

Priority Policy Program for Realizing Digital Society (Summary)

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 the Digital Society**" (Basic Act on the formation of a Digital Society § 38 (2), etc.).
- This Program updates the Program originally formulated on June 7, 2022.
- This will also be **the compass for tackling structural reforms and any other measures in order to build a 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"**

Composition of this Program

Text

1. **Intensive Initiatives for Safety, Security and Convenient in the Dairy Lives of the Citizen and the Activities of Operators**
2. **Basic Approach for Priority Policy Program**
 1. **The Image of the Digital Society**
 2. **Philosophy / Principles for the Digital Society**
3. **Strategies and Measures for Realizing the Digital Society**
 - 3-1. **Policies to be Addressed as Strategies**
 - 3-2. **Basic Measures in each Sector**
4. **Governance**

Process chart

Separate volume (measure collection, list of administrative procedures to be made online)

1. Intensive Initiatives for Safety, Security and Convenient in the Daily Lives of the Citizen and the Activities of Operators

1. An Individual Number Card (“My Number Card”)/Digital administrative services

- (1) Improving the application/issuance environment
- (2) Expanding administrative services, etc.

Integration with health insurance card/Integration with driver's license/Integration with residence card /Strengthening collaboration with disability certificate/Strengthening collaboration with pension information /Promoting utilization in the field of employment/Qualification information digitization/Enhancement of efforts to improve the convenience of tax returns/Further promotion of digitalization of moving procedures and consideration of digital completion/Digital completion of inheritance procedures/Consideration of making application for overseas voter list registration, etc. online/Promotion of the utilization of My Number cards as “citizen cards”

(3) Collaboration with private services

Collaboration with private services in administrative services/Promotion of utilization in various private businesses/Promotion of public and private online services by expanding the utilization of Mynportal API, etc.

(4) Promoting the utilization of a bank and savings account to receive various benefits

(5) Enhancing the convenience of My Number Card, by, for example, enabling installation on smartphones

(6) Consideration of the next My Number Card

2. Cross-sectional review of analog regulations by the Temporary Digital Administrative Research Council

- (1) Cross-sectional review of analog regulations
- (2) Preparation of technology maps, etc.
- (3) Digital legal system review
- (4) Digitization of official gazettes
- (5) Completing procedures digitally to enhance convenience

3. Promoting digital transformation (DX) through national and local governments

- (1) Utilization of Digital Supporters
- (2) Review of analog regulations by local governments
- (3) Developing information collaboration infrastructure (Public Service Mesh)
- (4) Local government administrative DX
“One-stop counter eliminating the need to fill out forms”
- (5) Online payment service for local government
- (6) Unification and standardization of the core business systems of local governments
- (7) National and local governments’ migration to Government Cloud
- (8) Developing infrastructure to support digitalization

4. Establishment of a data collaboration infrastructure and horizontal deployment of services/systems based on good practices

5. Expansion of semi-public services

(1) Health, medical care, and long-term care

Standardization of electronic medical records/Promotion of electronic prescriptions/Integration with medical or long-term care or childcare support subsidy tickets, consultation tickets, etc./Strengthening collaboration with the maternal and child health handbook/Medical fee revision DX/Promotion of online medical treatment

(2) Education/Children

Promotion of data-driven education/Communication between schools, etc. and families/Consideration of data collaboration for children/Online application to local governments for employment certificates

(3) Disaster risk management

Establishment of a disaster prevention digital platform/Promotion of development and utilization of disaster risk management apps to support residents and establishment of a data collaboration infrastructure to support this, etc.

(4) Mobility

Establishment of the “Mobility Roadmap”/Development of spatial information infrastructure, including 4D spatio-temporal ID/Data linkage in the mobility field

(5) Infrastructure (developing and updating the “Digital Japan Basic Map”)

6. Utilizing AI and promoting a data strategy

- (1) AI utilization initiatives
- (2) Promotion of comprehensive data strategies and future efforts

7. International data collaboration and international framework for cross-border data transfer

- (1) Establishment of an international public-private partnership framework
- (2) Framework for mutual utilization and trust of eID
- (3) Simplified international remittance

8. Enhancing administrative services for businesses

Expansion of e-Gov/Proliferation of gBizID/Renewal of jGrants/DX promotion for SME support/Support for startups in government procurement

9. Trial introduction of digital marketplace

10. Promotion of initiatives based on national security strategies, etc.

2.1 The Image of the Digital Society [1]

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.”

[1] Growth strategy through digitalization

Problems / As-Is

Along with issues such as the **decreasing birthrate and aging society**, and **shrinking regional population**, we are now facing the new issues of **preparing for emergencies, including disasters, and shifting to decarbonization and circular economy**. 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

We will **design architectures** that encompass collaboration with national and local governments, as well as the private sector, **thoroughly leverage cloud services, thoroughly implement regulatory reforms**, including digital principles, **promote procurement reforms**, data strategies, data collaboration, and DX, and **employ AI in an appropriate and effective manner**. All of these efforts will **enhance our overall digital competitiveness, enabling us to aim for building a sustainable society that continues to grow**.

[2] Digitalization in semi-public sector

Problems / As-Is

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

Ideals / To-Be

We will strive to enhance the **push-type provision of information** tailored to individual needs through necessary data collaboration with the goal of building a **thriving society that continuously and strongly grows and which** offers services that are aligned with the needs and lifestyles of individuals.

2.1 The Image of the Digital Society [2]

[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, local regions are facing various social issues, such as **declining population, declining birthrate, aging populations, hollowing-out of industry** and managing **disaster prevention**.

Ideals / To-Be

By providing national support to **common local infrastructure**, we will **promote digital reform and implementation** that start from local areas, realize the **concept of the Digital Garden City Nation**, and **create** appealing and **diverse employment opportunities** in local communities. Our aim is to build a society where regional issues are solved and the existing attractiveness of each region is further enhanced.

[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, economic situation, and others, Our aim is to build a digital society where **everyone, i.e., those who are unaccustomed digital technology and those who already use it, can use and enjoy the benefits of digitalization on a daily basis, solve various problems, and truly feel affluent** regardless of geographic restrictions, age, gender, disability or disease, nationality, economic situation, etc., in other words, a society where no one will be left behind.

2.1 The Image of the Digital Society [3]

[5] Securing/Development of digital human resources

Problems / As-Is

At all levels, including national, local, and corporate, there is a **growing recognition** of the shortage of human resources for advancing digital reform and implementation.

Ideals / To-Be

Recognizing that all citizens are shareholders, we will provide a system that allows them to **continuously learn** necessary **ICT skills** tailored to their life stage. By doing so, we will **ensure human resources and improving their expertise**, enabling us to aim for a society where **digital human resources are cultivated and secured**.

[6] Global cooperation strategy including promotion of DFFT*

*Data Free Flow with Trust

Problems / As-Is

With regard to digital technology, international issues like concerns about privacy and security, extremely uneven distribution of information and unfair competition, **have become apparent**. We need to foster a shared international understanding, including with regard to DFFT, and establish agreements on rules and principles regarding data circulation and the digital economy. In such circumstances, **Japan must have perspective of taking a leading role**.

Ideals / To-Be

We will **maximize the value of data** through international collaboration with the aim of **building a society where data can flow freely across borders**.

2.2 Philosophy / Principles for the Digital Society

Basic principles for formation of the Digital Society

10 principles

(from the Basic Policy on Digital Reform [December 25, 2020])

[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

(the principles of making national administrative procedures online: Digital Procedures Act)

Digital First

All procedures and services are completed digitally

Once Only

Information submitted once does not need to be submitted again

Connected One-Stop

A one-stop service for multiple procedures and services, including private services

BPR and Regulatory reform

※Business Process Reengineering

- Work on **Business Process Reengineering (BPR)**, based on the 12 service design principles stipulated in the "Basic Policy for Information Systems Development and Management (December 24, 2021)."
- **Reviewing regulations** to maximize the effects of digitalization.

Article 1 Begin with understanding user needs.	Article 7 Integrate services into users' daily lives.
Article 2 Understand the facts in detail.	Article 8 Don't make too much yourself
Article 3 Think end to end.	Article 9 Create services in open architecture
Article 4 Take care of all stakeholders.	Article 10 Repeat it over and over.
Article 5 Simplify services.	Article 11 Don't do it all at once; do it consistently
Article 6 Utilize digital technology to increase the value of services	Article 12 Create a service rather than an information system.

Digital Principles for structural reforms

- Formulate **digital principles for structural reform** consisting of five principles that are commonly applied to digital, regulatory, and administrative reforms.

[1] Full Digital / Automation Principle	[2] Agile Governance Principle
[3] Public-Private Partnership Principle	[4] Ensuring Interoperability Principle
[5] Common Infrastructure Usage Principle	

Cloud-By-Default principle

- To adopt the **Cloud-By-Default** principle when developing the information systems in ministries of the national government

3-1. 1 Digital Principals for Structural reforms

Cross-sectional review of regulations based on digital principles

- The “Timetable for Reviewing Analog Regulations Based on Digital Principles” for approximately 10,000 analog regulation items was finalized at the end of December 2022.
- Based on this timetable, regulatory ministries and agencies will review regulations and eliminate analog regulations by June 2024.
- For public notices, notifications, and announcements, 2,536 items were listed for inspection. The regulations for these listed items will be reviewed by the regulatory ministries and agencies. The deadline and policy for the review were determined in May 2023.

Primary initiatives (excerpt)

● **Preparation of technology maps, etc.**

During 2023, we will develop technology maps, technology brochures, etc. in sequence and build a portal site to post them. We will carry out a technology verification project and proceed with the review of the analog regulations in accordance with the timetable.

● **Digital legislation review**

The process of confirming compliance with digital principles for new laws and regulations, referred to as the digital legislation review, is conducted based on the omnibus bill to promote digital regulatory reform. When drafting new laws or regulations, each government ministry or agency must ensure that analog regulations are not inadvertently included by ensuring appropriate use of the technology maps and brochures. They must inspect the new laws and regulations in accordance with the guidelines for confirming compliance with the digital principles, etc. and subsequently submit the inspection results to the Digital Agency. The Digital Agency will review digital legislation while developing necessary systems.

● **Digitization of official gazettes**

The Cabinet Office has been playing a central role in studying a system to digitize official gazettes that have traditionally been published on paper. This study, as well as the organization of the points at issue, will be completed by the middle of 2023. The bill will be submitted to the Diet as soon as possible. In considering the bill, we kept in mind the future abolition of the paper editions of official gazettes. Instead of simply replacing the paper versions with electronic ones, we will build a technology-neutral system that can adapt to future technological innovations. Additionally, we will design a system that will facilitate Business Process Reengineering (BPR) for administrative affairs related to the official gazettes. More specifically, the system will facilitate the provision of authentic information that has not been tampered with, the establishment of a long-term storage system, the provision of machine-readable electronic official gazette data, and collaboration with e-LAWS.

3-1. 2 Crystalizing Vision for a Digital Garden City Nation

Basic concept of the initiative

- Aiming for a “society where everyone can live conveniently and comfortably anywhere in the country” -

- Accelerate and deepen regional revitalization efforts by leveraging the distinctive characteristics of each region and the potential of digital technology to create jobs and flows of people in local regions; strengthen the sustainability of local life; and improve the well-being of citizens. We aim to build a society where everyone can live conveniently and comfortably anywhere in the country.
- The utilization of digital technology is steadily moving from the demonstration stage to the implementation stage. The promotion of measures toward digital implementation by government ministries and agencies, along with the utilization of Digital Garden City Nation Concept grants, accelerates the horizontal deployment of services/systems supporting best practices in each region.

Priority issues for realizing the Digital Garden City Nation

[1] Accelerating horizontal deployment of services/systems supporting good practices

- Promote administrative reforms, such as the implementation of a one-stop counter that eliminates the necessity for filling out forms, and the horizontal deployment of good practices.
- Catalogue services/systems that support good practices, and create model specifications, with a particular emphasis on the utilization of My Number Cards.

[2] Promoting the creation of a “local living area” where digital and real lives are fused

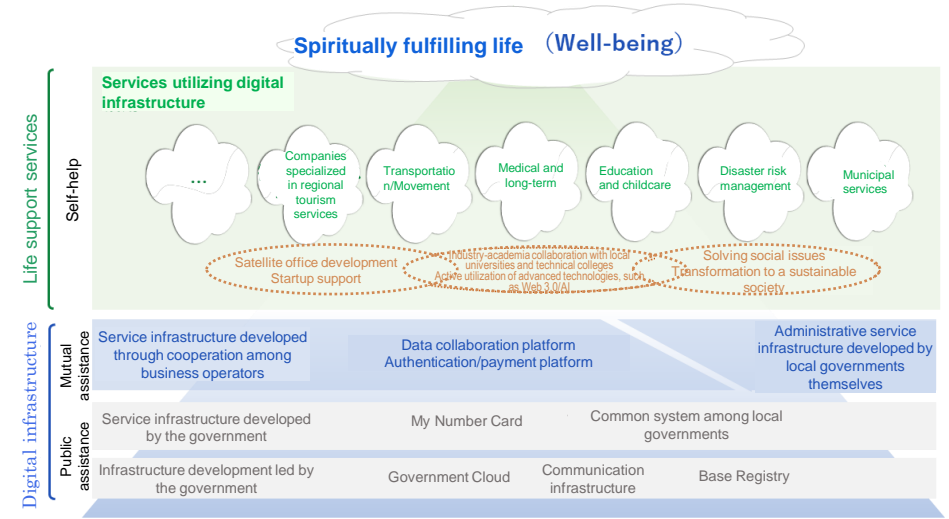
- Develop a new national land formation plan and a local living area where the digital and real worlds are fused, with the goal of realizing a "national land that connects regional strengths in a new era."

[3] Formulation of the Digital Lifeline Development Plan

- Develop the necessary infrastructure required for digital implementation from mountainous areas to urban areas.
- UAS(Unmanned Aircraft System) corridors, automated driving support roads and Infrastructure management DX.

[4] Implementing an infrastructure development plan for the Digital Garden City Nation

- Eliminate areas lacking optical fiber, deploy 5G networks, etc., and promote intercarrier roaming during emergencies.
- Accelerate the research and development of the next-generation core infrastructure Beyond 5G (6G).



[5] Enhancing the efforts of the Digital Supporters

- As of May 2023, the number of Digital Supporters has increased to 26,000. We will further enhance their efforts.

[6] Supporting digital implementation through reviewing analog regulations in local governments

- The Digital Agency and model local governments will collaborate to consider reviewing analog regulations.
- Revise the “Manual for Inspection and Review of Analog Regulations in Local Governments,” and promote the widespread adoption of the digital reform model cases across the country, thereby supporting digital implementation in local areas.

[7] Promoting the utilization of local well-being indicators

- Promote the utilization of regional well-being indicators, and assess the implementation state of measures that were taken in alignment with comprehensive strategies. Based on the assessment results, we will understand the characteristics of each region and will consider the goals they should aim for.

3-1. 3 Promoting International Strategy

[1] International collaborations to promote DFFT

- We will establish an international framework agreed upon at the G7 Digital and Technology Ministers' Meeting. Within this framework, we will implement projects aiming to address issues faced during cross-border data transfers. This project encompasses the creation of a registry to improve transparency regarding data regulations in each country and the development of a framework for domestic and international data collaborations. Through these initiatives, we will strive to produce results that will significantly contribute to the further promotion of DFFT.

[2] Building international cooperative relationships to realize user-oriented administrative services

- We will utilize identity verification through public personal authentication services in the eID (electronic ID) field based on initiatives, such as Digital Identity Wallets, in various countries. In addition, we will promote the Trusted Web, an initiative to add a new framework of trust, such as a mechanism that can verify data and the other party during data exchanges.

3-1. 4 Ensuring Safety and Security including cyber security

Changes in the international situation, the spread of infectious diseases, natural disasters, etc. have the potential to develop into national security challenges. In response to these challenges, we will work to build a safe and secure digital society that can protect citizens' lives and property and support their daily lives.

[1] Ensuring cyber security

- In FY2023, we will revise the Common Standards for Government Agencies in anticipation of the expanded use of cloud services in government information systems.
- The Digital Agency will collaborate with the NISC to promote the implementation of maintenance policies for information systems, including a system developed and maintained by the Digital Agency. For government information systems handling information that requires particularly strict handling, refer to "Handling of Government Information Systems Related to Sensitive Information, such as Security."

[2] Ensuring proper handling of personal information, etc.

- Ensure the proper handling of personal information, etc. based on the amended Act on the Protection of Personal Information, and enhance the Personal Information Protection Commission structure.

[3] Preventing crime using information and communication technology

- Encourage collaborative efforts between the public and private sectors, as well as internationally, to prevent unauthorized access, and promote the reporting of cyber incidents to the police.

[4] Disaster countermeasures for advanced information and communication networks

- Ensure network redundancy, verify telecommunications accidents, and deploy mobile power-supply vehicles in response to disasters.

3-1. 5 Responding to the Rapid Development and Spread of AI

- To solve social issues and achieve economic growth through utilization of AI:
 - [1] Take measures to develop and strengthen infrastructure, including management of data that will serve as the foundation for future AI utilization.
 - [2] Understand the current status and trends of AI, identify risks and necessary countermeasures, and take measures toward the appropriate utilization of AI in the public and private sectors.

3-1. 6 Executing National Data Strategy and Initiatives

- The measures related to comprehensive data strategies that are already in the implementation stage are included in the relevant items of this priority plan for integration. The items that should be prioritized for the time being are listed in [1] to [10] below:

[1] Trust	[6] Data management
[2] Data handling rules	[7] Open data
[3] PDS and personal data trust bank	[8] Preparation of administrative data that serves as the foundation for AI utilization
[4] Data collaboration foundation	[9] International collaboration
[5] Base Registry	[10] Promoting measures based on cyber security strategies

(※) Based on discussions on AI strategies to be considered in the government, we plan to reconsider how to proceed with data-related initiatives in the future.

3-1. 7 Promoting of Web3.0

- From the perspective of using new digital technology as a tool for solving various social issues and linking it to Japan's economic growth, we will continue to work toward the sound development of Web3.0 by establishing an environment where various challenges can be pursued without unreasonable obstacles while taking into account user protection and other aspects.

3-2. 1 Digitalization of Public Services for Citizens [1]

Total design through the national, local, and private sectors

[1] The goal of total design

- With the goals of “completing procedures in 60 seconds with a smartphone,” “being able to launch administrative services in seven days,” and “achieving costs comparable to those in the private sector,” we will thoroughly review our architectural approach to provide administrative services that integrate quality, cost, and speed.
- Focus on the user's perspective to reduce the burden on both the citizens who carry out the procedures and the staff responsible for administrative affairs, and establish an environment where you can quickly receive the support you need. In short, we strive to establish a "digital safety net."
- Further strengthen cooperation between private and government services by, for example, delegating front-end services to private services and leveraging data held by the private sector.

[2] Efforts towards its realization

We promote the unification and standardization of core business systems for local governments after separating applications from the infrastructure. We componentize common functions required by administrative systems, such as Government Cloud, and develop APIs to establish a loosely coupled system.

Further promotion of information sharing

- To further reduce the number of attached documents and realize push-type services, we securely and seamlessly integrate administrative data to make it available to a wide range of users and systems.
- We will develop the Public Service Mesh, which serves as the foundation for information collaboration, by the end of FY2025.

Back-office collaboration between administrative agencies in the Individual Number (“My Number”) system

(In response to the transition to the Public Service Mesh, we will change the current infrastructure to a new scheme. We will also dramatically increase the capacity to process substantial amounts of collaborative information within a short period of time and eliminate the need for an individual system by providing an intermediate server with common functions.)

Utilization of resident information within local governments

(To enable push-type services, we will develop modules handling resident information within local governments on Government Cloud, allowing the local governments to use them as needed.)

3-2. 1 Digitalization of Public Services for Citizens [2]

Promoting the utilization of the My Number system

[1] Promoting information exchange in the My Number system

- The “Act to Partially Amend the My Number Act” has been passed. This act expands the scope of use of My Number. In theory, it will promote their utilization in administrative procedures in new areas, in addition to social security, the tax system, and disaster risk management. More specifically, promoting their utilization for administrative purposes related to national qualifications, vehicle registration, and permission related to the status of residence will eliminate the necessity for attaching documents in various administrative procedures.
- We will continue to review the operations of individual systems in cooperation with the ministries and agencies responsible for each system and promote the utilization of the My Number and information collaboration.

[2] Promoting utilization of the specific public benefits system, as well as the registration and use of a bank and savings account to receive various benefits

- Utilize the specific public benefits system to provide public benefits rapidly using My Number.
- Promote further registration of a bank and savings account to receive various benefits, thereby promoting their use for benefits administration. To achieve this, we aim to gradually start accepting registrations via financial institutions from the second half of FY2023. And We will proceed with enforcing and implementing a special system for registration of a bank and savings account to receive various benefits via administrative agencies that provides benefits.

Promoting the widespread adoption and utilization of My Number Cards

[1] Initiatives to integrate My Number Cards and health insurance cards

- Develop an application and issuance environment for integration with the health insurance card, which is scheduled in the autumn of 2024

[2] Initiatives toward integration, such as integration of drivers’ licenses with My Number Cards

- Integration with driver's license and residence card
- Integration with consultation tickets and medical expenses subsidy tickets
- Expediting and facilitating emergency procedures
- Promotion of utilization in the fields of pensions, labor, maternal and child health, etc.

[3] Promotion of Online City Hall Service

- Dramatic expansion of push-type notifications for online applications for local governments, etc.
- Utilization of My Number Card in procedures for applying for overseas voter list registrations
- Digitization of national qualifications
- Digitalizing or going online for various procedures, such as for moving

[4] Promoting efforts to utilize My Number Cards as “citizen cards”

- Horizontally deploying various use cases for My Number Cards through Digital Garden City Nation Concept grant
- Establishing rules for using My Number Cards without a password
- Nationwide expansion of the use of My Number Cards in citizen services, such as libraries
- Expanding the use of My Number Cards in the education field

[5] Promoting utilization in various private businesses

- In principle, the use of My Number Cards is restricted to public personal authentication services for identity verification purposes in compliance with Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds and Act on Identity Confirmation, etc. Performed by Mobile Voice Communications Carriers for their Subscribers, etc. and Prevention of Wrongful Use of Mobile Voice Communications Services.

[6] Improving the convenience of the My Number Card by, for example, installing it on smartphones

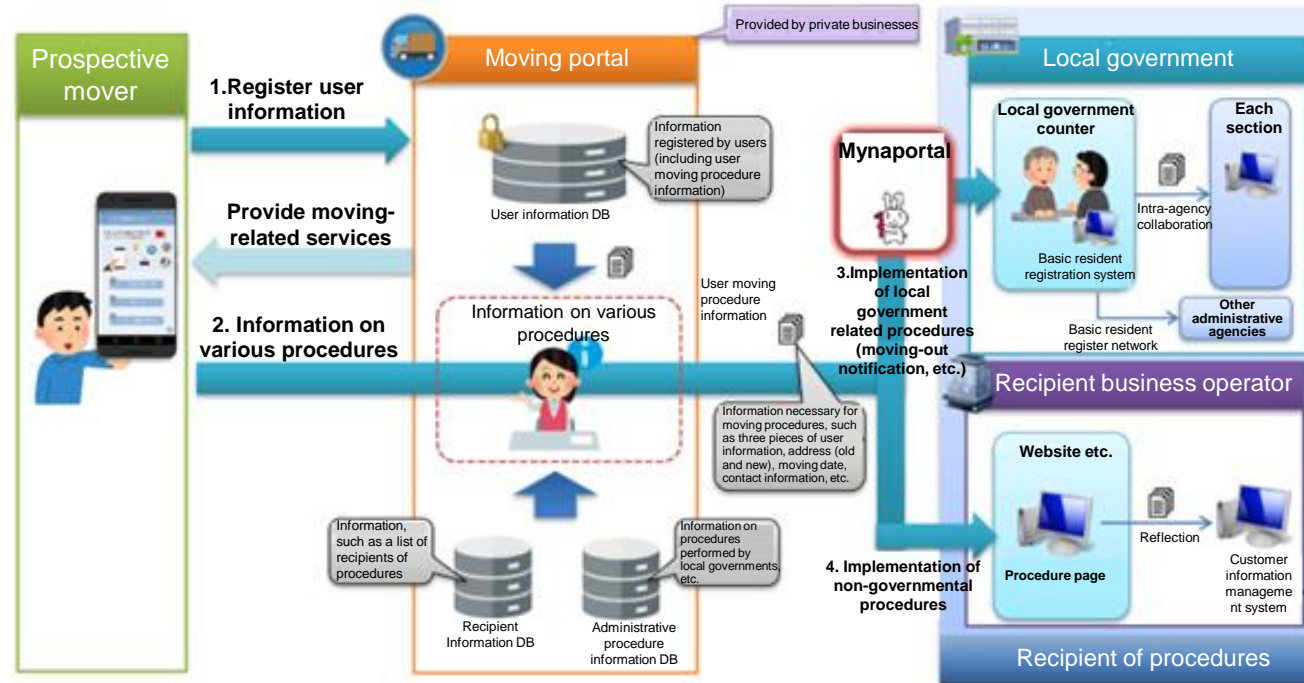
- Expanding electronic certificate services for smartphones
- Enabling card issuance procedures at overseas diplomatic missions
- Considering online card renewal procedures for adults

[7] Considering the next My Number Card

- Consider necessary matters for the introduction of the next My Number Card in 2026

3-2. 1 Digitalization of Public Services for Citizens [3]

Providing public front services, etc.



[1] Continuously improving Mynaportal

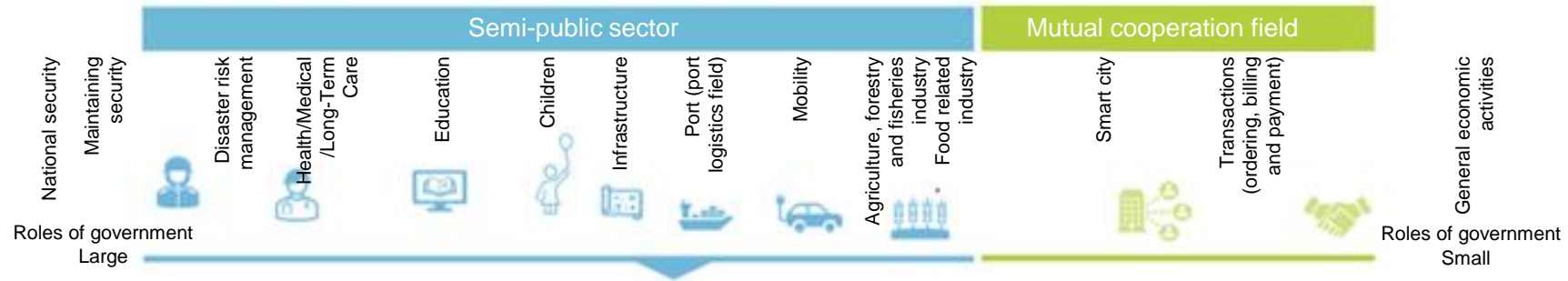
- Revise the approach to designing and presenting information on Mynaportal, and release an alpha version of new Mynaportal to assist users in discovering, verifying, and recalling information.
- Improve services while obtaining feedback from users. Specifically, we will continue to improve the UI and UX to ensure that users are free from procedural concerns and are encouraged to use it again.

[2] Improving citizens' convenience through the use of My Number

- We aim to commence the operation of a system for numbering My Number on accounts including services when inheritance or disaster occurs by the end of FY2024.

3-2. 2 Digitalization for Safe, Secure and Convenient Livelihoods

Promoting digitalization in semi-public fields, etc.



[1] Health/Medical/Long-Term Care

- Promote the utilization of private PHR services.
- Establish national medical information platform, standardize electronic medical record information, and promote DX in the revision of medical service fees.

[2] Education

- Promote data-driven education, which involves utilizing educational data to enhance the daily learning and practices of both learners and educators, as well as leverage educational big data to enhance the planning and implementation of educational policies.

[3] Disaster risk management

- Aggregate information useful for disaster responses, and build a disaster prevention digital platform by 2025. The platform is to be shared among disaster response organizations.
- Organize excellent apps and services in the disaster risk management field in the form of disaster risk management DX service maps and service brochures while utilizing frameworks such as the Disaster Risk Management DX Public-Private Co-Creation Council.

[4] Children

- Integrate data on education, childcare, welfare, medical care, etc. across fields to implement a demonstration project for providing push-type support tailored to the needs of children and families who truly need support.

[5] Mobility

- Begin considering the sharing of spatial information as a cooperative area, cooperative control and how social responsibilities should be shared, etc., and compile a "Mobility Roadmap (tentative name)" by the end of FY2023.
- Develop a spatial information infrastructure, including a 4-dimensional spatio-temporal ID.

[6] Transactions (ordering, billing and payment)

- Improve the efficiency of back-office operations at SME; promote the digitalization of order placements and receipt processes; and encourage widespread use of Peppol e-invoice.
- Promote the utilization of necessary data to enable data collaboration throughout transactions, from contracts to payments.

3-2. 3 Ensuring Accessibility

- Strengthen the service design system from a user-centric perspective at the Digital Agency, and horizontally expand it to other government agencies.
- Build an environment for a “digital symbiotic society where everyone supports each other.” In this society, the national and local governments, companies, citizens, etc. will cooperate with each other in their respective positions. (Detailed support is provided for the elderly, people with disabilities, children, foreign residents, etc., and the Digital Supporters are expanded nationwide, etc.)
- Regarding the Digital Supporters initiatives, which are positioned as a national movement, more than 26,000 citizens have been appointed, as of May 2023. In the future, we will increase the number of supporters even further to facilitate the expansion of the movement throughout the entire country.

3-2. 4 Digitalization of Industries

[1] Initiatives to improve the quality of administrative services for businesses

- Proliferation of electronic signatures, electronic power of attorney, commercial registration electronic certificates, and a standard authentication service for businesses (gBizID)
- Regarding e-Gov, we aim to complete preparations for the transition to Government Cloud by the end of FY2023 while ensuring its stable operations to enable flexible resource utilization through the use of cloud services.
- Regarding jGrants, we will revamp the system architecture and UI by around 2024 to simplify applications and will expedite the secretariat’s examination process. This will reduce the burden on both business operators and the secretariat at the time of applications.
- Enhance online administrative services for private businesses, such as Mira Support Connect.

[2] Support for digitalization of small and medium-sized enterprises

- Support for digitizing the business environment at SME (the digitalization support portal site "MiraDigi", digitization of entire transactions, a system for consulting with IT experts, and IT introduction subsidies)
- Support for cyber security measures at SME (Cyber Security Assistance Team Service)

[3] Digital transformation across industries industry

- Promote corporate digital transformation (DX) through the Digital Governance Code, DX stocks, DX selection initiatives, DX investment promotion tax system, etc.
- Strengthen cyber security in industry.

3-2. 5 Systems & Technology for the Digital Society

Renewing the national information systems

[1] Government Cloud development

- After thoroughly reviewing operations and implementing cost reductions, we will gradually migrate to Government Cloud. We will develop Government Cloud templates and usage guides for government ministries and agencies, as well as a cloud migration support system.
- When government ministries and agencies consider using cloud services, they should, in principle, consider using Government Cloud.

[2] Network maintenance

- The Digital Agency provides the Government Solution Service, a service that provides a standard business implementation environment commonly used by government ministries and agencies.
- The Digital Agency will abolish the existing common government network and will complete the transition to a new inter-ministerial network by the end of FY2023. The new network will feature broadband and is high quality, low in cost, and has high security.

[3] Support and reform of public procurement

- To expedite the procurement of information systems by national and local governments and promote the involvement of diverse businesses, including IT startups, we have started a demonstration project for a digital marketplace. With the goal of enhancing and broadening the engagement of digital startups that exhibit advanced technological capabilities, innovation, and creativity across the government, we will consider potential revisions to public procurement methods, which may include prioritizing procurement from these startups.

Renewing the local information systems

- We will build an environment that will enable a smooth and safe transition to a standards-compliant system using Government Cloud by the end of FY2025. To achieve that, we will listen carefully to the opinions of local governments and provide necessary support actively.

Developing infrastructure to support digitalization

- Based on the “Infrastructure Development Plan for a Digital Garden City Nation,” etc., we will embody strategies for optical fiber, Beyond 5G (6G), and semiconductors and will construct data centers, install domestic submarine cables, and establish UAS(Unmanned Aircraft System) corridors and lanes for automated driving vehicles .

Promoting R&D for the digital society

- Enhance the performance of information communication and computing technologies and sophisticated security technologies, etc.
- Develop next-generation information infrastructures, such as supercomputers and academic information networks.

3-2. 6 Lifestyle and Human Resources in the Digital Society

Transition to a new lifestyle

- With the goal of introducing and establishing telework that allows a flexible use of working hours and locations, promote a better telework environment where workers can work with peace of mind.

Developing and securing digital human resources

[1] Improving digital literacy

- Promote initiatives based on the new curriculum guidelines, such as making programming education compulsory in elementary schools.
- Develop and expand practical programs for working adults while cultivating specialized human resources to support recurrent education.

[2] Developing and securing human resources with specialized digital knowledge and capabilities

- Build a digital human resources development platform that will develop educational content and curricula and provide a place for practical learning, etc.
- Regarding the government's digital human resources, we will actively recruit those who have passed the national civil service recruitment examination in the newly established "digital classification," starting from FY2022.
- Build an environment where human resources can be developed through the exchange of people across organizations, such as ministries and agencies, local governments, and the private sector.
- Based on the Female Digital Human Resource Development Plan, we will promote support for acquiring digital skills that are directly linked to employment and support for employment in the digital field.
- The Digital Agency is considering strengthening its structure so that it can play a central role in securing and developing digital human resources.

4 Governance

[1] **Digital Agency** (play a leading role)

[2] **Governance of Digital reform** (promoting implementation of measures)

[3]-1 **Digital Society Promotion Council** (Promoting the implementation of measures)

[3]-2 **Council for the Digital Society** (Investigation and discussion on important measures)

[3]-3 **Temporary Digital Administrative Research Council**

(Integrated promotion of digital, regulatory, and administrative reforms)

[3]-4 **Conference on the Realization of the Digital Garden City National Concept**

(Improving digital infrastructure and spreading the benefits of digitalization nationwide)

[4] **Strengthening cooperation with organizations involved in the maintenance and operation of government information systems**

[5] **Cooperation with local governments, etc.**

[6] **Cooperation with private businesses, etc.**