

Symposium on Data Protection in the AI Society (July 4, 2019)
Session 1 Data for the People

Japanese Discussions toward Global Governance of the AI Society

Associate Professor, Kyushu University Faculty of Law
Riken AIP Center, Senior Researcher

Satoshi NARIHARA

1. Introduction

- Panel 1: Data for the people
 - This panel aims to give best practices of data utilization and the ethics of data for the people.
 - The experts from the US, the Europe and Asia will give their own examples, perspectives or frameworks in the AI society.

2. Background

- **AI Systems** (Autonomous Cars, Robots) will be **networking** each other. Services using AI systems will be provided **beyond national borders**.
 - Need to build the scheme of **global governance of AI networking** through International Discussions
- **Changes of outputs and functions** of AI because of **learning** of **data** through **utilization** process
 - Need to **share responsibility** by both **developers** and **users** (AI related service providers, business users, end users, data providers)
 - **Best practices of AI utilization** and **the ethics of AI** closely relate to **best practices of data utilization** and **the ethics of data**

3. MIC of Japan, Conference toward AI Network Society (Since Oct. 2016)

AI R&D Principles (July 2017) for AI Researchers and Developers

1. Collaboration
2. Transparency
3. Controllability
4. Safety
5. Security
6. Privacy
7. Ethics
8. User assistance
9. Accountability

AI Utilization Principles (July 2018) for AI Users and Data Providers

1. Proper utilization
2. Data quality
3. Collaboration
4. Safety
5. Security
6. Privacy
7. Human dignity and individual autonomy
8. Fairness
9. Transparency
10. Accountability

- Share responsibility by both **developers** and **users** .
- To deal with **changes of outputs and functions** of AI because of **learning** of **data** through **utilization** process

4. Cabinet Office of Japan, Social Principles of Human-Centric AI (March 2019)

Basic Philosophy

- 1) Dignity: A society that has respect for human dignity
- 2) Diversity & Inclusion: A society where people with diverse backgrounds can pursue their own well-being
- 3) Sustainability: A sustainable society

Social Principles of AI

1. The Human-Centric Principle
2. The Principle of Education/Literacy
3. The Principle of Privacy Protection
4. The Principle of Ensuring Security
5. The Principle of Fair Competition
6. The Principle of Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency
7. The Principle of Innovation

5. Contribution to International Discussions from Japan

- Based on Japan's proposal of the AI R&D Guidelines, AI Utilization Principles and so on, International organizations such as G7 and OECD have organized international discussions to build international consensus of global governance scheme of AI.
 - G7 ICT Ministers' Meeting (Apr. 2016) Japan proposed the Draft AI R&D Principles.
 - OECD Conference on AI (Paris, Oct. 2017) OECD held the Conference with MIC of Japan and discussed various issues of AI Governance.

6. OECD, Principles on AI (Recommendation of the Council on Artificial Intelligence)(May 2019)

1. AI should benefit people and the planet by driving inclusive growth, sustainable development and well-being.
2. AI systems should be designed in a way that respects the rule of law, human rights, democratic values and diversity, and they should include appropriate safeguards – for example, enabling human intervention where necessary – to ensure a fair and just society.
3. There should be transparency and responsible disclosure around AI systems to ensure that people understand AI-based outcomes and can challenge them.
4. AI systems must function in a robust, secure and safe way throughout their life cycles and potential risks should be continually assessed and managed.
5. Organisations and individuals developing, deploying or operating AI systems should be held accountable for their proper functioning in line with the above principles.

7. G20 Ministerial Statement on Trade and Digital Economy (June 2019, held in Japan)

1. Digital Economy

2. Data Free Flow with Trust

“By continuing to address challenges related to privacy, data protection, intellectual property rights, and security, we can further facilitate data free flow and strengthen consumer and business trust.”

3. Human-centered Artificial Intelligence (AI)

“To foster public trust and confidence in AI technologies and fully realize their potential, we are committed to a human-centered approach to AI, guided by the G20 AI Principles drawn from the OECD Recommendation on AI, which are attached in Annex and are non-binding.”

“In pursuing human-centered AI, G20 members recognize the need to continue to promote the protection of privacy and personal data consistent with applicable frameworks.”

7. G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration (June 2019, held in Japan)

“we commit to a human-centered approach to AI, and welcome the non-binding G20 AI Principles, drawn from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Recommendation on AI”

Annex of G20 AI Principles draws from the OECD principles and recommendations. “The G20 supports the Principles for responsible stewardship of Trustworthy AI in Section 1 and takes note of the Recommendations in Section 2.”

8.Next Steps

- It is remarkable that various countries of OECD and G20 including U.S., European Countries, China, and Japan agreed on the basic principles on AI.
- On the other hand, conceptions of these principles may be different among the countries.
- Based on these principles, we need to build and deepen global consensus of AI governance and ethics through international discussions.

Thank you for your attention

narihara@law.kyushu-u.ac.jp