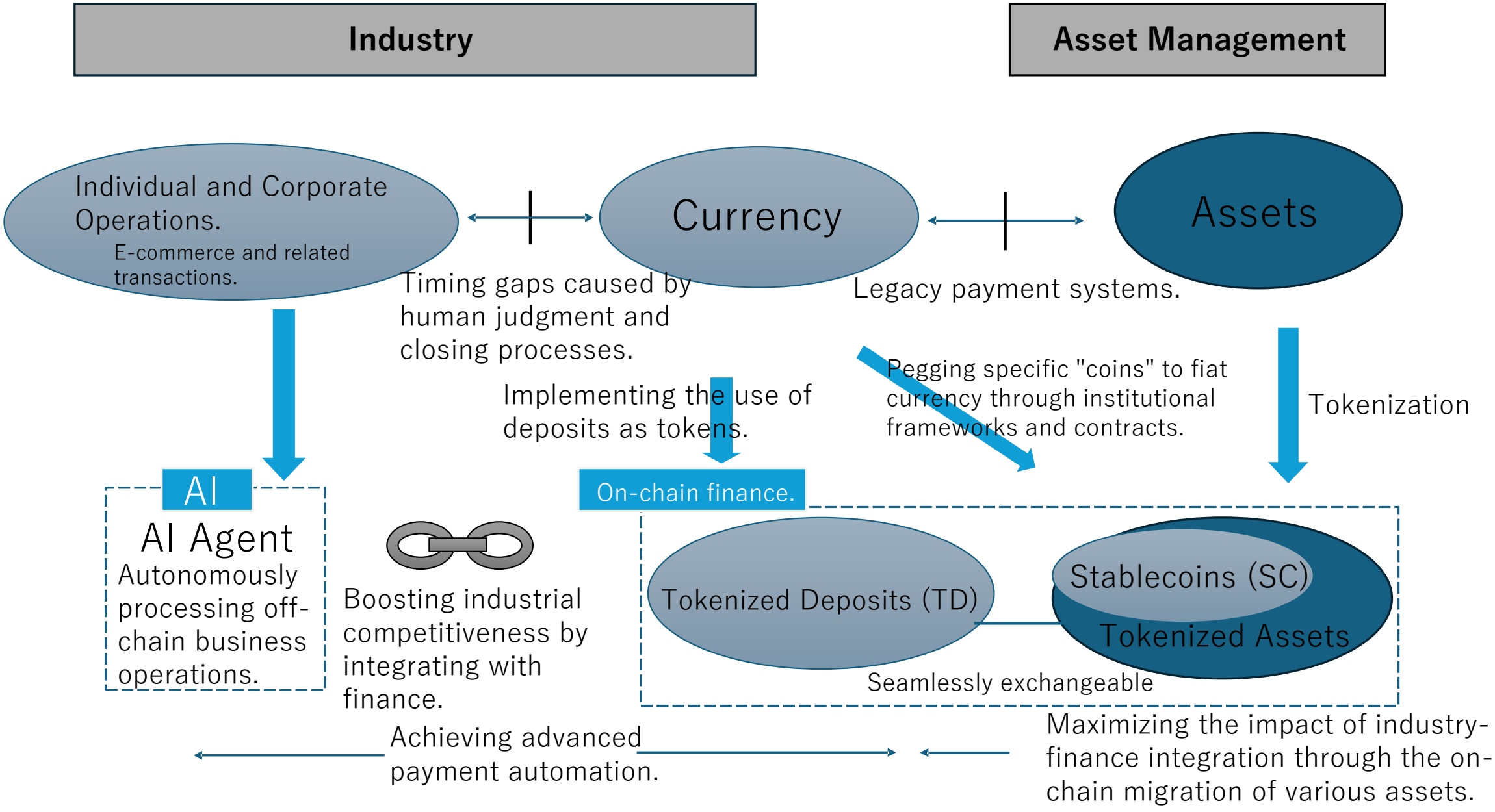
Executive Summary: Next-Gen AI and On-Chain Finance



Recommendations Project Team on Next-Generation AI and On-Chain Finance Vision

May 2026
Liberal Democratic Party, Policy Research Council
Headquarters for the Promotion of a Digital Society
Project Team on Next-Generation AI and On-Chain Finance Vision

1. Introduction: A New Future Driven by Automation, Integration, and 24/7/365 Operations

(1) The Vision of the Impending "AI x On-Chain" Future

We currently stand at the threshold of a "Great Transformation Era of Economy, Finance, and Payments," fueled by the advancement of AI technology and the accelerated adoption of blockchain. There is no doubt that within the next decade, we will find ourselves in a society and economy fundamentally different from the one we know today.

For instance, a household refrigerator will leverage AI to analyze a family's nutritional balance, medical history, and daily health data. It will automatically order the necessary ingredients to supplement missing nutrients, execute payments, and coordinate with delivery services—all without human intervention.

When entering a local convenience store, an AI agent will recommend the optimal lunch based on the user's physical condition and workload for that day. Utilizing biometric authentication, payment is settled seamlessly in the background, allowing the customer to finish their shopping and exit without ever standing in a checkout line. Consequently, store operators are liberated from inventory management, ordering, and register duties, enabling them to focus on human-centric tasks such as customer hospitality and product development.

In the evening, imagine seeing news of Shohei Ohtani hitting a home run for the Dodgers. You decide you want a limited-edition jersey sold only at the stadium and task your AI with the purchase. The AI evaluates various factors, including price and shipping duration, to purchase directly from an authorized U.S. retailer, while automatically handling shipping and customs procedures. The payment is executed with the same level of automation. On the other side, the retailer benefits from a system where payment is guaranteed upon delivery of the goods, reducing the risk of uncollected import fees and enabling efficient international trade with minimal administrative burden.

Furthermore, in the manufacturing sector, the moment a supplier delivers parts, AI instantly verifies the quality, quantity, and contractual terms in sync with inspection data. Settlement is then executed automatically on-chain via JPY-pegged stablecoins.

This eliminates long payment cycles, allowing small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to secure cash flow the moment an order is fulfilled. Moreover, these delivered accounts receivable can be instantly liquidated on-chain, enabling businesses to raise working capital from global investors at a low cost. A company's creditworthiness will no longer be judged by an annual financial statement—a mere "static snapshot" taken once a year. Instead, AI will perform real-time analysis of daily on-chain transaction history, cash flow, and delivery performance. Credit limits will be updated dynamically, loans will be executed instantly through on-chain finance, and repayments will be automated as soon as sales revenue is received.

(2) Automation, Integration, and 24/7/365 Operations

The defining characteristic of this new economic and social era is that economic activities—such as selecting, purchasing, paying, delivering, contracting, and financing—which were previously viewed as fragmented and separate actions, are now becoming "integrated," "automated," and "available 24/7/365." Furthermore, these processes are evolving into "AI-agent-driven" systems that, in many cases, operate entirely without human intervention. AI and blockchain serve as the foundational technologies that guarantee and underpin this transition.

In fact, regarding blockchain, initiatives are already underway among trade participants to manage and share cargo transport and customs clearance status on-chain. By further integrating these systems with settlement methods such as Stablecoins (SC) and Tokenized Deposits (TD), we can build mechanisms where payments are triggered in perfect sync with the shipment or delivery of goods.
This will enable the optimization and sophistication of the entire trade business process. Thanks to blockchain technology, the vast majority of transactions whether in the retail or wholesale sector will be conducted 24/7/365 in seamless coordination with payment settlement.

Regarding AI, as the utility of Agentic AI continues to rise, traditional barriers to human-to-human transactions, such as language and time zones, will be overcome.
We are approaching a near future where AI autonomously executes economic activities, augmenting or replacing human decision-making. This will usher in the era of "Agentic Commerce," where commercial transactions are conducted rapidly, at high frequency, and on a global scale.

(3) Japan: Positioned to be Chosen by AI

In this emerging landscape, we will see an increasing number of scenarios where products and services are selected by "AI" rather than "humans." Consequently, becoming the preferred choice for AI—being "Chosen by AI"—will become a critical factor for success. In this regard, blockchain technology is inherently compatible with

AI, given its defining characteristics: tamper-resistance, transparency (referenceability), programmability, extended transaction hours, and decentralized system operations (eliminating single points of failure). Given that access to "accurate and reliable data" is of paramount importance to AI, the high degree of tamper-resistance offered by blockchain is particularly advantageous. For Japan, expanding the adoption of blockchain is vital as a key component of building an environment that is designed to be "Chosen by AI."

2. Pioneering a New Era Through Public-Private Collaboration Starting with Finance

(1) Creating Future On-chain Platformers Starting with Finance

Where can we find Japan's driving force for achieving "automation," "integration," and "24/7/365 operations" through the fusion of AI and on-chain technology? It lies in the on-chain migration of the financial sector—specifically, the promotion of on-chain finance covering remittances, payments, deposits, and lending.

The reasons are threefold:

① finance—including settlement and fundraising—acts as the essential background for all activities, behaviors, and transactions on the commerce side, whether performed by individuals, corporations, or AI agents.

② since the commerce side typically treats payment infrastructure as a given when building businesses or programs, the scalability required for the AI x on-chain era does not naturally emerge from the commerce side itself.

③ while a sufficient supply of growth capital (both debt and equity) is vital for the growth of the Japanese economy, integrating finance with various industries and enterprises via programmability will further advance information sharing. Furthermore, if finance can be executed using tokenized real assets such as accounts receivable or real estate as collateral, the capacity to meet financing needs aligned with a client's economic activities (e.g., ABL and SCF) will expand. By providing these loans via Tokenized Deposits or Stablecoins, the entire process—from asset verification to collateralization and funding—can be seamlessly linked end-to-end on-chain.

Through this new finance-led approach, corporate clients can leverage the benefits of smart contracts to a certain extent by leaving audit trails with financial institutions, without necessarily having to migrate their own entire operations on-chain.

Moreover, this approach from the financial sector will help unlock various data currently held by large-scale overseas platformers. It will also serve as a strategic bridgehead for Japanese players to regain ground in the software industry, which is currently dominated by foreign firms such as Microsoft and Oracle. In this sense, the ongoing debate in the financial industry regarding the transition of banking groups to a

"general holding company" structure should also be discussed from this perspective.

In any case, in scenarios such as international trade and the management of global supply chains, securing appropriate liquidity is essential whether operations are on-chain or off-chain. Thus, a finance-led approach is highly beneficial.

(2) The Importance of Securing On-Chain Financial Sovereignty through Public-Private Collaboration

Globally, movements anticipating this future are already well underway. In the realm of stablecoins, USD-denominated stablecoins—primarily USDT and USDC—have seen their outstanding issuance grow significantly, recently expanding to a scale of approximately 300 billion US dollar (45 trillion yen). Regarding Tokenized Deposits, major U.S. banks, notably J.P. Morgan, have taken a leading position through sustained, long-term investment.

Should Japan fail to develop its own on-chain financial infrastructure—particularly payment infrastructure—and fall behind these global trends, the nation will be exposed to significant economic security risks arising from a dependence on foreign payment systems, as well as the risk of currency substitution. Therefore, as previously stated, it is imperative that we propose and construct an architecture for financial and payment infrastructure equipped with programmability, driven from the financial sector itself.

Conversely, Japan's existing financial systems, including the Zengin Net (Japanese Banks' Payment Clearing Network), are among the most reliable in the world and currently form the backbone of the nation's economic activity. Maintaining and operating these systems remains indispensable. Consequently, the financial industry faces the necessity of massive "dual investment" into two types of social infrastructure, both of which serve a high public interest: existing systems and new, programmable financial infrastructure. Making such investment decisions is by no means easy for private entities alone.

Therefore, it is of paramount importance that the government presents a clear vision for the coming future and encourages public-private investment—including direct support for the financial industry—to upgrade financial and payment infrastructure for the "AI x On-Chain Finance" era.

A steady accumulation of such efforts will ultimately lead to securing Japan's on-chain financial sovereignty and the steadfast protection of our currency sovereignty.

3. Six Guiding Principles for Consideration

In order to build an environment that leverages programmable finance in the emerging "AI x On-chain Finance" era, the government, the central bank, the Zengin System, and private financial institutions must collaborate as a unified effort. It is essential to pursue strategic measures, including the attraction of investment, in alignment with the

following "Six Principles":

① Integrated Assessment of Supply-Side (Innovation) and Demand-Side (Real Economy)

Recognizing that the architecture of on-chain finance is shaped by both the technology-driven evolution of the supply side and the use-case-driven needs of the demand side—particularly in fields such as trade and securities—we will advance an integrated assessment. This approach treats technological development and practical application in real-world transactions as two inseparable pillars.

② Synchronized Promotion of Industrial Competitiveness and the "Asset Management Center" Initiative

We will simultaneously work to strengthen industrial competitiveness through the provision of on-chain finance with various programmable features and further promote Japan's status as an "Asset Management Center" through the tokenization of Real-World Assets (RWA). By linking these two areas—for instance, through on-chain lending collateralized by tokenized RWAs—we aim to enhance the connectivity between assets and currency.

③ Maintenance of Financial System Stability and Financial Intermediation Functions

Maintaining the stability of the financial system, preserving financial intermediation functions, and ensuring high-level security and integrity (including AML/CFT) are fundamental prerequisites under the new on-chain finance and payment landscape. Specifically, to secure future growth capital, the credit creation function of deposits must be maintained even within on-chain finance. Furthermore, it is crucial to address how to manage liquidity crises that may arise associated with stablecoins. We will advance these considerations through close public-private collaboration.

④ Securing Strategic Leadership in Asia

The development of a world-leading on-chain finance and payment infrastructure must not be confined to the domestic market. We will advance development with a clear vision for its adoption in international markets—particularly in Asian countries—thereby strengthening connectivity and collaboration between Japan and Asia, following the model of initiatives such as AZEC (Asia Zero Emission Community).

⑤ Adopting a Comprehensive Approach Over Single-Point Concentration

Rather than prematurely committing to a specific payment instrument, we will promote various options while continuously monitoring technological advancements, global trends, and their potential for widespread adoption. Recognizing that user needs and the compatibility of payment instruments vary across different contexts—such as domestic vs. cross-border, retail vs. wholesale, and asset management vs. real-economy transactions—we will formulate meticulous strategies that weigh the

respective advantages and disadvantages of each method.

⑥ Ensuring Alignment with International Standards

In advancing on-chain finance—whether through Tokenized Deposits or Stablecoins—we must avoid the risk of "Galapagosization" caused by isolated domestic standards. To ensure interoperability with the payment systems of other jurisdictions and global shared infrastructures, we will consistently align our efforts with the ongoing discussions and proof-of-concept (PoC) initiatives within the international financial community.

4. Conceptual Diagram at This Stage

Based on the principles outlined above, the current conceptual framework for AI and on-chain finance is presented on page 8. By fully leveraging financial programmability and instantaneous settlement, we aim to build a 24/7/365 autonomous and automated financial infrastructure—optimized for AI-driven operations—that allows citizens and businesses to focus on their core activities. Furthermore, by bringing various assets such as accounts receivable on-chain, we will ensure a robust and sufficient supply of growth capital through both direct and indirect financing channels. Specifically:

① On-chaining of Both the Industrial (Currency) and Asset Management (Asset) Sides

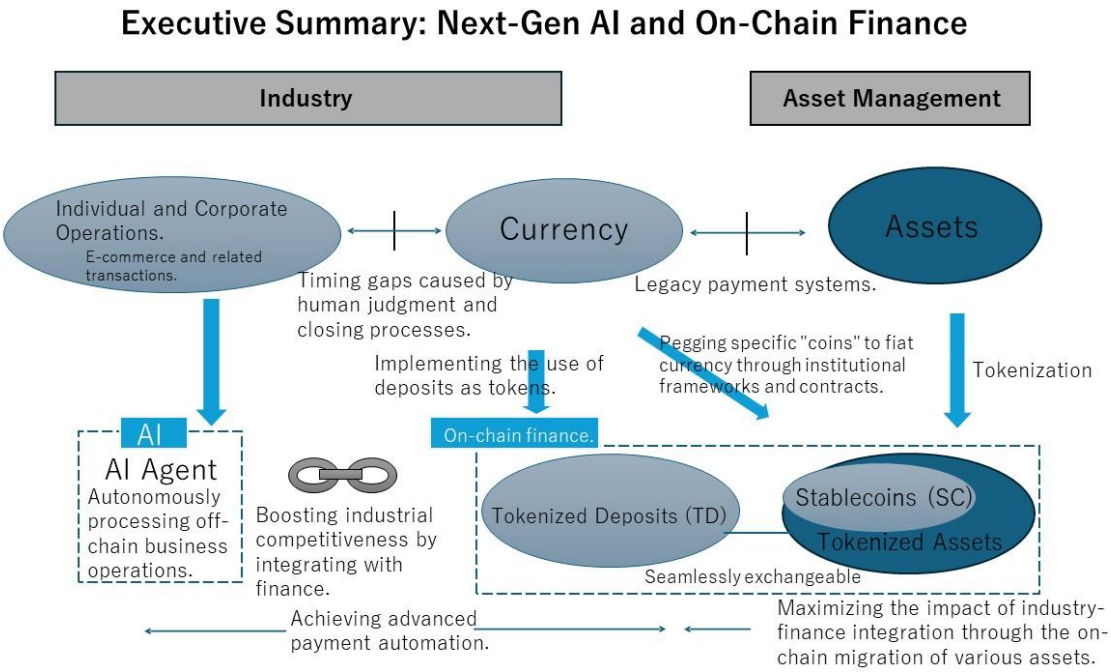
On the industrial (currency) side, by leveraging programmability and instantaneous settlement, we will promote the digital transformation (DX) of financial and accounting operations, while enhancing the ability to track and optimize the use of funds. On the asset side, securities firms and asset managers will drive the tokenization of various receivables and the implementation of T+0 settlement. This will lower investment hurdles and revitalize the investment landscape, further accelerating the "Asset Management Center" initiative.

② On-chaining Linked by Currencies

On the industrial Side, with domestic B2B transactions totaling 1,200 trillion yen and import/export transactions reaching 220 trillion yen, "elasticity" (ensuring that large-value settlements remain uninterrupted) is critical. Furthermore, as there is a continued demand for growth capital supply through credit creation—a strength of Japan's indirect financing system—Tokenized Deposits will play a vital role. Conversely, Stablecoins will function as a key infrastructure supporting small-to-medium-sized payments for individuals and corporations. They will also serve as a primary settlement instrument for T+0 on the asset side, notably in securities settlements at the Tokyo Stock Exchange, which boasts an annual trading volume of 1,600 trillion yen.

③ Customer-Centric Finance Across Conventional Business Sectors

As various assets are brought on-chain and settlements become both automated and available 24/7/365, the traditional distinctions between banking, securities, and insurance will diminish from the public's perspective. Looking ahead, we envision an era where multiple financial products are managed concurrently within a single "multi-asset wallet." While there is currently no integrated regulatory framework or set of rules governing wallet providers, we must anticipate the need for future policy responses from the perspectives of consumer protection and the enhancement of financial literacy. We should proceed with our considerations while closely monitoring international trends, where initiatives for multi-asset wallets—including those involving crypto-assets—are already advancing.



5. Specific Measures

In light of the above, the following initiatives should be pursued for the time being:

(1) Establishment as the 18th Growth Investment Field

Finance, which supplies growth capital to industries through both direct and indirect channels, is a vital infrastructure supporting economic growth. However, moving forward, finance must transcend its role as cross-industrial infrastructure; through the provision of on-chain technology and new programmability, the financial sector itself must transform into a new growth industry and a leading growth sector. Furthermore, any delay in Japan's efforts would lead directly to risks concerning economic security and currency substitution. Therefore, it is necessary for the nation to proactively encourage investment in this new financial infrastructure.

Based on these considerations, the financial sector should be designated as the 18th "Growth Investment Field." Led by the Financial Services Agency (FSA), the government should formulate a five-year roadmap and boldly promote investment and adoption through public-private collaboration, including support for the financial industry. During this process, the government should also consider designing incentives to promote investment—for example, by centralizing Anti-Money Laundering (AML) functions on-chain to reduce the individual compliance burden on financial institutions.

(2) Development of Use Cases by Public Entities

Designating finance as the 18th "Growth Investment Field" implies a requirement for public entities to participate as "anchor tenants." It is crucial to accumulate practical use cases for blockchain technology driven by the public sector.

① Overseas, pilot programs are already underway to issue tokens that can only be spent for specific purposes, such as childcare or groceries, by leveraging blockchain functionality. To enable national and local governments to provide benefits with more precisely defined targets, the Digital Agency should evaluate the transition of benefit distribution systems to an on-chain framework by the end of this fiscal year.

② To foster the development of on-chain capital markets, it would be effective to initiate measures such as supporting the tokenization of Japanese Government Bonds (JGBs), launching tokenized bond issuances by Fiscal Investment and Loan Program (FILP) agencies like JBIC, and establishing dedicated investment quotas for tokenized bonds within entities such as the Government Pension Investment Fund (GPIF). The Cabinet Secretariat, in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance (MOF), the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), and the Financial Services Agency (FSA), should advance these considerations with the goal of reaching a conclusion by the end of the fiscal year.

(3) Considerations and Measures for Expanding Tokenized Deposits and Stablecoins

① Expansion of Tokenized Deposits

(A) Tokenization of Bank of Japan Current Account Deposits (Including Wholesale CBDC)

In order to implement and popularize Tokenized Deposits, tokenizing Bank of Japan (BOJ) current account deposits—including the introduction of wholesale CBDC—is essential to ensure settlement finality for Tokenized Deposits transfers across different issuing banks. While the Bank of Japan is currently conducting internal reviews on this matter, these efforts are still in their early stages. The Bank of Japan should promptly conduct a study, including the identification of key issues for implementation and a roadmap toward realization, and steadily advance its initiatives. As a first step, the Bank should compile and publish a report by the end of this year summarizing the progress of its considerations regarding the identification of issues and the roadmap for implementation.

Regarding the Zengin System, it serves as a framework for transmitting and receiving credit transfer instructions for interbank fund settlements, handling a massive volume of approximately 8.5 million transactions daily. Considering the performance limitations in processing such large volumes on public blockchains at high speeds, it is not necessarily essential to replace the current system with blockchain technology at this point in time.

(B) Promotion of Tokenized Deposits Incorporating the Use of Programmability

Similar to Stablecoins, Tokenized Deposits leverage smart contracts to link financial transactions with commercial and logistics flows, thereby facilitating the automation of settlement. Deposit-taking financial institutions should take the lead in developing and providing Tokenized Deposits products that envision such integration with commercial

and logistics flows. To achieve this, it is essential to conduct an assessment that includes, as necessary, a review of regulations concerning the scope of business for deposit-taking financial institutions and the nature of their capital structures. Consequently, a dedicated forum for specific discussions within the industry should be established, with the aim of reaching and publishing certain conclusions by the end of the year. In this process, it is desirable to give due consideration to the on-chain adaptation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), for whom making independent investments is often a challenge.

② Stablecoins (SCs)

(A) Clarifying the Status of SCs Under Various Laws and Regulations

Funds Transfer Service Providers and other entities with a track record in Stablecoin issuance has pointed out that the ambiguous legal status of Stablecoins under various laws acts as an impediment to their adoption. Clarifying whether Stablecoins can be used for salary payments, tax payments, or as capital contributions (viewed as equivalent to cash) will help alleviate user hesitation regarding Stablecoins utilization. To this end, the Cabinet Secretariat should lead a cross-ministerial review of these issues, aiming to conclude the assessment by the end of the fiscal year.

(B) Addressing Risks Accompanying the Proliferation of Stablecoins

While promoting the spread of Stablecoins, it is also necessary to identify and examine the challenges to address associated risks. As AI and on-chain payments become more pervasive—leading to extended remittance hours and automated transactions—there is a potential for unforeseen impacts on financial system stability. Furthermore, while some initiatives utilize deposits as reserve assets to preserve financial intermediation functions, critics point out that the nature of the underlying assets could affect these functions. Additionally, while frameworks limiting use to KYC-verified (Know Your Customer) individuals have been proposed, measures must be developed to counter money laundering risks that may arise when Stablecoins circulate among parties who have not necessarily undergone KYC verification. Other concerns include the potential for Stablecoin-based remittances to effectively circumvent foreign exchange regulations. For yen-based Stablecoins to be widely used internationally, discussions on mutual recognition with other jurisdictions must advance.

Finally, attention must be paid to the risk of blockchain technology being compromised by quantum computing. A prompt review and assessment of these issues should be conducted, taking international case studies into account.

(C) Accelerating the Assessment of Bank-Issued Stablecoins

While the Payment Services Act does not prohibit banks from issuing stablecoins, the Financial System Council (Working Group on Payment Services System, etc.) report states that "careful consideration" is required from multifaceted perspectives, including bank soundness and the impact on the financial system.

On the other hand, given shifting global trends—such as the emergence of bank-issued Stablecoins internationally—the pros and cons of authorizing bank-issued stablecoins

should be reviewed and organized by the end of the year. This assessment should cover their treatment under Basel regulations, trends in international discourse, and their status under deposit insurance systems.

In tandem, further study should be conducted on deposit tokens, particularly regarding KYC requirements and deposit insurance.

(D) Initiatives to Ensure International Interoperability

To expand the scope of use for yen-denominated Stablecoins internationally and enhance the presence of the yen in cross-border payments, the challenge lies in ensuring and improving interoperability with stablecoins denominated in other currencies. For example, it is indispensable that yen-denominated stablecoins and US dollar-denominated stablecoins can be exchanged seamlessly, and that the received stablecoins can be utilized in the same way as the original stablecoins. To this end, it is important to establish a "level playing field" in regulation and supervision between countries concerning value preservation, redemption rules, and the treatment of issuers in the event of failure. Additionally, the standardization of cross-border operational procedures for incident handling and payment reversals will be required.

As a first step, we propose initiating a dialogue between national authorities under the "Global Stablecoin Corridor Initiative (provisional name)."

(4) Expansion of Use Cases Through the Payments Innovation Project (PIP)

With a view toward the envisioned future, the Payments Innovation Project (PIP) currently consists of three ongoing initiatives. The three existing projects are as follows: (i) consideration of the joint issuance of stablecoins, aiming to commence live operations by March of next year, not only for domestic payments but also for use in overseas cash management by global corporations, including those in Asia; (ii) consideration of advancing securities settlement on blockchain, aiming for enhanced efficiency and 24/7/365 availability; (iii) consideration of establishing a framework for transferring tokenized deposits across multiple banks. Moving forward, new projects should be added to this framework—for instance, (a) expansion into other fields such as trade settlement, and (b) a pilot project for lending using Tokenized Deposits and Stablecoins against tokenized accounts receivable.

(5) Establishment of the "AI and On-Chain Finance Asia Policy Dialogue Framework (Provisional Name)"

As previously noted, falling behind in the transition to on-chain payments carries the risk of leaving Japan's payment infrastructure—the very foundation of our economy—reliant on foreign entities. This could lead directly to risks concerning economic security and currency substitution.

Conversely, if Japan can lead other nations in establishing a safe and trusted on-chain payment infrastructure, we can expect to deepen collaboration with Asian countries that have strong economic ties to Japan through the provision of expertise, services, and other resources. Currently, 40% to 50% of import and export settlements with Asian countries are conducted in yen; we believe these initiatives can lead to the maintenance and further

expansion of this share.

With a view toward deepening public-private collaboration between Japan and Asia in on-chain finance, we aim to create the "Asia On-Chain Finance Platform." As a first step, we should promptly establish the "AI and On-Chain Finance Asia Policy Dialogue Framework (Provisional Name)" to serve as a forum for public-private dialogue. Within this framework, we should share technical and legal challenges along with practical case studies.

Furthermore, we should advance rule-making for interoperability—including the definition of Real-World Assets (RWAs) as well as auditing and KYC/AML/CFT standards—to enhance mutual understanding and cooperation.

Additionally, we will proactively communicate these initiatives at the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Annual Meeting to be held in Aichi-Nagoya in 2027.

(6) Others

① Rule-making for AI in the Financial Sector

As autonomous financial architectures driven by AI agents emerge, it is expected that AI will increasingly be utilized for transaction decisions and instructions in asset management, operating independently and automatically. Concerns have been raised regarding whether AI will make decisions truly based on the best interests of customers, as well as the risk of market instability and one-directional movements caused by over-reliance on specific AI models. Furthermore, regarding AI utilization in bank lending decisions, assessment from the perspective of financial inclusion is necessary to ensure that specific industries or demographics are not unfairly excluded.

Consequently, the FSA should promptly review and organize the approach to AI utilization in finance from the perspectives of financial supervision and market monitoring. Additionally, the FSA's FinTech Trial Hub has confirmed the utility of Verifiable Credentials (VCs) that combine the Japanese Public Key Infrastructure (MyNumber) with biometric authentication (such as facial recognition), moving beyond traditional methods like passwords or physical cards. As the utilization of "Agentic AI" advances, such initiatives hold significant importance as a foundation for ensuring the authenticity of identity. In the future, as integration with attribute and historical data progresses, these efforts are expected to contribute to more sophisticated AI utilization, improved reliability, and the prevention of fraud within the financial sector.

② Ensuring Quantum Resilience

Regarding blockchain, various security challenges have been highlighted, such as the risk of cryptographic compromise posed by the emergence of quantum computers. Conversely, some point out that (i) the risk of vulnerability from quantum computing is not unique to blockchain but affects all existing infrastructure, and (ii) it can be mitigated by leveraging blockchain's inherent robustness—such as tamper-resistance and decentralized consensus—while transitioning to quantum-resistant signature schemes, enhancing scalability through Layer 2 technologies, and refining consensus protocols.

Regardless, the Digital Agency, in collaboration with the blockchain industry and financial institutions utilizing these technologies, should continuously assess the risk of compromise posed by quantum computing to blockchain technology used in on-chain finance and evaluate potential alternatives on an ongoing basis.

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Attachment 1

Liberal Democratic Party Digital Society Promotion Headquarters
Meeting Records of the Next-Generation AI and On-Chain Finance Initiative PT (Since March 2026)

No.	Schedule	Topic	Presenter
2026			
1	March 24	Regarding Stablecoin Demonstration Experiments	・MUFG Bank, Ltd., Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Mizuho Bank, Ltd.
		Regarding Tokenized Deposits	・DeCurret DCP Inc.
2	March 31	Stablecoin Startups	・Noritaka Okabe, Representative Director and CEO, JPYC Inc.
		Regarding Next-Generation On-Chain	・Sota Watanabe, CEO, Startale Group
3	April 7	Regarding Tokenized Deposits	・Tetsushi Hisada, Representative Director and CEO, Datachain, Inc.
		Regarding Overseas Case Studies of On-Chain Finance	・JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Tokyo Branch ・Financial Services Agency
4	April 14	Regarding On-Chain Finance	・Hironari Nozaki, Professor, Department of Global Innovation Studies, Faculty of Global and Regional Studies, Toyo University
5	May 12	Regarding the Next-Generation AI and On-Chain Finance Initiative PT Proposal	