

東日本大震災 復興試案

「被災地」を含む  
『日本の復興原資の獲得戦略』と、  
内需パイの被災地への還元

2011  
復興案 検討  
東日本大震災  
内閣主導、強い政治力・  
プロデュース力 必須

累積・喪失した  
「交易条件の  
取り戻し」と「強化」

目標設定へ (2011~2016年)

1995  
阪神淡路  
震災時：  
アジア経済の取り込み必須より、**第1回目の開国機会。**  
⇒失敗 (神戸市が外資港湾オペレーターを拒否／香港・シンガポール資本を鈴木が準備  
⇒米国より港湾制裁⇒翌年より周回遅れ)  
アジア経済の再編時期との重なり(WTO移行、香港返還による資源再編)。  
日本取り残しの危機感大 ⇒神戸ーアジアをつなぎ、対日投資を柱に経済特区検討。  
鈴木⇒貝原知事へ提唱。復興案として決定。

長引く景気低迷より、新成長戦略に向け、新政権での環境を柱の総合戦略／2010  
**第2回目の開国機会と推進**／『日本創成のための「経済ハブ推進会合」(既6回会合) と、  
「同基本法・推進内容」の、復興策としての検討。  
**5年間で100兆円市場創出、被災者を含め300~500万人雇用創出**

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試案作製：鈴木浩二  
顧問：唐津一 / 石原信雄  
改訂 Mar. 2011  
**取扱注意**

『物流・生活コスト、エネルギー資源・  
資材確保への交易条件獲得』  
アジアの経済ハブ、ダイナミズムへの参画  
強力な内需導入への双方向産業づくり

世界を牽引する産業づくり  
“First World Ecology Hub”

阪神淡路震災時よりはるかに加速するアジア経済圏。中国他の台頭。

日本(震災地、ヘッドオフィス／首都圏・中部・阪神等)への強力な内需創出。

「対日投資と双方向の次世代産業づくり」と産業輸出ー環境プロジェクト他  
対象：中国等アジア、中東、欧米各国他の大規模プロジェクトへ導入。

日本国内内需  
環境切り口、50兆円150万人雇用

アジア(中国他)、中東、欧米各国他への輸出。  
先行役：日本より新産業輸出の足掛かりとして、  
「天津エコシティ」への産業輸出。  
(既進行：鈴木+日本チーム)

中国政府：温家宝首相  
×シンガポール政府  
MAH Bow Tan大臣  
Keppel G(政府系企業) による推進。

日本との双方向ビジネスモデルづくりと導入を  
中国・シンガポール政府が検討中。(鈴木提案)

投資家・起業家を  
集約、導入

被災地と、  
主要産業拠点より  
産業輸出

「被災地での現業復旧」+「次世代産業の張り付けと  
産業輸出による内需拡大」を戦略的に実施。  
(日本の復興と、TPP参画を含む開国への重点施策として)

日本の復興原資獲得への具体的な戦略立てと実施

復興案としての優先事業  
「被災地及び首都圏での 次世代産業興しと産業輸出」  
“First World Ecology Hub”としての、  
①医療・バイオ／農林水産、 ②環境技術、  
③新エネルギー開発(原発に代わる次世代の産業)、  
④宇宙開発、⑤海洋開発(新エネルギー、海洋牧場他)等

被災地での復興与件と指針

被災現地の復旧と、生活復興・産業復興の支援。  
エンタープライズ(特恵地域)法整備の適用検討  
↑阪神淡路震災時の経済特区検討の失敗を反省

現産業の立て直しを支援。(漁業、水産加工、農業、  
半導体等電子デバイス、金型・ダイカスト、機械加工、部品  
各種インセンティブ提供により、転注、企業引揚げ、再建断念を防ぐ)

2011-16  
次世代産業興しを支援。  
[復旧・復興予算(公共事業含)]  
20兆円(見込み)  
100万人超の雇用創出(被災者雇用)

新日鉄(釜石)「鉄から新産業への移行」(1985)  
(新日鉄／日鐵商事⇒鈴木へ依頼・提案、実施)  
東北、北関東にハイテク産業定着。当エリアに各種製造業の技術者が存在。  
震災により主幹工場が被災。日本経済に大きく打撃。  
(住宅、工場、道路、港湾等インフラの被害総額16~25兆円)

被災地

創り出した  
内需パイを還元

産業・企業ヘッドオフィスより

産業輸出に向け、日本での姉妹事業推進

次世代産業興し／製造業  
還元 50兆円の市場創出  
150万人の雇用創出

産業興しへの体制化と推進  
首都圏・中部・阪神等のヘッドオフィスより強くサポート  
製造業／輸出可能なビジネスモデルづくり、拠点づくり  
産業化実施：医療・バイオ／環境技  
術／新エネルギー(脱原発)／海洋  
開発(海洋牧場他)

2011-16  
被災地より起業家・技術者を  
集約。復興プロジェクトへ参画。

次世代サービス産業興し  
還元 30兆円の市場創出  
100万人の雇用創出

「新しいサービス経済」への移行検討  
先行：シンガポール政府

ー 日本へのサービス産業の導入と共同開発  
交易条件確保＝開国へのインセンティブ提供  
ー Japan Brandのソフト・コンテンツ産業興し  
ー 対日投資機構、  
投資集約施設の導入 (1兆円の内需創出)  
ー 地域・後背地開発

対象：製造業 工場跡地、臨空・臨港用地  
例：天津エコ姉妹事業(東京台場 オートメーカー再開業)用地

被災地での法整備より、強力な内需・雇用創出

“First World Ecology Hub”

2011-16

- エンタープライズ法整備(各種規制の見直しと優遇措置)による資源集約、後背地への産業化
- 国内外の民間投資集約(起業家導入と成長支援)⇒環境重視の産業創出、優遇措置
- 海外からの投資家・起業家へのセキュリティ・インセンティブ整備  
外国の医師、薬剤師、調理師、介護福祉士等の資格要件緩和、行政文書の英語記載、外国学校法人による設立認可 等
- 人・モノ・サービス・投資・知識資源・エネルギー資源を集約、確保のためのあらゆるインセンティブ提供と実施

- 被災地の起業家、技術者への  
首都圏・中部・阪神等からの 空き工場、  
設備、機械等、住宅を含む優先貸出し

East Japan Earthquake  
Draft Rehabilitation Proposal

PROVISIONAL

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Advisor : Prof. Hajime Karatsu  
Mr.Nobuo Ishihara  
(Former Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary)  
Mar. 2011

“Strategy to obtain resources for Japan’s rehabilitation including the disaster area” and to allocate domestic Demand to the affected area

1995  
KOBÉ  
/ Hanshin Awaji  
Earthquake

**The 1st opportunity to open Japan’s doors by incorporating the economies of Asia**  
Failure: Kobe City refused to accept foreign port operators, although Suzuki negotiated with Hong Kong and Singapore port operators to invest in Japan.  
The USTR used sanctions to prohibit Japanese ships to enter US ports.  
(The rank of Japan’s ports fell greatly from the following year.)

- Timing of the restructuring the Asian economy, and resource restructuring (transition to WTO, and the return of Hong Kong to China)
- Mounting sense of the crucial situation that Japan will be left.
- Study on the establishment of an Special Economic Zone connecting Kobe and Asian cities mainly by mobilizing investments to Japan.
- Suzuki proposed this concept to Governor Kaihara of Hyogo, and the proposal was adopted as a policy to rehabilitate Kobe.

“Obtaining favorable trading terms to lower logistic and living costs, and to ensure energy resources and materials”  
Participation in economic hub Dynamism in Asia  
Interactive industry development to introduce domestic demand

I

2011  
East Japan Earthquake  
Rehabilitation Proposal

Cabinet-led, strong political initiatives and producing capabilities are required

Comprehensive strategy by the new government with the environment as the pillar to get out of the long lingering recession to implement a new growth strategy/2010

**2nd opportunity to open Japan’s doors and promotion of opening Japan**

- Studying the discussions of the “Economic Hub Promotion meetings (6 times) to create new Japan” and the “Draft of the Basic Economic Hub Development Act and its contents” as a proposal for rehabilitation

Creating a 100 trillion yen (1 trillion US\$) market in 5 years, and employment opportunities for 3 to 5 million people including earthquake-affected people

“First World Ecology Hub” industrial development to lead the world

“Restoration of accumulated losses of trading terms” and “strengthening them”

The Asian Economic Sphere that is expanding much faster than the KOBÉ / Hanshin Awaji Earthquake (Rise of China and other countries)

Setting goals (2011-2016)

Strategic implementation of “Rehabilitation of the industries active before the disaster” + “Next generation industries and the expansion of domestic demand by industry export”  
(As priority policies for the rehabilitation of Japan and opening of doors to other countries including participation in TPP)

**Formulating and implementing a concrete strategy to obtain resources for the rehabilitation of Japan**

Priority Projects for Rehabilitation  
“Development of next-generation industries and industry export in the disaster area and greater Tokyo”

“First World Ecology Hub” that includes

- 1) Medical and Biological industries/Agricultural, forestry and fisheries
- 2) Environmental technologies
- 3) New energy development (next-general industries replacing Nuclear Power Plants)
- 4) Space development
- 5) Marine development (New energy, marine farms, etc.)

Creation of strong domestic demand in Japan (disaster area, head offices in the Greater Tokyo, Chubu, Osaka/Kobe)

**“Mobilization of foreign investors to Japan, and the creation of interactive next-generation industries” and Export of industries – Environmental projects, etc.**  
Targets: Large-scale projects in China and other countries in Asia, the Middle East, Europe and Americas

Environmentally approached domestic demand in Japan: 50 trillion yen with 1.5 million jobs

**Export to Asia (China, etc.), Middle East and Europe & Americas**  
Leading project:  
Export of industries to the Tianjin Eco-City as a step to export industries from Japan (promoted by Suzuki and Japan team)

Promoted by Prime Minister Wen Jiabao of China  
Minister Mah Bow Tan of Singapore  
Keppel G (GLC)

Both Chinese and Singapore governments are studying the development and introduction of an interactive business model with Japan (proposed by Suzuki)

Export of industries to Asia and the world

Introduction of domestic demand

Mobilization of investors and entrepreneurs

Export of industries from the disaster area and major industrial bases

## Problems involved in disaster area rehabilitation and Guidelines for solutions

### In disaster area

#### Disaster Area

Rehabilitation of the area, support the restoration of people's life and the recovery of industries

#### Study on the application of the enactment of the law on creating an Enterprise Zone (preferential zone)

-Taking into account the failure in studying the creation of a Special Economic Zone after the Hanshin Awaji Earthquake

#### Supporting the recovery of local industries

(fisheries, seafood processing, farming, e-device, semiconductor, die casting, machining, parts and assembly factories, etc.)  
Providing incentives to prevent corporations from retreating from the area or giving up their restoration

2011-16

#### Supporting the development of next-generation industries

- Nippon Steel Corporation (Kamaishi Plant)  
"transferred its steel manufacturing to a new industry from 1985 and onward".  
(Suzuki was assigned to propose and implement the transfer upon request by Nippon Steel and Nippon Steel Trading)

- High-tech industries have been established in the Tohoku and Northern Kanto areas.  
There are technical experts in various manufacturing industries in these regions.

- Main factories were destroyed by the earthquake/tsunami.  
Impact on the Japanese economy  
(total loss will amount to 16 to 25 trillion by losses of houses, factories, ports and harbors and the damage of roads and other infrastructure)

Rehabilitation Budget  
including public work projects  
expected to be  
2 trillion and more  
Creating more than 1 million jobs  
(employment of affected people)

Allocating  
domestic  
demand  
created to the  
disaster area

### From Industries and Business Head Offices

#### Promotion of sister projects in Japan as preparation for exporting industries

#### Developing next-generation industries/manufacturing

Allocation to  
The disaster  
area

Creating 50 trillion market  
Creating 1.5 million jobs

#### Developing next-generation Service businesses

Allocation to  
The disaster  
area

Creating 30 trillion market  
Creating 1 million jobs

#### Systematization of promotion of industry development

Support from head offices  
in Greater Tokyo, Chubu, Osaka & Kobe  
Manufacturing/exportable business models and bases

#### Industrialization:

-medical & biological businesses,  
-environmental technologies,  
-new energy (abandon nuclear  
power generation),  
-marine development  
(marine farms, etc.)

2011-16

Mobilizing entrepreneurs and  
technical personnel from the  
disaster areas to be involved  
in the rehabilitation project

Target: Former manufacturing factory sites, hinterland of airport and port.  
(ex. Tianjin Eco City sister project site: Tokyo Daiba Automaker Redevelopment project)

#### Study on the transition to

#### "New Service Industries"

Leading example  
by the Singapore government

- Introduction and joint development of service industries in Japan  
Obtaining trading conditions  
= Providing incentives for opening Japan
- Development of Japan Brand contents industries
- Introduction of a foreign investment system and an investment mobilization facility to Japan  
(Creating 1 trillion domestic demand)  
⇒ Study on the establishment of the Foreign Investment Agency
- Regional development,  
Development of the Hinterland of port and airport

### Creating Domestic demand and Employment opportunities by enacting laws --- "First World Ecology Hub"

- Mobilization of resources and development of industries in the hinterland by enacting the Enterprise Act (reviewing the existing restrictions, and providing incentives)
- Mobilization of private sector investors both from Japan and abroad (introduction of entrepreneurs and supporting their growth)  
--- Creating industries with environmental emphases and preferential treatment
- Developing security incentives to investors and entrepreneurs from abroad  
--- Relaxing the qualification requirements of foreign doctors, pharmaceutical chemists, cooks, nursing care takers, etc., entry into governmental papers in English, the authorization of the establishment of schools by foreign school, and so on.
- Providing and implementing all kinds of incentives to mobilize and obtain human resources, materials, investment, intellectual resources and energy resources.

2011-16

Preferential rentals of factories, manufacturing equipment, machinery, And houses in Greater Tokyo, Chubu and Osaka/Kobe to affected entrepreneurs and technical personnel.



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Interactive industry development to introduce domestic demand

2011  
East Japan Earthquake  
Rehabilitation Proposal  
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Problems involved in disaster area rehabilitation and Guidelines for solutions  
Disaster Area  
Rehabilitation of the area, support the restoration of people's life and the recovery of industries  
Study on the application of the enactment of the law on creating an Enterprise Zone (preferential zone)  
Taking into account the failure in studying the creation of a Special Economic Zone after the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake  
Supporting the recovery of local industries (fisheries, seafood processing, farming, e-device, semiconductor, die casting, machining, parts and assembly factories, etc.)  
Providing incentives to prevent corporations from retreating from the area or giving up their restoration  
2011-16  
Supporting the development of next-generation industries  
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In disaster area  
From Industries and Business Head Offices  
Promotion of sister projects in Japan as preparation for exporting industries  
Developing next-generation industries that manufacturing  
Creating 50 trillion market  
Creating 1.5 million jobs  
Allocating domestic demand and created to the disaster area  
Systematization of promotion of industry development  
Support from head offices in Greater Tokyo, Chubu, Osaka & Kobe  
Manufacturing/exportable business models and bases  
Industrialization: medical & biological businesses, environmental technologies, new energy (abandon nuclear power generation), marine development (marine farms, etc.)  
2011-16  
Mobilizing entrepreneurs and technical personnel from the disaster areas to be involved in the rehabilitation project  
Target: Former manufacturing factory sites, hinterland of a airport and port. (ex. Tianjin Eco City sister project site: Tokyo Daiba Automobile R&D development project)  
Study on the transition to "New Service Industries"  
Leading example by the Singapore government  
○ Introduction and joint development of service industries in Japan  
Obtaining trading conditions = Providing incentives for opening Japan  
○ Development of Japan Brand contents industries  
○ Introduction of a foreign investment system and an investment mobilization facility to Japan (Creating 1 trillion domestic demand)  
→ Study on the establishment of the Foreign Investment Agency  
○ Regional development, Development of the hinterland of a port and airport

Creating Domestic demand and Employment opportunities by enacting laws ---- "First World Ecology Hub"

● Mobilization of resources and development of industries in the hinterland by enacting the Enterprise Act (reviewing the existing restrictions, and providing incentives)  
● Mobilization of private sector investors both from Japan and abroad (introduction of entrepreneurs and supporting their growth)  
... Creating industries with environmental emphases and preferential treatment  
● Developing security incentives to investors and entrepreneurs from abroad  
... Relaxing the qualification requirements of foreign doctors, pharmaceutical chemists, cooks, nursing caretakers, etc., entry into governmental papers in English, the authorization of the establishment of schools for foreign school, and so on.  
● Providing and implementing all kinds of incentives to mobilize and obtain human resources, materials, investment, intellectual resources and energy resources.

2011-16  
Preferential rentals of factories, manufacturing equipment, machinery, and houses in Greater Tokyo, Chubu and Osaka/Kobe to affected entrepreneurs and technical personnel.