Outline of Revisions to the Declaration to be the World's Most Advanced IT Nation

IT is a key to resolving social issues, e.g. achieving powerful economic growth. In June 2013, the government formulated the Declaration to be the World's Most Advanced IT Nation, aiming to achieve an upward spiral via a timely & appropriate PDCA cycle, breaking down barriers between ministries to achieve cross-cutting coordination, with the Government CIO acting in a guiding capacity.
-> Initiatives based on the Declaration are bearing fruit at national & local levels (Chapter 1). This revision aims to deploy successful national initiatives at the regional level & outstanding local initiatives nationwide, to achieve a safe, secure, and comfortable life for citizens by creating a society in which all citizens are dynamically engaged. During the intensive period through 2020, the main focus will be deployment of the priorities (Chapter 2) (in conjunction with the Cybersecurity Strategy).

Deploy successful national initiatives at the regional level & outstanding local initiatives nationwide

Chapter 1 Key Outcomes of the Declaration to Date

(1) User-oriented administrative services via reform of admin info systems
- Reduction in central government information systems
  -> 908 systems forecast to be eliminated by FY2018 (approx. 63% reduction from FY2012 (1,450 systems) forecast (initial target: 50% reduction))
- Reduction in operating costs [Savings to be used for security measures, etc.]
  -> Reduction of more than ¥100 billion annually expected by about FY2021 (with further reductions being promoted). Approx. 28% reduction from FY2013 (operating costs of approx. ¥400 billion) forecast (initial target: 30% reduction)
- Reform of individual systems in conjunction with the above
  -> As well as reforms of systems such as employment security & pensions, the common personnel management & remuneration system will be upgraded with a view to transitioning all ministry/agency systems in FY2016
  -> agreement to share information among administrative bodies concerning registration & incorporation via a system upgrade from FY2018 and to revise online procedures among relevant ministries & agencies (developing one-stop service, etc.)

(2) Making daily life more convenient for citizens using the Social Security and tax Number Systems
- Initiatives underway aimed at usage in information management in administration of family registers, passports, and Japanese nationals resident overseas. (Legislative/other measures to be introduced at the ordinary session of the Diet in 2019)
- Integration of national civil servant smart card IDs with Individual Number cards is underway
- Minimize procurement costs & distribute Individual Number cards to citizens free of charge

(3) Promoting safe, secure data circulation
- Promoting Solution-oriented Open Data based on the e-government Open Data Strategy, etc. Formulating the Local Government Open Data Guidelines & expanding their deployment nationwide
- Revising the Act on Protection of Personal Information (permitting the utilization of anonymized information without the consent of the individual.)

(4) IT utilization in agriculture (addressing aging of the farming population; strengthening international competitiveness)
- Formulating the Agriculture Information Creation and Distribution Strategy, which summarizes the basic stance on standardization of agriculture information (names of crops & farm works, etc.) and details of deliberations on the attribution of information, such as the know-how of experienced farmers, and rights to this
- Development of Agricultural Land Information System (farmland registries)
- The government has been supporting local initiatives, such as utilizing IT to pass on the know-how, etc. of experienced farmers to new farmers, in accordance with the IT Utilization Plan for Regional Revitalization (Shizuoka Prefecture [Satsuma oranges], Kagawa Prefecture [olives], etc.)

(5) World's safest, most environmentally friendly, and most economical road transportation
- Formulating the Public-Private ITS Initiative/Roadmaps, which cut across ministry boundaries, to avert the risk of traffic accidents & ensure safe, secure movement by seniors, etc.
- Promoting initiatives that bring relevant ministries & agencies together with private sector companies (development & commercialization of driving safety support & automated driving systems; utilization of traffic data)

Chapter 2 Deploy Successful National Initiatives at the Regional Level & Outstanding Local Initiatives Nationwide: Three Priorities for Further Promoting IT Utilization
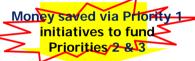
[Priority 1]

Deployment of national/local administrative information system reforms & outcomes across ministry/authority boundaries

(1) Further promote business process re-engineering (BPR) through IT utilization by central government
- Promote more thorough cost reductions & verifying ROI

(2) Promote BPR through IT utilization by local government
- Expand deployment of fruits of BPR through IT utilization by central government (visits to local governments by Government CIO. Support for introduction of local government cloud)

(3) Enhance the governance structure
- Promote reforms by Deputy Directors-General for Cybersecurity & Information Technology

Money saved via Priority 1 initiatives to fund Priorities 2 & 3

[Priority 2] Enhance national data circulation environment

*Enhancing data circulation environment is vital for use of IoT & AI. Promote with Council for Science, Technology and Innovation & IP Strategy HQ.

(1) Building a user-oriented platform for data circulation
- Promote system linkages to enhance data circulation platform (Society 5.0, etc.) & standard vocabulary for better data compatibility
- Develop platform support technology (R&D of AI & networking technologies and others)

(2) Promoting the smart circulation & utilization of data
- Consider approaches to the circulation of personal data in the era of the IoT & AI (new mechanisms e.g. 1. mechanism for individual involvement in data circulation; 2. approaches to formation of a sound data trading market; 3. Data Credit Bank Scheme (also known as the "Information Bank"), a new mechanism aimed at enabling individuals to entrust their data to a reliable party for use to benefit the individual or society)
- Respond to new services (support sound development of sharing economy)
- Develop human resources (programming education, introduce digital textbooks and teaching material) & eliminate digital divide (better digital literacy among seniors, etc.)

(3) Deployment of Open Data 2.0
- Designate prioritized areas based on policy issues (creating a society in which all citizens are dynamically engaged; Tokyo Olympics & Paralympics)
- Promote private sector open data initiatives within a defined range of areas (cooperative areas)

Use of data

[Priority 3] Solve issues using data

(1) Use of big data to transform the social security system
- Using on-site data from nursing care, etc. to improve the quality of nursing care services

(2) Use of the Social Security and Tax Number Systems to transform administrative services for childcare
- One-stop application procedures concerning childcare, etc. (one-stop services for child-rearing)

(3) Initiatives helping to solve issues via IT utilization
- Enhance industrial competitiveness
  -> Agriculture, tourism & Tokyo Olympics / Paralympics, Public-Private ITS Initiative/Roadmaps 2016, developing new businesses (support for starting & sustaining a business [reutilization of talent with skills and experience].)
- Regional revitalization (teleworking, etc.)
- Making daily life more convenient for citizens (using the Social Security and tax Number system)
- Creating a safe & disaster-resilient society

Chapter 3 Implementation Structures

- Exercise of Government CIO's guidance functions, structures for cooperation with relevant headquarters, etc., designation & management of evaluation indicators for progress management, international deployment to make an international contribution & enhance international competitiveness
-> Government CIO will evaluate the IT-related measures of ministries & agencies and the government will revise existing measures, while reflecting selected specified measures in the budget to facilitate investment in these as a priority.