

Japan's Role: AI Soft Law Globally Acceptable

平野晋の研究室

Susumu Hirano's Home Page

Apr. 8, 2022

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a/k/a “iTL” = integrated (IT + Law)

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G7 ICT Ministers' Meeting in Japan (April 29 & 30, 2016)

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https://www.soumu.go.jp/main_sosiki/joho_tsusin/english/pressrelease/2017/pdf/000507517.pdf (last visited Mar. 25, 2022).



https://www.soumu.go.jp/joho_kokusai/g7ict/english/main_content/ai.pdf (last visited Mar. 25, 2022).



Preliminary Draft of AI R&D PRINCIPLES

Transparency

User Assistance

Controllability

Security

Safety

Privacy

Ethics

Accountability

Conference on Networking among AIs in MIC

AI R&D GUIDELINES incl. PRINCIPLES

Collaboration

Transparency

User Assistance

Controllability

Security

Safety

Privacy

Ethics

Accountability

CONFERENCE TOWARD AI NETWORK SOCIETY in MIC

- Japan's preliminary draft **aimed for** OECD Council Recommendation like the **OECD Privacy Protection Guidelines in 1980**.

∴ The latter **was influential**.

∴ The world has become **borderless**.

JAPAN'S INITIATIVE

AI Principles / AI Guidelines

Japan Took an Initiative to Build Global Standards

2



G20

G20 AI Principles / Ministerial Meeting on Trade and Digital Economy **in Japan, June 2019**



OECD



- OECD AI Principles / Council Recommendation on AI **May 2019**
- AIGO Sep. 2018 to Feb. 2019






Cabinet Office Apr. 2018 to Present

- **Council for Social Principles of Human-centric AI**

MIC: Ministry of Internal Affairs & Communications

• **Conference toward AI Network Society,** **Oct. 2016 to Present**

- Conference on AI: Intelligent Machines, Smart Policies, Co-sponsored by MIC and OECD 
- Forum toward AI Network Society (Int'l Symposium) in Tokyo, Sponsored by MIC.
- Conference on Artificial Intelligence and US-Japan Alliance Engagement, **Carnegie** Endowment for Int'l Peace (Embassy of Japan in the U.S.A. and MIC) 
- Technology Foresight Forum 2016 on AI, OECD 

• **G7 ICT Ministers' Meeting in Japan, Apr. 2016**

✓ **Conference on Networking among AIs,** **Feb. to June 2016**



CENTERS ▾ RESEARCH AREAS ▾ PUBLICATIONS EXPERTS EVENTS

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Artificial Intelligence and U.S.-Japan Alliance Engagement

January 12, 2017
12:00 PM – 5:00 PM EST
Washington, DC

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SPEED
LIMIT
25

**SAY NO
TO THE
TRUMP AGENDA
ON INAUGURATION DAY**
FRIDAY, 7 AM
JAN. 20
Protesters
Expected
Volunteers
Needed
AnswerCoalition.org

中央大学
CHUO UNIVERSITY
Chuo University

Policy Issues toward AI Networking and Guiding Principles for AI Development

Jan. 12, 2017

Artificial Intelligence and U.S.-Japan Alliance Engagement II,
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D.C.
Grad. Sch. of Policy Studies, CHUO UNIV., Tokyo
Prof. Dr. Susumu HIRANO



Artificial Intelligence and U.S.-Japan Allia...

Artificial Intelligence and U.S.-Japan Alliance Engagement

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

後で見る 共有 1/3

全画面 (f)

4:06 / 53:37

YouTube

<https://carnegieendowment.org/2017/01/12/artificial-intelligence-and-u.s.-japan-alliance-engagement-event-5464> (last visited Apr. 3, 2022).

JAPAN'S INITIATIVE

Cabinet Office's Council for

“SOCIAL PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN-CENTRIC AI”

Apr. 2018 to Present



- (1) The Human-centric Principle
- (2) The Principle of Education/Literacy
- (3) The Principle of Privacy Protection
- (4) The Principle of Ensuring Security
- (5) The Principle of Fair Competition
- (6) The Principle of Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency ["FAT"]
- (7) The Principle of Innovation [pdf \(cas.go.jp\)](https://cas.go.jp/humancentral/pdf/cas.go.jp)

Social Principles of Human-Centric AI:
Goals shared by the government and companies

Guidelines to bridge the gap



AI R&D PRINCIPLES &
GUIDELINES

AI UTILIZATION
PRINCIPLES & GUIDELINES

Each company's voluntary initiatives
(AI policy, organizational governance, etc.)

JAPAN'S INITIATIVE

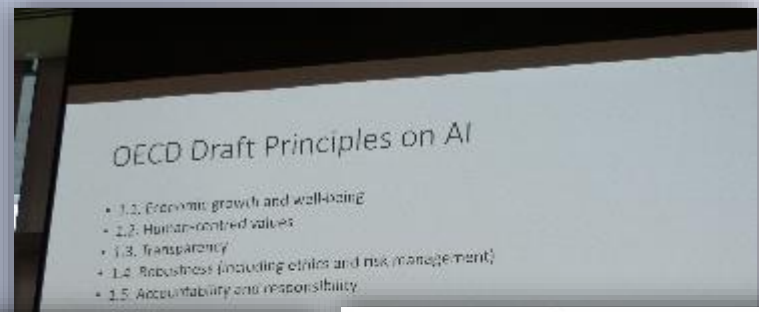
01_15_00_9a.pdf
(meti.go.jp)

Efforts to achieve goals

AI expert Group at the OECD (“**AIGO**”: “*Ei Eye Go*”)

**3rd Meeting at MIT, Boston,
Jan. 17, 2019**

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How Do You Govern Machines That Can Learn? Policymakers Are Trying to Figure That Out

Steve Lohr, *How Do You Govern Machines That Can Learn? Policymakers Are Trying to Figure That Out*, The New York Times, Jan. 20, 2019, available at <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/01/20/technology/artificial-intelligence-policy-world.html> (last visited Mar. 12, 2022).

Home > OECD AI Principles overview

OECD AI Principles overview

The OECD AI Principles promote use of AI that is innovative and trustworthy and that respects human rights and democratic standards for AI that are practical and flexible enough to stand the test of time.

OECD AI Observatory <https://www.oecd.ai/ai-principles> (last visited Mar. 12, 2022).

Values-based principles



Inclusive growth, sustainable development and well-being >



Human-centred values and fairness >



Transparency and explainability >



Robustness, security and safety >



Accountability >

Recommendations for policy makers



Investing in AI research and development >



Fostering a digital ecosystem for AI >



Share environment



Build pre-trust



International trust

Continued Studies at MIC: Post OECD/G 20 AI Principles After May/June 2019



- MIC's **Conference toward AI Network Society** continued (approx. bi-monthly).
- Publishing **Reports yearly** (2017– 2021; 5 Rprts in total).
- To share the best practices, **interviews** conducted with:

e.g., IBM Japan; Google LLC; Microsoft Japan Co., Ltd.; Sony Group Corp.; NEC Corp.; FUJITSU LIMITED; Toshiba Corp.; Hitachi, Ltd.; NTT Data; Oki Electronic Industry Co., Ltd.; Sumitomo Co.; Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group (SMFG); Japan Broad Casting Corp. (NHK); Tokyo-Metropolitan Government; Yamaha Corp.; Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.; Sompo Japan Insurance Inc.; Japan Post Holdings Co., Ltd.; and National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT).

- The 2021 Report refers to Chuo Univ. ELSI Center's collaboration with the Conference ;-).
Hōkokusho [Report] 2021 at 54 n.86 (in Japanese)
https://www.soumu.go.jp/main_content/000761967.pdf (last visited Mar. 20, 2022).



Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industries (METI)

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July 2020;
July 2021

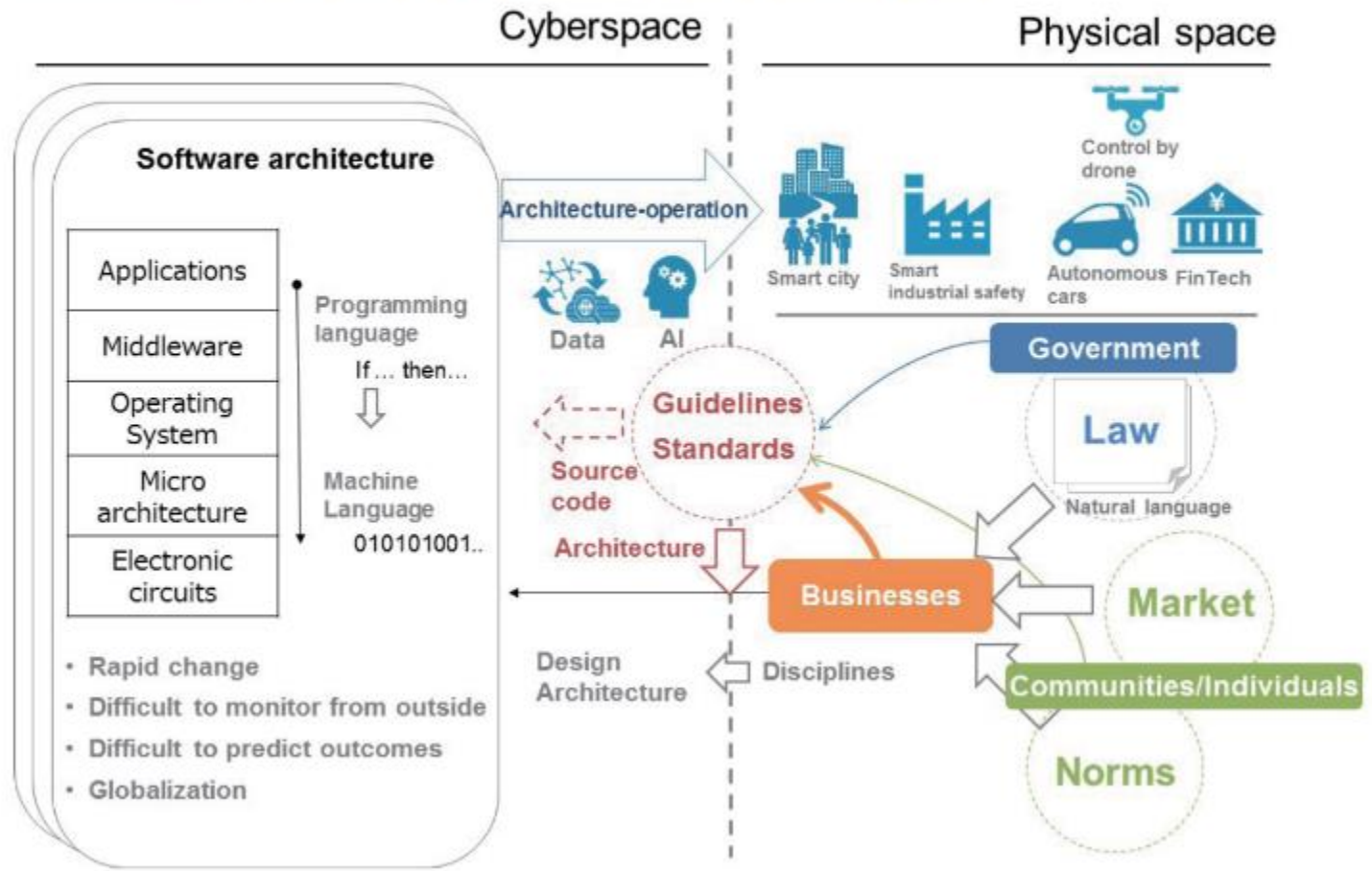
GOVERNANCE INNOVATION Redesigning Law and Architecture for Society5.0



GOVERNANCE INNOVATION Ver.2 A Guide for Designing and Implementing Digital Governance



Figure 5 | Governance based on intermediate guidelines and standards established by multi-stakeholders



GOVERNANCE INNOVATION, ver. 2 <https://www.meti.go.jp/press/2021/07/20210730005/20210730005-2.pdf> (last visited Mar. 18, 2022)(emphasis added).



Thank you for your attention.



Features of Japan's AI Principles and Guidelines

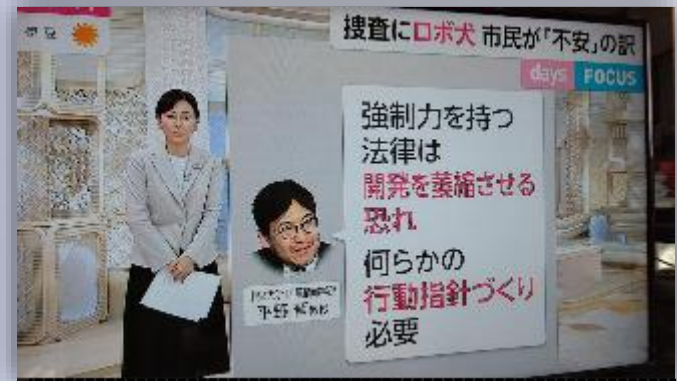


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- **Soft Law (*)**

- Non-regulatory and non-binding approach
- So-called “Principles” or “Guidelines”

(*) The term, “soft law,” means non-binding norms or rules such as principles or guidelines, while “hard law” means binding norms or rules such as statutes or case law.



Live News Days, Fuji TV, on Dec. 4, 2019.

- **Multi-Stakeholders' Participation**

- Academia, Corporations, and Consumer Organizations

- **Efforts by Japanese Gov't to Contribute to Build Global Standards (Japan → G7 / OECD → G20)**

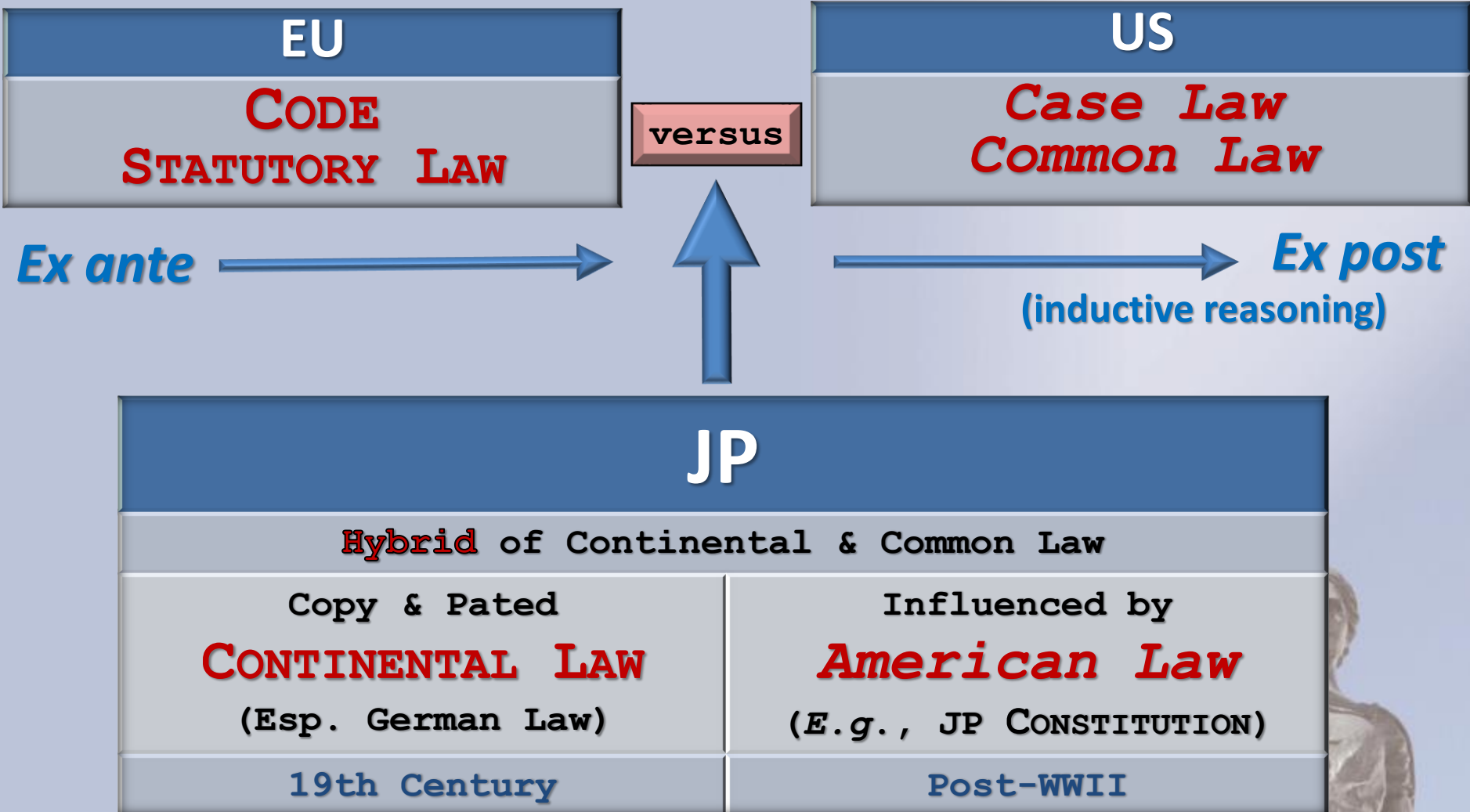
- Governmental organizations such as Cabinet Office and MIC collaborated to contribute to OECD, G7, and G20.



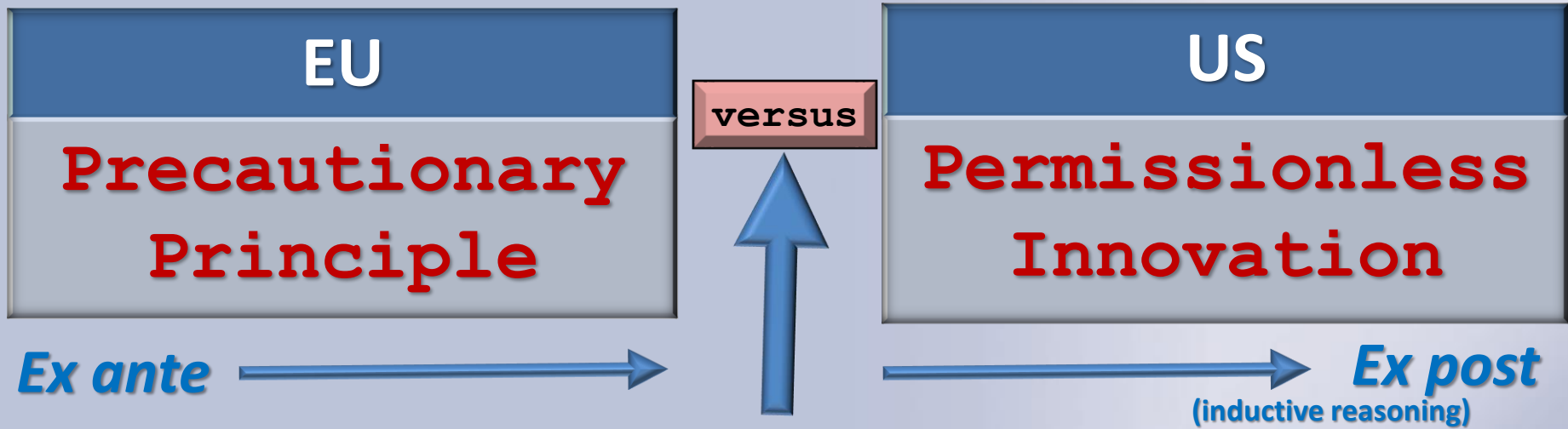
Continental European Law

v.

Anglo-American Law



Japan's Role: Globally Acceptable Soft Law



和をもって貴しと為す / “**Harmony** is to be valued.”
SEVENTEEN-ARTICLE CONSTITUTION, A.D 607.



JP

Soft Law / Non-binding Norms



“In Japan's history, the ability of creating harmony — and cultivating it — is extraordinary.”

Ukraine President Zelenskyy's Address to Japan's Parliament
Mar. 23, 2022.

See SUSUMU
HIRANO, ROBOT
LAW, 267-68
(*Kobundo* 2d ed.
2019 in
Japanese).

Draft of the AI Utilization Principles



17 July 2018

The Conference toward AI Network Society

See https://www.soumu.go.jp/main_content/000581310.pdf and https://www.soumu.go.jp/main_content/000637844.pdf (last visited Mar. 13, 2022) (emphasis added).

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Principle of	Description
1. <u>Proper Utilization</u>	Users should make efforts to <u>utilize</u> AI systems or AI services in a proper scope and manner, <u>under the proper assignment of roles between humans and AI systems</u> , or among users.
2. <u>Data quality</u>	Users and data providers should pay attention to the <u>quality of data</u> used for learning or other methods of AI systems.
3. Collaboration	AI service providers, business users, and data providers should pay attention to the collaboration might occur and
4. Safety	<p>5-C) Attention to security vulnerabilities of learned models</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AI service providers, business users, and data providers and models in AI might be vulnerable in their generation and management in advance the existence of such risks. <p>[Example risks]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A risk that can mislead a learning model away from accurate judgments as a result of insufficient learning by deliberately inputting data with a slight change that cannot be noticed by humans into the learning model (e.g., <u>adversarial example attack</u>). A risk of making learning (models) fail by mixing incorrect labeled data in supervised-learning. A risk that learning models can be easily replicated. A risk that can reverse-engineer data used for learning from learning models. <p>https://www.soumu.go.jp/main_content/000658286.pdf (last visited Mar. 26, 2022).</p> <p><Reference></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer users are recommended to pay attention to the risk that AI might become vulnerable in the generation and management of learning models, with consideration of information provided by developers, AI service providers, and data providers. Furthermore, if there are security concerns when using the AI, they are recommended to report them to developers, AI service providers, and data providers.
5. Security	
6. Privacy	
7. Human dignity and individual autonomy	
8. <u>Fairness</u> ¹	AI service providers, business users, and data providers should pay attention to the possibility of bias inherent in the judgements of AI systems or AI services, and take into consideration that individuals and groups will <u>not be unfairly discriminated</u> against by their judgments.
9. Transparency ²	AI service providers and business users should pay attention to the verifiability of inputs/outputs of AI systems or AI services and the explainability of their judgments.
10. Accountability ³	Users should make efforts to fulfill their accountability to the stakeholders.

Detailed Explanation on Key Points Concerning AI Utilization Principles

