

Please refer to the original text for accuracy

## Factsheet of AI Safety in Japan 2025

March 31, 2026

Japan AI Safety Institute (J-AISI)

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## 1 Major AI Strategies, Action Plans, and Institutions

This factsheet summarizes domestic and international developments related to AI safety, focusing on publicly released documents and newly established organizations and structures as of March 13, 2026.

### 1.1 Principles, Strategies

#### 1) Social Principles of Human-Centric AI<sup>1</sup> (2019/Council for the Promotion of Integrated Innovation Strategies)

The Council for Social Principles of Human-Centric AI was established under the AI Strategy Implementation Council to examine basic principles for the better implementation and sharing of AI in society and to reflect those principles in Japan's AI strategy. The Social Principles of Human-Centric AI were subsequently formulated. Based on this approach, rather than defining a particular technology or system as "AI," the Principles broadly regard AI as "highly complex information systems in general." After discussing the impacts of AI on society, the document presents a set of AI social principles and identifies issues to be considered in AI R&D and social implementation.

#### 2) Integrated Innovation Strategy (2024, 2025 / Cabinet Office)

The Integrated Innovation Strategy 2024<sup>2</sup> promotes policies based on three key pillars: "strategic promotion of advanced science and technology," "enhancement of knowledge bases (research capabilities) and human resource development," and "creation of an innovation ecosystem." It also sets out three measures to strengthen these efforts: "an integrated strategy for key technologies," "strengthening cooperation from a global perspective," and "enhancing competitiveness and ensuring safety and security in the AI field."

Furthermore, the Integrated Innovation Strategy 2025<sup>3</sup> includes, under "2. (1) Strategic promotion of advanced science and technology, (i) Strategic promotion of key fields," measures such as balancing the promotion of AI innovation with responses to risks, promoting AI research and development, developing AI-related facilities and promoting their shared use, promoting AI utilization,

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.cas.go.jp/jp/seisaku/jinkouchinou/pdf/humancentricai.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> [https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/tougosenryaku/togo2024\\_honbun\\_eiyaku.pdf](https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/tougosenryaku/togo2024_honbun_eiyaku.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> [https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/tougosenryaku/togo2025\\_honbun\\_en.pdf](https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/tougosenryaku/togo2025_honbun_en.pdf)

ensuring the appropriateness of AI, securing AI-related human resources and promoting education, conducting surveys and research on AI, and promoting international cooperation in the AI field.

## 1.2 International agreements and major reports on principles and strategies

### 1) OECD AI Principles (2019/OECD)<sup>4</sup>

The OECD AI Principles are the first intergovernmental standard on AI. They have contributed to the promotion of innovative and trustworthy AI that respects human rights and democratic values. Adopted in May 2019 and revised in May 2024 in light of the Hiroshima AI Process discussed below, the principles consist of five value-based principles that provide practical and flexible guidance for policymakers and AI stakeholders, as well as five recommendations that member countries and others should reflect in their policies and other measures.

### 2) UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (2021/UNESCO)<sup>5</sup>

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

### 3) Hiroshima AI Process (2023/G7)<sup>6</sup>

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, which has become an important issue for the entire international community.

### Hiroshima Process International Guiding Principles for All Actors (2023/G7)<sup>7</sup>

Based on the "Hiroshima Process International Guiding Principles for

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

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

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.japan.go.jp/kizuna/2024/02/hiroshima\\_ai\\_process.html](https://www.japan.go.jp/kizuna/2024/02/hiroshima_ai_process.html)

<sup>7</sup> [https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/ai/ai\\_senryaku/7kai/11hiroshimaaipurosesu.pdf](https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/ai/ai_senryaku/7kai/11hiroshimaaipurosesu.pdf) (Japanese Only)

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 12<sup>th</sup> item was added to encourage AI actors to improve digital literacy, training and awareness with regard to AI-specific risks such as the spread 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)<sup>8</sup>

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 the “Reporting Framework” for the International Code of Conduct (2024/G7)<sup>9</sup>

In December 2024, the G7 finalized the basic methodology and the questionnaire for monitoring the voluntary application of the International Code of Conduct by organizations developing advanced AI systems. The questionnaire, prepared in line with the International Code of Conduct, was published on the OECD website for companies and other organizations to complete. The Reporting Framework has been put into operation. As of March 2026, 25 organizations, including nine Japanese companies, have submitted responses, which have been published on the OECD website.

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<sup>8</sup> <https://www.soumu.go.jp/hiroshimaaiprocess/documents.html>(Japanese Only)

<sup>9</sup> [https://www.soumu.go.jp/menu\\_news/s-news/01tsushin06\\_02000306.html](https://www.soumu.go.jp/menu_news/s-news/01tsushin06_02000306.html) (Japanese Only)  
<https://transparency.oecd.ai/reports>

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

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

The report includes recommendations for promoting the global governance of AI.

5) Global Digital Compact (2024/United Nations)<sup>11</sup>

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, 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) Act on Promotion of Research and Development, and Utilization of Artificial Intelligence-related Technologies (AI Act)<sup>12</sup>

While the development of AI technology, including generative AI, contributes to the improvement of people's lives and the development of the national economy, the development and utilization of AI in Japan has been delayed, and many people are worried about the risks caused by AI.

In order to promote AI innovation and respond to risks, the AI Act was promulgated and partially enforced on June 4, 2025, and was fully enforced on September 1, including regulations related to the establishment of the AI Strategic Headquarters.

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

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

<sup>12</sup> [https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/ai/ai\\_hou\\_gaiyou\\_en.pdf](https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/ai/ai_hou_gaiyou_en.pdf)  
<https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/ja/laws/view/5066/en>

## 2) Digital-related Regulations

### a) Basic Act on the Formation of a Digital Society<sup>13</sup>

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.

### b) The plan for comprehensive review of regulations in light of digital principles<sup>14</sup>

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

Personal Information Protection Act, etc.<sup>15</sup>: 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

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<sup>13</sup> <https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/ja/laws/view/4840>

<sup>14</sup> [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](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)

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.ppc.go.jp/en>

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.

Patent Law<sup>16</sup>: The purpose of the Patent Law is to encourage inventions and contribute to the development of industry by protecting and exploiting inventions.

Copyright Act<sup>17</sup>: 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.

Trademark Act<sup>18</sup>: 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

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<sup>16</sup> <https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/ja/laws/view/4808>

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

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/ja/laws/view/4810>

consumers.

Design Act<sup>19</sup>: 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.

Unfair Competition Prevention Act<sup>20</sup>: 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

Road Traffic Act<sup>21</sup>: 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.

Road Transport Vehicle Act<sup>22</sup>: The purpose of this law is to promote public welfare by notarizing ownership of road trucking vehicles, ensuring safety, preventing pollution and other environmental preservation, improving maintenance techniques, and contributing to the sound development of the vehicle maintenance business.

#### 5) Laws and regulations related to drones

Civil Aeronautics Act<sup>23</sup>: 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

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<sup>19</sup> <https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/ja/laws/view/4806>

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/ja/laws/view/4920>

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

<sup>22</sup> <https://laws.e-gov.go.jp/law/326AC0000000185> (Japanese Only)

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

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, drone operations are also regulated by the Act on Prohibition of Flight of sUAS (Drone Act), the Road Traffic Act, the Civil Code, the Radio Act and prefectural ordinances.

6) Act on Measures Against Rights Infringement, etc. Arising from Distribution of Information by Specified Telecommunications<sup>24</sup>

This Act 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 orders for the disclosure of sender information.

The title of the Act was changed in April 2025, and large-scale platform operators are now required to take measures including expediting responses to removal requests and increasing the transparency of their operational status.

7) Basic Act on Cybersecurity<sup>25</sup>

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 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 Act on Cybersecurity, regulations are enforced by the

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<sup>24</sup> <https://laws.e-gov.go.jp/law/413AC0000000137> (Japanese Only)

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/ja/laws/view/5050>

Penal Code and the Act on Prohibition of Unauthorized Computer Access, among others.

As a recent related development, in 2025, the Act on Prevention of Damage Caused by Wrongful Acts against Important Computers, also known as the Act on Strengthening Cyber Response Capabilities, and the Act on Arrangement of Relevant Acts Incidental to Enforcement of that Act were enacted, and institutional arrangements are being advanced to prevent damage caused by wrongful acts against important computers.

#### 1.4 Guidelines

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

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.

Since the first edition in 2024, the Japanese version 1.1 was released in March 2025, and the English version 1.1 was released in April 2025.

2) Guide to Evaluation Perspectives on AI Safety (2024/J-AISI)<sup>27</sup>

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.

Since the first edition in 2024, the Japanese version 1.10 and the English

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<sup>26</sup> [https://www.meti.go.jp/shingikai/mono\\_info\\_service/ai\\_shakai\\_jisso/pdf/20240419\\_14.pdf](https://www.meti.go.jp/shingikai/mono_info_service/ai_shakai_jisso/pdf/20240419_14.pdf)  
[https://www.meti.go.jp/shingikai/mono\\_info\\_service/ai\\_shakai\\_jisso/pdf/20240419\\_16.pdf](https://www.meti.go.jp/shingikai/mono_info_service/ai_shakai_jisso/pdf/20240419_16.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> [https://aisi.go.jp/output/output\\_information/250328\\_1/](https://aisi.go.jp/output/output_information/250328_1/)

version 1.10 have been released in March 2025.

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

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.

Since the first edition in 2024, the Japanese version 1.10 and the English version 1.10 have been released in March 2025.

4) Intellectual Property Rights in the AI Era Study Group “Interim Summary”<sup>29</sup> (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”<sup>30</sup> 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 Japan<sup>31</sup> (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.

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<sup>28</sup> [https://aisi.go.jp/output/output\\_information/250331\\_1/](https://aisi.go.jp/output/output_information/250331_1/)

<sup>29</sup> <https://www.cas.go.jp/jp/seisakukaigi/titeki2/index.html> (Japanese Only)

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.cas.go.jp/jp/seisakukaigi/titeki2/index.html> (Japanese Only)

<sup>31</sup> [https://www.bunka.go.jp/english/policy/copyright/pdf/94055801\\_01.pdf](https://www.bunka.go.jp/english/policy/copyright/pdf/94055801_01.pdf)

6) Intellectual Property Strategic Program 2025<sup>32</sup>

In June 2025, the Intellectual Property Strategic Program 2025 was announced by the Intellectual Property Strategy Headquarters. The plan calls for early conclusions on various issues such as the definition of inventors of AI-using inventions regarding the protection of inventions based on the progress of AI technology, and it is a step forward in the intellectual property system in the era of artificial intelligence (AI).

7) Priority Measures for FY2026 (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications)

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The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications has compiled a list of measures that the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications is actively working on as a priority area for FY2026 as “Realization of Sustainable Communities and Strong Economic Foundations through Digital Transformation (Priority Measures for FY2026 (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications))”. The document states that MIC will work on “realizing AI governance in Japan and abroad”, and it was clearly stated that it will update and disseminate the AI business guidelines and promote the Hiroshima AI process.

8) Guideline for Ensuring the Appropriateness of Research & Development and Utilization of Artificial Intelligence-Related Technology (Decided by the Artificial Intelligence Strategy Headquarters on December 19, 2025)<sup>34</sup>

In December of the same year, based on Article 13 of the AI Act, the “Guideline for Ensuring the Appropriateness of Research & Development and Utilization of Artificial Intelligence-Related Technology” (decided by the Artificial Intelligence Strategy Headquarters on December 19, 2025) was formulated to encourage voluntary and active efforts related to the proper implementation of AI research and development and utilization by all AI-related entities.

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<sup>32</sup> <https://www.cas.go.jp/jp/seisakukaigi/titeki2/index.html> (Japanese Only)

<sup>33</sup> [https://www.soumu.go.jp/menu\\_news/s-news/01kanbo05\\_02000197.html](https://www.soumu.go.jp/menu_news/s-news/01kanbo05_02000197.html) (Japanese Only)

<sup>34</sup> [https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/ai/ai\\_guideline/ai\\_gl\\_g\\_eng\\_20260220.pdf](https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/ai/ai_guideline/ai_gl_g_eng_20260220.pdf)

## 1.5 AI-related guidelines of other government agencies

### 1) Machine Learning Quality Management Guidelines (2020/National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology)<sup>35</sup>

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.

In addition, the “Generative AI Quality Management Guidelines 1st Edition” was released in May 2025.

### 2) Guideline for the Use of Generative AI in Primary and Secondary Education<sup>36</sup> (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 generative AI in order to serve as a reference material for realizing appropriate utilization of generative 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 generative AI, 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 Creation<sup>37</sup> (2024/Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)

This document, published in July 2024, is recommended for use 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.

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<sup>35</sup> <https://www.digiarc.aist.go.jp/publication/aiqm/>

<sup>36</sup> [https://www.mext.go.jp/content/20241226-mxt\\_shuukyo02-000030823\\_001.pdf](https://www.mext.go.jp/content/20241226-mxt_shuukyo02-000030823_001.pdf) (Japanese Only)

<sup>37</sup> [https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/mono\\_info\\_service/contents/aiguidebook.html](https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/mono_info_service/contents/aiguidebook.html) (Japanese Only)

4) Guidebook on Risk Mitigation in the Utilization of Text-Generating AI (Alpha Version)<sup>38</sup> (2024/Digital Agency)

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

Currently, it has been integrated into “The Guideline for Japanese Governments’ Procurements and Utilizations of Generative AI for the sake of Evolution and Innovation of Public Administration”<sup>39</sup> and is expected to be updated within the framework of the guidelines.

5) Digital Agency “DS-310 Basic Policy on the Appropriate Use of Cloud Services in Government Information Systems”<sup>40</sup>

Two years have passed since 2022, when this policy was fundamentally revised, and the environment surrounding cloud services has undergone further changes. In the early days, cloud services were regarded as “a group of virtual servers hidden behind the cloud.” This understanding then evolved into “a form of IT in which infrastructure and software are not owned,” and today cloud services should be understood more comprehensively as “a means to proceed with business speedily and rationally.” For example, on-demand self-service does not merely mean that services can be used immediately. In addition, there is no need to predict usage in advance and to enter into contracts from the outset for resources that include safety margins. With cloud services, if sufficient resources are available overall, users can use the required amount of resources as needed. In the traditional on-premises environment, it was necessary to always secure resources with sufficient capacity because of individual price negotiations, delivery times, and system

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<sup>38</sup> <https://www.digital.go.jp/en/resources/generalitve-ai-guidebook>

<sup>39</sup> [https://www.digital.go.jp/assets/contents/node/basic\\_page/field\\_ref\\_resources/e2a06143-ed29-4f1d-9c31-0f06fca67afc/50a1f37c/20250613\\_resources\\_standard\\_guidelines\\_guideline\\_01.pdf](https://www.digital.go.jp/assets/contents/node/basic_page/field_ref_resources/e2a06143-ed29-4f1d-9c31-0f06fca67afc/50a1f37c/20250613_resources_standard_guidelines_guideline_01.pdf)

<sup>40</sup> [https://www.digital.go.jp/assets/contents/node/basic\\_page/field\\_ref\\_resources/e2a06143-ed29-4f1d-9c31-0f06fca67afc/a612d406/20250619\\_resources\\_standard\\_guidelines\\_guideline\\_08.pdf](https://www.digital.go.jp/assets/contents/node/basic_page/field_ref_resources/e2a06143-ed29-4f1d-9c31-0f06fca67afc/a612d406/20250619_resources_standard_guidelines_guideline_08.pdf) (Japanese Only)

configurations that were difficult to adapt to changes. By contrast, with cloud services, the need for such a “safety margin” is lower. Similarly, it is desirable that old habits such as paper reporting, manual work, and excessive testing be reviewed as part of the transition to a cloud environment. In the 2025 revision, these changes will also be incorporated into this policy.

6) The Guideline for Japanese Governments’ Procurements and Utilizations of Generative AI for the sake of Evolution and Innovation of Public Administration (Decided by the Council for the Promotion of a Digital Society Executive Board Meeting on May 27, 2025)<sup>41</sup>

In order to promote the use of generative AI in various operations while ensuring risk management, the government has formulated the “Guideline for Japanese Governments’ Procurements and Utilizations of Generative AI for the sake of Evolution and Innovation of Public Administration” (decided by the Council for the Promotion of a Digital Society Executive Board Meeting on May 27, 2025). This document organizes matters such as AI governance in the government, systems for sharing best practices, approaches to risks to be considered in the procurement and utilization of generative AI, and the improvement of the functionality, quality, and cost-effectiveness of generative AI used by the government as a whole. It was prepared based on existing guidelines, including the AI Guidelines for Business and the “Common Standards Group for Cybersecurity Measures for Government Agencies and Related Agencies,” as well as trends in rules adopted by foreign governments, and is presented as a guideline for national government officials and others.

7) Guidelines for the Utilization of Medical Digital Data for AI R&D, etc. (2024/Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)<sup>42</sup>

This document describes the legal and technical handling of medical information obtained through medical care at medical institutions, etc., and already stored by such institutions, under the Act on the Protection of Personal Information, when conducting research and development of medical devices that utilize AI in collaboration with private companies, etc. Medical information

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<sup>41</sup> [https://www.digital.go.jp/assets/contents/node/basic\\_page/field\\_ref\\_resources/e2a06143-ed29-4f1d-9c31-0f06fca67afc/50a1f37c/20250613\\_resources\\_standard\\_guidelines\\_guideline\\_01.pdf](https://www.digital.go.jp/assets/contents/node/basic_page/field_ref_resources/e2a06143-ed29-4f1d-9c31-0f06fca67afc/50a1f37c/20250613_resources_standard_guidelines_guideline_01.pdf)

<sup>42</sup> <https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/001310044.pdf> (Japanese Only)

generally falls under the category of personal data under the Act on the Protection of Personal Information and also falls under the category of sensitive personal information under the same Act and is of an extremely sensitive nature. Accordingly, this document is intended to serve as practical guidance essential for creating and handling pseudonymized information as defined under the Act on the Protection of Personal Information, and to contribute to ensuring public trust in the utilization of medical information.

8) Guideline on Contracts Regarding Utilization of AI and Data in Agricultural Sector (2020/Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)<sup>43</sup>

This document provides points to note and sample clauses regarding the arrangements for utilizing the know-how, etc. possessed by agricultural professionals (agricultural professionals, agricultural guidance and extension staff, etc.) by reflecting such know-how in systems and services using AI, etc., or by using systems and services with data containing such know-how. In addition, this document provides sample clauses and points to note to protect the interests of agricultural professionals when they provide data expected to be used in smart agriculture in general to research institutions, companies, platform operators, etc., for their utilization.

9) Guidebook on AI Utilization and Implementation in Local Governments <Implementation Procedures> (Revised December 2025)<sup>44</sup>

Regarding how to use AI for local governments and precautions for its use, the Guidebook on the Utilization and Implementation of AI in Local Governments<Implementation Procedures> (revised in December 2025) has been published, which describes specific content for local governments. The revised guidebook presents the points that are expected to dramatically improve operational efficiency through the use of generative AI, in particular, along with examples of its use in local governments, as well as points to note such as the establishment of a system to ensure governance, the handling of confidential information, and the concept of human resource development.

10) Guideline for Responsible AI Application in Research and Development of AI-

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<sup>43</sup> [https://www.maff.go.jp/e/policies/intel/gl\\_ai\\_data.html](https://www.maff.go.jp/e/policies/intel/gl_ai_data.html)

<sup>44</sup> [https://www.soumu.go.jp/main\\_content/000820109.pdf](https://www.soumu.go.jp/main_content/000820109.pdf) (Japanese Only)

#### Equipped Defense Systems<sup>45</sup>

While the rapid development and widespread adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) technology in recent years have greatly improved AI performance, new challenges have also emerged. Rather than operating based on clear rules and conditions set by humans, AI learns rules and knowledge from given data on its own and outputs new results based on them. Therefore, there are technical risks unique to AI, such as the possibility of bias and misjudgment caused by bias in training data. In addition, the impact of AI on humans and society is increasing due to the improved performance of AI. There are not only technical risks but also ethical, legal, and social risks unique to AI, such as the opacity of AI's reasoning process and judgment basis, concerns about personal information protection and privacy, the possibility of copyright infringement, the generation and spread of disinformation by AI, and the impact of AI adoption on employment. To address these challenges, there is a growing international debate on the responsible R&D and use of AI technologies. Governments, international organizations, businesses, and academic organizations are working to develop ethical guidelines and regulatory frameworks for AI.

The Ministry of Defense has issued the “Basic Policy on the Promotion of AI Utilization in the Ministry of Defense (Ministry of Defense, July 2024)” (hereinafter referred to as the “Basic Policy”) in order to show the Ministry of Defense and the Self-Defense Forces their thinking on the use of AI both inside and outside the Ministry. The basic policy is to formulate guidelines for the Ministry of Defense and the Self-Defense Forces in research and development.

#### 11) Draft Guide on the Interpretation and Application of Civil Liability in the Use of AI<sup>46</sup>

This document summarizes the discussions of the Study Group on the ideal way of civil liability in the use of AI, and aims to provide direction on how the current law can be applied, focusing on the issues under the tort law regarding the use of AI, and to improve the predictability of parties involved in the development, provision, and use of AI, and to contribute to the promotion of AI

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<sup>45</sup> [https://www.mod.go.jp/atla/soubiseisaku/ai\\_guideline/ai\\_guideline\\_ver.01\\_eng\\_202506.pdf](https://www.mod.go.jp/atla/soubiseisaku/ai_guideline/ai_guideline_ver.01_eng_202506.pdf)

<sup>46</sup> [https://www.meti.go.jp/shingikai/mono\\_info\\_service/ai\\_utilization\\_civil/004.html](https://www.meti.go.jp/shingikai/mono_info_service/ai_utilization_civil/004.html) (Japanese Only)

utilization and the smooth resolution of damages in the event of damage. For this purpose, the explanation of each hypothetical case also focuses on the direction of interpretation and application, such as which factors increase or decrease the possibility of the parties being held responsible, and extracts ideas that can be used as a reference for the resolution of the widest possible case, and attempts to indicate the premise and scope for the validity of each idea. It is important to note that the courts have the final authority to determine how the current law applies to individual specific cases, and there is no guarantee that the ideas described in this document will be adopted by the courts as they are. However, it generally takes a long time to clarify the application of interpretation through the accumulation of court precedents, and this document is intended to serve as a basis for legal interpretation and help form new rules by showing the points where rational thinking and judgment differ as much as possible at this time based on the discussions of experts.

12) Guidelines for Technical Measures to Ensure AI Security<sup>47</sup>

The “AI Security Subcommittee” established under the Cybersecurity Task Force of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications is scheduled to formulate the “Guidelines for Technical Measures to Ensure AI Security” in March 2026, which aims to provide examples of technical measures for AI system developers and providers to ensure AI security.

1.6 Major AI-related guidelines in private sector

1) FDUAGenerative AI Guidelines (2024/Financial Data Utilization Association)<sup>48</sup>

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.

2) Guide to the Utilization of Generative AI for Healthcare Providers<sup>49</sup>

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<sup>47</sup> [https://www.soumu.go.jp/main\\_sosiki/kenkyu/cybersecurity\\_taskforce/index.html](https://www.soumu.go.jp/main_sosiki/kenkyu/cybersecurity_taskforce/index.html) (Japanese Only)

<sup>48</sup> <https://www.fdua.org/activities/generativeai> (Japanese Only)

<sup>49</sup> <https://www.jri.co.jp/page.jsp?id=107056> (Japanese Only)

(2024/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 expected 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 Fields<sup>50</sup>  
(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.

4) ISO/IEC 42001

As management standards, it is useful to refer, as appropriate, to ISO/IEC 42001 *Information technology—Artificial intelligence—Management system*. As standards for auditing bodies, it is also useful to refer to ISO/IEC 42006 *Information technology—Artificial intelligence—Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of artificial intelligence management systems*, among others.

## 2 Major Public Organizations and Structures on AI

1) AI Strategic Headquarters<sup>51</sup>

The AI Strategic Headquarters was established on September 1, 2025, pursuant to Article 19 of the Act on Promotion of Research and Development and Utilization of Artificial Intelligence-related Technologies (AI Act). It is composed of the Prime Minister as its head, the Chief Cabinet Secretary and the Minister in charge of AI Strategy as deputy heads, and all Ministers of State as members. Serving as the command center for AI policy, it comprehensively and systematically promotes measures related to the promotion of research and development, and utilization of AI-related technologies.

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<sup>50</sup> [https://haip-cip.org/assets/documents/nr\\_20241002\\_02.pdf](https://haip-cip.org/assets/documents/nr_20241002_02.pdf) (Japanese Only)

<sup>51</sup> <https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/stmain/20250901ai.html> (Japanese Only)

2) Artificial Intelligence Policy Promotion Office<sup>52</sup>

On August 1, 2025, the Cabinet Office established the “Artificial Intelligence Policy Promotion Office” in the Science, Technology and Innovation Promotion Secretariat as the secretariat of the AI Strategic Headquarters stipulated in the Act on Promotion of Research and Development, and Utilization of AI-related Technology (AI Act). In the future, it will be in charge of planning and drafting matters necessary to unify the measures of various administrative departments related to AI policy, as well as administrative affairs related to comprehensive coordination.

3) Japan AI Safety Institute<sup>53</sup> (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, J-AISI is also expected to participate in and contribute to such international efforts.

4) GPAI Tokyo Expert Support Center<sup>54</sup> (GPAI)

The GPAI Tokyo Expert Support Center was established in July 2024 as a center that supports the operation and management of research and projects conducted by experts from industry, civil society, government, international organizations, and academia who work on AI-related priority issues.

As part of the SAFE project, GPAI Tokyo has developed a toolkit on the safety of general-purpose AI. This toolkit is characterized by an easy-to-understand and detailed organization of risks and countermeasures related to general-purpose AI that are being considered by more than 500 organizations around the world.

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<sup>52</sup> <https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/stmain/20250801ai.html> (Japanese Only)

<sup>53</sup> <https://aisi.go.jp/>

<sup>54</sup> <https://www2.nict.go.jp/gpai-tokyo-esc/en>