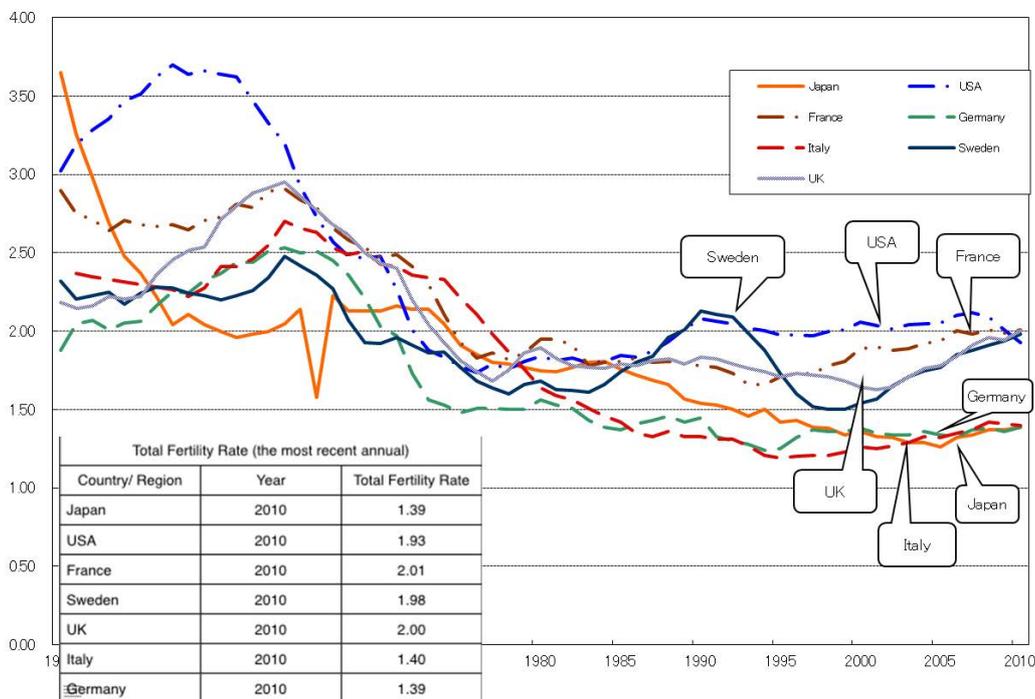


3. Implementation rate in the "number of abortions" was calculated using female population of age of 15-49 in the denominator, excluding the number of operations over the age of 50.
 Source: Retrieved from "cases reported in health administration" by Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare

3. Situation in the birthrate in Foreign Countries

A review of the total fertility rate of major countries (US, France, Sweden, England, Italy, and Germany) reveals that until the 1960's all the countries were at the level of 2.0 or above, and with despite subsequent declining tendencies some of them having started to recover. The most recent data reveals the rate of France to be 2.01 (2010), and Sweden 1.98 (2010). That tendency can be seen to have originated in political measures with a focus on —support for simultaneous managementl of work, child care, and housekeeping.

Figure 1-2-8: The movement of the total fertility rate in the main countries (U.S. and Europe)

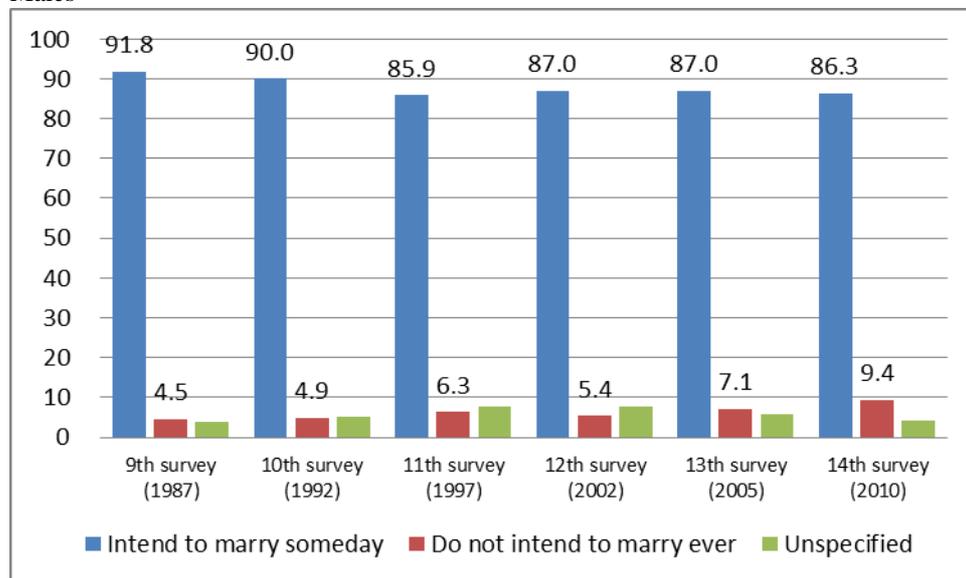


Source: For Europe, till 2008, EU 'Eurostat', Council of Europe 'Recent demographic developments in Europe', United Nations 'Demographic Yearbook'. In 2009 and 2010, by statistics institutions of governments of various nations of the world. Regarding the United States, till 2007, U.S. Department of Health and Human services "National Vital Statistics Report", United Nations

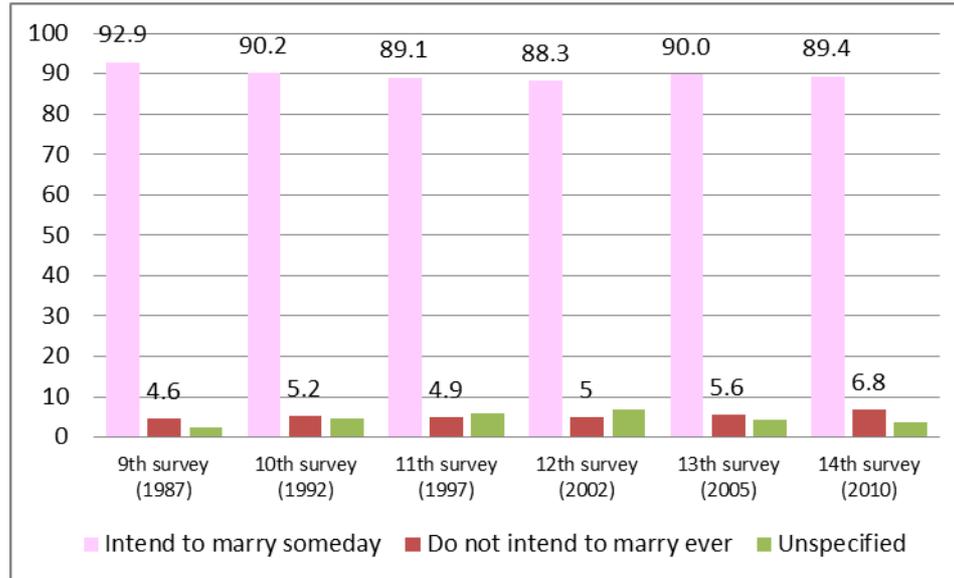
4. Circumstances Surrounding Marriage, Childbirth, and Childcare (Opinions Regarding Marriage)

According to the '14th Basic Research of Childbirth and National Survey on Trends in Marriages and Births' (Singles Survey) conducted by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (2011), as shown in figure 1-2-9, the proportion of unmarried people who want to get married, is still at a high level with 86.3% men, and 89.4% women. However, the number of singles that "are not going to get married for life," tends to increase gradually in both men and women after the 9th survey and has reached 9.4% for men and 6.8% for women, with the increased number of singles representing a single orientation in life.

Figure 1-2-9 Lifetime Marriage Intentions of Singles, by survey
Males



Females



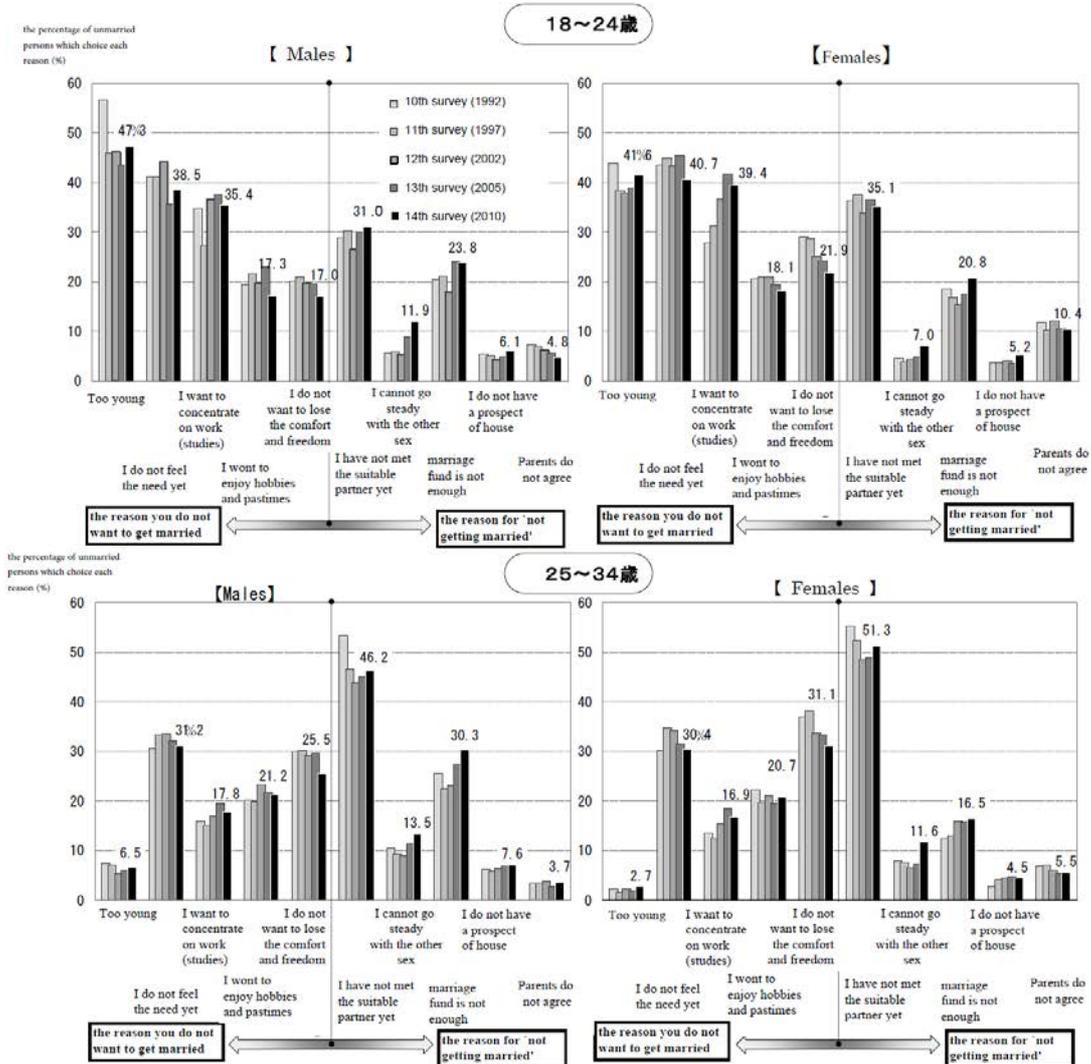
Source: “The 14th Japanese national fertility survey (For unmarried persons) in 2011” by National Institute of Population and Social Security

Note: For 18~34 year-old unmarried persons.

Considered by survey of lifetime marriage intentions of unmarried persons, as shown in Figure 1-2-10, when asked about ‘the reason you do not want to get married’, many answered that they have no incentive to take the initiative, by citing reasons, such as: ‘Too young’, (47.3% male, 41.6% female), ‘I do not feel the need yet’, (38.5% male, 40.7% female), ‘I want to concentrate on work (studies)’, (35.4% male, 39.4% female) for the 18-24 age-group, and ‘I have not met the suitable partner yet’ (46.2% men, 51.3% women) for the 25-34 age-group, focusing on the answers with the tendency to the reason for ‘not getting married’ to be the unfulfillment of marriage conditions. However, many singles of the 25-34 age-group answered the question ‘why you do not want to get married’, with ‘I do not feel the need’ (31.2% male, 30.4% female) and ‘I do not want to lose the comfort and freedom’ (25.5% for men, 31.1% women.) In men of the 25-34 age-group the percentage mentioned that the ‘marriage fund is not enough’ (30.3%) is higher compared to women (16.5%).

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Figure 1-2-10 The reasons to stay single, observed by research and age



Source: National Institute of Population and Social Security "14th Basic Survey regarding fertility trends (Single Survey)"(2011)

Note: Each item indicates whether or not mentioned as (select up to three) reasons of what percentage of unmarried people has remained single. Each year is the year when the survey was carried out to investigate. Numbers on the graph are the results of the 14th survey.

In addition, when asked to the singles, which are willing to get married, what qualities do they look for in the marriage partner, the most people considered the importance of 'personality' for both men and women (95.1% male, 98.2% female). Then, while it is 'the ability of the housework' (93.1%), 'understanding of work' (89.0%), 'appearance' (82.4%) for men, it is 'the ability of the housework' (96.4%), 'economic strength' (93.9%), 'understanding of work' (92.7%), and 'occupation' (85.8%) for women. In women, a higher percentage places emphasis and considers the 'occupation' and 'economic power' than men ('economic strength' (38.7% male, 93.9% female), 'occupation' (43.4% male, 85.8% female)). Among which the percentage of 'emphasis' on 'economic power' has increased to 42.0% from 33.9% compared of 12th survey and 'emphasis' on 'occupation' has increased to 31.9% from 22.6%. Also,