

Greetings from Hosting Government



IGF 京都
KYOTO
2023



Nobuhisa NISHIGATA (Mr.)

Director, Computer Communications Division
Telecommunications Bureau
Ministry of Internal affairs and Communications (MIC-Japan)

Brief Introduction: Who I am ? (Resume)

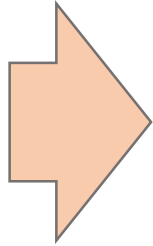
- Nobuhisa NISHIGATA (Mr.) is the Director of Computer Communications Division at the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC-Japan). His responsibilities include the Internet - its operation and governance, oversight over the telecommunications businesses and reinforcement and decentralization of digital infrastructure (e.g. datacenter). Nobu also serves as i) Vice-chair for the OECD's Working Party on AI Governance (WP-AIGO) and ii) Representative of Japan for ICANN's Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC).
- Nobu worked at the OECD from 2017 to 2021, serving as economist and policy analyst on AI. He was engaged in various work and publications – notably the scoping process and the development of the OECD AI Principles (adopted by the OECD Council in May 2019) and the creation of the OECD.AI Policy Observatory (launched in February 2020), among others.
- Before that, Nobu has served in a wide range of senior functions within MIC-Japan, including the regulatory authority of telecommunications and broadcasting, as well as in the development of ICT strategies in Japan. Prior to the current appointment, Nobu served as the Secretariat for the Info-Communications Council within the Ministry and published recommendations for ICT policies toward 2030 and beyond (June 2022).
- Nobu acquired his MBA from the Peter Drucker School of Management at Claremont Graduate University, USA, and a bachelor's degree in agriculture from the University of Tokyo, Japan.

G7 and AI: Brief History of recent G7 Ministerial Meetings

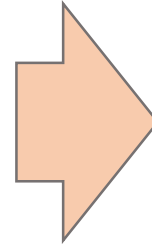


Japan 2016

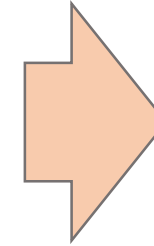
- Initiated the G7 Discussion on AI



- Role of the OECD w/in the discussion



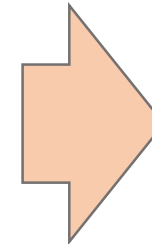
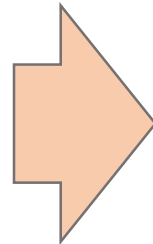
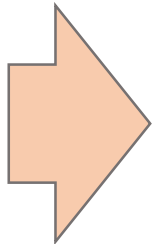
- Charlevoix common vision for the future of artificial intelligence



- Creation of GPAI



USA 2020



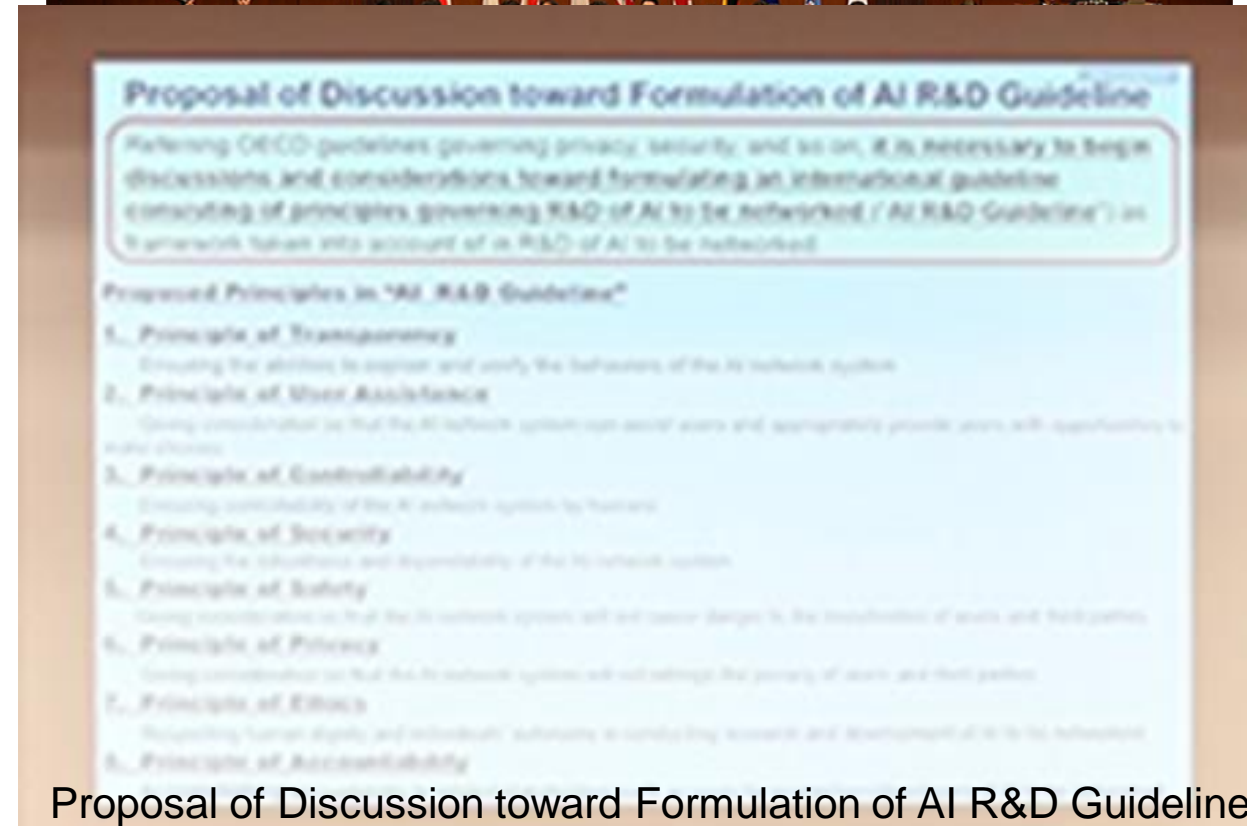
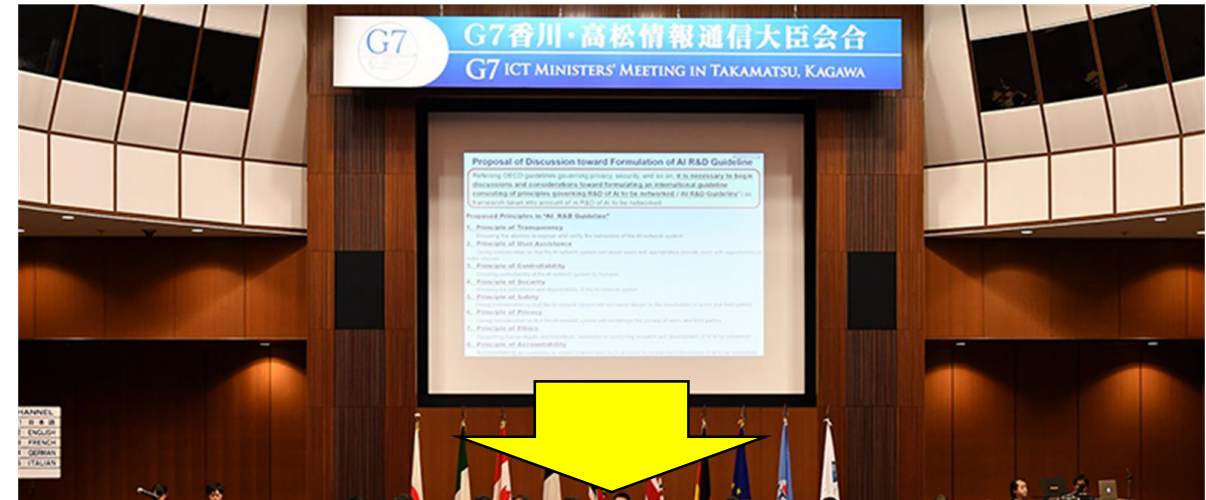
- Digital & Tech Minister's Meeting

Photos from Takamatsu, 2016



Proposal of Discussion toward Formulation of AI R&D Guideline

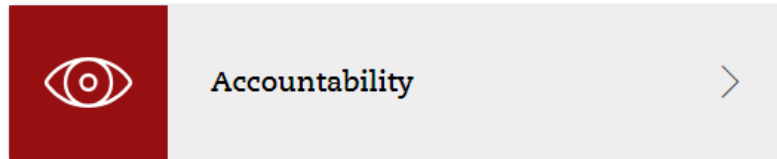
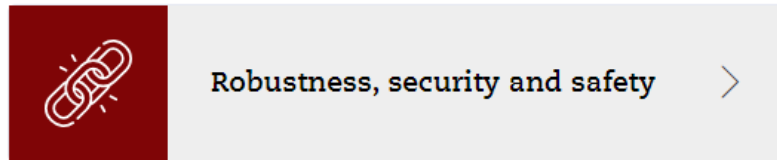
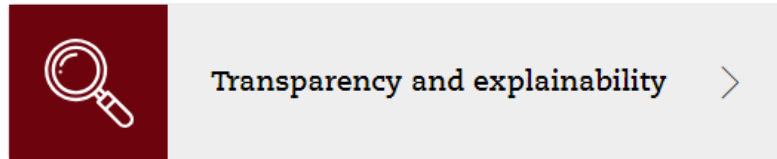
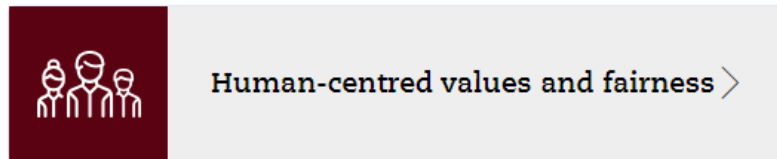
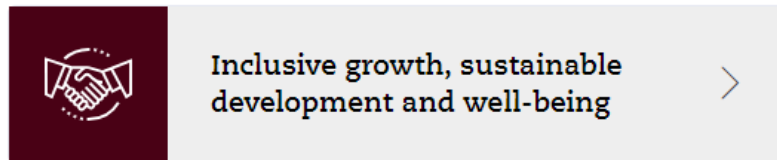
Photos from Takamatsu, 2016



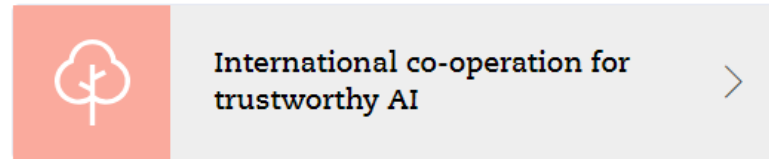
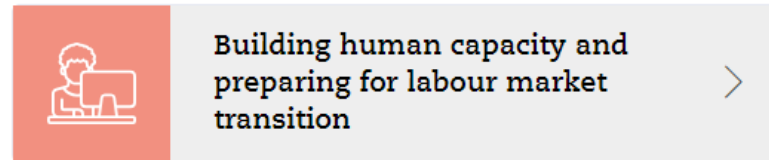
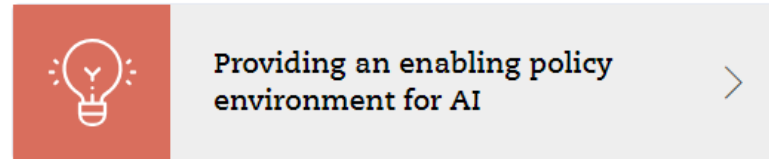
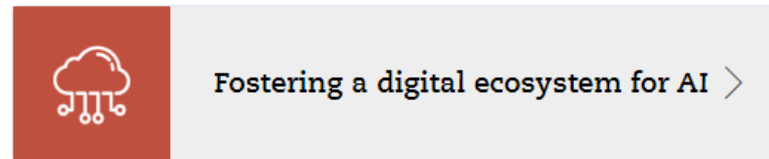
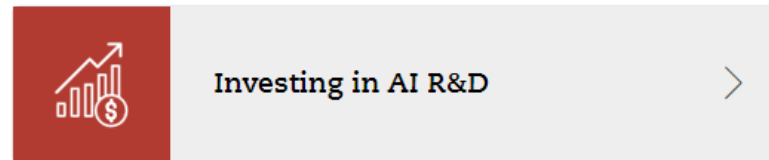
OECD AI Principles (overview)

The OECD AI Principles promote use of AI that is innovative and trustworthy and that respects human rights and democratic values. Adopted in May 2019, they set standards for AI that are practical and flexible enough to stand the test of time.

Values-based principles



Recommendations for policy makers



<Outline>

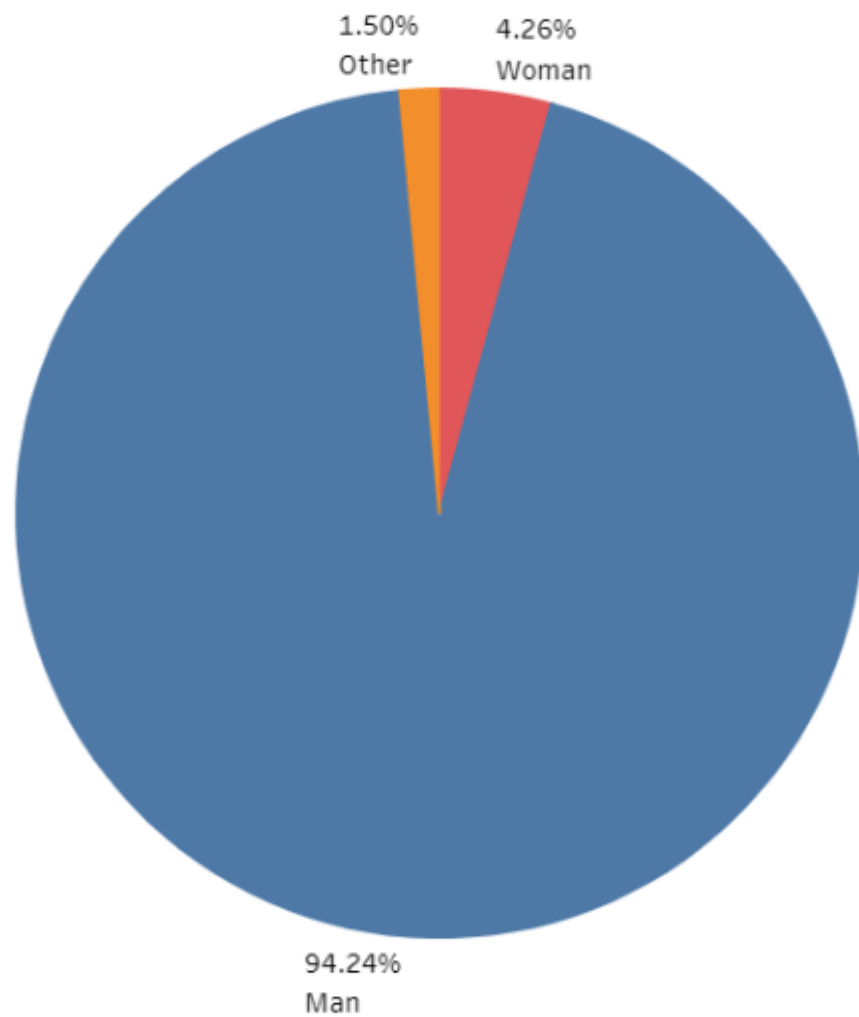
<https://oecd.ai/en/ai-principles>

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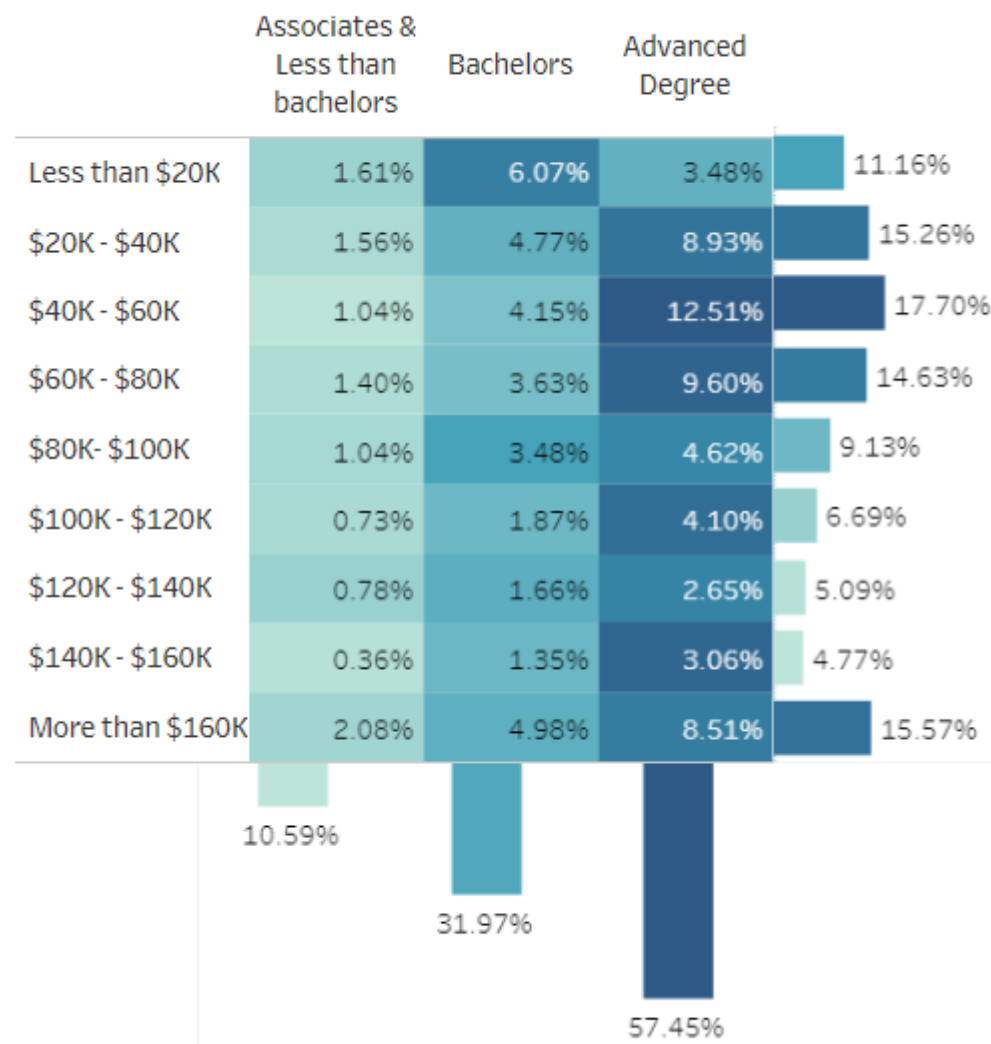
<https://legalinstruments.oecd.org/en/instruments/OECD-LEGAL-0449>

AI and gender

Gender breakdown



Salary breakdown by education level



Note: Aggregate demographic information from survey respondents is leveraged to build indicators and identify trends related to the profession, country, salary, education, gender, and age of AI developers. Please see [methodological note](#) for more information.

G7 Digital and Tech Ministers' Meeting

Date: Apr-29 & 30, 2023
Venue: Takasaki, Japan

<Themes>

- ✓ Facilitation of Cross-Border Data Flows and Data Free Flow with Trust
- ✓ Secure and Resilient Digital Infrastructure
- ✓ Internet Governance
- ✓ Emerging and Disruptive Technologies in Innovating Society and Economy
- ✓ **Responsible AI and Global AI Governance**
- ✓ Digital Competition



Overview of G7 discussion on AI (From Ministers to Leaders)

- Focus of the G7 working group discussion on AI was the “**Interoperability**” e.g. interoperability between different AI governance frameworks, the role of SDO and tools for trustworthy AI.
- Ministerial Declaration emphasizes on the importance of interoperability and G7 Ministers agreed on the Annex 5 – “G7 Action Plan for promoting global interoperability between tools for trustworthy AI”.
- Ministers also discussed the emergence of generative AI technologies. The discussion was summarized in para #47 of the Declaration.
- Ministers’ discussion on AI was **escalated to the leaders** and they agreed to establish “**Hiroshima AI Process**” for the further discussion on generative AI technologies.



Ministerial Declaration: G7 Digital & Tech Ministers' Meeting (Abstract)

Responsible AI and Global AI Governance (RE: interoperability)

43. We stress **the importance of international discussions on AI governance and interoperability between AI governance frameworks**, while we recognise that like-minded approaches and policy instruments to achieve the common vision and goal of trustworthy AI may vary across G7 members. **Tools for trustworthy AI, such as regulatory and non-regulatory frameworks, technical standards and assurance techniques, can promote trustworthiness and can allow for the comparable assessment and evaluation of AI systems.** We support the development of tools for trustworthy AI through multistakeholder international organisations, and encourage the development and adoption of international technical standards in SDOs through private sector-led multistakeholder processes. We commend work to date in the OECD on mapping the commonalities and differences between trustworthy AI frameworks, and we intend to work together to support such work that fosters interoperability.

48. We endorse the **Action Plan for promoting global interoperability between tools for trustworthy AI** and for cooperating to anticipate and prepare for upcoming AI opportunities and challenges.

[Annex 5]

Full Text: https://www.soumu.go.jp/main_content/000879099.pdf

G7 Digital and Tech Track Annex 5 (Abstract)

G7 Action Plan for promoting global interoperability between tools for trustworthy AI

1. We resolve to support role of interoperable tools for trustworthy AI in promoting human-centric and trustworthy AI, and recognise their role in building trust in AI and data-driven economies, as well as in creating open and enabling environments for responsible AI innovation.
3. We endeavor to promote dialogue through a G7 workshop / roundtable on interoperability between governance frameworks and on tools for trustworthy AI such as risk assessment /management frameworks, auditing, and potential certification schemes, bringing together experts and innovators from G7 members for discussion on: **challenges and opportunities to the adoption of trustworthy AI systems; suggestions for support to SMEs , start-ups, and other stakeholders operating internationally; opportunities and challenges for cross-border collaboration on trustworthy AI development and deployment; and, benefits of regulatory and non-regulatory frameworks as well as international technical standards developed in SDOs and certification schemes.**
5. We seek to enhance engagement with developing and emerging economies to adopt and implement the OECD AI Principles in order to reinforce democratic values and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and **we welcome collective efforts to promote interoperability between AI governance frameworks around the world, while supporting an enabling environment for AI innovation globally.**

Ministerial Declaration: G7 Digital & Tech Ministers' Meeting (Abstract)

Responsible AI and Global AI Governance (RE: generative AI)

47. Given that generative AI technologies are increasingly prominent across countries and sectors, **we recognise the need to take stock in the near term of the opportunities and challenges of these technologies and to continue promoting safety and trust as these technologies develop**. We plan to convene future G7 discussions on generative AI which could include topics such as governance, how to safeguard **intellectual property rights including copyright**, promote **transparency**, address **disinformation**, including foreign information manipulation, and how to responsibly utilise these technologies. These discussions should harness expertise and leverage international organisations such as the OECD to consider analysis on the impact of policy developments and GPAI to conduct relevant practical projects.

G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué

<Digital> (para# 38, abstract)

- (Interoperability) We stress **the importance of international discussions on AI governance and interoperability between AI governance frameworks**, while we recognize that approaches and policy instruments to achieve the common vision and goal of trustworthy AI may vary across G7 members.
- (Generative AI) We **recognize the need to immediately take stock of the opportunities and challenges of generative AI**, which is increasingly prominent across countries and sectors, and encourage international organizations such as the OECD to consider analysis on the impact of policy developments and Global Partnership on AI (GPAI) to conduct practical projects.
- In this respect, **we task relevant ministers to establish the Hiroshima AI process, through a G7 working group**, in an inclusive manner and in cooperation with the OECD and GPAI, for discussions on generative AI **by the end of this year**.
- These 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.