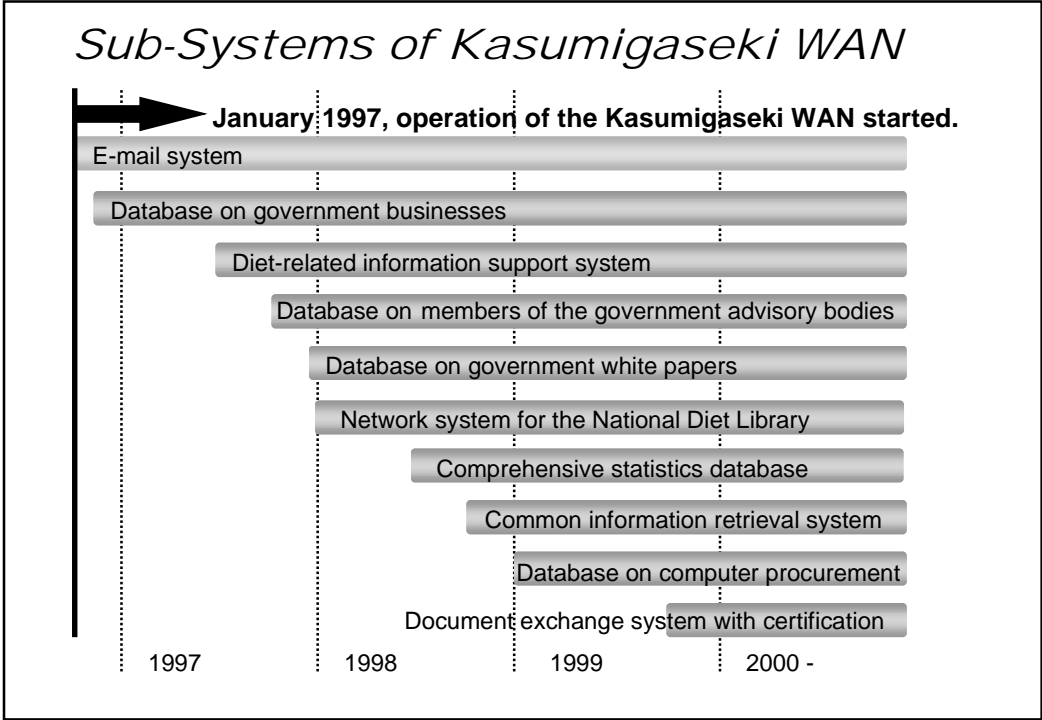
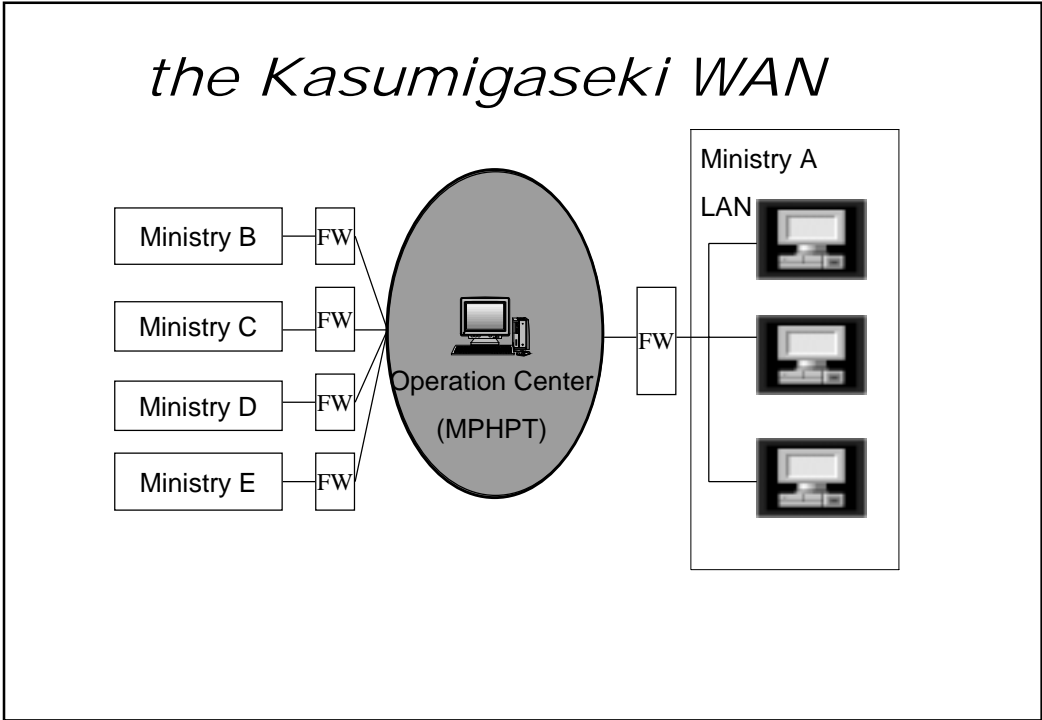


*Building  
“Electronic Government”  
in Japan*

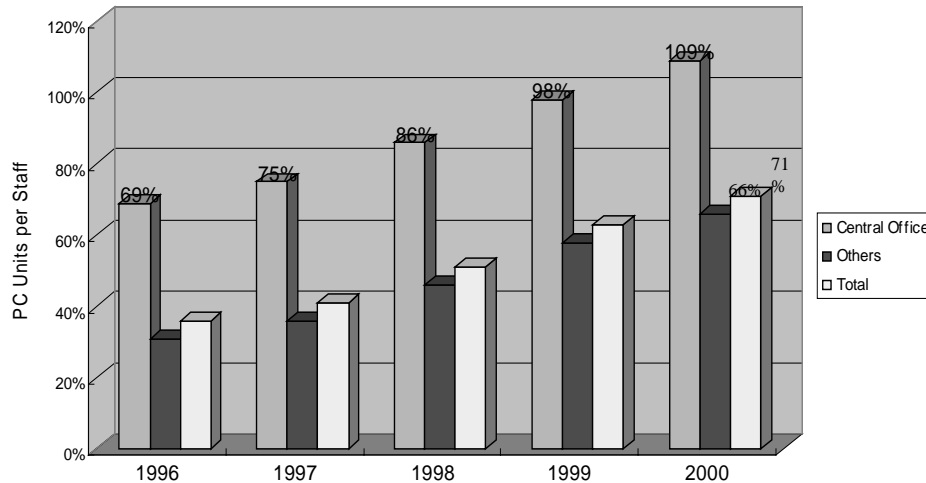
Jun OKAYAMA  
Administrative Management Bureau  
Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs,  
Posts and Telecommunications

*Master Plan for Promotion  
of Government-wide Use of  
Information Technology(IT)*

- Cabinet Decision in December 1994
  - networking, open-system, down-sizing, multimedia
  - diffusion of PC and computer communication
  - National Information Infrastructure (NII)
- Emphasis on infrastructure
  - National Government WAN, ministries' LAN, one PC per person



*PC in Central Government Offices*



*Revised Master Plan*

- Cabinet Decision in December 1997
  - Internet, Electronic Commerce
  - Administrative Reform
- " *e-Government* should be realized in the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century"

## *e-Government in 2003*

- The Millennium Project (1999)
- Basic Law on the Formation of an Advanced Information and Telecommunications Network Society (November 2000)
- Administrative Reform Program (December 2000)
- e-Japan Strategy (January 2001)

## *IT Strategy Headquarter*

### **IT Strategy Headquarter**

Chaired by Prime Minister  
Deputy Chairs: Minister of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and telecommunications, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Minister in charge of Information Technology, Chief Cabinet Secretary  
Members: all other Ministers, Representatives from private sector

**March 2001**

**e-Japan Priority Policy Program**

**World's most advanced IT nation within 5 years (by 2005)**

## *e-Japan Priority Policy Program*

**Building World's Most Advanced Information & Telecommunications Networks**

**Promotion of Education/learning and Development of Human Resources**

**Promotion of e-commerce**

**Realizing e-Government**

**Ensuring Security and Reliability on Advanced Information & Telecommunications Networks**

**R & D, Coping with Digital Divide issues etc.**

## *Realizing e-Government*

**Electronic delivery of administrative information**

**Electronic filing (application, notification and other procedures)**

**Digitization of procedures for government procurement**

**Digitization of administrative work and projects, etc**



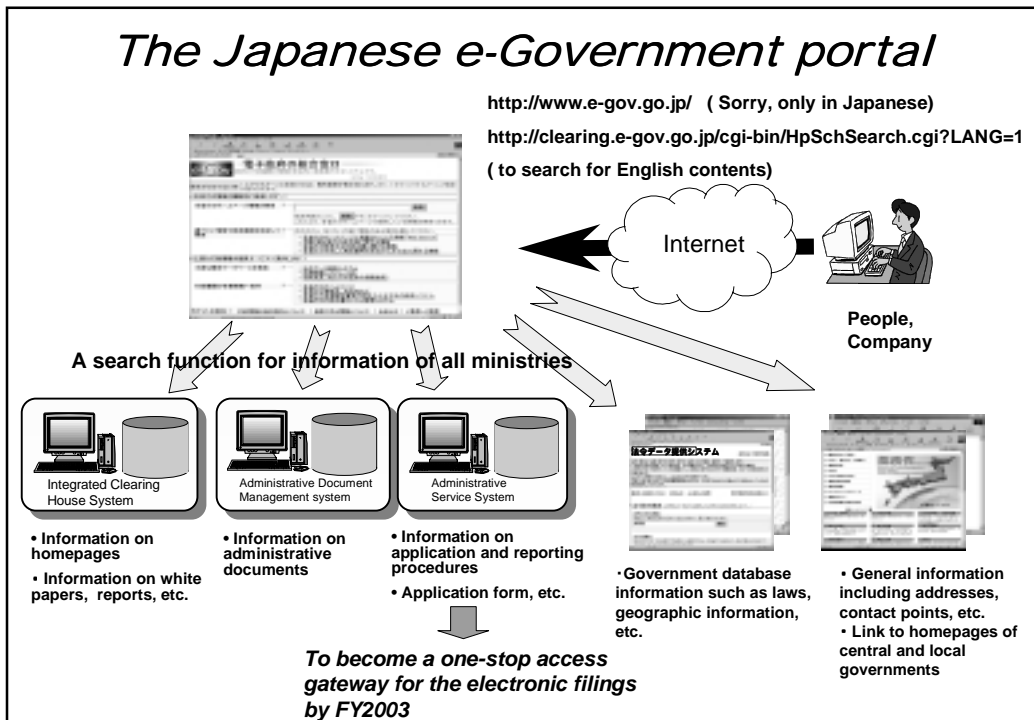
**Realization of e-Government by FY2003  
for streamlined, effective and transparent  
administration that provides better service**

## *Electronic delivery of administrative information*

The Japanese e-Government portal was launched in April 2001

It will be a one-stop access gateway for the online services by FY 2003





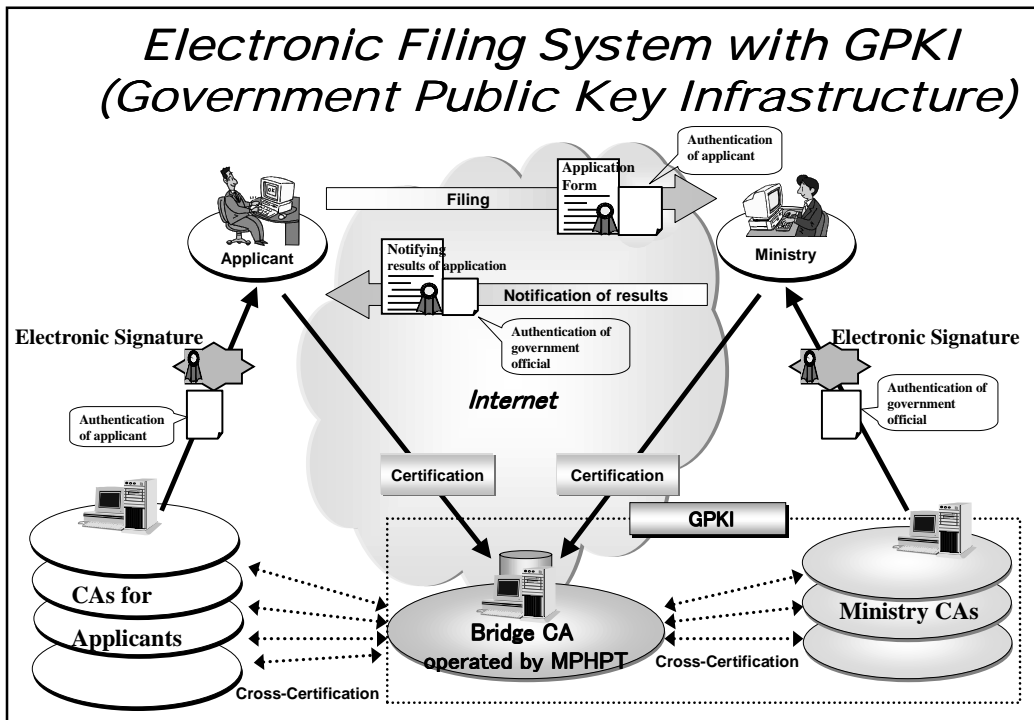
***Electronic filing (application, notification and other procedures)***

Electronic filing should be available

- by FY 2001 for 4% of all the procedures
- by FY 2002 for 50% of all the procedures
- by FY 2003 for 98% of all the procedures

Infrastructure for electronic filings with  
 GPKI (Government Public Key Infrastructure)  
 to be fully operational by FY 2002

Electronic tax declaration and payment to be  
 available from January 2004



*Digitization of procedures for  
government procurement*

Web-based electronic tendering  
and bidding started in October  
2001

To be fully operational in 2003



*Digitization of administrative work and projects, etc*

Local Government WAN (LGWAN) to cover all the local governments by FY 2003

Interconnection of Kasumigaseki WAN and LGWAN to start in FY 2002

57 types of internal administrative work to be digitized by FY 2002

*Main objectives of e-Government*

- Convenience to citizens and businesses
- Government activities transparent to the public
- More coordinated and flexible administration
- Streamlined and efficient government

*e-Government and  
administrative reform*

- e-Government supports reform (e.g. streamlined, effective and transparent administration that provides better service)
- e-Government demands reform (e.g. revision of existing system necessary before introducing IT)