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Fact Sheet of AI Safety in Japan 2024

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Japan AI Safety Institute (J-AISI)

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1. Major AI strategies, action plans, and institutions

This fact sheet describes domestic and international facts, focusing on documents that have been made public or new organizations and structures that have been established in considering AI safety.

1.1. Principles, Strategies

1) Social Principles of Human-centric AI ¹ (2019 / Council for the Promotion of Integrated Innovation Strategies)

Under the AI Strategy Implementation Council, to better implement and share AI in society. The aim is to reflect these principles in the AI strategy. Under this consideration, rather than distinguishing whether a particular technology or system is "AI," it is widely considered that "highly complex information systems in general²" encompass such characteristics and issues, and after discussing their impact on society, one of the AI social principles is presented and the issues to be considered in AI research and development and social implementation are issues to be considered in AI R&D and social implementation are enumerated at .

2) Integrated Innovation Strategy 2024 (2024/Cabinet Office)³

Policies are promoted based on the three key pillars of "strategic promotion of advanced science and technology", "strengthening the knowledge base (research capabilities) and human resource development" and "formation of an innovation ecosystem." In addition, three strengthening measures are promoted: "integrated strategy for key technologies", "strengthening collaboration from a global perspective" and "AI strengthening competitiveness in the field Strengthening competitiveness and ensuring safety and security in the field of AI" are promoted as the three reinforcement measures.

¹ <https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/ai/humancentricai.pdf>

² In this declaration, AI will be equated with "highly complex information gathering in general".

³ https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/tougosenryaku/togo2024_honbun_eiyaku.pdf

1.2. International agreements and major reports on principles and strategies

1) OECD AI principle (2019/OECD)⁴

The OECD AI Principles are the first intergovernmental standards on AI. This has been contributing to promoting innovative and reliable AI that respects human rights and democratic values. Given the Hiroshima AI Process (below), the principles, adopted in May 2019 and revised in May 2024, comprise five value-based principles that provide practical and flexible guidance for policymakers and AI stakeholders and five policy recommendations to be addressed by members, etc.

2) UNESCO Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (2021/UNESCO)⁵

In November 2021, UNESCO adopted the Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, the first global standard on AI ethics. Protection of human rights and dignity is a cornerstone of the Recommendation, which builds on the promotion of fundamental principles such as transparency and fairness, bearing in mind the importance of human oversight of AI systems.

3) Hiroshima AI Process (2023/G7)⁶

Following the Leader's direction at the G7 Hiroshima Summit held in May 2023, the Hiroshima AI Process was launched in May 2023 to develop discussions on the rapid development and uptake of generative AI of which has become an important issue for the entire international community.

The Hiroshima Process International Guiding Principles for All Actors (2023/G7)⁷

Based on the "Hiroshima Process International Guiding Principles for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems" published in October 2023, and recognizing that actors across the lifecycle will have different responsibilities in promoting safe, secure and trustworthy AI, the 11 items of the Guiding Principles are summarized as applicable to all parties involved in the design, development, deployment, provision and use of advanced AI systems, and the 12th item was added to encourage AI actors to improve digital literacy, training and awareness with regard to AI-specific risks such as the spread

⁴ <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/ai-principles.html>

⁵ <https://www.unesco.org/en/artificial-intelligence/recommendation-ethics>

⁶ <https://www.soumu.go.jp/hiroshimaaiprocess/en/index.html>

⁷ https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/ai/ai_senryaku/7kai/11hiroshimaaipurosesu.pdf

of disinformation, and to cooperate and share information to identify and address such risks and vulnerabilities.

Hiroshima Process International Code of Conduct for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems (2023/G7)⁸

The Hiroshima Process International Code of Conduct for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems is based on the Hiroshima Process International Guiding Principles for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems and aims to promote safe, secure, and trustworthy AI worldwide. It is provided as a voluntary guide for action by organizations developing the most advanced AI systems, including the most advanced foundation models and generative AI systems.

Finalization of "Reporting Framework" for the International Code of Conduct(2024/G7)⁹

Conclusion of discussions and the finalization of the basic methodology and the questionnaire for monitoring the voluntary application of the International Code of Conduct by organizations developing advanced AI systems.

The Reporting Framework is scheduled to be put into operation from on or later Feb 2025.

4) Final Report of the High-level Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence - Governing AI for Humanity (2024/United Nations)¹⁰

The United Nations Secretary-General's High-level Advisory Body on AI, "Governing AI for Humanity," was released in September 2024.

This report includes recommendations for promoting global governance of AI.

5) Global Digital Compact (2024/United Nations)¹¹

On September 22, 2024, the Global Digital Compact was adopted as an annex to the "Pact for the Future", the outcome document of the "Summit of the Future". The Global Digital Compact sets out the objectives, principles and actions to promote an inclusive,

⁸ <https://www.soumu.go.jp/hiroshimaaiprocess/en/documents.html>

⁹ <https://innovazione.gov.it/notizie/articoli/en/g7-digital-tech-working-group-finalizes-reporting-framework-for-advanced-ai-syste/>

¹⁰ <https://www.un.org/en/ai-advisory-body>

¹¹ <https://www.un.org/techenvoy/global-digital-compact>

open, sustainable, fair, safe and secure digital future for all.

1.3. Regulations

In Japan, AI safety is mainly promoted through soft law, particularly through guidelines. On the other hand, the need for regulations, as well as the subjects and implementation details when laws are formulated, are being considered.

1) AI Related Regulations

a) AI Institutional Research Group¹²

In July 2024, the AI Institutional Research Group was established in the Cabinet Office as a forum for discussing the desirable AI institution, including the need for laws and regulations. The chairperson is Professor Matsuo of the University of Tokyo's Graduate School of Engineering, and in December 2024, the direction of the AI institution was compiled as an interim draft report (tentative).

2) Digital Related Regulations

a) Basic Act on the Formation of a Digital Society¹³

In light of the fact that the formation of a digital society is extremely important for strengthening Japan's international competitiveness and improving the convenience of its citizens, as well as for solving the problems Japan faces, such as coping with the rapid decline in birthrates and the aging of society, the government of Japan has decided to promote measures related to the formation of a digital society promptly and intensively, and thereby contribute to the sustainable and sound development of Japan's economy and the realization of a happy life for its citizens. In order to contribute to the sustainable and sound development of Japan's economy and the realization of a happy life for its citizens, the basic principles and basic policies for formulating policies, responsibilities of the national government, local governments, and business operators, establishment of a Digital Agency, and preparation of a priority plan for the formation of a digital society have been established.

¹² https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/ai/ai_kenkyu/ai_kenkyu.html (Japanese Only)

¹³ <https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/ja/laws/view/4447>

b) The plan for comprehensive review of regulations in light of digital principles¹⁴

The plan is to formulate "Digital Principles for Structural Reform," which should serve as a guideline for Japan's efforts to go digital, and to work with various government ministries and agencies to achieve a digital society that conforms to the said principles.

3) Personal Information, Intellectual Property Regulations

a) Personal Information Protection act, etc.¹⁵

The purpose of this law is to protect the rights and interests of individuals while taking into consideration the usefulness of personal information. In light of the fact that the use of personal information is significantly expanding with the development of the digital society, this law establishes the basic principles and basic policies of the government and other basic matters concerning the protection of personal information with respect to the proper handling of personal information, clarifies the responsibilities, etc. of the national and local governments, and establishes the obligations, etc. that business operators and administrative organs, etc. that handle personal information should observe in accordance with these characteristics. In addition, by establishing the Personal Information Protection Commission, the government aims to ensure the proper and smooth operation of the affairs and business of administrative organs, etc., and to ensure that the proper and effective use of personal information contributes to the creation of new industries, a vibrant economy and society, and the realization of affluent lifestyles for the citizens. The purpose of the Personal Information Protection Commission is to protect the rights and interests of individuals, while taking into consideration the fact that the appropriate and effective use of personal information contributes to the creation of new industries, a vibrant economic society, and the realization of affluent citizens' lives, as well as the usefulness of personal information.

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https://www.digital.go.jp/assets/contents/node/basic_page/field_ref_resources/cb5865d2-8031-4595-8930-8761fb6bbe10/e3650360/20220603_meeting_administrative_research_outline_07.pdf
(Japanese Only)

¹⁵ <https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/ja/laws/view/130>

b) Intellectual Property Regulations

The Patent Act¹⁶ : The purpose of the Patent Law is to encourage inventions and contribute to the development of industry by protecting and exploiting inventions.

The Copyright Act¹⁷ : The purpose of the Copyright Act is to protect the rights of authors, etc. and to contribute to the development of culture by providing for the rights of authors and neighboring rights with respect to works, performances, phonograms, broadcasts and wire-broadcasts, while taking into consideration the fair use of these cultural products.

The Trademark Act¹⁸ : The purpose of the Trademark Law is to protect trademarks in order to maintain the business reputation of those who use them, thereby contributing to the development of the industry and protecting the interests of consumers.

The Design Act¹⁹ : The purpose of the Design Law is to encourage the creation of designs and thereby contribute to the development of industry by providing for the protection and use of designs.

The Unfair Competition Prevention Act²⁰ : The purpose of this law is to ensure fair competition between businesses and the proper implementation of international commitments in this regard, and to take measures to prevent unfair competition and to compensate for damages related to unfair competition, thereby contributing to the sound development of the national economy.

4) Laws and regulations related to automated driving

The Road Traffic Act²¹ : A law designed to prevent dangers on the road, to ensure the safety and smoothness of other traffic, and to contribute to the prevention of obstacles caused by traffic on the road.

The Road Transport Vehicle Act²² : The purpose of this law is to promote the public welfare by notarizing ownership of road trucking vehicles, ensuring safety, preventing pollution and other environmental preservation, improving

¹⁶ <https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/ja/laws/view/3118>

¹⁷ <https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/ja/laws/view/4207>

¹⁸ <https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/en/laws/view/4032>

¹⁹ <https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/en/laws/view/4004>

²⁰ <https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/ja/laws/view/83>

²¹ <https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/en/laws/view/2962/en>

²² <https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/en/laws/view/5295>

maintenance techniques, and contributing to the sound development of the vehicle maintenance business.

5) Laws and regulations related to drones

The Civil Aeronautics Act²³ : Laws and regulations for the purpose of establishing order in the safety of aircraft navigation and transportation services by aircraft. The purpose of this Act is to promote the development of civil and general aviation and to enhance public welfare by providing for the methods to ensure the safety of aircraft and to prevent problems arising from navigation of aircraft, and by ensuring transportation safety and improving convenience for users through proper and rational management of business for operating aircraft.

In addition to the Civil Aeronautics Act, it is regulated by the Act on Prohibition of Flight of sUAS(Drones), the Road Traffic Act, the Civil Code, the Radio Act and prefectural ordinances.

6) Act on the Limitation of Liability of Specified Telecommunications Service Providers for Damages and the Right to Demand Disclosure of Sender Identification Information²⁴

This provision stipulates the limitation of liability for damages of specified telecommunications service providers in cases where the distribution of information through specified telecommunications results in an infringement of rights, as well as the right to request the disclosure of sender information. Additionally, it sets forth necessary matters concerning judicial procedures related to sender information disclosure orders.

7) The Basic Act on Cybersecurity²⁵

This act aims to establish basic principles concerning cybersecurity policies of our country, clarify the responsibilities of the national and local governments, and stipulate fundamental matters such as the formulation of cybersecurity strategies and other policies related to cybersecurity. Additionally, by establishing the Cybersecurity Strategy Headquarters and in conjunction with the

²³ <https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/en/laws/view/4039>

²⁴ <https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/en/laws/view/4443>

²⁵ <https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/en/laws/view/3677>

aforementioned law, the act seeks to comprehensively and effectively promote cybersecurity policies, thereby enhancing the vitality and sustainable development of the economic society, achieving a society where citizens can live safely and securely, and contributing to the peace and security of the international community as well as Japan's national security.

In addition to the Basic Cybersecurity Act, regulations are enforced by the Penal Code and the Act on Prohibition of Unauthorized Computer Access, among others.

1.4. Guidelines

- 1) AI Guidelines for Business (2024/Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)²⁶

In order to promote the safe and secure use of AI, a unified guideline for AI governance in Japan was presented in April 2024. This encourages those who utilize AI in various business activities to correctly recognize the risks of AI in light of international trends and stakeholder concerns, and to voluntarily implement necessary measures throughout the AI lifecycle, in cooperation with each other and related parties, to establish "common guidelines" and the matters that are important to each entity. The goal is to actively co-create a framework that both promotes innovation and mitigates risks across the lifecycle through the implementation of AI governance.

- 2) Guide to Evaluation Perspectives on AI Safety²⁷ (2024/J-AISI)

This document presents basic concepts that those involved in the development and provision of AI systems can refer to when conducting AI Safety evaluations. In preparing this document, "AI Guidelines for Business", which provides guidelines for appropriate use of AI by AI business operators in Japan, were used as a reference.

²⁶ https://www.soumu.go.jp/main_content/000943087.pdf

²⁷ State that maintained safety and fairness to reduce societal risks arising from AI use, privacy protection to prevent of inappropriate use of personal data, ensuring security against risks such as external attack caused by vulnerabilities of AI systems, and transparency by ensuring the verifiability of systems and providing appropriate information, based on the human-centric concept.

3) Guide to Red Teaming Methodology on AI Safety (2024/J-AISI)²⁸

This document provides basic considerations for those involved in the development and provision of AI systems regarding red teaming methodologies to evaluate the risk countermeasures applied to the target AI system from an attacker's perspective.

4) Intellectual Property Rights in the AI Era Study Group "Interim Summary"²⁹ (2024 /Intellectual Property Strategy Headquarters, Cabinet Office)

The "Intellectual Property Rights in the Age of AI Study Group Interim Summary" (May, 2024) is a document that serves as a guideline for the relationship between generative AI and intellectual property rights. A "Guide for Right Holders"³⁰ was published in November 2024, which introduces and explains the points of the "Interim Report" from the viewpoint of right holders.

5) General Understanding on AI and Copyright in Japan³¹ (March 2024/ the Legal Subcommittee under the Copyright Subdivision of the Cultural Council)

This document is a summary of the discussions held by the Legal Subcommittee under the Copyright Subdivision of the Cultural Council to eliminate the concerns of creators, AI developers, and others, and to clarify the concept regarding the relationship between generative AI and copyright under the current copyright act. Based on the content of this document, the Agency for Cultural Affairs published the "Checklist & Guidance on AI and Copyright" in July 2024, which summarizes the content in an easy-to-understand manner for each of the parties involved.

1.5. AI-related guidelines of other government agencies

1) Machine Learning Quality Management Guidelines (2020 /National Institute of

²⁸

https://aisi.go.jp/effort/effort_framework/guide_to_evaluation_perspective_on_ai_safety/

²⁹ https://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/titeki2/chitekizaisan2024/0528_ai.pdf (Japanese Only)

³⁰ https://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/titeki2/chitekizaisan2024/2411_tebiki.pdf (Japanese Only)

³¹ https://www.bunka.go.jp/english/policy/copyright/pdf/94055801_01.pdf

Advanced Industrial Science and Technology)³²

These guidelines are intended to help companies measure and improve the quality of AI-based systems they have built, and to reduce accidents and economic losses caused by misjudgment of AI, by setting standards and achievement targets for the quality of systems using machine learning, especially the software components (machine learning components) implemented with machine learning that are included in those systems. After the publication of the first version in 2020, the fourth Japanese edition was published in December 2023 and the third English edition in January 2023.

2) Guidelines for the use of generated AI at the elementary and secondary education level³³ (2024/Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology)

This guideline, published in December 2024, summarizes the basic ideas and points to be kept in mind when utilizing generated AI in order to serve as a reference material for realizing appropriate utilization of generated AI at school sites, with school education personnel such as teachers, staff, and educational committees as the main readers. After presenting an overview and basic ideas of AI generation, the points that should be kept in mind at school sites are presented in as much detail as possible based on the current knowledge of the situation and subjects to be utilized

3) Generative AI Utilization Guidebook for Content Creation³⁴ (2024/Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)

This document, published in July 2024, is recommended for use at for planning and reviewing content production using generative AI, selecting the generative AI service to be used, legal checks, and creating internal guidelines for the use of generative AI.

4) Guidebook on Risk Mitigation in the Utilization of Text-Generating AI (Alpha Version)³⁵ (2024/Digital Agency)

In this document issued in June 2024, based on the Hiroshima AI Process and the AI Guidelines for Business, provides guidelines for using generated AI in government operations, focuses on text-generated AI and its utilization among generated AI, describes more specific risks and measures to be considered in government procurement The document describes more specific risks and countermeasures to be

³² <https://www.digiarc.aist.go.jp/en/publication/aigqm/>

³³ https://www.mext.go.jp/content/20241226-mxt_shuukyo02-000030823_001.pdf

³⁴ https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/mono_info_service/contents/aiguidebook.html

(Japanese Only)

³⁵ <https://www.digital.go.jp/resources/generalitve-ai-guidebook> (Japanese Only)

taken into account in government procurement.

- 5) Guidelines for the Utilization of Medical Digital Data for AI R&D, etc. (2024/Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)³⁶

This document describes the legal and technical handling of medical information obtained in medical treatment at medical institutions, etc. and stored in under the Personal Information Protection Law and the Medical Information Protection Law when conducting research and development of medical devices that utilize AI in collaboration with private companies, etc. Medical information generally falls under the category of personal data under the Personal Information Protection Law and also falls under the category of sensitive personal information under the same law, and is of an extremely sensitive nature. The purpose of this document is to contribute to ensuring public trust in the use of medical information.

- 6) Contract Guidelines for AI and Data in Agriculture (2024/Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan)³⁷

It provides notes and examples of clauses regarding the arrangements for utilizing the know-how, etc. possessed by agricultural professionals (agricultural professionals, agricultural guidance and extension staff, etc.) and reflecting it in systems and services using AI, etc., or using systems and services with data containing know-how. In addition, provides examples of clauses and considerations for the interests of agricultural professionals when providing data held by agricultural professionals, which is expected to be used in smart agriculture in general, to research institutions, companies, platform operators, etc., for their utilization.

1.6. Major AI-related guidelines in private sector

- 1) FUDA Generated AI Guidelines (2024 /Finance Data Utilizing Association)³⁸

In addition to summarizing the unique characteristics and risks of generative AI, the report provides a comprehensive summary and explanation of AI principles and legal regulations that should be considered when creating practical rules to promote the use of generative AI in financial institutions.

³⁶ <https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/001310044.pdf> (Japanese Only)

³⁷ <https://www.maff.go.jp/i/kanbo/tizai/brand/keiyaku.html> (Japanese Only)

³⁸ <https://www.fdua.org/activities/generativeai> (Japanese Only)

2) Guide to the Utilization of Generative AI for Healthcare Providers³⁹ (2024/The Japan Digital Health Alliance)

This guide first covers text generation AI, which is considered to be the most widely used AI in the healthcare domain. This guide is going to be updated as needed based on the progress of technologies and services.

3) Guidelines for the Use of Generative AI in the Medical and Healthcare Fields⁴⁰ (2024/Healthcare AI Platform Collaborative Innovation Partnership)

The purpose of this guideline is to present risks and countermeasures associated with the use of generative AI in the medical field and to promote the introduction and use of generative AI in the medical field. These guidelines are intended for readers who use generative AI in medical institutions, pharmacies, etc., or who are involved in the development of generative AI.

2. Main public organizations on AI

1) AI Strategy Headquarters⁴¹

Based on discussions regarding the "Interim Summary (Draft)" published by the AI System Research Committee on December 26, 2024, Prime Minister Ishiba instructed the establishment of the "AI Strategy Headquarters" comprising all cabinet ministers. In various ministries, agencies, and local governments, efforts will be made to understand the actual state of AI implementation in infrastructure and other areas, and to revise guidelines accordingly.

2) Japan AI Safety Institute⁴² (J-AISI)

In February 2024, ten ministries and five government-affiliated organizations jointly established the Japan AI Safety Institute (J-AISI). J-AISI is an organization that supports the government's efforts related to AI safety. Given its extensive information-gathering capabilities, it is expected to serve as a hub for information on AI safety within Japan. Furthermore, as international initiatives on AI safety progress at a very rapid pace, AISI is also expected to participate in and contribute to such international efforts.

³⁹ <https://www.jri.co.jp/page.jsp?id=107056> (Japanese Only)

⁴⁰ https://haip-cip.org/assets/documents/nr_20241002_02.pdf (Japanese Only)

⁴¹ <https://japan.kantei.go.jp/103/actions/202412/26ai.html>

⁴² <https://aisi-go-jp.translate.google/? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=en& x tr hl=ja>

3) GPAI Tokyo Professional Assistance Center⁴³ (GPAI)

The GPAI (THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE) Tokyo Expert Support Center was established in July 2024 to support research and project management by experts from industry, civil society, government, international organizations, and academia who work on AI-related priority issues. The center supports the management of research and projects by experts from industry, civil society, government, international organizations, and academia working on priority AI issues.

⁴³ <https://www2.nict.go.jp/gpai-tokyo-esc/en/>