

## 3rd World Congress on Nursing Education & Primary Health Care

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Japan is the fourth-largest exporting market and it has well developed country Japans major export industries include automobiles, consumer electronics (see Electronics industry in Japan), and computers, semiconductors, copper, iron and steel.

Major industries in Japans are petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, bio industry, shipbuilding, aerospace, textiles, and processed foods and japan earning more revenue from the electronic items and auto mobiles,cars and this country export major items those are petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, bio industry, shipbuilding, aerospace, textiles so many more etc .

Tokyo Sky tree is the tallest tower not just in Japan, but in the entire world. With a height of 634 meters,

Japan has a multi super specialty nursing in japan has evolved in training and regulation since 19th century. Nursing organizations in japan are globally recognized for offering the highest quality of nurse education and training. Japan registered nurses are much in demand all over the world.

Nursing opportunity is on high demand in japan and this demand increase every year

The highest paying nursing jobs are

- General Nurse Practitioner
- Family Nurse practitioner
- Certified Nurse Mid wife

Japan and many other parts of the world the demand for Nursing &Health Care Services are increasing day by day .the nurses are indispensable members of health teams and as health professionals closest to the public play a Crucial Role in Health Promotion, Disease Prevention Treatment & Care

Nursing is a popular and demanded field of study in japan and is taught at universities in every state and with different workplace surroundings and areas of expertise, nursing can be a highly satisfy and goal carrier choice. Nursing is a important professional who care for us and they plays key role in every work and do more help to the patients from patient ill condition to reach health condition.

The intention of the International Conference on Reproductive Health, Infertility and IVF is to create global awareness about the Women's and Reproductive Health among the world and get to know about the advanced techniques used for treatment and diagnosis of Infertility and various Reproductive disorders.

The principle point of the statistical surveying is to build the attention to problems related to Reproductive systems and Infertility among individuals and to recognize the reproductive health market scene and additionally imperative advancements. The symposium/discourses in this conference will have a look at the reproductive well-being.

Here this gathering is to give in detail data in regards to the fragmental and financial strategies which are utilized in the *3rd World Congress on Nursing Education & Primary Health Care Osaka, Japan*

treatment of Gynecological cancers, Infertility, PCOS, Sexually Transmitted infections, etc. that are extremely useful.

In 2010, worldwide population accounted around 49.7% was women. A similar pattern is relied upon to be existing by 2025.

Rise in global infertility rates, delayed pregnancies, increase in gamete donations, and rise in IVF success rate are expected to propel the growth of the global IVF services market. The clinical research institutes segment is projected to portray the fastest CAGR of 10.4% through 2025. The Asia Pacific region is expected to register the fastest CAGR of 12.6% during the forecast period. Increasing number of IVF treatments has encouraged more insurance providers to cover these procedures.

The growth of the market is attributed to the reduced conceiving rates, changing lifestyle conditions and fertility disorders are the major factors that drive the market growth. Other factors such as favorable reimbursement scenario and delayed parenthood opted by couples due to professional and financial constraints will also help in the growth of the market and japan has a so many attractive places so many visitors are coming from different countries so this is a major role to bring more revenue to japan

Japan is one of the most important trade and investment partners for the United States. In 2018, bilateral U.S.-Japan trade in goods and services surpassed \$300 billion, as both exports and imports increased versus 2017. U.S. goods exports to Japan reached \$75.7 billion, while services exports were \$45.4 billion, for a total of \$121.1 billion, up 6 percent from 2017. Top U.S. exports to Japan include civilian aircraft and related parts, industrial machines, natural gas, pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and travel and tourism. Imports of goods from Japan topped \$142 billion, as services imports neared \$37 billion, for a total of \$179.1 billion, up 4.5 percent from last year. Top Japanese imports are autos, auto parts, and electronics. Japan is the fourth-largest export market and trading partner for the United States, which has a trade deficit with Japan of \$68.5 billion in goods (principally autos and related parts) and a trade surplus of \$10.5 billion in services.

Japan is the third largest source of foreign direct investment (FDI) into the United States, behind only the United Kingdom and Canada, with total stock of FDI in 2018 at \$484 billion, a change of \$15 billion from \$469 billion in 2017. Japan's FDI position in the U.S. on a historical cost basis has grown every year for the past ten years, from \$238 billion in 2009. Direct investment in the United States by Japanese companies is predominantly in manufacturing, particularly transportation equipment (e.g., autos). These investments support U.S. jobs (close to one million) and contribute to U.S. economic output and exports.

Japan is the third largest economy in the world after the United States and China. It is the fourth largest importer of U.S.

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products after Canada, Mexico, and China. Japan is a key member of the international trade system with a market that respects the rule of law and provides strong protections for intellectual and real property rights.

Japan's consumer economy is large, broad-based, and sophisticated. Per capita income of \$43,118 underpins its strength as a consumer market.

Japan is highly dependent upon the import of natural resources. For example, it is the world's largest net buyer of food products in the world. The United States is the leading supplier of its agricultural imports, as well as agricultural capital equipment and related technologies. Total U.S. food, agricultural, and fishery exports to Japan were worth more than \$13 billion in 2018. Japan is the world's largest importer of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and the third-largest coal importer.

