JICSAP ACTIVITIES -Development Status of IC Card in Japan-



JICSAP Activities

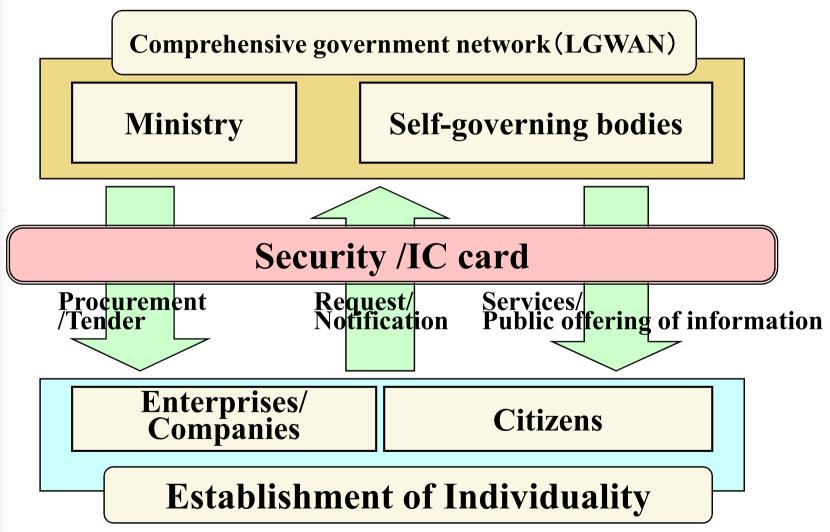
- O JICSAP : <u>J</u>apan <u>I</u>c <u>C</u>ard <u>S</u>ystem <u>AP</u>plication council as NPO
- O IC card
 - national standards & security
 - promotion
 - application & buz. Models
 - international interoperability
- **O** History
 - -March, 1993; start with 24 members
 - -1994; JIS (Japan Industrial Standard) draft
 - -1995; JICSAP specification and released to the market
 - Jan.2003; organization change
 - •Aug.2008; 46 members

JICSAP Organization

Chairman Shigeo Tsujii (Professor, Chuo Univ.) **Board meeting Public Application and** Standardization Dept. Relations **Promotion Dept.** Chairman Toshiharu Ieki Dept. Chairman Osamu Sudo (Professor, Musashi (Professor, Tokyo Univ.) **Institute of Technology**) Draw up of AP model Draw up of JIS draft

Governments, Enterprises, other institutes and groups

IC Card in e-Government and self-governing bodies



National Infrastructure (Standards)

- Physical feature: JIS X 6301 (ISO/IEC7810) ID-1
- Electronic feature and protocol:

 JIS X 6322-2 (ISO/IEC14443-2) contactless-type B
- Card logic rule:

JIS X 6306 (ISO/IEC7816-4) common command and multi-application command

- Card system function:
 Rule of card server and card issuer
- Security:

JIS X 5070 (ISO/IEC 15408) EAL4(at minimum)

National Infrastructure (Schedule)

2000 2001 2002

Actual proof experiment

Basic spec. decision

2003

Matured E-Gov.

National ID Card

<`03/8/25~ desires>

Securing of the advantage Convenience by the IC-card promotion

- health insurance card
- driver's license evidence
- passport

(Voluntary) Basic Resident Register Cards (from 25/8/03)

- Basic Information
- Name, Address, Gender, Birthdate+ID Code (11digits)
- Local Gov. information

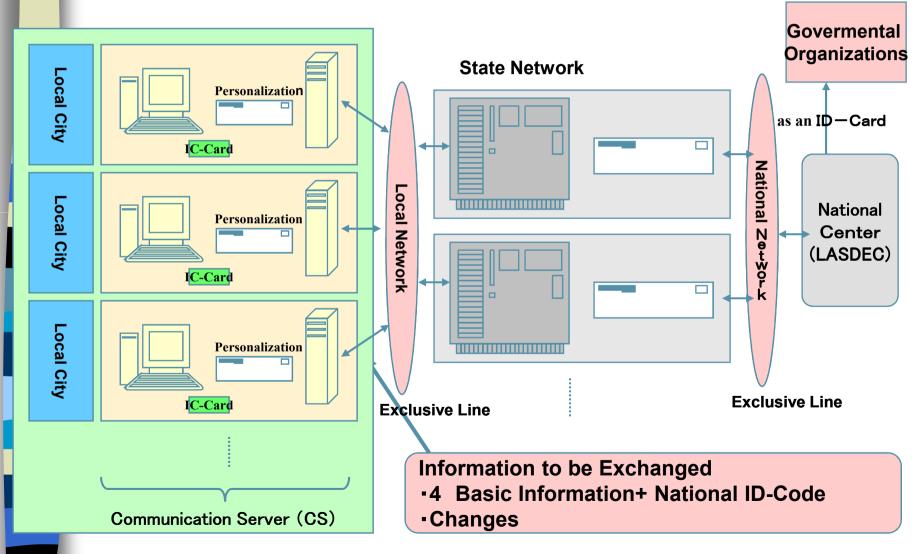
Type A Version



Type B Version(with ID photograph)



Voluntary National ID-Card Network System



Suica in the future

- Enlargement of IC card
 Area within JR
 Usage in Shinkansen
 Realization of common
 IC card
- Unification with Cash/Credit card
 Development of Suica E-cash
- Duamation of Cashless
- Cooperation with E-government/
 self-governing bodies
 Introduction of Mobile Suica
 Linkage with other IC Card services
- **3**IC card development In the linkage with social infrastructures

1)Full function of railway
And enlargement of
service area

2Promotion of Cashless Based on 7.5M users

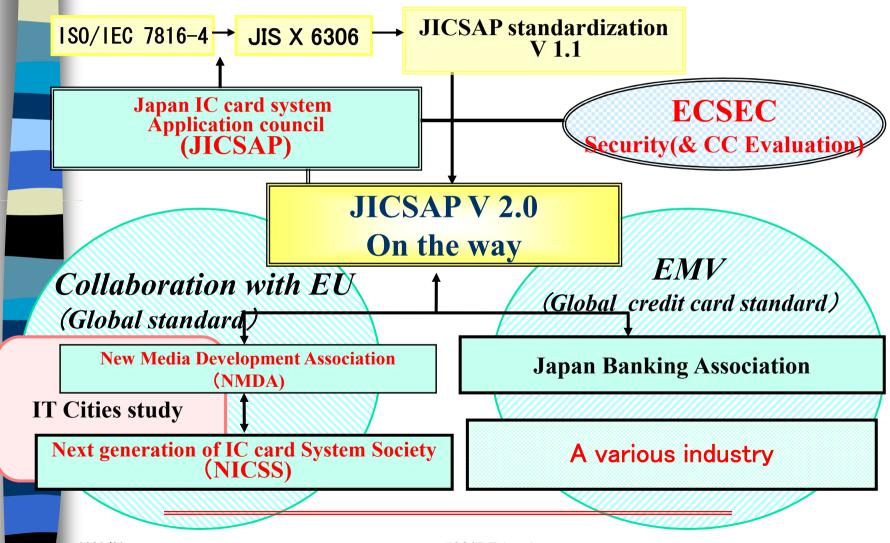
Enhancement step-by-step

Introduction of Suica in 2001

Features: Large-scaled IC card system
Preparation of large-scaled IC card infrastructure
Massive-scaled IC card holders

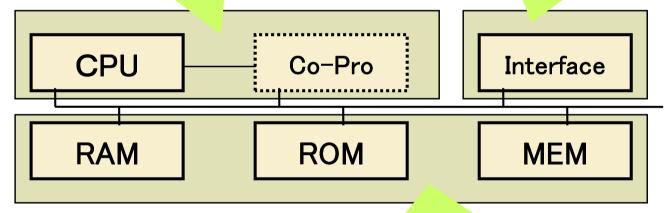
Accumulation of know-how of large-scaled IC card system

Japanese standardization



Movement to highly advanced function

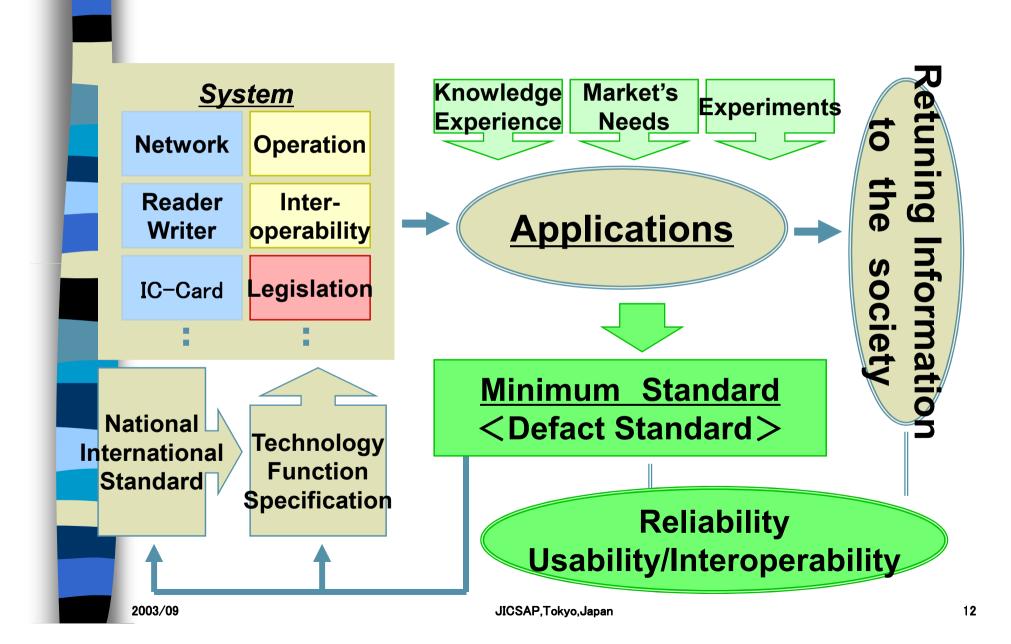
High speed⇒8/16/32bit Diversity of control OS Combi-card (contactand contactless) High speed



- Pursuit of high speed
- Ensure tamper-resistance
- **•ISO/IEC 15408(CC)**

Large Capacity⇒8/16/32/64KB Improvement of memory/logic IC etc.

Standardization & Idea



IC Card development status in Japan

Digital TV

ETC

Mobile phone 3G/UIM

JR-East Japan Suica

1988 1st IC Point Card in Karasuyama, Tokyo

1988 1st IC Health Card in Goshikicyou, Hyogo

1992 1st Regional IC Card Money in Kyoto

New IT City Projects

Cash Card

Credit Card

National ID Card

Contribution to the formulation of e-Community

Summary · · ·

Realization of secure, released and reliable society

Citizens, consumers should play the leading part

Improvement of security and convenience in e-community

Information security in an information-oriented society Usage of information technology with moral

IC card system standardization

Standardization activities on users' side

Security = IC card

Realization of the system with warm heart and sincere spirit



Improvement of the degree of satisfaction in E-community by secure and reliable services
• • • Peer to Peer world