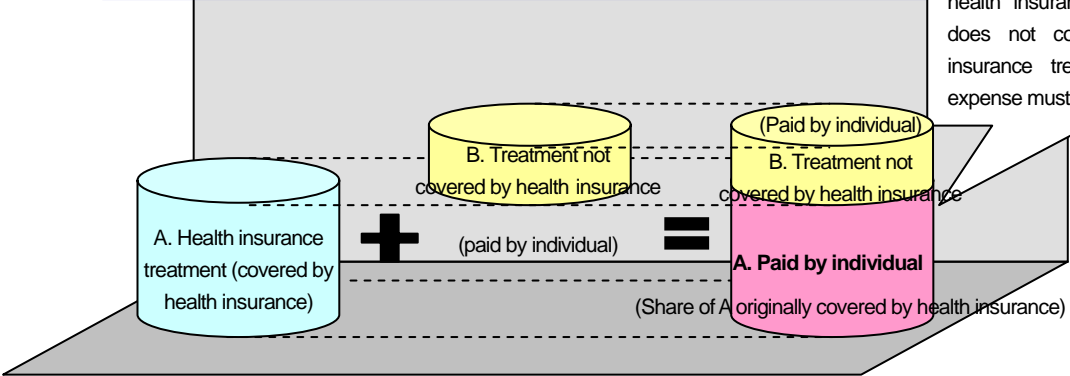


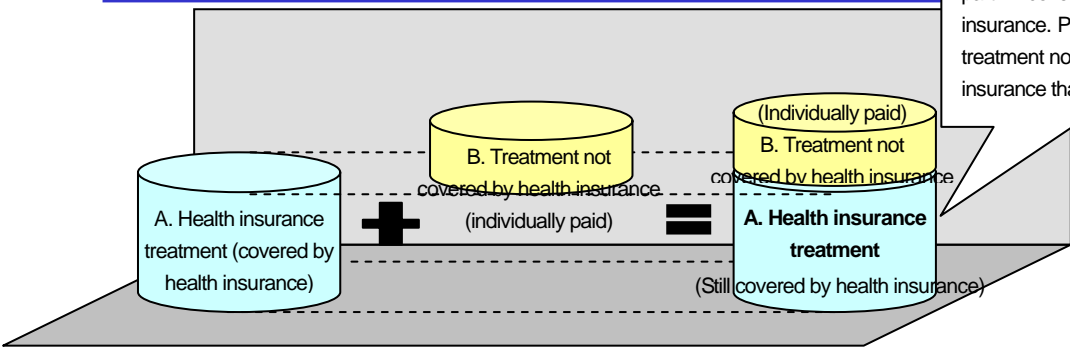
DATA

Current System of Insurance Payment

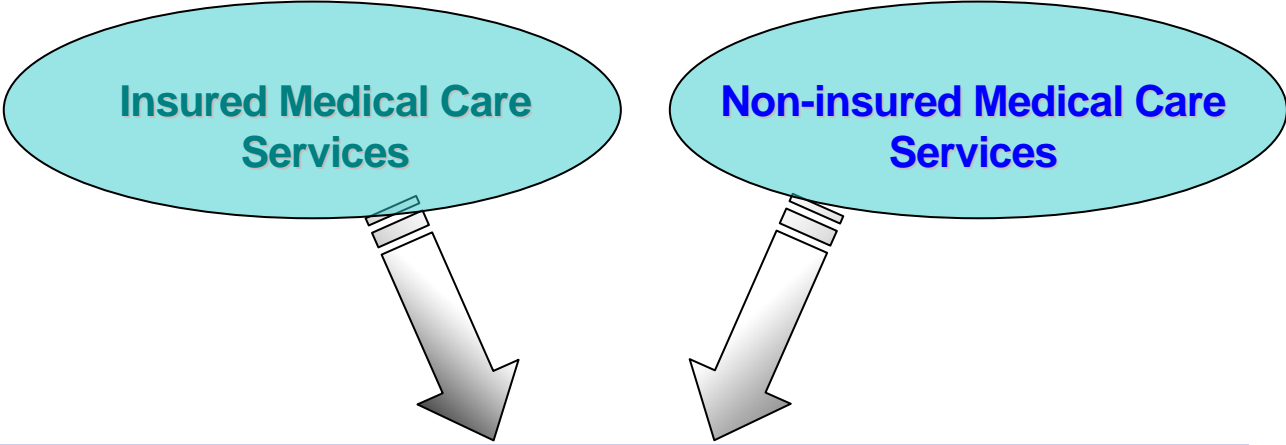
("Mixed Medical Care Services" not permitted)



If "Mixed Medical Care Services" is approved...



(Prepared by the Council)



The burden on the patient when insured and non-insured medical care service are combined is...



Under the current insurance payment system...

Bill	
• Insured medical care service Insurance payment	0
• Insured medical care service Payment by patient	100
• Non-insured medical care service Payment by patient	100
Total	200

Although the patient pays an insurance fee, he or she cannot receive even the insurance payment for insured medical treatment.

If the ban on “Mixed Medical Care Services” is lifted...

Bill	
• Insured medical care service Insurance payment	70
• Insured medical care service Payment by patient	30
• Non-insured medical care service Payment by patient	100
Total	200

Insurance payment is made for the part of insured medical treatment, and the part paid by the individual would be alleviated.

(Prepared by the Council)

Types of Medical Corporations

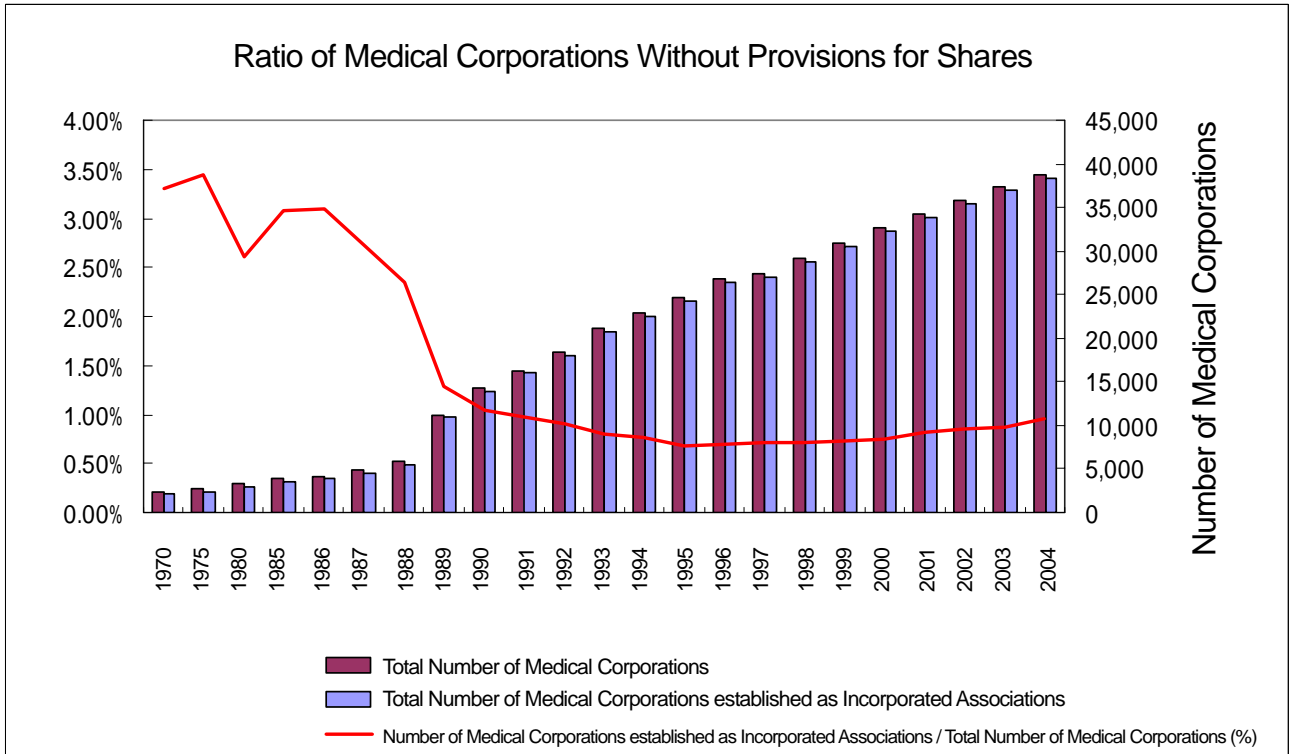
Types of Corporations	Medical Corporation		Specified Medical Corporation	Special Medical Corporation
	Incorporated Association	Incorporated Foundation	Incorporated Association or Foundation	Incorporated Association or Foundation
Share of Investment	Incorporated association with or without provisions for shares	None	None	None
Law upon which the Corporation is founded	Medical Service Law		Special Taxation Measures Law	Medical Service Law
Approval	Approval by Governor of Prefecture		Approval of Director General of National Tax Agency	Approval of Change of Articles of Incorporation by Governor of Prefecture
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of Assets For establishing hospital, etc.: Net worth ratio at 20% or greater • Number of Directors Directors: 3 Auditors: 1 or more • Director General Doctor or Dentist, in principle 		Medical Corporations that meet the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated Foundation or Incorporated Association with provisions for shares • Limitation on medical services outside insurance system • Limitation on the number of directors from the same family • Limitation on the number of beds with extra charge (30% or less) • Limitation on compensation (¥36 million or less per year) 	Medical Corporations that meet the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated Foundation or Incorporated Association with provisions for shares • Limitation on medical services outside insurance system • Limitation on the number of directors from the same family • Limitation on compensation (¥36 million or less per year)
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of Corporate Tax: 30% • Business for profit is not permitted. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of Corporate Tax: 22% • Business for profit is not permitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of Corporate Tax: 30% • Certain kinds of business for profit are permitted.

(Prepared by the Council based on data from the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

Number of Medical Corporations

Type of Corporation	Number of Corporations (As of March 31, 2004)
Total Number	38,754
Incorporated Foundation	403
Incorporated Association	38,351
Breakdown	
(With Shares)	37,977
(Without Shares)	374
Medical Corporation with only one doctor (Data reused)	31,664
Specified Medical Corporation (Data reused)	362
Special Medical Corporation (Data reused)	35

(Prepared by the Council based on data from the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

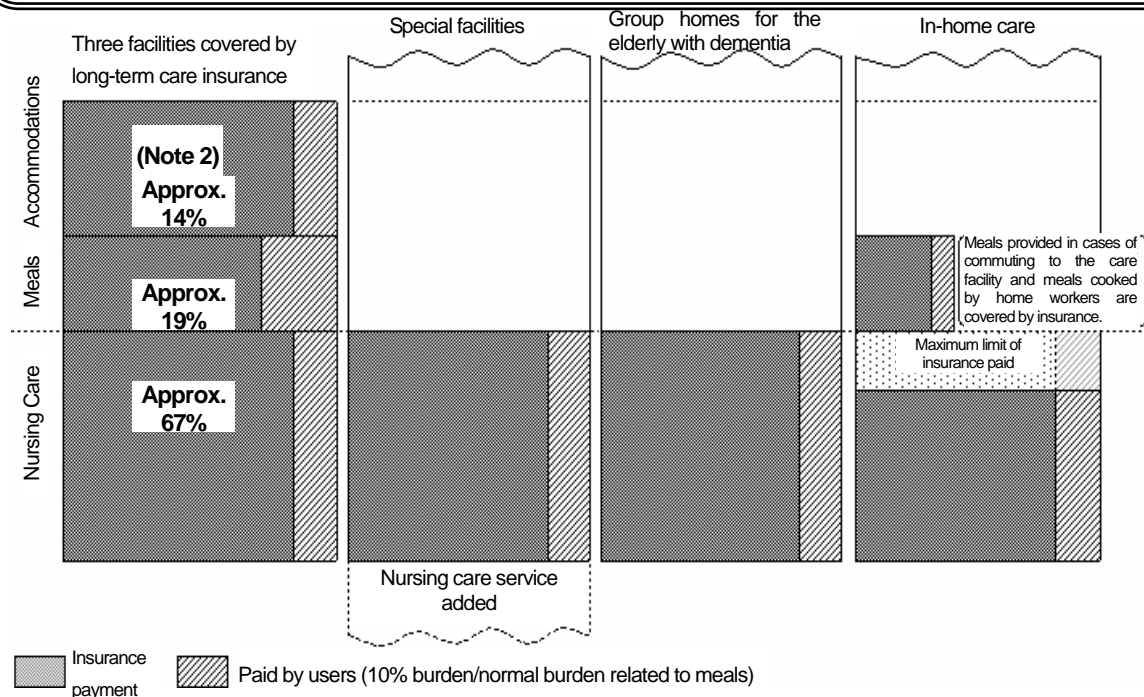


Note) Calendar year is used up to 1996. Fiscal year is used from 1997.

(Prepared by the Council based on data from the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

Comparing the scope of insurance payment (cost burden) among facilities

- In three facilities covered by long-term care insurance, expenses related to nursing care, meals, housing, etc. are covered by insurance.
- In special facilities (Note 1), group homes for the elderly with dementia, in-home care and expenses for nursing care are covered by insurance.



- The above chart is prepared by the Secretariat based on the material for the Seventh Nursing Care Insurance Subcommittee of the Social Security Council, dated December 22, 2003.
- Because there are no statistical figures to show the amount of each expense for nursing care, housing, etc., the breakdown (%) of expenses in three facilities covered by long-term care insurance was provisionally estimated by the Secretariat for those who currently reside in special nursing-care homes for the elderly (average level of required long-term care: 3.6), by assuming the amount of expenses in special facilities as the amount of expenses for nursing care.

(Note 1) When fee-charging homes for the aged or care facilities deploying a similar level of nursing-care staff provide nursing care services to residents requiring long-term care, these cases are regarded as covered by long-term care insurance (daily living care for residents in special facilities).

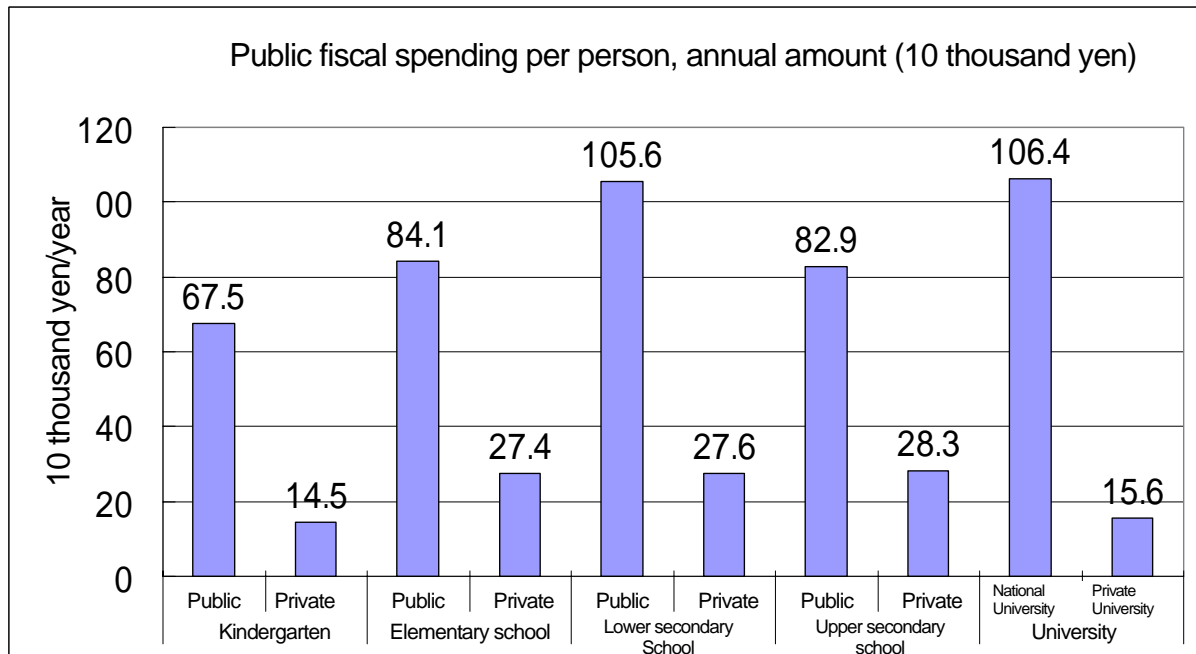
(Note 2) In special nursing homes for the elderly residing in small units, amounts equivalent to building costs related to private rooms and common rooms as well as light, fuel and water expenses (accommodation cost) are borne by the users.

Comparison Between Number of Schools

As of May 1, 2003

	Number of schools			
	Total	National	Public	Private
Elementary school	23,633	73 (0.3%)	23,381 (98.9%)	179 (0.8%)
Lower secondary school	11,134	76 (0.7%)	10,358 (93.0%)	700 (6.3%)
Upper secondary school	5,450	15 (0.3%)	4,117 (75.5%)	1,318 (24.2%)
University	702	100 (14.3%)	76 (10.8%)	526 (74.9%)

(Original Data) "School Basic Study" by the Ministry of Education,
Culture, Sports, Science and Technology



* Does not include the construction cost of facilities.

* Figures for kindergarten are budgetary figures for FY2002 (based on material prepared by the Japan Federation of Private Kindergartens).

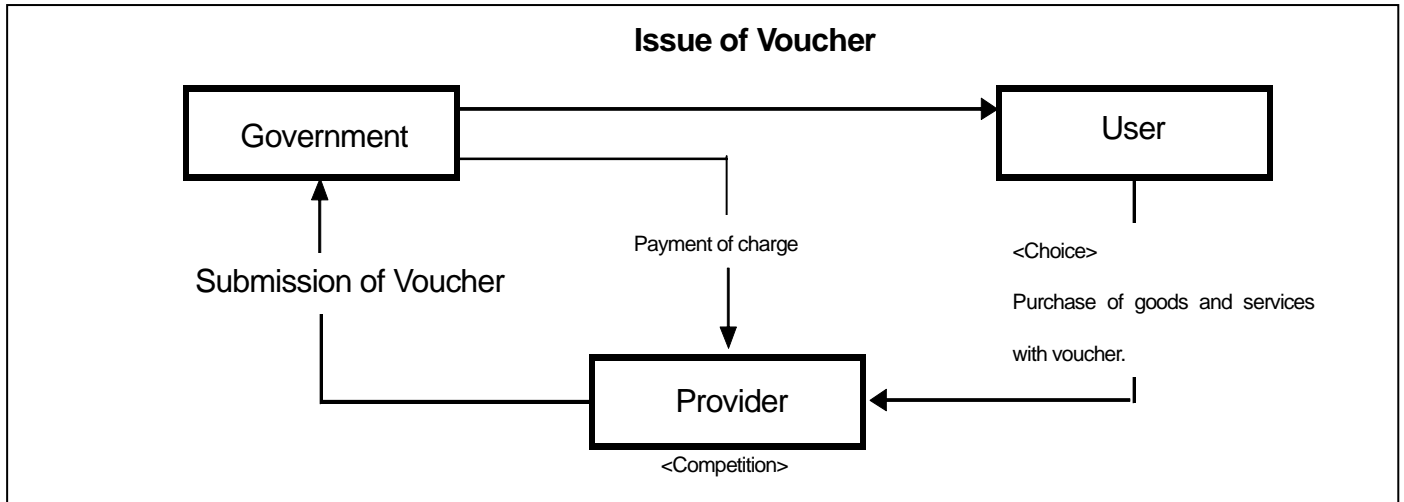
* Figures for elementary, lower secondary and upper secondary private schools are for FY2003 (based on material prepared by the Japan Federation of Private Secondary Schools).

Figures for public schools are FY2003 budgetary figures for Tokyo (excerpted from the website of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government).

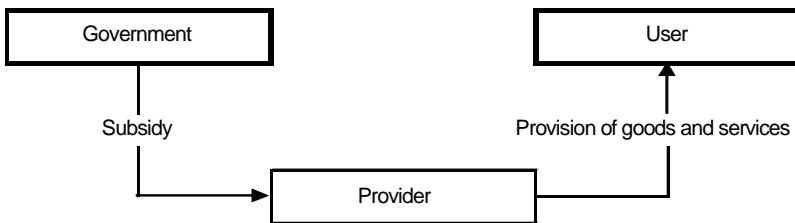
* Figures for universities are for FY2003 (prepared by the Council based on "School Basic Study").

(Prepared by the Council)

General mechanism of the Voucher System



(Reference: Institutional aid)



[Examples of voucher system for education in the U.S.A.]

- City of Milwaukee (Primary, junior high and high school levels)

Introduced in 1990. Vouchers are given to students of poverty-level families who hope to enter private schools.

- City of Cleveland (Primary, junior high and high school levels)

Vouchers are given to those selected through a draw from among students of low-income families. The voucher covers 90% of the tuition fee of private school.

- Bell Scholarship (Higher education level, Federal level)

Aid to undergraduate students from low-income families (no return is required). Maximum allowance is \$3,300 (as of the year 2000)

- Voucher by tax deduction (Higher education level, Federal level)

Introduced in 1997. A specific portion of the tuition is deducted from the tax payable when the family income is \$50,000 or below.

(Note) Excerpt from "Voucher - Concept and Experience in Foreign Countries" (July 2001) by the Director General for Economic and Financial Management (in charge of Economic and Fiscal Management, and Policy Analysis) of the Cabinet Office.