



Central Government Reform in Japan

**- For Simple, Efficient, and Transparent Administration
towards the 21st Century -**

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Establishing a System with More Effective Political Leadership

To strengthen the administrative leadership of the Cabinet and Prime Minister, the reform

- **introduced new positions in the Cabinet Secretariat;**
- **established a new Cabinet Office;**
- **created Ministers for Special Mission;**
- **set up Councils of important policies, such as the Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy;**
- **placed new politically appointed positions, State Secretary and Parliamentary Secretary, within each Ministry.**

Restructuring of National Administrative Organs

- **Currently 1 Office and 22 Ministries were reorganized into 1 Cabinet Office and 12 Ministries by realigning the roles of the government.**
- **Policy coordination on issues that concern two or more Ministries will become more effective by the comprehensive coordination of the Cabinet Office which is given higher status than other Ministries.**

More Transparent Administration

89 undertakings of the government such as the operation of national museums and research institutes are now conducted by IAIs (Independent Administrative Institutions) which are organizationally independent from the government. The establishment of 59 IAIs has been legislated, and most of them will start operating from April 1, 2001. In the IAI system,

Drastic Streamlining of the Central Government

- **A goal is set to cut the number of national civil servants by 25% over the decade.**
- **The number of bureaus is reduced from 128 to 96 (by 25%) and that of divisions from approximately 1200 to 1000 (by 20%).**

Old Structure

New Structure

Prime Minister's Office	Cabinet Office
Economic Planning Agency	
Agency of OKINAWA Development	
Defense Agency	Defense Agency
National Public Safety Commission	National Public Safety Commission
Agency of General Affairs	Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications
Ministry of Home Affairs	
Ministry of Post and Telecommunications	
Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
Agency of Science and Technology	
Ministry of Welfare	
Ministry of Labor	Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Ministry of International Trade and Industry	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
Ministry of Construction	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
Ministry of Transport	
Agency of Land	
Agency of HOKKAIDO Development	
Agency of Environment	Ministry of Environment

Japanese Government

Swiss Federal Government

