

2017 CMAAO General Assembly Tokyo

Sept. 13, 2017

The logo of the Japan Medical Association (JMA) is a large, light blue stylized 'V' shape. Inside the top curve of the 'V', the letters 'JMA' are written in a bold, sans-serif font. Below the 'V' is a smaller, stylized blue shape that resembles a medical symbol or a caduceus.

JMA

**The Role and the Future Vision
of the Japan Medical Association**

Kenji Matsubara, MD

**Vice President
Japan Medical Association**

Foundation of The Japan Medical Association

- **The Japan Medical Association (JMA) was founded by Dr. Shibasaburo Kitasato (first JMA President) in 1916, as a private academic organization that supports the medical practice of physicians.**
- **The WMA (World Medical Association) acknowledges the JMA as the only professional organization in Japan that physicians join in their individual capacity.**
- **The JMA examines the framework of future medicine, facilitates physician-friendly medical environments, and promotes better healthcare for the people.**
- **Under the cooperation with the prefectural medical associations and municipal medical associations, the JMA aims to enhance medical ethics, develop medical science and medicine, and improve public health, thereby promoting social welfare.**

Medical Associations in Japan



Dr. Kitasato
in the 2003 postage stamp
“Persons of Culture” series

Municipal Medical Associations (891)

《 *incl. Univ. MA (63) and others (13)* 》

192,858 members*

Prefectural MAs (47)

181,578 members*

JMA

310,000
physicians in
Japan, about
55% are JMA
Members.

JMA Membership: 168,533

84,892 work as employees, and
83,641 are in private practice.**

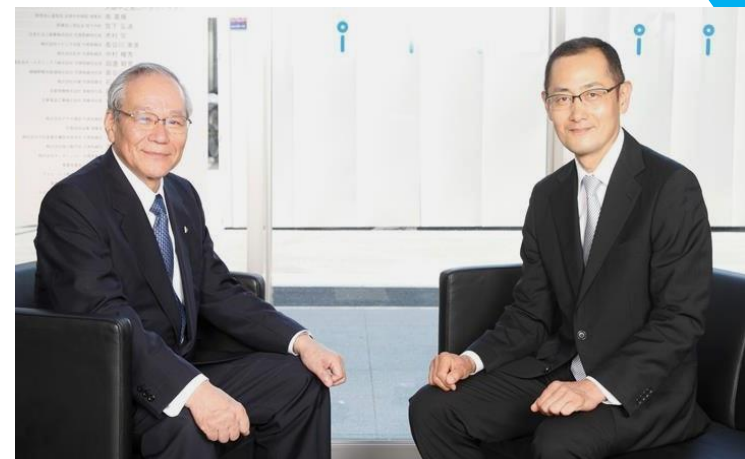
* As of Aug 1, 2013 ** As of Dec 1, 2016



JMA Building
in Tokyo

**2012 Nobel Prize
winner Dr. Shinya
Yamanaka is also a
JMA member.**

JMA News, Aug 5, 2013



JMA Codes of Principles

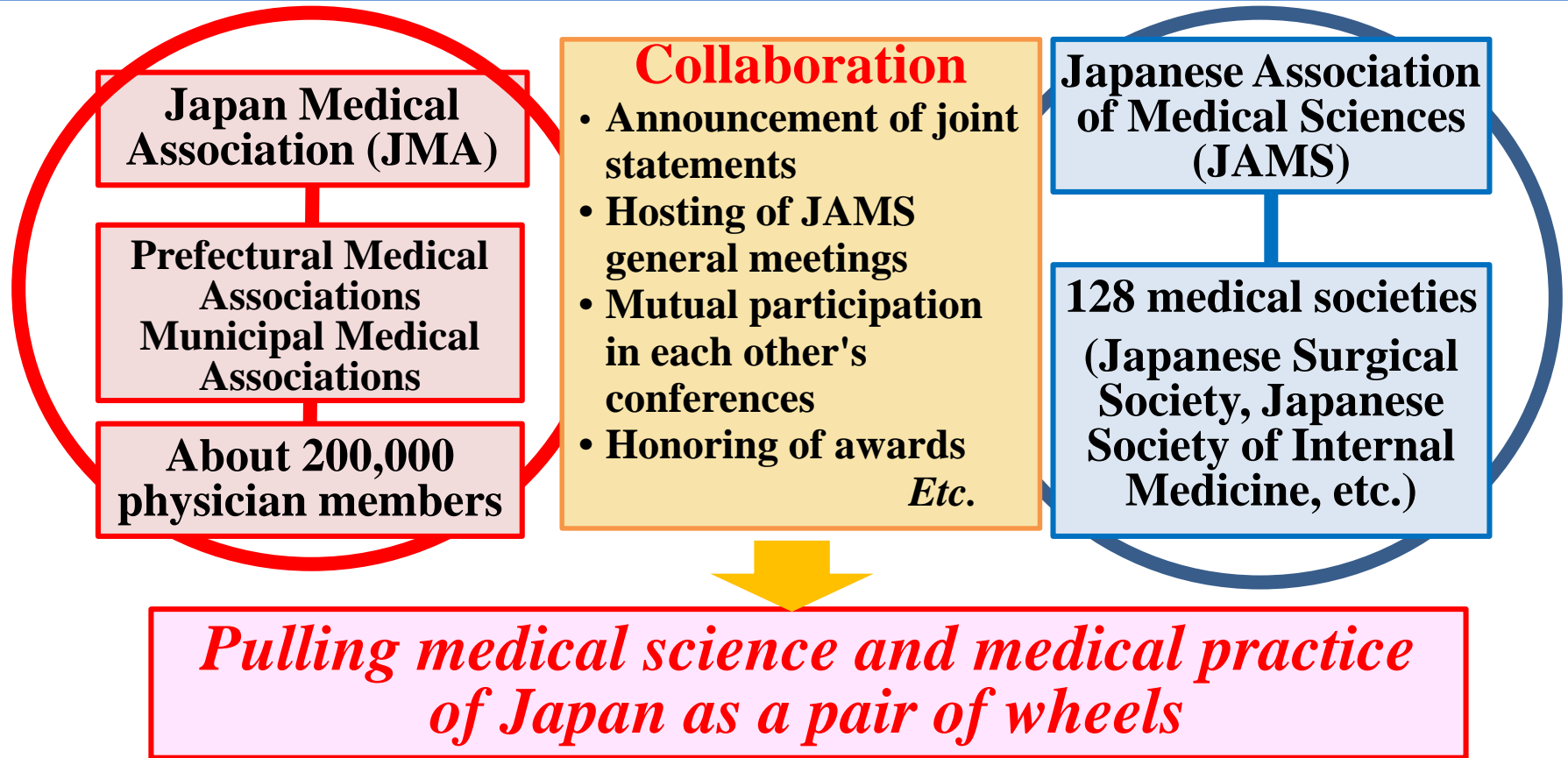
The Japan Medical Association (JMA) aims to achieve a society where human dignity is valued on the foundation of high ethical standards and a sense of purpose.

- 1. The JMA will support a healthy, civilized, and bright life for every person in Japan for a lifetime.**
- 2. The JMA, together with the people of Japan, will build a safe and secure healthcare provision system.**
- 3. The JMA will contribute to developing and improving the quality of medicine and healthcare.**
- 4. The JMA will protect the universal insurance system that is based on public solidarity and support.**

We hereby promise to faithfully perform the above.

Adopted by the 129th Regular General Assembly of the JMA House of Delegates held in Tokyo, June 23, 2013

Collaboration Between JMA and JAMS



JMA and JAMS were merged on March 8, 1948.
JAMS is currently installed within JMA.

(Purpose of JAMS)

To contribute to the improvement of medical science and care through the research and development of science and technology in the field of medicine

JMA and JAMS work together in the following undertakings to contribute to the improvement of medical science in Japan

- (1) JAMS general meetings
- (2) JAMS symposia
- (3) Collect and distribute the information on medical science and practice

Breakdown of Financial Resources of the National Healthcare Expenditure (FY 2014)

Others 301.4 B yen (0.7%)

In France, Germany, UK, Canada, and Italy, there is no copayment for patients for medical care except for medication, which is covered partially.

Individually covered
(Covered by patients)
4,777.2 B yen
(11.7%)

There is a large gap in the insurance premium rates. If the insurance premium is standardized to the Japan Health Insurance Association's rate of 10%, there will be about 1.0 trillion yen increase in the revenue compared to the current insurance premium rates.

Mutually covered
(Insurance premiums)
19.874 T yen
(48.7%)

Covered by the government
(Public expenses)
15.5852 T yen
(38.8%)

approximately
40.8 trillion yen
(370 billion USD)

FY 2014 Estimates

The ratio of the public healthcare expenditure to GDP in Japan is lower than the G7's average. However, the ratio of the healthcare expenditure against the tax revenue is continuously rising as the tax revenue's growth is stagnating.

* Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare "Overview of National Healthcare Expenditure FY 2014"

The cost of social security will likely continue to increase mainly in the areas of medical care and long-term care.

→ **The pressure to cut down on the insurance benefit will continue in the name of growth strategy and deregulation from the standpoint of financial retrenchment**

**Reforms that meet
the times**

For sustainable social security

The population is decreasing due to unprecedentedly declining birthrate and advancing population aging. In order to firmly protect the universal health coverage, we, the medical profession, should not prioritize finance, but propose a medical delivery system which sufficiently meets health needs of the nation.

For example,

- **Extend healthy life expectancy by systematizing the business in lifelong health**
- **Decrease the number of dialysis patients through early intervention for the high-risk group of diabetes**
- **Decrease the number of patients under home oxygen therapy through proper medical intervention for COPD patients**
- **Support academic societies' activities (e.g., publication of prescriptions with cost awareness according to the patient's conditions or characteristics in the Medical Care Guideline.)**

Economic Effects of Social Security

- **Some people argue that “healthcare is consumption”, but social security and economy are mutually interacting with each other.**
- **Economic growth supports the financial foundation of social security. At the same time, the development of social security supports the foundation of the Japanese economy by helping to increase production and employment.**
- **The improvement in national health standard by enhanced healthcare will contribute to economic growth and social stability.**
- **Social security needs to be enhanced so that the people can welcome the old age with peace of mind.**
- **Many people are worried about the old age, and regaining economic growth will start by presenting assurance to them.**

Elimination of Public Anxiety By Enhancing Social

“100 million all actively involved”
“Work Style Reform”

Adjust the insurance premium rate to 10% (same as the Japan Health Insurance Association)

Contribute the internal reserve of companies (377.9 trillion yen) back to the public as salary

Ensure the implementation of the integrated reform of social security and tax

Rise the tobacco tax as the source of revenue for social security

Wage increase

Increase the mutual coverage (insurance premium)

Increase the government coverage (public expenses)

Promote innovation by utilizing the taxation system, AMED subsidies and public and private investment fund

Enhance social security

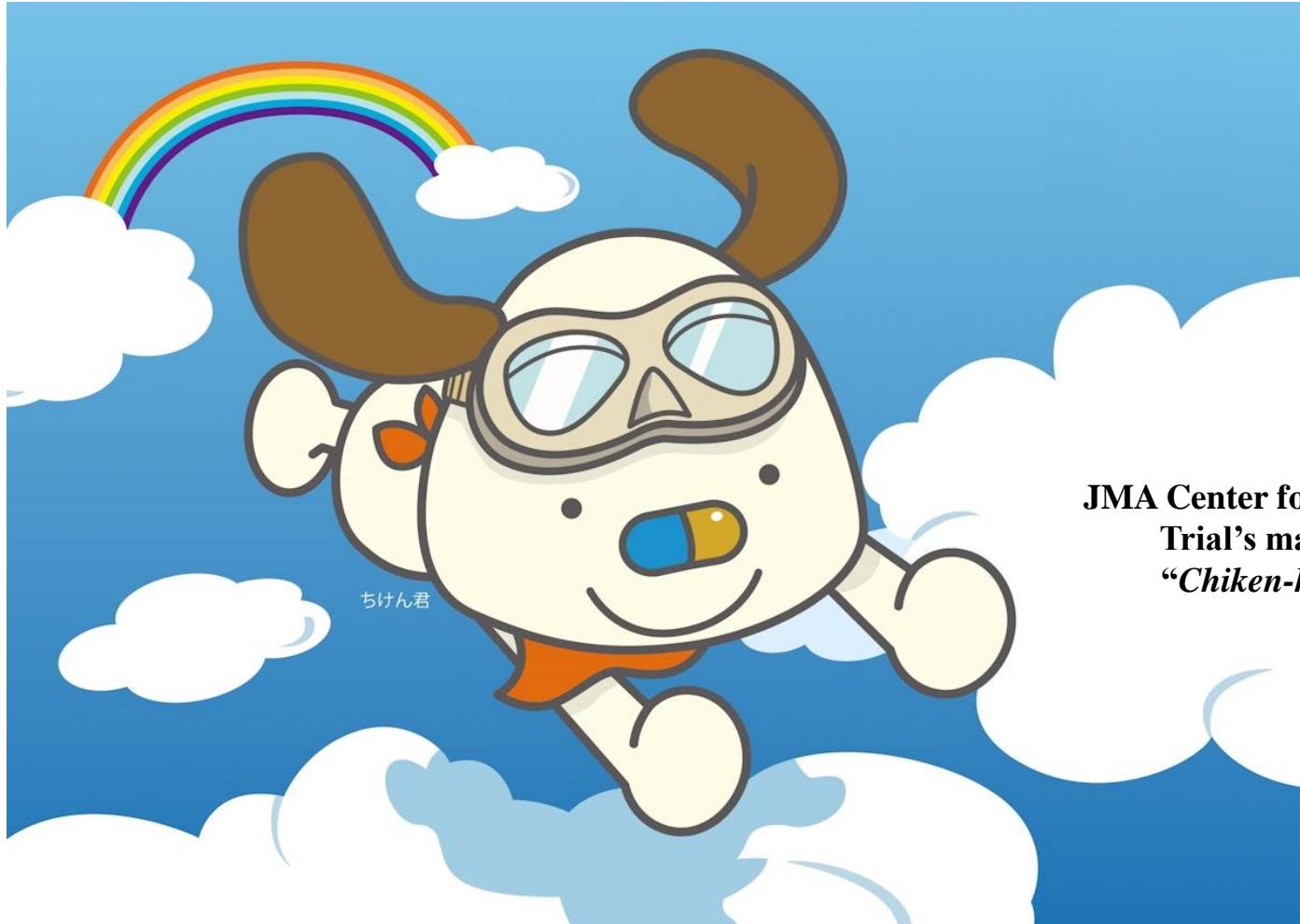
Economic growth

Create demand and increase employment

Local *Abenomics*

Eliminate public anxiety

Thank you for your attention.



**JMA Center for Clinical
Trial's mascot
"Chiken-kun"**

Japan Medical Association