日本の食品産業をめぐる情勢

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I.食料・農業・農村基本法における整理

〇第二章 基本政策Basic Policy

第二節 食料安全保障の確保に関する施策

Measures to ensure food security

(食品産業の健全な発展Healthy development of the food industry)

- 第二十条 国は、食品産業が食料の供給において果たす役割の重要性に鑑み、その健全な発展を図るため、環境への負荷の低減及び資源の有効利用の確保その他の食料の持続的な供給に資する事業活動の促進、事業基盤の強化、円滑な事業継承の促進、農業との連携の推進、流通の合理化、先端的な技術の活用した食品産業及びその関連産業に関する新たな事業の創出の促進、海外における事業の展開の促進その他の必要な施策を講ずるものとする。
- Article 20 In consideration of the importance of the role that the food industry plays in the supply of food, the State shall take necessary measures to promote the healthy development of the food industry, such as promoting business activities that contribute to a sustainable supply of food, including reducing the burden on the environment and ensuring the effective use of resources, strengthening business foundations, promoting smooth business succession, promoting collaboration with agriculture, streamlining distribution, promoting the creation of new businesses in the food industry and related industries that utilize cutting-edge technology, and promoting the expansion of business overseas.

I.食料・農業・農村基本法における整理

具合的な施策の内容 Specific measures

<食品産業(食品製造業、外食産業、食品関連流通業)の持続的発展>

<Sustainable development of the food industry (food manufacturing, food service, and food-related distribution industries)>

消費面では、加工食品・外食が伸長する一方、生鮮品は横ばいのままであり、今後は、生産だけに着目した取組に留まらず、食品産業が所要な構成員である食料システムとしての取組が一層重要となる。

また、その取り巻く環境は以下のとおり。On the consumption side, processed foods and eating out are growing, while fresh foods remain flat. Going forward, it will be even more important to not only focus on production, but also to address the food system as a whole, of which the food industry is an essential component. The surrounding environment is as follows:

・環境、人権、健康、栄養等の取組が高まっている海外市場が伸長してマーケットとしての可能性を広げる一方、While overseas markets are expanding and expanding their potential as markets, with increasing efforts being made in areas such as the environment, human rights, health, and nutrition,

・国際情勢に左右される原材料の安定調達、人口減少等に対処するための生産性の向上、物財費上昇等に対処するための資源の有効、、コストを踏まえた生産等の継続等となっている。These include stable procurement of raw materials, which are affected by international situations, improving productivity to deal with issues such as population decline, efficient use of resources to deal with rising material costs, and continuing production while taking costs into consideration.

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こうした変化を踏まえ、以下の役割を果たすよう、後押しする仕組みづくりを行う。In light of these changes, we will create a mechanism to support them in fulfilling the following roles. ①国民に対する食料の安定供給Stable supply of food to the people

・原材料の国産利用、農業と食品産業の連携強化、消費での利便性の増大等Use of domestically produced raw materials, strengthening cooperation between the agriculture and food industries, increasing convenience for consumption, etc.

②食料の安定供給の持続性確保Ensuring a stable and sustainable food supply

- ・地域の事業者同士の協業、生産等での生産性の向上、フードテック等の新技術の活用Collaboration between local businesses, improving productivity in production, etc., and utilizing new technologies such as food tech
- ・外需の獲得(輸出促進、海外展開、インバウンド) Acquiring foreign demand (promoting exports, expanding overseas, inbound tourism)
- ・海外展開等を可能とする産業創造の強化等Strengthening industrial creation that enables overseas expansion, etc.

③多様な価値への国民理解の促進Promoting public understanding of diverse values

- ・環境負荷の低減、人権への配慮、健康・栄養への貢献 Reducing environmental impact, respecting human rights, and contributing to health and nutrition
- ・食品ロスの削減等Reducing food waste, etc.

- 1. 全体の枠組みOverall Framework
- <食品産業をめぐる現状と情勢の変化Current situation and changes in the food industry >
- ●国内外のマーケットの変化Changes in domestic and international markets
- ・我が国人口の減少 2008年をピークに減少、高齢化率29%(2020年)
- ・世界人口の増加 約60億人(1999年)→80億人突破(2022年)
- ・主要国の飲食料マーケット規模は、2015年から2030年にかけて1.5倍になると予測
- ●マーケットめぐる国際的な動き/International trends in the market
- ・SDGs(持続可能な開発目標)等、環境や人権等の持続可能性に配慮した農業・食品産業に関する議論の進展
- ●ビジネス機会の拡大/Expanding business opportunities
- ・我が国農林水産物・食品輸出の拡大 3,402億円(2003年)→1兆4,140億円(2022年)
- ・食品産業の現地法人数 926社(2012年)→1,303社(2021年)
- ・フードテックを活用した新たなビジネスの創出
- ●食料輸入をめぐる情勢の変化Changes in the food import situation
- ・輸入依存度の高い穀物等の価格の上昇
- ・世界の農林水産物輸入における我が国のプライスメイカー的地位の低下
- ・世界の食料輸入における我が国のシェア低下
- ●人口減少・高齢化等に伴う業界構造の変化Changes in industry structure due to population decline and aging
- ・他産業と比べて低い労働生産性・食品企業数の減少、小規模企業が大半・経営者の高齢化・後継者の不足
- ・外国人労働者の増加・物流の2024年問題

対応課題 Issues to be addressed

- 1. 国際的なマーケットに向けた取組(環境等配慮)Initiatives aimed at international markets (environmental considerations, etc.)
 ・環境や人権に配慮した原材料調達、栄養や健康に配慮した食品の供給、製造等における環境負荷低減
- 2. 世界の食市場の確保(安保)Securing the global food market (security)
 ・日本の食産業の海外展開、加工食品の輸出拡大等
- 3. 新たな需要の開拓(安保) Developing new demand (security) ・ 新技術の活用、新ビジネスの育成、多様な業態との連携等
- 4. 原材料の安定調達(安保)Stable procurement of raw materials (security)
- ・国産原材料の利用促進、農業と食品産業の連携強化、原材料調達の多角化等
- 5. 食品産業の生産性向上(人口減少)Improving productivity in the food industry (declining population)
- ・AI、ロボット等の活用、付加価値の向上等
- 6. 食品産業の事業継続・労働力確保(人口減少)Food industry business continuity and labor force security (declining population)
- 事業継承の円滑化、中規模以上の企業の育成、外国人労働者の確保等
- 7.食品分野の物流効率化(人口減少)Improving logistics efficiency in the food sector (declining population)
- ・パレット、トラック予約システム等の活用等

2. 各論/Specifics

(1)環境/Environment

<めぐる情勢/ Surrounding situation >

○気候変動に係る情報開示は、各国の会計基準に順次適用される予定

Climate change-related information disclosure is scheduled to be gradually adopted in accounting standards in each country.

・生物多様性・自然資本に係る情報開示も同様の流れの中、金融機関や大企業を中心に環境課題に関する非財務情報開示に対応The disclosure of information related to biodiversity and natural capital is also following a similar trend, with financial institutions and large corporations in particular responding to the disclosure of non-financial information on environmental issues.

〇中堅・中小を含めた食品企業の持続可能性に配慮した経営(サステナブル経営)を進める Promote sustainable management of food companies, including small and medium-sized enterprises.

・「食品企業のためのサステナブル経営に関するガイダンス」を策定(2023年3月)"Guidance on sustainable management for food companies" formulated (March 2023)

対応課題 Issues to be addressed

- 1. 環境を含むサステナビリティ課題の国際的な評価の向上Improving the international reputation of sustainability issues, including the environment 〇気候変動、生物多様性Climate change, biodiversity ~バリューチェーン全体での対策Measures across the entire value chain
- 2. 中小企業における対応の遅れSlow response among small and medium-sized enterprises
- 〇地方でのセミナー開催など行政のサポートSupport for local governments, such as holding seminars in rural areas
- 〇地方金融機関への働きかけ、日本商工会議所や地方の食品産業協議会等のネットワークを活用した啓発 Approaching local financial institutions and raising awareness using networks such as the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and local food industry councils
- 3. CFP(カーボンフットプリント)等による消費者への理解促進Promoting consumer understanding of CFP (Carbon Footprint) etc.
- OCFPの算定ルール、表示の在り方等の検討・標準化Examination and standardization of CFP calculation rules, display methods, etc.
- 〇農林水産省のサポートSupport from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

- 2. 各論/Specifics
- (2)人権/Human rights

<めぐる情勢/ Surrounding situation > O2011年の国連人権理事会において、「ビジネスと人権に関する指導原則」が日本を含む全会一致 At the 2011 United Nations Human Rights Council, the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights were unanimously endorsed, including by Japan.

O2023年12月に「食品企業向け人権手引き」を公表 "Human Rights Guide for Food Companies" to be published in December 2023.

対応課題 Issues to be addressed

1. 国際的指標で日本企業が低評価Japanese companies ranked low in international indexes

OCHRB(CorporateHumanRightsBenchmark)での日本企業の多くは低評価Many Japanese companies receive low ratings on the Corporate Human Rights Benchmark (CHRB)

- ・人権侵害を防止・軽減する具体的な取組も含めて、企業における人権の取組を推進Promoting human rights initiatives in companies, including specific efforts to prevent and mitigate human rights violations
- 2. 食品産業特有の問題が存在Food industry has its own unique problems

〇業界団体やサプライチェーン全体で取り組むWorking with industry groups and the entire supply chain

・農林水産省策定の食品企業向け手引きの周知、実践面で先行した企業の事例等の情報提供Promoting awareness of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries' guidelines for food companies and providing information on examples of companies that have taken the lead in putting the guidelines into practice.

〇農業・食品産業の業界団体が主導し、個々の調達先事業者に対して人権尊重の取組を推進Agriculture and food industry associations will take the lead in encouraging individual suppliers to respect human rights

・商社・NGO等のサプライチェーン上のステークホルダーとも連携しながら推進Promote in cooperation with stakeholders in the supply chain, such as trading companies and NGOs.

対応課題 Issues to be addressed

3. 中小企業における対応の遅れSlow response among small and medium-sized enterprises

O業界団体として、ガイドラインの策定など人権尊重の理解促進。社会保険労務士と提携したサポート体制の整備 As an industry group, we will promote understanding of respect for human rights by formulating guidelines, etc. We will develop a support system in cooperation with social insurance labor consultants.

4. 消費者理解の促進Promoting consumer understanding

2. 各論/Specifics

(3)健康·栄養/Health and Nutrition

<めぐる情勢/ Surrounding situation >

Oオランダの非政府組織が、AccessToNutritionInitiative(ATNI)として、世界大手食品・飲料製造企業の健康と栄養に係る企業方針や取組、実績等について指標として評価。The Access To Nutrition Initiative (ATNI), a Dutch non-governmental organization, evaluates the health and nutrition-related policies, initiatives, and performance of the world's major food and beverage manufacturers as an index.

・本指標への機関投資家の注目度は高いThis indicator is attracting a lot of attention from institutional investors.

O2016年に、官民連携で栄養改善事業を推進する「栄養改善事業推進プラットフォーム」(NJPPP) を設立。In 2016, the Nutrition Improvement Project Promotion Platform (NJPPP) was established to promote nutrition improvement projects through public-private partnerships.

•NJPPPは、開発途上国・新興国の人々の栄養状態の改善に取り組みつつビジネス展開を目指す日本の食品企業を支援 The NJPPP supports Japanese food companies that aim to expand their business while working to improve the nutritional status of people in developing and emerging countries.

対応課題 <u>Issu</u>es to be addressed

- 1. 栄養分野における日本企業の国際的な評価の向上Improving the international reputation of Japanese companies in the nutrition sector
- 〇日本は食と健康の優良国、日本の地域性に基づいた仕組や枠組をエビデンスベースで発信Japan is a country with a strong reputation for food and health. We will disseminate evidence-based systems and frameworks based on Japan's regional characteristics.
- OATNIの評価基準の見直しについての、農林水産省からの働きかけThe Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is calling for a review of the ATNI evaluation criteria
- 〇健康・栄養を含めた国際的ルールメイクの動向にアンテナを張るKeeping an eye on international rule-making trends, including those on health and nutrition
- ・ルールメイクにインサイダー化していくBecoming an insider in rule-making
- 2. 官民連携による食と健康・栄養に関する情報収集・発信Collecting and disseminating information on food, health, and nutrition through public-private partnerships 〇国連等の情報について、農林水産省が先進的に情報を取り民間に共有The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries will take the lead in collecting information from the United Nations and other organizations and sharing it with the private sector.
- 〇栄養改善事業推進プラットフォームの活動を通じて、日本の食と健康に関するエビデンスや企業の取組について情報発信していくThrough the activities of the Nutrition Improvement Project Promotion Platform, we will disseminate information on evidence regarding food and health in Japan and corporate initiatives.

2. 各論/Specifics

(4)海外展開·輸出拡大/ Overseas expansion and export expansion

<めぐる情勢/ Surrounding situation >

〇国内の食市場は、人口減少や高齢化に伴い、縮小する一方、世界の食市場は、人口増加等に伴い、拡大する可能性。The domestic food market is likely to shrink due to population decline and aging, while the global food market is likely to expand due to population growth, etc.

O2022年の農林水産物・食品の輸出額は、14,140億円であり、そのうち加工食品の輸出額は、5,051億円。また、日本の食品産業の海外展開は、今世紀に入ってからアジア市場を中心に本格化し、現地法人数は、2021年で1,303社。The export value of agricultural, forestry, and fishery products and food in 2022 will be 1,414 billion yen, of which the export value of processed foods will be 505.1 billion yen. In addition, the overseas expansion of Japan's food industry has become more widespread since the beginning of this century, mainly in Asian markets, and the number of local corporations will be 1,303 in 2021.

対応課題 Issues to be addressed

1. 業界一体となった輸出の取組など中小企業でも取り込むことができる環境整備Creating an environment in which even small and medium-sized enterprises can participate, such as through industry-wide export initiatives

O加工食品の多様性を生かし、地域商品の一体的な輸出など関係者の協調的取り組みTaking advantage of the diversity of processed foods, cooperative efforts among stakeholders such as integrated export of regional products

・オールジャパンで海外での販路開拓等を行う団体の組織化Organizing an all-Japan group to develop sales channels overseas

O通関手続き、現地での流通、代金決済等が問題となってくることから、商社を紹介できるサポート人材の手当て As customs procedures, local distribution, payment settlement, etc. become issues, we will provide support personnel who can introduce trading companies.

O相手国の規制、通関時のトラブル、現地でのマイナールール等への対応のサポートSupport for dealing with regulations in partner countries, troubles during customs clearance, minor local rules, etc.

対応課題 Issues to be addressed

2. 相手国の規制やニーズ等への対応Responding to regulations and needs of partner countries

O各国の規制に対応した国内での施設整備や商品開発、各国の食品添加物の規制や商習慣の情報提供Domestic facility development and product development in accordance with the regulations of each country, and provision of information on food additive regulations and business practices in each country O成田地方卸売市場は、国内初の農林水産物・食品のワンストップ輸出拠点機能を備えた施設であることから、農林水産・食品業界の利用を促す施策、香港等のバイヤーが施設に常駐する仕組みThe Narita Regional Wholesale Market is the first facility in Japan to function as a one-stop export base for agricultural, forestry, fishery and food products, and as such, it is implementing measures to encourage use by the agricultural, forestry, fishery and food industries, as well as a system in which buyers from Hong Kong and other countries are permanently stationed at the facility.

3. 現地での対応Local response

〇海外ではコールドチェーンが未整備であることから、日本として、冷凍技術や車両管理等のシステムの輸出Since cold chains are underdeveloped overseas, Japan is exporting systems such as refrigeration technology and vehicle management.

Oスムーズな海外展開を図るためには、現地のコネクション・ノウハウを持つ現地パートナーと一緒に、立地戦略、店頭設計、マーケティング、商品開発等が必要。To ensure smooth overseas expansion, it is necessary to work with local partners who have local connections and know-how on location strategies, store design, marketing, product development, etc.

2. 各論/Specifics

(5)フードテック/ Food Tech

<めぐる情勢/ Surrounding situation >

O新技術を活用した新たなビジネスの創出への関心が高まっており、フードテック分野への投資も増加。 There is growing interest in creating new businesses using new technologies, and investment in the food tech sector is also increasing.

・フードテックの投資額は過去10年で約10倍に増加。日本への投資額は6,780万ドルにとどまっている。(米国:124億ドル、インド:27億ドル、中国:13億ドル。Food tech investment has increased tenfold over the past decade. Investment in Japan remains at \$67.8 million. (US: \$12.4 billion, India: \$2.7 billion, China: \$1.3 billion)

〇日本においても、大豆等の植物性タンパク質を用いた食品の開発・販売やAI調理ロボットの開発など、新たなビジネスが進められている。In Japan too, new businesses are being developed, such as the development and sale of foods using plant-based proteins such as soybeans, and the development of AI cooking robots.

対応課題 Issues to be addressed

1. 関係機関の連携によるオープンイノベーションの推進Promoting open innovation through collaboration among related organizations

〇企業、研究機関、大学、病院などの様々な機関との連携Collaboration with various organizations such as companies, research institutes, universities, and hospitals

○オープンイノベーションの推進→人材発掘と育成、資金源の確保、知財の取扱、中立的な推進母体、社会実装までの支援、オーナーシップを持った プレイヤーの確保Promoting open innovation → discovering and nurturing talent, securing funding sources, handling intellectual property, acting as a neutral promoter, providing support up to social implementation, and securing players with ownership

2. 日本のフードテック企業への投資の加速化Accelerating investment in Japanese food tech companies

〇日本のフードテック企業は、生産規模が小さく、効率化できていないため、黒字化が厳しいことから、他国を参考にしながら、海外から資金を集める仕組み作りが必要Japanese food tech companies have a hard time turning a profit due to their small production scale and lack of efficiency, so they need to learn from other countries and create a mechanism to raise funds from overseas.

〇農業法人がフードテックやスマート農業をさらに推進していく際の資金調達において、農林水産系投資ファンドの積極的な活用、国内外の投資家とのマッチング等の推進To encourage agricultural corporations to actively utilize agriculture, forestry and fisheries investment funds and promote matching with domestic and overseas investors when raising funds to further promote food tech and smart agriculture.

対応課題 Issues to be addressed

3. 地域の有望な中小企業の掘り起こし及び大企業等との連携Discovering promising small and medium-sized enterprises in the region and collaborating with large companies

O各地域の企業には、世界に通用する技術があり、こうした企業を発掘し、大企業や資本家とマッチングCompanies in each region have technology that can be used globally. We will discover these companies and match them with large corporations and capitalists.

Oスタートアップについて技術はあるが、ビジネスになるまでの時間がかかり、特に地方のスタートアップは、人材を含めたリソースに余裕がないことから、事業会社からの出資や事業会社との生産技術、原価低減といった分野での協業等が必要Startups have the technology, but it takes time to develop a business. Local startups, in particular, lack resources, including human resources, and therefore need investment from business companies and collaboration with business companies in areas such as production technology and cost reduction.

4. 日本の強みを生かした海外展開Leveraging Japan's strengths for overseas expansion

〇日本食のグローバル化に向けては、先端技術と伝統技術を掛け合わせ、共創プロジェクトや地域単位での新たなバリューネットワークなど新しいことに挑戦できる仕組作りによって、日本のスタートアップの海外展開や加工食品の輸出等を図ることが必要In order to globalize Japanese cuisine, it is necessary to promote the overseas expansion of Japanese startups and the export of processed foods by combining cutting-edge technology with traditional techniques and creating mechanisms that allow for new challenges, such as co-creation projects and new value networks on a regional basis.

対応課題 <u>Issu</u>es to be addressed

5. 消費者理解の促進Promoting consumer understanding

〇ゲノム編集等の新技術に対しては、消費者への適切な情報提供を行い、不安解消を図るためにも、双方向のコミュニケーション、適切な表示、行政からの発信等が重要Regarding new technologies such as genome editing, two-way communication, appropriate labeling, and information from the government are important in order to provide appropriate information to consumers and alleviate their concerns.

2. 各論/Specifics

(6)原材料の安定調達/ Stable procurement of raw materials

<めぐる情勢/ Surrounding situation >

O世界的な穀物価格の上昇が発生した2008年以降、豊作と高温乾燥等による不作により価格の不安定性が増加。Since 2008, when global grain prices began to rise, price volatility has increased due to bumper harvests and then poor harvests caused by hot, dry conditions.

O1998年当時、日本は世界1位の農林水産物の純輸入国であり、プライスメーカー的地位であったが、近年はその地位が低下。現在は中国が最大の純輸入国となっており、輸入全体に占める日本の割合も低下。In 1998, Japan was the world's number one net importer of agricultural, forestry and fishery products, and was in a position of price maker, but in recent years, its position has declined. Currently, China is the largest net importer, and Japan's share of total imports is also declining.

対応課題 Issues to be addressed

1. 企業による農業者支援など農業と食品産業の連携強化Strengthening collaboration between agriculture and the food industry, including corporate support for farmers

O生農工商一体となった取組みAn integrated approach for agriculture, industry and commerce O品質・量の両面における国産農林水産物の安定的供給。Stable supply of domestically produced agricultural, forestry and fishery products in terms of both quality and quantity.

- ・国際的な原材料価格として競争できるような体制構築Build a system that can compete on international raw material prices
- ・食品事業者と農業との連携強化Strengthening cooperation between food businesses and agriculture 〇原材料の安定調達に向けては、生産者と安定的な契約をできる仕組作りTo ensure stable procurement of raw materials, we are creating a system that allows us to enter into stable contracts with producers.

2. 安定的な国産原材料の調達Stable procurement of domestic raw materials

O乾燥施設の整備等により品質の変化に対応。保管場所や資金の確保により在庫を活用して量の安定に対応Respond to changes in quality by developing drying facilities, etc. Securing storage space and funds to utilize inventory and stabilize volume

O中小企業が共同利用できる国産農産物の洗浄・加工・保管する施設の導入Introduction of facilities for cleaning, processing, and storing domestically produced agricultural products that can be shared among small and medium-sized enterprises

対応課題 Issues to be addressed

3. 今般の国際情勢の変化への対応Responding to the current changes in the international situation

〇特定農産加工業経営改善臨時措置法の今般の国際情勢の変化に対処できる検討・見直し。国産原材料の安定調達とともに、国際的な調達の多角化も必要。The Special Measures Law for Improvement of the Management of Specified Agricultural Processing Industries must be reviewed and revised to address the current changes in the international situation. In addition to ensuring stable procurement of domestic raw materials, it is also necessary to diversify international procurement.

2. 各論/Specifics

(7)生産性・付加価値の向上/ Improving productivity and added value

<めぐる情勢/ Surrounding situation >

O食品産業は、一般的に労働集約型産業であることから、他産業と比べて労働生産性が低い状況。また 欠員率も高く、食品産業の人員確保は依然として厳しい状況The food industry is generally a labor-intensive industry, and as such, labor productivity is low compared to other industries. In addition, the vacancy rate is high, and securing personnel in the food industry remains a difficult situation.

O産業全体と食品産業を比較すると、食品産業の賃金が安い。 Comparing the food industry with industry as a whole, wages in the food industry are lower.

対応課題 <u>Issue</u>s to be addre<u>ssed</u>

1. 業界・業種を超えた連携の推進Promoting collaboration across industries and sectors

O食品業界は個社対応で進む傾向があるため、業界横断的な課題は、垂直・水平の考え方で対応策を検討・検証することが必要。 Because the food industry tends to proceed on an individual company basis, it is necessary to consider and verify countermeasures to industry-wide issues using both vertical and horizontal approaches.

O人手不足が進む中で事業経営を続けていくためには、ロボットやAI技術の活用、自社だけでは実現できない物流部門への投資など、同業他社同士で協調する領域を見出していくことが必要。 In order to continue operating as the labor shortage worsens, it is necessary to find areas of cooperation with other companies in the same industry, such as utilizing robots and AI technology, and investing in logistics departments that cannot be achieved by a single company alone.

〇物流配送においては、利他の連鎖により関係者全員で設備投資の開発や投資を行っていくIn logistics and delivery, all parties involved will develop and invest in equipment through a chain of altruism.

2. 作業の標準化・汎用化Standardization and generalization of work

〇自社作業を特殊なものとせず、安価で標準化されたロボットの導入、ロボットが使いやすいクレートの統一、食品規格書の電子化・標準化等が必要It is necessary to introduce inexpensive and standardized robots without making in-house work special, standardize crates that are easy for robots to use, and digitize and standardize food specifications.

対応課題 Issues to be addressed

3. 新たな技術や手法の活用Utilizing new technologies and methods

〇流通全体の工数削減などの効率化と産地情報の提供などを両立しながら、QRコード・RFIDタグシステム、情報提供フードチェーン、AIカメラによる需給予測システムの導入を図ることが必要It is necessary to introduce QR code and RFID tag systems, information-provision food chains, and supply-demand forecasting systems using AI cameras while simultaneously improving efficiency by reducing labor costs throughout the entire distribution system and providing information on production areas.

4. 中小企業への投資の促進Promoting investment in small and medium-sized enterprises

〇地方の中小企業向け補助金や税制、金融の支援措置の継続が必要Subsidies, tax systems, and financial support measures for local small and medium-sized enterprises need to be continued

2. 各論/Specifics

(8)事業継続・労働力確保/ Business continuity and labor force security

<めぐる情勢/ Surrounding situation >

O飲食品の製造業、卸売業、小売業、外食業のいずれにおいても、小規模企業が大半。 The majority of food and beverage manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, and restaurants are small businesses.

・経営者の3~5割程度が70歳以上であり、事業承継についても、「今は考えていない」、「その意向はない」事業者の割合は 5割以上。Approximately 30 to 50 percent of business owners are over 70 years old, and with regard to business succession, over 50% of business owners say they are "not thinking about it now" or "have no intention of doing so."

O技能実習生約33万人(2022年6月)のうち、食品製造関連は約6.4万人。Of the approximately 330,000 technical intern trainees (as of June 2022), approximately 64,000 are related to food manufacturing.

・特定技能者約19万人(2023年9月末)のうち、飲食料品製造業分野は約5.6万人、外食業分野は約1.1万人。食品産業においても外国人材の活用が進行。Of the approximately 190,000 specified skilled workers (as of the end of September 2023), approximately 56,000 are in the food and beverage manufacturing industry, and approximately 11,000 are in the restaurant industry. The food industry is also making progress in utilizing foreign human resources.

対応課題 <u>Issue</u>s to be addr<u>essed</u>

1. 事業構造の見直しReview of business structure

O事業継承等により間接部門を本社に集約する一方、各工場は生産に特化するなど、生産性向上を図るために事業構造自体を変えていくことが必要。It is necessary to change the business structure itself in order to improve productivity, such as consolidating indirect departments at the head office through business succession, while having each factory specialize in production.

2. 労働安全への対応など労働環境の改善Improving the working environment, including addressing occupational safety

〇日本人と外国人に関係なく、労働の安全性を平等に確保し、高齢者向けの安全対策必要。 Occupational safety must be ensured equally for both Japanese and foreign workers, and safety measures for the elderly are necessary.

3. 外国人材の確保に向けての業界一体となった受入体制の強化Strengthening the industry-wide acceptance system to secure foreign human resources

〇業界として共通の行動規範を立てる。Establish a common code of conduct for the industry.

・外国人が安心して働けるよう、受入体制を整備する。 Establish a common code of conduct for the industry.

対応課題 Issues to be addressed

4. 外国人労働者への教育Education for foreign workers

〇外国人材の日本語能力の強化Strengthening the Japanese language skills of foreign personnel 〇マニュアルを無視した事故への対応Dealing with accidents that ignore the manual

5. 外国人材の確保に向けての地方自治体との協力Cooperating with local governments to secure foreign talent

〇地方自治体との協力体制をもって外国人材を受入れAccepting foreign talent through cooperation with local governments

〇地方自治体と一緒に地方や企業の魅力を発信Promoting the appeal of regions and companies together with local governments

2. 各論/Specifics

(9)物流/Logistics

- <めぐる情勢/ Surrounding situation >
- 〇物流の中でも、農産物・食品流通は物流事業者の負担が多い物品
- ★農産物・食品流通は、トラックによる輸送が97% 97% of agricultural and food products are transported by truck
- ★生鮮食品の輸送の特徴Characteristics of fresh food transport
- ・手積み、手降ろし等の手荷役作業が多いThere is a lot of manual loading and unloading work
- ・出荷量が直前まで決まらないこと、市場や物流センターでの荷下ろし時間が集中することにより、待ち時間が長いShipping volumes are not decided until the last minute, and unloading times at markets and logistics centers are concentrated, resulting in long waiting times.
- ・品質管理が厳しいこと、ロットが直前まで決まらないこと等により、運行管理が難しいOperational management is difficult due to strict quality control and the fact that the lot is not decided until the last minute.
- ・産地が消費地から遠く、長距離輸送が多い。→輸送費の引き上げだけでなく、取扱いを敬遠される事例が出てきているThe production areas are far from the consumption areas, and long-distance transportation is required. → Not only are transportation costs increasing, but there are also cases where people are reluctant to handle the products.

〇輸送力不足に対応するため「物流革新に向けた政策パッケージ」に基づき、物流の適正化・生産性向上に関する「自主行動計画」を2023年内に作成中。In order to address the shortage of transportation capacity, we are currently preparing a "voluntary action plan" to streamline logistics and improve productivity by 2023, based on the "Policy Package for Logistics Innovation."

対応課題 Issues to be addressed

1. 業界・業種を超えた連携の推進Promoting collaboration across industries and sectors

O物流改革を進めていくためには、国や業界団体が関与しながら、同業他社や製配販が連携して物流標準化等を進め、全体最適な物流を構築することが必要。そのためには多様な専門領域・考え方を持つ人材が必要であり、業界での人材育成・人事交流が重要。In order to advance logistics reform, it is necessary for the government and industry associations to get involved, and for other companies in the industry and manufacturers, distributors, and retailers to work together to standardize logistics and build an overall optimal logistics system. To achieve this, we need people with diverse areas of expertise and ways of thinking, so human resource development and personnel exchanges within the industry are important.

〇生産者・メーカー・卸売業者・小売業者それぞれの間の垂直の業務連携と同業者の間の水平の業務連携を図ることが必要。It is necessary to promote vertical business collaboration between producers, manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers, as well as horizontal business collaboration between companies in the same industry.

2. 物流情報の完全なペーパーレス化とデータ連携Complete paperless logistics information and data linkage

O配送のペーパーレス化は、製造メーカー、小売業者が個々に取り組むのではなく、各省庁等も連携して、国全体で推進。The move to paperless delivery is not something that manufacturers and retailers are trying to tackle individually, but is being promoted nationwide with cooperation from various government ministries and agencies. Oアナログからデジタル化を推進するとともに、個別に導入されたシステムを繋ぎ、データが供給できる業界標準エコシステムを構築。 Promoting the shift from analog to digital, we are building an industry-standard ecosystem that connects individually implemented systems and can supply data.

対応課題 Issues to be addressed

3. 物流作業の標準化・省力化・自動化Standardization, labor saving, and automation of logistics operations

〇データ交換方式の標準化、コンテナやクレート、ドーリー等の物流資材の標準化Standardization of data exchange methods, standardization of logistics materials such as containers, crates, dollies, etc.

〇食品メーカー、卸、小売り等のサプライチェーン全体での理解醸成やシンプルな流通・物流の実現(等級・規格の集約・簡素化)Fostering understanding throughout the supply chain, including food manufacturers, wholesalers, and realizing simple distribution and logistics (consolidation and simplification of grades and standards)

4. 新たな流通ネットワークの再構築Reconstruction of a new distribution network

O全国的なネットワークの再構築、施設整備。消費地である関東圏・関西圏での物流拠点の整備、鉄道やフェリーへのモーダルシフトの推進 Reconstruction of the national network and development of facilities. Development of logistics bases in the consumption areas of the Kanto and Kansai regions, and promotion of a modal shift to rail and ferry transport.

以上、ご清聴ありがとうございました。