

Priority Policy Program for Realizing Digital Society

- Summary -

Digital Agency

**This is the digest version in English. The original text is at the following URL in Japanese.*

<https://www.digital.go.jp/policies/priority-policy-program>

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About this Program

Basics of the Program

- The Basic Act requires the government to settle this program as **"basic policies regarding measures that the government should quickly implement with priority for the formation of a digital society"** (Basic Act on the formation of a Digital Society § 37 (2), etc.).
- This Program updates the Program originally formulated on December 24, 2021.
- This will also be **the compass for tackling structural reforms and any other measures in order to build the Digital Society** that Japan is pursuing, and in order **to announce and propose it to the world** as well.

Characteristic of the Program

- To clarify **the big picture regarding the measures for the Digital Society** taken by the **Digital Agency**, which plays the principal role, **as well as by each ministry and agency**, along **with the timeline**.
- As well, to **illustrate the image of the Digital Society** that Japan is trying to realize and **"Digital principles,"** and to **be a signpost** including the measures discussed at the **"Special Commission on Digital Administrative Reform"** and **"Council for a Vision for a Digital Garden City Nation Realization"**

The image of the Digital Society

Vision for the Digital Society

“Society where each citizen can choose services that satisfy his/her demands and achieve various happiness through digital technology” (from existing Digital Reform basic policy (2020.12.25)). This will lead to a **“People-friendly Digitalized society, where no one will be left behind.”**

To realize the **“Digital Society,”** the following (1) to (6) are required:

1) Growth strategy through digitalization



2) Digitalization in semi-public sector
e.g., medical care, education, disaster risk management,
and children



3) Vitalizing local areas through digitalization



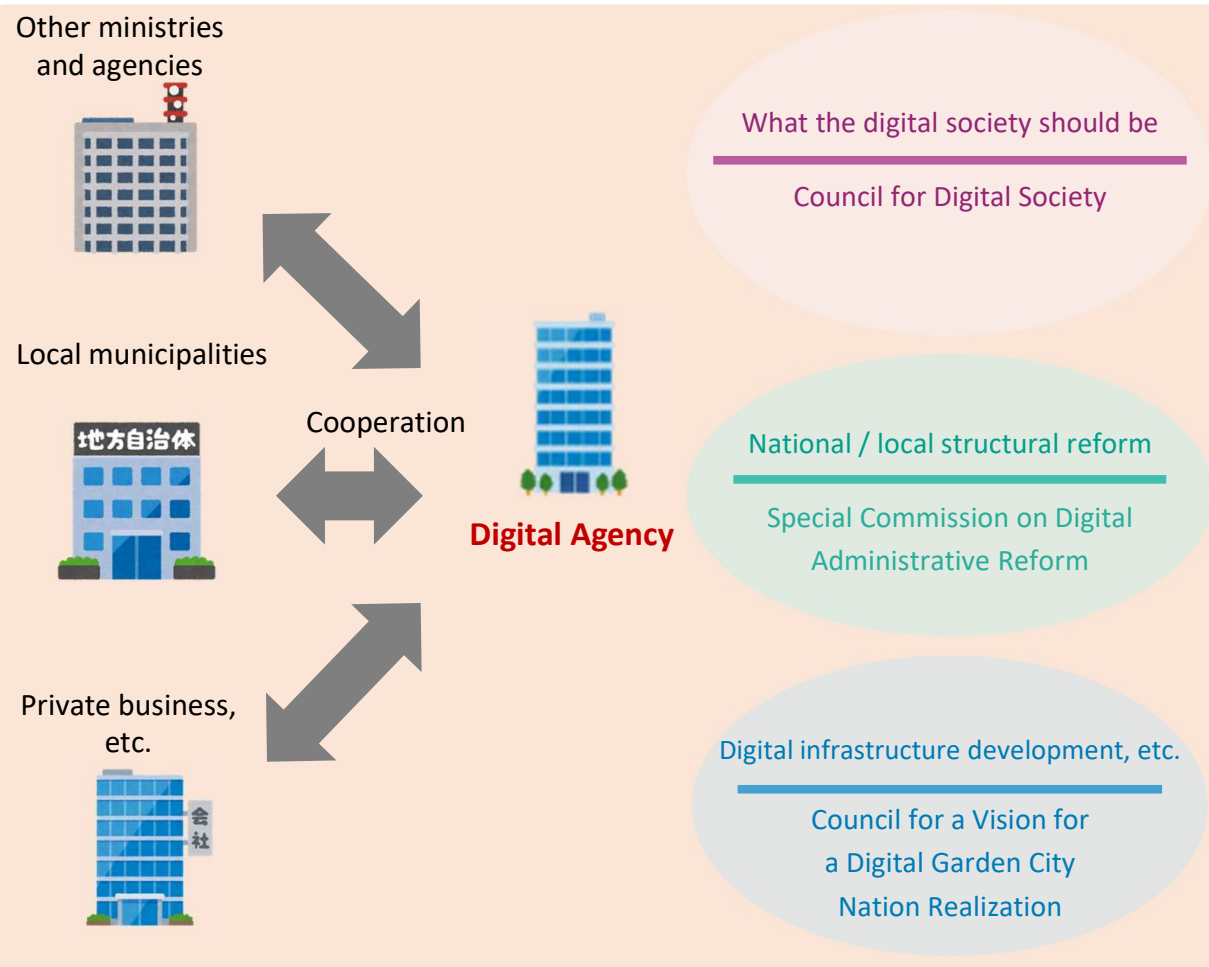
4) Digital Society where no one will be left behind



5) Securing/Development of digital human
resources



6) Global cooperation strategy including promotion
of DFFT



- To gain an understanding of the progress toward realizing items 1) to 6) above as well as a big-picture view of digitalization progress in general, the satisfaction levels, utilization rates, and other characteristics of citizens and private businesses will be set as indicators. This understanding of the situation will then be regularly presented to citizens to steadily promote digitalization.

1) Growth strategy through digitalization

Problems / As-Is

Response to COVID-19 has revealed that the **public sector was inefficient**.
Japan recognized that it would never catch up with the other countries unless it now becomes determined and does **whatever it can do through digital technology** to solve various issues in Japan.

Ideals / To-Be

Japan promotes digitalization in all industries driven by **data**, which is equivalent to a **source of wisdom, value, and competitiveness**.

Implementing drastic structural reforms, including regulations and public administration, we will build **a prosperous society where each citizen can access services that satisfy their demands and lives**.

- To fully adopt a **Digital First principle** from the legislative perspective. And to reexamine the administrative process and structure in terms of **whether each legal framework is compliant with the principles**
- To design the digital **architecture** and data **standardization**. To get the most from the vitality and ingenuity in the private sector upon the upper layers
- To have the **My Number system***, etc. be utilized more, to carry out **open data**, and to connect or expand various **platforms** **See p.17*
- To have a mechanism for the private sector to support the public services through **Individual Number Cards** (“**My Number Card**”) **authentication**
- To **digitalize all industries** including semi-public sectors such as medical care, education, and disaster risk management based on **data driven** ideas

2) Digitalization in semi-public sector

Problems / As-Is

Services are **fragmented** in terms of various domains such as medical care, education, disaster risk management, and children, and in turn the services are not provided in ideal ways.

Ideals / To-Be

We pursue a society in which **individuals can receive services at will** based on their needs, and **proactively design their own lifestyles** for more pleasant lives.

- To promote **the sharing of data beyond sectors** throughout the public and private spheres. To clearly set **rules for data-sharing and -use by the private sector**
- To fully commit to the idea of **Open Data by Design** in the semi-public sector. In addition, to carry out **the principle of API / data disclosure** too
- **To design the architecture on data linkage** between national and local governments. As well, to **standardize data handling rules that differ between information systems** while sharing basic data and making **data open**
- To review systems and operations that hinder utilizing data in each sector, and to promote **cross-sectoral data usage**.
- To ensure cyber security so that the citizens can choose services in a **safe and secured environment**

3) Vitalizing local areas through digitalization

Problems / As-Is

Digital technology has the potential to make it much more **possible to solve regional issues** and to facilitate data collection and **sharing of ideas and methods across the country**. However, there are hurdles such as **insufficient infrastructure and data unconnectedness**, for example between national and local governments and between local governments.

Ideals / To-Be

We build up **digital reform from locals and digital deployment**, providing common digital infrastructure for the locals. As a result, local issues are figured out and that makes every single local area more attractive since every region cultivates its own appeal points, then creating a **regionally decentralized society** and **various, attractive job opportunities in the local areas**.

- **To get local areas Digital-deployed** such as through nation-wide governmental information infrastructure, digital human resources, and the increase in employment & entertainment in the digital sector
- **To achieve the Digital Government** such as through unification / standardization of information systems in local governments, making public services procedures simplified / online, and realizing one-stop push-type services
- To achieve **networking that encompasses regional human resources and regional issues**, and promote efforts aimed at drawing out the power of regional communities and encouraging regional independence (local public organizations will reveal their own issues and encourage proposals and co-creation for solutions with regard to regional issues, resulting in that young people can move from the city and create new businesses, etc.)
- To attain, from the abovementioned, creation of local employment, the development of business sales channels, the acceleration toward decarbonization and the circular economy, etc., **contributing to “Vision for a Digital Garden City Nation Realization,”** which keep attractive points in the local areas and ensures that the locals can enjoy the convenience of the city.

4) Digital Society where no one will be left behind

Problems / As-Is

With the progress of digital technology, it is now **possible to do things that we gave up on in the past**, such as being able to use digital devices and services **in the way that you would like** (through your voice, eye movement, etc.).

Ideals / To-Be

Regardless of geographical restrictions, age, gender, disability or illness, nationality, financial situation, and others, **anyone can enjoy the benefits through digital technology to solve various issues** in daily life. The digital society where **no one will be left behind**, where **you can truly find affluence**.

- **To establish the service design system** from the users' perspective first
- To pave the way for a "**digital symbiotic society where everyone will support each other**" in which the national government, local governments, corporations / other organizations, and citizens can cooperate with each other (e.g., great care to elderly people, people with disabilities, children, foreign residents in Japan, nationwide Digital Supporters)
- To take measures against the negative aspects of digital technology and to constantly review based on EBPM

* Evidence Based Policy Making

5) Securing/Development of digital human resources

Problems / As-Is

It is inevitable to enhance the human resources who will be able to carry out digital reform. However, **it is hard to say that the human resources for this society as a whole are sufficient in terms of quality and quantity.**

Ideals / To-Be

We will **improve digital literacy of all** subject to how you live, create an **environment where anyone can develop their own career between the public / private sectors and academia**, and utilize their unique talents, in turn broadly **ensuring human resources and improving their expertise.** Then, in such a society, every digital talent will play an active role.

- To let **the Digital Agency itself** take advantage of digital human resources. To secure digital human resources in national government ministries
- To shape an environment where people can learn **ICT skills** subject to how each of them lives their life
- To foster an environment where the digital talents can move between the public and private sectors and academia in order to build their own career, and to develop and secure **regional digital human resources**
- **To research the right type of human resources necessary to realize the Digital Society** and disclose the results. This will lead to **effective measures taken by various entities in the public, private, and academic sectors**, including the development and securing of regional digital human resources, the elimination of the gender gap from digital fields, and the proper and effective utilization of international human resources.

6) Global cooperation strategy including promotion of DFFT

※Data Free Flow with Trust

Problems / As-Is

With regard to digital technology, international issues like cyber security concerns, uneven distribution of data, and unfair competition, have **become apparent**. At present, there are **multiple international frameworks** to deal with these issues. **However, we need to ensure consistency of these international frameworks.**

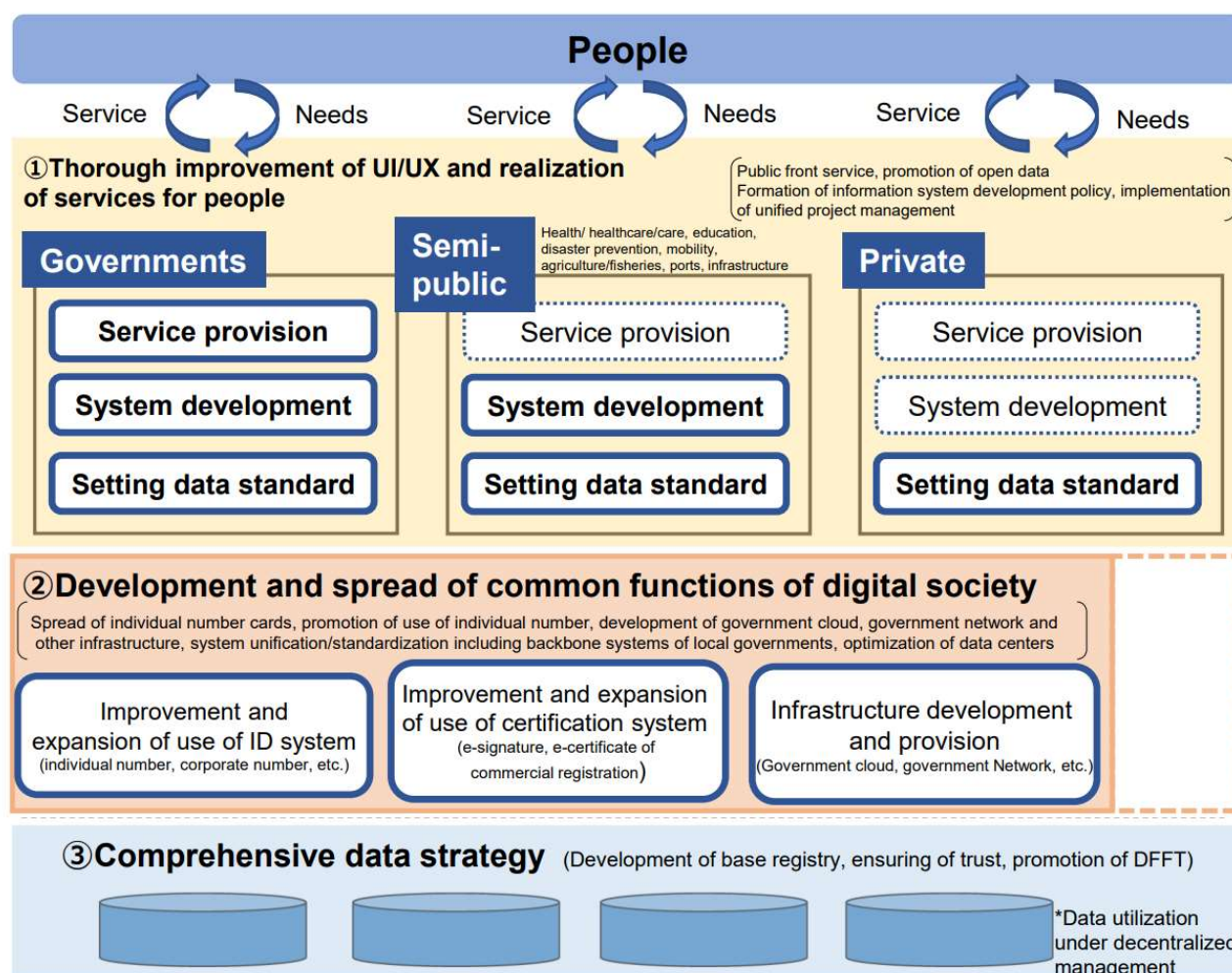
Ideals / To-Be

Japan will **lead the world in the use of digital technology and forging data flows** through international cooperation for **promoting DFFT**, with related ministries and agencies examining in their respective policy fields.

- To lead the way in forming international rules and systems for **promoting DFFT** (with the aim of achieving specific results in terms of holding the G7 Summit in Japan in 2023)
- To promote **international cooperation** in collaboration with organizations in charge of digital policies in other countries
- To pay attention to maintaining a balance between economic growth/innovation, security, privacy, and other factors

The role of the Digital Agency

When promoting digitalization of our society in collaboration among the national government, local governments, and private businesses toward the Digital Society, **the Digital Agency will take the initiative in building the Digital Society** with other ministries and agencies.



For effective implementation of these measures

④ Securing/development of human resources in public and private sectors

Improvement of digital literacy
Training/securing of experts

⑤ Procurement/regulation reform for utilization of new technologies

Review procurement method for utilization of new technologies
Regulatory reform

As premises for improvement of people's convenience

⑥ Secured accessibility

Support development of information communication networks
Realize an environment free from information barriers, enhance the consultation system regarding ICT equipment

⑦ Ensure safety and security

Security of the cyber security, protection of personal information, etc.

⑧ Promote R&D/demonstration

⑨ Examine and evaluate plans

Society in which everyone can choose services that meet their needs and diverse happiness is realized

Human-friendly digitalization that leaves no one behind

A digital society in which people are not conscious of digital technology

Philosophy / Principles for the Digital Society

To build the Digital Society where no one will be left behind

In the Digital Society, **anyone can enjoy, anywhere at anytime, the benefits of digital technology** considering the individual users' perspectives and various situations/needs.

Basic principles for formation of the Digital Society

10 principles (from the Basic Policy on Digital Reform)

(1) Open / Transparent	(6) Quick / Flexible
(2) Fairness / Ethics	(7) Inclusion / Diversity
(3) Safety / Secure	(8) Immersion
(4) Continuation/Stable/Resilient	(9) Creating new value
(5) Solving social issues	(10) Leap/International contribution

Digital 3 principles (Administrative procedures online)

Digital First

Each procedure / service is completed online

Once Only

Information once submitted does not need to be submitted again

Connected One-Stop

All procedures / services are finished at once

The BPR and regulatory reform

※Business Process Reengineering

We will work on **business process reengineering (BPR)** by improving the convenience for users on the original administrative procedures and then the efficiency of administrative process because “digitization” per se will not be our goal. In addition, to maximize the effect through “digitalization,” **regulations will be reformed** at the same time.

Cloud-by-default principle

To adopt the **cloud-by-default principle** when developing the information systems in ministries of the national government

Digital Principles for Structural reforms

Digital Principles

- We have formulated **Digital Principles for Structural Reforms** that include five principles fundamentally connected to all reforms (digital, regulatory, and administrative reforms).

(1) Full Digital / Automation Principle <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review the requirements for writing, visual inspection etc.• Realize digitalization including in the administration etc.	(2) Agile Governance Principle (quick and flexible) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Risk-based performance requirement• Thorough data-based EBPM etc.	(3) Public-Private Partnership Principle <ul style="list-style-type: none">• New public-private partnership that fully extracts the capability of the private sector, including ventures and startups, even in the field of public services etc.
(4) Ensuring Interoperability Principle <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remove discrepancies between entities / fields such as national / local governments, semi-public sectors, and assure interoperability among systems etc.	(5) Common Infrastructure Usage Principle <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use the common digital infrastructure broadly in the public and private sectors• Promote standardization and commonization for procurement specifications etc.	

Cross-sectional reviews of regulations that consider Digital Principles

- We will conduct cross-sectional reviews of analog regulations that encompass over 40,000 laws and regulations, etc. in line with Digital Principles, and we will aim to ensure the compliance of regulations and systems with Digital Principles.
- For our **Plan for Mass Overhaul of Regulations in line with Digital Principles**, we will clearly specify the related government efforts below for the upcoming intensive reform period (July 2022 to June 2025).

- Reviewing analog regulations and the regulation review approach
- Deploying and applying efforts aimed at reviewing analog regulations
- Efforts aimed at digitalizing legal affairs
- Shifting to a government more suitable for the digital age

- Ministries and agencies will cooperate with the Special Commission on Digital Administrative Reform to review regulations and systems based on the comprehensive review plan.

[Main efforts (excerpt)]

● **Inspections and reviews of seven items***

We will conduct cross-sectional reviews based on the type of regulation and the suitability phase of digital technologies. We will also organize laws and regulations that can be reviewed at the same time and strive to revise them as a group.

* Visual inspection regulations, regular inspection and other inspection regulations, field audit regulations, residency/full-time regulations, written-notice regulations, in-person course regulations, and on-site viewing/inspection regulations

● **Support for local-government efforts**

To help enable local governments throughout the country to inspect and review analog regulations, we will create and publish manuals containing information that includes review procedures, examples of advanced efforts by local governments, etc.

● **Regtech Map development**

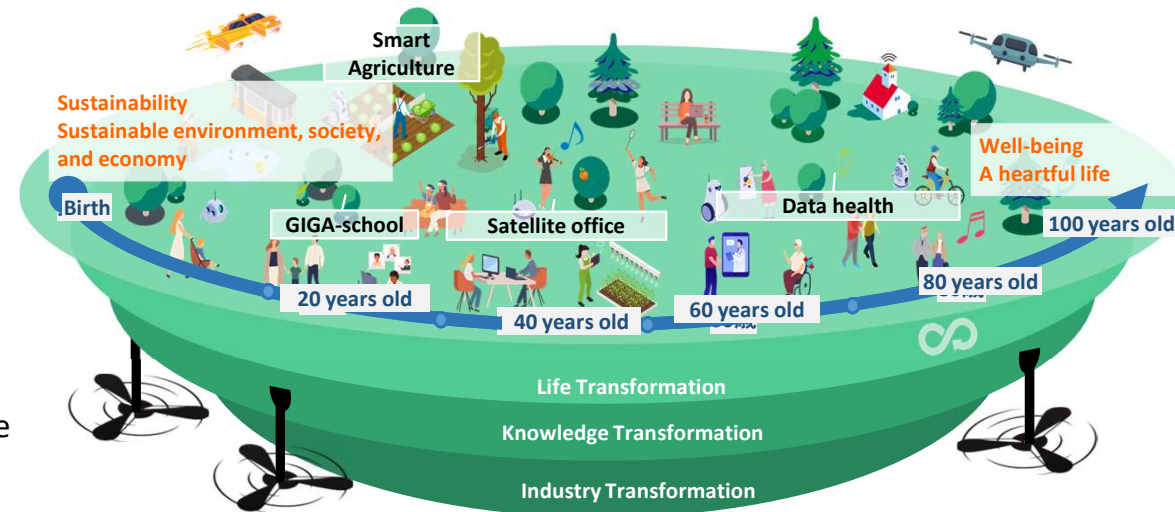
We will update our Regtech Map—which organizes relationships between review items related to digital technology and regulations—and we will promptly provide a trial version of our catalog—which organizes detailed information on corporate technology that can be utilized for reviews as well as utilization examples.

Crystalizing Vision for a Digital Garden City Nation

Basic approach to efforts

– Aiming for a “nationwide society that is convenient and comfortable for anyone to live in” –

- We will utilize digital power to further accelerate regional job creation, enhance the flow of people to local areas, and create community-based innovation.
- As we do this, we will value the perspective of ordinary citizens as we promote similar values aimed at a common goal—to enhance the sustainability of regional living and improve the well-being of the people in each region—and we also promote mutual assistance efforts (promoting the development and utilization of indicators related to well-being).
- The government will combine the power of industry, the government, academia, financial institutions, labor organizations, and the press to present a new national model intended to achieve bottom-up growth throughout the country starting with local areas, and the government will support regional efforts based on the assumption of EBPM promotion aimed at striking a balance between agile development and the medium and long-term perspective.



Especially high-priority items

- ① **Resolving social issues of local areas by utilizing digital power**
 - Enhancing the startup ecosystem
 - Enhancing the development of satellite offices through a corporate version of furusato nozei (the hometown tax), etc.
- ② **Developing digital infrastructure**
 - Realizing the "Digital Garden City National Infrastructure Development Plan"
 - Utilizing Individual Number Cards ("My Number Card") as Citizen Cards, fleshing out the online city hall service, and expanding; usage by private businesses
- ③ **Developing and securing digital human resources**
 - Securing 2.3 million people by FY2026 to serve as digital promotion human resources
- ④ **Efforts to ensure that no one will be left behind**
 - Starting with more than 20,000 digital supporters in FY2022

Future approach to realize the vision

- In 2022, we will revise our long-term vision and comprehensive strategy for overcoming population decline and revitalizing local economies to formulate the comprehensive strategy to achieve the vision for a digital garden city nation (tentative name).
- To increase the motivation of various entities and attract the attention of citizens in general, we will hold the "Digiden Koshien" and attract a wide range of participants in regional efforts.

Promoting international strategy

(1) International cooperation including promotion of DFFT

- Proactively participate in formulating international rules related to the global distribution of data, and actively engage in international cooperation, contributions, and exchanges.
- Lead the way in forming international rules and systems that strike a balance between "economic growth/innovation," "security," and "privacy" based on technology in anticipation of the holding of the G7 Summit in Japan in 2023, and aim to achieve specific results.

(2) Strengthening cooperation with organizations involved in digital policies in other countries

- Strengthen relationships through exchanging memorandum of cooperation (MOC) after setting appropriate agendas for each country.

Ensuring safety and security, including cyber security

To handle changes in the international situation that threaten to develop into national security issues, the spread of infectious diseases, natural disasters, and similar problems, we will strive to build a safe and secure digital society that protects the lives and property of citizens while maintaining their daily life.

(1) Ensuring cyber security

- After FY2022, the Digital Agency will cooperate with NISC to implement the Information system development policy to be persistently applied to the information systems including those that the Digital Agency develops and operates.
- Promote the use of hybrid clouds according to the confidentiality of information in the government.
- By the end of FY2023, the governmental common standard will be revised while using cloud services in more and more government information systems.

(2) Personal information protection

- Ensure the suitable handling of personal information, etc. based on revised laws and enhance the Personal Information Protection Commission system.

(3) Counter cybercrimes

- Make public-private partnership efforts to prevent malicious access and promote the reporting of cyber cases to the police.

(4) Disaster recovery for advanced information and communication networks

- Improve environment to ensure network redundancy. • Verify telecommunications accidents and dispatch mobile power generators when a disaster occurs.

Executing National Data Strategy

(1) Framework to secure trust

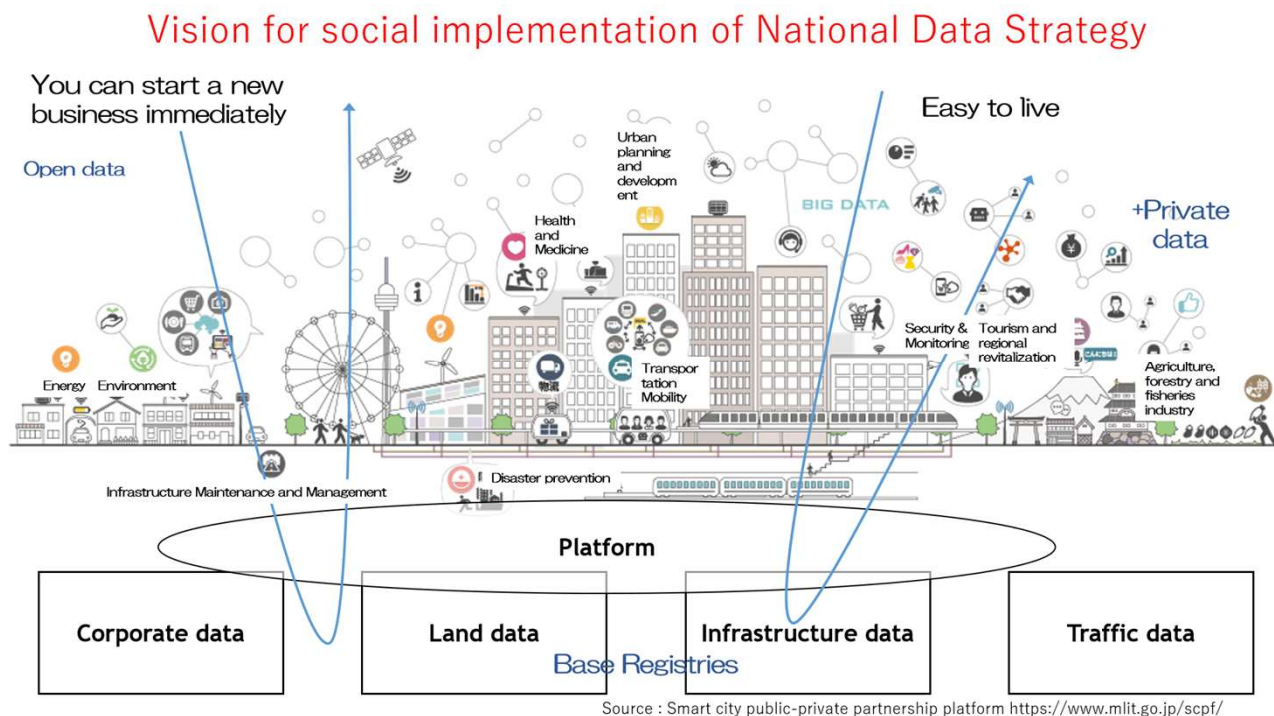
- Refer to the basic rule of the trust policy to promote the building of a trust infrastructure with administrations and multiple stakeholders.

(2) Developing Base Registries

- In terms of business entity / business operator, address / land, administration and so on, develop Base Registries in each field with related ministries and agencies.

(3) Promoting Open Data

- Ensure cyber security as well as the suitable handling of personal information, and promote the disclosure and utilization of public data in the national and local governments.



Developing the digital industry

- Develop the cloud service industry, IT startups, etc.

Promoting Web3.0

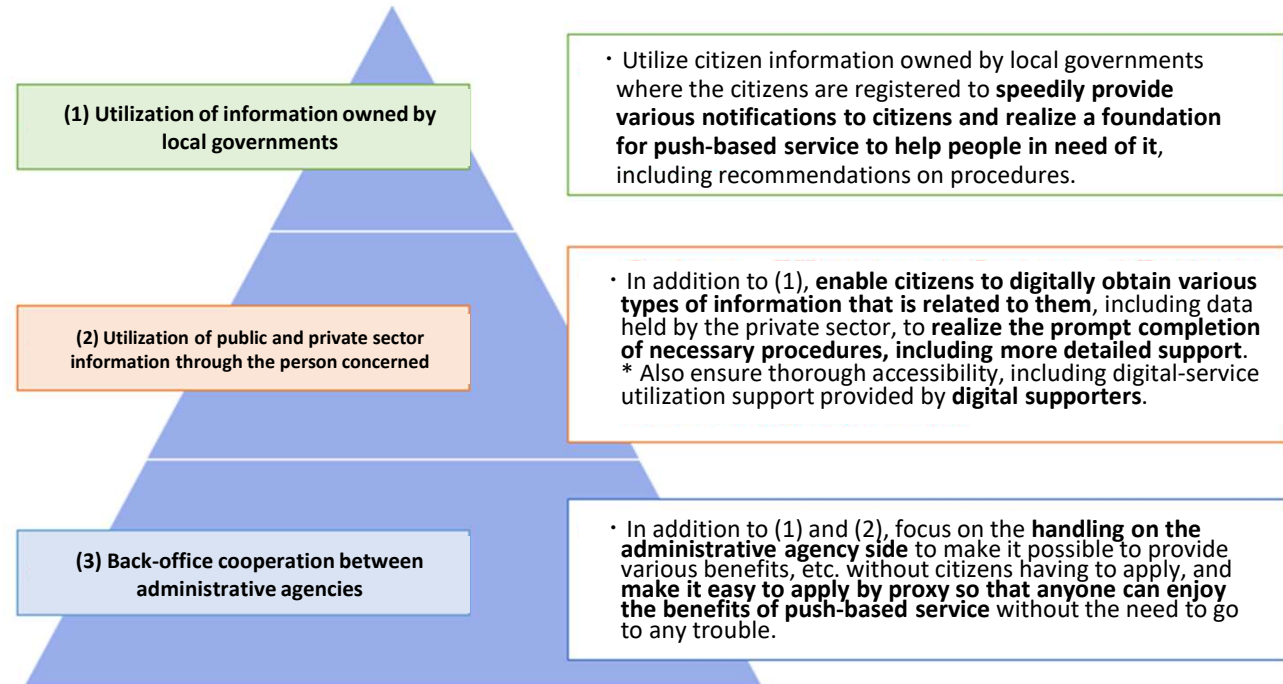
- Hold expert committee and conduct investigative research related to digital assets
- Understand problems related to the issuance and ownership of digital assets
- Develop a decentralized-identity usage environment
- Organize the legal position of smart contracts and DAOs
- Develop an environment and human resources for utilizing digital assets and decentralized ledger technology

Digitalization of public services for citizens

Building a consistent system architecture through national government, local government and private sector

① Total design goals

- Fundamentally review how the architectural design should be to achieve administrative services that combine quality, cost effectiveness, and speed.
- Focus on the perspective of users to promote the registration of bank and savings accounts to receive various benefits and to set up an environment that can be used as a "digital safety net," including supports people who need it.
- Achieve greater cooperation between private and administrative services, such as by using private services to provide a front end and by utilizing data held by the private sector.



② Technology and system considerations aimed at realization

- As an information sharing infrastructure, promote the consideration of the system issues below in order to promote the further reduction of attached documents and achieve a push-based service that contributes to the convenience enjoyed by citizens, thereby aiming at comprehensive realization.

- 1) Utilization of citizen information owned by local governments
- 2) Utilization of public and private sector information through the person concerned
- 3) Back-office information sharing between administrative agencies

- Consistent design in terms of external connections with local governments, administrative agencies, and private organizations
- Development of necessary laws and regulations , including the My Number Act

Digitalization of public services for citizens

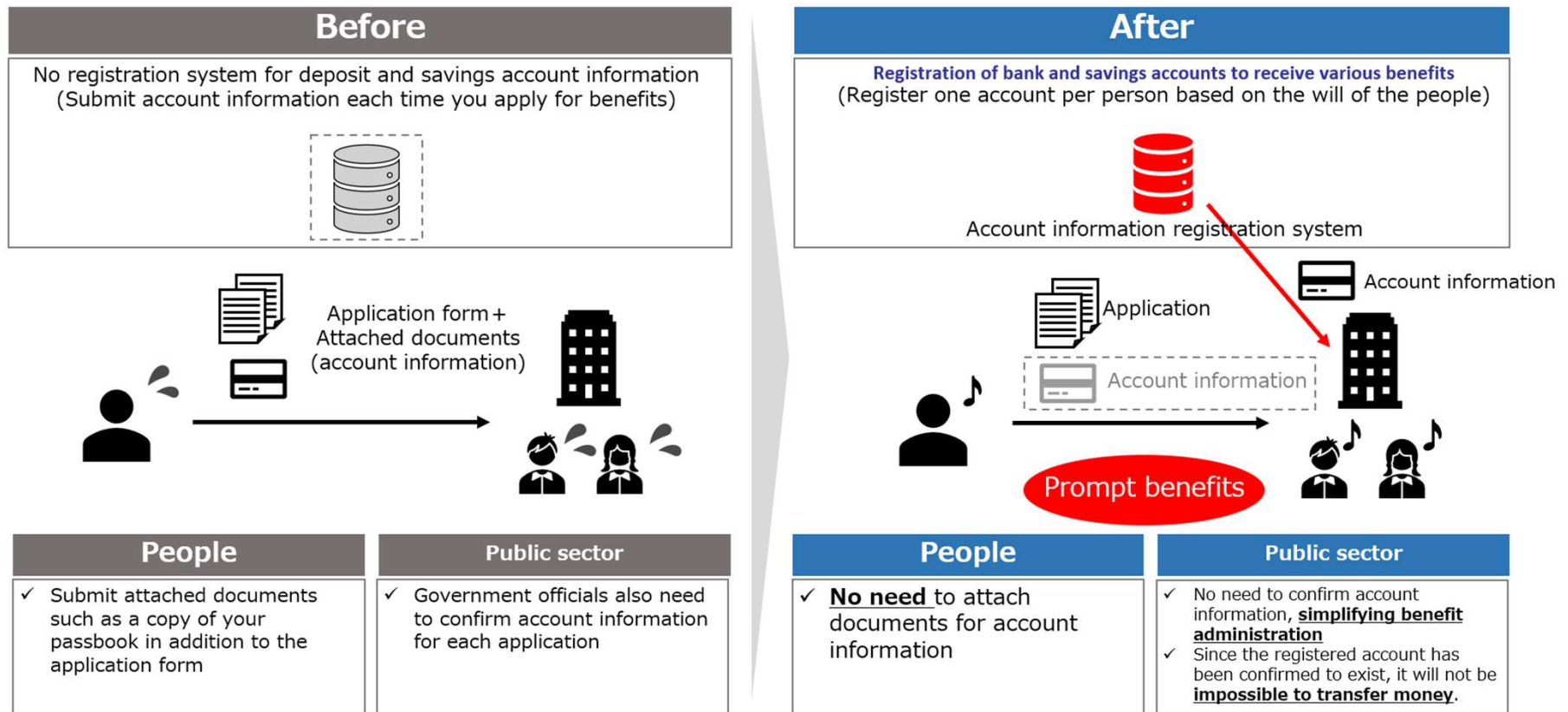
Digitalizing administrative services in emergency such as COVID-19

(1) Launching the vaccination certificate on smartphones

- Launching the smartphone app for the vaccination certificate that is ensured through identity verification by using Individual Number Cards (“My Number Card”), that started in 2021, and to keep improving the app.

(2) Classifying public benefits and promoting registration & use of bank and savings accounts to receive various benefits

- Classify public benefits to utilize My Number and realize prompt public benefits.
- Promote the registration of bank and savings accounts to receive various benefits, and start the sharing of registered account information by the public sector for actual benefits by the end of FY2022.



Digitalization of public services for citizens

Promoting utilization of My Number system

(1) Expanding the range for information sharing in the My Number system

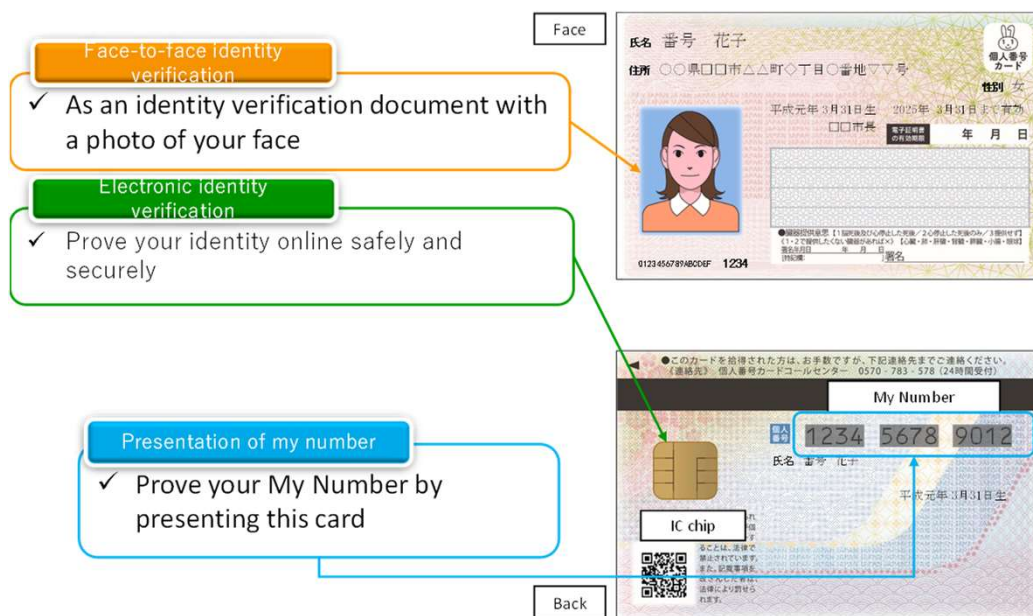
- In terms of My Number use and information sharing, we will prioritize the improvement of citizen convenience as we conduct a cross-sectional investigation of administrative procedures, etc. and review operations related to each systems, etc. In addition to increasing the use of My Number in the current system, including social security and disasters, we will promote more detailed considerations—including administrative procedures for foreign residents, Japanese residents abroad, etc., procedures for national licenses and qualifications, etc. (such as teachers and administrative scriveners), and the registration of attribute information related to individuals, etc. (such as car registration)—and strive to expand My Number use. We will also obtain the understanding of citizens as we submit the necessary bills at the ordinary Diet session to be held in 2023.

(2) Promoting digitalization of various national licenses and qualifications

- Based on our investigations of the scope and other details concerning various national licenses and qualifications implemented in FY2021, we will develop the information system that administrators for license and qualification can use in tandem to share the information by FY2023, and start digitalization in FY2024.

Promoting obtaining and use of Individual Number Cards (“My Number Card”)

- To urge almost all people to obtain Individual Number Cards (“My Number Card”) by the end of FY2022.
- To encourage the use of Individual Number Cards (“My Number Card”) as health insurance cards, in principle, we will make it mandatory for medical institutions that accept insured persons as well as pharmacies to introduce online qualification confirmation starting in April of 2023, and, as this is introduced, we will review the related support and other measures to promote the use of Individual Number Cards (“My Number Card”) by patients as insurance cards.¹ Our goal is to introduce a choice system under which insurers issue insurance cards by around FY2024, and—depending on the situation of online-qualification-confirmation introduction—we will aim to abolish insurance cards in general.² Moreover, to integrate Individual Number Cards (“My Number Card”) with driver’s licenses by the end of FY2024.
 - Additions to medical fees will be considered by the Central Social Insurance Medical Council.
 - Insurance cards will be issued in the case of applications from members.
- Promote “online city hall service,” “Citizen Cards,” and private business utilization to enable the completion of various procedures by using a smartphone as well as the receipt of detailed notifications.
- To expand use cases of Individual Number Cards (“My Number Card”) through the ongoing improvement of Myna-portal websites and expansion of use cases in private services.
- Approach and follow up with municipalities and industry groups.



My Number:

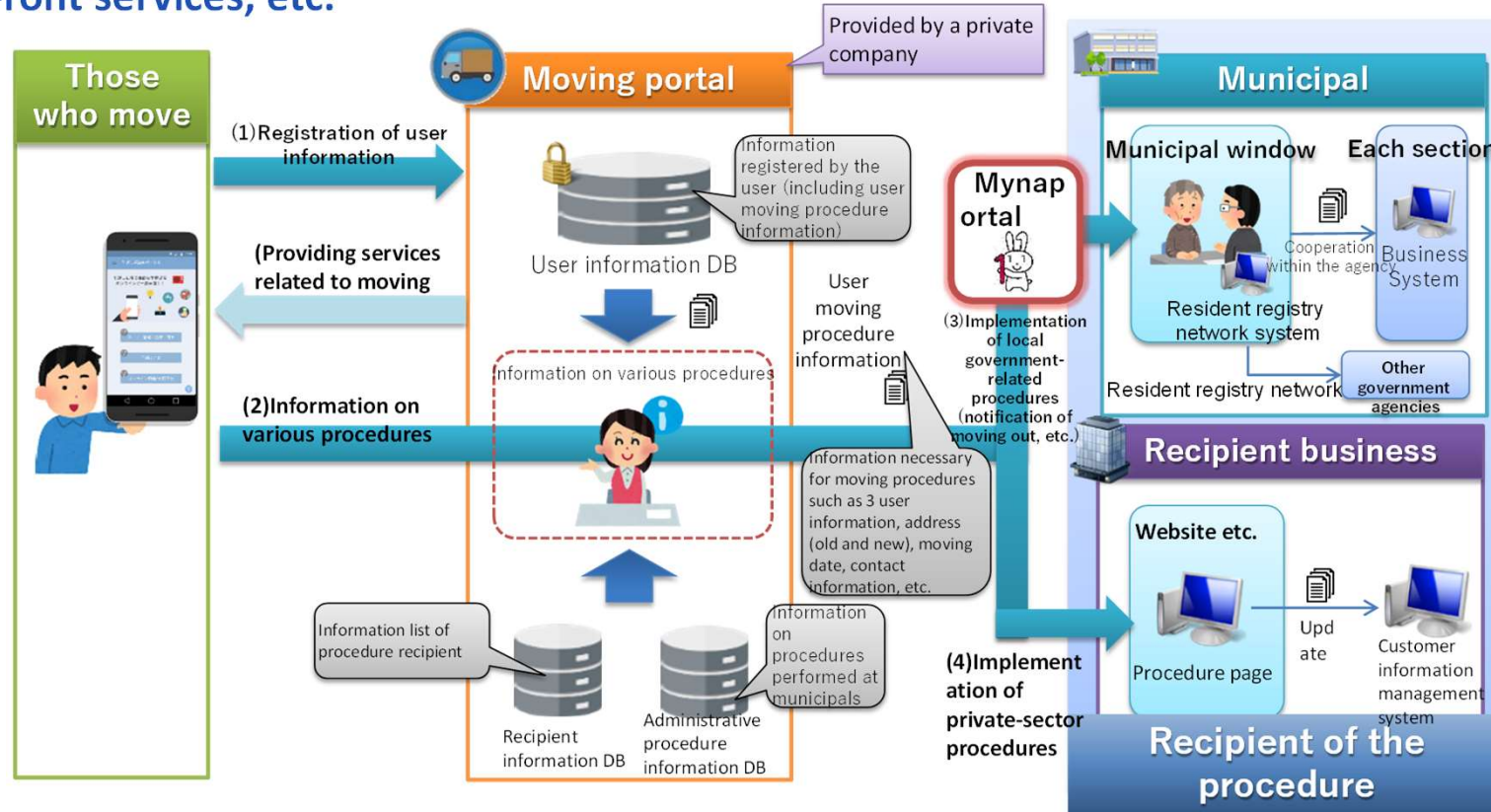
- A 12-digit number designated and notified to each and every resident in Japan.

Individual Number Cards (“My Number Card”):

- A plastic card issued by the public sector and containing an ID photograph of the individual, etc.
- Individuals can verify their My Numbers and identification only with this Individual Number Cards (“My Number Card”).
- The IC chip contains an electronic feature for authenticating the card bearer (electronic certificate).

Digitalization of public services for citizens

Providing public Front services, etc.



(1) To enhance convenience through My Number

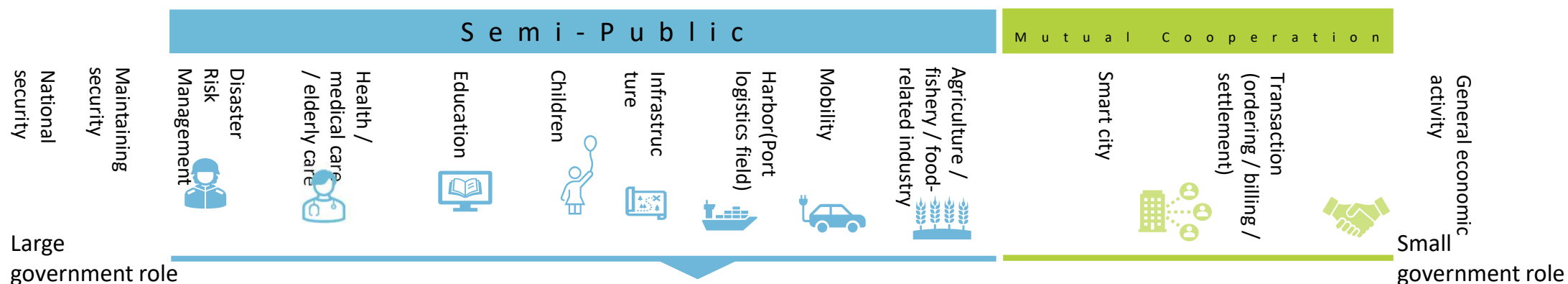
- By registering My Number with each bank and savings accounts, to become available as a service for inheritance or natural disasters, in FY2024.

(2) Promoting one-stop services

- Promote one-stop services for child-rearing / nursing care, moving, death / inheritance, social insurance and tax procedures.
- Promote digitalization of procedures for passport applications, foreigner-residence, immigration, etc.

Digitalization of lifestyle

Promotion of digitalization in the Semi-public sector



(1) Health / medical care / elderly care

- To promote the utilization of private PHR services. (Our goal is to formulate guidelines by the end of FY 2023 in order to achieve a higher level of service.)
* Personal Health Record
- To promote medical-fee-revision DX efforts, including a nationwide medical information platform and the standardization of electronic medical record information.

(2) Education

- To promote the utilization of educational data. (Efforts based on the "educational data utilization roadmap," further data standardization, data linkage promotion, and ID framework)
- To consider education for the Digital Society that makes "individually optimized learning" and "collaborative learning" feasible.

(3) Disaster Risk Management

- To consider the architecture for disaster information and to establish a platform to realize data linkage.
- To promote the digitalization of disaster prevention workload in local governments.
- To increase the sophistication of support systems for commodity procurement, transportation adjustment, etc.

(4) Children

- To carry out the pilot project that connects data from education, childcare, welfare, medical care, etc. across fields and to utilize it for push-type support that satisfies the needs for children and families who really want help.

(5) Mobility

- Development and demonstration to promote the distribution of mobility-related data.
- Forward efforts about promotion of digital infrastructure including 3D Spatial IDs by designing architecture, establishing business model, etc.

(6) Transaction (ordering / billing / settlement)

- Increase the efficiency of the back - office operation of small and medium-sized enterprises by promoting the digitalization of orders and promoting/establishing digital invoices.
- Enable transaction-wide data linkage that includes everything from the contract to the payment by promoting efforts to utilize the necessary data.

Digitalization of industries

(1) Efforts to improve the quality of administrative services for businesses

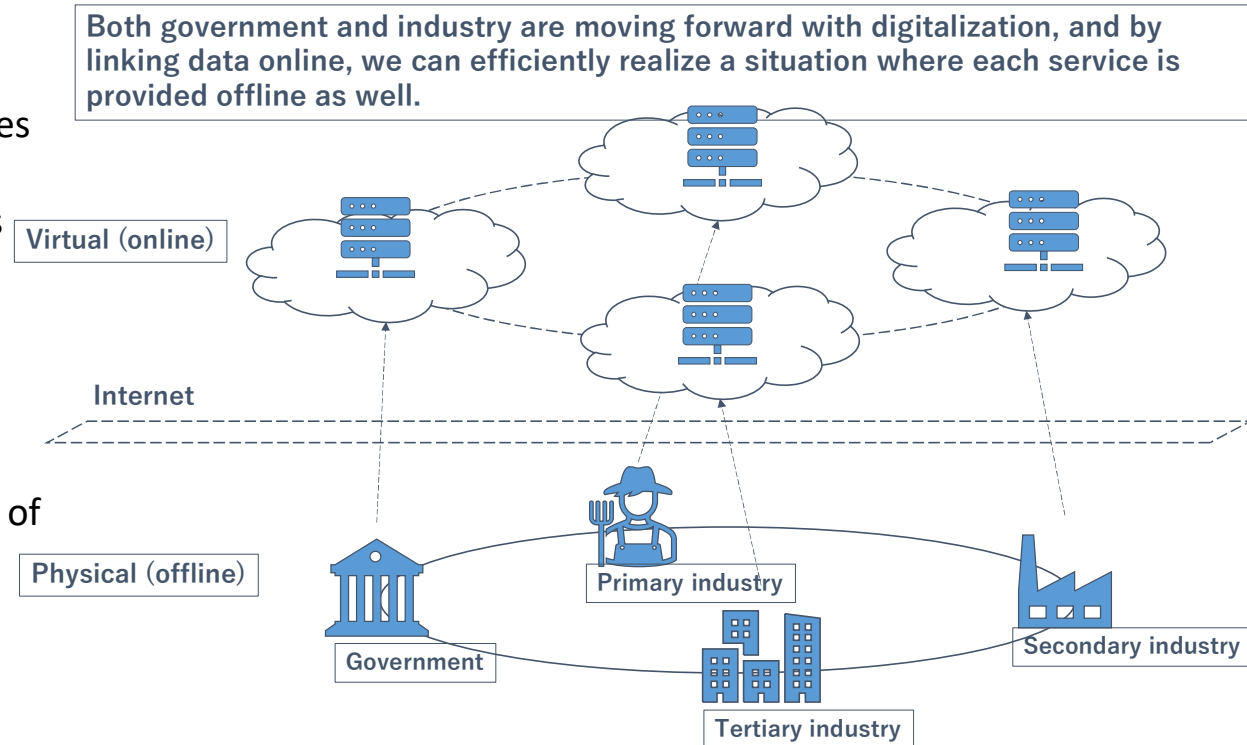
- To promote Electronic signature, Electronic power of attorney, Electronic certificate of commercial registration, and g-Biz ID (common authentication platform for businesses).
- To increase the variety of online administrative services for businesses like through e-Gov (web portal for administrative applications), j-Grants (common grants application web service), etc.

(2) Support for digitalization of small and medium-sized enterprises

- To support digitalization of the business environment for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (introduction of production management tools, online orders, “digitalization diagnosis,” dispatching IT experts, IT introduction subsidy)
- To support cyber security measures for SMEs.

(3) Digital transformation of the entire industry

- To promote corporate DX by DX certification, selection of DX certified stocks, DX investment promotion tax policy, etc.
- To enhance cyber security in industry.



System & technology for the Digital Society

Renovating information systems of the National government

(1) Government Cloud

- Implement usage of the government cloud for new business conducted by local governments as well as the Digital Agency website and gradually start operations in FY2022.
- Promote the migration of ministry and agency information systems to the government cloud, in principle, starting in FY2023.

(2) Government Network

- Set up “Government Solution Service” that provides a common, standardized business execution environment for governments by the Digital Agency.
- To abandon the current governmental network and complete the migration to a new broadband, high-quality, low-cost, high-security inter-ministry network during FY2023.

(3) State of digitalization of government procurement

- Keeping ensuring the fairness and promptness of entry procedures and the handling of agile development, etc. in mind, promote gradual development, including legal systems as necessary.

Renovating information systems of local governments

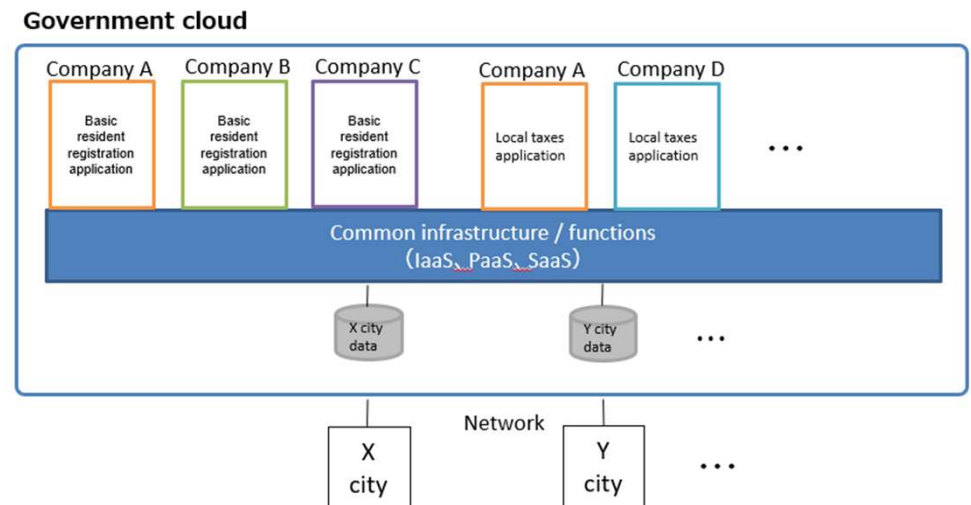
- Create a basic local government information system standardization policy by around summer of FY2022 (twenty businesses including child allowance).
- Carefully listen to the opinions of local governments and determine how to properly transition to a standard-compliant system by around summer of 2022.

Developing Infrastructure

- Develop optical fiber, 5G, the semiconductor strategy, data centers, and domestic submarine cable based on the “Digital Garden City National Infrastructure Development Plan,” etc.

Promoting R&D for the Digital Society

- To have higher performance of information and communication / computing technology, and to sophisticate security technology, etc.
- To develop next-generation information infrastructure such as supercomputers and academic information networks.



Lifestyle and human resources in the digital society

Shifting to a new lifestyle in anticipation of post-COVID-19 era

- To get a better work-remotely environment that allows office workers to work in a normal manner.
- Communicate information aimed at creating utilization examples and consider how to effectively introduce regional sharing economies as well as mutual-assistance business models.

Securing/Development of digital human resources

(1) Upgrading digital literacy

- Education following the new course of study and teaching, such as making programming compulsory in elementary schools.
- To develop practical programs for adults, and to train specialized human resources to support recurrent education, etc.

(2) Developing and securing human resources who possess specialized digital knowledge and capabilities

- To build the digital human resources platform that provides educational contents & curriculum and a place for practical learning.
- For digital human resources in the government, actively hire people who pass the "digital category" of the national civil service examination, which was established in FY2022.
- To create an environment where human resources are developed through revolving human resources across the boundaries of organizations including ministries, local governments, and the private sector.
- Promote support aimed at the mastery of digital skills directly linked to employment as well as employment support in digital fields based on the "Female Digital Human Resource Development Plan."

Governance

(1) Digital Agency (play a leading role)

(2) Governance of Digital Reform (reinforcing governmental organization)

(3) Digital Society Promotion Council (promoting implementation of measures)

(4) Council for the Digital Society (Investigation and discussion on important measures)

(5) Special Commission on Digital Administrative Reform (To establish Digital Principles for Structural Reform that are the basis of digital, regulatory, and administrative reforms & to check all laws and regulations to be compliant with such Digital Principles)

(6) Council for a Vision for a Digital Garden City Nation Realization (To support measures to solve social issues in local regions on the premise of observing digital principles with data)

(7) Cooperation with local governments, etc.

(8) Cooperation with private businesses sectors, etc.