

**e-Japan Priority Policy Program—2003**  
(Summary)

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IT Strategic Headquarters

# e-Japan Priority Policy Program—2003

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This English translation is a summary of e-Japan Priority Policy Program—2003.  
For more details, please refer to the Japanese original version.

## Introduction

“To become the world’s most advanced IT nation by 2005”  
(e-Japan Strategy, January 2001)

It has been two and a half years since the e-Japan Strategy was first unveiled. During this time, the government, with the Strategic Headquarters for the Promotion of an Advanced Information and Telecommunications Network Society (IT Strategic Headquarters) taking a leading part, and the private sector has made an all-out effort to work together to bring about Japan’s IT revolution. In order to help guide the direction the government should take, the following policy initiatives were taken:

- e-Japan Priority Policy Program (March 2001)
- e-Japan 2002 Program (June 2001)
- Acceleration and Advancement of e-Japan Priority Policy Program and e-Japan 2002 Program (November 2001)
- e-Japan Priority Policy Program-2002 (June 2002)

As a result of the implementation of the above initiatives, connection rates (ADSL, etc.) have been lowered and the Internet penetration rate has increased from 21.4% (at the end of December 1999) to 54.5% (at the end of December 2002), accounting for Internet use in more than half of the total population. In addition, improvements in the information and telecommunications infrastructure have been steadily achieved, such as the revision of the system related to e-commerce; and the development of ministerial and cabinet ordinances, as well as the promulgation and implementation of laws which will enable the administrative procedures of government and local public agencies, etc. to be processed online, etc.

At the same time, the IT Strategic Headquarters has received comments suggesting that, while continuing to examine the status of Japan’s IT revolution, IT strategy should also be enhanced from the perspective of 1) effective IT utilization; 2) Japan’s industrial revival and the strengthening of international competitiveness; and 3) utilizing Japan’s edge in information appliances, etc. With the above in mind, beginning in the fall of 2002, the IT Strategic Headquarters has been engaged in a serious deliberation regarding Japan’s future IT strategy, and on July 2, 2003, at the 19th Meeting of the IT Strategic Headquarters, phase two of the national IT strategy, “e-Japan Strategy II,” was officially decided.

In response to this new strategy, e-Japan Priority Policy Program-2002, which was formulated last June, based on Article 35 of the "Basic Law on the Formation of an Advanced Information and Telecommunications Network Society (IT Basic Law)," was re-examined, and taking into account e-Japan Strategy II as well as the previous e-Japan Strategy, a new version, e-Japan Priority Policy Program-2003 was formulated in order to ensure the realization of our objectives into the future. In formulating this policy, in addition to the above, an accurate evaluation of Japan’s achievements and international comparative rankings were also taken into account. The resulting policy clearly outlines all of the measures that should be rapidly and intensively implemented in order to establish an advanced information and telecommunications network society.

Under the leadership of the Cabinet, with the IT Strategic Headquarters taking a leading role, e-Japan Priority Policy Program-2003 will now be steadily implemented and its policy goals under continuous review. And through the appropriate acceleration and advancement of the policies described in the program, we will attain our main object, "to become the world's most advanced IT nation by 2005." In addition to becoming the world's most advanced IT nation by 2005, we also aim to "Continue being the world's most advanced IT nation from 2006 and beyond."

## **I. Basic Policies**

### **1. The Significance of the IT Revolution**

The present IT revolution is bringing about an historical transformation that is comparable to that which occurred during the Industrial Revolution. In much the same way in which the Industrial Revolution transferred agricultural societies around the world into industrialized ones, the utilization of information and telecommunications network technology will dramatically reduce the costs and time for information distribution, as well as make large information exchanges easier. This will result in rapid and dramatic changes in socioeconomic structures on a global scale. With these changes, societies will continue to move from being industrial societies into advanced information and telecommunications network societies, in this way rapidly becoming societies in which information and knowledge are the source for added value.

It has been two and a half years since the first e-Japan Priority Policy Program was implemented. Through the efforts by the private and public sector, the target of “The Establishment of the Environment for Ultra and High-Speed Internet Access Utilization” was quickly achieved. In addition, the Internet penetration rate grew to more than 50% with connection rates decreasing to become the lowest in the world due to greater competition among companies.

In addition, institutional improvements which aim at realizing Japan as an IT nation are steadily progressing. These improvements include the promulgation and enforcement of laws, as well as the improvement of cabinet and ministry ordinances concerning the following: the Law to Amend the Commercial Law, etc.; the Law concerning the Limitation of Damages to Specific Telecommunications Service Providers and Disclosure of Sender Information; and the Law Concerning the Use of Information and Telecommunications Technology on Administrative Procedures (Online Administrative Procedures Law), etc.

Because our aim “to become the world’s most advanced IT nation” is very high, and also due to the fact that the technologies and markets which will support the IT revolution are ones that are certain to change rapidly, there is no question as to the importance of our continuous efforts.

Needless to say, the promotion of the IT evolution is a global practice which will change the very concepts from their foundations of how socio-economic systems will be arranged, and our success or failure in this practice will determine our position within the international society of this century. Therefore, we must continue pushing

ahead with bold decisions but without any fear of the changes ahead.

Due to our unceasing efforts, we have for the most part achieved the infrastructure development which was the main aim of phase one of our IT Strategy. Given this fact, we believe that we are now ready to move on to the Strategy's second phase whereby we will make use of this new infrastructure, effectively utilizing IT. In this phase, various systems for utilizing IT and the social infrastructure which support them will be developed, as well as the necessary measures implemented.

Therefore, as described in e-Japan Strategy II (compiled by the IT Strategic Headquarters on July 2, 2003), a new socioeconomic system which is suitable to 21st century needs to be realized. The government, working together under the leadership of the IT Strategic Headquarters, will promote the necessary measures? strategically, rapidly and intensively—which are based on this e-Japan Priority Policy Program-2003 in order to realize a nation that will be admired throughout the world, and whose economic and technical vitality will continue on into the future.

## **2. An Advanced Information and Telecommunications Network Society**

e-Japan Strategy had the objective: “to become the world’s most advanced IT nation by 2005;” while e-Japan Strategy II had the target: “For realizing an energetic, worry-free, exciting and more convenient society through the effective IT utilization.” These main objectives will help realize, by building on the accumulated foundation of our past, a society in which people can enjoy quality, worry-free lifestyles, and conducting business within the international community through the effective utilization of IT. And, at the same time, a new culture with a wealth of new excitement will be generated. To realize this new society, we will work to promote the following:

First is the implementation of “Structural Reforms and the Creation of New Values.” Through the effective utilization of IT, a system that can maximize investment effects will be re-developed, cutting out wasteful or redundant aspects of the existing system and utilizing management resources effectively. At the same time, the fruits of this new system will result in the creation of new industries and markets which will then result in the creation of new values. We will then experience economic growth as a result of these new values and enhanced international competitiveness. Finally, the concept of employment as a means for self-realization will be expanded. At this junction we need to lead the world in creating a ubiquitous network. This network will serve to not only connect people together but will become so seamless as to connect

people with goods, as well as to connect the goods themselves together. New industries and services will be created based on the bold inspiration of this unique IT environment. And, these in turn will change our concept of entertainment, social interaction, etc., eventually giving birth to a new culture as well as a set of new values.

Second is “to make life more stimulating, convenient, and worry-free, and to maximize the abilities of individuals by fully utilizing the merit of IT.” e-Government will become a reality and services such as distance learning, distance medical services and home health care, etc. will be popularized so that people will be able to receive the services they require anytime—regardless of constraints caused by geography, age or physical condition. In addition, by improving both the diversification and enhancement of applications and the enhancement of the speed, diversity, and reliability of networks with each other, we will be able to: 1) increase the number of high-speed Internet access network<sup>1</sup> and ultra-high-speed Internet access network<sup>2</sup> users; 2) improve the environment that allows mobile terminals to be connected to broadband networks; 3) improve the environment that allows high-speed LAN systems, etc., to be available all over the country; and 4) establish an environment whereby the Internet is secure and information security is effectively utilized.

In addition, by improving the framework which smoothly distributes Japan's intellectual properties in the network, the industries whose intellectual properties are the source for added values will become the leading industries of the future. And these new industries, joined together with our traditional culture, will certainly generate a wealth of new excitement, at the same time creating a more affluent and convenient society. Through the active use of IT, individuals will be able to maximize their potential through the worry-free access and exchange of a wealth of knowledge and information. In this way, a society which makes life more stimulating, convenient, and worry-free and that maximizes the abilities of individuals will be realized.

Third is to develop a “new international relations based on the creation of comprehensive and harmonious relationships centering around IT.” With a central focus on IT, Japan, in cooperation with other nations, will work to develop network infrastructures, e-commerce and content distribution infrastructure, and promote human resources and technology exchanges, etc., working to develop comprehensive

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<sup>1</sup> High-speed Internet access networks: presently characterized by DSL, CATV Internet, and Fixed Wireless Access (FWA), which enable the smooth download of large amounts of data, such as music files, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Ultra-high-speed Internet access network: presently characterized by subscriber fiber optic access which enable the smooth download of extremely large amounts of data, such as movie files, etc.

relationships, particularly with other Asian countries. Working to develop the Asian region in many fields and directions, we will turn Asia into one of the most prosperous regions in the world.

In addition, Japan will contribute more significantly to the global development of Internet society, creating world-class content<sup>3</sup> that is received and appreciated around the world.

### **3. Basic Guidelines**

#### (1) Roles of the private and public sectors

The concept of the roles of the private and public sectors is that “the private sector has a leading role to play with government support.” Therefore, to begin with, it is essential that the private sector vigorously promote the IT revolution. In order to realize an advanced information and telecommunications society, the private sector should be a strong driving force for the IT revolution, creatively making various efforts by free and fair competition.

The government, in order to better support the private sector, needs to improve the environmental conditions, such as promoting free and fair competition, and reviewing regulations, etc., so that markets function smoothly. The government should also improve the environment through efforts such as strengthening cooperation between the government and local public agencies, while eliminating the negative effects of compartmentalized administration so that the private sector can fully exert its powers. While maintaining safety and reliability, the government needs to ceaselessly re-examine future competition policies and form an appropriate market environment.

In addition, in order to promote the leading efforts of the private sector, the government also needs to actively call on the private sector to take part in the prospects ahead.

In addition, acting on its own, the government needs to actively implement the following non-private-sector-driven items, heeding effective budget allocations and priorities: 1) the realization of e-government; 2) the improvement of a safe and secure utilization environment using information security; 3) the correction of the

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<sup>3</sup> Content: Information content, or other content; particularly “multimedia content” and “web content.” Web content refers to text or graphics posted on a website.



digital divide<sup>4</sup>; 4) the promotion of R&D for basic technologies; and 5) the promotion of international cooperation.

With respect to the above, governmental actions can be classified into the following five categories:

- a) the furnishing of overall direction;
- b) the implementation of regulatory reforms and competition policies (focusing on market competition);
- c) motivating activity for the private sector;
- d) the implementation of minimum investments and gap remedies, as well as guarantee security; and
- e) the promotion of more efficient and advanced government and the efficient distribution of resources.

The government, with its roles in mind, is to promote the realization of the IT revolution together with the private sector by steadily implementing the policies incorporated in e-Japan Priority Policy Program-2003.

The specific targets described in the various sections of e-Japan Priority Policy Program-2003 are presented based on the roles of the private and public sectors and should be carried out based on the efforts of both. Indeed, they are defined as objectives for the entire society.

## (2) Leading Areas in the Promotion of Effective IT Utilization

Based on e-Japan Strategy II (the second phase of our IT strategy), the following seven leading areas will be promoted in an effort to utilize the IT infrastructure that has been developed up to today to create a society that is energetic and more convenient and where people can lead worry-free and highly stimulating lives. The seven leading areas which we consider to have particular impact on the lives of citizens and on which we will be focusing our efforts are as follows:

- i) Medical Services
- ii) Food

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<sup>4</sup> Digital divide: a situation generated by the prevalence of digital technology (so-called "IT") whereby there is a gap among people in opportunities to use and become educated in the technology which is dependent on income, age, education level, geographic and physical constraints, etc. This is now recognized as a social issue and is referred to as the "Digital divide."

- iii) Lifestyle
- iv) Small and Medium Enterprises Financing
- v) Knowledge
- vi) Employment and Labor
- vii) Public Service

Improvements brought about in these fields by both private sector and governmental efforts will reap great benefits for the general public; including the reducing of wasteful spending and of waiting times for services; realizing a more secure and convenient living environment; and realizing a better ability to make the most of human resources for finding the right person for the right job. At the same time, companies will also be better able to receive efficient fund procurement; as well as achieve productivity gains through the promotion of the effective utilization of IT. In addition, we expect to see the creation of new markets and services as well as employment opportunities by adding higher value which will help bring about a recovery in our international competitiveness.

Policies for the effective utilization of IT will be first implemented in the above seven areas, which will serve as leading models for the future. The expected positive results will then be demonstrated to the public, so that the policies can be expanded effectively as well as smoothly. Outlines of the seven leading areas are described below:

i) Medical Services

Based on the basic concept of developing an infrastructure characterized by respect for patient choice, information provision, high quality and efficient medical service and public peace-of-mind, the computerization for health care areas, such as electronic medical records, distance medical services, and online processing of hospital paperwork, etc., will be promoted.

ii) Food

In order to establish a food supply system which will earn the endorsement of consumers, the establishment of a food traceability system, the computerization of food transactions and the utilization of IT for the management of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries businesses will be promoted. This will result in high quality food that is constantly available at reasonable prices to customers, as well as maintaining safe and worry-free food.

iii) Lifestyle

A more secure and worry-free lifestyle for citizens will be attained, and the technology introduced should be so seamless with people's lives as to be unnoticeable. In addition, the service options available will be expanded for people in their homes to make life more convenient. By means of establishing an emergency communications system, security will be maintained and the costs to society will be reduced.

iv) Small and Medium Enterprise Financing

By utilizing IT to improve fund procurement conditions and reduce the risk of collecting receivables, small and medium enterprises, which have an important role to play in energizing the Japanese economy, will be able to improve their financial standing and aggressively expand their business.

v) Knowledge

The competitiveness of Japan's human resources will be improved by utilizing IT to expand the various available learning options, increasing the abilities of individuals. In addition, a comprehensive effort to improve the international competitiveness of the digital content industry, etc., will be promoted. A better understanding of Japanese culture by people in other countries will also be promoted by working on the digital archiving of information in various areas.

vi) Employment and Labor

By facilitating the balancing of labor supply and demand, as well as the promotion of human resources exchanges between the private and public sectors, a society that allows individuals to maximize his or her abilities in the appropriate job will be realized. In addition, by assisting people in finding the most appropriate working arrangement, for example, telework, etc., and in this way a society will be realized that allows each individual to maximize their creative abilities as efficiently as possible through their work. Job opportunities also will be created and expanded by supporting business start-ups and business expansions.

vii) Public Service

With an emphasis on the convenience of citizens, efficient, high quality public services will be provided that are one-stop and nonstop; 24 hour-a-day and 365 day a year. By job outsourcing and reforming the procurement system, etc., the operating effectiveness of the Administration and its services will be improved, at the same time controlling government spending. In addition, by making political, administrative, and judicial information available when necessary to the public, we aim to create a society whereby citizens can better participate in government. ,

Among the existing systems in each of the above areas, the ones which are in some way hampering the promotion of IT effective utilization in their areas or the realization of an advanced information and telecommunications network society should be actively reformed in order to implement the improvement mentioned above. This should be done even the systems themselves are not directly related to IT while the systems' original policy aims being kept in mind.

In addition, in order to implement the above pacesetting improvements, we believe it is essential that implemented policies be properly evaluated and reviewed as appropriate. Therefore, "Key Evaluation Points" are clearly specified for each area of "II. Leading Areas in the Promotion of Effective IT Utilization." In order to make reliable evaluations, measurable indexes and benchmarks, such as cost effectiveness, asset utilization efficiency and user satisfaction measurements, etc., will be examined by the Expert Study Group Committee (to be described later in "(6) IT Strategic Headquarters' Roles and Systems Implementation"), and utilizing this information, effective post-implementation evaluation will be carried out.

### (3) Five Priority Policy Areas

The IT infrastructure improvement, which Japan has been intensively implementing as phase one of our IT strategy, needs to be further enhanced as the essential social infrastructure for the enhancement of effective IT utilization under phase two of the Strategy. Therefore, we must continue to intensively and effectively distribute policy resources based on Article 35 of the "IT Basic Law", not only to the seven e-Japan Priority Policy Program-2003 areas described above, but also to the following five Priority Policy Areas. Measures should be implemented intensively in these areas in order to realize an advanced information and telecommunications network society.

- i) Development of the World's Most Advanced Information and Telecommunications Network
- ii) Advancement of Human Resource Development, and the Promotion of Education and learning
- iii) Promotion of e-Commerce, etc.
- iv) Promotion of the Digitization of the Administration and the Utilization of Information and Communications Technologies in Public Areas
- v) Ensuring of the Security and Reliability of Advanced Information and Communication Networks

In promoting the above, we aim to support the creation of new values and industrial creativity which are suitable to the 21st century, as well as to develop an environment which will allow even more people to enjoy new services, values and various kinds of content through various types of devices by connecting to worry-free and user-friendly ultra-high-speed and high-speed networks.

Measures which satisfy the following conditions will be newly incorporated in the e-Japan Priority Policy Program-2003 in each of the above areas:

- i) Those that are conducive to the realization of the objective: "to become the world's most advanced IT nation"
- ii) Those which the government needs to promptly and intensively implement
- iii) Those whose deadlines and specific objectives in principle are defined.

Concerning ongoing measures, ones which are determined as being essential to continue in order to realize our ambitious national objective, "to become the world's most advanced IT nation by 2005," as indicated in e-Japan Strategy, are incorporated in this e-Japan Priority Policy Program-2003.

In addition, completed measures which were shown to be effective are described as major results achieved up to the present, in "References".

In addition to comments received from both within as well as from citizens outside the government, the standpoint of IT users in particular needs to be considered when implementing these measures. To be specific, the following measures are to be implemented in the five priority policy areas:

- i) Development of the World's Most Advanced Information and Telecommunications  
In order to aggressively develop broadband services, utilization of ultra high-speed/high speed Internet access will be promoted throughout the country.

At the same time, through the development of the environment needed to popularize wireless Internet, efforts will be made to continue working toward forming an ubiquitous network which will allow digitalized information to be freely exchanged and shared by individuals enabling "anytime, anywhere anything access."

- ii) Advancement of Human Resource Development, and the Promotion of Education and learning

In order to raise Japan's level of international competitiveness, high-level IT human resources will be extensively developed, at the same time overseas IT human

resources will be developed and maintained through distance learning, etc. Furthermore, by promoting new learning opportunities through the effective utilization of IT, a society will be created which enables all people, including the physically challenged and the elderly, to satisfy their intellectual curiosity and to participate in the creation of new values.

iii) Promotion of e-Commerce, etc.

In order to promote the implementation of management reforms, work restructuring by companies and the creation of new businesses, as well as to improve the environment that allows consumers to participate in the markets without anxiety, comprehensive measures will be implemented in terms of the following points; 1) structural reform of the business process utilizing IT; 2) creation of new businesses utilizing IT; and 3) development of a safe and worry-free e-commerce environment. By implementing the above, we believe that companies, as well as society as a whole, will become more “energetic.”

iv) Promotion of the Digitization of the Administration and the Utilization of Information and Communications Technologies in

Concerning the digitalization of the administration, various types of measures will be implemented based on in order to provide more user-oriented administrative services as well as to realize more simple administration with high budget efficiency. As a result, service will become more user-friendly and administrative management will become more simplified, efficient, reliable, and transparent. Concerning the realization of e-local government, local public agencies will be particularly supported to promote the digitalization of administration in line with the government. At the same time, the overall quality of people's lives will be improved by the enhancement of measures related to citizen's standards of living which introduce IT into public areas, such as healthcare, food safety management, etc.

v) Ensuring of the Security and Reliability of Advanced Information and

An environment which enables all citizens to effectively utilize the Internet, etc., will be realized by implementing the following; 1) the improvement of systems in public areas such as e-government, e-local government, and important infrastructure, etc.; 2) the appropriate implementation of evaluation, examination, and operational management, as well as the popularization of information systems; and the promotion of R&D and human resource development of information systems; and 3) the establishment of international cooperation to tackle issues related to information security.

#### (4) Cross-cutting issues

In order to realize an advanced information and telecommunications network society through the promotion of the above mentioned seven leading areas and five priority policy areas, cross-cutting issues which are held in common to the various respective areas need to be addressed. The government will, therefore, aggressively deal with these issues.

First, the popularization of even higher high-speed /ultra-high speed networks as well as their integration with wireless technology will become prominent in phase two of the Strategy, creating a situation whereby digitalized information can be freely exchanged and shared by individuals, enabling “anytime, anywhere anything access” (the ubiquitous network). As a result, drastic changes are expected—from network applications to social systems. In this environment, it will be significant for the continuous development of society that R&D be promoted and enhanced, not as mere technological development, but as an activity which is continually conscious of the connection between society and individuals.

Second, in order for Japan, as well as other Asian countries, to enjoy the benefits of a prosperous IT society and be able to establish new technological and socioeconomic axes around which further development will revolve, Japan needs to exercise its leadership so as to promote the popularization and utilization of the broadband network in Asia. In addition, through carefully establishing cooperative relations with one or more other Asian nations, it is important to work toward reducing the imbalance of information distribution among countries, in addition to working toward making the Asian region the world’s information hub.

Third, an advanced information and telecommunications network society demands an environment that enables all people to be able to utilize the Internet, etc., easily and proactively, that people be able to creatively make the most of their individual abilities. For these reasons, various types of measures need to be implemented to prevent any gaps from happening in availability and the ability to use information and telecommunications technology due to conditions such as geography, age or physical constraints, etc.

Fourth, employment issues will be coped with in appropriate manner by promoting the creation of employment opportunities, as well as smooth exchanges of human resources in IT-related areas. At the same time, new issues, such as juvenile

health development, juvenile crime, and the distribution of illegal and harmful information, need also to be coped with properly and actively.

Fifth, in order to improve people's understanding of IT, as well as be able to put the most advanced technologies into practical use, etc., public relations with citizens need to be enhanced. At the same time, in order to present Japan as the world's most advanced IT nation, citizens' active participation in measures which require demonstration should be promoted.

#### (5) Benchmarks

Benchmarks, which indicate the current status of IT utilization in Japan and which quantitatively evaluate the performance status of the objectives in each area, will be clearly set in order to more accurately evaluate the progress we are making on our main objective: "to become the world's most advanced IT nation." Concerning the various types of projections and statistics compiled by the government, improvements, such as the addition of IT related statistics, etc., will be incorporated.

#### 6) IT Strategic Headquarters' Roles and Systems Implementation

The promotion of the IT revolution is a pressing issue for the government. The IT Strategic Headquarters is required to take the initiative in indicating directions according to the strategies, as well as formulate policies while eliminating bureaucratic compartmentalization. From the view point described above, in order to maintain the steady implementation of measures described in e-Japan Priority Policy Program-2003, the IT Strategic Headquarters will review the program annually. During the budgetary request process, the IT Strategic Headquarters will responsibly implement non-redundant investments practice and priority decision-making based on past policy evaluations. Furthermore, in the process of implementing the new policies, the Headquarters will implement project progress management as well as post-project evaluations.

In addition to the above, the IT Strategic Headquarters needs to strengthen its main role, especially with regard to policies which are implemented laterally by ministries and the cabinet office. This needs to be done by generally overseeing the specific ministries and the cabinet office involved so that the consistent and efficient implementation of lateral policies can be ensured. At the same time, the evaluation results will be publicized as appropriate. Moreover, when analyzing the implementation status of specific items of the IT Basic Law, we should keep in mind



the necessity of reinforcing roles.

Ultimately, the success or failure of e-Japan Strategy and e-Japan Priority Policy Program-2003 will be determined by accurately evaluating the implementation status of the various policies of the government, comparing their status to the performance goals. For this purpose, we will establish an expert study group committee under the umbrella of the IT Strategic Headquarters in early 2003. This expert study group committee will consist of specialists from the private sector. In addition to evaluating the government's implementation of e-Japan Strategy-related policies from the perspective of the private sector, it will make policy proposals and perform comparisons with the systems and policies implemented in other countries

The structural reforms and creation of new values, which are the philosophical underpinnings of the new reforms proposed in e-Japan Strategy II, are shared by the Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy where they are considered to be one of the keys to restoring the overall health of the Japanese economy. Of course, while regulatory reforms account for one important part of this new strategy, it goes without saying that the strategic development of technological and scientific advances will contribute tremendously to creating the infrastructure necessary for the new advanced information and telecommunications network society. The IT Strategic Headquarters will closely cooperate with the Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy, the Council for Regulatory Reform, The Council for Science and Technology Policy, and other related councils and agencies for policy proposals and implementation. Information will be openly shared between agencies, and respective council and agency roles will be strengthened to increase overall administrative effectiveness.

In the process of implementing the policies described in this e-Japan Priority Policy Program-2003, it is essential that we vigorously promote competition policies which are based on the strict and appropriate enforcement of competition laws centering on the Antimonopoly Laws of the Fair Trade Commission and backed up by the professional advice of experts. In addition, the various ministerial officials in charge of these areas must not only work to develop fair competition rules, but also work to promote new entries into the market by strengthening post-implementation regulation principles.

The government, by steadily implementing e-Japan Priority Policy Program-2003, will attain its main object, "to become the world's most advanced IT nation by 2005." In addition to becoming the world's most advanced IT nation by 2005, it also aims to "continue being the world's most advanced IT nation from 2006 and beyond."

## e-Japan Priority Policy Program 2003: Measures Timetable

### II. Leading Areas in the Promotion of Effective IT Utilization

	Number of measures to be implemented				
	(FY) 2003	(FY) 2004	(FY) 2005	(FY) 2006-	Total
1. Medical Services	3	1	3	2	9
2. Food	0	2	4	0	6
3. Lifestyle	6	1	3	0	10
4. Small and Medium Enterprises Financing	5	0	1	0	6
5. Knowledge	20	8	8	1	37
6. Employment and Labor	10	2	1	0	13
7. Public Service	7	2	7	0	16
Subtotal	51	16	27	3	97

### III. Five Priority Policy Areas

	Number of measures to be implemented				
	(FY) 2003	(FY) 2004	(FY) 2005	(FY) 2006-	Total
1. Development of the World's Most Advanced Information and Communication Network	15	2	8	4	29
2. Advancement of Human Resource Development, and the Promotion of Education and Learning	18	8	20	4	50
3. Promotion of e-commerce, etc.	12	3	9	1	25
4. Promotion of the Digitization of the Administration and the Utilization of Information and Communications Technologies in Public Areas	25	3	21	6	55
5. Ensuring of the Security and Reliability of Advanced Information and Telecommunications Networks	23	20	7	1	51
Subtotal	93	36	65	16	210

#### IV. Cross-cutting Issues

	Number of measures to be implemented				
	(FY) 2003	(FY) 2004	(FY) 2005	(FY) 2006-	Total
1. Promotion of R&D	5	1	14	21	41
2. Expansion of New IT-Centered International Relations	4	3	4	1	12
3. The Gapping of the Digital Divide	1	0	2	1	4
4. Measures for Addressing Issues Caused by Changes in the Socioeconomic System	0	1	0	1	2
Subtotal	10	5	20	24	59

	(FY) 2003	(FY) 2004	(FY) 2005	(FY) 2006-	Total
Total	154	57	112	43	366

## II. Leading Areas in the Promotion of Effective IT Utilization

### 1. Medical Services

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Promotion and enhancement of a health and medical services authentication system infrastructure - Approval of the transferring, etc., of electronic medical records over networks	-MHLW -METI	By 2005
-Establishment of health and medical service guidelines concerning IT-compatible security, etc.	-MHLW	By FY 2005 at the very latest
-Improvement of the environment for the practical evaluation of medical institutions -Development of infrastructure for the compiling of medical information into databases, etc.	-MHLW	Continuing on from FY 2003
-Introduction of a Medical Ordering System	-MHLW	By 2003
-Enhancement and promotion of electronic medical records	-MHLW -METI	By FY 2006
-Promotion of the use of computerized medical bills -Medical bill claims will begin being processed online	-MHLW	By 2010
-Enhancement of computerized medical bill systems	-METI	By FY 2004
-Supporting the introduction of remote medical care systems	-MHLW -METI	By FY 2005
-Medical examination guidelines, etc. to be compiled into databases - Medical information to be made available via the Internet, etc	-MHLW	By FY 2003

### 2. Food

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Dissemination of a beef production data system	-MAFF	By 2005
-Dissemination of a traceability system for foods other than beef	-MAFF	By FY 2005
-Implementation of various measures concerning imported food	-MAFF	By FY 2005
-Establishment of an EDI system for fresh food distribution	-MAFF	By FY 2005
-Development of digital content and systems that effectively utilize IT, which will be useful for the management of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	-MAFF	By FY 2004
-Development of IT skills of farmers, etc.	-MAFF	By FY 2004

### 3. Lifestyle

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Examination of measures which promote the diversification of services that people can receive in their homes	-Cabinet Secretariat -MPHPT -METI -MHLW -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	During FY 2003
-Promotion of a system to shorten emergency response times	-NPA	By FY 2005
-Vitalization of the health service industry	-METI	During FY 2003
-Development of an environment which can realize the safety and convenience of citizens	-MPHPT	During FY 2003
-Easing of regulations for cost reductions in electricity, gas, and water meters, etc.	-METI	By 2004
-Utilization of high speed communication over power lines in homes	-MPHPT	During FY 2003
-Standardization and sharing of the principal technology in information appliances	-METI	By FY 2005
-Development of an environment that can handle urgent messages via mobile phones, IP phones, etc.	-MPHPT	During FY 2003
-Promotion of R&D for technologies that can prioritize important communications	-MPHPT	During FY 2003
-Implementation of study and research on the technology needed for receiving emergency calls (110) via IP phones, etc.	-NPA	By FY 2005

### 4. Small and Medium Enterprises Financing

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Credit accommodation is to be moved online	-METI	In FY 2003
-Credit guarantee paperwork will be moved online	-METI	In FY 2003
-Credit information, etc., is to be standardized and moved online	-METI -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	During FY 2003
-Establishment of an electronic loans collection market	-METI	By FY 2005
-Expansion of number of escrow service companies	-FSA -MOJ -METI -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	In FY 2003
-Utilization of delivery status tracing systems	-METI	In FY 2003

## 5. Knowledge

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Promotion of e-learning at universities, etc.	-MEXT	By FY 2005
-Promotion of the continuous skill development and re-education of technical experts	-MEXT	During FY 2003
-Promotion of improvements in the IT instruction capabilities of teachers utilizing e-learning	-MEXT	By FY 2005
-University open lectures are to be made available throughout the country	-MEXT	By FY 2004
-Development of educational programs which nurture content producers	-METI	During FY 2004
-Development of a system which will be able to objectively analyze and standardize the skills of content creators	-METI	During FY 2003
-Establishment of content investment conferences	-METI	During FY 2003
-Facilitation of the setting up of a "Film Fund" based on the Commodities Fund Law	-FSA -METI	During FY 2003
-Improvement to trust frameworks	-FSA	During FY 2003
-Support for content production for films, animation, etc.	-MEXT	During FY 2003
-Promotion of cooperation for regional location shooting	-MEXT -METI -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	During FY 2003
-Promotion of the production of digital content concerning regional culture, etc.	-MPHPT	During FY 2004
-Elimination of technological bottlenecks, etc., in the expansion of broadband content	-METI	By FY 2005
-Support for the production of content that is based on administrative and regional information that will be useful for citizens' lives	-MLIT	During FY 2003
-Clarification of the basic concepts relating to content transactions that are stipulated in the Antimonopoly Law	-JFTC	During FY 2003
-Review of copyright laws	-MEXT	During FY 2003
-Various types of sample contracts from the content industry are to be drafted and made available to the public	-MPHPT -METI	During FY 2003
-Spread of the use of Free Use Marks -Development of a system for Declaration of Intention	-MEXT	From FY 2003 onward
-Development and feasibility testing to the public of a system for copyrights clearance, etc.	-MPHPT	By FY 2004
-Implementation of research and studies on the effect of content on the human body	-METI -MPHPT	During FY 2003
-Development and feasibility testing to the public of broadband and content distribution technologies	-MPHPT	By FY 2004
-Development of an environment to establish replication-protecting technology, etc. for digital content	-METI	During FY 2004

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Support for the establishment of business models for broadband content distribution	-METI	By FY 2005
-Feasibility testing of a content free market	-MPHPT	By FY 2005
-Implementation of R&D on the virtual publications and literary works market	-MEXT	By FY 2003
-A digital technology-based mediation system for use between content copyright holders and entertainment facilities, such as theaters, is to be put into practical use	-METI -MEXT	By FY 2005
-Dissemination of basic information and public consciousness-building concerning copyrights	-MEXT	By FY 2004
-Promotion of overseas operations for the content industry	-METI	During FY 2003
-Implementation of an investigation into the actual conditions concerning copyright violations in the Asian region	-MEXT -METI -MOFA	During FY 2003
-The cooperation of international agencies is to be utilized as part of the effort to take measures against content copyright violations	-MEXT -MOFA	Continuing on from FY 2003
-Promotion of participation in China-Japan and Korea-Japan conferences concerning copyrights	-MEXT	In FY 2003
-Promotion of the activities of the Asia-Pacific Copyright Systems Enhancement Program	-MEXT	During FY 2003
-Support for WIPO formulation of International rules concerning copyrights	-MEXT -MPHPT -MOFA	From FY 2003 onward
-Promotion of the digital archiving of content, documents, etc.	-Cabinet Secretariat -MPHPT -MEXT -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	By FY 2005
-Development of a common indexing system, etc.	-MEXT -MPHPT	By FY 2006
-Promotion of technical developments to establish graphic display and transmission technology	-MPHPT	By FY 2005
-Promotion of technical developments for the safe and smooth distribution of content	-MPHPT	By the end of FY 2004

## 6. Employment and Labor

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Enhancement of employment information systems (Job-net) through the joint initiatives between the private and public sector	-MHLW	By FY 2003
-Development of a network environment which will support women in business	-Cabinet Office and other related ministries	During FY 2003
-Review of systems which grant preferences for long-term employment	-MHLW	In early FY 2003

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Examination of measures which will promote the smooth exchange of human resource between private and public sector	-Cabinet Secretariat -National Personnel Authority -MPHPT -Cabinet Office and all other ministries	By the end of FY 2005
-Support for the introduction of tele-work into corporations under appropriate labor management	-MHLW	During FY 2003
-Support for the introduction of a high-security tele-work environment into corporations	-MPHPT	During FY 2004
-Development of labor regulations that will allow workers to better exercise their creative abilities	-MHLW	After the enforcement of the amended Labour Standards Law
-Development of an environment for creating a civil servants' tele-work system, etc.	- Cabinet Secretariat -National Personnel Authority -MPHPT -Cabinet Office and each ministry	From FY 2003
-Development of a system that will make information on business start-ups, business expansions, etc., easily accessible	-MPHPT	During FY 2003
-Development of a system that will make the necessary procedures simpler for business start-ups, business expansions, etc.	-METI	By FY 2003
-Creation and expansion of employment opportunities via the support of new business creation etc.	-MPHPT	During FY 2003
-Promotion of the Citizens' Activities Model Project (Civil Venture Project)	-METI	During FY 2002-2004
-Support for high-level technical human resource education that will contribute to business startups	-METI	By March 2004

#### 7. Public Service

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Development and enhancement of a government portal site	-MPHPT -Cabinet Office and all other ministries	By the end of FY 2005
-Development of multiple access environments	-MPHPT -Cabinet Office and all other ministries	Around the end of FY 2005



Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Realization of one-stop for import/export and port procedures	-MOF -MOJ -MHLW -MAFF -METI -MLIT -MOFA	By the end of FY 2005 at the very latest
-Realization of one-stop for automobile ownership-related procedures	-MLIT -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	Targeted for 2005
-Promotion of comprehensive, one-stop services	-MPHPT -Cabinet Office and all other ministries	By the end of FY 2005
-Optimization of the administrative section's working system and work process	-National Personnel Authority -MPHPT -MOF -Cabinet Office and all other ministries	In early FY 2004
-Optimization of the administrative organization's working system and working process	-MPHPT -Cabinet Office and all other ministries	By the end of FY 2005 at the very latest
-Promotion of outsourcing	-Cabinet Office and all other ministries	Continuing on from FY 2003
-Promotion of joint outsourcing within local governments	-MPHPT	From FY 2003 onward
-Examination of the electronic saving of documents by the private sector	- Cabinet Secretariat -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	During FY 2003
-Promotion of R&D of the basic technology on a system that will enable the permanent storing of electronic data	-METI -MPHPT	By FY 2005
-Government procurement procedures to be processed online	-MPHPT -MLIT -Cabinet Office and all other ministries	By FY 2004
-Improvement of governmental procurement concerning information systems	-MPHPT -METI -MOF -Cabinet Office and all other ministries	Continuing on from FY 2003
-Expansion of governmental procurement from venture companies	-MPHPT -METI -Cabinet Office and all other ministries	During FY 2003

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Institution of a CIO (Chief Information Officer) Aide	-MPHPT -Cabinet Office and all other ministries	By the end of 2003
-Institution of a CIO Aide' Liaison Meeting, etc.	- Cabinet Secretariat -MPHPT -Cabinet Office and all other ministries	By the end of 2003

### III. Five Priority Policy Areas

#### 1. Development of the World's Most Advanced Information and Communication Network

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Opening and maintenance of fiber-optic cables and fiber-optic cable space for public facilities	-MLIT -MAFF -NPA -MPHPT -METI	In FY 2004
-Utilization of elevated highway bridge pier space	-MLIT	By FY 2005
-Easing of the regulations on winter and end of fiscal year road construction	-MLIT	By FY 2005
-Realization of one-stop application procedures for road occupancy permission	-MLIT	In FY 2003
-Road-use application procedures to be processed online	-NPA	By approximately FY 2003
-River occupancy permission procedures to be processed online	-MLIT	During FY 2003
-Information on new bridge construction and pier replacements to be made public	-MLIT	In FY 2003
-Support for high-speed/ultra high-speed network infrastructure development by the private sector	-MPHPT	In FY 2003
-Promotion of the development of regional and public networks	-MPHPT	By FY 2005
-Promotion and diffusion of IPv6 network	-MPHPT	In FY 2003
-Correction of the geological gap in high-speed/ultra high-speed Internet availability	-MPHPT -MAFF	In FY 2003
-Facilitation of the setting up of towers for mobile communication networks	-MPHPT	By FY 2005
-Promotion of R&D on ultra high-speed Internet satellite	-MPHPT -MEXT	Around 2010
-Enhancement of the functions of the Fair Trade Commission	-JFTC	In FY 2003
-Enhancement of the functions of the Telecommunications Complaint Commission	-MPHPT	In FY 2003
-The condition of radio waves utilization will be studied and the results will be made public	-MPHPT	By FY 2005
-Development of a system to smoothly implement radio frequency re-allocation	-MPHPT	During FY 2003
-Promotion of the multiple utilization of radio waves under new regulations	-MPHPT	During FY 2003

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
- The necessary frequency assignments to establish the world's most advanced wireless broadband environment will be carried out	-MPHPT	Around 2010
-Examination of frequency utilization methods for the advanced utilization of RFID tags	-MPHPT	During FY 2003
-Technological development for UWB (Ultra-Wideband)	-MPHPT	Around the end of FY 2003
-Realization of Internet ITS (Intelligent Transport Systems)	-MPHPT -METI	By FY 2005
-Realization of high-speed, large-capacity aerial mobile satellite communications	-MPHPT	By FY 2004
-Promotion of R&D on the Quasi-Zenith Satellite system	-MPHPT -MEXT -METI -MLIT	Around the end of FY 2008
-Promotion of R&D on time and frequency standards technology	-MPHPT	By FY 2005
-Promotion of the digitalization of broadcasting	-MPHPT	By 2010
-Integration of communications and broadcasting	-MPHPT	During FY 2003
-Examination of the introduction of teleconferencing systems, etc.	-Cabinet Office and all other ministries	During FY 2003
-Development of an information database for characters and codes	-METI -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	By FY 2005

## 2. Advancement of Human Resource Development, and the Promotion of Education and Learning

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Strategic development of human resources for emerging areas	-MEXT	By FY 2005
-Increase the enrollment of IT-related master's and doctor's courses	-MEXT	During FY 2003
-Development and implementation of IT-related programs at vocational schools	-MEXT	By FY 2005
-Promotion of IT-related education in technical high schools	-MEXT	From new entrants in FY 2003
-Development and demonstration of education and training models which are based on IT skills standards	-METI	By 2005
-Cultivation of software engineering specialists	-METI	During FY 2003
-Support for the improvement of the skills of software developers	-METI	By FY 2005
-Cultivation of IT coordinators who will be able to support business managers	-METI	By FY 2005
-Promotion of the vocational capabilities development of the unemployed as well as that of employed	-MHLW	During FY 2003
-Support for the cultivation of information and telecommunications engineers	-MPHPT	By FY 2005

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Promotion of international standardization of skills for IT workers	-METI	During FY 2003
-Support for the computerization of qualification systems in Asian countries	-METI	Possibly within FY 2003
-Cultivation of foreign IT engineers.	-METI	By FY 2005
-Formulation and dissemination of international standards for e-learning content in Asian countries	-METI	By FY 2005
-Expansion of the interoperability of e-learning systems in Asian countries	-METI	By FY 2006
-Promotion of the development of human resources related to e-learning	-METI	By FY 2005
-Review of systems relevant to immigration procedures	-MOJ	During FY 2003
-Promotion of regional barrier-free information	-MPHPT	By FY 2005
-Training and dispatch of computer technical volunteers	-MHLW	During FY 2003
-Support for the independence and social participation of the physically handicapped etc.	-MPHPT	During FY 2003
-Support for regional IT utilization for citizens	-MPHPT	By FY 2004
-Support for regional IT education in cooperation with NPOs	-MEXT	By FY 2006
-Support for lifelong learning planning utilizing Education and Learning Network	-MEXT	During FY 2003
-Improvement of the IT environment in public elementary, junior-high, and high schools	-MEXT -MPHPT	By FY 2005
-Improvement of the IT environment in private schools	-MEXT	By FY 2005
-Equipping personal computers at Japanese educational institutions overseas	-MEXT	By FY 2006
-Promotion of IT education in high schools	-MEXT	From new entrants in FY 2003
-Promotion of the further enhancement of English education	-MEXT	By FY 2007
-Support for copyright education in schools	-MEXT	By FY 2004
-Promotion of the consideration of morals; the enrichment of ethic studies and experience-based activities	-MEXT	During FY 2003
-Promotion of R&D on schools that are connected to high-speed Internet access	-MEXT -MPHPT	By FY 2003
-Support for the conducting of studies of advanced IT utilization in classrooms	-METI	By FY 2004
-Support for Japanese language learning opportunities for non-Japanese people	-MEXT	By FY 2005
-Utilizing the Internet, support for the teaching activities of Japanese language instructors teaching overseas	-MOFA	By FY 2005
-Development of Japanese language tests aimed at children via the Internet	-MOFA	During FY 2003
-Dissemination of information and educating the public about harmful information to children	-MEXT	During FY 2003

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Development of an environment whereby children will be able to use the Internet worry-free	-NPA	During FY 2003
-Implementation of measures concerning filtering systems, etc., for illegal and harmful information on the Internet	-METI	During FY 2003
-Improvement of public school teachers' IT instruction capabilities	-MEXT	By FY 2005
-Utilization of IT specialists for school education	-MEXT	By FY 2004
-Conducting of IT training for teachers utilizing the IT Education Trust Fund	-MEXT	By FY 2005
-Utilization and dissemination of educational content	-MEXT	By FY 2004
- Implementation and creation of content created in cooperation with industry	-METI	By FY 2004
-Digitalized archiving of various types of content, and making them available over the Internet	-MEXT -METI	By FY 2005
-Implementation of R&D and the practical implementation of the access technology, etc., for large volume educational access	-MPHPT -MEXT	By FY 2005
-Development and practical implementation of education information systems, etc.	-METI -MEXT	By FY 2004
-Development and demonstration, etc., of platforms that will facilitate educational broadband content distribution	-MPHPT	By FY 2004
-Development of the National Information Center for Educational Resources	-MEXT -MPHPT -METI	By FY 2005
-Development of Education and Learning Network throughout the country	-MEXT	By FY 2005
-Promotion of measures for physically handicapped children	-MEXT	During FY 2003

### 3. Promotion of e-commerce, etc.

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Digitalization of corporate publications	-MOJ	During 2003
-Smooth implementation of an authentication system, etc., for electronic signatures and other authentication features	-MPHPT -MOJ -METI	By FY 2004
-Promotion of international cooperation concerning electronic signature and authentication operations	-MPHPT -MOJ -METI	By FY 2004
-Development of PKI (Public Key Infrastructure) operations in the Asia region	-METI	In FY 2005
-Examination of systems hampering the active utilization of IT in business	-Cabinet Secretariat -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	During FY 2003
-Development of optimizing methods for business procedures and improved IT utilization	-METI	By FY 2005

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Promotion of investments for strategic IT utilization	-METI -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	By FY 2005
-Standardization of codes for commercial products (in order to disseminate a traceability system for commercial products)	-METI	By FY 2005
-Promotion of supply chain infrastructure optimization	-METI	By FY 2005
-Efforts will be made to make the Trade and Settlement Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) and government procedure systems in other Asian countries compatible with each other	-METI	In FY 2003
-Promotion of the international standardization of Import/Export and domestic logistic Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)	-METI -MLIT	By FY 2005
-Examination and dissemination of Interpretative Guidelines on e-Commerce	-METI	From FY 2003 onward
-Development of a shared IT infrastructure aiming at small and medium enterprises	-METI -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	During FY 2003
-Dissemination of Electronic Business Extensible Markup Language (ebXML) throughout the Asia region	-METI	By FY 2005
-Subsidization of IT venture companies, etc.	-MPHPT	During FY 2003
Support for small and medium IT venture companies start-ups and expansions	-METI	By FY 2007
-Promotion of the IT business model area concept	-MPHPT	By FY 2005
-Expansion of the open source software market	-METI	During FY 2003
-Development of the infrastructure for next generation positional information services	-METI	By FY 2005
-Employment of e-commerce surveillance systems	-JFTC	During FY 2003
-Verification of Special Commercial Transaction Law compliance	-METI	During FY 2003
-Implementation of public relations and edification programs about consumer damages	-NPA	By FY 2004
-Enhancement of telecommunications-related public services	-MPHPT	During FY 2003
-Enhancement of the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) shared infrastructure	-Task force on judicial reform -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	During FY 2003

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Strengthening of cooperation concerning ADR information provision and human resource maintenance	-Task force on judicial reform -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	During FY 2003

#### 4. Promotion of the Digitization of the Administration and the Utilization of Information and Communications Technologies in Public Areas

##### (1) Promotion of the Digitization of the Administration

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Promotion and Utilization of the Local Government Wide Area Network (LGWAN)	-MPHPT -Cabinet Office and all other ministries	During FY 2003
-Development of Local Government Public Key Infrastructure (LGPKI)	-MPHPT	By FY 2003
-Promotion of the Basic Residential Registers Network System	-MPHPT	Continuing on from FY 2003
-Development of the Public Individual Certification Service System	-MPHPT	During FY 2003
-Promotion of the improvement of general-purpose acceptance systems	-MPHPT -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	During FY 2003
-Presentation of practical measures for putting various local government procedures online	-MPHPT -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	During FY 2003
-Promotion of joint development and management of information systems	-MPHPT	Continuing on from FY 2003
-Status progress evaluation, etc., of the moving of the main procedures online	-MPHPT -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	Continuing on from FY 2003
-Implementation of public relations activities and the popularization of e-local government	-MPHPT	During FY 2003
-Implementation of advanced information security training, etc., aimed at prefectures and municipalities	-MPHPT	Continuing on from FY 2003
-Support for local government-led efforts towards the establishment of e-local government	-MPHPT	Continuing on from FY 2003
-Research on the effective utilization of terrestrial digital broadcasting	-MPHPT	By FY 2004
-Support for the promotion of people's participation in the administration, etc.	-MPHPT	Continuing on from FY 2003
-Promotion of the dissemination of e-voting in regional elections	-MPHPT	Continuing on from FY 2003

## (2) The Digitalization of Various Public Services

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Establishment of the Super Science Information Network (Super SINET)	-MEXT	In FY 2003
-Establishment of the virtual research environment ITBL (IT-Based Laboratory) - Development of basic software for forming ultra high-speed computer networks	-MEXT -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	By FY 2007
-Development and enhancement of various types of databases that are necessary for R&D	-MEXT	By FY 2005
-Development of basic technologies, etc., for R&D which utilize IT	-MEXT	By FY 2007
-Enhancement of road traffic information provision	-NPA -MPHPT -MLIT	By FY 2005
-Promotion of driving support systems and safe driving support systems	-NPA -MPHPT -MLIT	By FY 2005
Promotion of Electronic Toll Collection (ETC)	-MLIT	By the end of FY 2007
-Promotion and dissemination of services applying Dedicated Short Range Communication (DSRC)	-MPHPT -METI -MLIT	In FY 2003
-Promotion of Integrated Traffic Control Systems (ITCS)	-NPA	By FY 2005
-Promotion of the international standardization of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) technology	-NPA -MPHPT -METI -MLIT	For the next 3 years
-Enhancement of measures for popularizing Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)	-NPA -MPHPT -METI -MLIT	In 2005
-Provision of real-time position information for public buses -Introduction of Public Transportation Priority Systems (PTPS), etc.	-NPA -MLIT	Around 2005
-Improvement of next generation air traffic management systems utilizing the Multifunctional Transport Satellite (Misact)	-MLIT	By FY 2005
-Promotion of the computerization of various types of procedures at international airports	-MOJ -MOFA -MLIT -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	Around FY 2005
-Establishment of comprehensive environmental information databases	-MOE	By FY 2003
-Introduction of environmental monitoring systems utilizing satellites, etc.	-MOE	By FY 2003
-Realization of global environmental change forecasting using the world's fastest computer	-MEXT	By FY 2005



Measures	Ministry	Timetable
- Provision of periodical updates for City Block Level Position Reference information	-MLIT -METI -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	From FY 2003
Expansion of the Geographic Information Clearinghouse		By FY 2003
-Making available and disseminating observation and environmental information on national 109 river systems available by the Geographical Information System (GIS)		By FY 2005
-Compiling of manuals on integrated GIS	-MPHPT -MAFF -METI -MLIT -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	By FY 2003
-Improvement of Forest GIS		By FY 2005
-Establishment of a system which continuously collects, analyzes, and delivers electronic reference point data		By FY 2004
- Development of the g-content creation infrastructure		During FY 2003
-Promotion of JIS standardization of geographical information -Promotion of international standardization of G-XML specifications	-MPHPT -METI -MLIT -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	In FY 2005
-Development of the Web Mapping System -Realization of mobile 3-D GIS		By FY 2005
-Establishment of shared platforms for disaster-prevention	-Cabinet Secretariat -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	By FY 2005
Improvement of the integrated disaster information system	-Cabinet Secretariat -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	In FY 2003
-Enhancement of data-collecting systems	-Cabinet Secretariat -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	By FY 2005
-Improvement of high-reliability large-volume data communications	-Cabinet Secretariat -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	By FY 2003
-Development of disaster-prevention data communication lines which are compatible with IP technology	-Cabinet Secretariat -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	By FY 2005

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Improvement of GIS disaster-prevention	-Cabinet Secretariat -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	By FY 2005
-Reliable and effective information provision to citizens, etc.	-Cabinet Secretariat -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	By FY 2005
-Information sharing by integrating both the integrated disaster information system and the disaster information network	-Cabinet Secretariat -MPHPT	By FY 2003
-Advancement of integrated weather information processing systems	-MLIT	By FY 2005
-Improvement of the information systems related to firefighting and disaster prevention -Development of model systems related to firefighting and disaster prevention	-MPHPT -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	By FY 2005
-Advancement and function enhancement of firefighting and disaster prevention information and communications networks		Around FY 2016
-Formulation of technical specifications for emergency calls (119) from a mobile phones		Around FY 2003
-Enhancement of firefighting and disaster prevention activities utilizing IT -Improvement of disaster and emergency systems		By FY 2005
-Establishment of a volcanic disaster-prevention system	-Cabinet Secretariat -MLIT -MPHPT	By FY 2004
-Putting into practical use the advanced instantaneous earthquake information communication	-MEXT -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	For the next 5 years

#### 5. Ensuring of the Security and Reliability of Advanced Information and Telecommunications Networks

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Promotion of a system to secure IT Security for e-government	-Cabinet Secretariat -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	By FY 2004
-Examination of the systems and policies concerning IT security used in other countries	-Cabinet Secretariat	During FY 2003
-Strengthening of the government's National Incident Response Team	-Cabinet Secretariat	During FY 2003
-Improvement of the Defense Agency's emergency response systems	-DA	In FY 2003

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Ensuring information security for information systems ordered by the Defense Agency	-DA	From FY 2003
-Ensuring IT security for local public agencies	-MPHPT	During FY 2003
-Research and examinations related to critical infrastructure protection	-Cabinet Secretariat -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	During FY 2003
-Strengthening of cooperation between industry and the NPA	-NPA	By FY 2004
-Establishment of emergency contact and cooperation systems between the Government and related organization	-MPHPT	During FY 2003
-Strengthening of cooperation between business industry and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	-METI	By FY 2004
-Strengthening of the data-collecting and analysis capabilities concerning cyber terrorism	-NPA	By FY 2004
-Improving and strengthening of systems which promote anti-cyber terrorism measures	-NPA	By FY 2004
Improvement of citizens' IT security awareness through public relations and educational activities	-NPA	By FY 2004
-Promotion of public relations and educational activities in cooperation with industry	-NPA	By FY 2005
-Promotion of educational activities concerning IT security	-MPHPT	By FY 2004
-Promotion of the dissemination and public relations concerning measures against unauthorized access and computer viruses	-METI	By FY 2004
-Promotion and dissemination of IT security systems	-METI	By FY 2004
-Smooth implementation of recognition systems concerning electronic signature and authentication features	-MPHPT -MOJ -METI	By FY 2004
-Support for preferential tax treatment, etc. according to the Provisional Measures Law for Telecommunications Infrastructure Improvement	-MPHPT	In FY 2003
-Implementation of preferential tax treatment for purchasing firewall devices	-MPHPT	By FY 2003
-Establishment of information security evaluation techniques for information and telecommunications networks	-MPHPT	By FY 2004
-Recognition of IT security measures for telecommunications business	-MPHPT	In FY 2003
-Promotion of the supply of highly safe and reliable products	-METI	By FY 2005
-Promotion of software deficiency responses	-METI	By FY 2005
-Implementation of measures against illegal and harmful information on the Internet	-MPHPT	By FY 2005

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Improvement of the basic criminal justice system	-NPA -MPHPT -MOJ -MOFA -METI	By FY 2005
-Promotion of cryptographic technology evaluation	-MPHPT -METI	Continuing on from FY 2003
-International mutual recognition for information security evaluation and authentication businesses	-METI	During FY 2003
-Study and research, etc., of analysis technology for the investigation features of electromagnetic records	-NPA	By FY 2004
-Implementation of empirical research, etc., on the methods for handling cyber attacks	-DA	By FY 2004
-Implementation of R&D on the technologies utilized in the protection of various types of information systems, log integrity etc.	-NPA	By FY 2004
-Implementation of comprehensive R&D to secure safe and reliable information and telecommunications networks	-MPHPT	By FY 2006
-Implementation of R&D on the basic technologies utilized for information security	-METI	By FY 2004
-Examination and evaluation of open source software	-Cabinet Secretariat -MPHPT -METI	By FY 2003
Improvement and expansion of the education and training, etc., for government officials	-Cabinet Secretariat -MPHPT	During FY 2003
-Human resource development for countermeasures against high-tech crime	-NPA	By FY 2004
-Human resource training concerning information security, etc. at the Defense Agency	-DA	In FY 2003
Cultivation and utilization of human resources specializing in IT security	-METI	By FY 2005
-Support for the training of human resources specializing IT security	-MPHPT	By FY 2005
-Cultivation of IT security specialists	-MPHPT	In FY 2003
-Cultivation of IT security management specialists	-METI	By FY 2004
-Cultivation of IT security evaluation engineers	-METI	By FY 2004
-Cultivation of human resources specializing in IT security in colleges and graduate schools	-MEXT	In FY 2003
-Strengthening of international cooperation in countermeasures against high-tech crime	-NPA -MPHPT -MOFA -MOJ -METI	During FY 2003
-Strengthening of cooperation with overseas IT security-related agencies	-Cabinet Secretariat	During FY 2003

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Strengthening of cooperation with police agencies in other countries	-NPA	During FY 2003
-Strengthening of cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense, etc.	-DA	In FY 2003
-Promotion of the cooperation of Telecom-ISAC Japan with related agencies in other countries	-MPHPT	During FY 2003
-Strengthening, etc., of the cooperation between JPCERT/CC and related agencies	-METI	During FY 2003
-Development of a system for the protection of personal information	-Cabinet Office and all other ministries	Within 2 years from the promulgation of the Personal Information Protection Act
-Improvement of legislation concerning the appropriate handling of personal information by the administrative organs and incorporated administrative agencies, etc.	-MPHPT -Cabinet Office and all other ministries	Within 2 years from the promulgation of the Act for Protection of Personal Information Held by Administrative Organs, the Act for Protection of Personal Information Held by Incorporated Administrative Agencies, Etc. and other related acts

#### IV. Cross-cutting Issues

##### 1. Promotion of R&D

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Implementation of R&D for the realization of fourth generation mobile communications systems	-MPHPT	By 2010
-Technological development for the realization of ultra-small wireless terminals	-MEXT	By FY 2006
-Implementation of R&D on ultra high-speed wireless LAN	-MPHPT	By FY 2010
-Technological development of high-frequency devices	-METI	By FY 2006
-Practical utilization of 1000-wavelength WDM technology, etc	-MPHPT	By FY 2005
-Realization of 100 Tbps electronically-controlled node equipment	-METI	By 2006
-Practical implementation of Peta bps speeds network communications technology	-MPHPT	Around 2010
-Practical implementation of the technology that can turn a light module on/off every one trillionth to one quadrillionth of a second	-METI	Around 2010
-Development of optic recording technology with high-density to 1Tbit/square inch, etc.	-METI	By FY 2006

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Implementation of research on the technology that can improve comprehensive system performance by 100 times, etc.	-MEXT	By FY 2006
-Development of next generation semiconductor device technology	-METI -MEXT	By FY 2007
-Development of device technology that can support the information and telecommunications infrastructure	-METI	By FY 2006
-Development of information and communications technology utilizing new principals and new technologies	-MEXT	By FY 2006
-Implementation of comprehensive R&D for the introduction of IPv6 into information appliances	-MPHPT	By 2005
-Implementation of demonstrative tests for the dissemination of information appliances	-METI	By 2005
-Implementation of R&D on information and telecommunications technology aiming at realizing network robots	-MPHPT	By FY 2008
-Strengthening of basic next generation software technological developments	-METI	By FY 2006
-Development of middleware for the provision of higher reliability and safer service	-METI	By FY 2005
-Development and demonstration of basic software to link up with different grid environments	-MEXT	By FY 2006
-Implementation of R&D for the realization of highly reliable and high-quality software, etc.	-METI	By FY 2006
-Development of basic software to create highly reliable software, etc.	-MEXT	By FY 2007
-Development of super networks with tera bps speed	-MPHPT	By 2005
-Development of the elemental technologies necessary for ultra high-speed and high performance networks	-MPHPT	By FY 2008
-Implementation of R&D on next generation platform technology	-MPHPT	By FY 2005
-Practical implementation of ultra high-speed technology for CATV Internet	-MPHPT	During FY 2003
-Improvement of next generation ultra high-speed and high functional R&D test bed networks	-MPHPT	By FY 2005
-Realization of next generation network systems	-MPHPT	By FY 2005
-Implementation of R&D on multiple purpose mobile terminals	-MLIT	By FY 2005
-Implementation of R&D on network infrastructure technology for realizing safe information and telecommunications	-MPHPT	By FY 2006
-Implementation of R&D on human communications technology	-MPHPT	By FY 2005
-Development of next generation displays	-METI	By FY 2006
-Development of human interface for information appliances	-METI	During FY 2003

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Implementation of for the advanced and effective utilization technology, etc. of networks for RFID tags	-MPHPT -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	By FY 2005
-Development and testing of RFID tags for disseminating commodities traceability systems	-METI -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	By FY 2005
-Development and testing of RFID tags aimed at streamlining logistic	-MLIT -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	By FY 2005
-Implementation of R&D on next generation high- function imaging technology	-MPHPT	During FY 2003
-Implementation of R&D on the technologies to support the digitalization of broadcasting	-MPHPT	By FY 2005
-Study of issues concerning the ubiquitous network era RFID tags	-MPHPT	During FY 2003
-Implementation of survey research on the necessary social codes, etc., for the data management of RFID tags, etc.	-METI	By FY 2004
-Implementation of measures for the promotion of better collaboration among industry, academia, and the government -Implementation of measures for the promotion of the fruits of research being transferred to the society at large	-MEXT	During FY 2003
-Practical utilization of ubiquitous network services	-MPHPT	By FY 2007

## 2.Expansion of New IT-centered International Relations

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Promotion of the Asia IT Initiative	-Cabinet Secretariat -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	By 2008
-Sure and steady promotion of the Asia Broadband Plan	-MPHPT -Cabinet Office and other related ministries	By FY 2005
-Development of systems concerning intellectual property protection	-NPA	By FY 2004
-Resolution of issues concerning domain names	-MPHPT -METI	In FY 2003
-Implementation of joint tests for advanced IT to form an international information and telecommunications hub	-MPHPT	By FY 2005
-Promotion of R&D aiming at the establishment of information and telecommunications international standards	-MPHPT	By FY 2005

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Implementation of joint research on information and telecommunications devices compatible with IPv6	-METI	By FY 2004
-Establishment of international standard models for secure IC cards	-METI	By FY 2003
-Implementation of R&D on the basic technologies utilized on Asia broadband satellites	-MPHPT	Around FY 2005
-Promote research on Japan-Korea next generation Internet through basic college exchange programs sponsored by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science	-MEXT	For the next 4 years from FY 2003
-Implementation of IT policies and system support network operations	-MPHPT -MOFA	By FY 2004
-Promotion of the information and telecommunications industry in Okinawa	-Cabinet Secretariat -MPHPT -METI	During FY 2003

### 3. The Gapping of the Digital Divide

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Support for the maintenance of local public agencies' public services accessibility	-MPHPT	By FY 2005
-Implementation of R&D on the automated production technology used for broadcasting software for people with visual and hearing disabilities	-MPHPT	By FY 2003
-Implementation of R&D and promote the introduction and formulation of standard specifications for a system to support the physically-challenged, the elderly, etc., to safely and easily move around in their daily lives	-NPA -METI -MLIT	By FY 2006
-Implementation of R&D on network human interface technology	-MPHPT	By FY 2005

### 4. Measures for Addressing Issues Caused by Changes in the Socioeconomic System

Measures	Ministry	Timetable
-Examination of measures to support tele-work and SOHO utilizing information and communications technology	-MPHPT	By FY 2006
-Support for the cultivation of SOHO coordinators	-METI	During FY 2004



Notes:

DA: Defense Agency

FSA: Financial Services Agency

JFTC: The Japan Fair Trade Commission

MAFF: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

METI: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

MEXT: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

MHLW: Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare

MLIT: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

MOE: Ministry of the Environment

MOF: Ministry of Finance

MOFA: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MOJ: Ministry of Justice

MPHPT: Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications

NPA: National Police Agency