Joint Press Statement for the
U.S.-Japan Policy Cooperation
Dialogue on the Internet Economy

The Fifth Director General-Level Meeting

March 13, 2014

The United States and Japan held the fifth Director General-level meeting of the U.S.-Japan Policy Cooperation Dialogue on the Internet Economy in Tokyo on March 12 and 13, 2014. In this dialogue, which included a session with private sector representatives, participants reiterated their steadfast support for the multi-stakeholder system of Internet governance, recognized the importance of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in promoting economic growth, emphasized the potential of ICT to contribute to solving global challenges, and highlighted common positions on the following important Internet and ICT topics:

(1) Economic Growth and Addressing Global Challenges through ICT

ICT is an important pillar of the economic growth strategies pursued by both Japan and the United States. Innovative ICT solutions are an important tool for creating new value and can help improve health, education, and disaster response as well as help address increasingly pressing global challenges such as climate change, energy, and food and water security. Participants shared the view that spectrum management and telecommunication services policies can directly contribute to disaster management policy through building and improving reliability of ICT infrastructure, and agreed to continue information exchange.

(2) ICT for Development

Through the exchange of information on ICT policy initiatives, the United States and Japan discussed ways to support sustainable growth in developing countries, including through public-private partnerships such as the Alliance for an Affordable Internet, promoting women's social and economic advancement, and bridging the digital divide. The United States and Japan also discussed ways to enhance capacity in developing countries by collaborating on cyber-security capacity building efforts, which may include holding *ad hoc* sessions or seminars along with the relevant meetings of ITU-D Study Group 1 Question 22-1 / 1 : "Securing information and communication networks: best practices for developing a culture of cyber-security."

(3) Coordinating Support for the Multi-stakeholder System of Internet Governance

Reaffirming the importance of an inclusive, open and transparent Internet governance system based on the multi-stakeholder model, the United States and Japan agree that international coordination on Internet policy issues is vital to assuring the free flow of information and the further development of the global Internet Economy. The United States and Japan cooperate in venues such as APEC and the OECD to support an open Internet and to maintain the vibrant multi-stakeholder system of Internet governance centered on multi-stakeholder

organizations. Japan and the United States will share these ideas with third countries and continue to collaborate on ICT Policy issues in international fora.

Specifically, participants concurred that they will maintain a close partnership for deliberations of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU-PP) to be held in Busan, Republic of Korea, in October 2014, as well as cooperate in international conferences concerning Internet governance such as the April 2014 NETmundial meeting to be held in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

(4) Cyber-security

International cooperation involving governments and business is vital for addressing increasingly difficult cross-border cyber-security challenges that have the potential to impact our economies. The United States and Japan have a strong partnership, in accord with both the Japanese "International Strategy on Cyber-security Cooperation" and the U.S. "International Strategy for Cyberspace," and we have made common efforts on cyber-security in venues like U.S.-Japan Cyber Dialogue and the ITU. Both countries have an interest in strengthening security against cyber threats and will continue to share best practices and cooperate on joint awareness raising activities.

Specifically, participants welcomed the progress in sharing network operations data relevant to cyber-security technology development between the Protected Repository for the Defense of Infrastructure Against Cyber Threats (PREDICT) project implemented by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and the Proactive Response Against Cyber-attacks Through International Collaborative Exchange (PRACTICE) project implemented by Japan's Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC). They agreed to continue such data sharing.

In addition, participants exchanged opinions on enhancing the security of cloud computing services and acknowledged the importance of creating guidelines for advancing security in use and provision of cloud computing services in cooperation with the private sector.

(5) Use of Personal Data and Protection of Privacy

Participants agreed to continue to exchange views concerning the protection of personal data in an international environment. Both countries support the APEC Privacy Framework and OECD privacy guidelines as revised in 2013, which have provided a fundamental basis for future cooperation. They also welcomed the March 6 release of the APEC/EU Working Team's referential document on the interoperability of the EU's Binding Corporate Rules and the APEC Cross Border Privacy Rules.

In addition, participants will continue to share best practices to protect privacy and share their experiences such as protection of privacy on smartphone applications.

(6) Promoting Cloud Computing

Participants affirmed that they will accelerate information exchange concerning how industry-led standards development in various international bodies is contributing to commercial market acceptance of cloud computing.

(7) Open Data

Governments collect and create a vast amount of statistical, economic, financial, geospatial, regulatory, scientific, and other data. The use of government-held data can fuel innovation, scientific discovery, and the development of new useful products and services that all contribute to economic growth. Both countries can benefit from sharing best practices to make data more easily open, accessible, and usable by the public.

Creating an environment conducive to the application of Open Data is important in stimulating the development of new services and the creation of new industries by the private sector. Participants agreed to share their experiences in providing and promoting government Open Data initiatives.

(8) R&D Cooperation

Participants welcomed significant progress on research and development cooperation agreed to in the third Internet Economy Dialogue on the New Generation Network (NWGN) / Future Internet. NICT and NSF have signed a memorandum of understanding and started a joint research program, resulting in funding for seven new projects. Participants agreed to discuss methods for future joint experiments and demonstrations.

 Moreover, participants commended the Japan-U.S. collaboration on research and cooperation in the field of the Cyber Physical Cloud Computing, which is a technology platform integrating cyber physical systems, cloud computing, "Big Data" and social computing.

The United States and Japan agreed to target meeting again in Fall 2014 in Washington, D.C. to continue dialogue on bilateral cooperation and sharing best practices on the Internet Economy.

Industry Participation
On March 11, industry representatives from both countries through the Japan Business Federation and the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan submitted a joint "U.S.-Japan Business Dialogue on the Internet Economy Joint Statement" to government representatives, addressing the importance of:

> (i)   U.S.-Japan Cooperation in Preserving an Open Internet;
> (ii)   Promoting the Greater Use of Data While Respecting Privacy
> (iii)   Improving U.S. – Japan Cooperation on Cyber Security
> (iv)   Areas for U.S.-Japan Industry Cooperation
> (v)   Others

Government representatives from both countries welcomed the Joint Statement and requested continued involvement of the industry for the further development of the Internet Economy.

Participants:

Yasuo Sakamoto, Director General of the Global ICT Strategy Bureau from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC), and officials representing MIC; ICT Strategy

Office; the National Information Security Center; the Consumer Affairs Agency; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry participated in the dialogue from Japan. Ambassador Daniel A. Sepulveda, and officials representing the U.S. Department of State; the Federal Communications Commission; and the National Science Foundations (NSF) represented the United States. In addition, representatives from both the U.S. and Japanese industry participated in some of the discussions.