

International Policy Forum 2 April 2020



COVID-19 in Japan



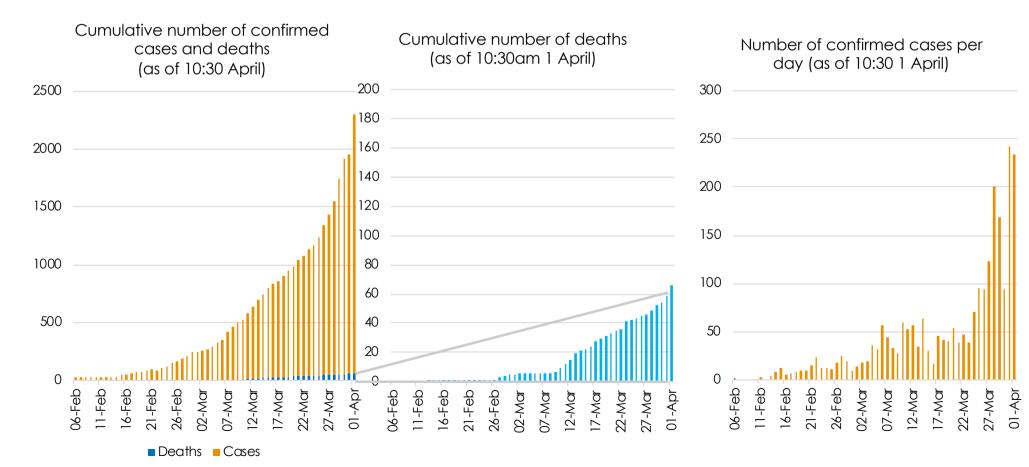
234

Cumulative number of confirmed **cases** (as of 10:30am 1 April) excluding the *Diamond Princess* Number of confirmed **deaths** (as of 10:30 am 1 April) excluding the Diamond Princess)

66

Number of confirmed **cases per day** (as of 10:30 am 1 April)

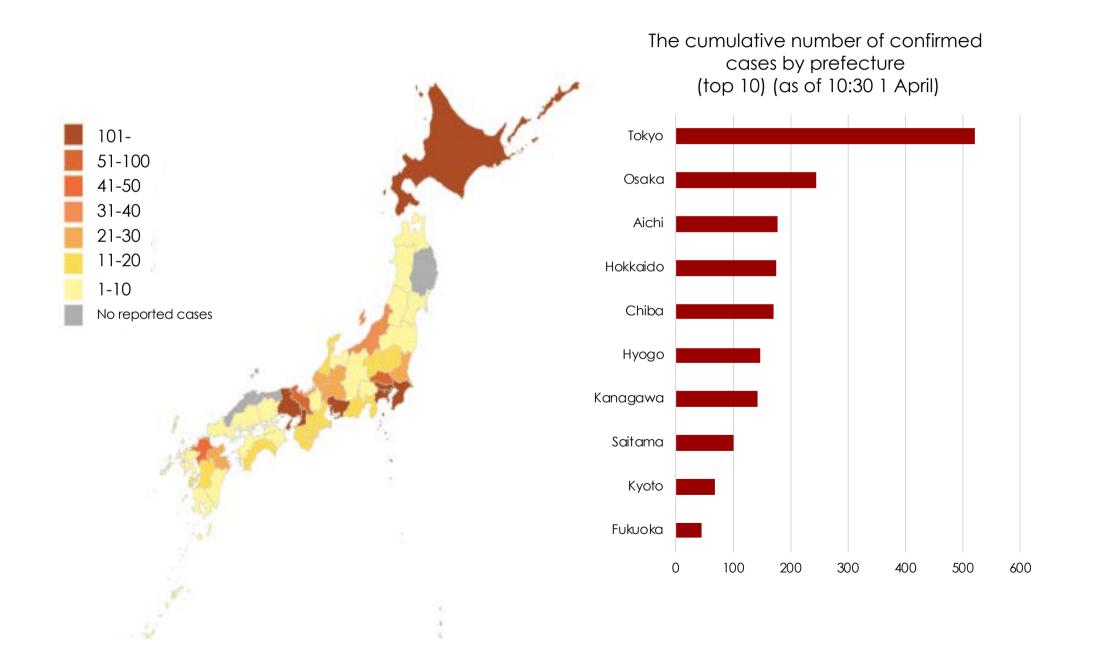
2233



Confirmed cases by prefecture



(as of 10:30am 1 April)



Government's response to COVID-19 outbreak **apan**



Jan	16 Jan 27 Jan 29 Jan 30 Jan	Index case confirmed in Japan COVID-19 categorised as designated infectious disease First government charter flight from Wuhan to Tokyo Novel Coronavirus Response Headquarters established in PM's Office
Feb	5 Feb 13 Feb	Diamond Princess put under quarantine in Yokohama using Quarantine Act First emergency economic package unveiled First death from COVID-19 confirmed
	24 Feb	Government Expert Panel "next 2 weeks critically important"
	26 Feb	Calls on event organisers to cancel, postpone or downsize events
	27 Feb	Request schools to shut down (end of spring recess in April)
	29 Feb	PM Abe's first press conference on COVID-19 outbreak
Mar	9 Mar	Quarantine requested of visitors from mainland China and South Korea
	10 Mar	Second emergency economic package unveiled
	13 Mar	Diet approves law granting PM power to declare state of emergency
	19 Mar	Expert Panel says policies having an effect and schools can be re-opened
	24 Mar 25 Mar	PM agrees with IOC to postpone 2020 Tokyo Olympics
	25 Mar 27 Mar	Tokyo Governor Koike: " Tokyo in critical phase entering explosion in infections" Imposes entry ban on 21 European countries and Iran
	27 Mai 28 Mar	Government agrees Basic Action Guidelines on COVID-19 countermeasures
	28-29 Mar	
	31 March	LDP's policy proposal on economic measures

Economic stimulus measures



First Package (13 February): ¥15.3 billion

- Strengthening border controls to minimise spread of the virus
- Development of vaccines and virus test kits
- Support for returnees from Wuhan
- ¥500 billion of low-interest loans for SMEs impacted by the virus

Second Package (10 March): ¥430 billion + ¥1.6 trillion low-interest loans for SMEs

- Subsidies for working parents who had to miss work to care for their children
- Small emergency loans to individuals facing income decline due to the virus
- Subsidies for the self-employed
- Interest-free loans for SMEs whose sales declined, (at least 15-20%);
- Cash flow support for businesses in the tourism industry

Upcoming third economic stimulus package



- Projected to be worth around ¥60 trillion (>10% of Japan's GDP), including ¥20 trillion in fiscal measures
- Expected to be approved by the LDP on 6 April and the Cabinet on 7 April possible passage by the Diet before the Golden Week holiday in early May
- More than ¥10 trillion (equivalent to a 5-percentage point cut in the consumption tax rate) to be handed out as a combination of cash, subsidies and vouchers:
 - Includes cash handouts for households facing a sharp loss of income and for small businesses and sole proprietors whose sales have plummeted
 - Expands scope of a 12-month grace period for corporate tax payments by SMEs affected by fallout from the pandemic
 - Large number of financial support measures for SMEs suffering from or expecting to suffer from COVID-19
 - Each ministry collecting and negotiating measures with the Ministry of Finance
 - LDP also putting forward recommendations of measures to be taken for each sector



Examples of measures suggested by the LDP

- Secure screening and systems for medical provision
- International cooperation to enhance vaccine development and therapeutic disciplines
- Promote crisis management using artificial intelligence and data infrastructure egovernment solutions, individual number cards, telecommuting and remote education
- Expand broadcasting content globally via cooperation with foreign broadcasters to increase awareness of Japan's response and promote Japan as a tourist destination
- Launch a one-stop web platform service to summarise and proactively disseminate information to the international community about Japan's response
- Issue food vouchers to promote local produce and travel vouchers for post-crisis travel
- Support for the entertainment industry by subsidising large-scale live and sporting events
- Subsidies and/or tax relief to liqueur manufactures
- Etc. etc.

If government declares state of emergency...



Main measures **governors** will be able to execute

Request residents to refrain from going out other than when urgent and unavoidable	Expropriate or request the sale of specified goods with the owners' prior consent
Request or issue instructions on restrictions on the use of school buildings, childcare facilities, entertainment establishments, events, etc.	Request or issue instructions on designated sellers of medical products to distribute medical products and equipment
Use land or buildings to open temporary medical facilities to ensure medical provision	Conduct surveys and surveillance to prevent rise in prices of daily necessities. Request that relevant business associations stabilise prices of daily necessities
Request/instruct designated transport business operators to transport emergency supplies	Extend end-dates on administrative rights and interests. Secure finance for emergency situations from public financial institutions

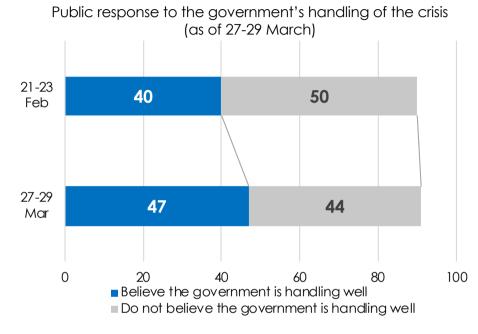


Political implications of the crisis

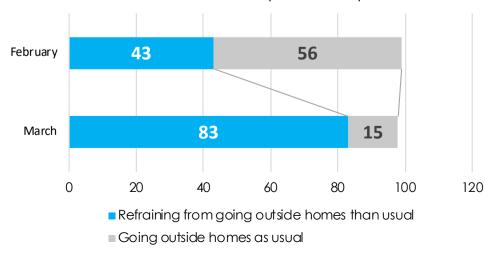
The public response



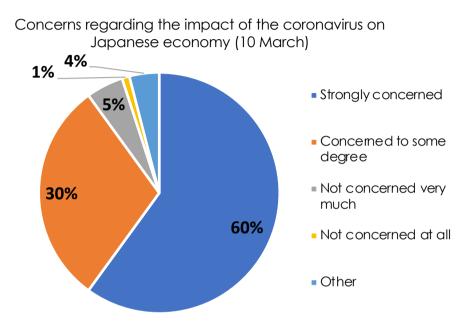
47% now believe the government is handling it well (as of 27-29 March)



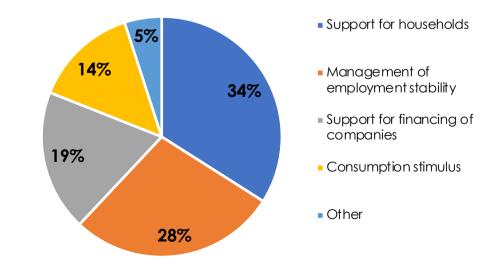
Residents in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba, Saitama, and Yamanashi (27-29 March)



90% are strongly or somewhat concerned about the impact of COVID-19 on Japan's economy (as of 10 March)



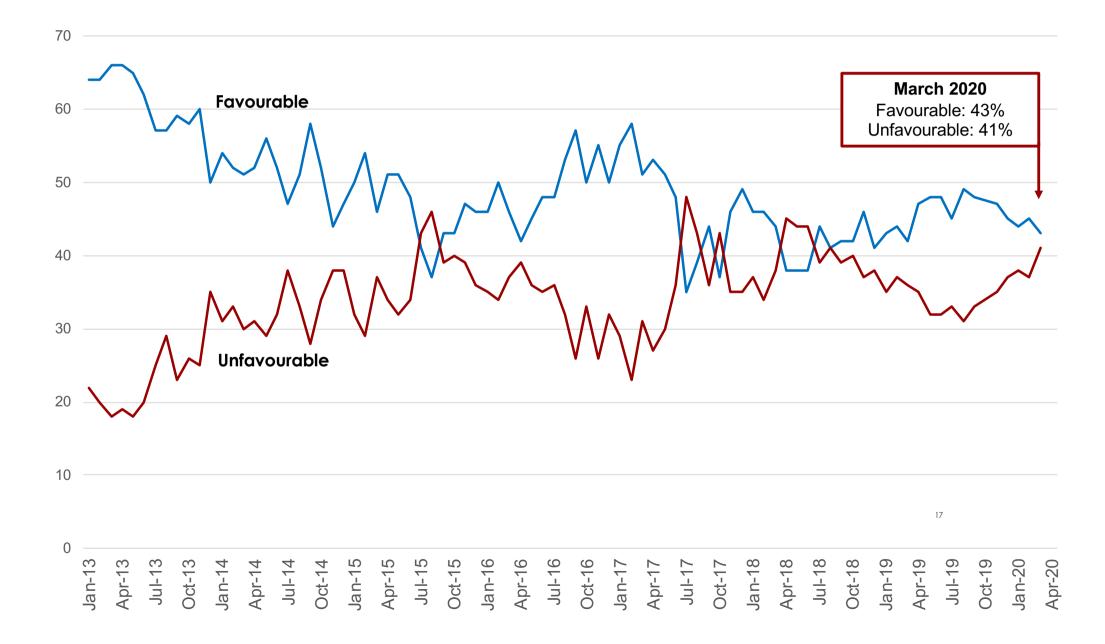
Views on priority economic countermeasures



Abe Cabinet approval ratings

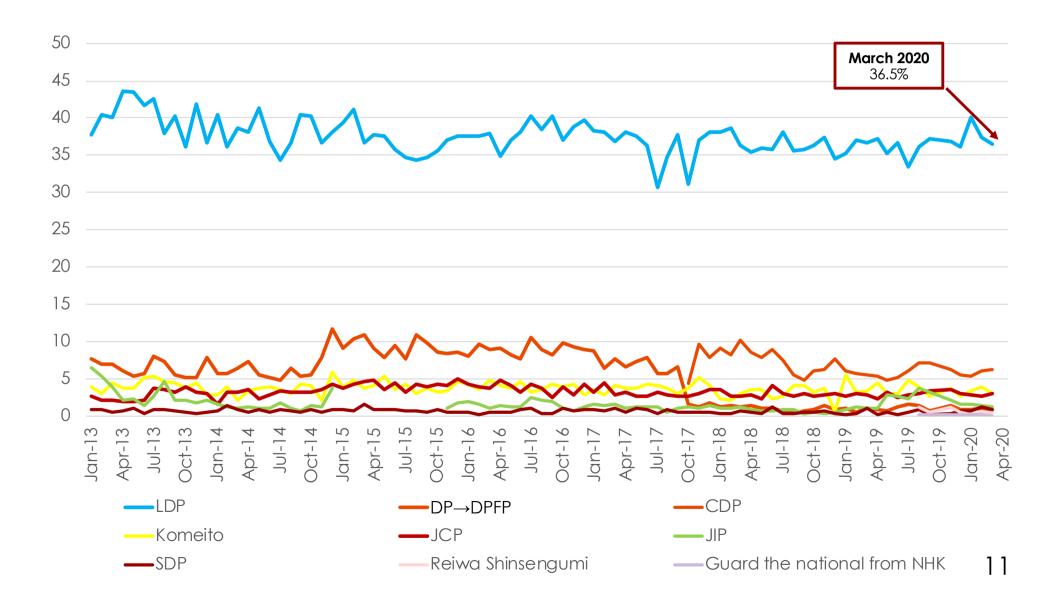


Increasing favourable ratings and decreasing unfavourable ratings





Political party support rates



Upcoming political schedule



2020	🗘 7 Apr	Cabinet to decide FY2020 supplementary budget
	Q 26 Apr	Shizuoka 4 constituency by-election (House of Reps)
	O By Golden Week	FY2020 supplementary budget to be approved by Diet
 ,	4 10-12 Jun	G7 Summit (by videoconference)
	🗛 Mid-Jun	Government to decide 2020 "Honebuto"
	4 17 Jun	Current Diet Session Ends – possible extension
X	5 Jul	Tokyo Gubernatorial Election
?		Extraordinary Diet Session
	o 1 Nov	Second referendum on Osaka Metropolis Plan
	o 3 Nov	US Presidential Election
	O 21-22 Nov	G20 Summit @ Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
—	• End of Dec	Cabinet Decides FY2021 Budget Bill
2021	Jan-Jun	Ordinary Diet Session
	o 23 Jul-5 Sep	Games of the XXXII Olympiad and XVI Paralympics
	d 30 Sep	End of Current LDP Presidency Term
	0 17 Oct	Latest Date to Conduct General Election

Impact on deliberations in the Diet



New legislation

- Digital platforms law
 - o Setting rules on the practices of digital platforms companies
 - o Bill submitted to the Diet on 18 February but schedule of deliberations sliding
- Super City Initiative
 - Creating cities that use AI, big data and other advanced technologies.
 - Bill submitted on 13 March but schedule of deliberations sliding
- 5G promotion
 - Promoting supply and development of 5G along with cyber security and providing support for the adoption of 5G
 - o Bill submitted on 18 February

Law revisions

- Act on Procedure of Constitutional Referendum
 - Bill submitted to the House of Representatives Commission on the Constitution on 20 January, but prospects for deliberation unclear
- Energy supply resilience bill
 - o Measures including a new scheme to help businesses introduce renewable energy
 - o Bill submitted on 25 February
- Road Traffic Act
 - o Allows instalment of road infrastructure for automated vehicles
 - o Bill submitted on 3 March
- Copyright Act
 - Enforcing stricter piracy penalties
 - o Bill submitted on 10 March





Conclusion

- Although policy resources have shifted to deal with the coronavirus crisis, other policy
 discussions are still progressing too digital transformation, healthcare reform, constitutional
 amendment, energy supply, etc.
- Massive economic stimulus from the government is leading to new initiatives that will have to be launched and funded in a very short period of time.
- Postponing the Olympics is creating a new political dynamic, including the prospect of elections earlier than previously expected, once the most acute period of crisis is over. LDP endorsing Koike for Tokyo gubernatorial election in July feeds into the new dynamic.
- Possibility of Ordinary Diet session extension has increased with the postponement of the Olympics.
- Despite early criticism of Abe's handling of the crisis, support for him and his Cabinet has
 risen because of the measures taken and has, somehow, strengthened his position. Even so,
 a prolonged economic slump could pose unpresented political challenges.
- Opposition remains split and weak prospects of elections and extended Diet session may provide new incentives to try to align but attempts so far have largely failed.

The GR Group



GR Japan

Juzen Building 101 Nagatacho 2-9-6, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0014, Japan

GR Japan Osaka Office

Hilton Plaza West Office Tower 18F Umeda 2-2-2 Kita-ku Osaka 530-0001

GR Korea

Samseong Building 16F Teheran-ro 623 Gangnam-gu, Seoul 06173 Republic of Korea

GR Group Asia (Washington D.C.)

1440 G Street NW Washington D.C. 20005 USA

GR Group (London Office)

Kensington Pavilion 96 Kensington High Street London W14 4SG UK

Tel: +81 (0)3 6205 4205 Fax: +81 (0)3 6205 4206 Mail: info@gr-group.com