

2018 PRESS RELEASE

***Let's Demonstrate our Good Faith,
With Hearts of Gratitude,
Believing in a Potential that is Infinite.***



Junior Chamber International Japan

Overview of JCI Japan

History

The basic foundations of the Jaycee movement in Japan were first laid in 1949, by young active citizens determined to help raise the economy from the ashes of postwar Japan, and the movement spread rapidly through the country. Following its establishment, with Tokyo as the base of operations for the nationwide movement, in 1951 Junior Chamber International Japan (JCI Japan) was officially affiliated with Junior Chamber International (JCI). The Headquarters of JCI is located in St. Louis, Missouri, in the United States of America.

Organization

There is only one basic requirement for being a member of Junior Chamber International: one must be between 20 and 40 years of age. There are approximately 700 Local Organizations throughout Japan with about 36,000 active members and JCI Japan is divided into 10 Districts and 47 Bloc Councils, all working in close cooperation with one another to promote the Jaycee movement nationwide.

JCI Japan projects are carried out by approximately 2,400 members, chosen from around the country to participate at the national level. 29 of these serve as officers of the National Board, which includes the Immediate Past President, two Advisors, and 47 Bloc Council Chairpersons, among others, all of whom are led by the National President. Their term is from January 1 through December 31, and lasts one year.

The organization's operational expenses are funded by annual membership dues, a major portion of which are used for the execution of JCI Japan projects. These National level members meet at their own expense at the JCI Japan Secretariat for monthly board and/or Bloc Council Meetings, as well as to prepare for the various JCI Japan projects they are in charge of.

Purpose

Since being founded, JCI Japan has aimed to build a bright and prosperous society, through community and personal development. All activities are carried out based on the three principles of ***Training, Service*** and ***Fellowship***, and the members promote and carry out projects based on these principles.

Human Resources

The members of the JCI Japan work tirelessly, not only in their voluntary activities in the community, but also in their activities in the worlds of politics and the economy.

For current JCI Japan projects, please refer to the official JCI Japan website:
<http://www.jaycee.or.jp>

Shogo Ikeda

2018 JCI Japan National President

PROFILE

Personal Details

Date of Birth: September 25, 1978

Family: Married to Yuriko



Academic History

Graduate Institute for Entrepreneurial Studies, Master of Business Administration

Professional History

2005: Senior priest of Atago Shrine (Furumachi Atago Jinja) (Current)

2009: Board Chairman for Niigata Sogo Gakuin Corporation (Current)

2012: Board Chairman for Ohhiko Gakuen School Corporation (Current)

2014: Chairperson for Italiaken, Inc. (Current)

2015: CEO for NSG Holdings Co.,Ltd. (Current)

JCI Career

Local Organization

JCI Niigata

2009: Joined JCI Niigata, Japan

2015: President

2017: Special Advisor

National Organization

2010: Assistant to President, Secretary Group

2011: Personal Assistant to JCI President

2012: Vice Chairperson, JCI Academy Commission

2013: Chairperson, General Affairs Commission

2013-2014: Chairperson, JCI APDC

2014: Vice President for International Group

2016: Senior Executive Director

2017: Executive Vice President

2018 PRESIDENTIAL GUIDING PRINCIPLE

Shogo Ikeda
National President
JCI Japan

In Japan, it has long been believed that the gods dwell in all natural things, and the Japanese have appreciated and revered these gods. The spirit of appreciating all things comes from a sense of harmony, a key trait of the Japanese that helps people to become happier, live positively and transform the world for the better. To change the world for the better, one must set goals and strive to achieve them. One must do so as earnestly as possible. Therefore, I appreciate all things and commit myself to working to improve public welfare.

If you seek to be content with your life, love your fate. The fate you love, will become your way of life, and will flexibly change into the power to open up the future. I call hope the power that can transform even the world.

Introduction

Junior Chamber taught me to set goals and strive to achieve them. Before joining the Chamber, I merely travelled the path laid down for me. I feared failure, sought to anticipate the criticism of others and avoided revealing myself and facing problems. I myself shut out my own possibilities. I witnessed the resolve of Junior Chamber members giving their all for their communities and others, even when confronting unprecedented disasters, and who spoke up for the sake of children's futures. I discovered my own *raison d'être*, while setting goals and striving to achieve them in the Junior Chamber.

When you confront your destiny, you discover you cannot escape mortality. As a child, I could not understand the death of an influential former teacher. I still cannot forget having been selected to deliver the memorial address, while crying in sorrow. I also confronted the deaths of my own friends during my adolescent years. Some died in freak and unexpected accidents, and others killed themselves.

What is a human being?

What is it to live?

Just after the Second World War, with Japan's defeat in the Pacific, **Shinto** became distorted and was even shunned as a result of the monotheistic influence of the Western powers. My father, born into a small shrine, suffered the fate of a Shinto priest. Although anxious about the future, he confronted his fate as a Shinto priest, worshipping the local guardian and carrying out religious rituals. He prayed for the happiness of the local community, and decided to open up a future for himself as a business man with a vision for local development. I was born just after he had launched his education-related business. I don't have any childhood memories of my father, as he was busy with his business and his activities at the Junior Chamber. During my boyhood, as his business was getting off the ground, I hated being compared to him. None of the things I tried worked out as intended and I became scared to make mistakes; I sought to protect myself and hide from reality. While struggling, I surrendered myself to despair, denied my own *raison d'être* and even thought of ending my life. I was just a spoiled child.

Looking back though, I can see how much I benefited from my father's affection and the fact that he always looked me in the eye, even though we sometimes clashed with one another. It was at that time that I encountered a miracle, a successful professional sports team had established itself in a snowy region, unsuitable for sports, it had been believed impossible and had been opposed by everyone.

At that time, it was rare to pay to see sporting events and professional sports teams were usually sponsored by large companies. I witnessed the enthusiastic energy, expressed in unison by millions of local people. The chests of the members of the local community vividly swelled with pride, as if they were taking part in a passionate festival. In the jam-packed stadium, the local people mixed harmoniously with one another, and various miracles took place. When I, still not having found my purpose in life, saw this, my eyes welled up with tears and I was ashamed of how small I was. I confronted mortality and my own fate, and became aware of my mission to "devote my life to the world and the people" and I set my mind on opening up my future. This was a key chapter in the story of my life.

Mission of Japan

Japanese mythology is typified by the ***Kojiki*** (Records of Ancient Matters) and

Nihonshoki (Chronicles of Japan). According to such mythology, a heavenly grandson descended on Miyazaki to establish rules, and gods dwell in all things in nature. This mythology expresses gratitude and reverence for the gods. The spirit of harmony is a long-embedded part of the Japanese. The spirit of harmony does not imply simply getting along with everyone, trying to be peaceful, holding oneself back and conforming to others.

“Harmony is to be valued, and the avoidance of wanton opposition to be honored” (The Seventeen Article Constitution)

Harmony exists when different powers exist in a well-balanced state. This gives a strong impetus to the creation of new things. Achieving harmony, however, is not easy because individual people have different ideas and characteristics and it is inevitable that conflicts sometimes arise. To generate a great new power, it is necessary to promote harmony and respond flexibly to other parties and situations. The Japanese spirit has discovered harmony in various natural phenomena, and the Japanese seek to live in harmony with nature. This spiritual quality is characteristic of Japan. If you trust each other when implementing a plan, you will find incredibly good solutions for problems that seemed to be impossible at first. Harmony unites a group of people together and generates creativity that is greater than the sum of the parts. In this world, Japan is a rare state in which people respect the spirit of harmony while refraining from asserting themselves and behaving selfishly, striving for the golden mean. I believe this spirit of harmony should become a role model for the world and that it will lead to a genuine peace in the world that transcends religious and ideological conflict.

The end of the Heisei era

Japan is about to put an end to the Heisei era. Regarding the current economic situation, some people refer to the thirty years of sluggish growth following the collapse of the bubble economy as the “lost thirty years.” Over the last thirty years, the global environment surrounding Japan has changed significantly.

Firstly, globalism has advanced. The former global market was the five hundred-million-strong-market of the G-7 countries. Since the end of the Cold War, the EU has expanded quickly, and China, Russia and other emerging countries have also enjoyed rapid economic growth to create the four-billion-strong-market of the G-20 countries. Meanwhile, production processes in the manufacturing industry have become modularized. Each module is produced in

the country best suited to producing that module prior to the commercialization of the products. Japanese manufacturers have lost their top-tier market share of products and found themselves in dire straits.

The second is the spread of shareholder value management. The ratio of foreign-held shares of listed companies has increased rapidly, and management that put priority on sales and market share has shifted to management that focuses on ROE and ROA. Business operators have been forced to review previous trade practices, fluidize the employment system and sell off loss-making divisions and assets. On the other hand, international alliances, mergers and acquisitions, and foreign executives are also on the rise.

Lastly, digitalization as well as information and communication technology have also advanced. This has enabled information to reach every corner of the globe, and made it easy to catch up technologically. We live in an age in which emerging technologies can eliminate markets in short order. Management must now keep up with the times and continuously make new decisions.

Japan and the Japanese have been influenced by these three major economic changes for almost the entire thirty years of the Heisei era. Now I think it was three tumultuous decades except for the flat (*hei*) growth (*sei*) rate.

We JC members must find new rays of hope. To make the end of the Heisei era a foundation for the prosperity of the future generation of Japan, we must foster national pride based on the spirit of harmony, make a comeback as an economic power and integrate with the international community in a Japanese way, committing ourselves, with all our soul, to making Japan a country with love and hopes.

Policy planning and pilot programs

To create a better society, we must take on the spirit of steering the nation and changing society, plan policy and move into action. It is essential to develop a movement to solve social problems. There are always social problems to be solved in our lives. To solve social problems, it is necessary to swiftly repeat PDCA. We must think of the current best hypothesis, learn from experience and revise strategy. This cycle should be repeated swiftly. In general, any hypothesis has expected and unexpected results, so it is important to find an effective measure through trial and error. Do not give up. Do not stop thinking.

When you find the best solution, you will be able to create a better future by systematizing the solution. This is the universal action agenda of movement and activities that JCI Japan will promote in 2018.

Revitalization of Japan through economic revitalization

To overcome deflation, economic revitalization is indispensable and we must continue to call on the government to increase public spending. Before the Heisei era ends, we must succeed in overcoming deflation and pass on a hope-filled future to the next generation. The kanji characters that form the compound for economics, 経済(*keizai*) come from 經世濟民.(*Keiseisaimin*: governing the nation and providing relief to people, in other words, aiming for wholesome and ethically correct economic development) We have to invest for the world, the people and the future of Japan.

Recently, the focal issue in increasing public spending has been the maintenance of a primary balance, but sticking to a positive primary balance during a deflationary period may lead to national decline. In a situation where people are anxious about the future and the private sector reduces investment in the future, tax increases and cuts in government spending result in greater negative effects on the economy than anticipated. We must first overcome deflation rather than moving the primary balance into the black during deflation and give people a reason to be optimistic, enabling them to envision a future filled with hope. The best policy for overcoming the shortage of aggregate demand, the main cause of deflation, is to invest in social development. That is, we must promote public spending on infrastructure improvement and technical development. In disaster-prone Japan, infrastructure improvement for national resilience is indispensable. It is also important for disaster prevention security. We also repeated this proposal in FY 2017. Compared with the U.K. and Germany, advanced countries in terms of infrastructure, Japan's infrastructure is less developed. It's not too much to say that Japan is a developing country in infrastructure terms. Improving the Infrastructure as well as promoting national resilience are the most important measures needed for expanding new possibilities in interregional cooperation, promoting regional revitalization and achieving the revitalization of Japan.

There is another urgent issue to be tackled in disaster-prone Japan, and that is to establish a human network. Just after a major disaster occurs, we must quickly collect information, disseminate accurate information to prevent confusion and provide well-tailored support. This requires verifying know-how

acquired through experience and establishing a disaster prevention/mitigation system. As a general coordination body, the Junior Chamber also must build a human network of Local Organizations and related organizations in advance. Let's turn our attention to affected areas and continue to provide support so that the disaster will not be forgotten.

Revitalization of Japan through project creation

The Japan Policy Council, a private expert panel, announced in May 2014 that approximately half of local governments in Japan are "cities at risk of disappearing," and may disappear in the future due to the declining population. In response to this, the Government of Japan established the Town, People and Job Creation Headquarters in September of the same year to formulate measures to help regional development. In particular, the creation of jobs in local communities is the most important issue, and it is necessary to come up with measures to maintain employment by assisting new businesses in these areas, promoting innovation of core regional companies, supporting the "second-time startup" of long-established companies and revitalizing companies that are suffering a management crisis.

We have 696 Local Organizations all over Japan, which consist of groups of young business people who are highly motivated to create new businesses. Utilizing this valuable network, we would like to work with the national and local governments to share useful information for individual regions and we must be fully aware of our responsibility to lead regional revitalization. Information on the national government's measures related to regional revitalization is hard to access for small and mid-size enterprise owners, who are buried under day-to-day business activities. Accordingly, we need to secure useful information from the central government ministries and agencies (a.k.a. Kasumigaseki, "Japan's foremost think tank"), including information on the national government's growth strategy, regulatory reform, National Strategic Special Zones, public-private investment funds, and other Cabinet Secretariat measures as well as discussions in the major advisory panels of government ministries and agencies, and disseminate it clearly to our members nationwide. We already have various information channels, including industrial groups and the chambers of commerce and industry. From the perspective of junior members, we would like to pay attention to and be actively involved in medium- to long-term measures.

Many of our senior members are passionate about the fact that they were able

to grow their businesses because they were in the Junior Chamber. Learning from the many senior members who play an active role in global society and who have developed long-established companies, we must also develop our own skills as young business people and small and mid-size enterprise operators, evolve our businesses and achieve regional revitalization.

Talent matching and countermeasures to the declining birthrate

It is said that the eighteen-year-old demographic will begin to decrease nationwide in 2018, and that the population will rapidly decrease especially in small cities and rural areas. Local governments actively promote measures to curb the increase in the ratio of unmarried people and stop the tendency to marry later, including providing meeting places. We young business people can also help improve the environment for raising children by allowing employees to easily take childcare leave and by reducing their working hours and after-hours work. The declining birthrate is a phenomenon resulting from many factors. Collecting information from local governments and Local Organizations that have succeeded in reversing the decline in the birthrate, the Junior Chamber will seek effective measures against it. It is also necessary to convey the appeal of working in small cities and rural areas to experienced individuals in large cities to promote matching of talent with needs in such locations.

Technological innovation investment – innovation and singularity

Society 5.0 means the fifth phase of society after hunter gatherer society; agrarian society; industrial society; and the information society; ushering in a super smart society, a fusion of cyberspace and physical (real) space. With online data competition, the first act of the fourth industrial revolution, Japan was forced into a difficult battle since platforms were controlled by foreign companies. With real-data competition, the second act, we must seize the initiative at any cost.

This requires amassing high-quality data as well as the understanding and cooperation of consumers, companies, government and the entire society that provides data. However, it is difficult to understand new technologies, such as AI (artificial intelligence), IoT, big data and robot technology, so gaining a social consensus is hard. Accordingly, we young business people should take the initiative in understanding these new technological trends and forming a social consensus. In AI technology, it is said that the singularity, the moment when AI surpasses human capabilities, will come sooner or later and pose a

threat to human society. Technology can be used by humans for good and bad. The progress of science and technology cannot be stopped. Whether it can be used to build a good society depends on human beings.

Local brands and Japan brand

To promote regional economic prosperity, it is necessary to add value to local products, nature and landscapes; that is, branding. This requires tight quality control and market identification for agricultural, forestry and fishery products and industrial products, and it is important to differentiate local events and services from other events and services for tourism, including inbound tourism. These are too much for only one company. Local Organizations could serve as platforms to connect government and residents and become driving forces for successful regional branding.

After regional branding succeeds, global promotion of these products will be needed to expand the market. At that time, the JCI network can support this process by marketing them as **Japan** brand products aggregating local brands from each region into one category. The national government has also focused on the project to push the export of products made by Japanese small and mid-sized enterprises through JETRO since 2016. We are committed to promoting agricultural products and tourism.

Education reform

Education is a policy and foundation for the nation's next 100 years, so the results cannot be seen overnight. The Japanese education system has always been considered problematic.

Japan's postwar education was distorted under the occupation policy. History education to promote a spirit of patriotism, including the political, religious and mythological foundations of the country, a morality of "the family" filled with love and respect for one's ancestors and parents; a moral sense of consideration for others, and sovereign education to exercise sovereignty and evaluate policy – the reform of education on these matters is an urgent task to nurture the "decency of the Japanese people."

President Trump has often criticized the media for biased coverage since the presidential race. In Japan as well, controversies have arisen regarding relations between politics and freedom of the press. Whatever the case may be, we eligible voters should not blindly accept the media and should gain the

media literacy needed in order to identify correct information.

It is high time to think of measures that provide children with such ability in school education. In Western countries, even elementary and junior high school students learn politics and discuss actual policies. Teachers give fair and neutral explanations about the policies of political parties and candidates and help children discuss them so that they can take a judgmental attitude to politics. This effort is thought to produce a solid foundation for democracy. The Junior Chamber also considers that political education for children is necessary in addition to panel discussions.

Promotion of next generation education

The results of the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) were published in December 2004, revealing that Japanese students' academic ability at fifteen years old when they finish compulsory education had decreased significantly. This caused criticism of the education policy aimed at giving students more free time, and put an end to the policy by revising the teaching guidelines in 2008. Entrance examinations focused on rote memorization, however, have not been changed. Given the demand for practical English skills in the global community, logical thinking necessary for discussion and negotiation, presentation skills, creativity and programming skills to deal with ICT, I must say that Japan's reaction is still way behind.

Regarding advanced education, the University of Tokyo fell from top spot in Asia in 2015 for the first time in the world university ranking of Times Higher Education (THE), a British educational magazine, to which the government attaches weight as an indicator. The university fell to fourth in 2016 and seventh in 2017 (39th in the world). Government subsidies have been cut by approximately 1% every year, and more than a half of the young researchers aged thirty-five or younger are non-regular employees. Industry-government-academia collaboration has only just begun, so innovative technologies have yet to be developed from it. While valuing liberal arts, it is necessary to clearly distinguish research with international competitiveness and practical education which emphasizes more on practical abilities.

Starting from 2018, the 18-year-old demographic will begin to decline. As the proportion of the population in their productive years begins to decrease, we must increase labor productivity to maintain economic growth and survive in the international community. In this sense, education is also important. We

young business people must cooperate with local educational institutes, which are local intellectual properties, to build an industry-government-academia collaboration system while using their individual characteristics.

Public opinion on the Constitution and smart defense

There will be discussions on the draft revision of the Constitution. The Junior Chamber also drew up a draft in 2005 and sought the approval of the public. More than twelve years have passed, and the ruling party has secured more than two-thirds of the seats, satisfying the requirement to propose a revision to the Constitution. We must now carry out more in-depth discussions on the issue to draft a Constitution we can take pride in for posterity. Article 9 of the Constitution is the most controversial part of constitutional revision. With tensions mounting in East Asia, the possibility of war in the area surrounding Japan and the fact that a direct missile attack on Tokyo cannot be denied, the Self-Defense Force is becoming more important than ever. Under these circumstances, we must position the Self-Defense Force in the Constitution and establish necessary systems depending on the danger of the service to increase the morale and safety of SDF members.

It is highly probable that SDF members will be dispatched for duty to overseas danger zones, such as *kaketsuke-keigo* (going to the aid of geographically distant units or personnel under attack) or “use of weapons for execution of missions.” We cannot jeopardize their lives by trivializing risk information and sending lightly armed SDF members to troubled areas. We need to help build a smart defense system using high-tech equipment rather than relying on spiritualism and human-wave tactics.

Liberal nationalism

Amidst globalism and liberalism, concepts which in this day and age are deeply related to one another, money flows freely around the world. In the 21st century more and more countries have been adopting neoliberal policies, with the rest that the gap between the rich and the poor has grown wider, and the lives of middle-class families have become tough. As a result, with the support of such families, nationalism has been on the rise since the last year, as exemplified by Trump in the U.S., Le Pen in France and the Brexiteers in the U.K. President Trump in particular has launched a series of policies that conflict with globalism, including the exclusion of illegal immigrants, oppression of Muslims, and protectionism such as withdrawal from TPP. I hear that there are many

young people and intellectuals who are against this old-fashioned nationalism.

Can we not avoid conflict between globalism and old-fashioned nationalism? There is a trend in political philosophy called liberal nationalism, which deserves special attention. This term was first used in 1993 by Yael Tamir, an Israeli political philosopher who later served as Minister of Education. This term combining the two conflicting concepts has been attracting attention in the United States as an idea compatible with multicultural society.

Nationalism, or the awareness that people are in the same boat known as the nation, is essential to secure the freedom, human rights and equality, on which liberalists place value, in the real world. This concept is valuable for Japanese conservatism and as an idea compatible with the Japanese spirit of harmony, **Wa**. Under the new concept of liberal nationalism, we can look to the Japanese-style fusion of the nation and the international community.

New Japanese Style Capitalism

The Japanese industrialist Eiichi Shibusawa, upon returning from France, rushed to Tokugawa Yoshinobu and proposed the establishment of **Shoho Kaisho**, Japan's first joint-stock company, one hundred and fifty years ago, in November 1868. The company was established in January the following year. After that, Shibusawa was involved in the establishment of approximately five hundred companies. His book **Rongo to Soroban** (*Analects and Abacus*) highlights the importance of not only profits but also business ethics. Shibusawa was also involved in more than 600 social services.

Konosuke Matsushita started business in Osaka one hundred years ago, in 1918. He adopted the five-day work week system for the first time in Japan and established a hospital in the company to improve the welfare of employees. He also played a part in regional employment by establishing factories in all forty-seven prefectures of Japan. The Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty was concluded forty years ago, in August 1978. Deng Xiaoping visited a TV factory in Osaka in October the same year, and asked Matsushita to help with China's modernization. Matsushita promised to offer his full cooperation, and established a TV CRT factory in Beijing nine years later as China's first Japanese joint-venture company. Matsushita Electric Industrial became loved and widely known in China as "a friend who dug a well."

The actions of Shibusawa and Matsushita were of a totally different nature

from those taken by a business operator or a company for personal gain. They acted to help benefit others and for the sake of the public welfare while recognizing the risks they were taking. Following in their footsteps, we young business people must think about a system of capitalism best suited to serving the needs of the public, one that cherishes intangible things rather than the kind of shareholder-capitalism that values tangible things; continue the VSOP movement (using one's main business to contribute to society) launched in 2016; and promote the movement to heighten public interest for employees, business partners, communities, the nation and the international community in Japan and elsewhere .

Developing global leaders in a spirit of harmonious cooperation

Japan and the international community are mutually related and intricately depend on one other. Without global peace and prosperity, Japan cannot secure its own peace. Despite their feelings of despair at the havoc wreaked by the 2011 Tohoku Earthquake, the people of Japan strove to recover from the damage never forgetting civility and compassion for others. The fact that this spirit was praised by the world is still fresh in our minds. As members of the international community, we must actively involve ourselves in opportunities to create fresh incentives and value. Toward a lasting peace in the world, we must continue to strengthen relations with Russia and China, promote international exchange/friendship with other countries using the Junior Chamber network, and deepen mutual understanding through respecting one another. We must also nurture an international perspective and foster world leaders capable of working aggressively to achieve international cooperation and address international issues. It is also necessary to understand the reality that around the world innocent children suffer from poverty and are caught in violent conflicts; produce individuals with the spirit of harmony by providing Japanese children with opportunities to address international issues; and send such individuals to international organizations in the future.

Creating a universal connection with the world

The 2018 JCI Asia Pacific Conference will be held in Kagoshima, Kyushu, during the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary year of the Meiji Restoration. Kagoshima was home to many of the advance guard of the Meiji Restoration, itself a rare social reform in the world. They learned justice and gentleness through the **Goju** education they received in their childhood and, with hope and energy, played a major role in the creation of modern Japan.

There are junior chambers in 134 countries/regions of the world, and approximately 160,000 members work together with the same intent. The Asia-Pacific Area boasts the largest number of JCI members, approximately 100,000 and the Asia Pacific is playing a pivotal role in the world of the 21st century. Together with the members of the Asia Pacific, let's develop a new vision for our area and convey the attractiveness of Japan during the conference. As the hosting country, let's provide members from all over the world a royal welcome, foster friendships and create universal connections, making a success of the event and laying the foundations for lasting global peace.

Developing human resources to work a miracle

In 2018, we will also hold the Japan Academy to develop individuals who can perform miracles. When I visit Local Organizations across Japan to exchange information, I always hear about the issues of expanding the membership and training new members. Ideally, we could increase the membership without a campaign. JC members are trained to be individuals who can contribute to the development of society and this should become more widely known. If each of our members mature, playing important role in every field of society and develop into role models, the membership will increase naturally. To draw closer to this ideal, we must all work to expand the membership with a sense of responsibility, and develop our own skills. Expanding the membership and winning people's sympathy and trust can also be considered activities we carry out for the sake of ourselves, because they enable us to improve our own leadership skills. When I recruit new members, people often react negatively and turn down my offers. At such times, I always find myself lacking in communication skill and attractiveness. I often fear that I will be unable to win people's trust. The average tenure of members nationwide was four years and five months as of the last year. You can learn from the Junior Chamber even if you become a member late. It is true, however, that you gain more opportunities to learn if your tenure is longer. The stage of life from twenty to forty years of age is a valuable time to acquire the ability to truly live life. I hope as many young people who can become future leaders as possible will learn about the Junior Chamber, a place to gain valuable experiences and opportunities. It is also important they join the Junior Chamber as early as possible so they will discover its appeal. I have seen many members mature dramatically through various movements and activities in the Junior Chamber. Some Jaycees keep maturing as members, and others make a great leap

forward after graduating from the Junior Chamber. I would like to work with as many new members as possible to open up the future of Japan through the Junior Chamber. We will establish an academy system that moves with the times, and implement across Japan. I hope newcomers will play key roles in their communities, Japan and the world, as Jaycees who have greatly developed in both mind and body.

Regional revitalization through sports – prior to the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games

With the approach of the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2020, the outstanding performances of young athletes and professional sports teams in various events have been covered in the news, helping to revitalize their hometowns. Sport facilities are now much better than they were when we were children, and children's athletic ability has significantly improved. However, for some events, there are no decent practice facilities for athletes and such athletes keep training the hard way. Since current Olympic events will very likely be included in future Games, local governments must use minor events as opportunities for local revitalization and continue to support them. It is also necessary to call on the national government to build a support system. Sports are a dream for children, and we young business people must transmit this dream to future generations.

The Paralympics will offer a great opportunity to verify and improve spots that prevent the free movement of disabled people to venues in Tokyo and at practice venues in other regions. It is also necessary to prepare multilingual signs across Japan in preparation for visitors from overseas. In this sense, the year 2020 marks the first step in creating a town and country open to the world and the disabled. With this idea in mind, we wish to support the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games in various ways with a view to the future.

Enhancement of organizational skills

Today, thanks to advanced information and communication technology, it is easy to disseminate information across the globe and indispensable that we convey information on our movement. This will enable us to enhance our organizational brand. If we make our noble movement well-known throughout Japan and elsewhere, enhancing its value, the value of the organization will inevitably improve and attract more talent. We can change with the times, find the best way forward, and swiftly and effectively disseminate information.

An organization is a collection of **ko** or individuals. Voluntary, individual participation and interaction among members are indispensable to enhancing organizational strength. Our organization has unlimited potential. By expressing our individual values and understanding each other, rather than acting out of self-interest, we can establish organic, solid, trusting relationships with one another. We must build a strong organization by bringing together individuals, **ko**, rather than working individually. Such an organization can develop a strong movement for regional development.

Solid operation of the Junior Chamber is indispensable to advancing our movement. Our members fund the costs of our activities and for a public interest incorporated association, highly accurate management, epitomized by the execution of a transparent budget, sound financial strength and thorough compliance, is essential. For the sake of an ideal society, ourselves and our families, we must ensure the solid operation of every aspect of our operations. We must further strengthen our financial basis, secure stable revenue sources and continue our movement to enhance all value and productivity.

Conclusion

We live in full conformity with nature on the earth, a planet in the infinite universe. We cannot live alone. We all have ancestors and parents, and we are now alive in this world. How should we live our lives, which are just a moment in the time frame of the universe? We must cherish our one chance at life without forgetting to express our gratitude to all people involved and for all the opportunities we encounter.

Let's improve ourselves before making light of things.

People who cannot change themselves cannot change society. Let's demonstrate what we have learned in the Junior Chamber through our actions toward all concerned. It may be tough now, but there will be "a bright and prosperous society" to come. Let's open the door to a bright future. We young people, who should be reformers, must acquire and utilize much knowledge through various activities, and strive for virtue through success and failure. Whatever troubles may arise, we must set goals with dogged determination and open up the future. If people are satisfied with their current situation, if they don't have a strong will to keep trying, their activities will be sluggish and society will lose its vitality. The risk of fearing change and not trying is much greater than the risk of failing. However, only a few people realize this.

The circumstances surrounding us vary from person to person. Some people may suffer from issues in their surroundings. However, we should not complain, list all the reasons why we cannot do something, and give up from the beginning. Rather, we should maintain a positive outlook, regarding everything as an opportunity for growth, ponder the next step and throw our full strength into everything we do. Let's learn from the Junior Chamber, an organization with a global network. You can benefit from inevitable encounters, cry from happiness or regret, and have unforgettable experiences. If you take a step into unknown territory, wonderful opportunities await you. The Junior Chamber is the one and only organization that allows this.

You cannot create "a bright and prosperous society" without developing human resources.

Therefore, we shall develop our skills as reformers with the harmonious spirit of *wa*, create harmony, and perform miracles.

People have unlimited potential.

Appreciate all things and work for society.

Make Japan a country filled with love and hope.

Basic Principle

Create Japan, a country filled with love and hope,
led by the spiritual harmony of **Wa**

Basic Policies

- 1. Restore Japan's economic prowess, by revitalizing the regions and implementing projects**
- 2. Establish a country that is autonomous and independent, by reforming education and enhancing international competitiveness**
- 3. Realize harmony by making universal connections with the world**
- 4. Create and establish trust in society by developing human resources and engaging in organizational cooperation**
- 5. Establish a solid organization by linking *Ko*, the individual, and harmony**

JCI Japan

2018 PLAN OF ACTION

- A. *Campaigns and projects organized by JCI Japan and implemented in collaboration with Local Organizations and/or JCI*
1. **Publicize the JAPAN Brand (Japanese brands)**
 2. **Promote the movement to achieve the UN SDGs**
 3. **Implement the *Everybody's Nippon Inclusive Society Project***
 4. **Host panel discussions during election time**
- B. *Campaigns proposed by JCI Japan involving requests for cooperation in the form of participation by Local Organizations or by JCI and National Organizations*
1. **Kyoto Convention (January)**
 2. **Kanazawa Conference (February)**
 3. **Summer Conference (July)**
 4. **National Convention in Miyazaki (October)**
 5. **JCI Academy**
 6. **Japan Leadership Academy**
 7. **JC Cup**
 8. **TOYP Program**
 9. **National Awards Program**
 10. **Dispatch of inspection groups and missions**
 11. **International cooperation program**
- C. *Campaigns and projects organized by JCI and implemented in cooperation with JCI Japan*
1. **JCI Asia Pacific Area Conference (Kagoshima, Japan) (May)**
 2. **JCI World Congress (Goa, India) (October-November)**
 3. **JCI Awards Entries (May, October)**
 4. **JCI TOYP Entries (October)**
- D. *Projects based on the Presidential Guiding Principle, conducted by JCI Japan in cooperation with District Councils*
1. **Promote the establishment of regional brand platforms**
 2. **Host the JC Cup Under-11 Boys and Girls Soccer National Convention Qualifier**
- E. *Programs and projects implemented through Bloc Councils and Commissions based on the Presidential Guiding Principle*
1. **Projects which nurture a moral sense of "family," filled with love, and respect for one's ancestors and parents**
 2. **Implementation of curriculums to develop human resources to work a miracle**
 3. **Planning and implementation of education projects which promote Constitutional amendment**
 4. **Strengthening the disaster prevention support networks**

2018 GROUP STRUCTURE

(Committees and Commissions)

[I] Japan Revitalization Group

(2 Committee, 4 Commissions)

<p style="text-align: center;">Nurturing “the decency of the Japanese people” through genuine sovereign education</p>
--

A. Regional Revitalization Committee

a. Raising a vision of Japanese revitalization

1. Planning and implementation of projects which work a miracle and develop human resources who can carve out the future

b. Establishing national awareness to promote social development Investment

1. Planning and implementation of projects to resolve people's anxiety about the future of financial policy
2. Planning and implementation of projects to promote expenditure which possesses local characteristics
3. Planning and implementation of educational projects aimed at solving local problems by utilizing Big Data

c. Work which enhances the effects of group campaigns

1. Consultation and collaboration with experts and a variety of related organizations
2. Collaboration which enhances the effects of group campaigns

B. Project Creation Committee

a. Creation of sustainable companies which drive regional revitalization

1. Planning and implementation of projects which make use of up to date information from national and local governments
2. Planning and implementation to establish company-supporting platforms that can match information and projects
3. Planning and implementation of local future investment contest which can create projects to drive the local economy

b. Creation of companies with both a social and an economic nature

1. Planning and implementation of projects related to the creation of projects which contribute to society
2. Review, and promotion of VSOP (Volunteer Service One-day Project: Social contribution through this project) campaigns

C. Building National Resilience Commission

a. Establishment of disaster prevention security

1. Planning and implementation of projects which promote infrastructure investment for building national resilience
2. Planning and implementation of projects aimed at the establishment of disaster prevention and mitigation systems which take advantage of lessons from past disasters

b. Establishment of a human disaster network

1. Establishment of disaster prevention support networks for District and Bloc Councils, and Local Organizations
2. Promotion of "a Project which connects with the future~ the power of music"

c. Support for disaster-affected areas

1. Coordination and Liaison for disasters occurring in Japan in 2018 and support for disaster-affected Local Organizations
2. Planning and implementation of disaster-affected area support projects

D. Profitable Human Resource Creation Commission

a. Creation of profitable human resources

1. Planning and implementation of projects which boost profitable power at the local level
2. Planning and implementation of projects associated with the development of social entrepreneurs
3. Planning and implementation of projects directed at the establishment of company support platforms which match local companies and human resources

b. Establishment of national awareness to promote human resource investment

1. Planning and implementation of projects which promote diverse ways of working
2. Planning and implementation of projects which promote countermeasures to the falling birth rate

E. JAPAN Brand Establishment Commission

a. Adding value of the local brands

1. Planning and implementation of projects which create local brands with a sense of enhanced quality
2. Planning and implementation of projects to establish a platform which connects local brands and local communities
3. Planning and implementation of projects which promote agriculture in Japan

b. Publicizing Japanese brands around the world

1. Establishment of Japanese Brands comprising local brands
2. Planning and implementation of projects which publicize Japanese brands

F. Technological Innovation Investment Promotion Commission

a. Promotion of Society 5.0

1. Planning and implementation of projects which grasp industry trends 4.0
2. Planning and implementation of projects aimed at establishing company support platforms which match new technology and companies

b. Establishment of national awareness which promotes technological development investment

1. Planning and implementation of projects aimed at spreading business models which make use of new technology
2. Planning and implementation of projects which promote technological development investment for Society 5.0

[II] National Strategy Group

(1 Committee, 1 Special Commission, 4 Commissions)

<p style="text-align: center;">Overcoming deflation by developing a wholesome and ethically correct economy</p>
--

A. Education Reform Committee

a. Establishing a patriotic sentiment to nurture the "decency of the Japanese people"

1. Planning and implementation of education policy which engenders a sense of communities bound together by a common destiny

2. Planning and implementation of national history education promotion projects which lead to a political, religious and mythological foundation of the country and patriotism
 3. Planning and implementation of projects that promote media literacy education which sorts out information
 4. Planning and implementation of policies which review the system concerning school education
- b. Establishment of an educational environment which develops human resources with a sense of being parts of communities bound together by a common destiny**
1. Establishment of a collaboration system with various educational institutions and industry, government and academia
- c. Work which improves the effects of group campaigns**
1. Consultation and collaboration with experts and a variety of related organizations
 2. Collaboration and publicity work which improve the effects of group campaigns
- B. Summer Conference Organizing Special Commission**
- a. Enhancement of awareness regarding action that leads to the creation of Japan, a country filled with love and hope**
1. Planning, administration, and implementation of a Summer Conference where a miracle happens
 2. Implementation of compiling cross-sectional policy
- C. Moral Education Promotion Commission**
- a. Establishment of a road map for Japanese people to live by**
1. Planning and implementation of projects which nurture a moral sense of "family," filled with love, respect for ancestors and parents
 2. Planning and implementation of projects which nurture positive self-esteem
 3. Promotion, planning and implementation of projects which encourage parental awareness of their responsibility to instill a moral sense of consideration for others
- b. Establishment of an educational environment which develops human resources full of a moral sense**

1. Establishment of a collaborative system with elementary education institutions and industry, government and academia

D. Next Generation Education Establishment Commission

a. Development of global human resources

1. Planning and implementation of educational policy which develops global human resources
2. Planning and implementation of higher education policy which raises international competitiveness and **practical abilities**
3. Planning and implementation of policies concerning the development of teachers who are engaged in the education of the next generation

b. Establishment of a mature democracy

1. Planning and implementation of education on children's political participation
2. Planning and implementation of a promotional project on sovereign education which provides an ability to assess policies
3. Implementation of and support for panel discussions at election time

E. Constitutional Amendment Promotion Commission

a. Promotion of Constitutional Amendment

1. Planning and implementation of education projects which promote Constitutional amendment
2. Planning and implementation for Constitutional amendment proposition and improvement in voter turnout for the national referendum
3. Planning and implementation for clarifying issues related to Constitutional amendment

b. Establishment of public opinion on Constitutional amendment rooted in everyday life

1. Planning and implementation of projects which nourish a sense of ownership for the Constitution
2. Planning and implementation of projects to convey the importance of the Self-Defense Force

c. Collaboration with related organizations to promote the campaign

1. Collaboration with National Diet Members and National Association for the Establishment of a Favorable Japanese Constitution

F. National Security Establishment Commission

a. Establishment of a smart defense system

1. Planning and implementation of defense policy which goes along with the current situation of the Self-Defense Force
2. Planning and implementation of education projects which promote improvement of national awareness of national security

b. Establishing friendly relations with neighboring states through private diplomacy

1. Planning and implementation of youth exchange projects, looking ahead to peaceful relations with Russia
2. Planning and implementation regarding peaceful relations with nations bordering on Japan
3. Collaboration with the JCI Japan-Russia Friendship Association

[III] International Group

(1 Committee, 5 Commissions)

<p style="text-align: center;">Realizing harmony through a universal connection with the world</p>

A. UN Affairs Committee

a. Examination of the idea, based on the spirituality of "Wa," a harmony which can be a role model for the world

1. Planning and implementation of projects which promote an affinity for liberal nationalism in Japan

b. Promotion of campaigns to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals

1. Review, planning and implementation of the JCI JAPAN SMILE by WATER project
2. Planning and implementation of the JCI Japan Youth Ambassador program
3. Study, planning and implementation regarding enhanced public awareness of the UN Sustainable Development Goals
4. Promotion of, participation in and reaction to projects related to the UN

c. Collaboration to enhance the effects of group campaigns

1. Consultation and collaboration with experts and a variety of related organizations
2. Collaboration to enhance the effects of group campaigns

B. New Japanese style Capitalism Promotion Commission

a. Disseminating capitalism for the sake of public which values invisible things

1. Planning and implementation of projects to disseminate new Japanese-style capitalism which pursues the happiness of all stakeholders

b. Establishment of projects which base company management on new Japanese-style capitalism

1. Planning and implementation of projects to promote new Japanese style capitalism in foreign countries
2. Planning and implementation of projects to promote new Japanese style capitalism in Japan
3. Participation in and proposals for examination of committees related to the G20

c. Establishment of friendship outside the Asia Pacific area

1. Planning and implementation of projects that consider a new future outside the Asia Pacific Area

d. Collaboration with related organizations

1. Collaboration and sharing of information with the Borderless Relief Association

C. JCI Affairs Commission

a. Establishment of mutual understanding with members of JCI

1. Planning and implementation of events organized by JCI Japan at JCI ASPAC Kagoshima
2. Planning and implementation of events organized by JCI Japan at JCI World Congress Goa
3. Planning and implementation of projects which make it irresistible to participate in Congress and Area Conferences
4. Response to, collaboration in and support for matters related to JCI officials
5. Response to JCI Japan officers at JCI Area Conferences
6. Response to overseas National Organizations other than the Asia Pacific Area
7. Promotion of, collaboration with and publicity for JCI events

D. International Events Support Commission

a. Transmission of Japanese attraction through support for international conferences

1. Collaboration with, promotion of, participation in and support for JCI ASPAC Kagoshima

2. Serve as a point of contact for public relations for JCI ASPAC Kagoshima
3. Implementation of the JCI Kanazawa Conference
4. Support for Yokohama's bid to host JCI World Congress

b. Establishment of friendship with countries around the world

1. Hosting International Night
2. Planning and implementation of projects to promote a "Cool Japan" the world can sympathize with
3. Support for JCI Operation Hope

E. Asian Alliance Establishment Commission

a. Establishment of friendly relations in the Asia Pacific Area

1. Planning and implementation of projects for considering a new future in the Asia Pacific Area
2. Planning and implementation of projects which increase inbound tourists from Asia
3. Planning and implementation of exchange projects with the Japan-Asia Youth Exchange Association
4. Collaboration with the JCI Japan-China Friendship Association

b. Establishment of mutual understanding with JCI members in the Asia Pacific Area

1. Planning and implementation of business-matching projects that deepen mutual understanding and promote public interests
2. Support for JCI APDC
3. Response to overseas National Organizations in the Asia Pacific Area

F. JCI Academy Commission

a. Development of global leaders

1. Developing global leaders in a spirit of harmonious cooperation
2. Planning and running of the 2018 JCI Academy
3. Support for Local Organizations competing for the right to host the next JCI Academy
4. Planning and implementation of a "mini JCI Academy"
5. Hosting the Reunion of Global Networkers

b. Establishment of a connection with the world through the JCI network

1. Collaboration with and support for sister JC twining and planning and implementation of projects to enhance its attractiveness

[IV] LOM Support Group

(2 Committees, 4 Commissions)

Establishing social trust created by development of human resources and organizational cooperation

A. Japan Leadership Academy Committee

a. Creation of human resources which can contribute to the development of the community by taking advantage of its strength

1. Planning and implementation of curriculums to develop human resources to work a miracle
2. Study, creation and implementation of a human resource development program by curriculum participants

b. Collaboration with Bloc Councils

1. Planning, administration and implementation of membership development projects with 47 Bloc Councils
2. Planning of and collaboration with effective membership development strategy and expansion tools
3. Arrangement, accumulation and usage of the membership development database
4. Support for administration of the Bloc Academy

c. Support and collaboration related to development of Local Organizations which take advantage of their strengths

1. Collecting information and support to serve as a point of contact for consultation on establishment of new Local Organizations and their development
2. Coordination with the Japan Jaycees Senior Club

B. National Convention Organizing Committee

a. Activities to raise awareness of the JC Movement

1. Planning, administration and implementation of the 67th National Convention in Miyazaki

b. Support for the development of the regions of Local Organizations in charge of National Conventions and other areas of Japan

1. Liaison and Coordination with the host Local Organization of the 67th National Convention
2. Study, liaison and coordination with the hosting Local Organizations of the 68th and 69th National Conventions
3. Study and reporting on potential host Local Organizations for the 70th National Convention and beyond

c. Study and review of National Convention policy for the next generation

1. Study and Review of National Convention policy for the next generation

C. Sports Promotion Support Commission

a. Regional development through minor sporting events

1. Research and review of advanced examples of sporting events in collaboration with local communities
2. Planning, collaboration with and implementation of sporting events with local communities

b. Promotion of the movement for the realization of an Inclusive Society based on mutual understanding

1. Research, and support for the Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics
2. Study and formulation of proposals for barrier-free movement for the handicapped and foreign travelers
3. Review, expansion of and implementation of "Everybody's Nippon Inclusive Society Project"

c. Development of human resources with rich humanity and sociability

1. Hosting of the JC Cup Under-11 Boys and Girls Soccer National Convention
2. Hosting of the JC Cup Under-11 Boys and Girls Soccer National Convention Qualifier

D. The Most Outstanding Young Persons Awards Commission

a. Support for and collaboration with attractive people who tackle the challenge of resolving problems in the communities

1. Recruiting for The Most Outstanding Young Persons Awards and implementation of the selection meeting
2. Planning, administration and implementation of The Most Outstanding Young Persons Awards project

3. Collaboration with and response to the media on The Most Outstanding Young Persons Awards projects
 4. Analysis of, and arrangement/accumulation and usage of the winner of The Most Outstanding Young Persons Awards projects
- b. Reception/transmission of and raising awareness about the winner of The Most Outstanding Young Persons Awards project**
1. Establishment of the role model for the winner of The Most Outstanding Young Persons Awards project
 2. Serve as a point of contact for collaboration with the winners

E. Awards Program Commission

- a. Commendation and support for projects which contributed to solving problems in local communities**
1. Recruitment of Award Program project and implementation of selection meeting
 2. Planning, administration and implementation of Award Program projects
 3. Collaboration with and response to the media on Award Program projects
 4. Analysis of, arrangement/accumulation and usage of the winners of the Award Program projects
- b. Development of communities by winners of Awards Program projects**
1. Establishment of role models for the winners of Award Program projects
- c. Establishment of a comprehensive support system**
1. Planning, proposition, and implementation with collaborating and sponsor companies and serve as a point for consultation
 2. Planning, proposition, and implementation with government and municipal offices and NPOs and serve as a point for consultation
- d. Apply for JCI Awards**
1. Apply for JCI Awards
 2. Providing information to and response to Local Organizations

F. JC Program Implementation Commission

- a. Development of leaders who can revitalize the community and the organization**
1. Introduction, promotion and implementation of JCI courses and JCI Japan-approved programs
 2. Development of trainers for JCI and JCI Japan-approved programs

3. Formulation of draft revisions to JCI Japan Training Guidelines
4. Re-examination and new creation and implementation of JCI Japan Official Programs
5. Serve as a point of contact for program support based on requests from Local Organizations

[V] General Affairs Group

(4 Committees, 3 Commissions)

**Establishing a solid organization through the connection
of "ko," the individual, and harmony**

A. JCI Japan Branding Committee

a. Promotion of public relations media strategies which gain public sympathy

1. Establishment and implementation of public relations media strategies by which JC campaigns can become known to the public
2. Publicity of JC campaigns in collaboration with external organizations
3. Branding strategies transmitted through external public relations which are consistent and easy to understand throughout the year

b. Control of publicity information for external organizations

1. Control of publicity information for external organizations by each Committee and Commission
2. Collection of publicity information for external organizations by each Committee and Commission by planning and administration of public relation strategy committee
3. Promotion of an effective movement through the operation of a website and SNS for external use

c. Work which enhances the effects of group campaigns

1. Consultation and collaboration with experts and a variety of related organizations
2. Collaboration to enhance the effects of group campaigns

B. Finance Management Committee

a. Activities to strengthen the financial basis of JCI Japan

1. Establishment of revenue sources for JCI Japan and expansion of new sponsor numbers

2. Collaboration with sponsors
3. Administration of, response to and promotion of sponsor booths
4. Assessment and management of profit-making sectors

b. Management and use of JCI Japan assets

1. Management and running of the JCI Japan Building
2. Study of mid and long-term financial visions for JCI Japan and future planning for the JCI Japan Building

c. Promotion of projects appropriate for mandates from members

1. Improvement of methods for the use of indispensable items
2. Mutually beneficial collaboration with sponsors and organizations

d. Work to help advance management affairs

1. Study, review and publicity regarding subsidies
2. Establishment of a mechanism to secure financial resources by using crowd-funding

C. Financial Examination Committee

a. Securement of financial discipline and improvement of cost/benefit ratio

1. Detailed study of annual budget proposals and end-of-year accounting documents
2. Examination of budgets and account statements for projects
3. Guidance and support for Committee and Commission accounts
4. Examination of budgets and accounts relating to District and Bloc Council activities, and monthly account guidance
5. Coordination of liaison activities with management and financial audit groups
6. Financial administration of projects for the Public Interest Incorporated Association
7. Guidance and support for the public interest of District and Bloc Councils
8. Serve as a point of contact for consultation on District and Bloc Council accounts

b. Work to help advance management affairs

1. Serve as a point of contact for consultation on Local Organizations accounts

D. Constitution and Compliance Enforcement Committee

a. Management with high accuracy as appropriate for a Public Interest Incorporated Association

1. Detailed examination of the activities and bills of each committee and commission based on compliance
2. Serve as a point of contact for consultation on compliance
3. Control and protection of personal information
4. Protection of intellectual property and guidance on corporate identities
5. Formulation of documents and reporting to the Cabinet Office
6. Collaboration with external advisors
7. Support for the establishment of new Local Organizations and name changes

b. Management of Constitution and rules as appropriate for a Public Interest Incorporated Association

1. Understanding, amendment and management of articles of association, rules and regulations based on the Public Interest Corporation system
2. Serve as a point of contact regarding study and support for District and Bloc Council rules

c. Work to help advance management affairs

1. Serve as a point of contact for consultation on rules and compliance of Local Organizations
2. Planning seminars for prospective Local Senior Executive Directors

d. Work regarding corporate status of Local Organizations

1. Support for proper management appropriate for corporate status
2. Support for change in corporate status

E. Organizational Skills Improvement Commission

a. Work to enhance the value of JC campaigns

1. Creation and publication of the monthly magazine, "We Believe," to enhance the value and effects of JC campaigns
2. Collection of the records of JC campaigns

b. Establishment of organic ties among members

1. Promotion of deep interaction among members across the boundary among Local Organizations and Bloc and District Councils
2. Planning and operation of email magazines and SNS for members

c. Works related to reception and transmission of information with each Council and Local Organization

1. Reception and transmission of information with Bloc and District Councils and Local Organizations

d. Work regarding study of awareness of members

1. Study of awareness of members, utilizing JCCS
2. Expand usage of JCCS and promote improvement in registration

F. Public Relations Commission

a. Work to ensure smooth implementation of JCI Japan campaigns

1. Coordination with Committees, Commissions, and Districts and Bloc Councils
2. Support for participation in Area Conferences and World Congresses by the National President and National Officers

b. Sharing of and publicity for JCI Japan campaigns in 2018 and enhancement of collaboration with Local Organizations

1. Support for publicity relating to campaigns during visits by the National President and National Officers
2. Planning and implementation of briefing sessions for regional projects
3. Liaison for visits of JCI Japan officers and dispatch of lecturers to Local Organizations

G. General Affairs Commission

c. Efficient management of General Assembly, Board of Directors meeting and other meetings

1. Organization of JCI Japan General Assembly and other meetings
2. Detailed study of project proposals for Committees and Commissions and due dates for their submission
3. Prevalence of the JCI Japan agenda system
4. Detailed study of and revision of JCI Japan standardized basic operation manual content
5. Planning of seminars for prospective Local Presidents
6. Planning of seminars for Committee/Commission staff

d. Sharing of and publicity for JCI Japan campaigns in 2018

1. Hosting of the Kyoto Convention

JCI 2018 JCI Japan Officers



National President
Shogo Ikeda



IPP
Shogo Aoki



EVP
Yosuke Seito



EVP
Yasuyoshi Watari



EVP
Takeaki Kamada



EVP
Eiichi Okabe



SED
Masafumi Ishida



Advisor
Seiji Okada



Advisor
Hirofumi Suyama



Auditor
Takakazu Ando



Auditor
Daisuke Ishikawa



Auditor
Shinobu Terao



Auditor
Terukazu Matsubara



Auditor
Yorimasa Okimoto



VP, Hokkaido District
Kei Nakamura



VP, Tohoku District
Yohei Watanabe



VP, Kanto District
Heihachiro Sato



VP, Tokai District
Katsumasa Hosono



VP, Hokuriku Shinetsu District
Masaaki Ichikawa



VP, Kinki District
Shotaro Kanzawa



VP, Chugoku District
Kohei Naruse



VP, Shikoku District
Seisuke Kitajima



VP, Kyushu District
Tatsuya Toki



VP, Okinawa District
Keisaku Miyaguni



VP, Japan Revitalization Group
Sobei Kato



VP, National Strategy Group
Yuji Mitsuta



VP, International Group
Tsuchi Nakashima

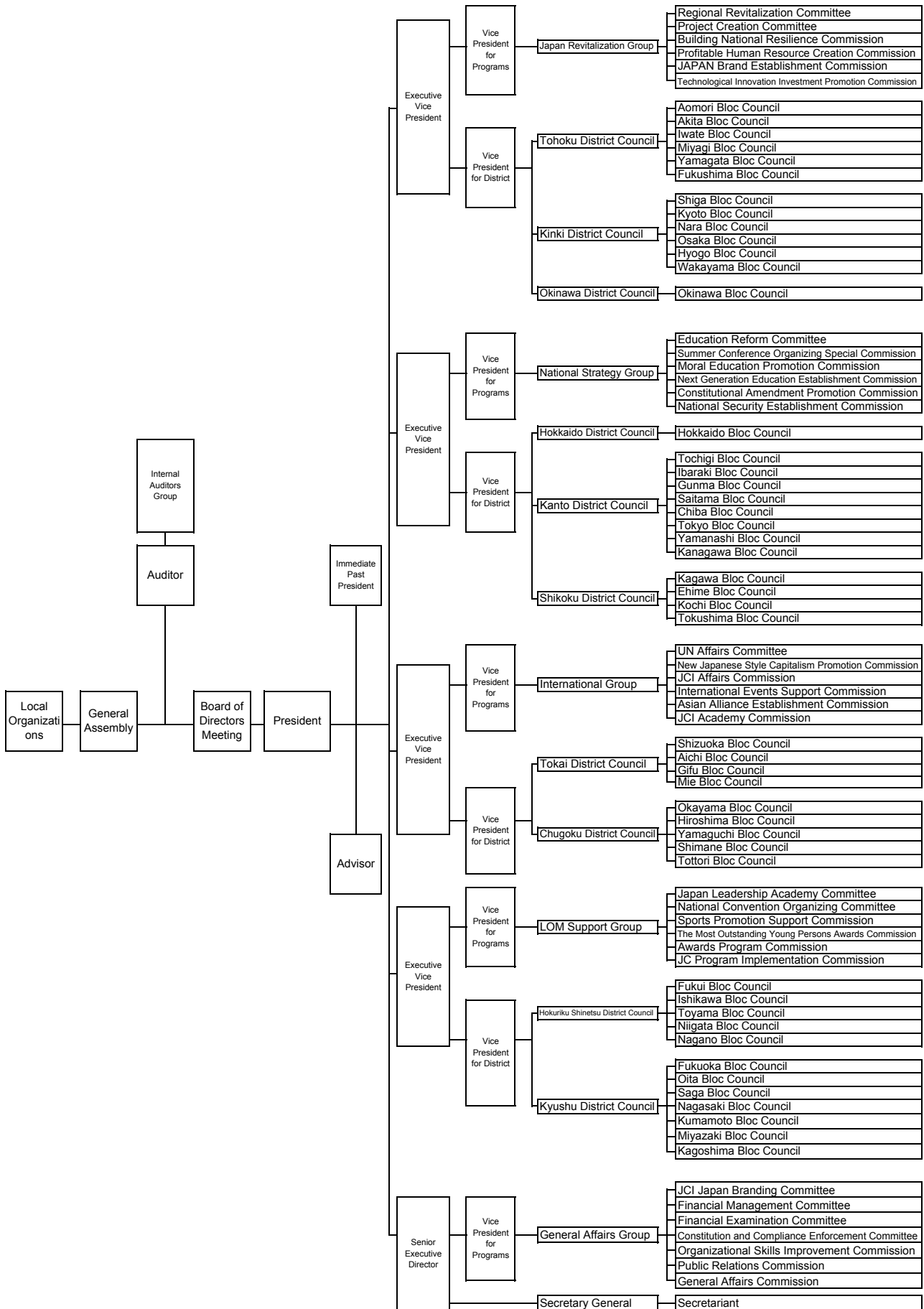


VP, LOM Support Group
Tetsuhito Nishioka



VP, General Affairs Group
Kota Aoki

JCI JAPAN ORGANIZATION CHART, 2018



2018 JCI Japan Official Schedule

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Executive Committee Meeting	11 (Thu)	1 (Thu) 13 (Tue)	1 (Thu) 7 (Wed)	5 (Thu) 19 (Thu)	2 (Wed) 17 (Thu) 31 (Thu)	21 (Thu) 30 (Sat)	18 (Wed)		6 (Thu) 13 (Thu) 27 (Thu)	18 (Thu)	8 (Thu) 15 (Thu)	6 (Thu) 13 (Thu)
Executive Board Meeting	12 (Sat)	14 (Wed)	8 (Thu)	20 (Fri)	18 (Fri)	22 (Fri)	19 (Thu)		14 (Fri)	19 (Fri)	16 (Fri)	14 (Fri)
Board of Directors Meeting	19 (Fri) Kyoto	15 (Thu)	9 (Fri)	21 (Sat)	19 (Sat)	23 (Sat)	20 (Fri)		15 (Sat)	5 (Fri) Miyazaki 20 (Sat)	17 (Sat)	15 (Sat)
General Assembly	20 (Sat) Kyoto		24 (Sat) Tokyo							5 (Fri) Miyazaki		
JCI Congress and Conferences	JCI JEM/IBM (St. Louis, USA)				Africa and the Middle East Conference (Cotonou, Benin) 9 (Wed) - 12 (Sat)	Conference of the Americas (Miami, USA) 6 (Wed) - 9 (Sat)	JCI MYE (St. Louis, USA)	Global Partnership Summit (New York, USA)			JCI World Congress (Goa, India)	
NOM Principal Events	Kyoto Convention 18 (Thu)-21 (Sun)	Kanawaza Conference 16 (Fri)- 18 (Sun)				European Conference (Riga, Latvia) 13 (Wed) - 16 (Sat)	JCI Academy Summer Conference 21 (Sat) - 22 (Sun)			National Convention Miyazaki 4 (Thu) - 7 (Sun)		
Financial Examination and Scrutiny Committee	6 (Sat) 7 (Sun)	3 (Sat) 4 (Sun)	3 (Sat) 4 (Sun)	7 (Sat) 8 (Sun)	5 (Sat) 6 (Sun)	9 (Sat) 10 (Sun)	7 (Sat) 8 (Sun)		8 (Sat) 9 (Sun) 29 (Sun) 30 (Mon)		10 (Sat) 11 (Sun)	8 (Sat) 9 (Sun)
Publicity Interest Examination Committee	6 (Sat)	3 (Sat)	3 (Sat)	7 (Sat)	5 (Sat)	9 (Sat)	7 (Sat)		8 (Sat) 29 (Sun)		10 (Sat)	8 (Sat)
Compliance Examination Committee	6 (Sat)	3 (Sat)	3 (Sat)	7 (Sat)	5 (Sat)	9 (Sat)	7 (Sat)		8 (Sat) 29 (Sun)		10 (Sat)	8 (Sat)

2018 JCI Japan Factsheet

1. Founded: February 9, 1951
2. Incorporated as an Association: March 31, 1951
3. Incorporated as a Public Interest Incorporated Association: July 1, 2010
4. Government oversight: Supervised by the Japanese Government Cabinet Office
5. Secretariat Address: 2-14-3, Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 102-0093, Japan
6. 2018 National President: Shogo Ikeda
7. Projects of interest to the public: youth development; human resource development; environmental protection; national politics; regional community development; projects aimed at improving the quality of life of Japanese citizens; international exchange and cooperation.
8. For profit operations: Rental of conference rooms at the JCI Japan headquarters building; membership supplies sales; sales of the monthly JCI Japan magazine, **We Believe**; membership training.
9. Project year: January 1 to December 31
10. Local Organizations: 696
11. Individual members: about 36,000
12. National officers: 29
13. Committees/commissions: 10 committees, 1 special commission, 20 commissions
14. Members of Committees and Commissions of the National Organization: 2,400
15. Average age: 35
16. Main Meetings:
 - ① Kyoto Convention: January 18-21, 2018
11,000 registrations anticipated
 - ② Summer Conference : July 21-22, 2018
15,000 registrations anticipated
 - ③ National Convention in Miyazaki: October 4-7, 2018
15,000 registrations anticipated
17. Annual total budget: Yen 1,500,000,000.-

The History of JCI Japan

1951	Feb	First General Assembly of the founding of Japan Jaycees (in Tokyo)	1990	July	Held the "Young Businessmen's Meeting" at EXPO 90 (in Osaka)
	Nov	Affiliated to Junior Chamber International (at the 6th JCI World Congress in Montreal)	1991	Aug	Co-hosted the 1st JCI International Model United Nations with JCI (at the United Nations HQ in New York)
1952	Apr	Hosted the 2nd JCI Asian Conference (in Tokyo)		Oct	Celebrated the 40th Anniversary (in Tokyo)
1953	Nov	Held the 1st National Convention (in Nagoya)	1992	Mar	Carried out a rescue project for the victims of the Mt. Unzen-Fugen-Dake volcanic eruption
1956	Apr	Sent a medical team to South Vietnam		Apr	Sent the 1st Global Training School (to the Philippines)
1957	Oct	Hosted the 12th JCI World Congress (in Tokyo)		May	Held the 42nd JCI Asia Pacific Area Conference (in Kitakyushu)
1959	Apr	Held the 1st National Board of Directors Meeting (in Tokyo)		June	Attended the Earth Summit (Rio de Janeiro) as one of the NGOs and organized NGO Summit
1960	Jan	Established the Japan Jaycee Creed	1993	Jan	Began to organize and promote Mottanai (waste not) movement in Japan
	Sept	Launched the Japan Jaycees Senior Club		Apr	Organized a project in support of the Somali refugees
1961	May	Celebrated the 10th Anniversary Ceremony (in Osaka)	1994	Mar	Began to promote "The Global Mottanai Movement" as a JCI endorsed program
1962	Apr	Hosted the 12th JCI Asian Conference (in Osaka)		Nov	Hosted the 49th JCI World Congress (in Kobe)
1963	Apr	Hosted the 13th JCI Asian Conference (in Naha)	1995	Feb	Organized nationwide relief activities for the victims of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake
1964	June	Carried out the Great Niigata Earthquake Rescue Project		Oct	Held the 10th Anniversary Japan JC-China Youth Exchange Program
1966	Aug	Held the 1st Seminar on Political Proposals (in Tokyo)	1996	Apr	Established the "Heart Network Center" for the victims of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (in Kobe)
	Nov	Hosted the 21st JCI World Congress (in Kyoto)		May	Hosted the 46th JCI Asia Pacific Conference (in Kanazawa)
1970	Mar	Sent the first Northern Territories Research Mission to Nemuro	1997	Jan	Established the "Information Network Center" at the Japan JC HQ, for relief activities for the heavy oil disaster in the San-Ruku area
	May	Hosted the 20th JCI Asian Conference (in Fukuoka)	1998	Apr	Held the US-Japan Global Citizens' Conference (USJC-Japan JC)
1971	Feb	Celebrated the 20th Anniversary Ceremony (in Tokyo)	1999	Feb	Raised emergency relief funds for victims of the South American Great Earthquake
	June	Organized the 1st Jaycee Asian Youth Voyage (project carried out until 1989)		Apr	Held the 1st "Japan-Korea Junior Soccer Games" (held through 2001, Korea JC-Japan JC)
	June	Okinawa Jaycees (Okinawa still under US occupation) officially join Japan Junior Chamber		Aug	Raised emergency relief funds for victims of the Turkey Great Earthquake/sent research mission to the area
1972	June	Celebration held for the return of Okinawa to Japan (in Naha)		Sep	Raised emergency relief funds for victims of the Taiwan Great Earthquake
1974	May	Carried out rescue project for the victims of the earthquake in Minami Izu	2000	June	Raised emergency relief funds for the victims of the Indonesia Great Earthquake
	Oct	Held the first Exchange Conference of Japan and the Soviet Union Youth (in Tokyo)		Sep	Raised emergency relief funds for victims of severe winter in Mongolia
1975	Apr	Sent a Friendship Mission to the African region		Nov	Hosted the 55th JCI World Congress (in Sapporo)
	May	Hosted the 25th JCI Asian Conference (in Sapporo)	2001	Feb	Raised emergency relief funds for the victims of the India Great Earthquake
1977	June	Held the 1st Japan Jaycees Onboard Academy School		Feb	Raised emergency relief funds for the victims of the El Salvador Great Earthquake
	Nov	Japanese becomes one of the official languages of correspondence of JCI		Apr	Celebrated the 50th Anniversary
1978	Jul	Held the 1st Young Business Leaders National Convention (in Tokyo)		Oct	Adopted the "New Proclamation of Japan Junior Chamber"
1980	Oct	Opening of the Japan Junior Chamber HQ building in Hirakawa-cho, in Tokyo		Oct	Raised emergency relief funds for the victims of the terrorist attacks on New York City
	Nov	Hosted the 35th JCI World Congress (in Tokyo)		Oct	Raised emergency relief funds for Afghan refugees
	Mar	Mission dispatched to survey Indo-Chinese refugees	2002	May	Hosted the 52nd JCI Asia Pacific Conference (in Sendai)
1982	May	Hosted the 32nd JCI Asian Conference (in Miyazaki)	2004	Nov	Hosted the 59th JCI World Congress (in Fukuoka)
1983	Jan	Held an Administrative Reform Summit (in Tokyo)	2006	May	Hosted the 56th JCI Asia Pacific Conference (in Takamatsu)
	Feb	"Watch the National Diet" movement launched nationwide	2007	Oct	Asia Network Exchange Top Leaders Summit 2007
1984	May	Educational Reform Summit held (in Tokyo)	2008	Aug-Sept	Mutual Understanding School
	Aug	Three Generation Exchange Prime Minister's Cup Gateball Match held (in Tokyo)	2009	June	Hosted the 59th JCI Asia Pacific Conference (in Nagano)
1985	Nov	Donated a bulldozer to a refugee camp in Somalia	2010	Nov	Hosted the 65th JCI World Congress (in Osaka)
1986	Nov	Hosted the 41st JCI World Congress (in Nagoya)	2011	Oct	Celebrated the 60th Anniversary Ceremony
1987	Apr	Vaccines against Japanese Encephalitis dispatched to Nepal	2012	Mar	Great East Japan Earthquake Disaster Recovery Achievement Forum in Morioka
	Sept	Began accepting job trainees from mainland China	2013	Mar	Great East Japan Earthquake Disaster Recovery Achievement Forum in Miyagi
1988	Apr	1st JCI Academy held (in Okinawa)	2014	Mar	Great East Japan Earthquake Disaster Recovery Achievement Forum in Fukushima
	Aug	Held relay run on the "Return the Northern Territories Train" (Belle Train to Nemuro)			Hosted the 64th JCI Asia Pacific Conference (in Yamagata)
1989	May	Hosted the 39th JCI Asia Pacific Area Conference (in Yokohama)	2015	Nov	Hosted the 70th JCI World Congress (in Kanazawa)
	June	Nationwide launch of the Global Project to Save the Environment Campaign	2016	Jan-	Launched the JCI Japan <i>SMILE by WATER</i> campaign in support of the UNSDGs
1990	July	Held the "Young Businessmen's Meeting" at EXPO 90 (in Osaka)		Apr	Hosted the JCI Kanazawa Conference
			2017	Apr-Oct	Held "Future Dialogue" (Dialogues held with the UK, Germany, Indonesia, India, and Bangladesh)

