

<p>The first supplementary budget of fiscal year 2011 to the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare</p>
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■ Assistance for recovery concerning the Great East Japan Earthquake■ 1, 840.7 billion yen
 [General Account: 779.1 billion yen, Special Account: 1, 61.6 billion yen]

Section 1. Assistance for disaster victims	597.1 billion yen
1. Disaster rescue activities based on the Disaster Relief Act	362.6 billion yen
2. Condolence money to be paid in case of disaster, etc.	48.5 billion yen
3. Disaster relief loans, etc.	60.6 billion yen
4. Measures to reduce service charges and insurance premiums for medical care, long-term care and welfare for the disabled	114.2 billion yen
5. Preparation of provisional health clinics, etc.	1.4 billion yen
6. Livelihood support for the elderly, the disabled and children affected by the disaster	9.8 billion yen
7. Other	8 million yen

Section 2. Measures for providing restoration assistance in the affected areas and securing electricity supply	130.6 billion yen
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1. Post-disaster restoration work on water supply facilities	16 billion yens
2. Post-disaster restoration work on medical facilities, etc.	90.6 billion yen
3. Securing electricity supply	11.9 billion yen
4. Loans given to employers	12.1 billion yen

Section 3. Assistance related to employment and labour	1,113 billion yen
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1. Expansion of the Employment Adjustment Subsidies	726.9 billion yen
2. Expansion of extended payments of employment insurance benefits	294.1 billion yen

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| 3. Expansion of the project on job creation in priority areas | 50 billion yen |
| 4. Expansion of the employment development subsidy for specific job seekers | 6.3 billion yen |
| 5. Employment assistance for disaster victims | 14.6 billion yen |
| 6. Measures taken to ensure working conditions for workers affected by the disaster and those engaged in disaster-relief work | 21.1 billion yen |

Assistance for recovery concerning the Great East Japan Earthquake

Section 1. Assistance for disaster victims

597.1 billion yen

1. Disaster rescue activities based on the Disaster Relief Act 362.6 billion yen

The expenses needed emergency rescue activities, such as supply emergency provisional housings are borne.

Construction of emergency provisional housings:	72,000 houses
Setting up emergency provisional housings by making use of privately-rented housings:	14,000 houses
※ About 100,000 emergency provisional housings are provided, together with allowances allocated under the fiscal 2011 reserve fund, a measure taken on April 19, 2011.	

2. Condolence money to be paid in case of disaster, etc. 48.5 billion yen

The expenses needed to offer condolence money for families who lost family members to the disaster, and solatium for persons who were seriously disabled by the disaster are borne.

【Condolence money to be paid in case of disaster】	
In case the family lost a person who had financially supported the family:	5 million yen
In case the family lost a member other than the person who had financially supported the family:	2.5 million yen
【Solatium to be paid for persons who became disabled by disaster】	
In case the person who had financially supported the family were seriously disabled:	2.5 million yen
In case a family member other than the person who had financially supported the family were seriously disabled:	1.25 million yen

3. Disaster relief loans, etc. 60.6 billion yen

- The capital money needed to give loans for injured victims or those whose house and household goods were damaged by disaster, is borne.
- The national subsidy to pay the capital money needed for the prefectural Councils of Social Welfare take special measure to make emergency small loans, is borne.

4. Measures to reduce service charges and insurance premiums for medical care, long-term care and welfare for the disabled **114.2 billion yen**

(1) Special measures for the reduction or exemption of insurance premiums on the medical insurance system **86.4 billion yen**

- The financial support to reduce the financial burden of insurers is offered, in case insurance premiums and copayments for insured persons affected by the disaster are reduced or exempted.
- The support for insurers affected by this disaster to carry out their operations smoothly is offered.

(2) Special measures for the reduction or exemption of insurance premiums on the long-term care insurance system **27.5 billion yen**

- The financial support to reduce the financial burden of insurers is offered, in case long-term care insurance premiums, user fees, the amount on food and housing expenses borne by the insured persons affected by the disaster are reduced or exempted.
- The support for insurers affected by this disaster to carry out their operations smoothly is offered.

(3) Special measures for the reduction or exemption of service charges borne by users of welfare service for the disabled **210 million yen**

The financial support to reduce the financial burden of municipalities is offered, in case service charges borne by users of welfare services for the disabled affected by the disaster and the amount on food and housing expenses incurred by those placed in the support facilities for the disabled, are reduced or exempted.

5. Preparation of temporary clinics, etc. **1.4 billion yen**

To secure medical care for disaster victims, the assistance required to prepare temporary clinics (including those attached with pharmacies), temporary dental clinics and mobile dental vans, is provided.

6. Livelihood support for the elderly, the disabled and children affected by the disaster. **9.8 billion yen**

- The financial support for consultations and livelihood support by professionals (long-term care managers, social welfare counselors, mental health welfare professional offered) for the elderly and disabled that live in evacuation centers in the affected areas, is subsidized.
- The financial support required to set up and operate service deposits that provide general consultation on emergency provisional housings, etc., day service for the elderly, livelihood

support, and etc. in a comprehensive manner is subsidized. (for all of above, increase in the provisional special fund for emergency preparation long-term care infrastructure.)

- The financial support related to the consultations and assistance for children affected by the disaster, is provided. (increase in the fund for child-rearing.)

7. Other

8 million yen

Additional examinations are implemented for national registered dietitians for earthquake victims that could not take them because of the disaster.

Section 2. Measures for providing restoration assistance in the affected areas and securing electricity supply	130.6 billion yen
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1. Post-disaster restoration work on water supply facilities **16 billion yen**

The national subsidy is offered for the projects on restoring water supply facilities affected by the disaster, with the increased percentage of national subsidy.

- The percentage of the national subsidy is increased: From 1/2 to 80/100-90/100.

2. Post-disaster restoration work on medical facilities, etc. **90.6 billion yen**

(1) Post-disaster restoration work on medical facilities, etc. **7 billion yen**

- ① The percentage of national subsidy is raised to improve or construct facilities related to restoring medical institutions affected by the disaster. Thus, the national subsidy is offered in needed areas.

- The percentage of national subsidy is increased:
From 1/2 to 2/3 (e.g. public medical institution).

※ In addition to the above, 12 billion yen--an upper limit amount of subsidies allocated in the “Fund to revitalize the community healthcare” earmarked in the supplemental budget for fiscal year 2010--is secured for Iwate prefecture, Miyagi prefecture, and Fukushima prefecture, respectively.

- ② The national subsidy is offered in needed areas, because of improvement and construction of facilities related to improving the medical treatment environment for patients placed in medical institutions affected by disaster.

(2) Post-disaster restoration work on health and sanitation facilities, etc. **1.3 billion yen**

The percentage of national subsidy is raised to restore health and sanitation facilities, etc. affected by the disaster (e.g. public health centers, crematoriums, meat hygiene inspection centers, and mental hospitals etc.). Thus, the national subsidy is offered to areas in need.

- The percentage of national subsidy is increased:
From 1/2 to 2/3 (e.g. public health centers, crematoriums, public mental hospitals).
From 1/3 to 1/2 (e.g. meat hygiene inspection centers, private mental hospitals.).

(3) Post-disaster restoration work on social welfare facilities, etc. **81.5 billion yen**

- ① The percentage of national subsidy is raised to improve and construct facilities related to restoring nursing homes for the elderly, etc. affected by the disaster. Thus, the national subsidy is offered in needed areas.

○The percentage of national subsidy is increased:
From 1/2 to 2/3 (e.g. group home for older adults with dementia, etc.).
From 1/3 to 1/2 (e.g. long-term care health facility, etc.)

- ② The percentage of national subsidy is raised to improve and construct facilities related to restoring support centers for the disabled, etc. affected by the disaster. Thus, the national subsidy is offered in needed areas.

○The percentage of national subsidy is increased:
From 1/2 to 2/3 (e.g. support center for the disabled, group home and care home, welfare services center for the disabled that run projects to support continuous employment, etc.).

- ③ The percentage of national subsidy is increased to improve and construct facilities related to restoring child welfare facilities, etc. affected by the disaster. Thus, the national subsidy is offered in needed areas.

○The percentage of national subsidy is increased:
From 1/2 to 2/3 (e.g. Child Guidance Center, etc.).
From 1/3 to 1/2 (e.g. Children's Recreational Facilities, etc.)

- ④ National subsidy is offered, as part of restoration assistance, for businesses involved in nursing care, welfare for the disabled, and Child-Rearing support to restart their businesses.

Besides the above, based on the "Special Financial Aid for Heavy Disasters" (Act No. 150 of 1962), special financial assistance is provided, depending on the financial ability of the local governments. (e.g. intensive care home for the elderly, nursing home for the elderly, nursery school, orphanage)

(4) Post-disaster restoration work on pension offices

750 million yen

To improve and construct facilities related to restoration of pension offices affected by the disaster, needed subsidies are provided to the Japan Pension Service.

3. Securing electricity supply **11.9 billion yen**

National subsidy is offered to cover expenses required to improve and construct, such as, private electric generators at emergency and critical care centers, long-term care health facility, and facilities for severely retarded children, etc., to secure needed electricity in case of power outages, etc.

4. Loans given to employers **12.1 billion yen**

(1) Loans made by the Welfare And Medical Service Agency to medical and social welfare facilities, etc.

10 billion yen

Interests are subsidized so that the Medical Service Agency can give such preferential treatments as making welfare and medical loans interest-free and giving loans at the rate of 100%, in order to support the restoration of disaster-affected medical facilities, pharmacies, social welfare institutions, etc.

※Additional fiscal investment and loans	170 billion yen
Medical Service Agency: Medical loans	143.6 billion yen
Welfare loans	26.4 billion yen

(2) Loans made by the Japan Finance Corporation to life hygiene-related businesses

2.1 billion yen

Interests are subsidized so that the Japan Finance Corporation can finance capital and operating funds at low interest rates, in order to support life hygiene-affected businesses, etc. affected by the disaster.

Section 3. Assistance for employment and related to labour**1,113 billion yen****[Special Account: 1,061.6 billion yen]****1. Expansion of the Employment Adjustment Subsidies****726.9 billion yen****[Special Account: 726.9 billion yen]**

The following preferential measures are taken for employers in the areas affected by the disaster and employers those having an economic relationship above a certain size.

- Implement shortening (from 3 months to 1 month) of the period for checking the condition of production. (Implemented)
- Regardless of number of days for which subsidies were paid in the past, when businesses are closed during the special eligible period (1 year), employers are eligible for the maximum 300 days of subsidies payments.
- Extend provisional measures to make persons insured for a period of less than six months are eligible for this subsidy.

2. Expansion of extended payments of employment insurance benefits**294.1 billion yen****[Special Account: 294.1 billion yen]**

The special measures are taken to extend additional 60 days in addition to the present case-by-case 60-day extension of benefit payments on the number of days the basic allowances of employment insurance for persons who were obliged to close business or leave work due to the earthquake disaster.

3. Expansion of the “Project on Job Creation in Priority Areas”**50 billion yen**

The increase in the fund for the “Project Job Creation the Priority Areas” instituted in prefectural governments and the projects to create job opportunities for the unemployed affected by the disaster in municipalities are implemented.

4. Expansion of the Employment Development Subsidies for Specific Job Seekers 6.3 billion yen**[Special Account: 6.3 billion yen]**

The expansion of the “Employment Development Subsidies for Specific Job Seekers” and special measures to pay 500,000 yen (900,000 yen for small and medium-sized enterprises) for employers who hire job seekers, those left work due to the disaster, and job seekers living in the affected areas, are implemented.

5. Employment assistance for disaster victims

14.6 billion yen

[Special Account: 13.3 billion yen]

(1) Payment of job conversion subsidies for the unemployed affected by the earthquake disaster.

490 million yen

- In case the unemployed affected by the disaster in the affected areas where the Disaster Relief Act applies and job seekers living in the affected areas look for jobs and move because of work, the costs for seeking employment in a wide area (actual transportation fee and accommodation fee) and costs for relocation (actual transportation fee, moving fee, etc.) are subsidized.
- In case the unemployed affected by the disaster take vocational training, training allowances, etc. are subsidized.

(2) Employment support for newly graduates in the affected areas

1.5 billion yen

- The number of “Job Supporters” is increased by 100. By utilizing the nationwide network of Public Employment Security Office, job opportunities for affected people are developed across the country. By collaborating with coordination with schools, the local governments, etc., on-site counseling services and individual support at schools and evacuation centers are continuously provided until they are employed.
- “Job interview meetings to support affected students, etc.” are held by companies actively hiring affected students, etc. in Tokyo, etc.

(3) Measures taken by Public Employment Security Offices on employment support

1.2 billion yen

- The number of “Employment Support Navigators” is increased by 175, to provide on-site counseling services on career and professional mental counseling services at evacuation centers.
- The number of “Job Coordinator” is increased by 30, to explore jobs that actively hire disaster victims and offer company housings and hold job interview meetings for the jobs, etc.

(4) Improvement and construction of systems to support employment of affected people

7.1 billion yen

- Public Employment Security Offices staffs working outside the affected areas are sent to Public Employment Security Offices in the affected areas to strengthen the function of the counter services there.
- The number of counselors is increased by 949 to facilitate payment of employment insurance benefits and employment adjustment subsidies and to provide guidance on housing and living in response to increase in the numbers of the unemployed affected by the disaster and offices

supporting people on leave of absence.

- Restoration work is implemented on government buildings and systems damaged by the earthquake disaster.

**(5) Provide necessary support to promote the affected people's human resources development
4.4 billion yen**

- Restoration work is carried out on the Polytechnic Centers, etc. affected by the earthquake disaster.
- The percentage of national subsidy is increased to improve and construct of facilities related to restoring prefectural Human Resources Development Centers, etc. affected by the disaster.

The percentage of national subsidy is increased to improve and construct facilities related to restoring accredited vocational training schools affected by the disaster.

- The percentage of national subsidy is increased:
- From 1/2 to 2/3 (e.g. prefectural Human Resources Development Centers, etc.).
 - From 1/3 to 1/2 (e.g. accredited vocational training school.)

6. Measures taken to ensure working conditions for workers affected by the disaster and those engaged in disaster-relief work

21.1 billion yen

[Special account: 21.1 billion yen]

(1) Measures taken against consultations related to unemployment, leave of absence, unpaid salary, etc. associated with the earthquake disaster

70 million yen

- To provide counseling services on working conditions, such as unemployment, leave of absence, and unpaid salary, associated with the earthquake disaster, emergency consultation desks are set up in the labour bureaus and the labour standards inspection offices in the affected areas and the consultation counter on general labour matters is strengthened.

(2) Facilitate claiming for reimbursement of unpaid wages and make speedy payments to deal with corporate bankruptcy associated with the earthquake disaster

14.9 billion yen

- The amount of subsidy which becomes the capital money for reimbursing unpaid wages is increased.
- Lessen the burden of workers in the affected areas in claiming for reimbursement and make speedy payments by simplifying the application procedures for reimbursing unpaid wages.

(3) Conduct health checkups for workers in disaster areas

1.7 billion yen

- Conduct temporary health checkups for workers in Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in disaster areas.

- Conduct mental health consultation for workers and their families in disaster areas.
- Fully enforce preventive measures of work-related accidents and diseases for workers engaged in restoration works including measures to prevent exposure to asbestos.

(4) Facilitate claiming for workers injury insurance benefits, etc. for affected workers and bereaved families and make speedy payments to deal with corporate bankruptcy associated with the earthquake disaster **4.4 billion yen**

- Certified social insurance labour consultants, etc conduct on-site counseling services and raise awareness, to facilitate workers and bereaved families who were injured or killed while working and affected by the disaster claim for workers insurance benefits.
- By enhancing the systems for consultation and processing of administrative work at the labour bureaus and the labour standards inspection offices,
 - ① Speedy and appropriate payments of workers compensation insurance benefits and scholarships, etc. are made for affected workers and bereaved families
 - ② Speedy and careful responses are made for inquiries, etc. regarding the extension of due dates of labour insurance premiums for affected employers.
- Conduct restoration work on the facilities of the government buildings of the labour standards inspection offices and the information management system on workers' compensation administration, etc. damaged by the earthquake disaster.

Besides above, in the supplemental budget, reductions are made in the temporary fiscal resources to make one half of basic pension funding borne by the state, as well as in the fiscal resource, etc. to raise the amount of child allowances earmarked in the fiscal year 2011 budget.

Setting the rate of basic pension funded by the government at one-half, the amount of difference between one-half and 36.5% is covered by transferring, the fiscal resource secured under the fundamental reform of the tax system to the pension finance.