented.

**Securing of consumer confidence in food through means such as enrichment and appropriate indication of food labeling information**

**Figure 23-2  Monitoring by using scientific analysis methods**

The government will implement effective and efficient monitoring by using scientific analysis methods such as DNA analysis and promote proper food labeling.

The government will disseminate the country of origin labeling system for ingredients of processed food by, for example, organizing seminars for food-related business operators.

With regard to the labeling of the origins of ingredients in the case of eating-out and home-meal replacements, the government will make efforts to develop an environment that can enable even small- and medium-sized business operators to implement the labeling smoothly.

Furthermore, the government will disseminate and raise public awareness of food traceability that enables a lot number to be identified and traced back to its record in the case where a problem such as a food-related accident occurs.
Establishment of comprehensive food security with risks associated with food supply taken into consideration

- In recent years, factors that potentially affect Japan's stable food supply have emerged, which include food demand growth accompanying global population growth and economic development, climate change, and infectious diseases of domestic animals.

- In preparation for unforeseeable events, the government will work on establishing comprehensive food security through, for example, analysis and assessment of the impact of risks even in normal times, consideration and revision of measures against such risks, securing stable grain imports, etc., and enhancement of measures against animal epidemics and for plant protection.

Efforts to be made in normal times in preparation for unforeseeable events

The government will analyze the impact, etc. of risks that potentially affect the supply of Japan's key agricultural, forestry and fishery products even in normal times and consider and implement measures to reduce such impact.

In order to enable prompt responses to unforeseeable events, simulations based on a scenario for each event and the verification of effectiveness of such simulations will be conducted, and further enhancements will be made.

Furthermore, the government will make efforts to develop understanding of food security through dissemination and raising awareness of the importance of stockpiling at home in preparation for large-scale disasters.

Figure 24-1 Import situation of grains

Operations carried out for the export of corn in the United States

Figure 24-2 Example stockpile at home

Necessities
- Water: 2 L x 8 bottles + 6 boxes
  *Approx. 3 L per day per person (drinking water + water for cooking)
- Your favorite tea and soft drinks (or ice cream)
- Portable gas stove with 12 gas cylinders
  *Approx. 6 cylinders per week per person

Staple food
- Rice: 2 kg x 2 bags
  *After consuming one bag, buy another (approx. 75 g per meal per person)
- Retort pouch food
- Long-life vegetables (laver, dried laver seaweed, etc.)

Main dishes
- Instant miso soup and other instant soup products
- Seasonings
- Canned food (meat/fish)

Side dishes, etc.
- Pickled ume, dried wakame seaweed, etc.
- Vegetable juice products, fruit juice products, etc.

Understanding and analysis of international food supply and demand, securing stable grain imports, etc., and promotion of international cooperation

The government will examine the supply and demand situation of grains, etc., in the world, forecast their long-term supply and demand, and collect, analyze and communicate information concerning the logistics, infrastructure, etc. of importing countries.

In order to secure a stable supply of grains and other items for which Japan relies on imports from overseas, the government will maintain and strengthen Japan's good ties with importing countries and work on making stable and diversifying imports through collection, etc. of relevant information.

Moreover, the government will also promote international cooperation in tackling global issues such as starvation, poverty, malnutrition and climate change.

Figure 24-3 Prospects of the supply and demand of main crops by region

Note: The green parts mean the areas expected to have export surpluses in 2050, and the orange parts mean the areas expected to have import surpluses in the same year.
In order to prevent the entry of infectious diseases of domestic animals such as African swine fever (ASF) and classical swine fever (CSF) from overseas, the government will implement thorough border control to "prevent the intrusion of viruses" into Japan and, in case such intrusion occurs, implement thorough epidemic prevention in the country, such as strengthening sanitary control over domesticated animals in "preventing viruses from being carried into" farms.

With regard to plant pests, the government:
- implements border control to prevent their entry from overseas;
- is enhancing measures to prevent their occurrence and spread including timely and prompt control of pests that have occurred, and regulation on movement of plants; and
- is upgrading technology on pest control.

Adapting to new international settings such as the TPP and taking strategic approach to international negotiations in the future

- Promotion of internationally competitive innovation of production areas
- Comprehensive project for strengthening the profitability of livestock farms and dairy farms

Development of bases for storage, processing, etc.

Enhancement of measures against animal epidemics and for plant protection

*MCC: Gulf Cooperation Council (Member countries: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates)
In order to ensure that business farmers can run their businesses on their own initiatives and by making original and creative efforts, the government will focus on farmland consolidation, taking Farming Income Stabilization Measures, capital subscription, loaning, and the provision of support in terms of tax.

Since the formation of corporations by farmers is expected to be effective in the development of business in forms such as the sophistication of business management and the securing of stable employment, the government will promote initiatives to push forward the acceleration of incorporation.

Business succession, recruitment of new farmers, development/securing of human resources, etc.

For maintaining the sustainable development of agriculture, the government will advance the development of a system to support business succession so as to ensure that resources such as farmland are utilized by next-generation business farmers.

The government will communicate the attractiveness of agriculture to young people and enrich agricultural education in order to develop human resources who will choose agriculture as their profession in the future. In addition, it will promote practical recurrent education for a wide range of generations who wish to engage in farming. For new farmers from inside and outside the agricultural sector and for encouraging farmers to become firmly established, relevant organizations will cooperate with each other and enhance regional frameworks for accepting farmers.
In agricultural sites, diverse farmers such as small- and medium-sized farms and family-operated farms cooperate and collaborate with each other in units of a production area and thereby play important roles in the maintenance of their communities. On this basis, the government will work on enhancing the production base and also supporting such farms with both "industrial policy" and "regional policy."

To address issues such as labor shortage on production sites, the government will encourage the firm establishment of next-generation agricultural support services such as outsourced operations and sharing/leasing that use advanced technologies, including drones and automatic traveling farm machines, and harvesting operation in cooperation with food-related business operators.

To smoothly advance the securing of human resources on production sites, the government will implement the "reform of working practices" in agricultural fields, which covers the enhancement of management by managing working hours, standardizing operations and preparing manuals.

The entry of companies into the agricultural sector will contribute to the development of regional agriculture through collaboration between the agricultural sector and industrial sector. In addition, such companies are expected to take care of farmland particularly in regions facing a shortage of business farmers. Accordingly, the government will continue to promote the entry of companies into the agricultural sector by leasing farmland mainly through Public Corporations for Farmland Consolidation to Core Farmers through Renting and Subleasing (Farmland Banks).

In recruiting human resources to agriculture and rural communities and also developing agriculture, the participation of women in agricultural management plays an important role. To promote the participation of women in the designing of policies for regional agriculture, the government will further promote women’s engagement by developing female farmers into leaders of their communities and, at the same time, enhance cooperation with companies and educational institutions under the "Nougyou-Joshi Project" (campaign for female farmers to be more active in agricultural business through cooperation with various industries to utilize female farmers’ knowledge and experiences) and promote regional activities to create an environment in which female farmers feel comfortable to conduct their activities.
Consolidation of farmland to business farmers, etc. and securing of farmland

- The government will implement the substantiation of the Farmers and Farmland Plan through the full-capacity operation of Farmland Banks, thereby aiming at the acceleration of consolidation of farmland to business farmers.
- The government will strive to prevent farmland dilapidation and clear dilapidated farmland by supporting joint activities, implementing measures for the prevention of damage caused by wild animals, farmland consolidation, infrastructure improvement, etc.

Acceleration of consolidation of farmland to business farmers

The substantiation of the Farmers and Farmland Plan will be implemented by local farmers, coordinating organizations, such as local governments, agricultural committees, agricultural cooperatives, and land improvement districts, and Farmland Banks working together. In addition, the consolidation of farmland to business farmers will be accelerated by simplifying the procedures of the farmland mid-level management project and enhancing the implementation system following the integration and unification of systems.

In particular, the government will implement initiatives for field sites on the basis that farmland consolidation will be more important in the future from the aspects of the streamlining of farmland use, the promotion of smart agriculture, etc.

With regard to farmland whose owner is unknown, the government will consider necessary matters in cooperation with relevant ministries on the basis of the situation of deliberation on the revision of basic civil legislation, etc.

Promotion, etc. of measures to prevent farmland dilapidation and clear dilapidated farmland

The government will strategically implement measures to prevent farmland dilapidation and clear dilapidated farmland by, for example, encouraging discussions concerning the future use of farmland in areas and rural communities to which a multifunctional payment system or direct payment system to farmers in hilly and mountainous areas applies, supporting the joint activities of these areas and communities, reducing damage to field crops by taking measures for the prevention of damage caused by wild animals, promoting farmland consolidation under the farmland mid-level management project, and effectively improving infrastructure.

In addition, factors causing dilapidated farmland, areas vulnerable to dilapidation, and the status of resolution of dilapidation will be investigated/analyzed in detail.

The government will push forward initiatives for securing and effective use of fine farmland by appropriately operating the agricultural promotion area system and the farmland diversion permission system.
Promotion of initiatives for stabilization of agricultural management

- The government will make efforts to disseminate and promote revenue insurance and expand its use, and steadily implement the Farming Income Stabilization Measures, etc.
- Furthermore, it will consider how comprehensive and effective safety-net measures should be. In addition, the digitalization of procedures, the simplification of application data, etc. will be promoted.

Steady promotion of revenue insurance and the Farming Income Stabilization Measures

Revenue insurance started from January, 2019. Covering all agricultural products, revenue insurance compensates farmers for income decline caused by various risks that cannot be avoided by their management efforts, including yield decline resulting from a natural disaster and price decline.

In order to disseminate and promote revenue insurance, the government will build an implementation system in cooperation with agricultural mutual relief associations and other relevant organizations including administrative organs, agricultural cooperatives, and agricultural corporations associations, and push forward initiatives to promote insurance subscription.

**Figure 29-1  Overview of revenue insurance**

- Insurance premium rates are around 1%, with 80% or more of the standard revenue being insured.
- The revenue insurance covers not only natural disasters but also a wide range of agricultural business risks such as price drops for all agricultural products.

**<Example risks covered by revenue insurance>**

- Yield declined due to natural disasters or wild animal damage
- Market prices dropped
- Disasters made planting impossible
- An injury or disease hampered harvests
- Warehouse flooding made products unavailable for sale
- Exchange rate fluctuations caused a huge loss on exports

Implementation body: National Federation of Agricultural Mutual Relief Associations

**<Compensation method of revenue insurance>**

- Insured’s responsibility
- Payment rate (90% is selected as the upper limit)
- Reserve method
- Upper limit of the compensation amount based on Insurance method
- 80% (Upper limit of the compensation amount based on Insurance method)

*From January 2020, a newly created insurance type is available; by selecting a lower limit of the compensation amount, it can be taken out at a lower premium rate (by up to 40%).

**Figure 29-2 Effectiveness of the digitalization of procedures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business farmer (applicant)</th>
<th>Regional council for the regeneration of agriculture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- The burden of preparing paper documents is relieved by electronic application.</td>
<td>- The burden of distributing and collecting application forms, data input, etc. is relieved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The attachment of documents (a copy of the certificate) can be omitted by linking the system concerned with the certified farmer application system.</td>
<td>- By creating a national integrated database from the system that each council individually maintains, maintenance costs and other costs are reduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The burden of assessment operations is relieved as the applicant’s omissions and erroneous entries decrease.</td>
<td>- The burden of re-inputting data after on-site checks is relieved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**On the basis that the Agricultural Insurance Act provides that, among other relevant matters, how the system of revenue insurance should be is to be considered after about 4 years have passed since the Act came into force, relevant measures such as the Narashi measure (measure to mitigate the impact of reduced income in relation to rice and upland field crops) and the vegetable price stabilization system will be verified as a whole, and how comprehensive and effective safety-net measures should be will be considered in light of the needs of farmers, etc. On this basis, necessary measures are to be implemented around 2022.**

In addition, the government will strive to improve convenience and reduce administrative burden for both applicants and the assessor by promoting the digitalization of procedures, simplifying application data, etc., and deliberating on improving the contact system for comprehensive safety nets and consolidating the contact points for such safety nets.
**Part 3-2**

Improvement of the agricultural production infrastructure for the growth of agricultural industry and the building of national resilience

- In order to develop agricultural production industry, the government will promote the enlargement of farm blocks, the multi-purpose use of paddy fields and the upgrading of upland fields and fruit farms.
- The government will thoroughly promote the strategic preservation and management of farm irrigation facilities for extending their lifetime and reducing their life cycle cost.
- In order to appropriately respond to disasters that occur more frequently and cause more devastating damage today, the government will promote disaster prevention/mitigation measures toward building the resilience of agriculture and rural areas.

**Improvement of the agricultural production infrastructure for the growth of agricultural industry**

The government will promote the enlargement of farm blocks thereby making progress in the consolidation of farmland and the reduction of production cost.

Furthermore, in order to improve the profitabiliy of production areas, the government will promote the creation of multipurpose paddy fields and the sophistication of upland fields, etc.

In addition, the improvement of agricultural production infrastructure, which enables use of automated farm machinery and ICT-based water management, is implemented, and infrastructure for telecommunication in rural areas is to be developed.

**Strategic preservation and management of farm irrigation facilities**

In order to ensure that a series of farm irrigation facilities from the main to terminal facilities performs its functions in a stable manner, the government will work on extending its lifetime by, for example, efficiently repairing and renewing such facilities in a planned manner under appropriate risk management through the inspection, function diagnosis, monitoring, etc. of such facilities.

When renewing farm irrigation facilities, the government will work on optimizing the stock of facilities by consolidating, reorganizing, integrating, eliminating, etc. of facilities. Furthermore, it will promote research and development and verification study concerning the use of robots, AI, etc. to make the inspection, function diagnosis, etc. of facilities labor-saving and sophisticated.

**Disaster prevention/mitigation measures toward building the resilience of agriculture and rural areas**

In order to appropriately respond to disasters that occur more frequently and cause more devastating damage today and thereby realize stable agricultural management and safe and untroubled living conditions in rural areas, the government will implement appropriate combinations of structural measures, such as the extension of the lifetime of farm irrigation facilities, etc., making such facilities earthquake-resistant, and water-resistance measures, and non-structural measures, such as the preparation of hazard maps and awareness-raising activities targeting local residents.

With regard to irrigation ponds, the government will promote the preparation of hazard maps, the repair/elimination of levee bodies, and the prevention of damage caused by the collapse of embankments to surrounding areas.

Furthermore, drainage measures to prevent disasters from occurring and the enhancement of the flood control function of existing dams will be promoted.
Enhancement of the production base to deal with changes in the demand structure, etc., and streamlining of the distribution/processing structure

- The government will ensure that the collective strength of diverse human resources including business farmers supplying domestic agricultural products and small- and medium-sized/ family-operated farms in light of the needs of consumers and users will be brought out, enhance the production base for each item, and promote improvement in labor safety, reduction in the costs of production materials, the streamlining, etc. of distribution and processing.

Enhancement of the competitiveness of the livestock industry by means such as expanding the production of beef cattle and dairy products, and enhancement of the production structure of horticulture products, etc. in response to new demand

Steady promotion of the rice policy reform and conversion into highly profitable crops, etc. in paddy fields

Promotion of GAP and implementation of effective farming safety measures

Supply of high-quality and affordable agricultural materials and streamlining of the distribution and processing of agricultural products
The government will promote the concept of open innovation that unifies industrial, academic and public sectors and agricultural production sites, in order to promote research and development for addressing various issues associated with on-site needs, for resolving global-scale issues such as global warming, and for creation of new industries.

**Promotion of digitalization in the implementation of agricultural measures**

The government will develop a common online application service of the MAFF (eMAFF) to enable various administrative procedures involving the MAFF to be completed online; directly provide and collect information to/from farmers, etc; and consider and carry out the integrated management of farmland information based on digital maps and the effective utilization methods of such information.

The government will compile various projects utilizing digital technologies into "Agriculture DX Program" (tentative name), flexibly carry it out while adding/adjusting projects in line with the advancement of digital technologies, and thereby aim at converting the agriculture structure into the one in which farmers manage and expand their business, taking advantage of digital technologies and making the most of their abilities.

**Promotion of innovation creation and technology development**

The government will promote the concept of open innovation that unifies industrial, academic and public sectors and agricultural production sites, in order to promote research and development for addressing various issues associated with on-site needs, for resolving global-scale issues such as global warming, and for creation of new industries.
Promotion of environmental policy including responses to climate change

- The government will promote efforts to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector and efforts concerning greenhouse gas sinks in farmland.
- Furthermore, the government will promote environmental policy in the field of agriculture, covering the preservation and utilization of biodiversity, the further promotion of organic farming, the implementation of activities for soil productivity improvement, and responses to the issue of plastic waste in the field of agriculture.

Promotion of mitigation/adaptation measures for climate change

Efforts toward firmly achieving the target of greenhouse gas emission reduction will be enhanced, which include the application of biogas that effectively utilizes livestock excrement, the introduction of highly energy-efficient installations and equipment for facility horticulture, and the full utilization of renewable energy.

Environment-creation type agriculture will be promoted from the aspect of the preservation of biodiversity.

The expansion of production and of the domestic share of organic foods will be promoted with a view to expanding organic farming.

Efforts will be promoted in order to address the issue of plastic waste in the field of agriculture, including the thorough ensuring of collection and appropriate processing of waste plastics and the promotion of cyclic use of such plastics, and the expansion of use of biodegradable mulching films and mid- to long-term extensible films for emission control.

Promotion of mitigation/adaptation measures for climate change

Figure 33-1  Reduction of the emission of greenhouse gases

Efforts toward firmly achieving the target of greenhouse gas emission reduction will be enhanced, which include the application of biogas that effectively utilizes livestock excrement, the introduction of highly energy-efficient installations and equipment for facility horticulture, and the full utilization of renewable energy.

Preservation and utilization of biodiversity, further promotion of organic farming, and implementation of activities for soil productivity improvement

Figure 33-2  Promotion of organic farming

Environment-creation type agriculture will be promoted from the aspect of the preservation of biodiversity.

The expansion of production and of the domestic share of organic foods will be promoted with a view to expanding organic farming.

[Under organic farming] 23,500 ha (2017) → 63,000 ha (2030)
[Number of organic farmers] 11,800 persons (2009) → 36,000 persons (2030)
[Domestic share of organic foods] 60% (2017) → 84% (2030)
[Proportion of consumers who consume organic food once a week or more] 17.5% (2017) → 25% (2030)

Responses to the issue of plastic waste in the field of agriculture

Figure 33-3  Measures against plastic waste in the agricultural and livestock industries

Efforts will be promoted in order to address the issue of plastic waste in the field of agriculture, including the thorough ensuring of collection and appropriate processing of waste plastics and the promotion of cyclic use of such plastics, and the expansion of use of biodegradable mulching films and mid- to long-term extensible films for emission control.
The government will promote diverse styles of farm management such as multiple farming that utilizes the characteristics of hilly and mountainous areas, etc.

- The government will promote diverse styles of farm management such as multiple farming that utilizes the characteristics of hilly and mountainous areas, etc.
- The creation of new value by utilizing diverse local resources such as Nouhaku (countryside stay) and the use of wild game will be promoted.
- Efforts will be made to expand regional economic circulation through, among other matters, the introduction of renewable energy.
- Urban agriculture with diverse functions will be promoted.

Promotion of diverse styles of farm management such as multiple farming that utilizes the characteristics of hilly and mountainous areas, etc.

By developing an environment where diverse human resources can find it easy to embark on new business by utilizing local resources, the government will promote "innovation originated from rural areas," which is an action to combine the local resources of rural areas and other fields.

The government will promote Affrinovation that creates new added value by launching new business such as the management of farm restaurants.

Attracting demand based on inbound tourism, which increases exchanges between urban areas and rural areas, will be promoted by creating regions with systems to implement Nouhaku as sustainable business.

Experience/Exchange programs for which local resources are utilized will be enriched, accepting environments that allow users to receive services without stress will be developed, accommodation facilities based on farmhouse accommodations, old residences, etc. will be developed, and experts will be dispatched to rural areas to provide guidance, etc.
In addition to making efforts for countermeasures against damage caused by wildlife, the government will, in order to transform captured wildlife into local resources that can generate income for rural areas, promote the development of human resources with capturing/transporting skills suitable for wild game purposes, the development of processing facilities, mobile slaughtering vehicles, etc., the ensuring of safety of wild game, the dissemination of sanitary control certification of wild game, the use of wild game for various purposes such as pet food, and the establishment of a network for relevant parties to share information concerning the stages from capture to processing.

In order to further implement the agriculture-welfare collaboration, the government will promote the expansion of the circle of approaches through, for example, the enhancement of awareness by communicating the merits of the agriculture-welfare collaboration, the promotion of approaches by developing a work-friendly environment, experts, etc., the establishment of a consortium that relevant parties of various sectors join, and the dissemination of good cases.

Furthermore, approaches concerning elderly people and people struggling financially will be implemented in addition to promoting approaches for forestry-welfare collaboration and fishery-welfare collaboration.

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**Figure 35-1** Measures to expand the use of wild game

- Fostering of wildlife hunters
- Development of processing facilities, mobile slaughtering vehicles, etc.
- Dissemination of sanitary control certification of wild game
- Use for various purposes such as pet food

**Figure 35-2** Overview of the implementation vision of agriculture-welfare collaboration, etc.

I. Toward implementation of agriculture-welfare collaboration, etc.

Public and private sectors will work together on taking approaches to issues such as “Not known,” “Difficult to start” and “Difficult to spread.”

II. 3 actions for the implementation of agriculture-welfare collaboration

1. Enhancement of awareness
   - Approaches will be taken for promoting farmers’ and the entire nation’s understanding of the collaboration (communicating merits, conducting promotional activities, etc.)

2. Promotion of approaches
   - The development of a consultation system and an environment to enable farms and institutions for people with disabilities to smoothly engage in the collaboration (fostering of job coaches for agriculture, construction of a matching structure, enhancement of the profitability of farms, etc.)

3. Expansion of the circle of approaches
   - The collaboration will be promoted as a national movement involving the business community and consumers (setting up a consortium, commending good cases, etc.)

III. Development toward expansion of the “agriculture” and “welfare” collaboration

- E.g.: Implementation of approaches aimed at promotion of worker matching and training and at business expansion in the forestry and fisheries industries.

**Figure 35-3** Rural areas’ and rural communities’ utilization of renewable energy within their areas

The government will promote the introduction and regional utilization of renewable energy such as biomass power generation and small hydropower generation and implement technological development, dissemination, etc. for the commercialization of production and sale of new biomass products.

Furthermore, the government will promote the local consumption of agricultural and livestock products through the use of such products for meals at institutions such as schools and hospitals in the area and through the provision and sale of such products at farm stands, etc.

Efforts toward achieving the SDGs in rural areas will be disseminated.

**Figure 35-4** Distinctive approaches that utilize the merits of urban agriculture

Urban agriculture has diverse functions; it does not only supply fresh agricultural products but also fills a role in providing sites for agricultural experience and fostering urban residents’ understanding of agriculture.

In order for urban agriculture to fulfill such diverse functions, the government will promote such approaches as the maintenance and development of agricultural management, the local consumption of local produce on the basis of locational conditions, agricultural work experience, exchange activities, etc.
Conditioning rural areas including hilly and mountainous areas to enable residents to continuously reside in such areas

- Efforts will be made to maintain and enhance local community functions, for example, by supporting the creation of a local vision and promoting the formation of a "small base."
- The implementation of agriculture's multifunctional roles will be promoted through the Japanese agricultural direct payment system.
- The government will work on securing daily-life infrastructures such as communication infrastructure and radically enhancing measures for the prevention of damage caused by wild animals.

**Maintenance and enhancement of local community functions**

The government will support the clarification of the future image of a rural community and the creation of a vision for its activity plan, etc., in both of which its people of all generations participate in order to maintain the community.

Aiming at spreading the formation of a "small hab," the government will consider ways to provide support in making agricultural product sale facilities multifunctional in terms of community development and tourism and in using such facilities as a base for community vitalization.

**Promotion of the implementation of agriculture’s multifunctional roles**

The government will promote the broadening of activity organizations’ areas of activities, the securing of human resources and the adoption of labor-saving agricultural technology, while also making efforts to enhance the cooperation among the multifunctional payment system, the direct payment system to farmers in hilly and mountainous areas, and the direct payments for environmentally friendly agriculture.

With regard to the direct payment system to farmers in hilly and mountainous areas, in the face of transition to the 5th stage of action, the government will revise the subsidy return measure and provide support in the creation of rural community strategy, the enhancement of the community management functions of rural communities, and the implementation of promotional activities, etc. in rice terrace areas.

**Securing of daily-life infrastructures, etc.**

The government will support the formulation of an activity plan relating to cross-sectoral efforts toward the consolidation of settled living conditions.

The government will implement approaches such as ensuring smooth acquisition of information on "vacant houses with farmland" and developing information communication environments.

The comprehensive development of agricultural production infrastructure and the integrated development of facilities that contribute to promoting rural areas will be implemented.

**Promotion of countermeasures for the prevention of damage caused by wildlife, etc.**

Relevant ministries will cooperate with each other to drastically strengthen countermeasures for the prevention of damage caused by wildlife by strategically combining various measures.

In addition to the improvement of the environment, for example, by installing invasion-preventing fences, efforts will be made to enhance capture activities, which include the development, dissemination, etc. of technologies such as ICT, drone technology, etc. for efficient smart-capture.
The government will implement the development of systems and human resources that support their communities through provision of support for the activities of community-managed organizations, development of human resources for the communities, expansion of concerned population, etc. The attractiveness of rice terrace areas will be communicated through realization of diverse lifestyles such as balancing agriculture and another type of work and through promotion of rice terrace areas. Through efforts associated with Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems, etc., the government will promote the nation’s understanding of agriculture’s multifunctional roles.

Development of a structure and human resources that support their communities

The government will promote the establishment of region management organizations, such as community-managed organizations, that work on resolving local issues and also provide assistance in the development of systems and human resources that support their communities, for example, by promoting learning opportunities contributing to the resolution of issues and community vitalization.

Through utilization of various opportunities such as farming experience, countryside stays and the Furusato Nozei program (tax payment to your hometown) to create and expand the concerned population, and through the deepening of relationships between such people and communities, efforts will be made to expand the range of human resources that support communities.

Communication of the attractiveness of rural areas

The government will indicate measures and its ways of support for realization of diverse lifestyles such as a lifestyle balancing agriculture and another type of work and so-called dual-life (life based on 2 locations).

Relevant ministries will, in cooperation with each other, comprehensively support approaches for regional development with rice terraces as the core for such approaches, which include tourism taking advantage of the beautiful scenery of rice terraces and exchanges with urban residents through the rice terrace ownership system. Furthermore, the attractiveness of rice terraces will be actively promoted from new aspects, such as the use of Rice Terrace Cards.

Promotion of the nation’s understanding of agriculture’s multifunctional roles, etc.

The government will make efforts to raise the nation’s understanding of agriculture’s multifunctional roles through engagement in efforts associated with Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS), Japanese Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (J-NIAHS), and World Heritage Irrigation Structures and through selection of, and provision of information on, good cases in which efforts are made to vitalize the community and increase income by bringing out the potential of the rural area.

Creation of a framework through cooperation among relevant ministries for continuous implementation of the "3 pillars"

For measures in line with the "3 pillars," the MAFF, playing the central role and together with prefectures, municipalities, relevant ministries and private sectors, will personally visit actual sites to understand them, investigate and analyze the details observed, and, on the basis thereof, construct a framework for continuous implementation of actions to resolve issues. In addition, parties related to regional development, such as relevant ministries, prefectures, municipalities and private business operators, will work together and comprehensively implement approaches associated with the "3 pillars," including the development of prefectures’ and municipalities’ personnel who will take charge of measures for regional development.
Restoration/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake and actions against large-scale natural disasters

- Restoration/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake will be firmly advanced continuously.
- In order to minimize damage amid the frequent occurrence of large-scale disasters in recent years, the government will thoroughly implement advance disaster prevention, develop farm management initiatives in preparation for disasters nationwide, and enhance disaster prevention/mitigation measures and the disaster response system toward building the resilience of agriculture and rural areas.
- In addition, for ensuring restoration from large-scale natural disasters, the streamlining of disaster assessment and the provision of farming restart support will be promoted.

### Restoration/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake

The restoration/reconstruction of areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake will continuously and firmly be carried out with the aim of completing the development of farmland, etc.

In order to secure the safety of food, the government will continue to implement radioactive substance inspection for agricultural products before their shipment. For the resumption of farming in the 12 areas affected by the nuclear accident, the government will support a series of actions, for example, necessary for the maintenance and management of decontaminated farmland, etc. or the conversion of farmland for a new type of farming.

### Preparation for and restoration from large-scale natural disasters

The government will advance technological development, etc. associated with advance disaster prevention in order to minimize damage caused by large-scale natural disasters and contribute to prompt farming resumption. Furthermore, farm management initiatives in preparation for disasters will be implemented nationwide, and enhancements will be made to disaster prevention/mitigation measures, the initial response system, and stable food supply preparations in case of unforeseeable events.

In order to support early farming resumption for farmers affected by natural disasters such as earthquakes and heavy rain, the government will support production areas in the early restoration of farmland and agricultural facilities, the switching of crops as triggered by disasters, scale expansion, the expansion of farmland partitions, etc., and support farming resumption based on new approaches such as the testing of smart agriculture.

### Measures for relevant bodies

- Since organizations in connection with food, agriculture or rural areas play important roles in stable agricultural management, stable food supply, agriculture’s performance of its multifunctional roles, etc., it is important to enable each of such organizations to effectively and efficiently fulfill its functions and roles.

#### Hierarchical organizations of agricultural cooperatives

In order to ensure hierarchical organizations of agricultural cooperatives continue and strengthen their efforts to increase the income of farmers in years to come, the government will encourage them to continue to implement self-reform efforts to enhance the soundness of their businesses and to ensure their business sustainability while continuing to play their role of supporting the industries and daily-life infrastructures of rural areas.

#### Hierarchical organizations of agricultural committees

The optimization of farmland utilization, such as the consolidation of farmland to business farmers, will be further promoted through the on-site activities, etc. of agricultural committee members and Farmland Utilization Optimization Promotion Commission members.

#### Agricultural mutual relief organizations

With agricultural mutual relief associations playing a central role, agricultural insurance will be widely promoted in regions in cooperation with administrative organs, relevant organizations, experts outside the field of agriculture, etc.

#### Land improvement districts

The merger of land improvement districts or establishment of unified land improvement districts will be promoted in order to handle structural changes in agriculture/rural areas, respond to smart agriculture and enhance the management system of land improvement districts, for example, by reducing administrative costs.
Part 3-6

Measures for the formation of a national consensus through the development of national movements concerning food and agriculture, etc.

- Public and private sectors including consumers, food-related business operators and producers' groups, such as agricultural cooperatives, will, through cooperation with each other, develop new national movements focusing on the deepening of the connection between food and agriculture.

- It is important for the entire nation, by fostering its people's understanding of agriculture and rural areas that support Japan's food and environment, to share the awareness that agriculture is the foundation of the state, improve the food self-sufficiency ratio and thereby establish food security.

Figure 39-1

Deepening of the connection between food and agriculture through cooperation between public and private sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Producers</th>
<th>Consumers</th>
<th>NPO</th>
<th>Companies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Local governments</td>
<td>Agricultural cooperatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Foster a relationship in which agriculture/rural areas and people mutually support each other

Part 3-7

Responses to new infections including COVID-19

- Due to COVID-19 and the consequent worsening of the economic environment, Japan's agriculture, forestry, fisheries and food industry is facing serious issues such as demand decline and labor shortage.

- The government will flexibly and promptly stimulate domestic demand for domestic agricultural products, maintain the commercial export distribution, secure agriculture labor force, and implement measures for business operators related to home-meal replacements, eating-out or processing, such as switching to domestically produced ingredients and management improvement. Furthermore, the government will provide easy-to-understand information on the food supply situation.

Figure 39-2

Measures against COVID-19

(1) Demand stimulation
- With regard to items whose stocks have piled up, sales promotion efforts made by agricultural, forestry and fishery organizations, such as the provision of such items to school lunch and online sale, are supported.
- For the maintenance/expansion of commercial export distribution, negotiations, etc. necessary for the development/introduction of food production facilities, etc. or the maintenance/development of a new market are supported.

(2) Securing of labor force
- Support is given for extra costs incurred as a farmer who is short on labor force due to COVID-19 employs substitute workers or for costs of worker matching, etc. in an agricultural site.
- The re-employment of technical intern trainees, etc. in other fields is promoted through the Ministry of Justice's change of their statuses of residence (stay for a maximum period of one year is possible).

(3) Measures for eating-out, etc.
- Cash management support such as debt guarantee for eating-out business operators and food distribution business operators.
- Facility installment/store refurbishment is supported if it is for thorough sanitary control, etc. aimed at handling recovered inbound tourism after the situation has been restored to its normal state.
- Stimulation of demand for the restaurant business by giving coupons to those who have made online reservations and by issuing premium meal tickets.

(4) Other production support measures
- Arrangements have been made, for example, to ensure that substantially no interest or security is required for the operating capital of agricultural, forestry and fishery business operators as such capital is required for their management reconstruction.
- Fulfilling farming stabilization measures are implemented, which include the vegetable price stabilization system, the fishery income stabilization system, and a grace period for payment of producers' contribution under the beef cattle growing business stabilization subsidy system.
- Support is provided for the purchase of materials such as seeds and seedlings to ensure the smooth planting of vegetables, flowers, etc. whose next planting season is approaching.
- Support is provided for the development/renovation of facilities necessary for the processing of vegetables, etc. toward switching to domestic agricultural products, etc.
Matters necessary for comprehensively and systematically implementing measures

1. Implementation of measures that are in line with the viewpoint of the general public and the actual situation of rural communities

In Japan, various forms of agriculture are operated by taking advantage of the characteristics of different rural areas. Types of farm management are also diversified, ranging from family business to corporate management and from small- and medium-scale business to large-scale business. On the basis of hands-on approaches, efforts will be made to implement measures that are in line with the actual situation of rural communities.

2. EBPM, progress management of measures and implementation of evaluation

For the planning and designing of measures, evidence-based policymaking (EBPM) will be implemented. Also, the substantiation of measures will be advanced while implementing progress management by employing the "project" method.

3. Effective and efficient system for promoting measures

In reviewing measures and introducing new ones, efforts will be made to understand individuals on site by employing easy-to-understand expressions. In order to effectively and efficiently make responses even in the situation where the decreasing number of personnel of local governments is a concern, efforts will be made to enrich functions that connect farming sites and agricultural policy.

4. Implementation of the Digital Transformation of public administration

Administrative work involved in agricultural policy, administrative procedures, etc. require its digital transformation to be advanced, and for that reason, efforts will be made to develop an environment for such transformation.

5. Implementation of measures through the participation of various people concerned and cooperation among relevant ministries

Since measures concerning food, agriculture and rural areas are related to a wide range of fields connected with the lives of people and the economic society, measures will be comprehensively and systematically implemented based on an appropriate division of roles among the national and local governments, farmers, consumers, business operators, and relevant organizations.

6. Development of environment-friendly measures that can contribute to the SDGs

As the fields of food, agriculture and rural areas grounded on natural capital and the environment play a significant role in comprehensively improving the environment, economics and society that the SDGs aim at achieving, measures will be implemented for the fields ahead of other industries to contribute to the attainment of the SDGs.

7. Efficient and intensive implementation of fiscal measures

For the implementation of measures each year, measures will be constantly checked and reviewed to ensure steady improvements in business outcomes.

Outlook and securing of farmland

- In order to secure stable food supply and bring out multifunctionality of farmland, it is necessary to continue to secure farmland necessary for agricultural production as a base of domestic agriculture.
- Therefore, the prospects of farmland areas are estimated with consideration given to the trend and the effects of measures related to the preventing farmland dilapidation and clearing dilapidated farmland.

**The total farmland area as in 2019**

4.397 million ha

- Farmland diversion: -160,000ha
- Occurrence of dilapidated farmland: -320,000ha

**The total farmland area as of 2030 if trend(*) continues into the future**

3.92 million ha

(Based on the trend(\*)

**The total farmland area secured as of 2030**

4.14 million ha

(*) The figures based on the trend are estimates on the assumption that the farmland diversion and the occurrence of dilapidated farmland would continue at the same level and also that no measure would be taken.
The above is an example of paddy farming management. Other example cases can be viewed at the following URL (Japanese version only).
For details on the Basic Plan for Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas, visit the address below.

https://www.maff.go.jp/j/keikaku/k_aratana/index.html

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