EU-JAPAN DIGITAL WEEK 2025

31 MARCH - 7 APRIL, 2025

TOKYO, JAPAN

THE EU-JAPAN DIGITAL WEEK IS ORGANISED AS PART OF THE EU-JAPAN DIGITAL PARTNERSHIP

Agenda:

1. EU Perspective?

2. Fujitsu Research: LoA for Data Trustworthiness

3. Fujitsu EU-Funded R&I: CIRPASS 2

Agenda:

1.EU Perspective?

EU Perspective?

Digital Sovereignty, Interoperability, and Data Trustworthiness underpin the EU's Innovation Strategy

Data Trustworthiness
- GDPR
- Data Act
- Data Governance Act
- Data Spaces

Autonomous Technology
- IoT
- Digital Twins

Cloud Computing
- Data Spaces
- Cyber Resilience

Critical Infrastructure
- Chips Act
- Quantum Act

Digital Resilience
- Brussels Effect

Digital Sovereignty

Agenda:

2. Fujitsu Research: LoA for Data Trustworthiness

Data Value and Data Risk

The Economist

The world's most valuable resource is no longer oil, but data

IBM
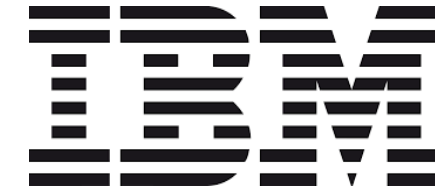
Poor data quality costs the US economy around

$3.1 TRILLION A YEAR

Building a **European Data Economy**

GOV.UK

Hidden costs of poor data quality

Tackling data quality saves money and reduces risk

nature

AI models collapse when trained on recursively generated data

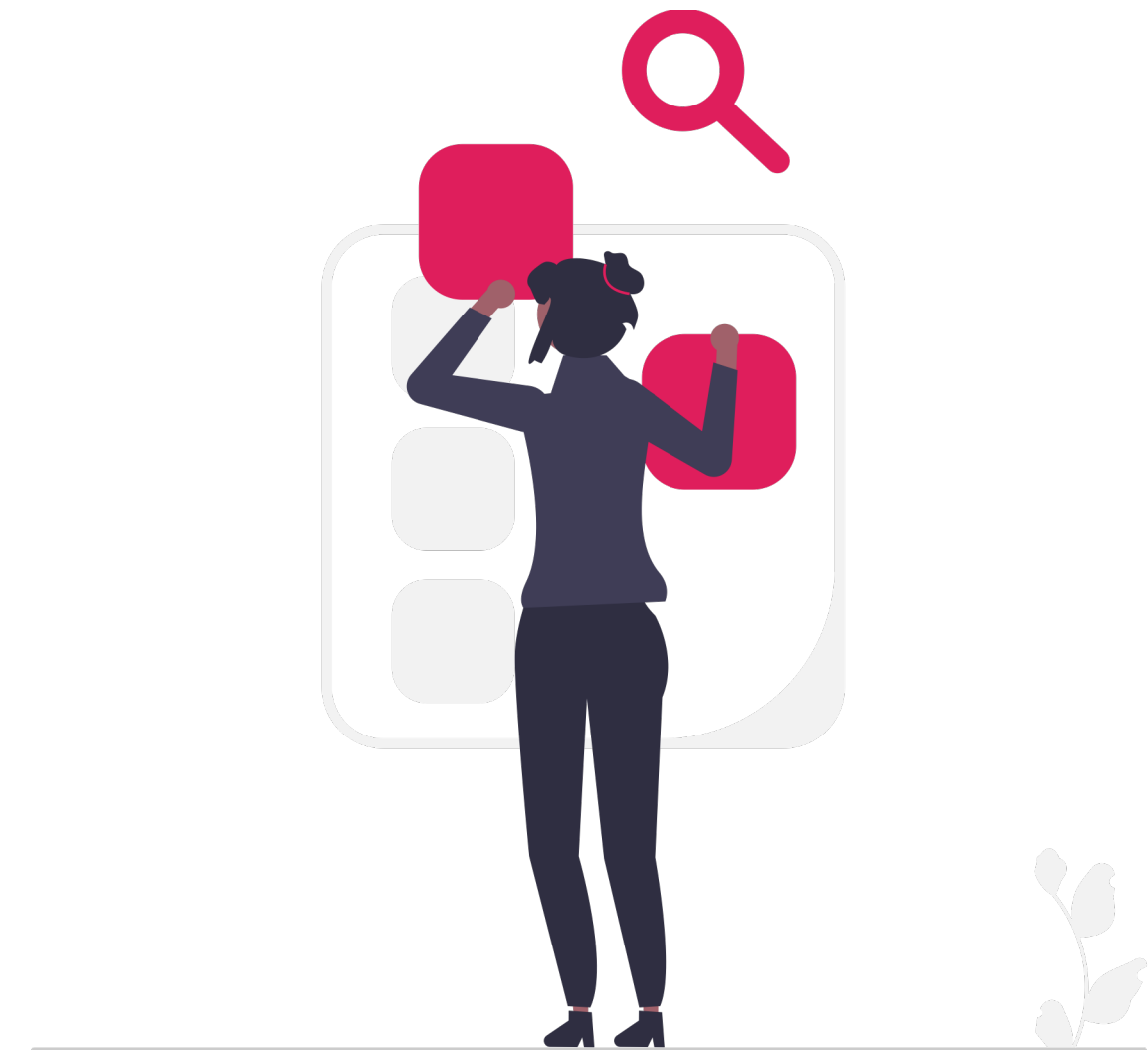# The Need for Data Trustworthiness

Valuable Commodity
- Huge amounts required
- Diversity and accuracy needed
- Needed for Digital Transformation, advances in AI

Data Usage Risks
- Data used for automated decision-making
- Relying on data linked risks
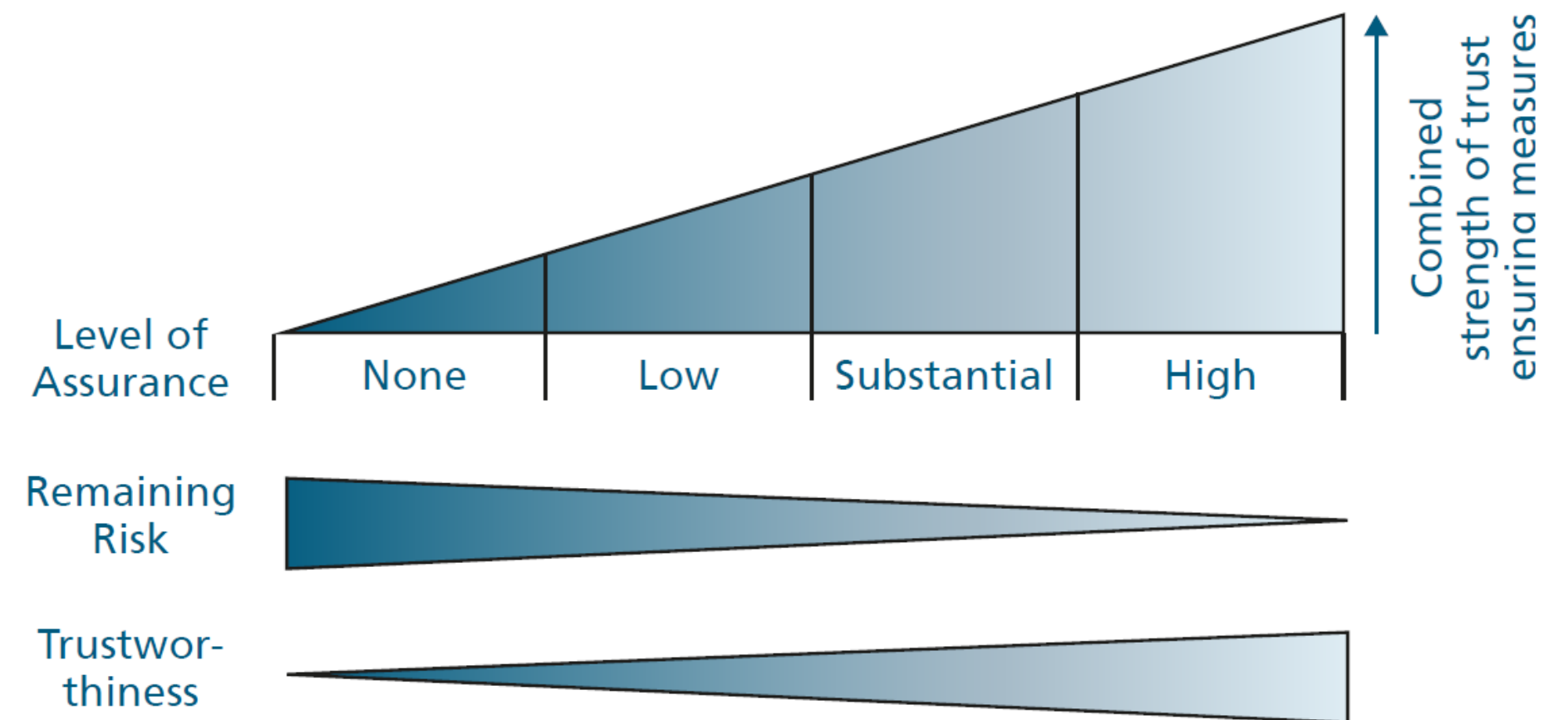
Data Trustworthiness
- Quality, integrity, security of third-party data unknown
- Lack of transparency

**How can Data Consumers Trust Third-Party Data?**

The Need for Data Trustworthiness

- Levels of Assurance for Data Trustworthiness (Data LoA) Framework

- Risk-Based Approach

- Enabling Decision-making Capabilities

- Promoting Transparency

- Reducing Data Usage-related Risks

Level of Assurance: None | Low | Substantial | High

Combined strength of trust ensuring measures

Remaining Risk

Trustwor-thiness

The Need for Data Trustworthiness

- **When data providers are not transparent, data origin and quality are unclear**

  - Data Trustworthiness is undeterminable

  - Data Consumers rely on providers

  - Trust on organizational level only

- **Data LoA allows for sound decision-making based on provided data trustworthiness claims**

- **Data LoA allows for sound decision-making based on provided data trustworthiness claims**

  - Establish trust at data level
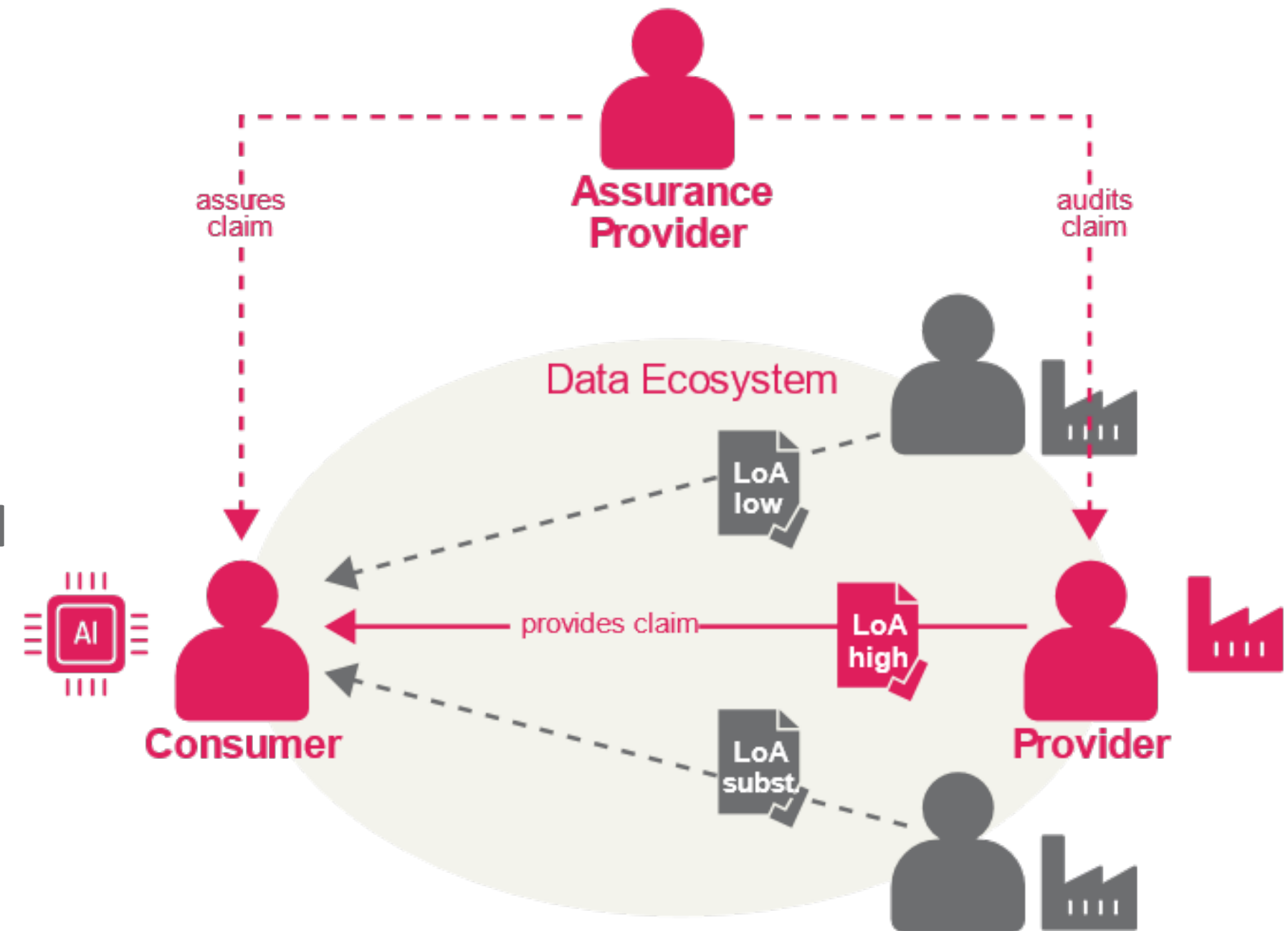
Agenda:

3. Fujitsu EU-Funded R&I: CIRPASS 2

CIRPASS-2 : Summary

- **Call:** DIGITAL-2023-CLOUD-DATA-04 -DIGIPASS - Digital Product Passport

- **EU Agency:** HaDEA

- **Budget:** 12,558 million euros (50% funding rate. 6 million euros requested funding)

- **Type of project:** Innovation Action

- **Coordination:** CEA

- **Number of Partners:** 49

- **Project duration:** May 2024 – April 2027
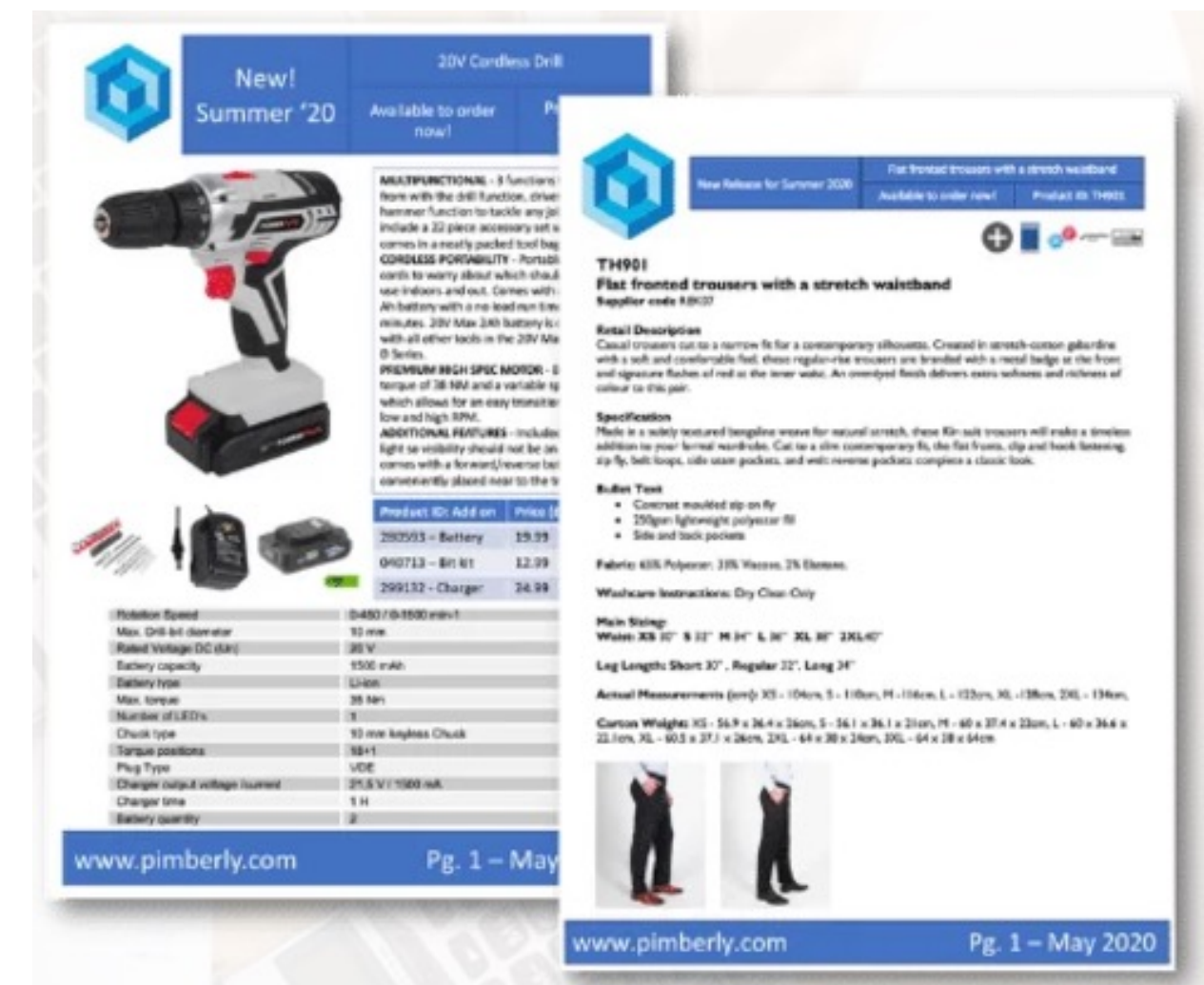
Digital Product Passport (Regulatory)

○DPP: A set of machine-readable data accessed through a (persistent) product unique identifier, embedded in a data carrier and relying on an online look-up mechanism.

○A sort of "e-label" or "e-datasheet" for products enabling long-term access to information

○NOT a tracking and tracing tool
○Will NOT require revealing sensitive supply-chain information

CIRPASS-2 Main objectives

At scale and real-life deployments of Digital Product Passports:

All pilots must demonstrate B2B activities that promote circularity and provide **quantitative proof** of DPP 'value' (both economic and environmental).

Propose a DPP system architecture that is simultaneously aligned and interoperable with:

1. The requirements of the Ecodesign for Sustainable Product Regulations (ESPR)
2. The beyond-regulatory needs of industry, and
3. International DPP initiatives.

HOW CAN WE ACHIEVE THIS?

This is the primary focus of CIRPASS-2

Organisation — Raw Materials
Organisation — Processed Materials
Organisation — Subcomponent Production
Organisation — Component Production
Organisation — Assembly
Economic Operator — Market placement
User — Use
Organisation — Repair Remanufacture Recycle