激変するデジタル社会とそれを支えるIPv6
- AI・メタバース・セキュリティ-

総務省

西潟 暢央
（にしがたのぶひさ）

自己紹介
・・・実はいろいろやっております。

総務省　総合通信基盤局
電気通信事業部　データ通信課長

ＧＡＣ（政府諮問委員会）日本代表

人工知能ガバナンス作業部会副議長
（ＷＰ－ＡＩＧＯ）

※ＯＥＣＤ事務局出向（２０１７～２０２１）

March　　　　　April - May　　　　　September　　　　　October
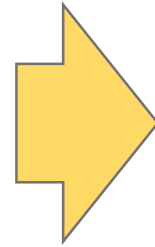

ご関係者の皆様、ありがとうございました＆お疲れ様でした。

Japan 2016
➢ Initiated the G7 Discussion on AI
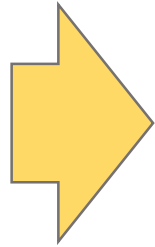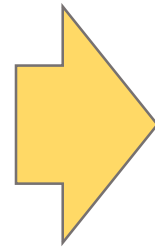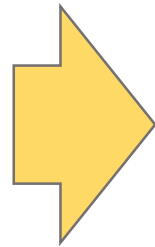
➢ Role of the OECD w/in the discussion

➢ Charlevoix common vision for the future of artificial intelligence

➢ Creation of GPAI

USA 2020

➢ Digital & Tech Minister's Meeting

Referring OECD guidelines governing privacy, security, and so on, **it is necessary to begin discussions and considerations toward formulating an international guideline consisting of principles governing R&D of AI to be networked** ("**AI R&D Guideline**") as framework taken into account of in R&D of AI to be networked.

Proposed Principles in "AI R&D Guideline"

1. Principle of Transparency

Ensuring the abilities to explain and verify the behaviors of the AI network system

2. Principle of User Assistance

Giving consideration so that the AI network system can assist users and appropriately provide users with opportunities to make choices

3. Principle of Controllability

Ensuring controllability of the AI network system by humans

4. Principle of Security

Ensuring the robustness and dependability of the AI network system

5. Principle of Safety

Giving consideration so that the AI network system will not cause danger to the lives/bodies of users and third parties

6. Principle of Privacy

Giving consideration so that the AI network system will not infringe the privacy of users and third parties

7. Principle of Ethics

Respecting human dignity and individuals' autonomy in conducting research and development of AI to be networked

8. Principle of Accountability

Accomplishing accountability to related stakeholders such as users by researchers/developers of AI to be networked

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

- ✓ Facilitation of Cross-Border Data Flows and Data Free Flow with Trust

- ✓ Secure and Resilient Digital Infrastructure

- ✓ **<u>Internet Governance</u>** → **G7 collective effort toward IGF 2023 and beyond**

- ✓ Emerging and Disruptive Technologies in Innovating Society and Economy

- ✓ **<u>Responsible AI and Global AI Governance</u>** → **HIROSHIMA AI PROCESS**

- ✓ Digital Competition

G7 Action Plan
for Open, Free, Global, Interoperable, Reliable, and Secure Internet （抜粋）

- We resolve to work together to identify priority fora for the joint promotion of the Declaration for the Future of the Internet (DFI) and in implementing its principles into action. In particular, we seek ways in which we can integrate a multi-stakeholder approach to promoting DFI and implementing its principles, such as at the UN IGF 2023 in Kyoto, and commit to engage multi-stakeholder communities around the world.

- We call for a points of contact group to work towards a positive vision for the overall review of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes in 2025 (WSIS+20) and discuss upcoming UN processes focused on digital cooperation. Within our respective countries, we pledge to take an inclusive approach and undertake robust and ongoing consultations with multi-stakeholder communities toward the Global Digital Compact and the WSIS+20 Review process. This will include multi-stakeholder events alongside future G7 meetings, and we welcome the multi-stakeholder event to be held under Japan's G7 Presidency.

マルチステークホルダー
・・・　政策担当者（政府）の立場から。

技術に対する向き合い方
➢ 民間主導でここまで発展してきたインターネット
　vs.　トリローグがまとまった（らしい？）人工知能…今後の展開？
➢ 政策担当者のフラストレーション？
➢ インターネットとＡＩの接点？（e.g. ＡＩネットワーク社会推進会議＠総務省）

日本のＡＩ政策
➢ 生成ＡＩが出てくる前　vs.　広島ＡＩプロセス

Society 5.0がゴールだとすると、日本はいまどの辺？（≒次世代インターネット）
➢ まだまだ足りない？