Hiroshima AI Process
and
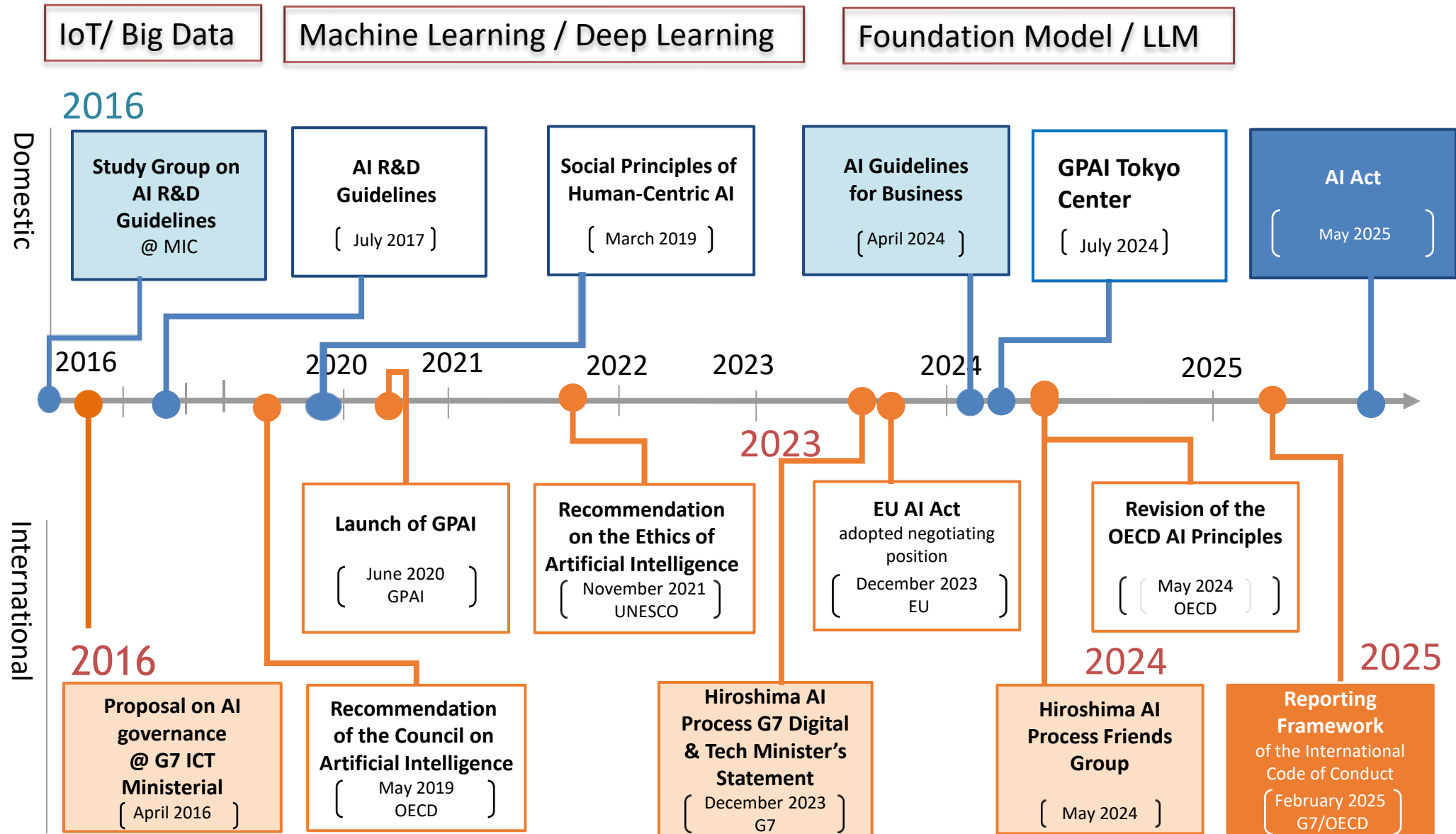## Reporting Framework

July 2025

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Progresses in AI Governance Efforts

IoT/ Big Data | Machine Learning / Deep Learning | Foundation Model / LLM

Domestic

2016

Study Group on AI R&D Guidelines @ MIC

AI R&D Guidelines (July 2017)

Social Principles of Human-Centric AI (March 2019)

AI Guidelines for Business (April 2024)

GPAI Tokyo Center (July 2024)

AI Act May 2025

2016 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025

2023

International

2016

Launch of GPAI (June 2020 GPAI)

Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (November 2021 UNESCO)

EU AI Act adopted negotiating position (December 2023 EU)

Revision of the OECD AI Principles (May 2024 OECD)

2024

2025

Proposal on AI governance @ G7 ICT Ministerial (April 2016)

Recommendation of the Council on Artificial Intelligence (May 2019 OECD)

Hiroshima AI Process G7 Digital & Tech Minister's Statement (December 2023 G7)

Hiroshima AI Process Friends Group (May 2024)

Reporting Framework of the International Code of Conduct (February 2025 G7/OECD)

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How it started

November 30, 2022
Chat GPT 3.5 prototype release by Open AI

March 15, 2023
Chat GPT 4 release

April 29-30, 2023
G7 Digital and Technology Ministerial Meeting
(Takasaki, Gunma)

May 19-21, 2023
G7 Hiroshima Summit

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AI Governance

- The importance of international discussions on **AI governance** and **interoperability** between AI governance frameworks

- Tools for **trustworthy AI**, such as;
- ☐ **regulatory and non-regulatory frameworks,**
- ☐ **technical standards**
- ☐ **assurance techniques,**

can promote;
- ☐ **trustworthiness**
- ☐ **comparable assessment** and **evaluation of AI systems.**

Generative AI

Governance

- how to safeguard **intellectual property rights** including copyright,

- promote **transparency,**

- address **disinformation,** including **foreign information manipulation,**

- how to **responsibly utilise** these technologies.

Leverage **international organisations** such as
- **OECD** to consider **analysis on the impact of policy developments**
- **GPAI** to conduct **relevant practical projects**

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G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communique

\<Digital\>

- Importance of international discussions on **AI governance** and **interoperability between AI governance frameworks**

- Need to immediately take stock of the **opportunities** and **challenges of generative AI**

- Task relevant ministers to **establish the Hiroshima AI process, … in cooperation with the OECD and GPAI,** for discussions on generative AI by the end of this year.

- Discussions could include topics such as **governance, safeguard of intellectual property rights** including copy rights**,** promotion of **transparency,** response to **foreign information manipulation**, including **disinformation**, and **responsible utilization** of these technologies.

Hiroshima AI Process G7 Ministerial Statement (Dec 1, 2023)

- Hiroshima AI Process Comprehensive Policy Framework -

1. OECD's Report towards a G7 Common Understanding on Generative AI

➤ **Key Areas of Concern** ; lack of transparency, disinformation, intellectual property rights, privacy and protection of personal data, fairness, security and safety, amongst others.

➤ **Opportunities** ; productivity gains, innovation and entrepreneurship, healthcare, and the climate crisis

2. Hiroshima Process International GPs for All AI Actors

➤ 11 items agreed as GPs for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems, but should be also applied to **all AI actors** as appropriate.

➤ 12th item added to encourage AI actors to **improve digital literacy, training and awareness** and to **cooperate and share information** to address risks and vulnerabilities

3. Hiroshima Process International CoC for Organizations Developing Advanced AI System

➤ Code of Conduct presents **specific actions and measures for implementation** of individual principle items.

➤ The G7 **reach out to organizations** to encourage implementation of Code of Conduct.

4. Project-Based Cooperation

➤ The G7 collaborate in exploring **technological solutions** against challenges by advanced AI systems, such as the **spread of disinformation**.

➤ **Global Challenge project** coordinated by the OECD, IEEE

➤ Other possible projects may be supported by **GPAI Tokyo Center** and more

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* GPs: Guiding Principles, CoC: Code of Conduct

- ■ The G7 emphasizes **the responsibilities of all AI actors** **in promoting**, as relevant and appropriate, **safe, secure and trustworthy AI**.
- ■ The G7 **encourages all AI actors to read and understand** the "Hiroshima Process International Guiding Principles for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems (October 30, 2023)" **with due consideration to their capacity and their role within the lifecycle**.

1. Take appropriate measures throughout the development of advanced AI systems, including **prior to and throughout their deployment and placement on the market, to identify, evaluate, and mitigate risks across the AI lifecycle**

2. Identify and mitigate vulnerabilities, and, where appropriate, incidents and patterns of misuse, **after deployment including placement on the market**

3. **Publicly report advanced AI systems' capabilities, limitations and domains of appropriate and inappropriate use**, to support ensuring sufficient transparency, thereby contributing to increase accountability

4. **Work towards responsible information sharing and reporting of incidents** among organizations developing advanced AI systems including with industry, governments, civil society, and academia

5. **Develop, implement and disclose AI governance and risk management policies**, grounded in a risk-based approach – including privacy policies, and mitigation measures, in particular for organizations developing advanced AI systems

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6. **Invest in and implement robust security controls, including physical security, cybersecurity and insider threat safeguards** across the AI lifecycle

7. **Develop and deploy reliable content authentication and provenance mechanisms, where technically feasible, such as watermarking or other techniques** to enable users to identify AI-generated content

8. Prioritize research to mitigate societal, safety and security risks and **prioritize investment in effective mitigation measures.**

9. **Prioritize the development of advanced AI systems to address the world's greatest challenges**, notably but not limited to the climate crisis, global health and education

10. **the development of and, where appropriate, adoption of international technical standards**

11. **Implement appropriate data input measures and protections for personal data and intellectual property**

12. **Promote and contribute to trustworthy and responsible use of advanced AI systems**

～ improve their own and, where appropriate, others' **digital literacy, training and awareness**, including on issues such as how advanced AI systems may **exacerbate certain risks** (e.g. with regard to the **spread of disinformation**) and/or **create new ones**.
All relevant AI actors are encouraged to cooperate and **share information, as appropriate, to identify and address emerging risks and vulnerabilities** of advanced AI systems.

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Overview on the "Reporting Framework" of the International Code of Conduct

- ■ In 2024, the G7's **agreement on appropriate tools and mechanisms (the "Reporting Framework") for monitoring the application of the "International Code of Conduct"**.
- ■ In Dec. 2024, the **G7 agreed on the final version of the questionnaire** and the operational details of the **"Reporting Framework"**.
- ■ **Launch of the framework** on February 7, 2025.
- ■ **Publication of responses from 19 companies** in April, 2025.

Outline of the Reporting Framework

➢ **The final version of the questionnaire** for AI development companies was made available on the **OECD website** for interested companies.

LINK: OECD.AI | HAIP Reporting Framework

➢ **Companies** that respond to the questionnaire are **listed on the OECD website**, and **all the responses are made public. The brand logo** of the HAIP reporting framework agreed by the G7 is also posted on the website.

Overview of the Questionnaire

■ The questions correspond to the items in the Hiroshima AI Process "International Code of Conduct." They consist of multiple-choice questions (e.g., Yes/No) and open-ended questions.

	Question items	Question examples about…
1	Risk Identification and Evaluation	**Definition** and/or **classification** of different **types of risks** related to AI
2	Risk Management and Security	Measures to **address risks and vulnerabilities** across the AI lifecycle
3	Transparency Reporting	Measures to **share information with stakeholders** about the outcome of evaluations of risks and impacts related to an advanced AI system?
4	Organizational Governance, Incident Management and Transparency	**Communication of the risk management policies and practices** with **users** and/or the **public**
5	Content Authentication and Provenance Mechanisms	Use of **content provenance detection**, labeling or watermarking mechanisms enabling users to **identify content** generated by advanced AI systems
6	Research & Investment to advance AI Safety & mitigate Societal Risks	**Collaboration** on and **investment in research** to advance the state of content authentication and provenance
7	Advancing Human and Global Interests	**Support** for **digital literacy, education or training** initiatives to improve user awareness and/or help people understand the nature, capabilities, limitations and impacts of advanced AI systems?

List of Participating organizations of Reporting Framework (July 2025)

Name (Jurisdiction)	Name (Jurisdiction)
ai21 (Israel)	Anthropic (US)
Data Privacy and AI (Germany)	Fayston Preparatory School (ROK)
Fujitsu (Japan)	Google (US)
KDDI Corporation (Japan)	KYP. Ai GmbH (Germany)
MGOIT (Romania)	Microsoft (US)
NEC Corporation (Japan)	NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE (NTT) (Japan)
OpenAI (US)	Preferred Networks (Japan)
Rakuten Group, Inc. (Japan)	Salesforce (US)
Soft Bank Corp. (Japan)	TELUS (Canada)
West Lake Research and Education Service (Palo Alto) (US)	TELUS Digital (Canada)

Hiroshima AI Process Friends Group

Prime Minister Kishida made an announcement on the **Hiroshima AI Process Friends Group** in May 2024 on the occasion of the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting

As of 14 May 2025, **56** countries and region participate the Hiroshima AI Process Friends Group.

Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brunei	Bulgaria	Cambodia	Canada
Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Croatia	Cyprus	Czech	Denmark	Estonia
Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Iceland	India	Ireland
Israel	Italy	Japan	Kenya	South Korea	Laos	Latvia	Lithuania
Luxembourg	Malaysia	Malta	Mexico	Netherlands	New Zealand	Nigeria	Norway
Poland	Portugal	Romania	Serbia	Singapore	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain
Sweden	Thailand	Türkiye	UAE	United Kingdom	United States	Viet Nam	European Union

Side Event on Hiroshima AI Process in OECD MCM

Membership

➢ Member countries/regions are expected to support the spirit of the **International Guiding Principles and the International Code of Conduct.**

Activities of "Friends Group"

➢ Group convenes **online or in-person/hybrid meetings for information sharing** in regard to AI.

➢ There will be workshop, forum or international conference with **stakeholders from industry, academia and other communities in the AI field**.

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Hiroshima AI Process Friends Group Meeting

The Hiroshima AI Process Friends Group held its first face-to-face meeting on February 27–28, 2025 in Tokyo. Members of the Friends Group, including all the G7 countries and the region and international organizations attended the meeting.

Outline

- High-level officials from about 40 countries and the region, including the G7, and international organizations, attended the meeting. This was the **first face-to-face meeting** after the launch of the Friends Group in May 2024.
- At the opening ceremony, a video message from **Japan's Prime Minister Ishiba Shigeru was presented**.

Opening Ceremony

Results of the meeting

- Participating countries **reaffirmed the importance of strengthening international collaboration through Friends Groups**, and **expressed their strong support for Japan's contributions and leadership** in international AI governance, including the activities of the Friends Group.
- **The Group launched the "Partners' Community"** in the Group as a voluntary framework for private companies, international organizations, and others to participate and support the activities of the Friends Group. It will **strengthen multi-stakeholder cooperation in the Friends Group to further promote the Hiroshima AI Process.**

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Hiroshima AI Process Friends Group's "Partners' Community"

- The launch of the **"Partners' Community"** was announced at the **"Hiroshima AI Process Friends Group Meeting"** (27–28 February 2025, Tokyo).
- The Hiroshima AI Process Friends Group's Partners Community is a **voluntary framework** in which private companies, international organizations, etc. that **support the spirit of the Hiroshima AI Process participate and support the activities of the Friends Group**.

Outline

(1) Purpose:

To support the governments of the Friends Group's member countries in **deepening their understanding and implementation of the Hiroshima AI Process**, to **promote the participation of AI developers in each country in the "Reporting Framework," and to realize "safe, secure, and trustworthy AI"**

(2) Activities:

Participation in Friends Group meetings, provision of information to the governments of the Friends Group's member countries, etc.

Participating organizations

The following 23 organizations have expressed their participation in this initiative.

Amazon, BSA, CAIDP, Fujitsu, Google, Impact AI, JICA, KDDI, Microsoft, NEC, NTT, OECD, OpenAI, Oracle Japan, Palo Alto Networks, Preferred Networks, Rakuten Group, SaferAI, Salesforce, SoftBank, UNDP, WB, WEF

HIROSHIMA AI 2025 PROCESS FRIENDS GROUP MEETING

Thank You !

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