**Summary of Minutes**

**of the First Meeting of the Utilization and Promotion Committee**

Date and time: 15:00 ~ 17:00, September 28 (Friday), 2012

Venue: TKP Kotenma-cho Business Center, 3rd Floor, Conference Room 301

Attendees:

Chairman: Ichiya Nakamura Professor, Graduate School of Media Design, Keio University

Vice Chairman: Fumihiro Murakami Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc.

Committee members:

Yusho Ishikawa Project Professor, Interfaculty Initiative in Information Studies, The University of Tokyo

 Ikki Ohmukai Associate Professor, National Institute of Information

Hiroichi Kawashima Special Adviser of the Government of Saga Prefecture

 President, Institute for Public Sector Innovation

Iwao Kobayashi Representative director, Scholex

Masahiko Shoji Senior Research Fellow/Assistant Professor, Center for Global Communications, International University of japan

Sawako Nohara President and CEO, IPSe Marketing, Inc./ Project Professor, Graduate School of Media and Governance, Keio University

Observers:

- Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) (Information and Communications Bureau)

- Cabinet Secretariat (Information Communication Technology Office)

- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) (Commerce and Information Policy Bureau)

- Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) (Policy Bureau)

- Geospatial Information Authority of Japan

- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) (Food Industry Affairs Bureau)

- Japan Meteorological Agency

- Japan Business Federation

- ASP-SasS-Cloud Consortium (ASPIC)

- Yuriko Inoue (Chairman, Data Governance Committee)

Associated members: TS Japan, ACCESS CO., LTD. NTT Advanced Technology Corporation, NTT Communications Corporation, NTT DATA Corporation, NTT Resonant Inc., KDDI Corporation, CTI Engineering Co., Ltd., COPILOT Inc. Sabae City, automation co., ltd., Japan Cloud Consortium, Car Information Data Management, Communication and Information network Association of Japan (CIAJ), Smart Drive Meter Developers, SoftBank Telecom Corp., Toshiba Solutions Corporation, dot-jp the specified nonprofit corporation, Toyota Motor Corporation, Nagareyama City, IBM Japan, Ltd. Nikkei Inc., Japan Information Processing Development Corporation (JIPDEC), NEC Corporation, Microsoft Japan Co., Ltd., Nihon Unisys, Ltd., Nomura Research Institute, Ltd., Pioneer Corporation, PIPED BITS Co., Ltd., Panasonic Corporation, East Japan Railway Company, Hitachi, Ltd., Fujitsu Limited, Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co., Ltd., International Universal Menu Association, Yokohama Community Design Lab., Yokohama City, and a knowledgeable person

Other: Bureau of Construction, Tokyo Metropolitan Government

Secretariat: Fumihiro Murakami, Takeshi Tsukuni, Nao Fukushima, Yuko Takano (Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc.)

Handouts:

Material 1. Seating chart

Material 2. List of members of the Utilization and Promotion Committee

Material 3. List of members of the Open Data Promotion Consortium

Material 4. Proposed operation of the Utilization and Promotion Committee

 Material 5. Proposed items for study in this fiscal year and the way of proceeding with meetings

 Material 6. Schedule of meetings of the Utilization and Promotion Committee hereafter

Presentation Material 1 (a series of events including the holding of “Hackathon Conference” at GLOCOM, by Committee member Mr. Shoji)

 Presentation Material 2 (Yokohama City’s version, “Where does my money go?”, by Committee member Mr. Kawashima)

Presentation Material 3 (Approaches towards Open Data by Yokohama City, by Mr. Sekiguchi from Yokohama City)

**Agenda:**

1. Opening

2. Greeting by the Chairman

3. Greeting by the representative from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC)

・As the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, we want to cooperate with this consortium, Cabinet Secretary, and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and related ministries and agencies to work actively for achieving the Open Data strategy.

・In order to promote Open Data, the most important thing is to visualize its merits. I really expect this Committee to help it.

4. Self-introduction by the Committee members and observers

5. About the operation of the Committee

・The Secretariat described how to proceed with the Committee based on Material 4.

・The way of handling the materials and minutes of this Committee as specified in Material

4 was approved with unanimity.

6. About the matters to be studied in this fiscal year and the way of proceeding with meetings

・The Secretariat described about to proceed with the Committee based on Material 5.

【Opinions about materials and overall policy】

・The proposed programs are written in Material 5. Will they all be implemented as this fiscal year’s activities?

・Some programs are implemented by this consortium. However, we will also collaborate with programs carried out by other groups and proceed with everyone’s cooperation.

7. Topics for discussions

・About a series of events including the holding of “Hackathon Conference” at GLOCOM (By Committee member Mr. Shoji)

・Yokohama City’s version, “Where does my money go?” (By Committee member Mr. Kawashima)

・Approaches towards Open Data by Yokohama City (by Mr. Sekiguchi from Yokohama City)

8. Free discussions

* + - A municipal edition of “Future National Diet” hosted by dot-jp the specified nonprofit corporation, “If I Were Mayor – Future Autonomy 2012 Trial,” was carried out. In this project, university students considered how they would change the town in the future if they were a mayor, and developed their future vision and key policies. In our Committee, we would like to promote our projects in collaboration with such a project.
			* In the current efforts in Open Data concerning the budget of municipalities, because expense items differ from municipality to municipality, it takes much time to consider, examine, and process the availability of data. It is necessary to consider how we can adapt Japanese data into the international standard.
		- Advanced efforts for Open Data have a public aspect and it is very difficult to imagine them being connected with business. It may be necessary for private citizens to join in the project so that they can be connected with private business.
		- For the use, application, and dissemination of Open Data, the first trigger will not work unless you start something. It is necessary to clarify who users are, how they use them, and from whom we need to obtain approval.
		- The range of the use, application, and dissemination of Open Data will not be broadened even if the disclosed data are deepened. The true joy of Open Data is that data of different kinds connect with each other.
		- When topics were offered, it was said that data loading was difficult. I have a suggestion: in order to develop our efforts in a lateral relationship, if we develop an app to load data, it may lead to the possibility that it can be used beyond public data. I want to discuss who should send and use information and from what viewpoint they should do it for the purpose of broadening our scope.
		- One of the ideas about how we create added value from Open Data is to collect, sort, organize, process, and analyze data in a different way from the existing way. There can we find a business chance. Every time we face an obstacle, a business chance will occur to overcome it.
		- If the efforts mentioned when topics were offered are of value to a municipality, what if the municipality supports them?
		- Municipalities are willing to actively support the development of apps. However, they do not have concrete ideas in what process they should support and how they can support technologically. I would like to discuss the matter in this session.
		- Indeed, it is important that the government offers data in a way that allows the private sector to use them easily. However, the objective of the Open Data strategy is free disclosure of data by the government and their inventive use by businesses. Therefore, it is not good if the private sector depends on the government for the financial support.
		- We are considering the use of statistical data offered by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. However, it is not easy to know what kind of data it has and where they are. For the government, it will also be hard to know what kind of data the private sector has and where they are. The partnership between the government and the private sector is important. It is necessary to consider what kind of data they have, where they are, and in what way they can be used.
		- I agree with the opinion that it is difficult to find where data are. If I ask governmental officials, they say the data are disclosed. However, I cannot find them. Although the government creates electronic data from the beginning, they are using printed materials at work. It is inefficient.
		- Concerning Open Data, there have been no great hits in other countries. Personal data and rights are a bottleneck. However, concerning meteorological and map data, more user-friendly data are offered to meet the demand of the private sector. Therefore, we should use these areas as a reference.
		- In 2005, we requested data of automobile inspection certificates issued by Land Transportation Office and established an investigative Committee. However, the laws and regulations constituted a barrier and it was only in 2008 that it was achieved. In the U.S., there have been advanced approaches. Such data were disclosed about 25 years ago, and it has been connected with business. Concerning information fee, it was 1 JPY for one certificate in the U.S., while it is over 10 JPY in Japan. Unless the problems of fees for information from the government, vertically-segmented administrative functions, and the disclosure of private information are solved, we cannot win in the global competition. Concerning automobiles, private data do not come out. How to collect and offer data matters. I want to discuss this issue in this session.
		- On July 4, the Electronic Administrative Open Data Strategy was announced. According to the strategy, the nation, ministries and agencies will release data in the first phase, and data disclosure will be promoted around each municipality and nationwide in the second phase. What I would like to tell the ministries and agencies that democracy and the mechanism of congresses are totally different depending on whether in the national government or in local governments. It is considered that the reason why the concept of e-Japan met with a setback was that the congresses that reflect local sovereignty and the will of citizens were not considered. Therefore, I hope that the dissemination to local governments will be considered from three viewpoints: citizens, congresses reflecting the will of public, and the government.
		- In considering the requirements for the realization of business mentioned on page 5 of Material 5, it is essential to organize and examine national data, municipal data, and data possessed by the private sector, referring to successful cases. It is also necessary to sort out some business models, set up a hypothesis that such models are successful and then narrow down the areas. I think that sorting out some cases and showing their concrete examples will be more helpful to make things clear.
		- Suppose there are sectional meetings: one for those who possess data, one for those who have infrastructure for data disclosure and another for those who use data; and they discuss the output in this session. I think it will provide more detailed discussion.
		- The government is afraid that if it releases information unprepared in the relationship with congresses, it might be blamed for its inadequacy. Accordingly, the government cannot release information. However, it is an adverse worry. If it discloses information clearly and completely, there will be no complaints. It is necessary to break down the administrative officials’ prejudice.
		- There is an effort called Linked Open Data (LOD). In this effort, awards are given to good examination of data use as well as good creation and disclosure of data. Such an effort will provide an opportunity to feel the dynamism of Open Data. I want to report such efforts in this session.