

Japanese Policies on Cooperation with Other Asian Countries in IT-Related Fields

- With a Major Focus on the Policy of METI -

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○ Significant Advancement through Structural Reform

Promote structural reform through the ability to create new value and to solve problems using IT

○ Emphasizing Users and Citizens

Creation of an IT society that adopts universal designs

○ International Contributions and the Strengthening of International Competitiveness

Reinforce international contributions and international competitiveness through problem-solving abilities



1. Development of IT professionals with high levels of skill in Asia

2. Development of standards for technologies and applications of Asian origin

3. Enhancement of the competitiveness of user industries based on the use of IT

4. Development of security systems to provide a basis for industrial competitiveness

To improve technological abilities of Asian Countries Including Japan and to enhance the industrial competitiveness of Asia as a whole

Creating Win-Win Relationships

Mutual certification of the Information-Technology Engineers Examination between Japan and 11 other Asian countries

Relaxing of residence requirements for those who passed the Information-Technology Engineers Examination



Expected effects

Development of IT professionals with high levels of skill in Asia

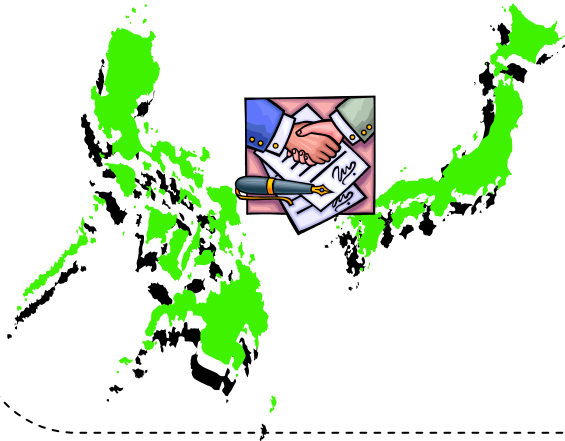
Promotion of business alliances for software development among companies in Asian countries

Expansion of overseas employment opportunities for IT engineers in Asian countries

1. Development of IT Professionals with High Levels of Skill in Asia (ODA Technical Cooperation Project)



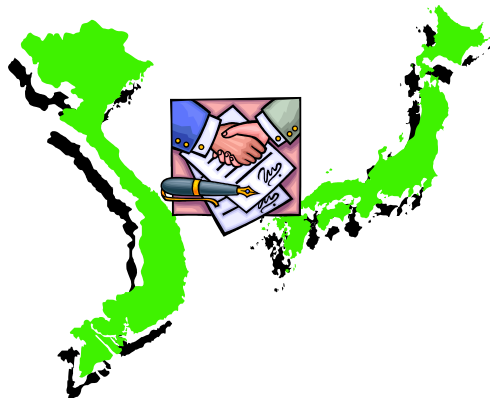
The Philippines



- IT Training for engineers who graduated from university
- Various training programs, including IT business training in Japanese
- Support for the administration of the Information-Technology Engineers Examination
- Interface between Japanese and Philippine companies



Vietnam



- Comprehensive training for IT experts in Japanese based on the IT Skill Standards of Japan
- A new department established at the Hanoi University of Technology
- Twenty students who receive good grades for all semesters are invited to study in Japan for two years
- A short-term intensive course for business people
- Interface between Japanese and Vietnamese companies

Significance of the promotion of OSS in Asia

- Providing an effective means of avoiding excessive dependence on commercial software of particular providers in Asian market.
- Resolving common problems in Asian countries including character codes and input methods that are different from European and American countries.

Initiatives for OSS cooperation in Asia

- Development of OSS engineers
- Asia OSS Symposium
 - *Has been held seven times since March 2003. (The next symposium will be held in Bangkok from November 5.)
 - <Participating countries>
Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Laos, Nepal, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam
- China-Japan-Korea IT Directors-General Meeting for the Promotion of Open Source Software, and the Northeast Asia OSS Promotion Forum
 - *Have been held six times since April 2004

3. Enhancement of the Competitiveness of User Industries Based on the Use of IT (Japan-ASEAN Field Experiment with Returnable Containers)

Background to the field experiment

- Increase in the distribution cost due to deficient or missing goods

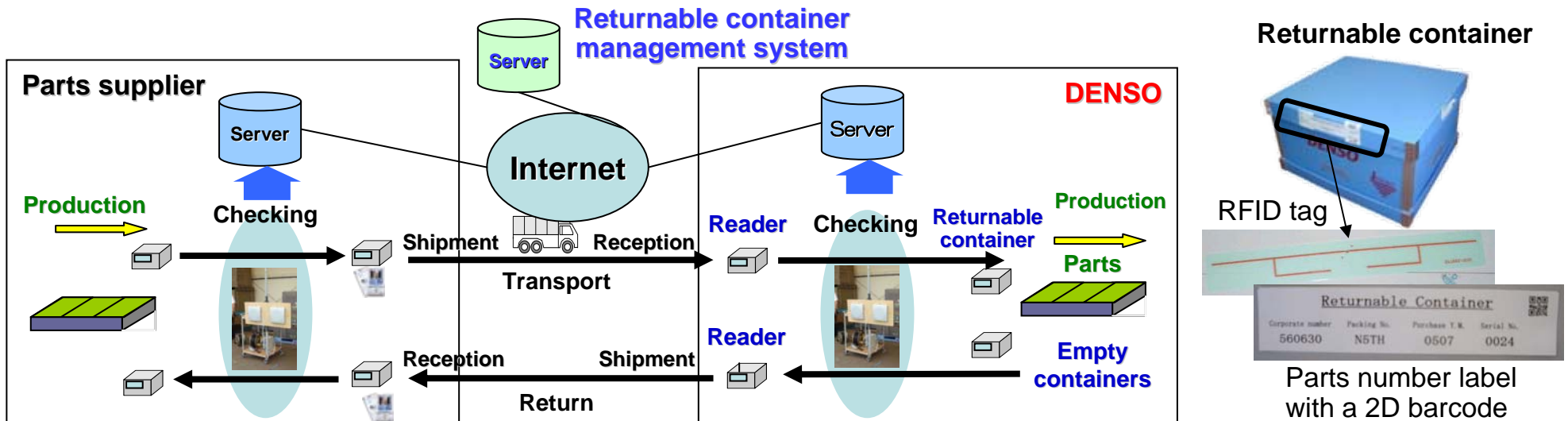
Goals of the experiment

- To develop a cycle model for returnable containers with RFID tags
- To develop systems that are suited to circumstances concerning RFID tags in different ASEAN countries, including wireless communication environments and legal systems

Experiment conducted by: **Japan Auto Parts Industries Association, DENSO Corporation, etc.**

Experiment period: **From the end of December 2005 through the end of February 2006**

Experiment sites: **Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia and Japan (Nagoya)**



3. Enhancement of the Competitiveness of User Industries Based on the Use of IT (Mekong Area Land Transportation Project)

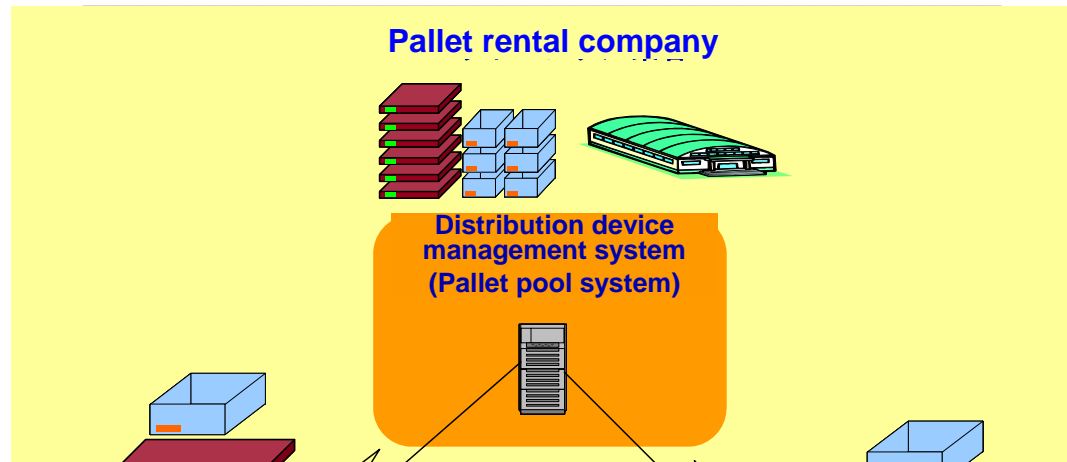
Objectives

To improve distribution efficiency in East Asia, where companies are trying to gain footholds for business

- Simplification of complicated customs clearance procedures
- Reduction of safety/security risks due to factors such as insufficient infrastructures

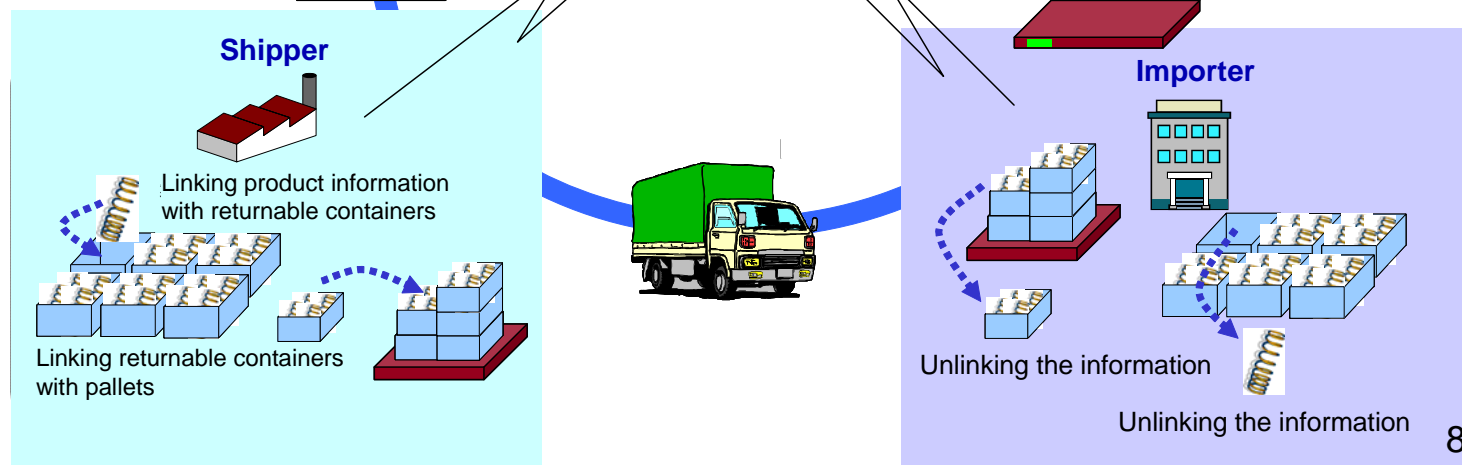
Experiment period: **From October 2007 through December 2007**

Experiment site: **Routes between Bangkok, Hanoi and Ho Chi-minh**



Goals of the experiment

- To check the customs clearance procedures concerning import and export of returnable pallets with RFID tags
- To check how customs clearance procedures can be simplified using distribution devices equipped with RFID tags



4. Development of Security Systems to Provide a Basis for Industrial Competitiveness

International collaboration against cross-border cyber attacks

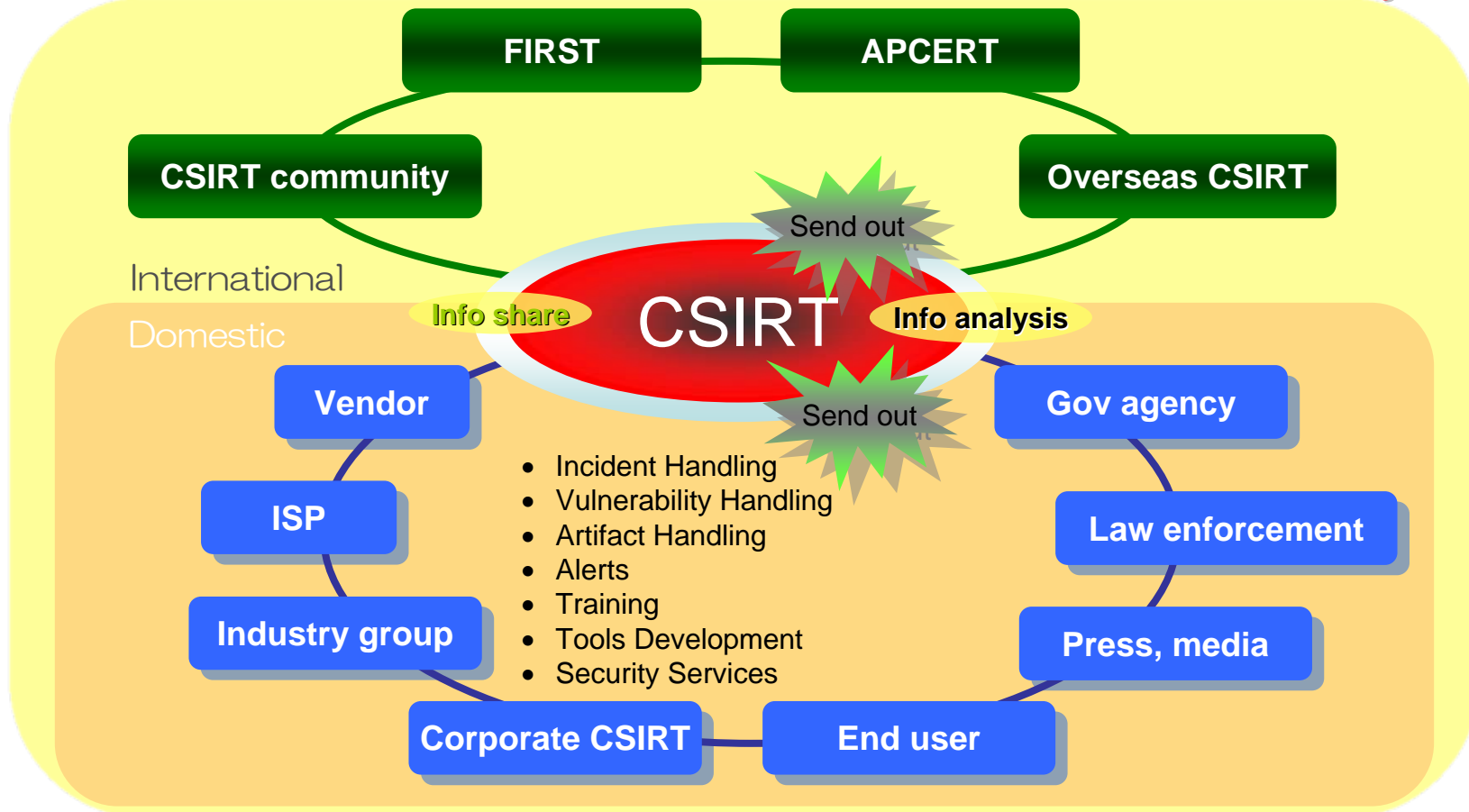
Information sharing

- Weaknesses of software
- Information on cyber attacks, etc.



Prevention of the expansion of the damage

International Collaboration Model for Information Security




Support by JPCERT for Asian countries to improve their abilities for emergency security measures

Countries that have CSIRTs: Vietnam, India, Brunei

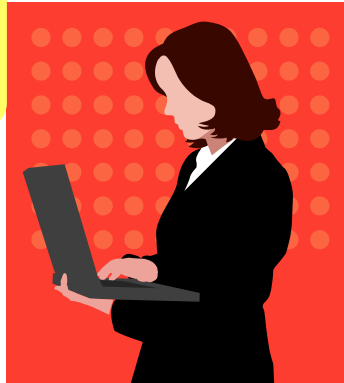
Countries that are trying to create CSIRTs: Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, Mongol, Sri-Lanka



IT that enriched our lives



Spreading benefits of information society
throughout Asia



Solving social problems using IT