There is less evidence in the treatment for older patients with cancer. This population is underrepresented in clinical trials and has heterogeneity. It is essential to estimate a person's life expectancy and accumulation of risk. Iwamoto reported there was a large difference in life expectancy between older persons in the upper and lower quartiles in Japan. The International Society of Geriatric Oncology (SIOG) recommends on geriatric assessment (GA) in older patients with cancer. Important reasons to perform GA are detection of unidentified problems and risks, prediction of adverse outcomes and better estimation of life expectancy and lethality of the malignancy. In Japan, geriatric oncology is not an area that has attracted much attention previously. Japanese government decided to prolong the financing on geriatric oncology for the period 2014-2023. Japan Clinical Oncology Group (JCOG) has established the geriatric study committee in December 2013. The goal of this committee is to make a policy to promote clinical trials for older cancer patients with 3 major tasks, (1) Create a clear and operational definition of vulnerability applicable to oncology, (2) Develop, test and disseminate geriatric assessments, (3) Improve research in the field of geriatric oncology, in collaboration with SIOG as needed.