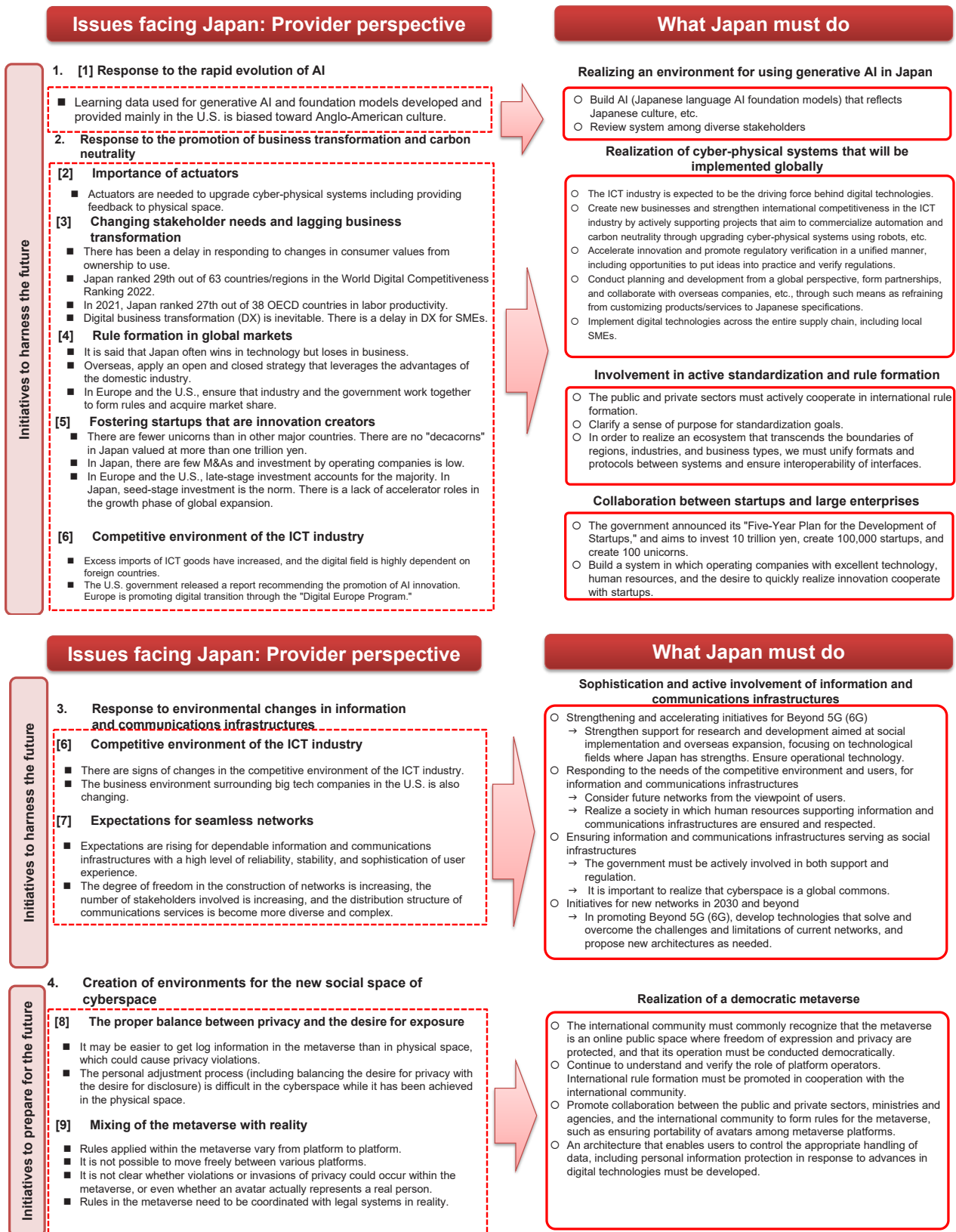
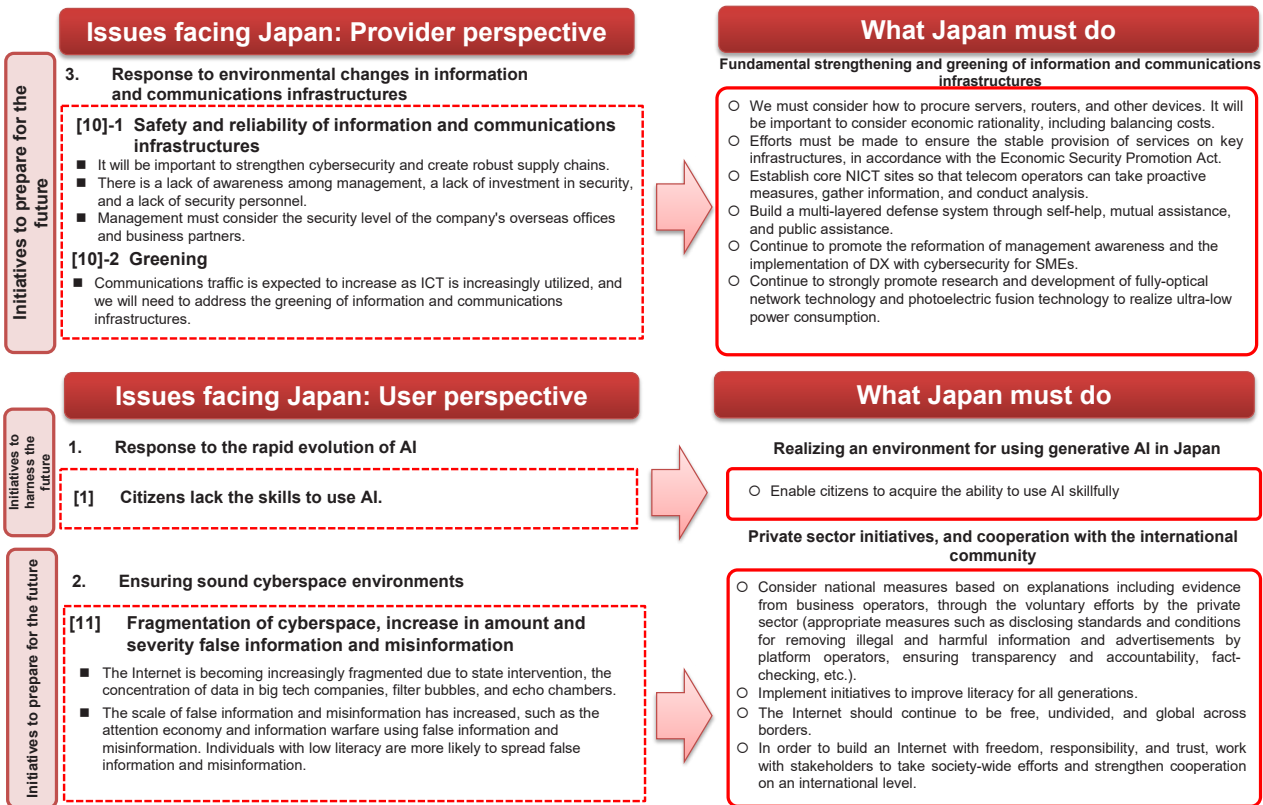


3. Overview of the final report on “Information and Communications Policy with a View to 2030”

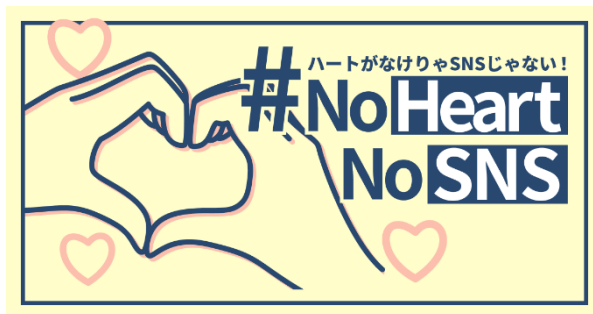




(Source) Final report on "Information and Communications Policy with a View to 2030"

Section 2

1. "#NoHeartNoSNS (no social media without heart!)" related content (Figure5-2-5-1 in White Paper)



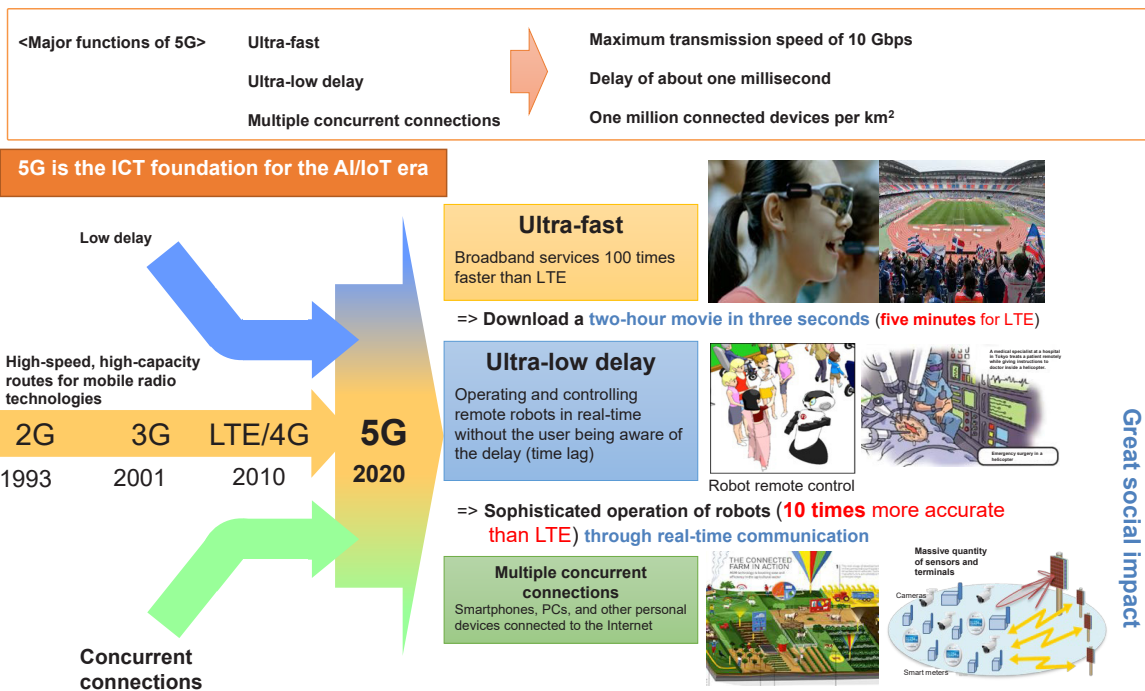
* Left: #NoHeartNoSNS (no social media without heart!) logo
 * Right: "Eagle Talon #NoHeartNoSNS Operation" main visual

2. Filtering and anti-piracy videos for young people
(Figure5-2-5-2 in White Paper)

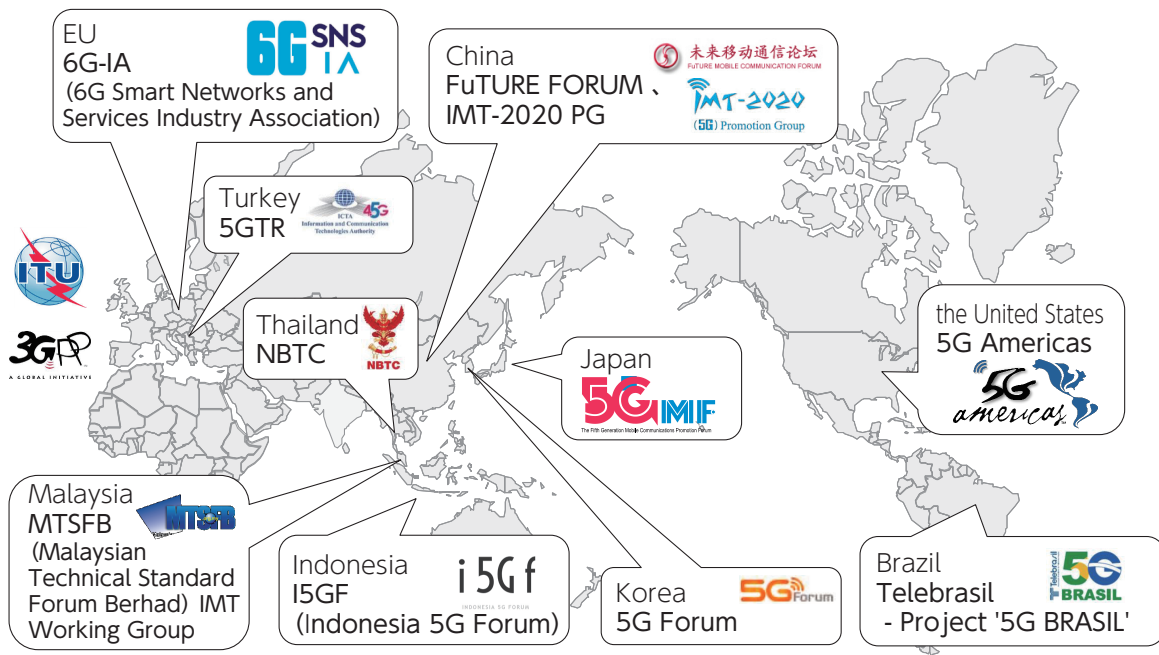


Section 3

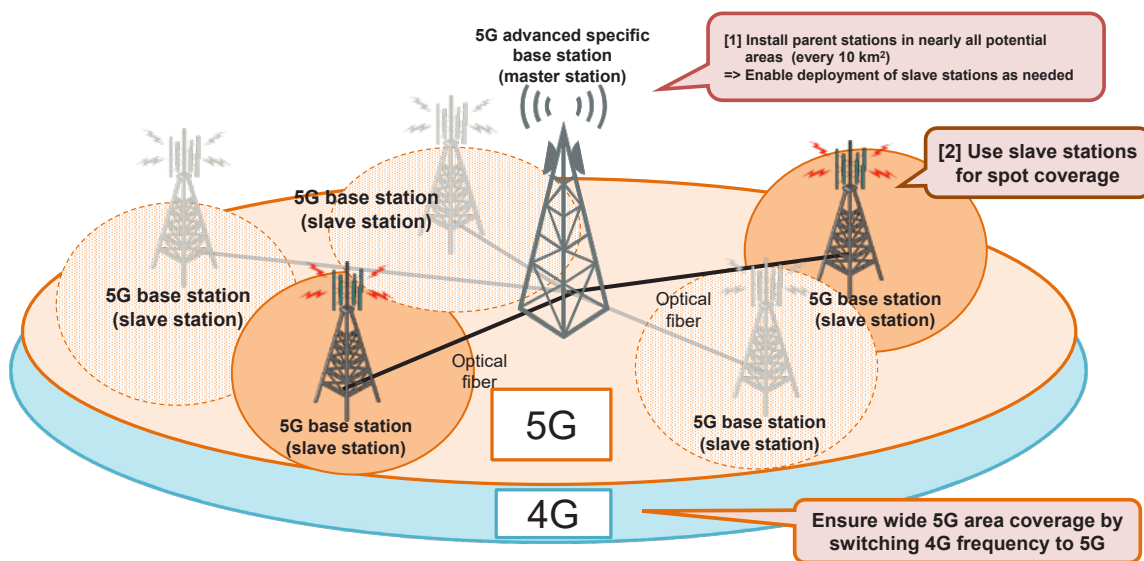
1. 5G features
(Figure5-3-3-1 in White Paper)



2. Organizations promoting 5G in each country/region
(Figure5-3-3-2 in White Paper)



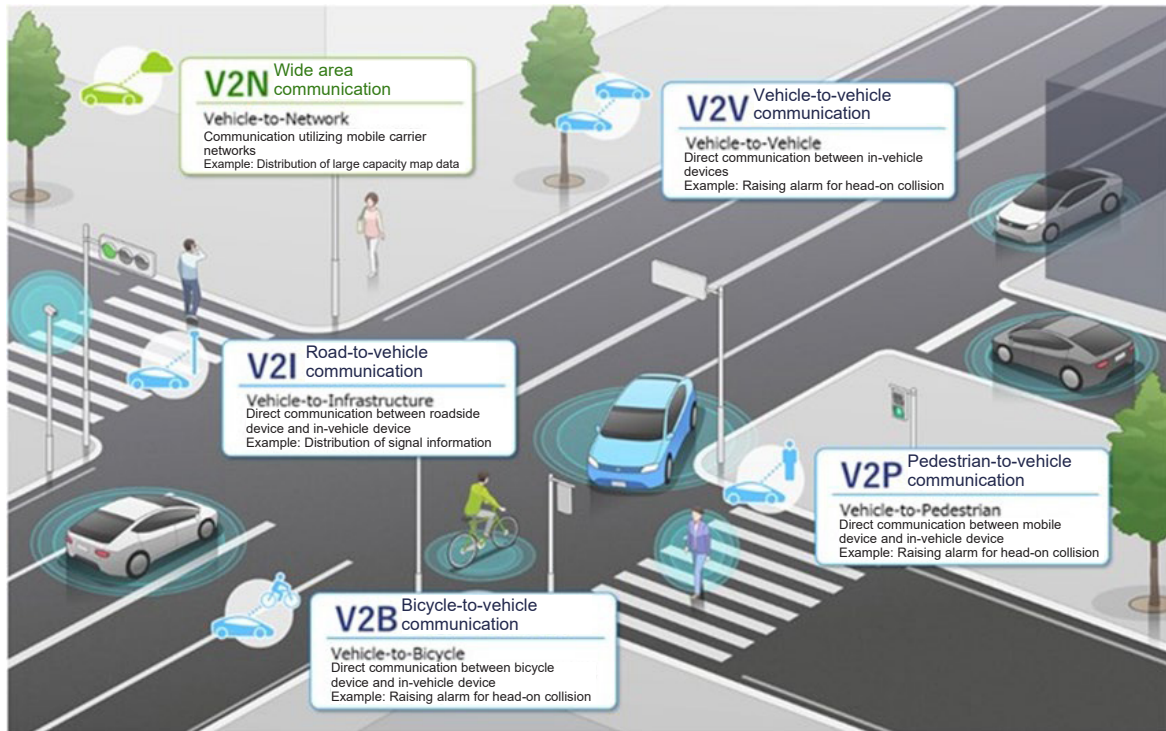
3. 5G development
(Figure5-3-3-3 in White Paper)



4. Development of Digital Garden City Nation infrastructure (roadmap) (Figure5-3-3-4 in White Paper)

	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	Fiscal 2030
Comprehensive initiatives	Regional Council consisting of carriers, local governments, people involved in social implementation and other players is held to promote optical fiber/base station development based on the local needs.					
(1) Fixed broadband (optical Fiber, etc.)	Household coverage: 99.85% <small>(99.72% at the end of FY2021)</small>		99.90%*		Maintain optical fiber network	
	Support maintenance through subsidies, use subsidy system to support maintenance and management expenses					
	Develop communications environment for "GIGA School Program"					Aim to further improve communication environment in accordance with communications conditions
	Promote transition of equipment from public to private					
	Make 4G available in all residential areas			*Aim also to develop all necessary regions.		
	Complete development of 5G master stations in all areas with needs (infrastructure deployment rate: 98%)			Maintain 5G infrastructure		
	Population coverage: 95% nationwide Development of 5G base stations in all municipalities		97% nationwide	Over around 90% in each prefecture	Nationwide/individual prefectures: 99%*	
	Number of base stations: 280,000		300,000		600,000*	
	Road coverage (highways and national roads): 99%*, 100% for highways					
	Develop a regional digital infrastructure that flexibly combines various wireless systems including local 5G, and promote the practical application of advanced solutions that utilize this infrastructure					
(2) Wireless IoT infrastructure (5G, etc.)	+6 GHz (3 GHz => 9 GHz width) for mobile phone frequencies compared to fiscal 2021					
	Review development of system for 5G relay base stations, etc. Necessary measures based on results of review					
	Support development through subsidies (promote infrastructure sharing) and tax systems					
	Review system policy based on results of local 5G development demonstration Necessary measures based on results of review					
	Necessary measures for local 5G flexibility Study on maritime usage					
	Use subsidies to promote development of areas in non-residential areas and measures to block radio waves in railway and road tunnels					
	Review implementation schedule for intercarrier roaming in emergencies, and take necessary measures based on results of review					Start operation
	Promote development of local digital infrastructure and social implementation of advanced solutions					
	Promote social implementation of Level 4 autonomous driving in limited areas					
	Review expanding the use of mobile phones and wireless LANs in the air Complete sequential processes forward Necessary measures based on results of review					
(3) Data centers, undersea cables, etc.	Promote decentralization of data centers (MIC, METI)					
	Develop third and fourth core sites to complement Tokyo and Osaka and provide alternatives (MIC, METI)			Support maintenance through subsidies		Start operation
	Review support required for further decentralization and site development, while focusing on greening and cooperation with MEC (MIC, METI)					
	Install cables in Sea of Japan			*Support maintenance through subsidies		Start operation (fiscal 2026)
Promote installation of undersea cables to strengthen Japan's role as a hub for international data distribution, promote multi-routing of international undersea cables to strengthen safety measures, protect international undersea cables and landing stations, and promote efforts to strengthen international undersea cable installation and maintenance systems						
(4) Non-terrestrial networks (NTN)	Prepare to verify and demonstrate HAPS at Expo 2025 held in Osaka			Continue to deploy and enhance HAPS throughout country		
	Review securing satellite communications frequencies, developing systems, and building Japan's own satellite communications constellation					
(5) Beyond5G (6G)	Use Beyond 5G R&D Promotion Project to support and establish related technologies for R&D for social implementation and overseas implementation, focusing on priority technology areas					Start B5G operation
	Promote international standardization and development of an environment for international consensus and rulemaking					
			Disseminate results of Expo 2025 held in Osaka, and implement in networks			

5. V2X communication (Figure5-3-4-1 in White Paper)



6. Implementation of Public Safety LTE
(Figure5-3-4-2 in White Paper)



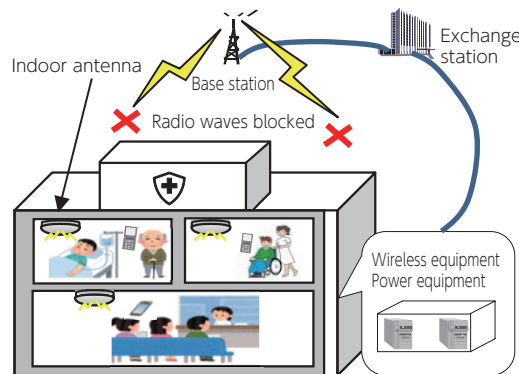
7. Project to block radio waves in medical facilities
(Figure5-3-6-1 in White Paper)

[Burden breakdown]

Government 1/3	Medical institution 1/6	General incorporated association, etc. 1/2
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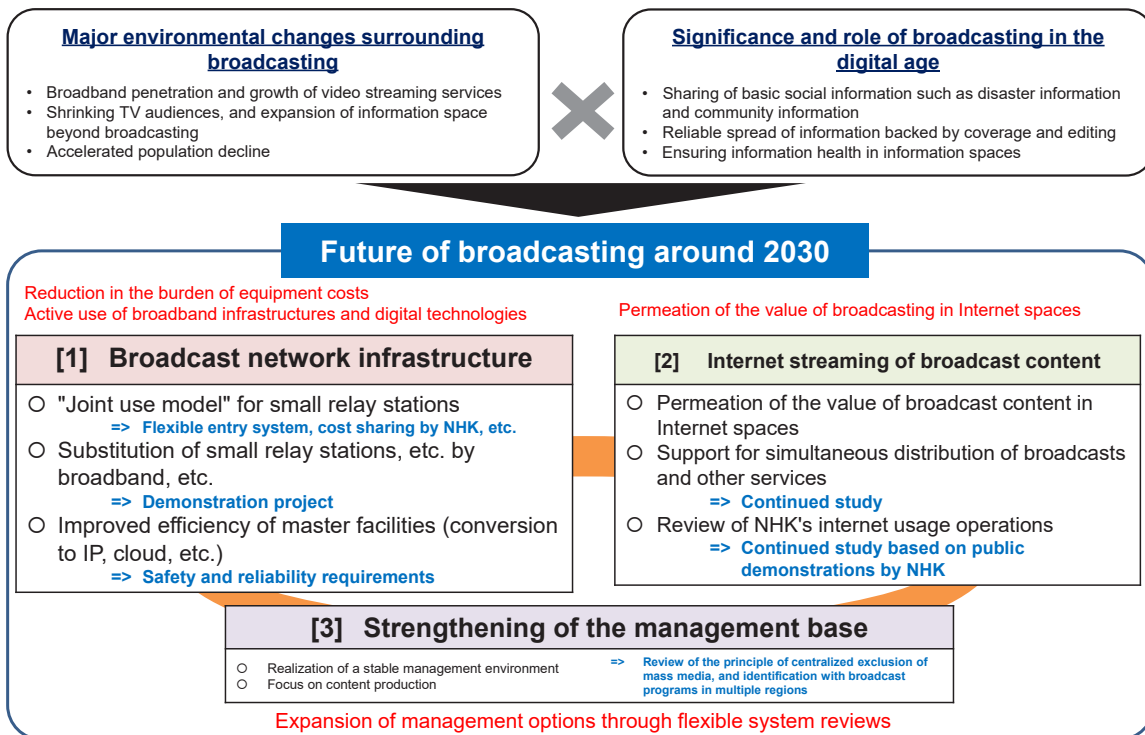
*Does not apply to the portion of the burden other than that of the government, depending on the management status of the medical institution or organization.

Example (medical facility)

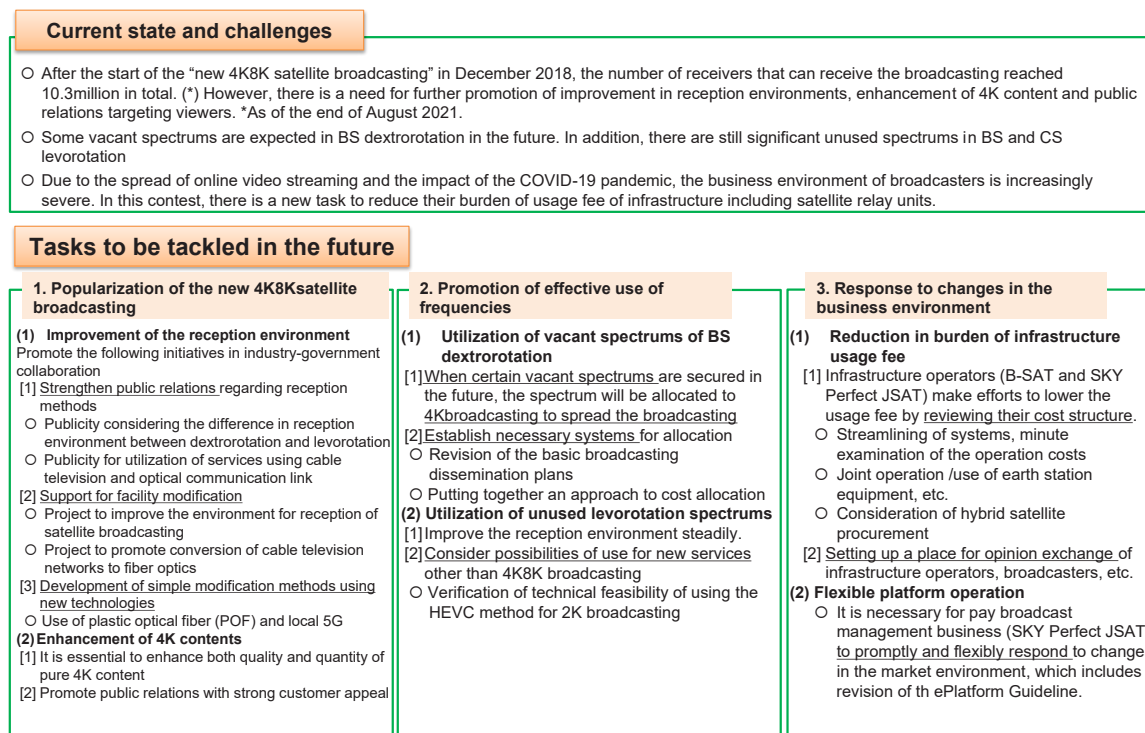


Section 4

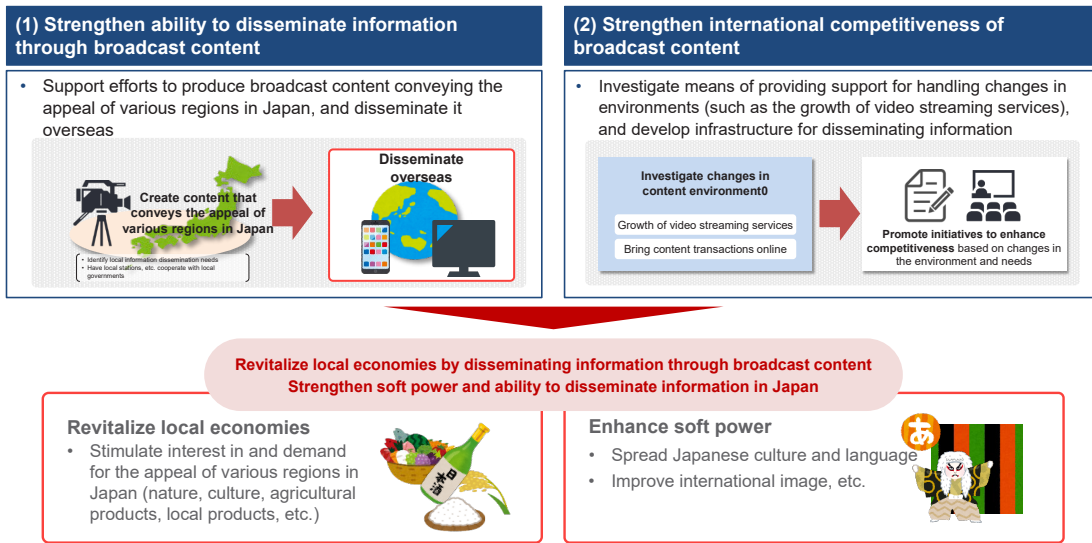
1. Overview of report by the “Study Group on the Ideal Broadcasting System in the Digital Age” (published on August 5, 2022) (Figure5-4-2-1 in White Paper)



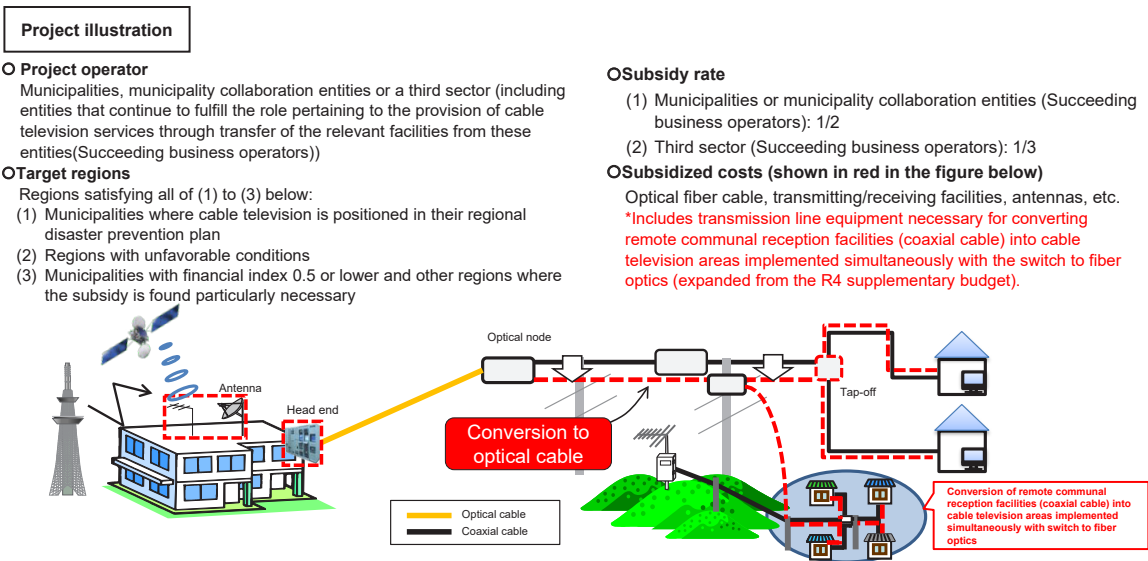
2. Summary of the report by the Working Group on the Future Image of Satellite Broadcasting (Figure5-4-4-1 in White Paper)



3. Promotion of the overseas expansion of broadcast content (Figure5-4-5-1 in White Paper)



4. Project to enhance the disaster resistance through conversion of cable televisions to fiber optics toward establishment of 'New Normal' (Figure5-4-7-1 in White Paper)



5. Projects to support broadcast network development (Figure5-4-7-2 in White Paper)

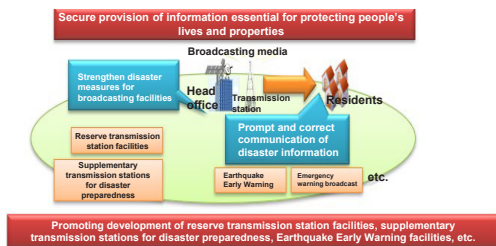
- In order to reliably provide disaster information, evacuation information, and other information essential for protecting the lives and property of citizens, the projects to support broadcast network development provide partial subsidies for the following maintenance costs, in order to bring resilience to the broadcast networks that serve as important means of transmitting information locally in the event of a disaster.
 - Emergency earthquake early warning equipment, such as spare transmitting station equipment and supplementary disaster response transmitting stations involved in new radio and television development
 - Redundant routes for cable television trunk lines

Subsidy rate

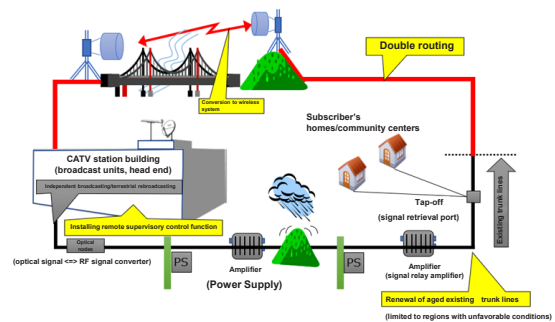
- Local governments (*): 1/2
 - Third sector(*), commercial broadcasters, (item [1] only): 1/3
- *Item [2] also includes entities that continue to fulfill the role pertaining to the provision of cable television services through transfer of the relevant facilities from these entities (succeeding business operators).

Project name/image

[1] Project to develop basic terrestrial broadcasting networks



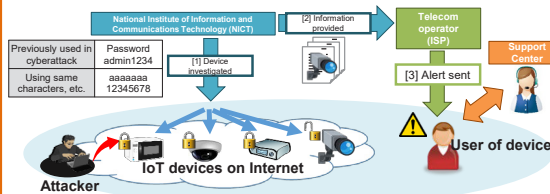
[2] Project to develop regional cable television networks



Section 5

1. Overview of NOTICE and NICTER alerts

[Overview of NOTICE alerts]

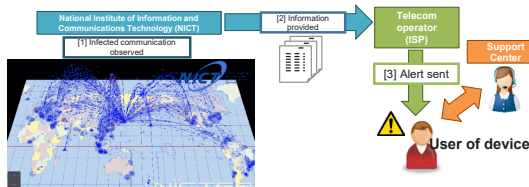


Investigated: IoT devices that could be used for cyberattacks due to inadequate password settings, etc.

- NICT identifies devices that could be used for cyberattacks by entering easily guessed passwords into IoT devices on the Internet, etc.
- ISP notified of information about the device.
- ISP identifies user of the device and alerts them.

[Overview of NICTER alerts*]

*Alert sent to users of IoT devices infected with malware



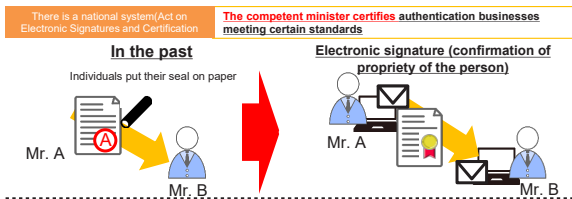
Investigated: IoT devices already infected with malware such as Mirai

- NICT identifies IoT devices infected with malware by analyzing communications sent to the Darknet*, as part of the "NICTER" project.

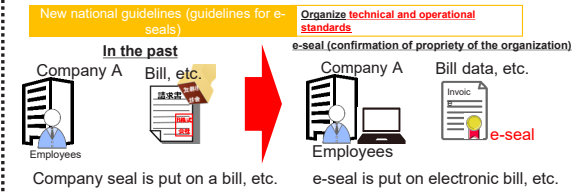
*IP addresses used by NICT for large-scale observation of cyberattacks
- ISP notified of information about the device.
- ISP identifies user of the device and alerts them

2. Trust services (Figure5-5-2-1 in White Paper)

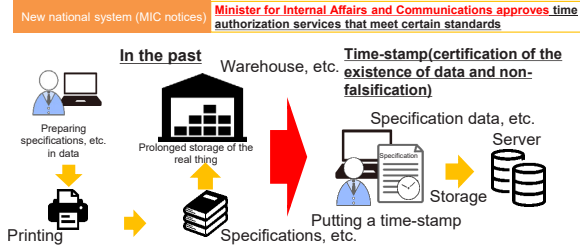
- **Electronic signature** (encryption and other measures to indicate the author of an electronic document. The system enables confirmation that the document is not changed after the putting of the electronic signature.)



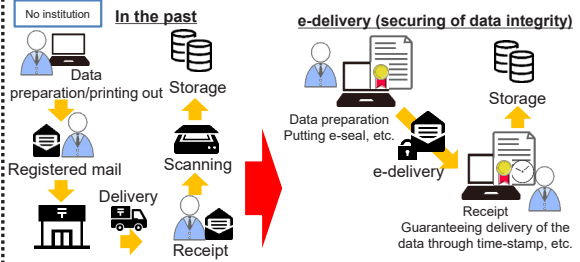
- **e-seal** (encryption and other measures to indicate the organization, etc. issuing the electronic document. This is a system for confirmation that the document has not been changed after taking of the measure)



- **Time-stamp** (system to certify that the electronic data existed at a certain time and that the data has not been changed after placing of the electronic signature)



- **e-delivery** (System to ensure validity of transmission/reception and integrity of data sent/received)



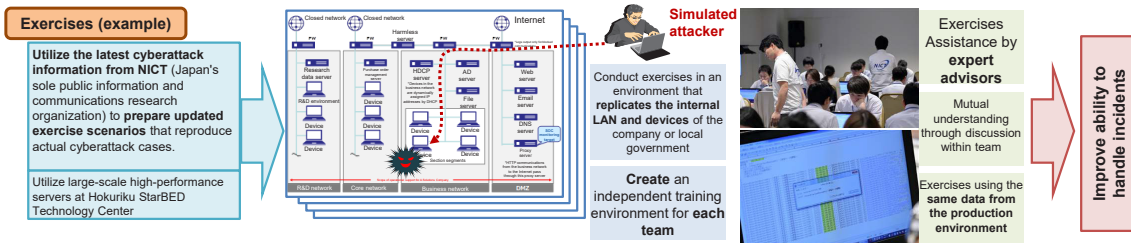
- **Confirmation of propriety of things** (system to confirm propriety of things to prevent masquerade of data sent from various sensors in the age of IoT)



- **Website certification** (System to confirm that a website has been established by a proper enterprise, etc.)



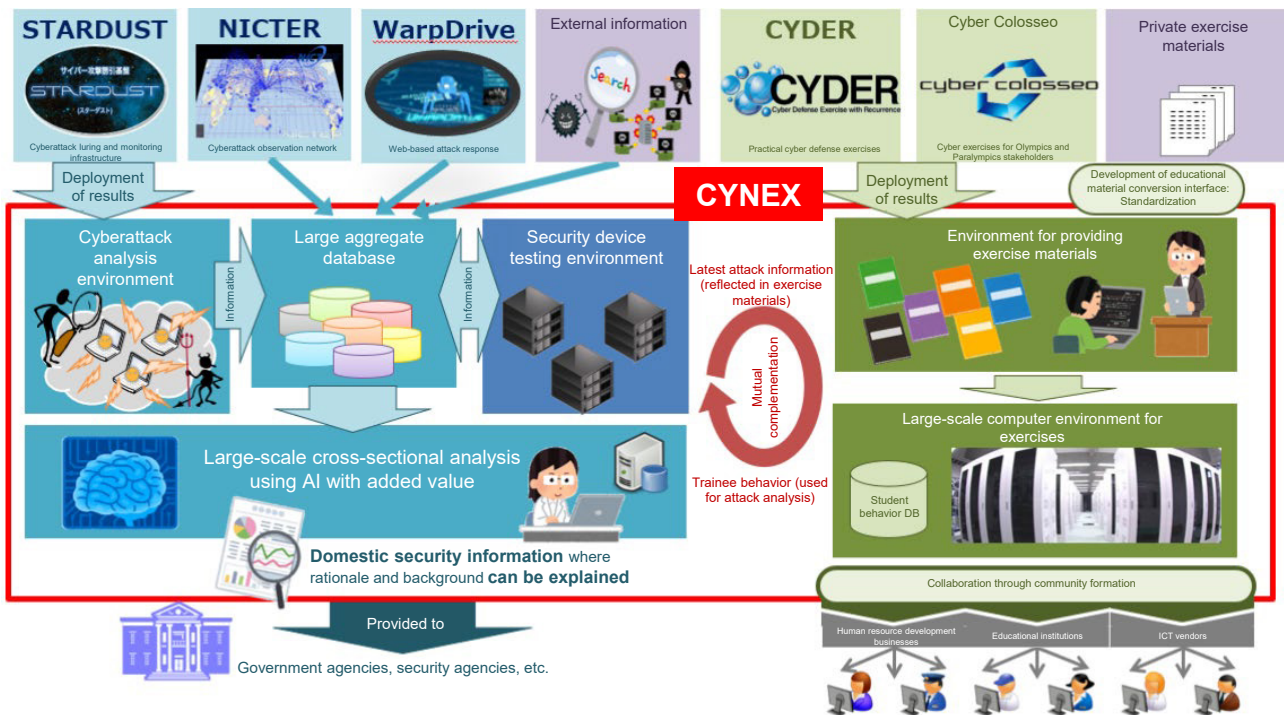
3. Practical cyber defense exercises (CYDER: CYber Defense Exercise with Recurrence) (Figure5-5-3-1 in White Paper)



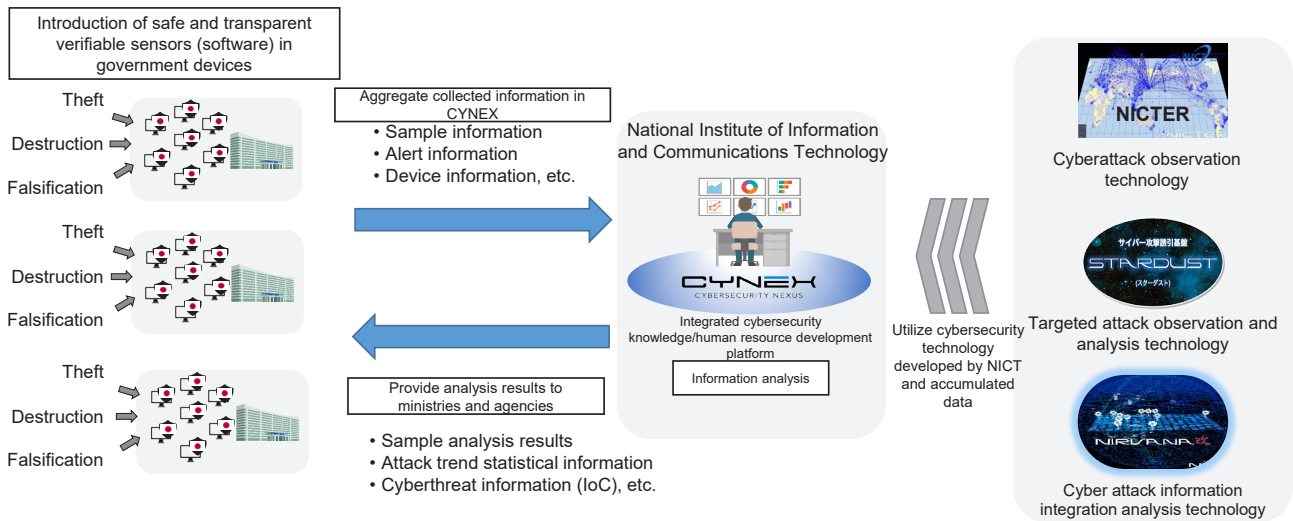
4. CYDER in fiscal 2022
(Figure5-5-3-2 in White Paper)

Course	Type of exercise	Level	Intended audience (topics covered)	Intended organizations	Location	Frequency	Period
A	Group exercises	Beginner	Individuals just beginning to work with systems (Procedure for responding to incidents)	All organizations	All prefectures, etc. *On-site and satellite lessons are also being tried	72 times	From July, to Feb. of the following year
B-1		Intermediat	System administrators and operators (Autonomous incident response and security management)	Local governments	11 regions nationwide	20 times	From Oct., to Jan. of the following year
B-2				Organizations other than local governments	Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Tsukuba	13 times	Jan. to Feb. of the following year
C		Semi-advanced	Security specialists (Advanced security technology)	All organizations	Tokyo	3 times	From Oct., to Feb. of the following year
Online Standard	Online exercises	Equivalent to beginner	Individuals just beginning to work with systems (Procedure for responding to incidents)	All organizations	(Participant workplaces, etc.)	As needed	5/24 to 7/19
Online Introduction		Introduction					1/17 to 2/24 of the following year

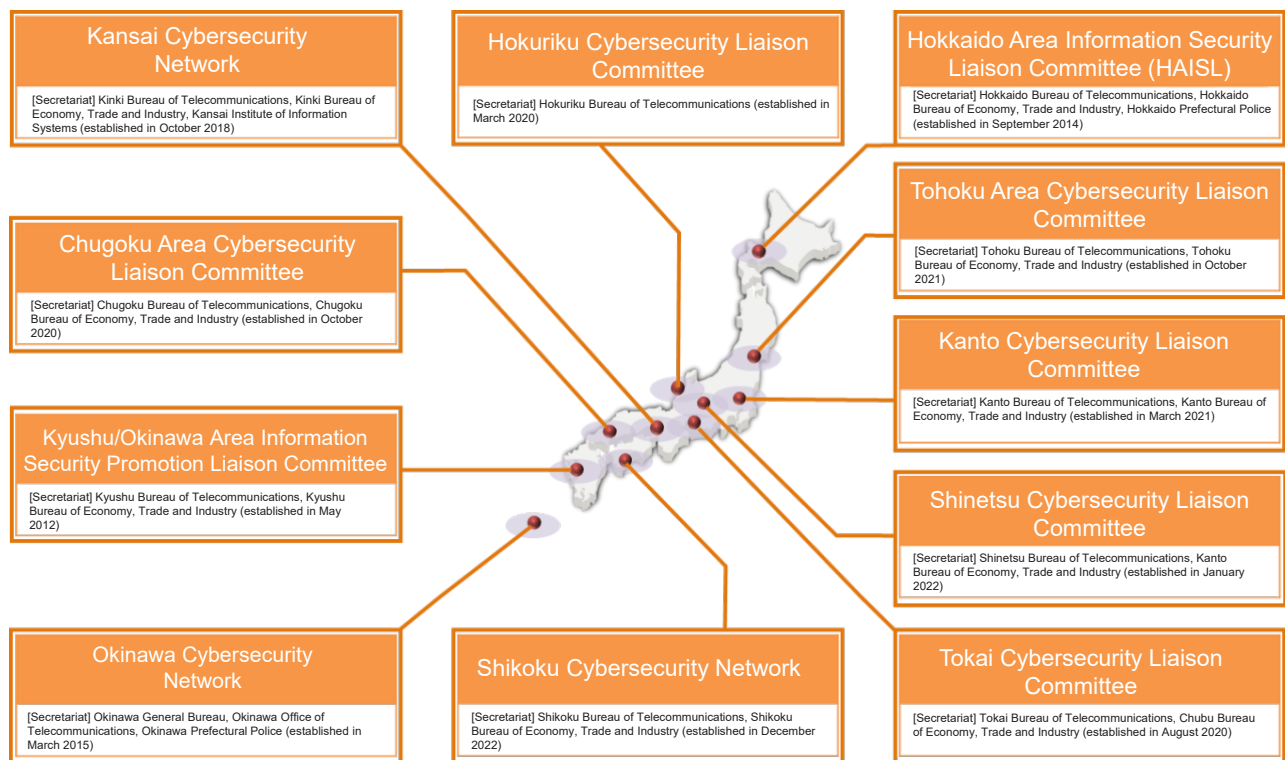
5. Integrated cybersecurity knowledge/human resource development platform (CYNEX)



6. Demonstration project for the collection and analysis of cybersecurity information using government device information (CYXROSS)



7. Regional security communities

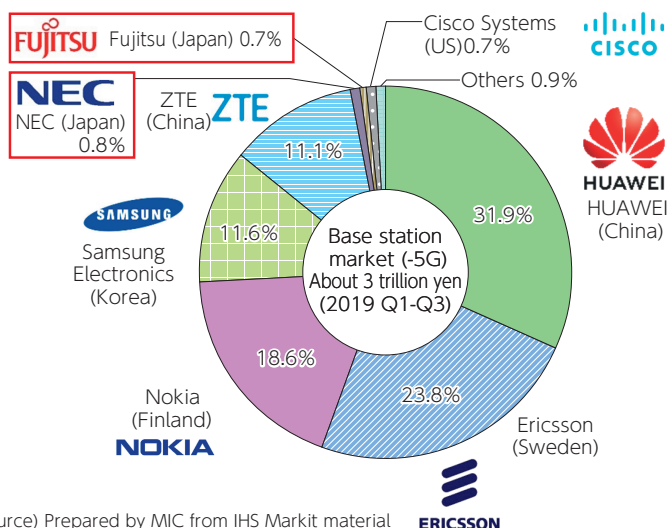


Section 7

1. International competitiveness in the communications infrastructure market (Figure 5-7-2-1 in White Paper)

Market share of 5G base stations (in amount)

Five companies from China, Europe and Korea have 97% of the global share of portable base stations (in the 1st to 3rd quarters of 2019). **Share of Japanese companies is around 1.5%.**



However, Japanese enterprises **have around 30% global share of electronic components** that are incorporated in smartphone, etc. **They may have potential competitiveness toward Beyond 5G.**

(Source)
JEITA Statistical Handbook 2022-2023

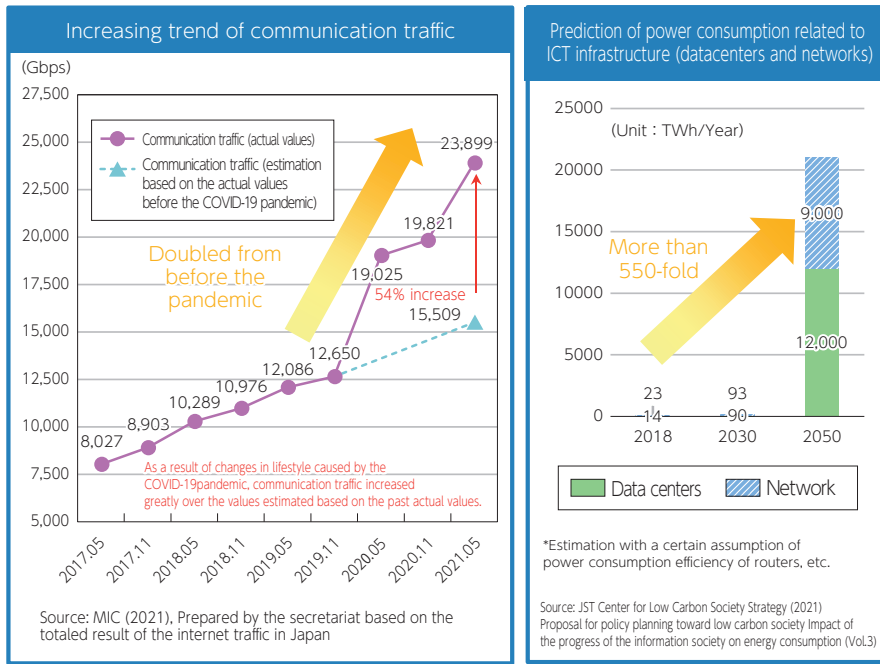
(Source) Prepared by MIC from IHS Markit material

2. Beyond 5G (6G) R&D by the governments of other countries (Figure 5-7-2-2 in White Paper)

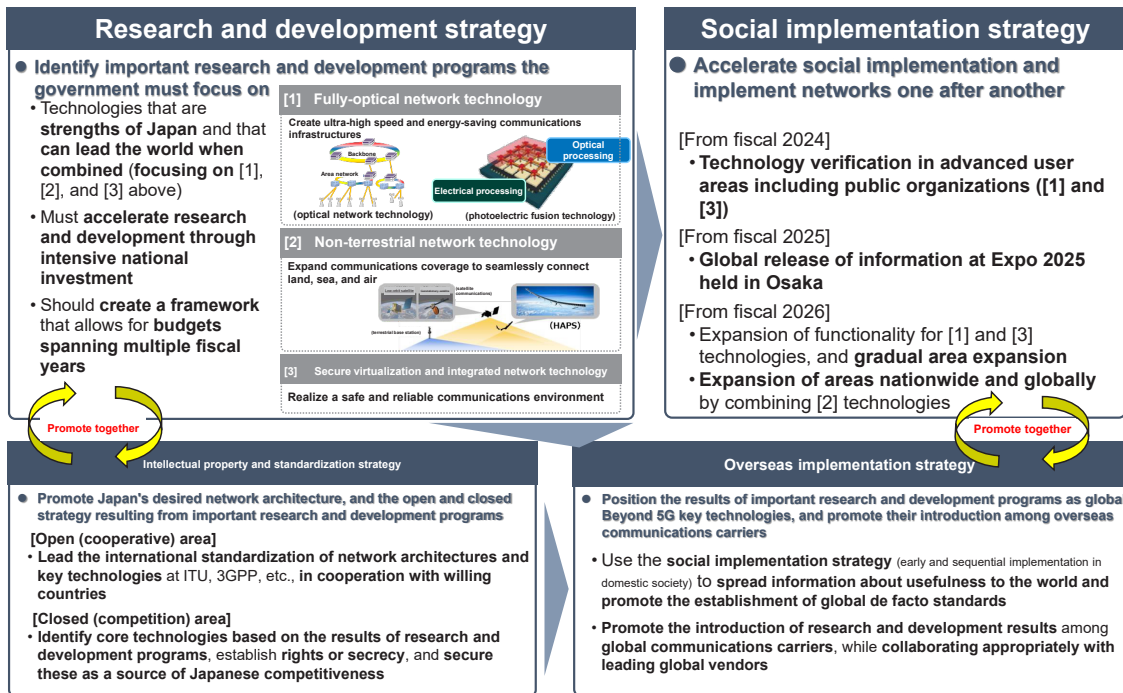
The United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The "CHIPS and Science Act of 2022," which provides \$52.7 billion (about 7 trillion yen) in support for the production and research and development of semiconductors and \$20 billion (about 3 trillion yen) in support for the development of AI, quantum computers, and advanced technologies such as next-generation communication standards (6G), was enacted (August 2022)
Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU, Germany and Finland governments invest 1.85 billion Euro (about 240 billion yen) in total in 6G R&D (as of March 2022)
EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU decided 900 million Euro investment in 6G R&D in the next R&D program Horizon Europe (2021-2027) (March 2021) SNS JU secured 2 billion euros (about 260 billion yen) in total from the public and private sectors, including the above 900 million euros (March 2022)
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decided to invest 700 million Euro in total in 6G technology R&D (2021 to 2025) (April 2021).
Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Started 6Genesis Flagship Program and budgeted 250 million Euro (about 33 billion yen) in eight years from 2019 to 2026 (May 2018)
Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Skolkovo Foundation announced a project to develop Russian 6G communications devices at the Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology (Skoltech) and the Radio Research and Development Institute (NIIR), with an investment of 30 billion rubles (approximately 64.4 billion yen) from 2023 to 2025 (July 2022)
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Released a digital economy plan to enhance 6G R&D as part of the 14 th five-year plan (January 2022)
Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Science and ICT (MSIT) announced a 6G R&D action plan, including 220 billion won (about 21 billion yen) investment by 2025 (June 2021).

* The exchange rate at the time of publication was used for yen conversion.

3. Trends of communications traffic and energy consumption in the ICT field (Figure5-7-2-3 in White Paper)



4. Strategy to accelerate research and development and social implementation of Beyond 5G (6G) (Figure5-7-2-4 in White Paper)



5. Act Partially Amending the Act on the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology and Radio Act (Figure5-7-2-5 in White Paper)

Act Partially Amending the Act on the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology and Radio Act (Act No. 93 of 2022)

[Related to supplementary budget, enacted on December 2, 2022]

- In order to promote the creation of innovative information and communications technologies that will serve as the foundation for Japan's economic and social development in the future, NICT will establish a research and development fund.

*NICT: National Institute of Information and Communications Technology

1. Summary of revisions

(1) Revision to the Act on the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology

Stipulates that NICT establish a fund (ICT Research and Development Fund) to be allocated to cover costs required for research and development through public recruitment for the creation of innovative information and communications technologies.

* Major revisions: Establishment of fund, separate accounting of fund operations, report to the Diet each fiscal year, abolition of the current time-limited fund

(2) Revision to the Radio Act

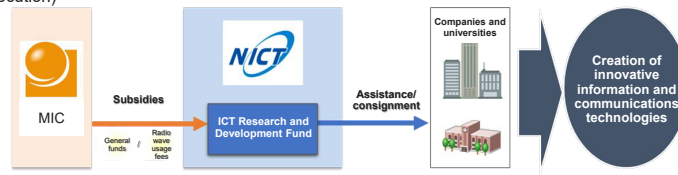
Clarifies that subsidies for research and development that contribute to the effective use of radio waves financed by radio wave usage fees may be allocated to the fund, and stipulates that the remaining amount of the fund and other usage of the fund be studied and publicized each fiscal year.

2. Effective date

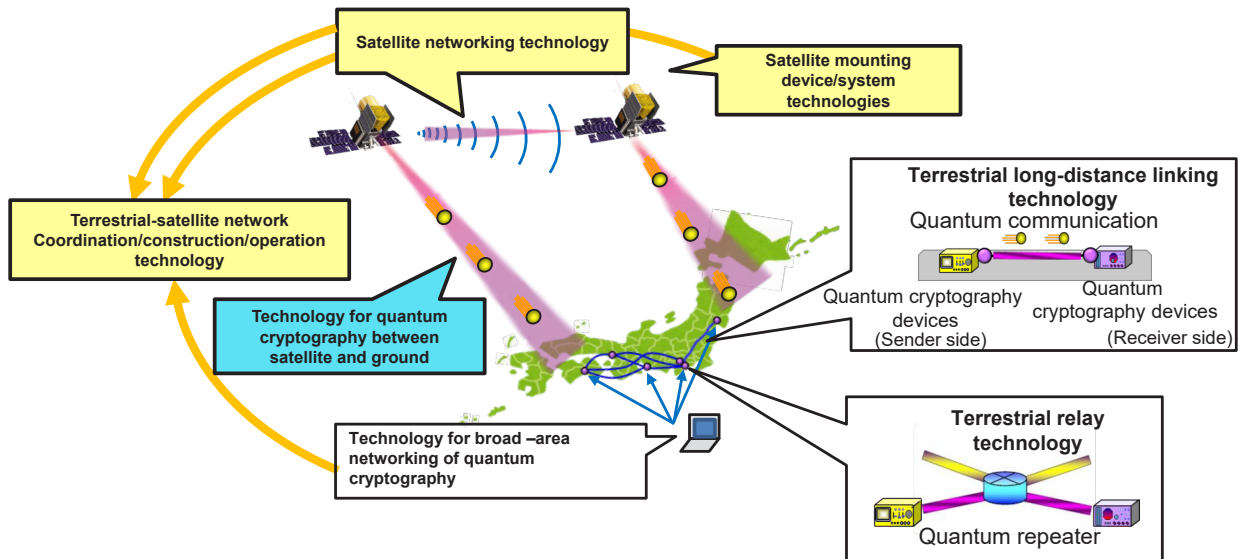
The date specified by Cabinet Order (December 19, 2022) within a period not exceeding one month from the date of official announcement (December 9, 2022).

Provided, however, that the revision pertaining to the abolition of the current time-limited fund shall be made on the date specified by Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding six months from April 1, 2024.

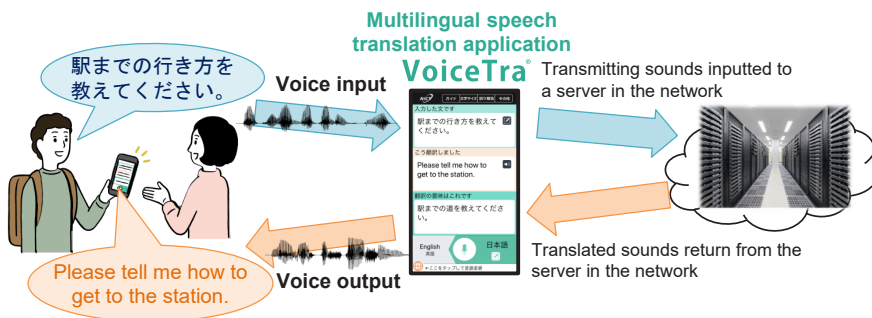
(Execution)



6. Global quantum cryptographic communications network



7. Multilingual translation technology



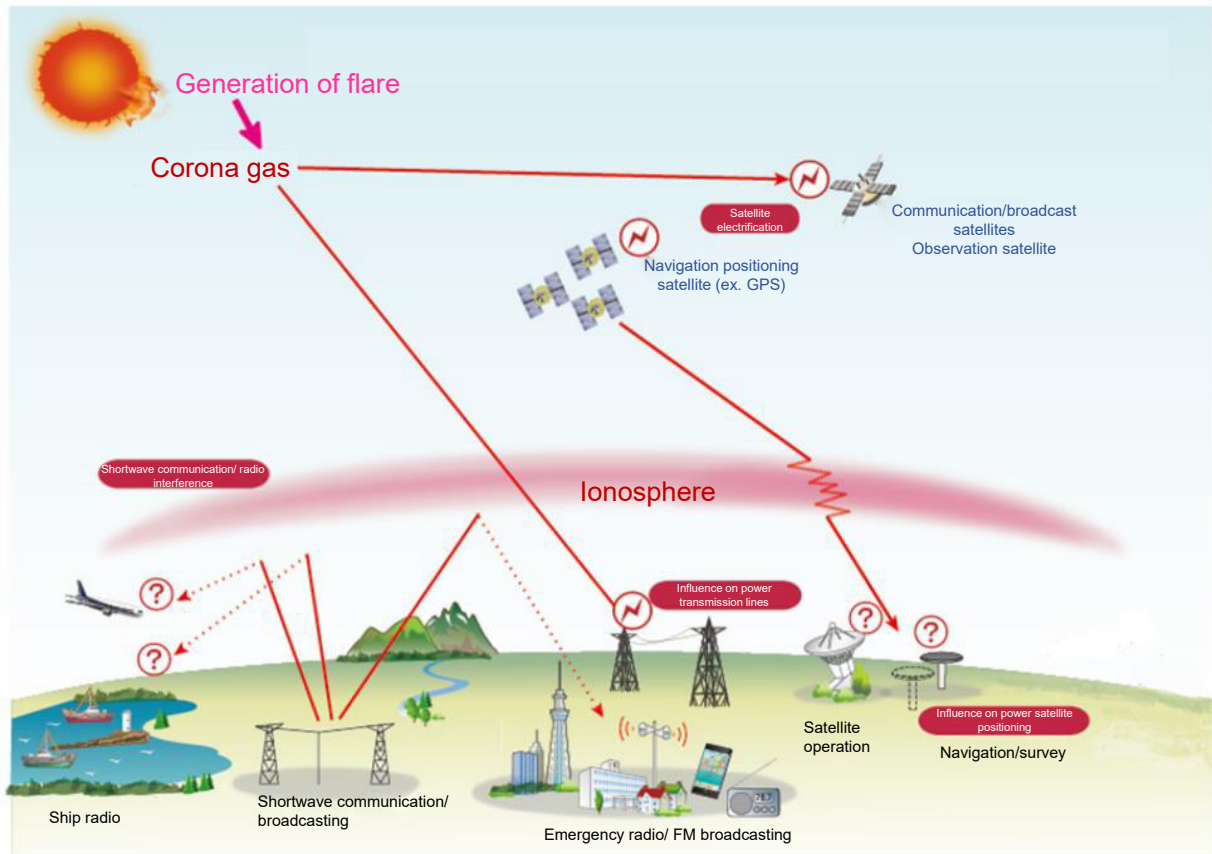
Priority language (at a practical level) 17 languages	
Japanese	Spanish
English	Brazilian Portuguese
Chinese	Filipino
Korean	Arabic
Thai	Italian
Indonesian	German
Vietnamese	Hindi
Burmese	Russian
French	

- ✓ Nepali, Khmer, and Mongolian will be added to support foreigners visiting and residing in Japan.
- ✓ Ukrainian language will be added with the aim of handling Ukrainian refugees

8. Efforts to further advance multilingual translation technology

Mission	Eliminate language barriers in the world —Evolution from “serial translation” to “simultaneous interpretation” and further progress in social implementation—						
Vision	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Realize global and stress-free exchange - Further advance multilingual translation technology and its social implementation to eliminate “language barriers” in the world and realize a society where everybody freely exchanges with people around the world. 2 Strengthen business capabilities and realize a true convivial society - Make AI capable of simultaneous interpretation at international conferences and business discussions to expand business opportunities of enterprises and promote overseas collaborations, etc. - Eliminate language barriers in exchange with and daily life of foreigners visiting or staying in Japan who are expected to increase across the country including rural areas. 3 Enhance Japan’s presence - Toward EXPO Osaka, Kansai in 2025, realize multilingual real-time talks and simultaneous interpretation between exhibitors and visitors of pavilions and lectures. - Offer “Omotenashi” to people gathering from around the world to increase value and appeal of Japan in economic/social activities at home and abroad. 						
Target	<p>2020 Translation to support daily life and business (Conversation Level)</p> <p>2025 Simultaneous translation that considers context, intention of the speaker, etc. (Discussion Level) - Highly accurate, prompt and practical simultaneous interpretation that considers the context (flow of conversation/sentence), intention of the speaker, surrounding conditions, cultural background and other factors - Expand the priority languages for the multilingual translation technology based on the “Comprehensive Measures for Acceptance and Coexistence of Foreign Nationals”</p> <p>2030 Simultaneous interpretation capable of severe negotiations (Negotiation Level)</p>						
Action	<p>Share a roadmap to achieve the goals toward 2025 and promote specific actions in an industry-academia-government cooperation.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Project 1</td> <td>Research and development of innovative multilingual translation technology for simultaneous interpretation by AI</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project 2</td> <td>Develop the world’s top level AI research base to support advanced natural language processing technology.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project 3</td> <td>Social implementation of simultaneous interpretation system toward 2025 EXPO in Japan</td> </tr> </table>	Project 1	Research and development of innovative multilingual translation technology for simultaneous interpretation by AI	Project 2	Develop the world’s top level AI research base to support advanced natural language processing technology.	Project 3	Social implementation of simultaneous interpretation system toward 2025 EXPO in Japan
Project 1	Research and development of innovative multilingual translation technology for simultaneous interpretation by AI						
Project 2	Develop the world’s top level AI research base to support advanced natural language processing technology.						
Project 3	Social implementation of simultaneous interpretation system toward 2025 EXPO in Japan						

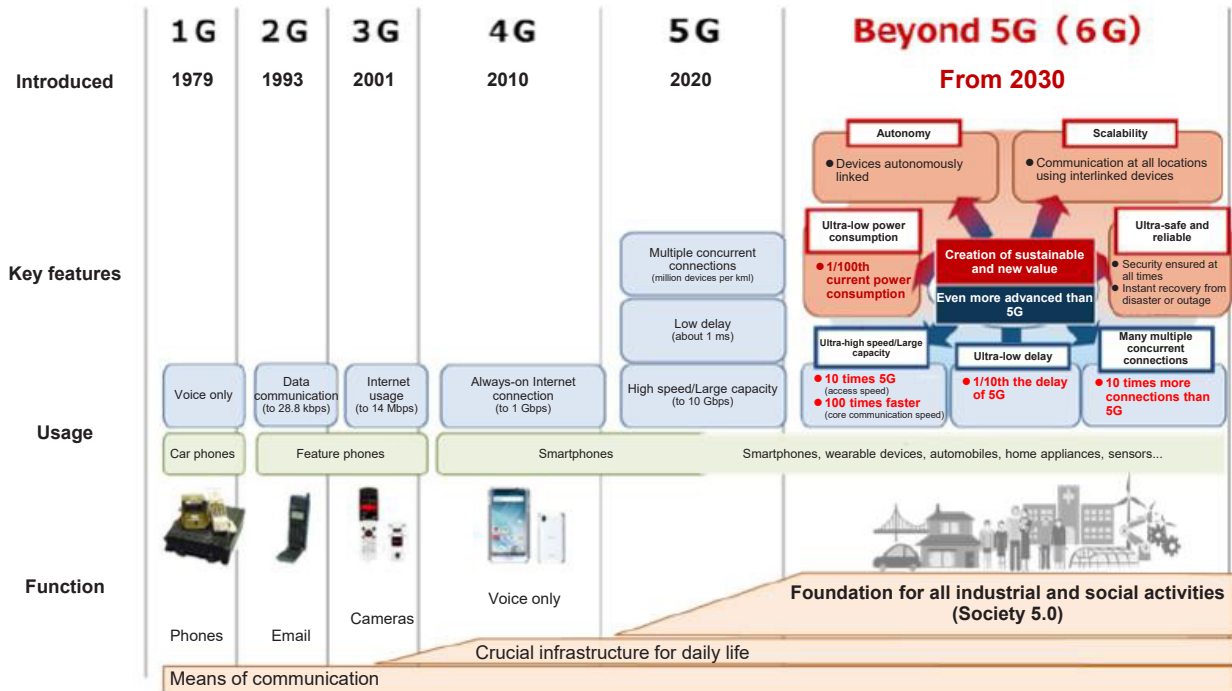
9. Impact of solar flares on the Earth



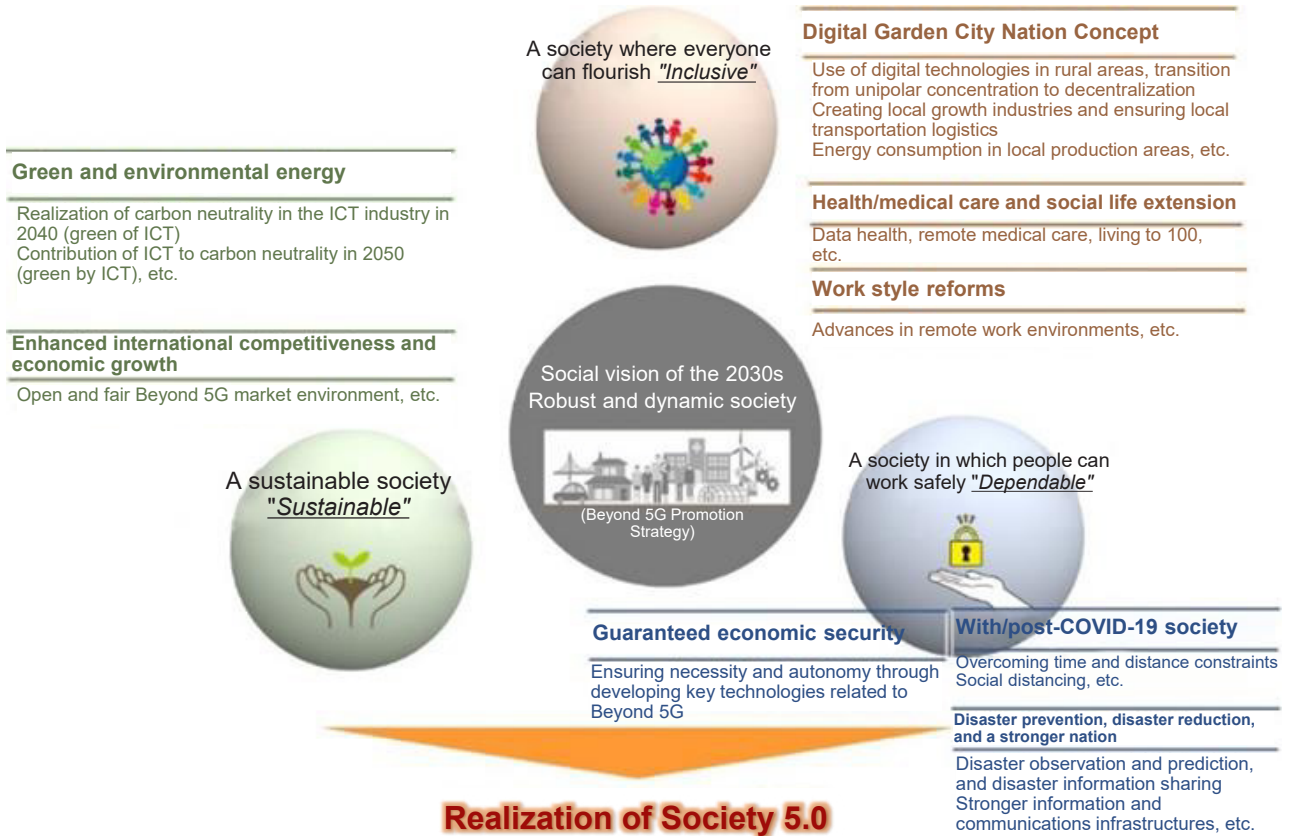
(Source) MIC, Material of the Study Group on the Advancement of Space Weather Forecasting (the 1st session)

Policy Focus -2

1. Beyond 5G (6G) features



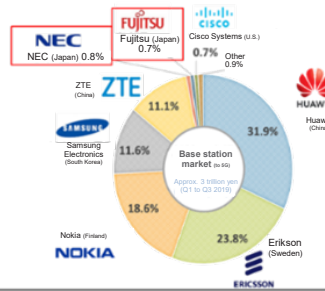
2. Society of the 2030s realized through Beyond 5G (6G) (Figure 1 in White Paper)



5. Major challenges for Beyond 5G (6G) (Figure4 in White Paper)

(Issue 1) Intense international competition

- Japanese vendors lag behind others in the global 5G communications infrastructure market (but have potential competitiveness in electronic components)
- Foreign countries are aggressively expanding research and development investment to take the lead in 6G, and are rapidly developing research plans and other concrete measures



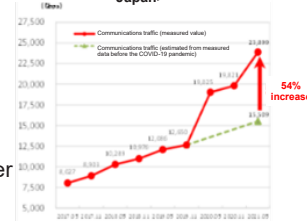
Accounts for about 30% of the global market share for electronic components embedded in smartphones and other devices, and has the potential to compete in Beyond 5G.

Source: JEITA Statistical Handbook 2022-2023

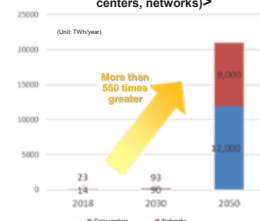
(Issue 2) Power consumption for information and communications

- Changes in lifestyle and expansion of information processing greatly increase traffic and power consumption in communications networks
- Further increases are expected, and it will be difficult for Japan to achieve its international commitment to carbon neutrality, without further technological innovation

<Changes in communications traffic in Japan>



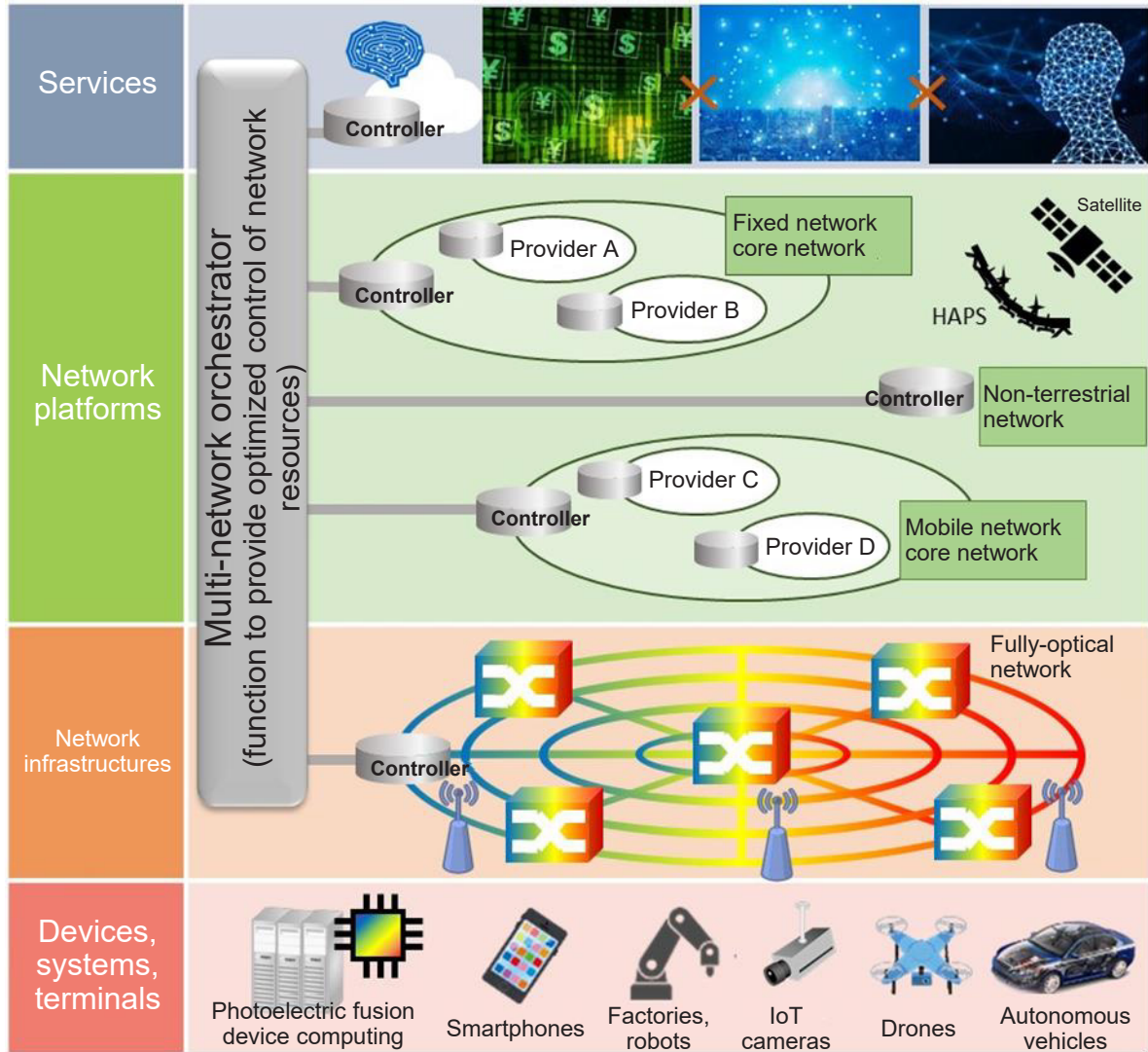
<Power consumption forecast for ICT infrastructures (data centers, networks)>



(Issue 3) Promotion of digital technologies as a national strategy

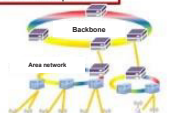
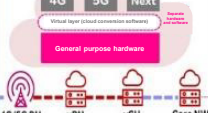
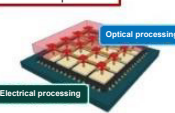



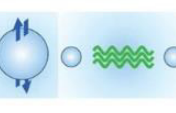



- Aim for a switch to digital where everyone can play an active role and no one is left behind (Digital Garden City Nation Concept, etc.)

6. The ideal Beyond 5G (6G) network

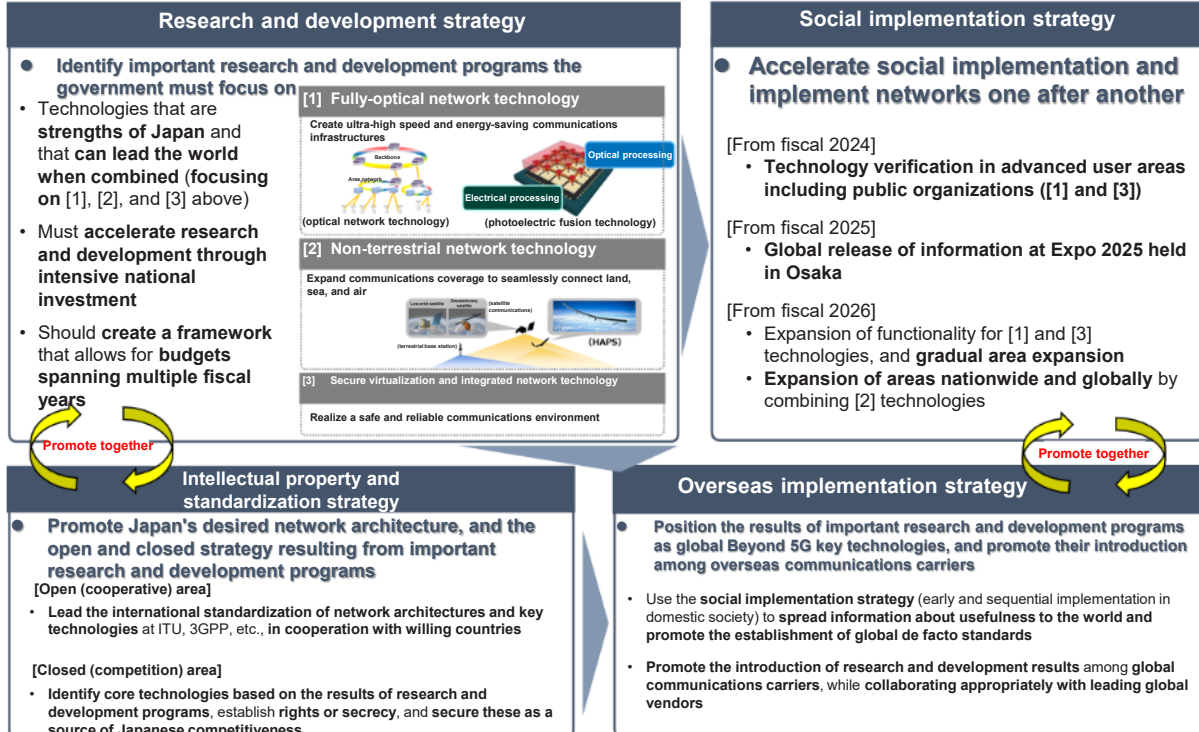


(Source) Information and Communications Council, Summary of the interim report on the "Information and Communications Technology Strategy for Beyond 5G"

7. 10 Beyond 5G (6G) research and development issues for industry, academia, and government (Figure5 in White Paper)

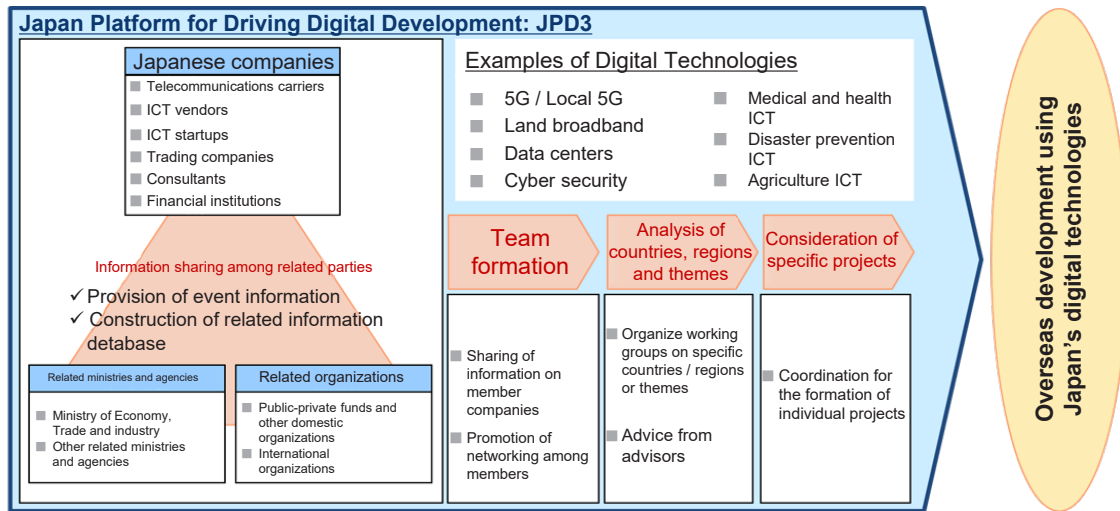
<p>Issue 1 Fully-optical network technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convert to fully-optical wired networks to provide ultra-high speed, large capacity, ultra-low latency services with ultra-low power consumption <p>Ultra-high speed, large capacity, ultra-low delay</p> <p>Ultra-low power consumption</p> 	<p>Issue 2 Open network technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate the risk of vendor lock-in and create a competitive environment in a fair Beyond 5G market <p>Autonomy Ultra-safe and reliable</p> 	<p>Issue 3 ICT equipment and device technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce optical technology in ICT equipment and devices, and implement ultra-low latency and ultra-low power consumption communications infrastructures <p>Ultra-high speed, large capacity, ultra-low delay</p> <p>Ultra-low power consumption</p> 	<p>Issue 4 Network orchestration technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexibly allocate network resources and provide services according to user needs <p>Autonomy Ultra-low power consumption</p> 	<p>Issue 5 Wireless network technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficiently and reliably connect ultra-high-speed, large capacity radio frequency communications from base stations to terminals <p>Ultra-high speed, large capacity, ultra-low delay</p> <p>Many multiple connections</p> 
<p>Issue 6 NTN (HAPS, satellite network) technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve 100% coverage of Japan (land, sea, air, and space) Redundant infrastructures during disasters <p>Scalability Ultra-safe and reliable</p> 	<p>Issue 7 Quantum network technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realize cryptographic communications using quantum properties, and communications with security guaranteed by networks <p>Ultra-safe and reliable</p> 	<p>Issue 8 Terminal and sensor technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize millimeter and terahertz waves for ultra-high speed, large capacity mobile communications applications <p>Ultra-high speed, large capacity, ultra-low delay</p> <p>Many multiple connections</p> 	<p>Issue 9 E2E virtualization technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure end-to-end quality of service by virtualizing networks (including terminals) Switch to continuously evolvable software <p>Autonomy Ultra-safe and reliable</p> 	<p>Issue 10 Beyond 5G service application technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximize Beyond 5G capabilities to solve social issues and enrich people's lives <p>Scalability</p> 

8. Strategy to accelerate research and development and social implementation of Beyond 5G (6G)

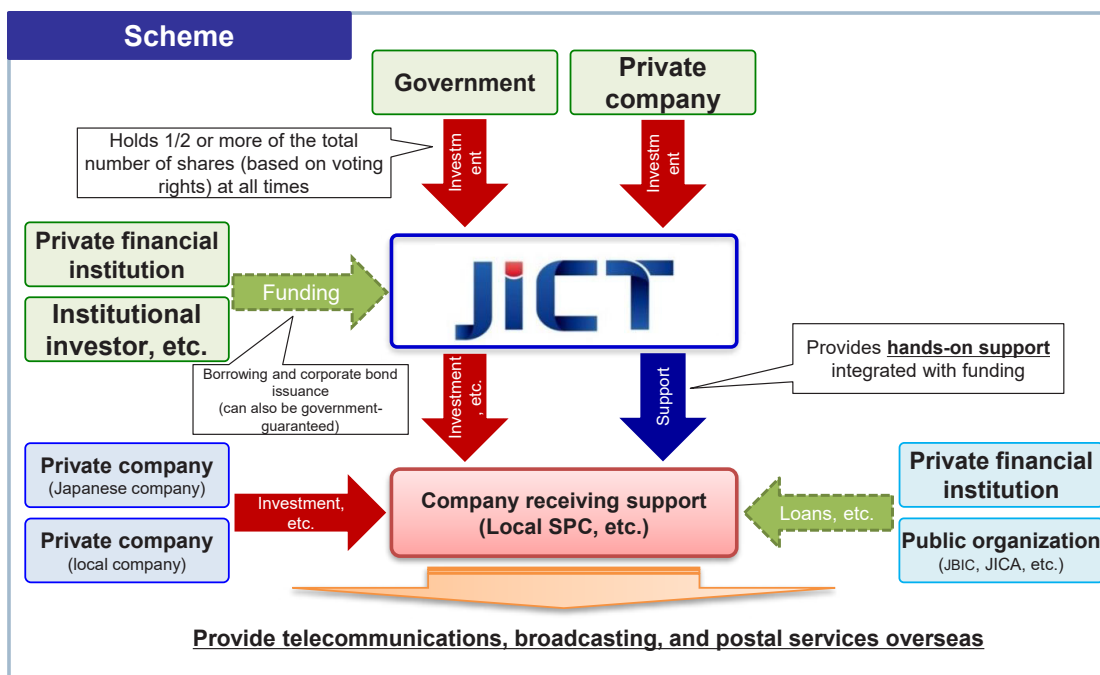


Section 8

1. Japan Platform for Driving Digital Development (Figure5-8-2-1 in White Paper)



2. Support through the Fund Corporation for the Overseas Development of Japan's ICT and Postal Services (JICT) (Figure5-8-2-2 in White Paper)




3. Examples of overseas implementation of ICT (Figure5-8-2-3 in White Paper)

Specific cases

Digital infrastructures

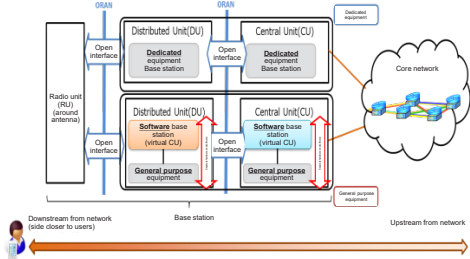
Optical undersea cables

- One of the three major companies is Japanese.
- Undersea cable (main line) between the U.S. and Singapore connected to Palau, during a combined effort by Japan, the U.S., and Australia. The order for this work was received by a Japanese company.



5G including Open RAN

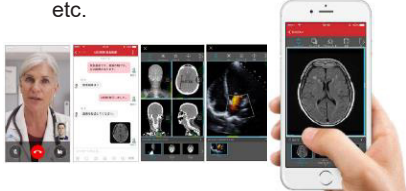
- Currently developing Open RAN devices for open and secure networking.
- Conducted demonstrations mainly in developing countries in Asia and South America.



Digital usage

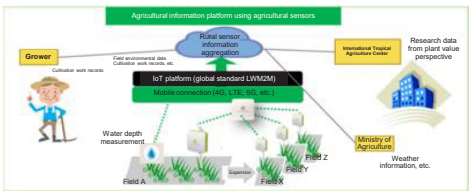
ICT for remote medical care

- Demonstrated medical ICT using mobile and cloud technologies to realize early disease detection and preventive medical care.
- Orders received from Chile, Brazil, etc.

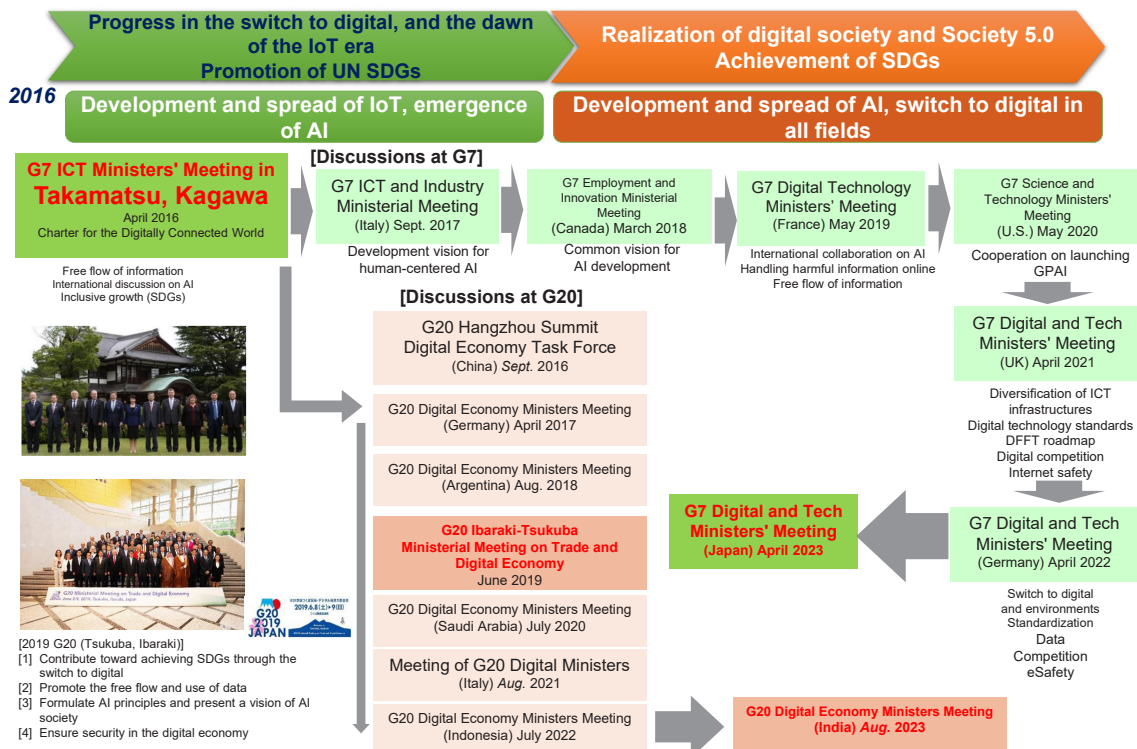


ICT to improve agriculture

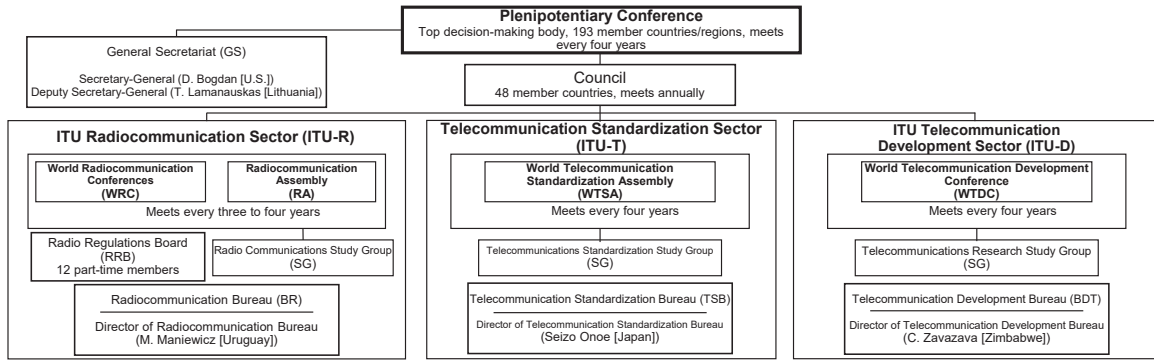
- Demonstrated ICT utilization models to promote agricultural efficiency, mainly in Central and South America and Africa.
- Orders received from Colombia, etc.



4. History of G7/G20 ICT/digital discussions (overview) (Figure5-8-5-1 in White Paper)



5. International Telecommunication Union (ITU) organization (Figure5-8-5-2 in White Paper)



6. Global Digital Connectivity Partnership (GDCP) (Figure5-8-6-1 in White Paper)

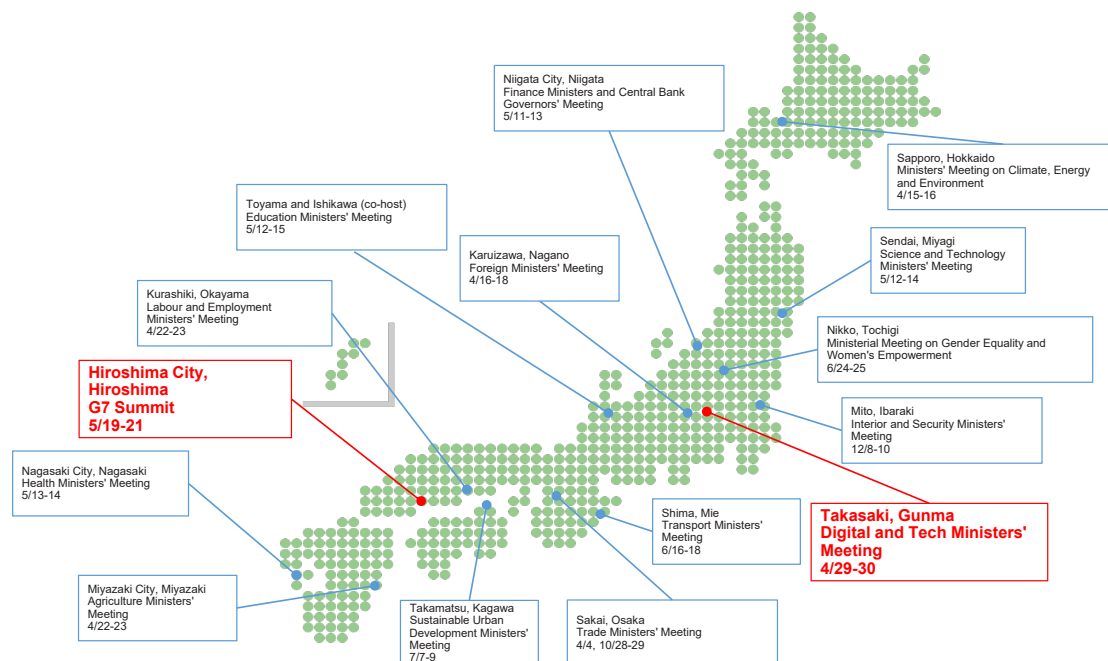
GDCP concept

Toward secure connectivity and vibrant digital economies with cooperation of Japan and the United States, GDCP promotes: [1] cooperation in third countries, [2] multilateral collaboration and [3] bilateral collaboration with a view to global development (especially 5G and Beyond 5G)

Cooperation in third countries	Cooperation for ICT infrastructure development and human resource development in third countries (with focus on the Indo-Pacific, but including other regions)
Multilateral collaboration	Enhanced collaboration in multilateral frameworks including ITU, G7/G20, OECD and APEC
Bilateral collaboration	Investments in R&D environments for 5G and Beyond5G (6G)

Policy Focus -3

1. G7 Summit and related ministerial meetings (Figure1 in White Paper)

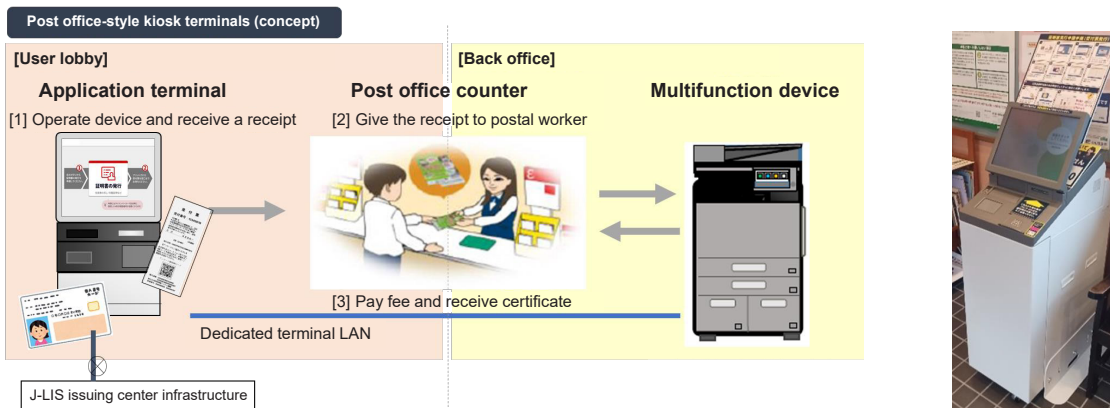


2. G7 Digital and Tech Ministers' Meeting in Takasaki, Gunma (Figure2 in White Paper)

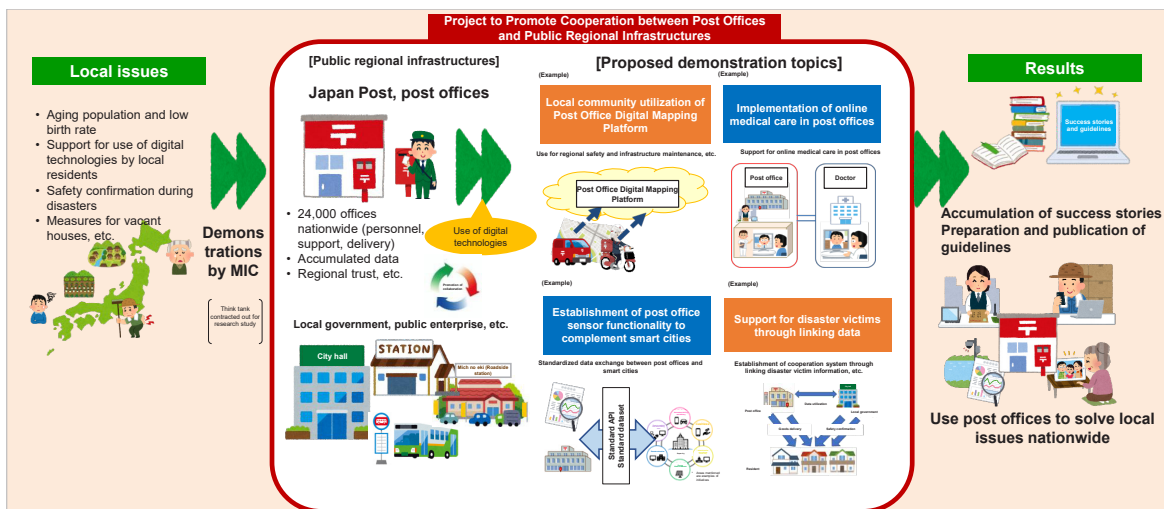


Section 9

1. Post office-style kiosk terminal (Figure5-9-2-1 in White Paper)



2. Project to Promote Cooperation between Post Offices and Public Regional Infrastructures (Figure5-9-2-2 in White Paper)



3. Regional demonstrations (Figure5-9-2-3 in White Paper)

Linking Individual Number Cards and transportation-related IC cards at post offices (Maebashi, Gunma)



Public use of post office drones in hilly and mountainous areas (trial delivery of emergency relief supplies during disaster) (Kumano, Mie)



Shopping services at post office counters (Yatsushiro, Kumamoto)



(Source) Lower center image: Created by ACSL Ltd. with Google Earth (Map data © 2022 Google)