

# Japan's National Data Strategy and Japan-EU Digital Partnership

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# Japan's Data Strategy

- National Data Strategy (June 2021)
- Action Plan for the Development and Collaboration of Public and Private Data in the AI Era (December 2023), which includes:
  - Acceleration of the development of data collaboration infrastructure in the public and the quasi-public sectors, such as healthcare and education sectors, as discussed in the Digital Fiscal Reform Council that was launched last October.
  - In the private sector, support for initiatives such as Ouranos (cf. battery supply chain) and DATA-EX (cf. steel supply chain) from the government's perspective.
  - Secure the international interoperability of data collaboration infrastructure under promotion of DFFT (Data Free Flow with Trust) in global arena.

# Japan-EU Digital Partnership

- Conclusion of the Japan-EU Digital Partnership in the Japan-EU Summit (May 2022)
  - Comprehensive framework on digital agendas including semiconductor, 5G/beyond 5G, HPC/quantum computing, cybersecurity, AI, digital connectivity, cooperation on platform business, DFFT and digital identity.
  - Post-EPA framework for both sides together with Japan-EU Green Alliance in the summer of 2021.
  - Important workforce among like-minded countries for strengthening the ties on digital issues together with such as EU-US TTC and IPEF.

# Japan-EU Digital Partnership (cont.)

- First meeting of Japan-EU Digital Partnership Council (July 2023, Tokyo)
  - MOUs on semiconductors and submarine cables
  - Concurred to promote bilateral best practices enabling DFFT through the use of eID, Trusted Web, Digital Identity Wallet and Trust Services.
  - Acknowledged the importance to promote data and system interoperability among common European data spaces, the Japan data space established in the Japan National Data Strategy including DATA-EX and the Japanese Ouranos Ecosystem.
  - Next ministerial meeting will be held in 2024.

# Overviews: Japan National Data Strategy

## Vision

Humancentric society that creates new values through a system where cyberspace and real space are highly integrated (digital twin)

## Data strategy architecture

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Human resource management / Security | Strategy and Policy                    |
|                                      | Organization<br>(Public/Private)       |
|                                      | Rule<br>(Data governance / Connection) |
|                                      | Service Platform / tools               |
|                                      | Data                                   |
|                                      | Implementation                         |
|                                      | Infrastructure                         |

| 1 <sup>st</sup> release   |
|---|
| Philosophy<br>Vision<br>Principals  |
| Social implementation and operational reform<br>Review of business processes from the digital twin point of view  |
| Trust framework<br>Summary of the factors of trust (proof of declaration of intention, publisher certification, existence certification)  |
| Develop platforms<br>Arrange common rules across sectors<br>Identify items to be studied on the platforms of individual areas (place of public-private study, rules and tools)  |
| Base Registries<br>Open data<br>Data management   |
| Long term Issues<br>Improve the environment for data utilization<br>Ways of utilization of privately owned data<br>Human resources / international cooperation / infrastructure |

| National Data Strategy  |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Principle of the make use of data</li> <li>• Principle of the administrative actions</li> <li>• Roles and functions of public administration</li> </ul>  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote with a digital government and technology strategy.</li> </ul>  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Trust base</b> (establish an authorization scheme)</li> <li>• Sort the points toward construction of the trust base</li> </ul>  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give shape to the <b>common rules</b> necessary for data coordination and <b>develop tools</b> for this purpose</li> <li>• Organize norms for facilitation of data flow and elimination of hindrances</li> <li>• Construct platforms for the priority areas (<b>disaster prevention, health / health care / care, education, etc.</b>)</li> <li>• Present the <b>concept of a data market</b></li> </ul> |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Designate base registries</b></li> <li>• Extract issues toward development of base registries and study directions toward their solution.</li> <li>• Strengthen data management and promote open data</li> </ul>  |  |
| Digital infrastructure  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated development of the communication infrastructure (Beyond 5G: results to be presented in Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai,) computation resources (use of Fugaku and other computer resources by the private sector, semiconductor digital industry strategy), data handling rules, etc.</li> </ul> |
| Human resources and organization  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personalities needed for data strategy and assignment of Chief Data Officer (CDO)</li> </ul>  |
| Security  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote Security by Design, construct an environment for safe and secure use of cyberspace.</li> </ul>  |
| International deployment  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate with countries espousing the same concepts and <b>promote DFFT</b> on various platforms (trade, privacy, security, trust base, data utilization and the next-generation infrastructure)</li> <li>• <b>Toward 2023 G7 in Japan</b></li> </ul>  |

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