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| **CONTRIBUTION** | | | | | |
| **Source:** | | Japan | | | |
| **Title:** | | Suggestion of reference to the national level visions from Member States (such as Japanese national vision “Society 5.0”) | | | |
| **Purpose:** | | Discussion | | | |
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| **Keywords:** | national level technology development vision; SDGs; Society 5.0 |
| **Abstract:** | This contribution introduces the subsequent situation of Society 5.0 and suggests that TSAG RG-StdsStrat should lead to create criteria of study items and/or their objectives towards the SDGs and SDGs Indicators and share them among the Study Groups in order to promote efficient formulation and utilization of the standardization strategy. |

1. **Introduction**

In the contribution TSAG-C.12 at the last TSAG meeting held in May 2017, Japan introduced “Society 5.0” which is Japanese national vision for the future technology and also suggested RG-StdsStrat to take account of Member States’ national visions and other SDOs’ visions in existence, in the part related to the mandate of ITU-T, when developing ITU-T’s standardization strategy.

This contribution introduces the subsequent situation of Society 5.0 and suggests that TSAG RG-StdsStrat should lead to create criteria of evaluation for Member States’ national visions and other SDOs’ visions in existence towards the SDGs and SDGs Indicators, and share them among the Study Groups in order to promote efficient formulation and utilization of the standardization strategy.

1. **Society 5.0 in progress**

Society 5.0 is the vision of Japan which aims to balance economic development and solving social issues and is defined as a human-centered society achieved by convergence of the cyber world and the physical world.

The Cabinet Office in Japan released the commentary site of Society 5.0 (http://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/english/society5\_0/index.html) in November 2017. In this commentary, efforts and objective values for achieving Society 5.0 in several fields (Mobility / Healthcare and caregiving / Manufacturing / Agriculture / Food / Disaster Prevention / Energy) are introduced with use case examples.

As for Mobility (see Figure 1), new value can be generated in the following ways through AI analysis of big data in a database spanning diverse types of information including sensor data from automobiles, real-time information on the weather, traffic, accommodations, and food and drink, and personal history, and the following will be realized:

・Make travelling and sightseeing easy by providing sightseeing routes matching personal preferences and proposing optimal plans taking weather, congestion, etc. into account

・Make movement pleasant without congestion and reduce accidents through autonomous driving

・Make movement smooth by combining car sharing services, public transportation, etc.

・Enable the elderly and physically challenged to move about on their own through the use of self-driving wheelchairs

・Will help reduce CO2 emissions by public transportation institutions while promoting regional revitalization and stimulating consumption.

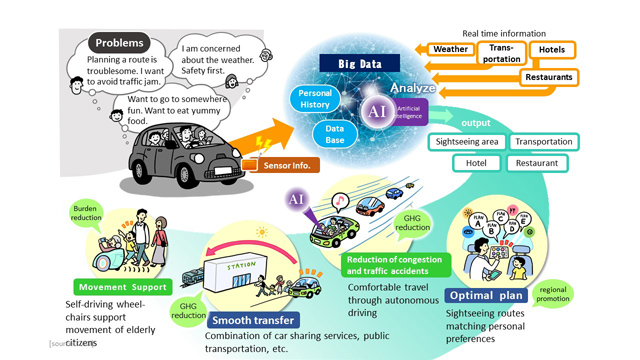


Figure 1: Example of efforts and objective values for achieving Society 5.0 in Mobility

These examples are being promoted by Japanese policies to embody the concept of Society 5.0 expressed in Japanese contribution (TSAG - C.12) at the last TSAG meeting, towards achieving SDGs It expresses concrete efforts.

Some Sector Members in Japan also welcome that a national-level vision like Society 5.0 which clearly shows the direction towards the achievement of SDGs and the direction of technological development is a key factor in a future sustainable society. For example, in the e-Meeting of StdsStrat RG held in October 2017, Hitachi submitted a contribution (TSAG - RG-StdsStrat C.003) which shows the necessity to gather and refer to the vision of the national level of technology development in each country. In this way, Society 5.0 is a collaborative activity of Japan between public and private sectors as well as a national vision of Japan.

1. **Suggested criteria for Standards Strategy planning in ITU-T**

Japan suggests that TSAG (RG-StdsStrat) should encourage Member States to submit contributions regarding national-level technology development vision, and lead to create criteria which refers to gathered national visions of Member States towards SDGs (and SDG indicators if necessary). An example of criteria is shown in table 1, which describes the evaluation of use cases and their objective values described in Society 5.0 commentary towards SDGs. This kind of criteria should be a useful reference to the ITU-T standardization strategy development which contributes to the achievement of SDGs. The criteria are also useful for Study Groups to evaluate whether the technical fields and the recommendations of individual technology worked in each Study Group are effective to contribute to SDGs. The criteria might give guidance for reviewing the positioning and content of the recommendation, if necessary.

1. **Conclusion**

Japan expects that the standardization activities in ITU-T which refers to the national level visions from Member States will be re-evaluated as a way to build a sustainable and human-centered society of which goals are shown in the SDGs.

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**Table 1: Criteria related to use cases of Society 5.0**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | No poverty | Zero hunger | Good health and well-being | Quality Education | Gender equality | Clean water and sanitation | Affordable and clean energy | Decent work and economic growth | Industry, Innovation and infrastructure | Reduced inequalities | Sustainable cities and communities | Responsible consumption and production | Climate action | Life below water | Life on land | Peace, justice and strong institutions | Partnerships for the goals |
| Use cases and their objective values for achieving Society 5.0 | | http://www.unic.or.jp/files/sdg_icon_01_en.png | http://www.unic.or.jp/files/sdg_icon_02_en.png | http://www.unic.or.jp/files/sdg_icon_03_en.png | http://www.unic.or.jp/files/sdg_icon_04_en.png | http://www.unic.or.jp/files/sdg_icon_05_en.png | http://www.unic.or.jp/files/sdg_icon_06_en.png | http://www.unic.or.jp/files/sdg_icon_07_en.png | http://www.unic.or.jp/files/sdg_icon_08_en.png | http://www.unic.or.jp/files/sdg_icon_09_en.png | http://www.unic.or.jp/files/sdg_icon_10_en.png | http://www.unic.or.jp/files/sdg_icon_11_en.png | http://www.unic.or.jp/files/sdg_icon_12_en.png | http://www.unic.or.jp/files/sdg_icon_13_en.png | http://www.unic.or.jp/files/sdg_icon_14_en.png | http://www.unic.or.jp/files/sdg_icon_15_en.png | http://www.unic.or.jp/files/sdg_icon_16_en.png | http://www.unic.or.jp/files/sdg_icon_17_en.png |
| Mobility | |  |  | 🗸 |  |  | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |  |  |  | 🗸 |
|  | providing sightseeing routes |  |  | 🗸 |  |  |  |  |  | 🗸 |  | 🗸 | 🗸 |  |  |  |  | 🗸 |
| proposing optimal plans |  |  |  |  |  | 🗸 |  |  | 🗸 |  | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |  |  |  | 🗸 |
| autonomous driving |  |  |  |  |  | 🗸 |  | 🗸 | 🗸 |  | 🗸 |  |  |  |  |  | 🗸 |
| combining car sharing services, public transportation, etc |  |  |  |  |  | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |  | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |  |  |  | 🗸 |
| Support for personal mobility by self-driving wheelchairs |  |  | 🗸 |  |  |  |  |  | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |  |  |  |  |  | 🗸 |
| (and more) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Healthcare and caregiving | |  |  | 🗸 |  |  | 🗸 |  | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |  |  |  | 🗸 |
| Manufacturing | |  |  | 🗸 |  |  | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |  | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |  |  |  | 🗸 |
| Agriculture | |  |  | 🗸 |  |  | 🗸 |  | 🗸 | 🗸 |  | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |  | 🗸 |
| Food | |  |  | 🗸 |  |  | 🗸 |  | 🗸 | 🗸 |  | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |  | 🗸 |
| Disaster Prevention | |  |  | 🗸 |  |  | 🗸 |  | 🗸 | 🗸 |  | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |  |  |  | 🗸 |
| Energy | |  |  | 🗸 |  |  | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |  | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |  |  |  | 🗸 |
| (and more) | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note: This table is just an example for discussion and all items may be modified after further analysis.