

The Challenges of The Japanese Government to Implement Society 5.0

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ABSTRACT

The discussion about the environment, technology, and government policies largely correspond with Society 5.0. In fact, this is an era where digitalization is extremely prominent. As a result, everything related to production can be more efficient. This article attempts to comprehend how the Japanese government, a developed country with the highest Artificial Intelligence ranking in the world, can realize Society 5.0. Moreover, this research used a qualitative method. The qualitative method is used to create knowledge through discovery and comprehension. A literature study was used to collect the data. According to the research findings, Japan faces two major issues: a shrinking labor force and an aging population. As a result, the Japanese government proposed Society 5.0, a technology-based human-centered society. In the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0, Society 5.0 directs how we use technology. However, this article will be very useful in learning how and what kind of process Japan uses to make its people's lives better and, of course, to achieve their national interest.

Keywords: Government, Society 5.0, Policy, Industrial Revolution, National Interest.

1. INTRODUCTION

Society 5.0 is a new Japan's innovative governance strategy. Recent theoretical advances have revealed that the sophistication of Industry 4.0 policy has influenced Society 5.0 policy. Industry 4.0 is a revolution that relies on IoT (Internet of Things) and AI (Artificial Intelligence). The existence of Industry 4.0 made some changes in this world, especially in the field of technology, which has a positive impact on the development of every country in the world. We cannot blame if every country competes with each other to prove the sophistication of their country. Besides the positive impact of Industry 4.0, it also has a lot of challenges that must be discussed. Japan has a shortage of human resources, the problem of reliability of the stability of machine's production, and the inability of stakeholders to change. Therefore on 23rd January 2019, Japan which is one of the countries that lacks human resources announced the concept of Society 5.0 as their policy to face all of the Industry 4.0 problems and imperfections during the 2019 World Economic Forum Annual Meeting [1].

The aging population of Japan is their most urgent social problem. Japan is one of the countries with the lowest risk of forced labor [2].

As a result, the labor force is declining and productivity is poor when compared to other big industrialized economies [3]. Due to a low birth rate and a lack of immigration, Japan's population peaked at 128 million in 2012, is currently stagnating, and is predicted to decrease [4]. As a result, Japan is the first developed country to face an aging and shrinking population, resulting in lower productivity. According to the survey of the Japanese Cabinet Office as cited by Fukuda (2020), Deploying advanced technologies will not only significantly improve labor productivity, but will also increase technology expenditure, adoption, and thus its disruptive innovation potential.

Recent theoretical developments have revealed that Society 5.0 offers a technology-based human-centered society that creates a balance between economic progress and social problems solvation through a system that is closely connected between the virtual world and the real world. Yuko Harayama once said that "If Society 4.0

allows anyone to access and share information via the internet, then Society 5.0 is the era where all technology is a part of humanity itself". Society 5.0 is one of Japan's policies that existed because Japan believes that its people are ready to enter this stage. The purpose of the 5.0 concept is to create a society where people enjoy life and feel comfortable. According to Society 5.0, IoT will connect all people and things; all types of knowledge and information will be shared, and a brand new value will be created; social issues will be overcome, and humans will be liberated from various types of constraints; Artificial Intelligence (AI) will free humans from the burdensome work of analyzing massive amounts of data, and the possibilities open to humans will expand.

Because this topic is very interesting to read, many journals or previous research was conducted by several experts. One of which is a research by Barbara Aquilani, Michela Piccarozzi, Tindara Abbate, and Anna Codini entitled "The Role of Open Innovation and Value Co-creation in the Challenging Transition from Industry 4.0 to Society 5.0: Toward a Theoretical Framework". The research explained Industry 4.0 features, enabled technologies that can support the transition to Society 5.0, and investigated the roles of both open innovation and value co-creation within this transition. Also, there is an article by Ozgur Onday entitled "Japan's Society 5.0: Going Beyond Industry 4.0" which explains how Society 5.0 provides a common societal infrastructure for prosperity based on an advanced service platform. The progressing idea has often been associated with modernity and the social theory itself.

Due to Japan's innovativeness towards the Society 5.0 concept strategy, of course, this has an impact on other countries, especially several countries in G20 and IJEPA (Indonesia Japan Economic Agreement). This Japanese concept is regarded favorably as a comprehensive, inclusive, and ambitious master plan for using the aforementioned digital technologies for social problems to better people's lives, add community value, and bridge the digital divide. Therefore, countries in G20, which on average have the same condition as Japan, want to cooperate and build good relations with Japan based on the concept of Society 5. It does take the big opportunity into account and addresses urgent social issues such as population decline, climate change, poverty, discrimination, and health issues like the COVID-19 pandemic. It is not surprising that the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the process of implementing Society 5.0 because Society 5.0 uses enhanced technology to help mankind. There is no physical contact with fellow humans which the concept of Society 5.0 should be accelerated. Then, it puts forward a conceptual framework to understand how

Industry 4.0 features and enabling technologies can assist the transition to Society 5.0. The research question of this article investigates the risks and challenges of Society 5.0 to become Japan's Innovative Governance Strategy?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. National Interest

There are two theories to support this study. The first is a theory of national interest. In carrying out international relations, a country must have national interests as the goals for the country. Here we know that Japan made an innovation because they faced several problems that were explained in the background, such as the aging population, environmental issues, and shrinking labor force. Therefore, how they perceive a meaningful threat to the state is also a disruption to their national interests. Basically, the national interest has many points of view, the most common are realism, liberalism, and Marxism. But in my opinion, the theory which greatly supports the application of Society 5.0 is the use of the perspective of liberalism.

At a time when Japan did not have sufficient strong defenses, it was the only way for Japan to put security amid the increasingly free flow of people and goods. The actors to achieve their national interests are not only the state. We know that Japan's technology is one of the most sophisticated in the world. Japan is more focused on improving the quality of its technology so that its existence is recognized by other countries because they cannot spend energy in the military sector. The national interest from a liberal point of view lies not only in the security of the state but in economic and market stability which must also be used as a reference. From a liberal perspective, they believe that society has the ability to participate in realizing the national interests of their country so that it will encourage the creation of a capitalist society. The repressive function of the state must be replaced by the educational role of the state to safeguard national and public actors who can play well. Therefore, Japan surely spoils its people by providing infrastructure that allows the needs of its people to be met which generates feedback that will have a positive impact on realizing its national interests by implementing this 5.0 Society.

The next concern that needs to be considered is that the national interest cannot be realized or achieved if the actors do not have policies and strengths. Society 5.0 is one of the Japanese government's policy innovations which is a way, method, or tool to achieve its national interest. The strength is on the capital to achieve and realize national interests and this is definitely played by the people of the country itself. According to their

interests, the national interest can be classified into some types, there are primary, secondary, permanent, variable, general, and specific interests. The primary interest is the main interest that protects and maintains the political and cultural identity of a country so that Japanese identity will never fade and can easily spread cultural diplomacy to other countries to promote culture in Japan. Then, when the primary interest has been fulfilled, secondary interest will emerge because whenever the movement of secondary interest will always follow how the primary interest is. A secondary interest is an interest that comes from a society that prioritizes the interests of the community itself.

In essence, Japan is currently pursuing its national interests through the implementation of Society 5.0 because national interests can be achieved in various ways such as sustainable development, government programs, or international cooperation. These three things are all in the Policy process of Society 5.0. The national interest comes from the needs of the Japanese, and the role of Society 5.0 is a policy that makes it easier to make it happen so that the country, which is the main mover, succeeds in achieving its national interests. This national interest theory was also demonstrated during Japan's conference with G20 countries, where Japan proposed that G20 countries use Big Data; data exchange using the DFFT (Data Free Flows with Trust) idea.

2.2. Competitive Strategy

The next theory that supports the implementation of Society 5.0 is the Competitive Strategy of Industry 4.0. How did it happen? Because Society 5.0 was born due to the sophistication of Industry Technology 4.0, of course, these contents are familiar to us. The origin of this term is due to the industrial revolution around the world. It is said that the revolution because the changes that occurred have a very big influence on the world's ecosystem. Industry 4.0 is believed to be able to significantly improve the economy and quality of life. In fact, this competitive strategy emerged as a result of the ideology of liberalism which is one of the strongest ideologies in Japan. To realize its national interest, Japan is willing to compete in the international market by showing off the persona of the sophistication of technology made by Japan and markets although currently the application of Society 5.0 is still only felt by the Japanese population.

At that time, the Japanese Prime Minister's Office issued strategic details, including the use of new technology to solve social and economic problems. The Japanese government encourages local businesses to share big data and collaborates more in order to develop

new innovations. Because the data required is owned by another business, the company's capabilities are currently limited. The corporate and governmental sectors can collaborate in the future to develop new systems that are both safer and more effective. This thought is encouraging more businesses to exchange data and allow other businesses to use their data to produce better goods. Competitive strategies will determine company performance. Externally, the competitive strategy is visible, whereas internally, the positioning plan is visible. Differentiation is a market distinction that distinguishes it from other markets/markets inside a company or organization and provides consumers with reasons to buy items or use corporate services. If they wish to stay in the maelstrom of today's business with its competitors, they'll need sensitive human resources and executives who are eager to spot chances and dare to make reforms. The industrial revolution is a period of rapid change in the economy and industry that results in higher efficiency and has an impact on other aspects of life.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For this study, a qualitative approach was chosen in order to provide a detailed explanation about the phenomenon that was investigated in greater depth in the case of how do the risks and challenges of Society 5.0 to become Japan's Innovative Governance Strategy and how is Japan-Indonesia cooperation covering the Super Smart Society 5.0 in order to reach Golden Indonesia. This qualitative approach uses descriptive methods to collect, explain, and analyze information about the current status phenomenon using a variety of techniques [5]. It also focused on the research that required answers to the question of who, what, where, why, and how. The data for this study were collected using a secondary data collecting method, which gathered information from existing sources in the form of text, which was then processed. The data was gathered from scholarly journals, news portals, and journalistic papers and articles. To analyze the data, the researcher must first review and analyze it before coming up with a causal explanation for the phenomenon.

Not only with the secondary data collection method, but the author also uses the opinions and experiences of a relative who has worked in Japan for 3 years from 2017-2020. In other words, she felt the impact of the sophistication of Society 5.0 in Japan and saw firsthand how the Japanese population took advantage of the sophistication of technology in helping everyday life. I chose an interview protocol which allowed the participants to be freer to give their answers and tell their stories, and we will find out more deeply about their perception.

4. RESULT & DISCUSSION

4.1. The Definition, Origin and Realization of Japanese Concept Society 5.0

We live in an era where technology is something that will always evolve, so countries and societies will always make changes and adapt to those changes. One example of this change is through Society 5.0, which was initiated by Japan. Previously, please note that Industry 4.0 and Society 5.0 have different meanings and histories. The history of Society 5.0 began long before industrial technology was invented. Society 1.0 (hunting and gathering) started when humans began to be able to make simple tools and use natural resources such as fire to cook or kill predators. They spent their time hunting and moving around with the nearest water source. Then the world entered the Society 2.0 revolution where humans began to know how to garden and grow crops, therefore this era was called the Agriculture era. At this time, humans did not need to spend time hunting and moving, humans began to settle in one place and build a civilization and society that is more complex.

As a result of an ever-evolving society, the first industrial technology knowledge emerged. At this stage, the term "industrial revolution" was formed which was called Industry 1.0 and 2.0. The first industrial revolution was marked by the invention of the steam engine which was then used to carry out various kinds of goods production processes. With the steam engine, ships can sail for a full 24 hours if the steam engine is still supported by sufficient wood and coal. Meanwhile, the second industrial revolution is a revolution marked by the discovery of electric power which was successfully discovered by Nikola Tesla and others. This became the biggest changer of the early industry, which initially focused on muscle power which at that time had been replaced by steam engines, then slowly began to be replaced again by electric power. This society is called Society 3.0 where people in this period have started to use machines and technology to help their activities.

It can be seen that the people here already know the growing industrial sector. After the industrial revolution 2.0, humans still play a very important role in every production process of various types of goods. The 1.0 revolution was triggered by the steam engine, the 2.0 revolution was triggered by conveyor belts and electricity, and the 3.0 revolution was triggered by machines that can move and also think automatically, namely computers and robots. The first computer was developed by Alan Turing during World War II. Industrial revolution 3.0 changes the patterns of

relations and communication in contemporary society. Industry 4.0 and Society 4.0 can access data that used to be physically-based to digitally-based that can be accessed by anyone at any time.

Now, Industry 4.0 is in phase 2 where technology relies on IoT (Internet of Things) and AI (Artificial Intelligence). Society 5.0 itself is an era where "all technology" is part of humans themselves. The internet is not just for sharing information but for living a life. Society 5.0 itself is the best solution to the Industrial Revolution 4.0, where a lot of people believe that Industry 4.0 will use high-tech machines that will reduce the amount of work done by human labor. Society 5.0 is expected to create new value by developing advanced technology that will bridge the gap between humans and economic problems in the future (Government of Japan, n.d.). The concept of Society 5.0 is an idea that places society at the center of attention rather than the industry. Using technology as a catalyst and driver, Society 5.0 seeks the general well-being of citizens and aspires to be a super-intelligent society. The person is at the center of Industry 4.0 in Society 5.0.

Not only that, but the Japanese government has also made principles for implementing the SDGs by involving Society 5.0. The goal of the SDGs is to bring peace and prosperity for all people and the planet by responding to challenges with an inclusiveness that leaves no one behind. This is very similar to the purpose of the Japanese Society 5.0 concept. Society 5.0 will be an ecosystem that provides sustainability at all levels such as economic, environmental, social, and political – while focusing on people and value creation. Guiding Principles for the Implementation of the SDGs in science, technology, and innovation and providing recommendations that include 7 points of policy recommendations for achieving Society 5.0 in support of the SDGs.



Figure 1 Society 5.0 for SDGs Goals [6]

The policy recommendations are digital transformation for all, trade investment for all, energy and the environment for all, quality infrastructure for all, future of work for all, health and well-being for all and the last one is integrity for all [6]. In other words, this will help us or especially Japan to encourage their international cooperation in cybersecurity. It creates a global future through Society 5.0 by enabling solutions centered on global data, promoting global collaboration, and fostering human resources to carry out SDG efforts. It may be difficult if you want to apply Society 5.0 evenly to a country. But Japan itself has proven to be a country with the most advanced technology today. Japan will certainly continue to develop technology until the Society 5.0 concept can be fully realized. The implementation of Society 5.0 in Japan itself has been slower since 2019.

4.2. The Current Opportunities, Challenges and Risks of Society 5.0 in Japan

The opportunity which Japan currently relies on is of course on technology due to globalization. We can already see this from the progress of the industrial revolution 4.0. Globalization is part of Society 5.0 itself. Now the question is what differentiates Japanese technology from other countries? Technology in Japan is a technology based on the "Monozukuri" philosophy. Monozukuri means creating something that is truly quality and can satisfy users and can also satisfy the desires of its creator. Monozukuri ideology became a pioneer in Japan and developed a more advanced manufacturing industry. The real concept is to ensure that all employees work together to develop new products and technologies.

In addition, Japan also cares about employees and human resources in order to create a work environment that is as close as possible to family and relatives, without differences between seniors and juniors and without hostility. Unlike Indonesia, Japan is a country that is not rich in natural resources which makes Japan never exports natural resources. Instead, Japan builds industry and develops products with quality technology that are appreciated by the world, then exports them. Factors such as the presence of highly educated experts and good infrastructure also play an important role. If we look back at 20 years ago when the emergence of technology was still a digital divide but today due to the effects of the internet and smartphones that have spread widely, this is not a problem, especially for Japan.

However, apart from technology that acts as an opportunity to realize Society 5.0, there is another example, multiculturalism. Society 5.0 provides an opportunity to encourage Japan to be more sensitive to

diversity given the lack of women and migrants in its workforce. Society 5.0 provides an avenue for Japan to start looking at diversity because diversity is a key aspect of Society 5.0. If this diverse society is utilized or applied properly it will produce diverse perspectives with diverse mindsets and cultures so that it will offer a wider reach to overcome problems with a wider spectrum of solutions and innovations which of course lead to unity and diversity [7]. Do not ever think that multiculturalism will make Japan experience assimilation. Japan is known for being both modern and traditional. This can be seen from the products produced are increasingly sophisticated and modern, but the people still hold the original culture of their country.

As a result, Society 5.0 aspires to liberate this country or even this world from uniformity and suppression of individuality. The Japanese government really wants to transform this country into a society where diverse people will exercise diverse abilities to pursue diverse values regardless of gender, race, or nationality [7] which leads to providing an opportunity called multiculturalism as stated before. The opportunity to embrace multiculturalism and diversity in Society 5.0 not only leads to obvious economic growth but also encourages the inclusion of various social groups. Society 5.0 broadens social opportunities and levels the playing field for people from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds. The point is Society 5.0 could aid humans in better understanding one another, for example, through IoA. It coordinates a more intentional transition to a less unpredictable future in order to govern and co-create the unavoidable future. Through unity in diversity, there is an opportunity as stated before, to accept the global multiculturalism in Japan, together with Society 5.0 that boosts economic growth and social inclusion by potentially bridging the digital divide if the right digital infrastructure is provided.

As previously mentioned, the key to Society 5.0 is innovation and diversity. In Society 5.0, it is hoped that everyone can create value every time, everywhere, with a sense of safety and harmony with nature which will gradually disappear due to the global warming issue. I have also explained that the concept of Japan Society 5.0 is in line with the vision and mission of the SDGs and requires breaking down five walls to make it happen. Japan is struggling to revitalize its economy; thus, the uninterrupted progress of this geo-economic agenda has become even more important for Japan [8]. According to Keidanren, there are five walls in the journal entitled "Toward Realization of the New Economy and Society: Reform of the economy and society by the deepening of "Society 5.0". The first wall is the wall of ministries and institutions. Breaking down this wall means developing a national strategy and promoting, through multi-stakeholder collaboration, a tank public and private

environment. The second is the legal system, the law is a state regulation. If Japan can successfully develop the law and reform the system towards the application of advanced technology, then realizing Society 5.0 will be easier.

The third wall is the technology wall. Promoting modern technologies and supporting R&D in new technologies, as well as cybersecurity, are all part of breaking down the third wall. The fourth wall is a wall that is highly expected by all nations in the world, namely the wall of human resources. It provides education to inspire dynamic involvement and value creation among all citizens, as well as to stimulate creativity and promote digital literacy. Then the last wall is the most difficult wall than the previous wall, that wall is social acceptance. The fifth wall integrates sophisticated technologies into society and fosters social consensus among all parties involved, including citizens. Furthermore, it considers the social and ethical consequences of the relationship between humans and computers, as well as happiness and humanity, from a philosophical standpoint.

In fact, today there are still many small companies in Japan that still have poor IT systems and are still doing handwork that coexists in the digital world. Currently, Society 5.0 is still very theoretical for small cities in Japan. In my opinion, this has been made worse by the arrival of the Covid-19 pandemic which has made it more difficult for Japan to spread it evenly across the country. Most likely after all of this COVID-19 pandemic ends, Japan will reach a realistic stage of Society 5.0, especially in the IT field. However, the majority of participants considered the vision to be very applicable and would most likely be realized in Japan. Japan has actually started to implement Society 5.0 in a large scope as Toyota has just announced it will build a smart city project outside the capital city of Japan.

This is a 175-acre outstanding city named "Woven City" that was announced at the Consumer Electronics Show in 2020. Construction is planned to start in 2021 and nearly 2000 people will start living in it [9]. According to a survey conducted by the German Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Japan, 11% of companies surveyed have started with research activities in their business regarding Society 5.0 [10]. Japan is currently dealing with a high risk of cyber-attacks. According to ESI Thought Lab research, 63 percent of companies will become more sophisticated in their use of AI technology over the next three years. According to ESI ThoughtLab, the proportion of expert Robotic Process Automation (RPA) users will rise from 29 percent today to 68 percent in 2023. Meanwhile, advanced machine learning and chatbot operators will rise from 19% and 25%, respectively, in 2020 to 45 %

and 59 % in 2023 [11].

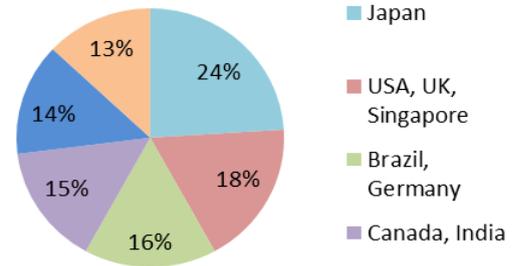


Figure 2 Country with AI Superiority (ESI Thoughtlab Research, 2021)

Japan has demonstrated that it has the most advanced AI users, outperforming other countries. Japan outperforms the United States which, despite being home to tech behemoths, does not top the list of countries leading in AI implementation. Currently, 24 percent of Japanese companies that use AI are leaders and innovators in the field, with only seven countries trailing Japan. AI is becoming increasingly important for future business success. New AI leaders will emerge to achieve AI supremacy as new levels of maturity and opportunities emerge, both at the regional and industry levels. The government-backed concept of Society 5.0 has aided in driving investment in Japan's AI industry.

Furthermore, the literature review suggests that Japan has national advantages that make the realization of Society 5.0 more possible. Shinzo Abe, Japan's Prime Minister seeks to revive the country's ailing economy by using robot technology. This is related to Society 5.0's emphasis on embracing automation. The impact of job losses due to automation on the economy can be mitigated by the declining labor force and the exploration of new growth markets. In Society 5.0, automation has a dual effect. In low-value activities, it replaces humans with machines, which most likely does the task faster, more efficiently, and more reliably. While freeing humans from such activities, it also helps them to focus solely on value creation in high-value work. According to the literature review, different programs exist to partially fill the labor gap, such as continuing to employ the elderly. This happened because Japan is the first developed nation to face a population that is aging and shrinking, resulting in lower productivity. To prove that statement, let's take a look at the chart below.

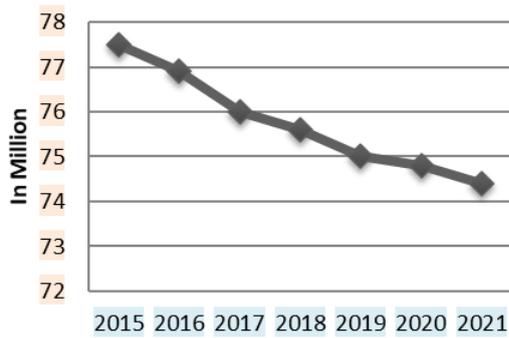


Figure 3 Japan's Working Age Populations (Fred, 2021)

Year	Shrinking labor force	
	15-64 years old	65 years+
2015	77 million	34 million
2050	53 million	44 million

Figure 4 Table of Japan's Shrinking Labor Force [3]

It can be seen that Japan's workforce has been shrinking since 2015 and is expected to continue to shrink throughout the year. In 2015, Japan had a workforce of 77 million people, which will reduce to 74 million by 2020 from the total population of Japan. As a result, it is predicted that Japan's workforce will shrink by 53 million people by 2050. In contrast, the population of people aged 65 and up continues to grow throughout the year. It is increasing so quickly than the overall population. Japan faces bleak prospects for productivity, potential output, and income growth. In other words, Society 5.0 is still a long way from being realized, but it is almost certain to happen in Japan. Japan has many advantages that will help it achieve Society 5.0, including a world-class digital infrastructure and a large amount of data. Furthermore, the country appears to be adamant, and due to its budget woes and aging population, it may not have a choice. In Society 5.0, automation appears to be the only viable choice in the long run.

5. CONCLUSION

Technology now surrounds and assists humans in carrying out their activities. The Industrial Revolution 4.0 enabled Japan to create a new society. Society 5.0 is more than just an idea; it also includes data that connects everything. Society 5.0 aids in bridging the gap between people and technology. Society 5.0 is more

concerned with how we use and utilize technology. In other words, what is the significance of our foundation in the development of advanced technology, and how can we use and coexist with the technology itself. Simply put, if the 4.0 industrial revolution makes humans more modern by providing them with access to technology, society 5.0 is the point at which these technologies become a part of humans.

Japan, the world's most advanced AI country, has successfully introduced the concept of Society 5.0 itself. Japan created a new society because of several problems in its country, such as a shrinking labor force due to a declining working-age population. In contrast, the elderly population in Japan continues to grow year after year due to the country's long life expectancy. Human Ability, Mobility, and Medicine are the three main focuses of Society 5.0. The fact is that Japan has not yet been able to apply Society 5.0 to all cities in Japan, and many challenges continue to plague the country. To prove this statement, Artificial Intelligence is still being used by 24 percent of Japanese companies. The Covid-19 pandemic has two opposing effects.

On the other hand, Covid-19 has accelerated the creation of the Society 5.0 concept because there should be no physical contact during the epidemic, hence the only way for humans to communicate is through digital technology, which has been demonstrated. More technological breakthroughs were produced throughout the pandemic to enable humans to keep active during the epidemic. However, due to the epidemic, practically all countries have closed their cross-border to prevent the virus, so demonstrating the concept of Society 5.0, whether within or outside Japan, is extremely difficult. For example Japan actually started to implement Society 5.0 in a large scope as Toyota has just announced it will build a smart city project outside the capital city of Japan. This is a 175-acre outstanding city named "Woven City" that was announced at the Consumer Electronics Show in 2020. Construction is planned to start in 2021 and nearly 2000 people will start living in it. But it is all canceled due to the epidemic.

My suggestion for properly realizing the Society 5.0 concept is to change the way we think. Society 5.0 is a very complex problem. To solve it a mindset based on HOTS (High Order Thinking Skill) should be developed, which includes the ability to think critically, creatively, and solve complex problems. Therefore, Society 5.0 has only been felt in Japan's major cities. Perhaps future research will focus on the applicability of Society 5.0 outside of Japan to build international relations, because Italy and Germany are currently dealing with the same issues as Japan, such as demographic changes. Nonetheless, it is hoped that this article will make a positive contribution to help facilitate the vision of the

Japanese concept of Society 5.0 and its implications for humanity's future.

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