

Priority Plan for the Advancement of a Digital Society (Provisional Translation)

June 13, 2025
The Digital Agency of Japan

This Plan is formulated as the Priority Policy Program prescribed in the Basic Act on Forming a Digital Society, the Information System Development Plans prescribed in the Order for Enforcement of the Act on the Advancement of Government Administration Processes that utilize Information and Communications Technology , and the Basic Plan for the Advancement of Public and Private Sector Data Utilization prescribed in the Basic Act on the Advancement of Public and Private Sector Data Utilization, and will be reported to the Diet pursuant to the provisions of the Basic Act on the Advancement of Public and Private Sector Data Utilization.

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Part I. Vision of the society we aim to achieve, direction of initiatives, and our Priority Plans

1. Digitalization initiatives based on our Priority Plan

The Digital Agency was established on September 1, 2021, and nearly 4 years have passed since then. To address the initial critical and serious issues of “administrative inefficiency associated with insufficient system linkage among government agencies in the countermeasures against the COVID-19 pandemic,” the government has proceeded with initiatives aiming to improve the productivity of its administrative procedures and of society as a whole by revising the Priority Plan every fiscal year by fully implementing the Digital First principle.

The below section summarizes the achievements up to this point through the initiatives of the past Priority Plans, in terms of (1) Strength of digitalization in Japan, (2) User-centric initiatives, and (3) Enhancement of medium- to long-term government functions.

(1) Strength of digitalization in Japan

① Development of digital infrastructure

Since the enactment of the Basic Act on the Formation of an Advanced Information and Telecommunications Network Society¹ (Basic Act on IT), the country has made considerable progress in the development of a network environment, such as the Internet, which is essential digital infrastructure for the digitalization of society. As a result, the national coverage rate of fiber optic broadband service rate (household coverage rate) was 99.8%² as of March 2023, and the nationwide 5G population coverage rate was 98.1%³ as of March 2024.

② Revision of “analog” regulations

To address “analog” regulations that impede the implementation of digital technology and hinder the digitalization of society, we reviewed approximately 10,000 provisions of laws and ordinances, etc. related to seven common types of regulations such as regulations on visual inspection and periodic check and inspection as well as regulations on recording media such as floppy disks, and completed the revisions of approximately 98% of 8,162 provisions that required revisions (7,983 provisions out of 8,162 provisions as of the end of May 2025).

③ Promotion of Data Free Flow with Trust (DFFT)

In order to ensure free, secure and trusted flows of data, we have proposed the concept of “Data Free Flow with Trust (DFFT),” and have been leading the establishment of international governance over cross-border data flows by, for example, implementing a project that leads to solving issues on cross-border transfers of data through international frameworks including the Institutional Arrangement for Partnership (IAP)⁴ established under the OECD.

¹ Act No.144, 2000.

² Source: “2024 White Paper on Information and Communications in Japan” by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

³ Source: “Publication of 5G Development Status (As at End of FY 2023)” by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

⁴ Abbreviation for the Institutional Arrangement for Partnership.

(2) User-centric initiatives

① Promotion and utilization of My Number Card and enhancement of usability of Mynportal

As of the end of March 2025, the My Number Card, which serves as the foundation of the digital society, was held by approximately 78.3 percent of the population, with its use expanding across a wide range of situations in both the public and private sectors, including online applications for tax filing, passport, move in and out, and childcare, as well as its function as a health insurance certificate, driver's license, library card, and for applications for services provided by private sector entities. Moreover, approximately 78 million people have registered for Mynportal as of the end of March 2025. It is an online portal for government services for individuals, where they can search for administrative procedures related to childcare and nursing care, submit applications online, and check their information on tax, prescription details, and medical expenses. Based on user feedback, continuous efforts are being made to enhance expanding the functionality and making improvements to deliver more convenient and effective services to citizens.

② Development of infrastructure to improve the user experience in government services for businesses

In terms of government services for businesses, we are developing a portal site to enhance the user experience for businesses so that they can smoothly obtain information on administrative procedures and assist in the preparation of applications. Additionally, an authentication function called gBizID is used by approximately 1.25 million business operators as of the end of March 2025.

③ Promotion of digitalization in the semi-public sector

In the semi-public sector⁵, there are specific fields where citizens have high expectations as they are closely related to their daily lives. These fields are supported by collaboration between the government and private sector and therefore we have identified eight key areas, including "health, medical care, and nursing care," "education," "disaster prevention," "childcare," and "mobility" as fields with significant government involvement and substantial spillover effects on the private sector, leading to various initiatives.

For example, in the field of disaster prevention, we plan to create a "digital platform for disaster prevention" to develop an environment where disaster response teams can quickly compile and share disaster-related information. In the field of childcare, initiatives are in progress to standardize the employment certificate form of parents. Moreover, in order to provide one-stop services for those seeking nursery placements, an integrated platform is being developed to facilitate the exchange of information among guardians, facility operators, and local governments, etc. As demonstrated by these initiatives, the digitalization of the semi-public sector is advancing.

(3) Reinforcement of medium- to long-term government functions

① Integration and standardization of the local government's information systems

As we are rapidly entering into a period of declining population, local governments face challenges in terms of human resources and finances, making it difficult to independently maintain and manage information systems while ensuring security. To address this, we have

⁵ Fields with significant involvement of the government (budgetary measures and other measures) and large spillover effects on the private sector among quasi-public services that are closely related to daily life and supported by the government and private sector in collaboration.

been working on standardizing 20 mission-critical operations with the aim of improving resident services, streamlining administration, and ensuring sustainable government services. Specifically, based on the principle of migrating to a standard-compliant system by the fiscal year 2025, we are working on creating standard specifications and developing an environment to thoroughly understand the status of initiatives implemented by local governments and facilitate smooth migration.

Among the total of 34,592 systems that are to be standardized, 2,989 systems (8.6%) are expected to fall under systems that are subject to migration support⁶ as of the end of January 2025. In terms of the number of organizations, 554 organizations (31.0%) out of 1,788 organizations have systems subject to migration support. We will actively support the migration of those systems within approximately five years after the migration deadline.

② **Migration of information systems of the national and local governments, etc. to Government Cloud**

We developed a common environment for cloud services used by national and local governments, as well as the semi-public sector, to quickly provide highly convenient services and to improve these services. Consequently, we have selected eligible cloud services and gradually started using Government Cloud since the fiscal year 2021 for purposes such as the verification of the usage of local government systems. Notably, the government basically plans to initially develop cloud-optimized systems on Government Cloud for its information systems and to operate them efficiently using services provided by cloud service providers. As of February 2025, the number of systems that use Government Cloud increased by 335%, from 671 systems in August 2024 to 2,918 systems.

③ **Migration to Government Solution Services (GSS)**

By progressively integrating the network environments of various ministries and agencies while adopting the latest technologies, the Government Solution Service (GSS) is being implemented as a standardized operational platform across government entities. This initiative aims to enhance productivity and security within administrative institutions, including PCs and network environments.

After the Digital Agency started using GSS in the fiscal year 2021, the use of GSS gradually spread across government agencies. As of February 2025, the number of ministries and agencies that use GSS increased by 30% from 10 agencies in February 2024 to 13 agencies (with 42 thousand users connected to GSS).

The Digital Agency was established with the recognition that the country has no choice but to advance digitalization as a driver of growth to compete on a global scale after experiencing the COVID-19 pandemic. To achieve successful results in the digital government initiatives (administrative digitalization) we have implemented, even more persistent and determined commitment is required. Moreover, there is a long list of systematic and technological issues to be addressed to achieve economic growth through the provision of optimal services to every citizen such as a Connected One-Stop for procedures⁷ and push-mode support, the modernization of information systems⁸ used in

⁶ A system for which it is apparent that migration cannot be completed until FY2026 or later, because the current system runs on a mainframe and requires a relatively longer time than other systems to complete migration to a standard compliant system, which spans from understanding the full scope to transferring data; or because the business operator that developed and operates the current system has withdrawn from the development of a standard compliant system and there is no prospect of procurement of an alternative business operator despite an open call to other business operators; or because the business operator faces a shortage of resources.

⁷ To realize the procedures and services, including those provided by private sectors in one stop.

⁸ For legacy systems that use old hardware and software, to use cloud services based on the “Cloud First principle” and configure systems using only a combination of managed services without self-owned servers, and to optimize the systems to the latest technological trends and standards through the adoption of microservice architectures and continuous development to improve overall productivity and reliability.

industries, and the effective use of data.

Duties and expected roles of the government and the Digital Agency are based on not only “digitalization and digital transformation (DX) of administration” but also “digitalization and digital transformation (DX) of society”. To achieve these goals, it is essential that we implement relevant initiatives.

2. Issues we face and the evolving landscape

While the government has been promoting the aforementioned initiatives across the board, the issues the country is facing are becoming increasingly serious, and technological and global landscapes are also evolving in diverse ways. Going forward, it will be necessary to take countermeasures to address the latest challenges and changes in the landscape that are explained below.

(1) Issues we face

① Population declines and labor shortage (human resource shortage)

The total population of Japan is assumed to decrease to approximately 70% of the current population by 2070, and the working-age population is also estimated to decrease by 25% from 73.73 mil. people in 2024⁹ to 55.4 mil. people in 2050¹⁰. Moreover, the percentage of the population aged 65 and over is estimated to increase to 34.8% in 2040, from 28.6% in 2020, and the number of births fell below approximately 730,000 in 2023¹¹, suggesting that the declining birthrate and aging population will further accelerate.

The rapidly decreasing population, declining birthrate and aging population, along with the resulting labor shortage, will become constraints on economic growth from both the demand and supply perspectives while also reducing the productivity of public services due to the decreased population density of communities. Consequently, there is a growing concern that even the minimum essential public services may become difficult to maintain. Amid such circumstances, in order to strengthen the country’s industrial competitiveness and ensure sustainable economic growth, while maintaining and enhancing public services over the medium- to long-term, it is crucial to transform society by maximizing the use of digital technologies. The entire nation needs to recognize that now is the time for the public and private sectors to make bold investments in digital transformation.

② Necessity of enhancing digital competitiveness

In the utilization of digital technology in Japan, issues have been pointed out such as the lack of progress in “accumulation and effective utilization of data” and the slow adoption of “utilization of generative AI”, etc. These issues appear to be certain as seen from the flat growth in IT investments in contrast to Europe and North America, where such investments are increasing, as well as the country’s middle rank in the digital competitiveness ranking¹². Besides, from the perspective of the balance of payments, the increased use of overseas digital services has led to a growing deficit in the digital field (so-called “trade deficit in digital services”¹³)

It is also imperative to utilize digital technology, including AI, to address the structural labor shortage resulting from the decline in population. It is necessary to strengthen our

⁹ Source: “Population Estimates (as of October 1, 2024)” by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

¹⁰ Source: “Population Projections for Japan (2023 revision): 2021 to 2070” by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research.

¹¹ Source: “2023 Vital Statistics (Final Data)” by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare.

¹² Japan was ranked 31st out of 67 countries in 2024 IMD World Digital Competitiveness Ranking published by the International Institute for Management Development (IMD).

¹³ Deficit in the balance of payments for digital services (computer services, royalties on copyrights, professional and management consulting services). According to the “Balance of Payments Statistics” of the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Japan, the trade deficit in digital services in 2024 was 6,650.7 billion yen.

digital competitiveness by advancing social transformation through the implementation of digital technology and thereby creating new businesses and added value.

③ **Response to natural disasters and threats to the sustainability of public infrastructure, etc.**

As the risk of large-scale disasters is increasing, such as the frequent and intensified torrential rains due to climate change and the increased possibility of the major earthquakes such as the Nankai Trough earthquake, it is becoming increasingly important to utilize digital technology in disaster prevention and mitigation measures. It is necessary to develop a system not only for providing support to disaster victims, making recovery and reconstruction efforts at the time of a disaster, but also to quickly gather, share and effectively use information at every stage in ordinary times and during and after a disaster to, for example, secure power supply and communication channels, or to conduct a simulation using a digital twin.

Besides, while public infrastructure such as water and sewerage systems provides the foundation for safe and secure lives of citizens as well as socio-economic activities, it has become a challenge to ensure the sustainability of public infrastructure, as we are faced with issues such as aging facilities, a decrease in the number of field workers including local government employees, and a decrease in revenue due to the declining population. To respond to these issues, we need to accelerate the adoption of digital technology by, for example, reducing the workload of frontline workers using digital technology which often relies on visual inspection and manual works in order to improve accuracy and ensuring safety.

④ **Increasing threats in cyberspace in both quality and quantity**

With the advancement of digital transformation, AI and quantum technologies, that are penetrated across society, the risks associated with cyberspace are evolving. Sophisticated cyber-attacks are carried out by state-backed organizations, and the incidents such as the disruption of critical infrastructure caused by cyber-attacks are having increasingly serious impacts on our economy, society, people's lives and national security. With the rapid advancement of AI technologies including generative AI, coupled with the increase in the amount of traffic and the number of victims of cyber-attacks, we are faced with new threats, such as the spread of disinformation and misinformation on social media and more sophisticated cyber-attacks, suggesting that threats in cyberspace are increasing in both quality and quantity.

In order to realize a safe and secure digital society under these circumstances, it is essential to strike a balance between improving user convenience and ensuring cybersecurity at the same time; therefore, we need to further strengthen our initiatives to respond to growing threats.

⑤ **Shortage of digital human resources**

Digitally proficient human resources are vital in proceeding with digital transformation and implementing digital technology across society, but the issue of the shortage of digital talent has emerged in various places including the national and local governments, and the private sectors. Therefore, it is imperative to secure and develop diverse digital human resources, especially expert in emerging technologies such as AI with high global mobility, advanced-skilled cybersecurity experts capable of responding to cyber-attacks that are becoming more sophisticated, experts who can carry out system reviews and operational reforms that are required for the AI implementation and other technologies, and experts who can undertake digital transformation and implement digital technologies for local

governments and communities facing the problem of “one-person IT section” seen in smaller municipalities.

Research shows that the percentage of digital experts who work for IT companies is higher in Japan than in Europe or North America and the percentage of digital experts who work for user companies is lower. This has become an issue for the frontline in fully utilizing rapidly evolving digital technologies as seen from the advancement of AI. In the environment of rapidly declining birthrate and aging population, it is a pressing issue to improve stagnant labor productivity. To do so, we need to create a virtuous cycle of developing digital human resources, enabling them to find decent employment opportunities to promote digital transformation on the frontline and enabling them to fully apply their capabilities, and thereby improving labor productivity and increasing wages.

⑥ **People’s concerns and hesitation toward “Digitalization”**

A certain portion of the population has expressed concerns such as “I don’t think the digitalization of society is a good thing” or “I haven’t adapted to digitalization.”¹⁴ Compared to other countries, satisfaction with online services in Japan remains low, and some surveys have shown that Japanese people are reluctant to “try out” digital tools. When aiming to build a digital society, it is essential to keep such circumstances in mind.

To address this issue, it is essential to continue promoting user-centric administrative services, ensuring that digital tools are used to solve specific issues in ways that minimize human intervention and eliminate inefficiencies or inconvenience. By providing high-quality user experiences and increasing satisfaction, it is possible to change the preconception that “government services are not user-friendly,” and steadily expand the areas where people can clearly feel the superior convenience that digitalization offers.

Consequently, it is necessary to encourage individuals who are capable of using digital tools to make full use of them. At the same time, for individuals who are unfamiliar with digital services or who face difficulties in using digital devices, improvements in administrative efficiency enabled by digital technology must be reinvested into delivering attentive and accessible public services. In this way, digitalization can serve the needs of all, regardless of digital literacy or access.

(2) Evolving landscape

① **Advancement of social implementation of AI including generative AI**

As we are seeing a remarkable progress in the development of generative AI and other AI technologies, we are now entering into a stage where companies and governments in Japan and abroad need to consider how they can utilize AI to the maximum extent while reducing risks, based on the premise of using AI. Especially in Japan, where the population decline is accelerating and the shortage of human resources is worsening, it is imperative for both the public and private sectors to streamline their operations and save labor by taking full advantage of AI, while increasing productivity by applying the saved resources to value creation activities, so that they can maintain and enhance their services and drive growth. Generative AI and other AI-related technologies are evolving into “AI for action” used for processing specific tasks, and “AI for science” used for purposes such as accelerating the speed of solving scientific issues and increasing the productivity of research. Notably, AI agent technology, where the output from AI is used as execution commands for system operation, has become widespread, and it is becoming common for AI to operate systems as a proxy agent, autonomously collect information, and develop

¹⁴ The results of a survey on awareness of the digitalization of society and digital government services conducted by the Digital Agency revealed that about 12% of people “do not think that the digitalization of society is a good thing,” and about 34% think that they are unable to adapt to the digitalization of society.”

systems. By combining these technologies with robotics, “AI improving AI for the benefit of AI” is expected to progress at an accelerated pace. For example, AI will contribute not only to the advancement of automation technology used in factories, etc., but also to the utilization of AI in research and development accompanying experiments in physical space, and to the elimination of physical constraints to the widespread deployment of AI technologies such as power and calculation resources, etc.

As AI technologies are now in the implementation phase, we need to accelerate research and development of AI by strengthening the collaboration between the national and local governments as well as industry and academia to secure a certain level of global position that leverages the country’s strengths. At the same time, efforts must be made to remove barriers and develop an environment and rules to ensure that a diverse range of AI services can be used safely and securely. Moreover, both public and private sectors need to fundamentally review their work procedures based on the premise of using generative AI, while ensuring fairness and transparency in the use of generative AI.

② **Changes in global landscape surrounding digitalization**

Various countries are rapidly implementing protectionist policies to respond to increasing geopolitical risks. Amid the growing international uncertainty, we must consider how to maximize the use of data that has become a key resource in a digital society. This includes data used to train AI and creating new added value in countries and regions that share common values such as the rule of law. From this perspective, the importance of the Data Free Flow with Trust (DFFT), which we have been advancing in cooperation with like-minded countries, has further increased.

In addition, there are ongoing efforts to establish various global frameworks and regulations. For instance, the Hiroshima AI Process initiated by the G7 under Japan's Presidency in 2023, aims to promote a secure digital space. The “Global Digital Compact” annexed to the “Pact for the Future” adopted by the United Nations in September 2024, emphasizes this commitment to transforming global governance. It is crucial for Japan to establish to take a leading role in these global initiatives.

3. Vision of the society we aim to achieve

The Basic Policy for Reforms toward the Realization of a Digital Society, approved by the Cabinet on December 24, 2020, outlines the vision for a digital society. This vision aims for “a society in which, through the use of digital technology, people can choose services that meet their needs and experience diverse forms of happiness.” More specifically, it envisions a society in which each and every citizen can receive services and choose a work style that aligns with needs and lifestyle, regardless of time and location. Besides, it emphasizes resilience to natural disasters and infectious diseases. It states that efforts to achieve such a society will lead to progress in digitalization that helps create a “people-friendly digitalized society, where no one left behind.”

To support this vision, “the Priority Plan for the Realization of a Digital Society” approved by the Cabinet on December 24, 2021, is the initial plan formulated after the Basic Act on Forming a Digital Society¹⁵ came into force. This plan identifies six core objectives: 1) Growth strategy through digitalization; 2) Digitalization in semi-public sector for healthcare, education, disaster prevention, and childcare; 3) Regional revitalization through digitalization; 4) Digital society where no one left behind; 5) Securing and developing digital human resources, and 6) International strategy including Data Free Flow with Trust (DFFT).

The society we aim to create through these six core objectives remains a priority for the

¹⁵ Act No.35, 2021.

government while addressing ongoing challenges and adapting to the evolving landscape as described in Section 2 above.

4. Direction and initiatives of the Priority Plan

To create a high-quality experience and satisfaction for both demand and supply sides, we aim to minimize human intervention and eliminate waste and inconvenience, especially in light of declining population and labor shortages. We will steadily expand the opportunities where people can experience the benefits of digitalization by ensuring the observance of the “Digital Principles for Structural Reforms”. This involves taking an integrated approach to institutions, operations and systems from the planning and formulation of policies and promoting initiatives as a “trinity.”

Therefore, we will take the following actions by taking into account the issues we face and the evolving landscape, particularly as AI enters the implementation phase.

1. Make full use of AI, digital technologies across the national and local governments, and in administrative procedures.
2. Create environments for systems, data and infrastructure to support these initiatives.
3. Implement initiatives to improve the convenience of users and facilitate economic growth through the collaboration between relevant parties.
4. Implement initiatives to ensure the safe and secure use of technology.
5. Strengthen the driving force behind the digitalization of society.

In taking these actions, all parties including relevant ministries and agencies, local governments, and the private sector, will cooperate with each other to comprehensively promote the initiatives of ministries and agencies, bearing in mind that they may be able to create new value in communities by combining the efforts of different parties in various sectors and fields.

(1) Promoting digitalization across society through the comprehensive use of AI and digital technologies

To advance digitalization across society through the effective use of AI and other digital technologies, we will promote safe and secure use of AI by national and local governments, private sectors, achieve renewed Regional Revitalization 2.0 driven by technological innovation, and promote fully digitalized administrative procedures through the use of My Number Card, Mynaportal, gBizID, and e-Gov, etc.

① Development of an environment for AI use and promoting its implementation

To promote the social implementation of AI across society, and to improve productivity as well as maintain and enhance public services, we will develop government systems to facilitate the use of AI in society based on the “Act on Promotion of Research and Development, and Utilization of AI-related Technology¹⁶,” which was enacted in the current ordinary Diet session. In addition, the government will take the lead in promoting the safe and secure use of AI. Based on the results of verification projects related to generative AI and the uncovering of use cases through initiatives such as “AI Ideathon and Hackathon,” conducted mainly by the Digital Agency, the government will establish an environment to further accelerate the internal development efforts. Thus, we will internally develop and establish an AI infrastructure for the government, (tentatively named Government AI) for use by the government and other entities, and will also organize and disseminate government-held data that can be utilized for AI. In addition to these initiatives, based on

¹⁶ Act No.53, 2025.

the “The Guideline for Japanese Governments’ Procurements and Utilizations of Generative AI for the sake of Evolution and Innovation of Public Administration¹⁷,” Chief AI Officers (CAIO) will be appointed in each ministry and agency, and promote the effective use of generative AI, while simultaneously managing risks by developing a governance system that includes the establishment of the Advanced AI Utilization Advisory Board in the Meeting for the Promotion of a Digital Society.

Along with the development of a structure for the active use of generative AI by the government, we will strengthen collaboration among national and local governments, as well as the private sector, to support local governments in utilizing AI to maintain and improve the quality of administrative tasks and services and to streamline operations. To achieve this, after establishing the necessary framework within the Digital Agency, we will develop a system for collaboration between local governments and the private sector to improve and develop AI services in the short term. These services will then be deployed nationwide to support the widespread implementation of AI solutions by local governments. In doing so, it is considered that it would be a significant burden for small local governments to independently prepare AI training datasets and quality assurance rules, etc. Therefore, in conjunction with the development and implementation of the AI infrastructure by the government, which the Digital Agency plans to develop in the future, we will establish a process for the preparation of basic data, etc., and provide safe and secure environments for the internal development of AI to local governments interested in using these resources. Additionally, we will provide local governments with information on effective prompts and applications specifically from the perspective of administrative tasks and services.

In conjunction with the aforementioned initiatives by the national and local governments, efforts will be made to promote the development and evaluation of trustworthy AI to ensure safety, fairness, and transparency in the development and use of generative AI services. At the same time, the appropriate enforcement and widespread dissemination of the AI Business Operator Guidelines, established in 2024, will be ensured. These guidelines will also be subject to timely reviews in light of technological advancements and operational developments, thereby facilitating the reliable and responsible implementation of AI in society.

② Regional Revitalization 2.0 (comprehensive use of digital and new technologies in regions)

Based on the “Basic Concept for Regional Revitalization 2.0” (determined by the Headquarter for the Creation of New Regional Economies and Living Environments at the Prime Minister’s Office on December 24, 2024), the “Basic Plan” for the next ten years was formulated (approved by the Cabinet on June 13, 2025). Given this background, we will steadily implement initiatives that are in line with the Basic Plan to address social issues faced by communities and create new regional economies and living environments that can create added value.

In this process, it is important to fundamentally shift the focus of support from the discovery and development of new tools, which has been the primary approach, to support that prioritizes the effective use and institutional integration of those tools. We will promote the joint use of procurement for digital public goods that are commonly required to revitalize regions using digital tools so that diverse communities can actively adopt digital technologies without overlapping investments. We will also implement initiatives to consolidate essential services for daily life at regional living hubs, thereby encouraging comprehensive use of digital and other new technologies in local areas. Furthermore, we

¹⁷ Approved by the Council for the Meeting for the Promotion of a Digital Society Executive Board Meeting on May 27, 2025.

will promote the understanding of digital public goods, clarify collaboration scopes, and appropriately update definitions to align with market changes. To provide a structure for administrative agencies, to procure high-quality software (Saas¹⁸) in a prompt and simple manner, we will promote the use of a regional revitalization digital service catalog linked to the Digital Marketplace (DMP) introduced in the fiscal year 2024. This new software procurement method that uses a catalog site will help reduce the burden on communities to procure software by disclosing model specifications.

In addressing social issues using digital technologies and rolling out solutions horizontally, we will continue to promote the dissemination of the Area Data Coordination Platform which supports linkage among multiple services, as well as promote the expansion of joint use among municipalities to avoid unnecessary and overlapping investments. We will also work on ensuring the interoperability in data models and API integration and promote the effective use of data to realize services that are optimized for individuals.

In addition, we will promote the use of a Livable Well-Being City Indicator to understand the issues and characteristics of each community, and to consider the ideal state of communities we should aim to achieve. Our focus will not only be on providing adequate public services in each field, but also the implementation of policies to improve regional wellbeing, and the use of digital technology in that process. At the same time, we will encourage cross-sectoral discussions by leveraging public indicator tools and data as digital public goods while organizing public-private joint workshops. Through this process, we will actively promote formulation of cross-sectoral policies in communities and community-building initiatives with the involvement of residents.

Furthermore, in proceeding with regional revitalization that will create an inflow of people into communities and lead to growth, technologies such as NFTs¹⁹ and other tokens will be utilized to connect people in different locations, transcend geographic constraints, and bring out the potential value of regional resources. Our goal is to create new regional economies that generate added value by fully leveraging web3²⁰, and we will achieve this by taking measures such as creating standards for developing a safe and secure environment (e.g., wallet environment to store tokens) for technology fields relevant to web3 including NFTs.

To maintain essential services and daily life functions, we will promote initiatives related to the “Digital Lifeline Development Plan” based on the achievements made in early harvest projects²¹ such as autonomous driving services, drone routes, and digital transformation for infrastructure management, so that we can accelerate the social implementation of autonomous driving and drones especially in local regions.

In the field of transportation, we will focus on promoting the digital transformation of community transportation to ensure the sustainability of community transportation and improve its productivity and usability. This will be achieved by advancing transportation services through Mobility as a Service (MaaS), utilizing data such as Evidence-Based Policy Making (EBPM), and creating, standardizing, and horizontally deploying best practice for service and operational reforms.

¹⁸ Abbreviation for Software as a Service. Enables a business application, communication function, or another component that users need to be used via the Internet as services already built and in operation. SaaS makes digitalization possible without the need to construct systems separately, and it leads to a shift from “make” to “use.”

¹⁹ Abbreviation for Non-Fungible Token.

²⁰ Web3 refers to a concept of a new Internet that enables exchange of information and value between individuals in an autonomous and decentralized manner through utilization of “tokens (digital data issued and managed on blockchains)” primarily based on blockchain technology as the representation of value and rights on the Internet and the trend based on it.

²¹ Projects which started in FY2024 in areas selected for early adoption based on the “Digital Lifeline Development Plan” (determined by the Meeting on Digital Administrative and Fiscal Reform on June 18, 2024), including development of drone routes, establishment of autonomous driving service assistance roads, digital transformation of underground utilities management, and social implementation of Okunoto digital lifeline.

③ **Promotion of digital completion of administrative procedures through the use of AI, digital technologies, etc.**

I. Promotion of digital completion of administrative procedures for individuals

i. Promotion of My Number System

My Number System aims to enhance convenience for citizens, improve administrative efficiency, and create a fair and just society. In various administrative procedures, it enables the precise identification of "whose" personal information is being handled and facilitates information sharing among administrative agencies, thereby allowing for the omission of attached documents.

Based on the results of a comprehensive survey conducted in 2024 regarding the potential use of My Number System, administrative tasks that could utilize My Numbers were included as part of legal revisions in 2025. In light of this, steps will be taken to create the necessary environment and improve operations to enable accurate and efficient collection of My Number data. Besides, we will ensure that any attached documents are omitted as required. Additionally, public money receiving accounts serve as critical infrastructure to promote policies related to public benefits, such as emergency assistance, and we will continue to promote the registration of public money receiving accounts and the numbering of deposit and saving accounts. Furthermore, efforts will be intensified to ensure fairness of benefits and burdens by ensuring the linkage and comprehensive use of My Numbers.

ii Promotion and effective use of My Number Card

My Number Card is the "best ID cards" which can be used for reliable identity verification that can be conducted face-to-face and online, in both the public and private-sector use. It serves as safe and secure "passports for the digital society" which enable various administrative procedures to be completed online. We will continue to promote public understanding of My Number Card and further enhance the application environment and issuance system to facilitate smooth card acquisition.

Moreover, we will expand the functions of Mynportal, which is an online portal for individual government services, and make continuous improvements. We will also expand the use cases of My Number Card, such as integrating My Number Card with health insurance certificate, driver's licenses, and residence cards. We will promote their use in emergency services as well as in the fields of health, medical care, and maternal and child health. My Number Card will also be used to enhance support for disaster victims, and to promote adoption in private-sector services. In addition, we will advance the concept of "online local public services," which enables people to perform various administrative procedures online from their smartphone, and the concept of "Citizen Cards," which enables My Number Card to be used in various aspects of daily lives and encourage private sectors to adopt the identity verification function of the My Number Card.

Furthermore, efforts will be made to enhance the convenience of the My Number Card by enabling its functions (including electronic certificates and the Basic Four Information) to be incorporated into smartphones, by continuously improving and expanding the use of digital verification services, and by linking the digital verification app with the Mynportal app.

A. Promotion of online local public services

We aim to create environments where people can digitally complete administrative procedures. One example of such environments is "online local public services," which allow people to perform various administrative procedures of national and local governments

online and receive push-mode public services that are personalized to the needs of each individual.

(a) Expansion of online implementation and digitalization of national qualifications

Efforts will be made to enhance the use of the national qualifications information linkage and utilization systems, while promoting to abolish administrative work performed by prefectures to improve efficiency and streamline operations between national and local governments. In addition, thorough efforts will be undertaken to digitalize the information on the qualifications such as certified technical workers, completion certificates for skills training courses, and the Construction Career Up Card²².

(b) Online birth registration process

We aim to establish an environment by the fiscal year 2026 that enables citizens to submit a notification of birth online through Mynaportal, utilizing the family registry information linkage system. In terms of birth certificates, we will consider enabling citizens to submit a birth certificate from a medical institution to the local government by using the information linkage system (PMH²³) for maternal and child health.

In addition, to ease the burden on families who are required to complete various administrative procedures in a short period after birth, we will create an environment that enables them to submit an all-in-one online form for applications and notifications commonly required in the areas of childbirth and childcare.

(c) Digitalization of employment certificates

Considering the preferences of child-rearing households, the primary method for submitting employment certificates will be through households to local governments. A method that minimizes the burden and is most rational for parents, local governments, and employers will be examined. The necessary functions will be implemented within the Childcare Information Coordination Platform by the end of the fiscal year 2025.

(d) Online registration for overseas voter lists

We will also work with relevant ministries and agencies to plan to use My Number Card in the application procedure for registration of overseas voters. Additionally, issues related to online voting in overseas elections will be identified, and research and investigations will be conducted.

(e) Promotion of online and digitalization in moving procedures

To improve convenience for citizens and enhance the operational efficiency of municipalities, efforts will be made to promote the use of the "Online Moving Procedures Service." At the same time, measures will be considered to address challenges related to reliable identity verification and confirmation of actual residency. Taking into account the progress of local governments in transitioning to standard-compliant systems, issues will be identified and reviewed toward the future goal of fully online, end-to-end moving procedures, including those required at the time of moving in or out.

(f) Online services and digitalization of death and inheritance procedures

We will identify and organize issues for the online and digitalization of procedures related to death while also advancing the design and development of specific systems to support this transition. In addition, regarding measures to reduce the burden on bereaved families

²² Cards issued to skilled workers who register with the Construction Career Up System.

²³ Abbreviation for Public Medical Hub. Information linkage system that connects local governments, medical institutions, and other organizations to realize digitalization using My Number Card in medical cost subsidies, vaccinations, maternal and child health, and other health fields.

when identifying legal heirs, we will examine the relevant discussion points for social implementation and support efforts toward realizing such measures.

(g) Promotion of tax filing procedure using My Number Card and Mynaportal

We will further enhance the integration between Mynaportal and e-Tax to realize the “Japan-style pre-filled tax return,” which enables paperless tax filing without manual entry. To support this and given that My Number Card is a prerequisite for pre-filled tax filing, we will review the current filing method using IDs and passwords—a provisional measure to promote e-Tax until My Number Card become widespread. Taking into account recent developments such as the broader adoption of My Number Card and the increasing use of e-Tax, we will consider the future direction of this method, including its possible abolition, and reach a conclusion by the end of the fiscal year 2025.

B. Promoting the use of My Number Card as a Citizen ID Card

We will promote the use of the My Number Card as a citizen ID card that can be carried in daily life and used safely and securely in various situations.

Besides, we will advance the integration of My Number Card with health insurance certificates, driver’s licenses, and residence cards. Additionally, we encourage the use of My Number Card in emergency services, health, medical care, nursing care, disaster prevention, employment, etc.

Furthermore, to enhance the use of My Number Card in public services such as one-stop, no writing service, library service, health and childcare services, we will provide shared systems and apps that can be used by the local government. We will actively identify recommended use cases, software/systems and actively support the nationwide rollout of these services. These initiatives will be promoted in conjunction with front-office reforms²⁴ to diversify and enhance points of contact between the local governments and residents through online applications and “one-stop, no writing service.”

(a) Integration with health insurance certificate

To prepare for the expiration of existing health insurance certificate under many regional health insurance systems on August 1, 2025, and for all individuals on December 2, 2025, efforts will be made to encourage the transition to and use of the My Number Card as their Health Insurance Certificate as well as to improve the environment so that all individuals can receive insured medical care with peace of mind. In addition, based on the plan to incorporate My Number Card functions into smartphones, starting around September 2025, once the necessary infrastructure is in place at medical institutions, use of the My Number Card as the health insurance certificate via smartphones will be enabled, and an environment will be developed in which the people can make use of this functionality.

(b) Integration with recipient certificates for medical cost subsidies and patient ID cards

We will gradually expand the number of local governments that allow the use of My Number Card as recipient certificates for publicly funded medical care that is based on the law and subsidy systems for medical expenses established independently by local governments, such as those for children’s medical expenses, and we will aim for nationwide adoption by the fiscal year 2026. We will also expand the number of medical institutions that enable the use of My Number Card as patient ID cards.

²⁴ Full-scale diversification and enhancement of points of contact with residents and response to data, such as online applications and “one-stop, no writing service.”

(c) Integration with driver's licenses

The integration of driver's licenses with the My Number Card, which began operation in March 2025, will enable one-stop address change procedures through the linkage with the My Number Card, as well as realize smooth implementation of expedited renewals outside of one's place of residence and online renewal courses.

(d) Integration with residence cards

Based on the Revisions of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act²⁵ enacted at the 2024 ordinary Diet session, we will work with relevant ministries and agencies to establish cabinet and ministry orders, as well as the necessary systems within two years from the promulgation of the revisions.

(e) Facilitation of emergency services using My Number Card

In the fiscal year 2025, we will conduct a demonstration project using the system for emergency crews at fire department headquarters across the country and promote the nationwide adoption of the My Number emergency service. From the fiscal year 2026, we will continue to develop an environment where any ambulance in the country can provide the My Number emergency service.

(f) Digitalization in the field of maternal and child health

We will enhance the information linkage system for maternal and child health (PMH) by increasing the number of local governments that implement initiatives allowing patients to use My Number Card as medical checkup tickets. Additionally, patients will be able to complete medical questionnaires in advance using Mynportal on their smartphones. Furthermore, we will develop the "Guidelines for the Electronic Maternal and Child Health Handbook" (tentative title) in the fiscal year 2025 to establish the electronic maternal and child health handbook as the standard practice.

(g) Enhancement of support for disaster victims using My Number Card

To ensure that each disaster victim can receive appropriate support tailored to their specific situation they are facing in the event of a disaster, we will promote the utilization of My Number Card and encourage initiatives to improve convenience for disaster victims, such as reception at an evacuation shelter or other facility, acquisition of information about health or medical treatment including information about medication, and online applications for a disaster victim certificates.

C. Promotion of the use of My Number Card by private sectors

To encourage wider adoption of the identity verification function in My Number Card by private sectors, we will temporarily waive the commission and provide the latest addresses and other information and facilitate the installation of My Number Card functions on smartphones. We will also conduct verification tests to explore new use cases, such as the prevention of illegal resale of tickets in the entertainment industry, providing age verification service for the sale of alcohol and tobacco, and creating digital credential certificates such as proof of enrollment.

With respect to various types of APIs provided on the Mynportal, including APIs designed to obtain information about individuals²⁶ and health insurance, we will plan to make the services easier to use and aim to improve their convenience, by listening to voices of web service providers and related people, collaborating with relevant ministries and agencies as

²⁵ Act No.59, 2024.

²⁶ Abbreviation for Application Programming Interface. Mechanism for facilitating development of applications, data sharing, and data application by making use of information, functions, and other things in other systems.

needed, and then reducing the development time of businesses through more efficient screening, etc., while reinforcing the screening system. We will also provide information about Mynportal APIs through the website to make Mynportal API specifications open to the public and other digital channels.

D. Improving the convenience of My Number Card through integration with smartphones, etc.

Regarding Android devices, the electronic certificate installation service launched in May 2023 will be progressively expanded in terms of supported services and users. Efforts will also be made to enable the installation of the Basic Four Information of the My Number Card and other functions by around autumn 2026. For iOS devices, the installation of My Number Card functions (including electronic certificates and the Basic Four Information, etc.) is planned to be realized in the spring of this year.

With respect to the Face-to-Face Verification App for the My Number Card, launched in August 2024, efforts will be made to expand its use, along with the addition of functions to read the Basic Four Information and other data stored on smartphones.

Regarding the Digital Identification Application Service introduced in June 2024 to support the use of My Number Card by both the public and private sectors, continuous improvements will be implemented. Furthermore, integration with the Mynportal app is targeted for realization around summer in 2026. Through these initiatives, we aim to enhance convenience for both citizens and businesses, thereby promoting broader adoption and usage.

II. Promotion of fully digitalized administrative procedures for businesses

(a) Development of an environment to improve the user experience in administrative procedures for businesses

We will make specific arrangements from the perspective of businesses to improve the process in which private sectors carry out administrative procedures and, in order to develop an environment where they can access various government services in one stop, we will develop a portal for them to carry out those procedures and launch the official version in or after the fiscal year 2026.

(b) Expansion of the use of common functions used in administrative procedures for businesses

As part of the Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI²⁷), we will develop functions such as gBizID, an authentication function that allows businesses, etc. (legal entities and sole proprietors) to log in to various services, payment function for fees, etc. in administrative procedures, and notification function for businesses, and expand their use. In terms of gBizID, we will work on linking the function to the commercial registration electronic certification in the fiscal year 2026 and explore ways to expand the use of the authentication function in the private sector based on the results of an examination of the trustworthiness of the Ouranos Ecosystem²⁸.

In addition, we will work with relevant government ministries and agencies and private sectors to ensure fully digitalized public-private and business-to-business transactions and data interoperability.

²⁷ Abbreviation for Digital Public Infrastructure.

²⁸ General term for public-private collaborative initiatives to link information processing systems with different operators, administrators, and other people concerned to promote the use of data across companies and industries in order to realize data free flow with trust (DFFT) (e.g., establishment of specifications, standards, and other regulations required for data linkage, development of data linkage systems, establishment of necessary policies and institutions, and other matters).

(c) Advancement of digitalization in business administrative procedures and subsidy applications

With regard to the survey on administrative procedures and applications of subsidies for businesses at respective ministries and agencies, we will continue to conduct it by using generative AI in the fiscal year 2025 and beyond, and promote the efficient online implementation of administrative procedures and applications for subsidies that have not yet been sufficiently digitalized by using gBizID, e-Gov, and jGrants, etc.

Concerning subsidies for businesses, under the principle to handle online application requests for all subsidies, we added a proxy application function to jGrants to expand its use from the fiscal year 2025.

(2) Development of AI-friendly environment (regulations, data, infrastructure)

In order to promote the digitalization of society by fully utilizing technologies such as AI and digital technology, it is essential to develop regulations, data, and infrastructure, etc. that will not hinder but support the use of AI, digital and other types of technologies and thus develop an AI-friendly environment, in addition to establishing and promoting digital infrastructure and services for individuals and businesses described in (1).

To achieve this, we will promote the Digital Administrative and Fiscal Reform and continue the initiatives to eliminate analog regulations. We will thoroughly review systems that hinder the use of AI, digital and other types of technologies; develop and operate the base registry²⁹ (public basic information database); drive the development of data including data on specific fields such as government statistics and laws and ordinances, and turn such data into open data; ensure the interoperability of data held by the national and local governments; and develop infrastructure such as communication infrastructure, and computational resources for AI and data centers.

① Promotion of Digital Administrative and Fiscal Reform

To respond to the rapid population decline, we will evaluate how administration and finance can be improved from a user-centric perspective. Our efforts will focus on maintaining and enhancing public services and revitalizing regional economies through the effective use of digital technology, and implement initiatives for social transformation, based on the “Digital Administrative and Fiscal Reform - Curation 2025³⁰.” For socially and economically important fields that are closely related to the daily lives of citizens, such as education, childcare, medical care, nursing, mobility, infrastructure, and disaster prevention, we will review regulations and systems and utilize digital technology from a user-centric perspective and promote the development of common platforms for the national and local governments. We will accelerate our initiatives based on the “Basic Policy on the Optimal Data Utilization System³¹” to establish a virtuous cycle of data and AI, and make necessary considerations on a significant reform of the Basic Act on the Advancement of Public and Private Sector Data Utilization³² and the formulation of new laws to build a transversal legal system, with the aim of submitting a bill to the next ordinary Diet session. Furthermore, we will aim to finalize the amendment bill for the Act on the Protection of Personal Information (“Personal Information Protection Act”)³³, which forms the foundation of the above Act, and submit the bill at an early stage.

²⁹ Database that is made up of data referenced in many procedures across systems, such as addresses, locations, corporate names, and other properties, and serves to improve convenience for citizens, streamline administrative operations, and bring other benefits through development.

³⁰ Determined by the Meeting on Digital Administrative and Fiscal Reform on June 13, 2025.

³¹ Determined by the Meeting on Digital Administrative and Fiscal Reform on June 13, 2025.

³² Act No.103, 2016.

³³ Act No.57, 2003.

② **Review of regulations hindering comprehensive use of AI, and digital technologies**

In order to promote the digitalization of society by fully utilizing AI, digital and other types of technologies, we need to adapt our regulations to keep pace with the advancement of technologies. Based on the “Digital Principles for Structural Reforms” formulated by the Digital Extraordinary Administrative Advisory Committee³⁴, we have worked on eliminating analog regulations that hinder the social implementation of AI, digital and other types of technologies, completing revisions of approximately 98% of the seven common types of analog regulations. Going forward, in cooperation with relevant organizations, we will conduct research and consider matters on an individual basis to proactively adapt the regulations to the advancement of technology in areas which have not been sufficiently addressed in the past. This includes areas in which the regulatory authorities may prudently interpret and/or operate regulations based on traditional views on the use of AI, digital and other types of technologies, and fields that are to be addressed after-the-fact to respond to the growing needs and emergence of issues. We will also take actions such as facilitating local governments to review ordinances, etc., and provide information for the implementation of digital technology by utilizing technology maps and catalogs. In addition, we will strengthen the function, etc. of the process for confirmation of compliance with the Digital Principles of new laws and ordinances (Digital Legislation Review) so that the effective use of AI, digital and other types of technologies will not be hindered in the formulation of new policies and establishment of systems or in other situations.

③ **Development and operation of base registries (public basic information databases)**

In enhance the convenience of citizens and improve the administrative efficiency through measures such as the realization of the “only-once principle” in administrative procedures, which allows for the single submission of information, we will continue to develop and operate the base registry, which serves as a public basic information database. This database will function as a shared service infrastructure for both the government administration and the private sector. To achieve these goals, we will promote the development of a cost-effective system, while disclosing its use cases, target users and timeline, based on the “Public Basic Information Database Development and Improvement Plan”, approved by the Cabinet on June 13, 2025. Specifically, the Digital Agency and the Ministry of Justice will develop a system aiming for a release in March 2026. The initiatives include the reduction of required document attachments and filings, as well as offering alternatives to requests for official documents. We will also consider opening the registration information API to private sectors to enhance convenience and appropriately handle personal information, considering the objectives of the registration system. In addition, we will have discussions on the real estate base registry and address base registry with experts and carefully evaluating their development scope and timelines.

④ **Promotion of open data**

With respect to the effort to transform public data held by administrative agencies into open data, we will reassess our current initiatives such as the role of open data as data for training AI and consider ways to reduce the workload associated with converting administrative data into open data, and to improve its machine readability. This effort will help strengthen our capacity to utilize data through mechanical processing such as generative AI.

³⁴ Abolished on October 6, 2023.

As data of laws and ordinances is expected to be further utilized in combination with the use of generative AI, we will promote the development of services that utilize such data, by reviewing the workflow of legislative affairs, improving the function to edit laws and ordinances, improving the APIs for laws and ordinances, and through other measures. We also aim to start offering the base registry for public notices around the fiscal year 2026, considering the digitalization of the Official Gazette.

In terms of government statistics, we aim to develop useful statistics, encourage their use, and foster human resources to respond to the changing times from the perspective of contributing to advancing and increasing the efficiency of policy formulation through Evidence-Based Policy Making (EBPM), based on “The Basic Plan: Development of Official Statistics”, which was approved by the Cabinet on March 28, 2023. We will also work on other initiatives, such as enhancing the functions and improving the usability of “e-Stat,” a portal site for government statistics, to meet the various needs of users, and increasing learning opportunities related to data science.

Additionally, in light of promoting open data in individual fields, we will implement initiatives including but are not limited to the following:

- Increasing the efficiency of administrative and agricultural organizations through improved information on farmland lots (Fude Polygon).
- Developing and updating the base registry called the Digital Japan Basic Map.
- Enhancing geospatial information such as digital national land information and promoting the use of such information.
- Improving the real estate information library and enhancing its usability.
- Providing disaster risk information by disclosing data on the underground and surface conditions, data on flood hazard areas (assumed maximum scale), areas prone to high tides, tsunami, landslides as well as river information.
- Promoting “Project PLATEAU” to facilitate digital transformation of urban development by creating an ecosystem for the development, utilization, and open data of 3D urban models.
- Driving data-driven regional revitalization through the Regional Economy and Society Analyzing System (RESAS).
- Improving the transparency of political funds by developing a database for the political fund income and expenditure reports.

⑤ **Ensure data interoperability between national and local government systems**

For data held in systems of the national and local governments, and other administrative agencies, we will strengthen our efforts to ensure interoperability by bearing in mind to promote data linkage and use of AI.

Specifically, in developing a government information system, we will enhance the implementation of the Government Interoperability Framework (GIF)³⁵, which is provided as a reference document for developing data models, and in terms of core business systems of local governments, we will ensure interoperability by meeting the standardization criteria for data and linkage requirements as part of the effort to unify and standardize the information systems of local governments. For characters that are highly dependent on a system, whether it is a public or private system, and that could interfere with information linkage in the future, we will promote initiatives including global standardization to spread the use of administrative standard characters across the public and private sectors.

³⁵ Abbreviation for Government Interoperability Framework. Under the standard guidelines for promotion of the digital government, we provide GIF as a practical guidebook to realize a society in which data can be used and shared smoothly. By developing data using this framework, it is possible to design data that is highly scalable and easily linkable.

⑥ **Development of digital usage environments and infrastructures**

Based on the “Digital Infrastructure Development Plan 2030”, formulated in June 2025, we will continue to develop digital environments and infrastructures by, for example, reducing areas with no fiber optic network, maintaining and managing fiber optic networks, increasing the 5G population coverage rate, enhancing the radio wave monitoring ability in high frequency bands. We also aim to improve communication environments with the purpose of use in non-residential areas and promoting the development of non-terrestrial networks and data centers. Besides, we will work on research and development and social implementation of next-generation information and communications infrastructure, specifically Beyond 5G with a focus on all photonics networks as well as quantum cryptographic communications. We aim to create and roll out solutions that address regional challenges while integrating with the development of digital infrastructures.

Furthermore, we will drive the development and operation of communication infrastructure that is safe, secure, and reliable, and facilitate the establishment of systems to ensure secure communication lines in the event of a disaster, so that digital environments remain accessible for safe and secure use not only in normal circumstances but also in the event of a disaster.

Cloud services are key social infrastructure that support a digital society, and in order to ensure the country’s ability to autonomously provide them without excessively depending on overseas providers, it is essential to foster a cloud services industry that is rooted in Japan and increase its competitiveness. To achieve this, we will support the development of cloud technologies that align with the needs of users such as private sectors and the government.

⑦ **Acceleration of AI-oriented computing resources and data center development**

As the use of AI continues to grow and communication traffic increases, the demand for data centers is rapidly growing. To promote the digitalization of society and create economic growth through effective use of AI, we will implement the all-photonics network technology through collaboration between the electricity and telecommunications industries such as Watt-Bit Collaboration. Simultaneously, by considering GX and resilience, we will develop infrastructure for electricity and telecommunications in a consistent and systematic manner and accelerate the appropriate decentralization of data centers that support computational resources required for AI and managing the system data of both public and private sectors.

(3) Collaboration for competitiveness and growth

In order to create new value and services by leveraging technologies such as AI and data to increase the productivity of society, thereby creating healthy competition and economic growth in Japan, we need to:

- Avoid individual development and operation of underlying information systems as much as possible and maximize the use of established SaaS following the basic principle of unifying and standardizing information systems.
- Treat data as a shared resource that can be utilized across multiple entities and society, beyond use within entities that hold the data, such as governments or companies. This involves sharing, linking, and effectively using data while ensuring reliability and security. It is important for relevant entities to collaborate and proceed with these efforts for overall optimization.

Therefore, we will work on promoting data linkage and effective usage, advancing digitalization in the semi-public sector, optimizing the government information system,

unifying and standardizing the information systems of local governments, developing and operating common digital platforms for national and local governments, realizing networks and flexible information sharing to support future government services and to modernize the industry as a whole.

① **Promotion of data linkage and utilization**

To maintain prosperous lifestyles and strengthen industrial competitiveness amid an accelerating population decline, it is essential to maximize the use of AI and develop data for AI learning. To ensure that data, an essential resource in the digital society, is widely utilized across various sectors beyond the boundaries of individual businesses and industries, we will promote data linkage and utilization suited for the AI era based on the "Basic Policy on the Data Utilization System." Efforts will be made across multiple fields such as healthcare, finance, education, agriculture, public utility and industry. In this context, the government will also undertake initiatives in these areas.

Additionally, from the perspective of improving cost efficiency, particularly in terms of the costs and time required for data linkage, under the keyword of "use rather than build", in order to break away from the current state of "one-off" development where full-scratch system development is conducted each time for the functions necessary for data linkage (ID, authentication, trust, connector, transaction management, etc.), the environment for data linkage will be developed as a common platform by modularizing (software "components") each function and service, optimally combining them under loose coupling, and making them reusable and extensible. Specifically, along with advancing the development and provision of "modules" and their appropriate publication, operation, and updating, cataloging of "modules" will also be promoted, and ideas on the approaches to cost-sharing and usage conditions will be presented.

Regarding trust, which has strong demand from industry, the trust required in data linkage will be systematically organized as a framework to establish a trust foundation, and a systematization of methods for ensuring trust will be aimed for, enabling appropriate selection and combination. To respond to cases where public corporate authentication is required, the use of gBizID authentication functions will be considered as one candidate, and flexible adoption of new methods and institutional and technical arrangements will be promoted in an optimal form to update the trust foundation. As for trust required in international data linkage, efforts will be made to make it globally applicable by taking opportunities in various intergovernmental dialogues such as Japan-EU and Japan-ASEAN.

We will also consider governance approaches toward the social implementation of new digital identity³⁶ systems such as Digital Identity Wallet³⁷ and Verifiable (Digital) Credential³⁸, and enhance the environment to secure trust by, for example, creating new use cases for government administration.

In order to visualize the advantages of participating in data linkage, we will formulate guidelines for corporate management, providing information such as approaches to data governance so that companies can create sustainable corporate value by leveraging data, and promote the use of the guidelines across industries.

For data linkage which relevant ministries and agencies are involved in, such as data linkage under WAGRI³⁹ in the agricultural sector and data linkage under i-Construction 2.0 in the construction sector, the Digital Agency will provide support and advice to relevant

³⁶ Data to establish and prove the "identification and qualifications, etc. of individuals, legal entities, and objects, etc." (pieces and groups of attribute information) in the digital society.

³⁷ Systems and apps through which individuals and legal entities can store, manage, and present their attribute information, etc.

³⁸ A general-purpose, machine-readable data format/data distribution format for attribute information with functions to ensure authenticity and prevent falsification by using digital signatures.

³⁹ An agricultural data platform with functions to link, share, and provide data and programs useful for agriculture, such as weather, farmland and yield forecasting.

ministries and agencies and promote the use of “modules,” to prevent development of systems from scratch and to ensure that individual initiatives are carried out in alignment with other initiatives and the overall policy. We will also share successful cases and offer knowledge and advice, etc. to facilitate the creation of use cases. As such, the Digital Agency will serve as the command center function for the implementation of data strategy and proceed with initiatives for overall optimization to avoid overlapping investments related to data linkage and to save time and costs required to launch systems. We will also establish a necessary system with the Information-Technology Promotion Agency, Japan (IPA) as the core implementation body, and form an ecosystem that leads to a number of data linkage initiatives with significant economic impact by developing a framework for public-private partnerships.

To expand the use of AI in various situations of administrative task of the government, etc., we will carry out initiatives that contribute to improving the quality of administrative data that can be used for AI, such as public statistics, and ensure quality improvement. Along with this, we will secure the resources needed in each ministry and agency to develop data, and will increase the efficiency of surveys, etc., and develop a system for consultation and coordination. At the same time, we will secure and develop human resources skilled in data analysis. We will form a team to support the effective use of data by ministries and agencies and effectively assign highly specialized data experts from the public and private sectors to set a precedent, demonstrating that external human resources can engage in analysis and planning in government administration. In addition, we will conduct research and study on advanced initiatives, etc. of other countries, and take necessary measures based on the results of this research, with the aim of developing a framework for linking and analyzing data across various sectors while protecting privacy.

From the perspective of both developing international rules and systems and ensuring reliability, the Institutional Arrangement for Partnership (IAP) will carry out projects that will lead to addressing issues associated with cross-border data flows and establishing norms for the future to produce results that contribute to the operationalization of DFFT. Such projects will include initiatives to improve the transparency of the data regulations of each country, and initiatives to promote data flow with the use of digital technology. Also, in order to take the lead in global discussions on governance and data security on the premise of cross-border data flows, we will consider the course of direction to take in promoting data security in Japan, hold international workshops in coordination with the G7 Summit, etc., and promote cooperation with regional organizations such as ASEAN as well as international organizations.

② Digitalization in semi-public sectors such as disaster prevention, healthcare, childcare, education, etc.

Until now, under the “Priority Plan for the Realization of a Digital Society,” eight fields have been designated as semi-public sectors such as health, medical care, and nursing care, education, disaster prevention, childcare, mobility, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, and food industries, ports (port logistics) and infrastructure. We will continue to designate these fields and proceed with the required initiatives. Specifically, in addition to the development of an environment for the effective use of data described in ① above, we will mainly promote the following initiatives:

I. Digital transformation for disaster prevention

When a disaster occurs, in order to save victims from life-threatening situations and provide appropriate support, the national and local governments, designated public institutions, and other disaster response teams need to establish sets of behavioral patterns, e.g., quick damage assessment, accurate decision-making, intercommunication of

decided intentions, and action. For this, “information” is essential. Therefore, considering digital transformation for disaster prevention as a policy for crisis management, it is important for disaster response teams and other relevant organizations to strengthen information linkage schemes and carry out comprehensive disaster response.

To ensure that residents and other relevant individuals are well-prepared for disasters, even in ordinary times, it is essential to provide adequate support tailored to their specific situations. This can be achieved through emergency apps and various communication channels. We must adopt the perspective of disaster victims to enhance convenience and facilitate effective actions and responses that will protect their lives in the event of a disaster.

Furthermore, by applying experiences earned from the 2024 Noto Peninsula Earthquake and taking into account matters such as further promotion of public-private partnership and the shift of mindset from “support for places (evacuation shelters)” to “support for people (evacuees, etc.)”, we need to improve and promote our digital transformation for disaster prevention by taking measures such as developing and standardizing disaster-related data, which forms the basis for the digital transformation of disaster prevention, and turning such data into open data. We will also increase the redundancy of government information systems and other systems.

From these perspectives, we will mainly proceed with the following initiatives:

(a) Construction of a digital platform for disaster prevention

By using the new comprehensive disaster prevention information system (SOBO-WEB), which began operation in April 2024, as the core, a disaster prevention digital platform will be established by December 2025. This platform will aggregate data from various disaster-related information systems through automatic linkage and other means and share it with disaster response agencies and other relevant organizations. In addition, efforts will be made to further expand the number of linked systems and users of the system, while also enhancing its functions to support decision-making and operational progress and implementing real-time video sharing in disaster prevention IoT systems. Research and development of AI and future prediction technologies will be promoted, and their integration with the new comprehensive disaster prevention Information system (SOBO-WEB) will be considered.

We will work to further strengthen the structure of the on-disaster information aggregation team, or ISUT⁴⁰, which supports the aggregation, mapping, and sharing of information about disasters, so that we can respond to large-scale disasters such as the Nankai Trough earthquake, and will take initiatives to promote data distribution in the disaster prevention field such as linkage of the comprehensive disaster prevention information system (SOBO-WEB) with the data linkage platform for citizens and L-alert. Together with this, we will promote and conduct practical training (tabletop exercises (TTX⁴¹) and other practices) to ensure appropriate disaster emergency response based on the use of the systems.

(b) Development and promotion of disaster prevention apps/ Enhancement of data flow and integration

In the field of disaster prevention, many excellent apps, services, and other tools are being provided by private companies and local governments. In order to deploy disaster prevention measures in which these are fully utilized, we will enhance the “DX-Oriented Service Map/Service Catalog for Disaster Prevention” that allows efficient search for excellent apps and services, and the “Model Specifications” that make it easier to procure

⁴⁰ Abbreviation for Information Support Team.

⁴¹ Abbreviation for Tabletop Exercise.

them, and promote the development of excellent systems and services that match them and their early social implementation and horizontal deployment with the New Regional Economies and Living Environments Creation Grant. And, through linkage with and utilization of the Digital Marketplace (DMP), we aim to accelerate and streamline procurement procedures in respective local governments. In addition, we will realize the only-once principle by promoting data linkage between emergency apps and services and promote initiatives to facilitate data linkage in the disaster prevention field, such as through linkage with the new comprehensive disaster prevention information system (SOBO-WEB). In conjunction with these efforts, we will proceed with initiatives such as developing and standardizing disaster-related data and transforming it into open data. Through these initiatives, we aim to promote the distribution of disaster-related data and the development and utilization of excellent emergency apps by the private sector, etc.

(c) Enhancement of disaster victim support based on individual circumstances

In order to ensure that each disaster victim can receive appropriate support based on the situation they are facing in the event of a disaster, we will promote the utilization of My Number Card and encourage initiatives to improve convenience for disaster victims, such as reception at an evacuation shelter or other facility, acquisition of information about health or medical treatment including information of medical prescription, and online application for a disaster victim certificate. We will also promote the use and application of location information, such as making plans to enable rescue teams and other life-saving teams to use mobile phone location data to save lives.

In addition, to provide seamless support to disaster victims even in the event of a wide-area disaster, we will effectively implement push-mode support⁴² using the new supply coordination system (B-PLo), develop a new framework for the broad linkage of the disaster victim support system, and take other measures in order to digitally aid local governments to take disaster response measures, aiming to achieve efficient and sufficient support for disaster victims, by also taking into account the results of consideration following the 2024 Noto Peninsula Earthquake (consideration of a database of victims of wide-area disasters).

Along with this, we will take other measures, such as clarifying the interpretation of the Personal Information Protection Act, and the handling of personal information at normal times such as during emergency drills.

(d) Promotion of digital transformation for disaster prevention through public-private partnership

At the time of the 2024 Noto Peninsula Earthquake, digital professionals from the private sector joined affected local governments and played an active role in supporting disaster response from a digital perspective. Based on this experience, to enable digital professionals from the private sector to efficiently and effectively provide support for disaster emergency response measures of local governments in the event of a large-scale disaster, we will establish the “Disaster Relief Digital Support Team (tentative name)” and start trial operation in the fiscal year 2025. And, in advancing various sorts of initiatives to implement digital transformation for disaster prevention, we will advance various initiatives, exchanging opinions with industries, governments, academia, NPOs, and other stakeholders, in collaboration with the Council for Bosai DX Public-Private Partnership and other organizations and institutions related to disaster prevention.

⁴² The national government procures supplies deemed essential, primarily for support for evacuees in evacuation shelters, and transports them to disaster-stricken areas on an emergency basis, without waiting for explicit requests from disaster-stricken prefectures.

(e) Reinforcement of communication, broadcasting, and power infrastructures

In order to ensure the continuity and early restoration of communication, broadcasting, and power services at municipal offices, evacuation shelters and other facilities, which are prerequisites for disaster response teams and other organizations to collect and share information in the event of a disaster and the acquisition of information related to the disaster and other activities that are important from the perspective of disaster victims, the public and private sectors shall work together to reinforce and ensure redundancy of the infrastructures, improve the efficiency of inspections, install equipment for early urgent restoration in the event of a disaster, and take other measures. And, by bearing in mind the lessons learned from the Noto Peninsula Earthquake and with potential future large-scale disasters in mind, we will promote the reinforcement of communication infrastructures, including the realization of inter-carrier roaming in emergencies, and will work to reinforce broadcasting infrastructures by promoting the shared use and seismic retrofitting of terrestrial relay stations, replacement of metal wire for cable television broadcasting with optical fiber cables, and other measures for reinforcing disaster resistance.

(f) Further development of digital technology for disaster prevention and its deployment in other countries

We will promote technological research and development by industry, government, and academia on future forecasting, digital twins, utilization of AI, and other technologies, to promote initiatives for the future. In addition, to advance and increase the efficiency of disaster response in the public and private sectors, we will actively adopt digital technologies. We will also deploy our excellent domestic digital transformation technology and industry for disaster prevention in other countries.

II. Digitalization in the fields of medical care, health, and nursing care

We are moving forward with the digitalization in the fields of medical care, health, and nursing care based on the “Healthcare DX Promotion Roadmap” (approved by the Headquarters for Medical Digital Transformation (DX) Promotion on June 2, 2023).

(a) Standardization, etc. of electronic medical records

Regarding the sharing of electronic medical records among medical institutions and other health institutions, we are aiming for full deployment from in the fiscal year 2026 onwards, based on the issues and other matters identified through the trial run of the cloud-based electronic medical records (alpha version of standard-type electronic medical records) that comply with standard specifications and are designed for medical clinics. And, to share information about patients related to necessary medical care, we aim to have almost all medical institutions use electronic medical records by 2030 at the latest.

(b) Migration of hospital information systems to the cloud

To curb the rise in the cost of upgrading, maintaining and managing hospital information systems, enhance cybersecurity, and facilitate the use of cutting-edge technologies such as generative AI, we will revamp the existing on-premise systems and, with the aim to collectively migrate electronic medical record systems, medical accounting systems (medical billing software), and department systems into cloud-based systems that use modern technologies, develop an environment that allows hospitals to adopt them if they choose to do so at the earliest time before 2030. In doing so, we will also consider the use of Government Cloud.

(c) DX of the process of Medical Fees Revisions

We will develop a common calculation module, which is a nationally unified common electronic calculation program for calculating medical fees and patient out-of-pocket

expenses, by June 2025, carry out a model project from July 2025, and start the full-scale operation of the module in June 2026. As an additional function, we aim to implement a billing support function which enables hospitals to prepare medical fee statements and bills using the results of the calculation of medical fee points and patient out-of-pocket expenses. We will design and develop this function from around summer of 2025 to the end of the fiscal year 2026.

(d) Promotion of online medical care

Based on the “Basic Policy for Promoting Online Medical Care and Other Remote Medical Care,” in the fiscal year 2025, we will conduct a survey on issues associated with online medical care faced by local governments, etc., and promote clinical research aimed at including the standard use of online medical care and other types of medical care in existing medical care guidelines.

III. Childcare

With respect to digitalization in the field of childcare, based on the “Immediate Policy for Promoting the Digital Transformation of the Childcare Policy,” in addition to the online implementation of the reporting of birth using My Number Card and Mynportal as described in (1), we will promote the following initiatives:

(a) Development of a system for the automatic delivery of necessary information, including childcare support programs

We will develop a “childcare support scheme registry” in the fiscal year 2025, and request the cooperation of local governments by, for example, sending notifications to continuously update the registry information. In the fiscal year 2025, we will also develop a system to automatically send necessary information at an optimal time by making it possible to link the information to childcare apps offered by private sectors.

(b) Support for pregnant women returning to their hometowns

We will utilize an inter-municipality linkage system for which the information linkage system (PMH) is used to handle information on maternal and child health in connection with pregnant women returning to their hometowns, begin operating it in advance in municipalities that choose to use it in the fiscal year 2025, and expand the use to more municipalities, with a target of nationwide deployment in the fiscal year 2026 onwards.

(c) Development of a nationwide infrastructure to realize “once-only principle” for the notification of childcare services

Regarding benefits and audits at childcare facilities, the review of forms, notices, and related documents will be facilitated by the fiscal year 2025. Additionally, we will develop a management platform for childcare facilities that connects with the operational systems of these facilities and local governments. This initiative will enable new business operations based on data integration, with a nationwide rollout starting from the fiscal year 2026.

(d) Nationwide rollout of the one-stop system for childcare enrollment process

To streamline the childcare search and application process, a one-stop system will be developed by the end of the fiscal year 2025. This integrated information platform will ensure the cohesion of systems and administrative procedures, with operational improvements beginning with the enrollment applications for 2026.

(e) Development of ICT environments in childcare facilities

We aim to achieve a 100% deployment rate of ICT devices in childcare facilities by fiscal year 2025, with development progressing in a phased and organized manner. Additionally,

to enhance the safety of the childcare environment through technology, we will promote the introduction of facilities and equipment that support measures for protecting children.

(f) Promotion of digital transformation(DX) for After-School Daycare Services

To promote digital transformation in the utilization procedures and operational management of after-school daycare services, a pilot project will be conducted within fiscal year 2025 to examine business standardization and application specifications.

(g) Promotion of initiatives for the linkage of children's data

To identify children and families who may need support and to ensure they receive the necessary assistance, we developed and shared guidelines for local governments on how to link children's data in March 2025. We will continue conducting demonstration projects during the fiscal year 2025 and will create case studies based on these efforts.

IV. Field of education

We revised the "Roadmap for the Digital Transformation of Education" in June 2025, sorting out the goals of digital transformation of education and necessary actions to be taken to achieve those goals. To facilitate safe, secure, and smooth data linkage among municipalities, we will conduct research and study, etc., on an authentication platform needed to ensure the authenticity of entities and data, which is required in data linkage initiated by organizations and individuals, by using gBizID and Japanese Public Key Infrastructure (JPKI).

In addition, to spread the effective use of educational data across the country while ensuring the appropriate handling of personal information, we will develop common rules and foundational tools to ensure the interoperability of data, create case studies through demonstration projects in municipalities, and provide guidance and support for horizontal roll-out, etc.

Over a four-year period from the fiscal year 2026, we will modify existing environments to next-generation school affairs environments based on a public cloud environment through digital transformation in phases. Also, we will continue to take measures to ensure that the necessary network environments are developed in all schools by the end of the fiscal year 2025.

To promote digitalization of high school entrance exam procedures, which not only impose clerical work burdens on junior high and high school teachers, but also on students and parents, we will promptly develop technical specifications and conduct demonstration experiments together in collaboration with interested local governments.

V. Mobility field

To maintain community public transportation and eliminate transportation gaps in areas with declining populations, the government will work together to steadily drive necessary initiatives for the social implementation of autonomous driving, based on the "Mobility Roadmap 2025"⁴³, which outlines the direction for the social implementation of autonomous driving. As part of this effort, we will select approximately 10 early commercialization areas, where autonomous driving will be introduced ahead of other regions, and ministries and agencies will focus their support on those areas. Along with this, based on the above framework, we will uncover transportation demands that has not been fulfilled, and promote the "function of Mobility Demand Creator and Connector" to increase the efficiency of mobility services through which demand and supply are managed in a holistic manner. Moreover, we will further consider establishing a structure in the Japan

⁴³ Determined by the Meeting for the Promotion of a Digital Society on June 13, 2025.

Transport Safety Board to investigate accidents involving autonomous driving with an eye to establishing a legal system, and develop necessary systems and other structures by, for example, establishing rules related to autonomous driving.

③ **Optimization of national information systems**

We will avoid individual development and operation of government information systems as much as possible and ensure the use of established SaaS to the fullest extent based on the basic principle of unifying and standardizing information systems. Digital Agency will proceed with the modularization of functions for common use, develop a catalog of common functions, APIs and SaaS, and support the efficient use of information systems that use Government Cloud.

With the partial amendment of the “Act on the Advancement of Government Administration Processes That Use Information and Communications Technology,” which was enacted at the extraordinary Diet session in 2024⁴⁴, it became possible for the Digital Agency to collect the Government Cloud usage fees from organizations other than the national government (local governments, Incorporated Administrative Agencies, private and public SaaS providers, etc.) and make a lump-sum payment. The use of Government Cloud is also important from the perspective of ensuring resilience such as the continuity of administrative functions in the event of a disaster and ensuring security. We will steadily promote the use of Government Cloud by the national and local governments, Incorporated Administrative Agencies and etc., for their information systems, through measures such as offering a discount for large transaction (volume discount) after combining the usage fees for the government and other organizations. In developing public information systems, we will consider providing an environment where organizations can swiftly and stably develop systems with governance by the Digital Agency from the development stage to ensure security, by providing an environment for developers on Government Cloud, on the premise of reducing the cost burden on organizations that use the Government Cloud.

We will also continue the adoption of GSS by leveraging opportunities such as renewal of networks at ministries and agencies. Moreover, regarding common systems used by ministries and agencies, such as systems for agent verification, travel expenses, supplies, public record management, human resources management, and electronic bidding on public tasks, we will work on developing and operating systems within the government in an efficient manner by avoiding overlapping investments.

Digital Agency and other ministries and agencies will continue to make every effort to reduce costs and maximize cost effectiveness by achieving the 30% reduction target for operational and other expenses by the fiscal year 2025 and through other measures. Therefore, we will take the following specific measures:

- We will focus on taking measures such as reviewing the priority of projects, while enhancing the PMO function, for ministries and agencies that have not made sufficient progress in achieving the 30% reduction target.
- We will conduct a strict review at the budget execution stage in the target year for the 30% reduction (FY2025). The results of the review before the budget request will be further utilized in budget drafting by the Ministry of Finance. If Digital Agency cannot verify the basis of calculation and the validity of cost effectiveness, the relevant ministries and agencies will not, in principle, make a budget request or execute the budget for the project.
- We will leverage its expertise on cloud services to promote the use of Government Cloud in information systems and promote optimized migration to Government Cloud.

⁴⁴ Act No.4, 2025.

- We will visualize cost effectiveness throughout the life cycle of each information system. In particular, we will begin visualizing how the effect of increased efficiency of administrative work is materializing and use that information in the review of budget allocation.

We will also disclose the progress in achieving the 30% reduction goal as early as possible based on the financial results of each fiscal year. In doing so, we will analyze the factors of progress and visualize not only the expenses but also the achievements, such as the status of migration to Government Cloud and GSS, system usage rate, satisfaction level, and improved efficiency of tasks achieved through digitalization. We will then reflect on such data in the direction of medium- to-long-term system investment made by the government.

Along with this, we will actively promote the effective use of AI by the government and examine the expenses for development and operation associated with the introduction of AI, and the effect of measures taken such as the improvement of the efficiency of various tasks.

In order to promote the effective use of AI by the government and increase the usage rate and usability of systems in a complete manner, we will promote the procurement and effective use of AI based on the "Guideline for Japanese Governments' Procurements and Utilizations of Generative AI for the sake of Evolution and Innovation of Public Administration," and the adoption of user-oriented service design. We will also work on developing a structure to apply service design that is based on the utilization of AI.

With respect to these initiatives, we will visualize information related to the status of initiatives and develop a system to share the progress of optimization of information systems and ways to improve them, as well as information on the utilization of AI, across the government. Besides, we will establish a structure to efficiently and effectively manage projects and communicate with relevant entities of the projects by creating an internal development process driven by AI and by utilizing data and AI technologies.

④ **Integration and standardization of local government information systems**

With respect to the integration and standardization of information systems of local governments, we will promote smooth and safe migration to standard compliant systems toward the end of the fiscal year 2025, which is the general deadline for migration, by, for example, providing financial support through the digital infrastructure reform support fund, for which the period of establishment has been extended by five years. We will also actively support the migration of systems subject to migration support to standard compliant systems within approximately five years. Specifically, we will offer thorough support in accordance with the circumstances of local governments with systems subject to migration support by, for example, providing information on service providers to local governments that have not yet selected the next service provider.

In terms of system operation expenses after standardization and migration to Government Cloud, we have provided support for the review of estimates to local governments which requested such support, provided a volume discount, etc., for the cloud usage fees, and provided support for the optimization of cloud, among other efforts. Going forward, we will enhance the support system tailored to the needs of local governments and implement initiatives by cooperating with local governments and businesses based on a comprehensive approach.

⑤ Promotion of standardization based on the “Basic Policy on the Development and Operation of Common Digital Platforms for the national and local governments”

Tasks and systems subject to integration based on the “Basic Policy on the Development and Operation of Common Digital Platforms for the Government and Local Governments” which was approved by the Cabinet on June 21, 2024, are listed below. For these tasks and systems, the national and local governments will work together to promote initiatives based on the policy to promote integration which has been approved by the Liaison Council for the Promotion of Common Digital Platforms for the Government and Local Governments. Ministries and agencies in charge of operations and systems that are subject to integration will periodically report the progress of those initiatives to the Liaison Council for the Promotion of Common Digital Platforms for the national and local governments.

Tasks and systems subject to integration in the fiscal year 2025:

1. Bidding qualification screening systems.
2. Application and filing systems related to environmental laws and ordinances.
3. Online application systems for construction confirmation, etc.
4. Expansion of online inquiries on deposits and savings.
5. Survey and reporting systems for election results.
6. Systems to confirm return gifts for the hometown tax donation program.
7. Expansion of the use of systems to link and use information related to national qualifications, etc.
8. Expansion of the use of simultaneous survey systems for surveys conducted through local governments.
9. Systems for procedures related to the welfare of people with disabilities that are performed between private sectors and local governments (including business register management system).
10. Consultation record platforms for multi-layered support system development projects.
11. Systems for anonymizing administrative data held by local governments and digitalising such data into statistics.

⑥ Establishment of networks to support government services and to realize flexible information linkages

In order to provide high-quality, low-cost, and prompt government services to residents, and to increase the convenience of residents and the efficiency of administrative operations, we will conduct examinations of institutions, operations, and systems in an integrated manner, starting from the policy planning and formulation stage. Specifically, we will implement the following initiatives to prepare for the post-migration to standard compliant systems, by taking into account the fact that the costs of making adjustments to improve information systems in response to system reform and to link systems upon the introduction of new services, have become a heavy burden on local governments. This has resulted in longer timeframes to complete various initiatives implemented by the national or local governments.

With respect to the national and local networks, we will steadily proceed with initiatives including the utilization of networks and sites, developed by GSS across the country for local agencies of the government, as national and local network platforms, local adoption of the zero trust architecture policy, and research, analysis and verification toward establishing an environment for developing government officials, with the aim to realize the “Vision for the

National and Local Networks Around 2030⁴⁵.” In terms of the information linkage function for administrative data needed in external connection between administrative agencies, within local governments, and with private sectors, we will realize a public service mesh through consistent design. We will also consider matters such as the creation of services that contribute to the realization and enhancement of the only-once principle, by looking toward the enhancement of linkage with DXaaS services counter, benefit payment assistance services, various SaaS provided by businesses on a Digital Marketplace (DMP), and various information linkage platforms, as well as further improvement of the usability of push-mode services for residents, linkage and utilization of information via the person such as Verifiable Credential, and analysis of such information by AI.

Furthermore, to promote the horizontal rollout of “One-stop, no writing services,” which will lead to the enhancement of resident services and improved efficiency of the over-the-counter services, we will improve the convenience of residents by supporting the adoption of the “DXaaS services counter” on Government Cloud, dispatching BPR Advisors and through other measures, and reduce the workload of staff by implementing back office reform, which forms the core of the service counter reform, and developing a structure to drive the reform, while also considering ways to address system standardization.

With respect to government procedures the Digital Agency has been striving to realize since its establishment under the vision of making it possible to “complete procedures on a smartphone within 60 seconds” and “launch an administration service in seven days” with “costs on par with the private sector,” we will first create an environment to enable citizens to submit an all-in-one online form for applications and notifications that are often submitted in birth and childcare fields.

⑦ **Driving comprehensive modernization of the industrial sector**

Under the goal to break away from cross-industry legacy systems⁴⁶ and promote modernization, a wide range of industries and relevant ministries and agencies participated in discussions in a committee for which the Information-Technology Promotion Agency, Japan (IPA) serves as the secretariat. We will continue to make improvements to ensure that system investments made by companies (system users) and investments made by vendors (system providers) are aligned with each other, by providing tools and indicators to help visualize the issues of each industry, commitment made by the management, and the status of modernization.

(4) Initiatives to create a safe and secure digital society

To achieve “Human-friendly digitalization with no one Left behind,” we will work on creating an environment for the realization of an inclusive digital society and minimizing the negative effects associated with the advancement of digitalization, in addition to realizing a high-quality user experience by addressing specific issues using digital technology and through other measures. To do so, we will create an environment that helps people correctly understand and use digital technology by improving digital literacy and ensuring accessibility, and through other measures. At the same time, to address the negative aspects of digital technology we are starting to see with the advancement of technology, we will take measures against disinformation, misinformation, and cybercrime, as well as cybersecurity measures to respond to increasing threats.

⁴⁵ Vision to “make it possible to provide national and local government services to citizens and residents in a flexible, secure, and stable manner,” “realize the shared use of national and local network platforms to increase efficiency,” and “enable employees of the national and local governments to efficiently work from their computers that are distributed to each employee while ensuring security, allowing flexible workstyles such as telework.”

⁴⁶ Systems that have aging technology, become bloated and complicated, become a black box, and/or have other problems, and have resulted in a hindrance to management and business strategies resulting in high costs.

① Improve digital literacy by promoting the accurate understanding and effective use of digital technologies

In order to create an environment where all people can benefit from the improved convenience of a digital society, we will work on increasing the digital literacy of people of all ages including the young and elderly. We will also continue the initiatives of the digital supporters and will use easy-to-understand content in videos and other types of media to alleviate the concerns of the elderly, people with disabilities, and those who are unfamiliar with digital devices and services. In coordination with ongoing projects and initiatives of the national and local governments and various organizations for people who are unfamiliar with digital devices and services, we will assign people who are involved in such projects and initiatives as digital supporters or digital supporters' coordinators in a cross-sectoral manner based on the digital skill standards, etc. of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Information-Technology Promotion Agency, Japan, and widely promote digital literacy as a national movement.

② Ensure accessibility by creating inclusive environments where everyone can access and benefit from digital products and services

We will thoroughly ensure an environment (accessibility) where anyone can use digital products and services for web content (including government services, application and procedure systems, contents on websites, videos, information provided via social media, various types of published materials, etc.) and broadcasts, and establish information and communication infrastructures that allow everyone to access digital content. To achieve this, taking into account the latest international technological trends such as WCAG 2.2⁴⁷, we will revise the Web Accessibility Introduction Guidebook, enhance the Digital Agency's design system and guidelines to be used for web services, etc. for the provision of information by administrative agencies and for administrative procedures, and promote the use of those documents across relevant ministries, agencies, and local governments. We will also enhance the basic checklist to be used when developing UI for web services, etc., and the guidelines for obtaining user ratings to improve services. Besides, based on the guidelines, we will provide prototyping tools and other tools to design a screen for requirements definition, and evaluate the services of ministries and agencies to propose improvements, by using AI technology. For broadcasting, we will implement equal opportunities for access to information.

When it comes to user-centric digital services, it is desirable to be able to combine the benefits of analog technology and digital technology to allow users to choose the most convenient and best experience so that a user can, for example, "have a consultation at a counter and submit application online" or "ask questions through a web automated response (chatbot) and complete procedures online." Therefore, in order to maximize the value each service user can obtain from their experience, we will integrate information between services to link usage experiences, ensuring that everyone has opportunity to access services and benefit from these services. Digital Agency and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications shall provide information prepared for government officials working to improve services and consider a framework for administrative evaluation.

⁴⁷ Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.2 (W3C Recommendation 05 October 2023)

③ Measures to address fake news and misinformation

Social media and other tools can be a useful means of collecting information, but circulation and spread of fake news and misinformation in the event of a disaster, as well as information that infringes rights such as defamation, have become a serious issue. To address this issue, we need to implement comprehensive measures while considering freedom of expression.

Specifically, we will take the following measures:

- Development of countermeasure technologies: Develop and demonstrate technologies to identify AI-generated content (images, videos, audio, etc.) and to ensure the reliability of information that has been published.
- Improvement of information literacy: Increase the information literacy of users including the recipients of information through publicity using web commercials and symposiums held in various locations as part of public-private collaboration for awareness-raising (DIGITAL POSITIVE ACTION).
- Institutional measures (the Information Distribution Platform Act): Facilitate faster removal of information that infringes rights, including disinformation and misinformation, on the Internet, based on the “Act to Partially Amend the Act on the Limitation of Liability of Specified Telecommunications Service Providers for Damages and the Right to Demand Disclosure of Sender Identification Information⁴⁸” enforced in April 2025, and promote effective measures against platform providers.

④ Countermeasures against cybercrimes

From the perspective of enabling citizens to safely use information and communication networks such as the Internet so that they can utilize information distributed on those networks, we will implement the following measures:

engage in public-private partnership for purposes such as preventing damage caused by phishing and ransomware⁴⁹ and ensuring post-fact traceability; promoting measures against illicit information and harmful information on the Internet; enhancing abilities and engaging in international cooperation to respond to threats in cyberspace; encouraging people to report cyber incidents to the police and to seek consultation; and raising awareness of cyber incidents.

We will also continue to promote action against crime, including cybercrime, and enhance our technical support and analytical abilities.

⑤ Ensuring cybersecurity

We will enhance the usability of services provided by government agencies from the perspective of citizens and ensure the cybersecurity of those services. And, in order to strengthen their resilience so that such services are provided in a stable manner, we will steadily implement initiatives based on the National Security Strategy and the Cybersecurity Strategy to create a safe and secure digital society.

The threats of cyber-attacks remain significant, as seen from the increase in the number of reported cases of damage caused by DDoS and ransomware attacks against critical infrastructures, etc., as well as more sophisticated attacks through the inappropriate use of generative AI. Cyber-attacks on not only government agencies and large companies that operate critical infrastructure but also SMEs and local governments in supply chains⁵⁰ can

⁴⁸ Act No.25, 2024.

⁴⁹ Portmanteau word of “ransom” and “software.” Malicious program that places specific restrictions on infected computers. The attacker who employed the program demands money in exchange for lifting those restrictions.

⁵⁰ A supply chain refers to the entire process from the planning and development of a type of article or product to the procurement of raw materials and parts, production, inventory management, delivery, sales, and consumption (usage/use), and is a concept in which the “flow of things” is the key point.

have a significant impact on the overall economy. It has been also pointed out that the sharing of information on the defense side is insufficient.

To address these issues, the new command center, which will be established as an advanced form of the National center of Incident readiness and Strategy for Cybersecurity, will take the lead in collecting information and developing systems and platforms for analysis based on newly established laws. It will promote information sharing among relevant ministries and agencies as well as two-way information sharing between the public and private sectors, while promoting stronger international cooperation. With respect to GSOC⁵¹, which carries out tasks such as collecting information across the government, analyzing attacks, etc., providing advice to government agencies, and facilitating mutual cooperation and information sharing among government agencies, we will promote the enhancement of functions that use technologies developed by the government, and achieve stable operation. Besides, as a measure against sophisticated cyber-attacks launched by state-backed organizations, the Information-Technology Promotion Agency, Japan (IPA) will develop an advanced analysis function for economic security to effectively provide support, etc. to companies and organizations that have become the target of such attacks. As interconnection and information linkage through the networks of the national and local governments are increasingly progressing, it has become crucial for local governments to take cybersecurity measures. Therefore, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications will work with relevant agencies to improve the cybersecurity measures of local governments. We will also reinforce the environment for analysis and development and create an ecosystem for developing human resources and industries in Japan by sharing information and know-how obtained through the development of technologies to support the advancement of domestic technologies, with the government actively adopting advanced security products and services that have been developed domestically.

With the advancement of quantum technology, there is a concern that public-key cryptography, which is currently widely used, will be compromised. To address this risk, considering the status of consideration by other countries and the Cryptography Research and Evaluation Committees (CRYPTREC), relevant ministries and agencies will establish a structure to manage a wide range of issues, and incorporate the course of direction for migration to Post-Quantum Cryptography (PQC) by government agencies, etc. in the next cybersecurity strategy.

All government agencies, etc. will promote security measures based on the "Common Standards for Cybersecurity Measures for Government Agencies and Related Agencies," and ensure the concept of implementing consistent security measures from planning to operation (Security by Design) in developing information systems. We will promote security measures by actively using AI (AI for Security) and proceed with initiatives such as developing an environment for the safe use of AI in the security field (Security for AI).

We will promote the registration of cloud services to the Information system Security Management and Assessment Program (ISMAP⁵²) by continuously improving the ISMAP, and will ensure that government agencies, etc. use cloud services that meet the standards for security measures.

Digital Agency, which develops and operates critical government information systems, will reinforce its abilities, including the ability to respond to incidents, by establishing systems and structures such as COSMOS, a system which monitors the operational status, etc. of

⁵¹ Government Security Operation Coordination team: GSOC. Organizational structure designed for cross-governmental surveillance through sensors installed in respective agencies, analysis of attacks and other threats, advice to respective agencies, promotion of mutual collaboration among agencies, and information sharing.

⁵² Information system Security Management and Assessment Program is a security evaluation scheme for governmental information systems: It is usually called ISMAP. Scheme aimed to ensure security standards in cloud service procurement by the government with prior evaluation and registration of cloud services that meet the security requirements the government demands and to thereby help smooth deployment of cloud services.

government information systems run by the Digital Agency, and CRSA, a structure for identifying and handling risks at all times by managing information assets and vulnerabilities, etc. Moreover, upon request from the Digital Agency and its expert team, the Information-Technology Promotion Agency, Japan (IPA) will steadily conduct necessary examination, audit and vulnerability assessment. We will also reinforce the security of government information systems through close collaboration such as provision of necessary information that will contribute to driving the enhancement of the functions of GSOC and its steadfast operation.

We will proceed with developing a system to visualize the level of security measures of each company based on the company's importance in supply chains and other criteria and the status of those measures, a system for evaluating the conformance of IoT devices to security requirements, and industry guidelines for developing safe software. We will also reinforce security measures of supply chains across Japan including SMEs by increasing the security awareness of corporate management, etc., in response to the emergence of generative AI and expanding support for SMEs such as a consultation service provided by experts through the cybersecurity support service program.

In developing and securing cybersecurity human resources, we will continue to promote practical exercises and training in relevant ministries and agencies. Also, as a wide range of roles and skills are required in cybersecurity, from management members to persons who actually carry out operations, we will have discussions on formulating a "talent framework" for both the public and private sectors by systematically sorting out required roles and skills, etc., and reach a conclusion by the end of the fiscal year, from the perspective of efficiently and effectively developing and securing cybersecurity human resources as a nation.

(5) Enhance the effectiveness of DX promotion by securing and developing digital human resources and strengthening organizational growth

① Securing and developing digital human resources across society

In order to use digital technology to solve problems and drive economic growth, we need to secure and develop digital human resources, but currently there is a shortage of such talent in terms of both quality and quantity. Especially, there is a shortage of experts with high global mobility who specialize in AI and other new technologies, highly-skilled cybersecurity experts who can respond to cyber-attacks that are becoming more sophisticated, experts who can carry out system reviews and operational reforms that are needed for the implementation of AI and other technologies, and experts who can undertake digital transformation and implement digital technologies for local governments and communities which are facing the problem of "one-person IT section" seen in small municipalities. It is imperative to secure and develop these digital professionals to accelerate the digitalization of society in the country. In doing so, it is important for the young digital native generation, who will lead the future, to take an interest in AI and other digital technologies and become professionals who can play a vital role in startups and companies.

Being aware of this issue, we will proceed with initiatives with the aim to develop 2.3 million digital human resources by the fiscal year 2026, based on the "Comprehensive Strategy of the Vision for a Digital Garden City Nation."

First, we will revise the "digital skill standards," which clarify the roles and skills required for people who drive DX, to enhance data management vital to the use of AI and will develop an ID platform for individuals which stores skill information, recommends examinations and educational contents, and digitally certifies the skills of users. Through this, we will develop a skill-based human resources development environment for continuous upskilling tailored to everyone.

In order to secure and develop human resources with advanced AI skills, we will foster human resources and improve technical skills through the development of general-purpose foundation models and AI technology in the robotics field. Besides, to secure and develop human resources for the cybersecurity field, we will conduct a “security camp” for young people such as university and high school students; a practical cyber defense exercise called “CYDER” for administrative agencies, operators of critical infrastructure, and other relevant organizations; a core human resources development program that handles security of control systems by conducting exercises, etc. using a mock plant; and the initiative of “CYNEX,” a central hub for industry-academia-government collaboration such as information analysis and human resources development related to cybersecurity. We will also consider creating an environment for large-scale exercises to develop human resources with advanced skills to handle cybersecurity issues.

In terms of developing human resources through education, we will continue to work on improving educational curricula and other relevant matters, securing highly specialized instructors and teachers, and taking other measures as we have been doing. For example, we will advance mathematics, data science, and AI education at universities and other educational institutions through activities in the Japan Inter-University Consortium for Mathematics, Data Science and AI Education, systems for the national certification of excellent educational programs at universities and other educational institutions, establishment of degree programs in which humanities, social sciences, and other fields at graduate schools are connected with information science fields, and other initiatives.

In addition, in order to reinforce and enhance information literacy education in elementary, middle, and high schools, we will promote the fostering of the abilities to utilize information (including information ethics) throughout the educational curricula.

Moreover, as for initiatives by local governments, all prefectures will develop a structure to promote DX in cooperation with municipalities. And, in order to have in place a human resource pooling function to provide the DX support that municipalities need, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications will take regional fiscal measures to enable prefectures to secure digitally proficient human resources so that they can provide necessary support to municipalities. It will also work with the Digital Agency and relevant ministries and agencies to provide support, such as securing digitally proficient human resources and dispatching specialists.

② **Enhancement of the DX promotion system in the government**

We will reinforce the DX promotion system for the entire government for purposes such as driving the following initiatives strictly from the citizens’ point of view: reform of government services, BPR⁵³, system reform, development and operation of systems, utilization of AI and data, and digital transformation of industries and administrative fields we are responsible for.

Specifically, we will actively place and add staff or take other necessary measures to enhance the systems of PMO and PJMO of each ministry and agency, and to secure and develop staff members who are experienced in digital transformation and development and operation of systems. Besides, from the perspective of administrative digitalization that contributes to user-oriented development and operation of information systems and improved efficiency of operations, we will develop human resources that understand both systems/operations and information systems through personnel rotation, etc. over the medium term. We will also secure highly skilled professionals and conduct training and other programs for the utilization of AI, operational reform, and service design, etc. to put user-oriented digital transformation into practice.

⁵³ Abbreviation for Business Process Re-engineering.

③ **Enhancement of the command center function for digitalization across society (strengthening the organization structure of the Digital Agency)**

Based on constant review to optimize personnel allocation, etc., the Digital Agency has been steadily developing its structure as an organization of approximately 1,500 staff members. With the enforcement of the partially amended Basic Act on Forming a Digital Society, etc., which was enacted at the ordinary Diet session in 2024⁵⁴, the Digital Agency now has shared jurisdiction over some of the operations of the Information-Technology Promotion Agency, Japan (IPA) and the National Printing Bureau. To achieve economic growth through the provision of services optimized for each citizen, as well as through the utilization of data and other means, there are a number of issues that must be addressed. Therefore, Digital Agency needs to work with the Japan Agency for Local Authority Information Systems (J-LIS), the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT), and other relevant organizations as a team to strengthen initiatives that contribute to the digitalization of society.

Digital Agency will make further efforts toward the digitalization and digital transformation of society along with administrative digitalization, while continuing to reinforce its organizational structure.

Specifically, to promote the social implementation of AI, the Digital Agency will lead the utilization of generative AI within the government and provide technical support for development and implementation of AI in national and local governments. Along with these efforts, to adapt regulations to the advancement of AI and other technologies, we will strengthen the review of projects such as formulation of laws and ordinances and development of systems by ministries and agencies and ensure that digital transformation is carried out in a trinity of institutions, operations, and systems.

Digital Agency will also take the lead in data policies that promote the utilization of data in society and the economy, based on the understanding that data is a source of new added value. To achieve this, the Digital Agency will implement cross-governmental initiatives by, for example, monitoring and evaluating the status of utilization of data in each ministry and agency and adjusting and providing guidance from the perspective of overall optimization. This will include the transfer of functions and operations of the secretariat of the Meeting on Digital Administrative and Fiscal Reform, which promotes social transformation through the maximum use of digital technology, from the Cabinet Secretariat around summer of 2026.

In addition, with respect to securing and developing human resources with digital skills, the Digital Agency will take the lead in relevant initiatives by increasing the effectiveness of initiatives of relevant ministries and agencies, and considering and taking new measures as required. It will also consider the need for dispatching experts to local governments and developing a regional hub, as well as the roles such hub should play, and drive the Regional Revitalization 2.0 through the thorough use of AI and other technologies by working with local governments and digital professionals in regions.

Consequently, the Digital Agency needs to lead not only the efforts toward digital government but also the digitalization of society, recognize its role to contribute to the improved efficiency of operations and to the promotion of government policies, such as development and operation of information systems in relevant ministries, agencies, local governments and other organizations, and develop necessary systems and reinforce functions to promote government policies. We will secure human resources that will lead to digital transformation and make continuous efforts to become an organization where they can perform to their full potential and gain a range of experience. We will also examine

⁵⁴ Act No.46, 2024.

ideal ways of hiring private sector specialists, such as hiring professionals with a proven track record in the private sector for management positions.

Digital Agency is currently in the process of transitioning into a data-driven organization, and it will continue to work on creating a virtuous cycle of delivery of high performance by leveraging data and verification using data. To ensure that digital transformation is carried out from the standpoint of citizens, we will create opportunities to communicate with citizens, businesses, administrative agencies, and experts, etc. We will also carry out effective public relations activities and information sharing to facilitate deeper understanding of citizens, the private sector, and administrative agencies, etc. toward a digital society and digital policies by, for example, conveying to various components of society, in an easy-to-understand manner, what kind of society we can realize through digitalization.

5. Principles and visions for the realization of a digital society

(1) Basic principles for the formation of a digital society

Prior to the establishment of the Digital Agency in 2021, the Basic Policy for Reforms toward the Realization of a Digital Society was formulated in 2020 to state the vision of a digital society and the reason why the Digital Agency was to be established.

In this basic policy, the following 10 principles are established for the formation of a digital society:

1. Openness and Transparency	6. Speed and Flexibility
2. Fairness and Ethics	7. Inclusion and Diversity
3. Safety and Security	8. Penetration
4. Sustainability, Stability, and Resilience	9. Creation of New Value
5. Solution of Social Issues	10. Progress and International Contribution

The Act on the Advancement of Government Administration Processes That Use Information and Communications Technology⁵⁵ clearly defines three digital principles of

1. Digital First⁵⁶, 2. Only Once⁵⁷, and 3. Connected One-Stop, and stipulates that national administrative procedures be implemented online.

These fundamental principles shall be applied to create a digital society.

(2) Necessity of Business Process Re-engineering (BPR)

With respect to the promotion of digitalization, it is necessary to carry out Business Process Re-engineering (BPR) with the aim of improving the convenience of users of government services and streamlining administrative operations, not merely aiming at online implementation.

Concerning BPR, it is necessary to understand and analyze the needs of users, expected uses, and practical operations in detail, and to examine processes, schemes, structures, and procedures needed from scratch, based on the 12 articles for service design set out in the “Basic Policy for Information Systems Development and Management” (approved by the Minister for Digital Transformation on December 24, 2021; hereinafter referred to as the “Policy for Information Systems Development and Management”):

⁵⁵ Act No.151, 2002.

⁵⁶ All procedures and services must be completed digitally.

⁵⁷ Information submitted once does not need to be submitted again.

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

(3) Digital Principles for Structural Reforms

The Digital Extraordinary Administrative Advisory Committee formulated the “Digital Principles for Structural Reforms” in December 2021, which consist of five principles related to digital reform, regulatory reform, and administrative reform (1. Full Digital/Automation Principle⁵⁸, 2. Agile Governance Principle⁵⁹, 3. Public-Private Partnership Principle⁶⁰, 4. Interoperability Principle⁶¹, and 5. Common Platform Usage Principle⁶²). Based on these principles, we will ensure that the government undergoes a transformation appropriate for the digital age.

In order to ensure that the principles are observed, we will ensure the consistency of institutions, operations and systems, and conduct initiatives for it as a trinity. For a procedure in which stricter confirmation is required when the analog system for it is switched to a digital system, because the costs for citizens and businesses and the steps they need to take may increase, the procedure and workflow for it must be implemented and operated from the perspective of citizens and businesses in terms of convenience.

(4) Cloud First principle (Cloud-by-Default principle)

When ministries and agencies develop information systems they need, we have them thoroughly adhere to the Cloud First principle (Cloud-by-Default principle) so that the information systems are developed quickly and flexibly, consider the use of cloud services as the first option, and develop the systems based on a design concept of combining components classified by function and using them appropriately (smartly) so that commonly required functions are shared as common components.

(5) Ensure proper management and effective use of personal information

As the use of personal information expands with the advancement of digitalization, in accordance with the purpose (Article 1) and basic principles (Article 3) of the Personal Information Protection Act, we will take initiatives in which the balance between the protection of the rights and interests of individuals and the appropriate and effective use of personal information is maintained, based on our basic policy on the protection of personal information⁶³.

⁵⁸ Make procedures and operations that require documentation, visual check, attendance, or on-the-spot investigation basically able to be completed in a digital process or machine-automated process and digitally implemented end-to-end within the administration. National and local governments should establish an organizational culture for digital shift and advance efforts toward digital shift.

⁵⁹ Do not apply uniform and rigid ex ante regulations, but specify performance on a risk basis, respect the ingenuity of the private sector for implementation, thoroughly implement data-based evidence-based policy making (EBPM), and enable agile, flexible, and continuous improvement. Enable agile policy formation in which policies are rapidly and repeatedly inspected with active use of data.

⁶⁰ In cases of providing public services, utilize UI/UX of private companies to enable new public-private partnerships that maximize the power of private businesses and ventures from the user's perspective.

⁶¹ In order to ensure that public and private organizations share data appropriately and enjoy world-class services, eliminate differences between organizations and between fields, such as national and local governments and semi-public sectors, and ensure interoperability between systems.

⁶² Regarding IDs and public basic information databases (base registries), do not build systems with unique specifications in a vertically divided scheme by organization or field such as the national government, local governments, or semi-public sectors, but have public and private organizations use common digital platforms across wide ranges and promote standardization and unification of procurement specifications.

⁶³ Approved by the Cabinet on April 2, 2004, and partially revised on April 1, 2022.