0. Introduction

➢ In October 2024, Keidanren published its proposal "Towards the Construction of Industrial Data Spaces*", outlining actions to be taken by both the public and private sectors.

> * A standardized framework for reliable linkage of large volumes of diverse data across countries, industries, and organisations.

➢ While various ministries and private organisations have initiated efforts for data linkage and utilisation, cross-sectoral cooperation remains limited, and no unified view has been established on international linkage or necessary functional requirements.

➢ Against this backdrop, the Cabinet Secretariat's *Meeting on Digital Administrative and Fiscal Reform* is holding intensive discussions to formulate a basic policy on data utilisation systems by this summer.

➢ In light of the current situation, this Second Proposal has been compiled to realize a "Digital Ecosystem*" through the construction of internationally interoperable industrial data spaces.
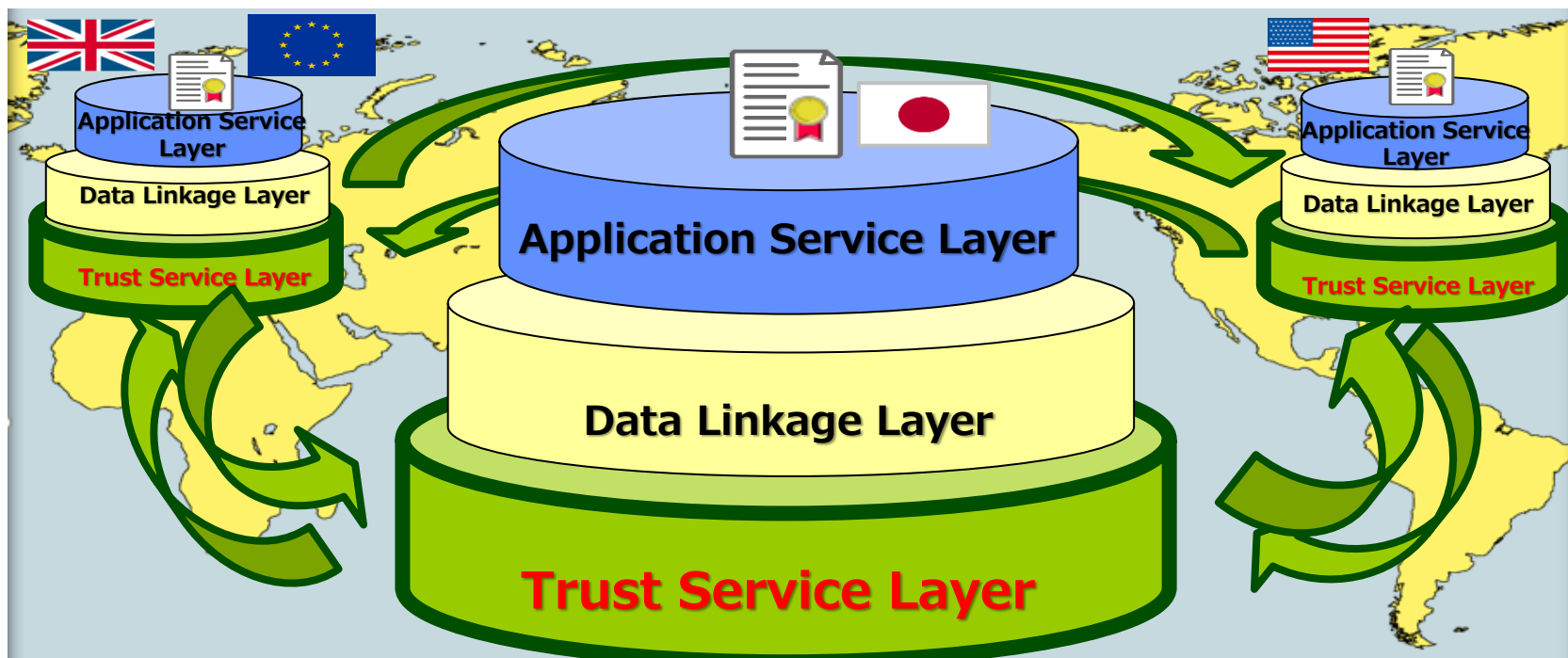
> * A networked system where diverse stakeholders—including businesses, governments, and consumers—collaborate and create value through digital technologies.

Ⅰ. Presentation of the Overall Picture, Strategy, and Roadmap for Industrial Data Spaces

➤ The Digital Agency, serving as the **control tower** for the construction of industrial data spaces, should collaborate with the Meeting on Digital Administrative and Fiscal Reform and relevant ministries, to organise ongoing efforts in data collaboration and utilisation and present an **overall picture for industrial data spaces**.

➤ Based on this overall picture, the government should promptly formulate a **unified national strategy and roadmap** for industrial data spaces.

➤ The Digital Agency and relevant ministries should **swiftly implement necessary measures** in line with the strategy and roadmap.

➤ In parallel, the industrial sector will work closely with the government to promote the **discovery of use cases**, and the **establishment of international standards**, thereby **accelerating the social implementation** of industrial data spaces.

2. Development of a Common Framework

➢ Industrial data spaces can be structured into *the three layers* (shown below) from the perspective of functions and services for data linkage.

➢ The Digital Agency should promote **a development of a common framework** by clearly distinguishing between the **requirements to be commonly established regardless of use cases,** and **those that should be considered individually depending on each specific use case.**

Source: Materials by Satoru Tezuka, Representative Director of JDTF (Japan Digital Trust Forum) / Project Professor, Keio University

3. Development of Trust Frameworks

➢ For the *Trust Service Layer* in the three-layer structure, it is essential to **establish a foundational infrastructure that enables verification of the authenticity and existence of entities,** as well as to **define and visualise the assurance levels of each trust service.**

➢ The Digital Agency should **systematically organise and develop the concept of trust services** in industrial data spaces, supplement missing trust services, **and improve institutional, technical, and operational aspects** so that existing trust services can fulfill intended trust functions.

➢ For trust services requiring international interoperability, **intergovernmental discussions** should be accelerated. In particular, **collaboration with the EU**—where systematisation of trust services under the eIDAS regulation is advancing—**should be deepened based on concrete business needs**.

4. Creation of Use Cases

➢ To drive business growth and create new opportunities, proactive efforts are needed to **develop and implement use cases** for industrial data spaces.

➢ However, **challenges remain** regarding the **participation of user companies and organisations**—including SMEs—such as **participation costs and lack of incentives** for data linkage.

➢ To generate successful examples, Japan should begin by **prototyping** use cases in the **environmental field**, where societal demand and international interest are strong. These prototypes should include trust frameworks as part of their design.

➢ Japan should also promote **international deployment** by engaging with like-minded countries and regions, including the EU and ASEAN.

5. Establishing a Public–Private Promotion Framework

➢ **Close collaboration and coordination between the public and private sectors** are essential to successfully construct industrial data spaces.

➢ Keidanren will work in partnership with the Digital Agency to advance concrete discussions toward establishing a **"Public–Private Council for the Digital Ecosystem"** (tentative name).

General Assembly (All Members)
・Composed of relevant government ministries and agencies such as the Digital Agency and METI, Keidanren, industry associations, related organisations, academics, and private companies.

Public–Private Collaboration Forum
・Attended by ministers and business executives.
・Issues a "Public–Private Action Declaration" (tentative) to share priorities and guide upcoming government strategies.

Planning and Management Committee
・Deliberates on the council operations.
・Plan the forum and sets up committees and WGs.

Subcommittees
(Ex)
・International standardisation
・Public communication

Working Groups(WGs)
・Assigned specific tasks as needed by the Planning and Management Committee.

6. Conclusion

➢ The construction of industrial data spaces is an urgent issue that cannot be delayed.

➢ The government should **incorporate the content of this proposal** into key national strategies scheduled for this summer, such as the **"Report on Digital Administrative and Fiscal Reform 2025," the "Priority Plan for the Realization of a Digital Society,"** and the **"Basic Policy on Economic and Fiscal Management and Reform."**

➢ In parallel, the government should deepen its consideration of **whether new legal frameworks are necessary** and **take the required measures, including securing sufficient budgets and personnel.**

➢ Keidanren also requests the government and relevant organisations to **collaborate in building the public–private promotion framework.**